

## DPP - 5 \& 6 (EMI)

## Video Solution on Website :-

https://physicsaholics.com/home/courseDetails/104

## Video Solution on YouTube:- <br> https://youtu.be/qy_2yWS-yzY

## Written Solution on Website:- <br> https://physicsaholics.com/note/notesDetalis/65

Q 1. Mutual inductance of two coils is M . First coil has constant current i and second has no current. If current in first coil dies out in very short time, magnitude of charge which will move in second coil is a (resistance of each coil is R )
(a) $\frac{M i}{R}$
(b) $\frac{2 M i}{R}$
(c) $\frac{M i}{2 R}$
(d) None of these

Q 2. Two concentric and coplanar circular coils have radii a and $b(\gg a)$ as shown in figure. Resistance of the inner coil is R. Current in the outer coil is increased from 0 to $i$, then the total charge circulating the inner coil is:

(a) $\frac{\mu_{0} i a^{2}}{2 R b}$
(b) $\frac{\mu_{0} i a b}{2 R}$
(c) $\frac{\mu_{0} i \pi b^{2}}{2 R a}$
(d) $\frac{\mu_{0} i b}{2 \pi R}$

Q 3. A small square loop of wire of side I is placed inside a large square loop of wire of side L(L>> II. The loops are coplanar and their centres coincide. The mutual inductance of the system is proportional to:
(a) $l / \mathrm{L}$
(b) $l^{2} / \mathrm{L}$
(c) $\mathrm{L} / l$
(d) $\mathrm{L}^{2} / l$

Q 4. Two circular coils can be arranged in any of the three situations shown in the figure. Their mutual inductance will be:

(a)

(b)

(c)
(a) maximum In situation (a)
(b) maximum in situation (b)
(c) maximum in situation (c)
(d) the same in all situations

Q 5. A short solenoid of length $l_{1}$, cross sectional area $A_{1}$, and no of turns per unit length $n_{1}$ is placed at centre of long solenoid of length $l_{2}$, cross sectional area $A_{2}$, and no of turns per unit length $n_{2}$. Mutual inductance of solenoid will be

(a) $\mu_{0} A_{1} l_{1} n_{1} n_{2}$
(b) $\mu_{0} A_{2} l_{2} n_{1} n_{2}$
(c) $\mu_{0} A_{1} l_{2} n_{1} n_{2}$
(d) $\mu_{0} A_{2} l_{1} n_{1} n_{2}$

Q 6. Two coils, $1 \& 2$, have a mutual inductance $=M$ and resistances $R$ each. A current flows in coil 1 , which varies with time as; $l_{1}=k t^{2}$, where $k$ is a constant and ' $t^{\prime}$ is time. Find the total charge that has flown through coil 2 , between $t=0$ and $t=T$.
(a) $2 \mathrm{kMT}^{2} / \mathrm{R}$
(b) $k M T^{2} / 2 R$
(c) $4 \mathrm{kMT}^{2} / \mathrm{R}$
(d) $\mathrm{kMT}^{2} / \mathrm{R}$

Q 7. Two coaxial solenoids are made by winding thin insulated wire over a pipe of cross-sectional area $A=10 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ and length $=20 \mathrm{~cm}$. If one of the solenoids has 300 turns and the other 400 turns, their mutual inductance is ( $\mu_{0}=4 \pi \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{TmA}{ }^{-1}$ )
(a) $2.4 \pi \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{H}$
(b) $4.8 \pi \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{H}$
(c) $4.8 \pi \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{H}$
(d) $2.4 \pi \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{H}$

Q 8. If we increase no of turns in a coil to $n$ times, self inductance will increase to
(a) $n$ times
(b) $n^{2}$ times
(c) $n^{3}$ times
(d) $n^{4}$ times

Q 9. Two identical solenoids are placed coaxially at large separation $r$ from each other. Each solenoid has no of turns per unit length n and length I and cross sectional area A . mutual inductance of solenoids is
(a) $\frac{\mu_{0} n^{2} l^{2} A^{2}}{2 \pi r^{3}}$
(b) $\frac{\mu_{0} n^{2} l^{4} A^{2}}{2 \pi r^{2}}$
(c) $\frac{\mu_{0} n^{2} l^{2} A^{2}}{4 \pi r^{3}}$
(d) $\frac{\mu_{0} n^{2} l^{2} A^{2}}{2 \pi r^{2}}$

Q 10. Two coils are at fixed locations. When coil 1 has no current and the current in coil 2 increases at the rate $15.0 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{s}$ the e.m.f. in coil 1 in 25.0 mV , when coil 2 has no current and coil 1 has a current of 3.6 A , flux linkage in coil 2 is-
(a) 16 mWb
(b) 10 mWb
(c) 4 mWb
(d) 6 mWb

Q 11. A long straight wire is placed along the axis of a circular ring of radius $R$. The mutual inductance of this system is-
(a) $\frac{\mu_{0} R}{2}$
(b) $\frac{\pi \mu_{0} R}{2}$
(c) $\frac{\mu_{0} R}{4}$
(d) 0

Q 12. A solenoid of self inductance $L$ is devided in to two equal parts to make two solenoids . Self inductance of one part
(a) is equal to $L / 2$
(b) is less than L/2
(c) is greater than $\mathrm{L} / 2$
(d) None of these

## Answer Key

| Q. 1 a | Q. 2 a | Q. 3 b | Q. 4 a | Q. 5 a |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q. 6 d | Q. 7 d | Q. 8 b | Q. 9 a | Q. 10 d |
| Q. 11 d | Q. 12 b |  |  |  |

