

Padasalai's Special Teachers Team
Public Exam Answer Keys 2025

Higher Secondary - First Year
Public Exam

Physics - March - 2025
Answer Key

PART-I

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) d) angular Momentum | 17) கொண் உருதல் |
| 2) b) Centre Point of Circle | 18) மிகிதின் வலயத்தை |
| 3) d) decrease | 19) கொண் உருதல் |
| 4) a) 185m, Zero | 20) 185m, சூன் |
| 5) d) 15 J | 21) 15 J |
| 6) c) 7s | 22) 7s |
| 7) a) a straight line | 23) ஒரு கோடு |
| 8) d) $I = \frac{1}{2} M R^2$ | 24) $I = \frac{1}{2} M R^2$ |
| 9) a) average Velocity | 25) சராசரி திசை வலகம் |
| 10) a) Velocity | 26) திசை வலகம் |
| 11) c) $\sin(x+vt)$ | 27) $\sin(x+vt)$ |
| 12) d) $g = 2.5 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ | 28) $g = 2.5 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ |
| 13) b) net force on the object is zero | 29) பொருளின் மீதான தொகுப்பின் மிகை சூன் |
| 14) a) -9 ms^{-1} and 5 ms^{-1} | 30) -9 ms^{-1} and 5 ms^{-1} |
| 15) d) torque and energy | 31) திருப்புகை மித்யுல் மித்யுல் |

16) Newton's Second Law:
Force acting on the object is equal to rate of change of momentum.
$$F = \frac{dp}{dt}$$

PART-II

17) P.V. Diagram:
P.V. diagram is a graph b/w Pressure and Volume. To calculate the amount of work done by gas during expansion (or) during compression.

18) Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2} |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}|$
$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 5 & -3 & 0 \\ 4 & 6 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}(0) + \hat{j}(0) + \hat{k}(30+12) = 42\hat{k}$$

$$|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = \sqrt{42^2} = 42$$

$$\frac{1}{2} |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = \frac{1}{2} \times 42 = 21 \text{ m}^2$$

19) Factors affecting λ :
i) $\lambda \uparrow$; $T \uparrow$; Average Speed of each molecule $\uparrow$
ii) $\lambda \uparrow$; $P \downarrow$ of gas & diameter of gas molecule.

20) $v = ut + at$
$$[L T^{-1}] = [L T^{-1}] + [L T^{-2}][T]$$

$$[L T^{-1}] = [L T^{-1}] + [L T^{-1}]$$

21) Torque day-to-day life:
i) Opening & closing of door
ii) turning of a nut using a wrench.

22) Resonance: Special case of forced vibration where the freq. of external periodic force matches the natural freq. of vibrating body.

23) Gravitational field:
Force experienced by unit mass
$$E_g = \frac{F}{m}$$

24) $V = n\lambda$, $\lambda = \frac{v}{n}$
 $\lambda = \frac{900}{25} = 36 \text{ m}$
$$\lambda = 36 \text{ m}$$

$$n = \frac{3000}{2 \times 60} = 25$$

PART-III

25) Properties of Vector Product:

- Not commutative
$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} \neq \vec{B} \times \vec{A}$$
- $$(\vec{A} \times \vec{B})_{\max} = AB \hat{n}$$
- $$(\vec{A} \times \vec{B})_{\min} = 0$$
- $$\vec{A} \times \vec{A} = AA \sin 0^\circ \hat{n} = \vec{0}$$
- $$\hat{i} \times \hat{i} = \hat{j} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k} \times \hat{k} = \vec{0}$$

26) Postulates of Kinetic Theory of Gases:

- All the molecules of gas are identical elastic spheres
- molecules of different gas are different
- Obey Newton's law of motion.
- Continuous random motion
- Collisions are instantaneous.

27) $W = F \cdot dr \cos \theta$
 $W = 25 \times 15 \cos 30^\circ$
 $W = 25 \times 15 \sqrt{3}/2$
 $W = 324.76 \text{ J}$

28) Geo-Stationary Satellite:

- i) They appear to be stationary when seen from Earth.
It turns out to be 36,000 km.
- ii) Purpose of Tele-Communication

Polar Satellite:

Distance of 500 to 800 km from the surface of Earth from North Pole to South Pole.
 T.P = 100 minutes.

29) Various modes of Heat

Transfer:- Explanation of

- i) Conduction (ii) Convection and (iii) Radiation.

30) Static Friction

- i) Opposes the starting of motion
- ii) Independent of Surface of Contact
- iii) $f_s^{\text{max}} > f_k$
- iv) $\mu_s > \mu_k$

Kinetic Friction

- i) Opposes the relative motion of object
- ii) Independent of Surface of Contact
- iii) less than maximal value
- iv) $\mu_k < \mu_s$

31) End Correction:

Antinodes are not exactly formed at open end, to include a correction called End Correction.

$$\frac{1}{4} \lambda = L + e$$

32) Torque & Angular Momentum

$$\tau = I \frac{d\omega}{dt}; \tau = \frac{d(I\omega)}{dt}$$

$$\tau = \frac{dL}{dt}$$

33) $\gamma = \frac{F/A}{\Delta L/L}; \Delta L = \frac{F}{A} \cdot \frac{L}{\gamma}$

$$\gamma = \frac{5 \times 10}{1.25 \times 10^{-4}} \times \frac{10}{4 \times 10^{10}}$$

$$\gamma = 10^4 \text{ m}$$

Types of Errors:

- i) Systematic Errors
- ii) Random Errors
- iii) Gross Errors.

i) Systematic Errors

- 1) Instrumental
- 2) Imperfection in Exp. tech.
- 3) Personal Error
- 4) Errors due to external cause.
- 5) Least Count.

34) b) Newton's-Laplace Correction:

$$PV = \text{const.}$$

$$Pdv + Vdp = 0$$

$$P = -V \frac{dP}{dV} = kT$$

$$V_T = 279.80 \text{ m}^3$$

$$PV^{\gamma} = \text{const.}$$

$$V^{\gamma} dP + P(\gamma V^{\gamma-1} dV) = 0$$

$$P = -V \frac{dP}{dV} = kT$$

$$V_A = 331.30 \text{ m/s}$$

35) a) Need for Banking of tracks:

- i) In level Circular Road, Skidding mainly depends on Co-efficient of static friction.
- ii) Outer edge of road is slightly raised compared to inner edge.

PART-IV

$$\Delta \cos \theta = mg$$

$$v \sin \theta = mv^2/r$$

$$\tan \theta = v^2/rg$$

$$v = \sqrt{rg \tan \theta}$$

35) b) Pascal's law:

Pressure in a liquid is changed at a Particular Point, the change is transmitted to entire liquid without being diminished in magnitude.

ii) Hydraulic lift diagram.

$$F_2 = P \times A_2 = \frac{F_1}{A_1} \times A_2$$

$$F_2 = \frac{A_2}{A_1} \times F_1$$

36) Expression for Centripetal Acceleration:

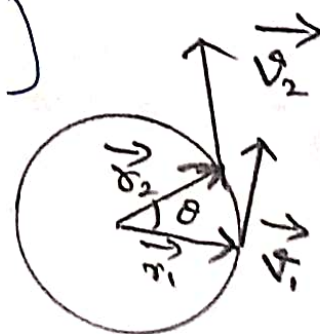
$$\frac{\Delta r}{r} = - \frac{\Delta v}{v} = 0$$

$$\Delta v = -v \left(\frac{\Delta r}{r} \right)$$

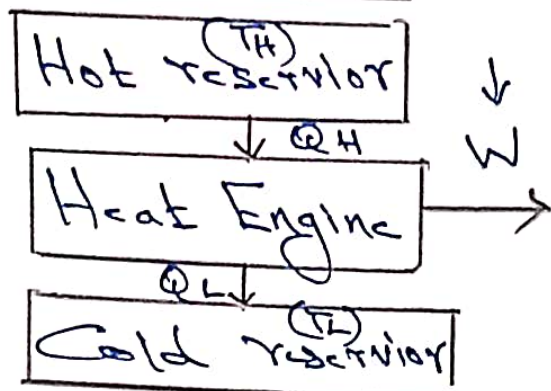
$$a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{v}{r} \left(\frac{\Delta r}{\Delta t} \right)$$

$$a = - \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$a = - \omega^2 r$$



36) Heat Engine:



Efficiency: $\eta = \frac{W}{Q_H} = \frac{Q_H - Q_L}{Q_H}$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{Q_L}{Q_H}$$

37) a) Horizontal Oscillation of a Spring: i) Diagram

$F \propto x$

$$F = -kx; m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -k/mx$$

$$\omega^2 = k/m; \omega = \sqrt{k/m}$$

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{k/m}$$

$$T = 1/f = 2\pi \sqrt{m/k}$$

37) b) Rolling on inclined Plane:

Diagram.

$$mg \sin \theta - f = ma$$

$$Rf = I\alpha$$

$$Rf = mk^2 \frac{a}{R}$$

$$f = ma \left(\frac{k^2}{R^2} \right)$$

$$mg \sin \theta - ma \left(\frac{k^2}{R^2} \right) = ma$$

$$a \left(1 + \frac{k^2}{R^2} \right) = g \sin \theta$$

$$a = \frac{g \sin \theta}{1 + k^2/R^2}$$

38) a) Power:-

$$P = \frac{\text{Work done}}{\text{time taken}} = \frac{W}{t}$$

Unit: i) Watt

ii) $J s^{-1}$

$$E = P \times t = 75W \times 240hr$$

$$E = 18000 Whr = 18 kWh$$

$$E = 18 \text{ unit}$$

38) b) Energy of Satellite:

$$U = -\frac{GM_s M_e}{(R_E + h)}; K.E = \frac{1}{2} m_s v^2$$

$$E = U + K.E$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \frac{GM_s M_s}{(R_E + h)} - \frac{GM_s M_s}{(R_E + h)}$$

$$E = -\frac{GM_s M_e}{2(R_E + h)}$$

$$ii) E_m = -\frac{GM_e M_m}{2R_m}$$

$$E_m = -38.42 \times 10^{19} \times 10^4$$

$$E_m = -38.42 \times 10^{23} \text{ Joule}$$

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