

Class : XIIth Date : Subject : PHYSICS DPP No. : 8

Topic :-Electro Magentic Induction

- 1. A square coil of $10^{-2} m^2$ area is placed perpendicular to a uniform magnetic field of intensity $10^3 Wb/m^2$. The magnetic flux through the coil is b) 10^{-5} weber c) 10^5 weber a) 10 weber d) 100 weber 2. A 50 mH coil carries a current of 2 A, the energy stored in joule is b)0.05 c) 10 d)0.1 a) 1 3. A 220-volt input is supplied to a transformer. The output circuit draws a current of 2.0 ampere at 440 volts. If the efficiency of the transformer is 80%, the current drawn by the primary windings of the transformer is a) 5.0 ampere b) 3.6 ampere c) 2.8 ampere d) 2.5 ampere 4. In a coil of self inductance 0.5 *henry*, the current varies at a constant rate from zero to 10 *amperes* in 2 *seconds*. The e.m.f. generated in the coil is d)^{1.25} *volts* b)5 volts a) 10 volts c) 2.5 *volts* 5. In an A.C. generator, when the plane of the armature is perpendicular to the magnetic field a) Both magnetic flux and emf are maximum
 - b) Both magnetic flux and emf are zero
 - c) Both magnetic flux and emf are half of their respective maximum values
 - d) Magnetic flux is maximum and emf is zero
- 6. One conducting U-tube can slide inside another as shown in figure, maintaining electrical contacts between the tubes. The magnetic field *B* is perpendicular to the plane of the figure. If each tube moves towards the other at a constant speed *v*, then the emf induced in the circuit in terms of *B*, *l* and *v*, where *l* is the width of each tube, will be

a) Blv

b) *—Blv*

c) Zero

d) 2 *Blv*

7. Lenz's law is expressed by the following formula (here e = induced e.m.f., $\phi =$ magnetic flux in one turn and N = number of turns)

a)
$$e = -\phi \frac{dN}{dt}$$
 b) $e = -N \frac{d\phi}{dt}$ c) $e = -\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\phi}{N}\right)$ d) $e = N \frac{d\phi}{dt}$

8. In a uniform magnetic field of induction*B*, a wire in the form of semicircle of radius *r* rotates about the diameter of the circle with angular frequency ω . If the total resistance of the circuit is *R*, the mean power generated per period of rotation is

a)
$$\frac{B\pi r^2 \omega}{2R}$$
 b) $\frac{(B\pi r^2 \omega)^2}{5 Rt}$ c) $\frac{(B\pi r \omega)^2}{2 R}$ d) $\frac{(B\pi r \omega^2)^2}{8 R}$

9. Lenz's law applies to

a) Electrostatics b) Lenses

c) Electro-magnetic induction

d) Cinema slides

10. In the following figure, the magnet is moved towards the coil with a speed v and induced *emf e*. If magnet and coil recede away from one another each moving with speed v, the induced *emf* in the coil will be

