

Grade 13 - physics - Final term test.

(01) (a) $M = \frac{3}{4} \pi r^3 d_2 + \frac{3}{4} \pi (R^3 - r^3) d_1$

(b) 1) 0.01 mm

II) $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$ - $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$ / $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$ / $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$

III) $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$

ഭാരം 2 kg ന്റെ $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$ $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$ $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$

(c) I a - $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$ II $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$ III $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$

h - $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$ $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$ $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$

II) $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$ $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$ $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$

III) $a = \frac{3.0 + 3.1 + 3.2}{3} = 3.1 \text{ cm}$

(d) $(3 + 0.01 \times 19) \text{ mm} + 0.56 = 3.75 \text{ mm}$

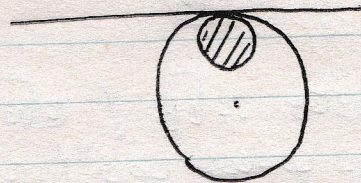
(e) $2 = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{7}{2} \left[(4 \times 10^{-2})^3 - r^3 \right] \times 8000 + \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{7}{2} \times 10000$

(f) $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$ $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$ $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$

$\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$

(g) $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 h \rho$

p)



(4)

02

മെറ്റാ മോഡലി അനുസരിച്ച് അറിവ് നേടുന്ന രീതികളെക്കുറിച്ച്

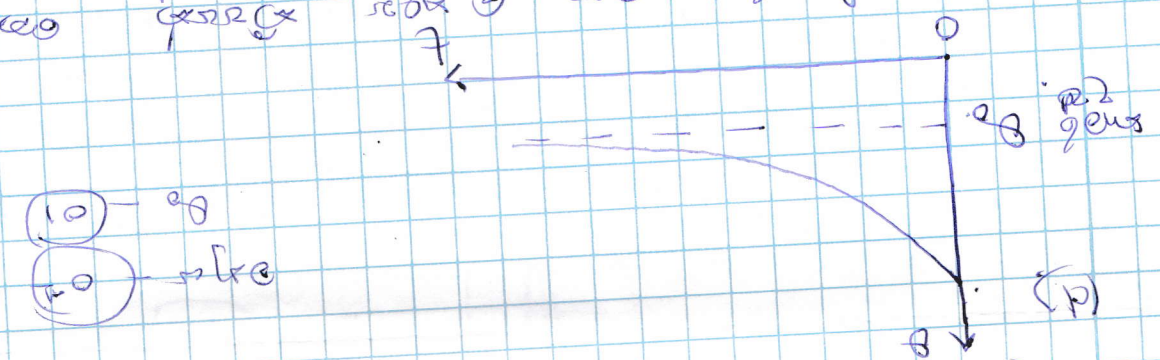
01

(50) ଏହା ନିମ୍ନ ଲିଖିତ
 ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୋକ୍ତ ଅନୁସାରେ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ
 ଶିକ୍ଷା ନିମ୍ନ ଶିକ୍ଷାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ (1)

(10) ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ
 ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ (1)

(10) ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ
 ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ (1)

(10) ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ
 ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ (1)



(10) ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ
 ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ (1)

(10) ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ
 ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ (1)

(10) ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ
 ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ (1)

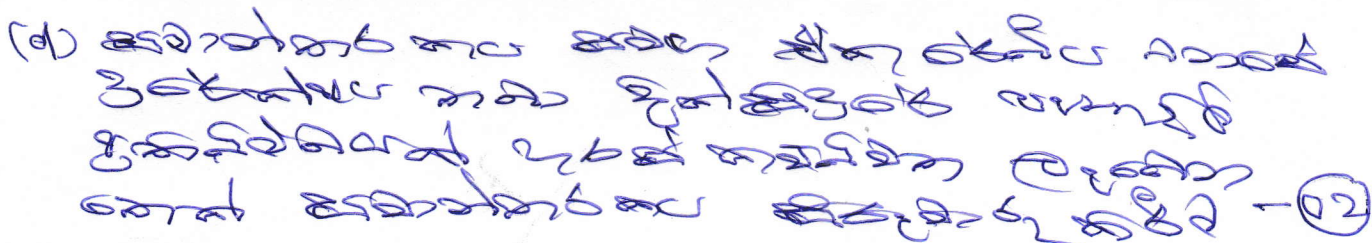
(10) ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ
 ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ (1)

ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାକୁ

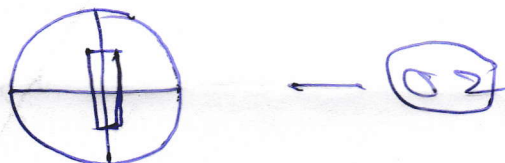
(a)

1. ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ	1	1
2. ଅନୁସଙ୍ଗ	1	1
3. ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ	1	1

- 70



10



- (9) 1. ପ୍ରକୃତର ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ଶାନ୍ତର
କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ଗର୍ବ - ୧୧
2. ପ୍ରକୃତର ଶିକ୍ଷା ଗ୍ରହଣ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ
ପ୍ରକୃତ ଶାନ୍ତର ପ୍ରକୃତ ଶାନ୍ତର
ଶାନ୍ତର ଶାନ୍ତର ଶାନ୍ତର ଶାନ୍ତର
- (9) 1 ୧୧

(92)



(h) ~~find~~ ~~the~~ ~~angle~~ ~~A~~ $A = \frac{26^\circ 3' + (26^\circ - 32^\circ 3')}{2}$
 $= 60^\circ$

(i) $\Delta \theta = 180^\circ - 143^\circ 24'$
 $= 36^\circ 46'$ — (1)

(1) $\sin$ from $h \rightarrow \sin(60^\circ + 39'46'') \rightarrow \text{①}$

04

മിമിൾ.

- 1) കോമ്പിൾ മിൾ ഗുണി. — 02
- 2) കിൾ മിറ്റൽ മിൾ മിറ്റൽ ഗുണി മിറ്റൽ — 02
- 3) കോമ്പൽ കിറ്റൽ/കിറ്റൽ കോമ്പൽ മിറ്റൽ — 02
- 4) കോമ്പൽ കോമ്പൽ — 02
- 5) $E = I (R + r + kL) — 02$
- 6) $L = \frac{E}{k} \left(\frac{1}{I} \right) - \frac{(R + r)}{k} — 02$
- 7) കോമ്പൽ മിറ്റൽ — $\frac{1}{I} — 01$
കോമ്പൽ മിറ്റൽ — $L — 01$
- 8) കോമ്പൽ — 02
- 9) കോമ്പൽ — 02
- 10) കോമ്പൽ — 02

20

#. R goddard arkim arkim arkim
Loud and loud arkim.

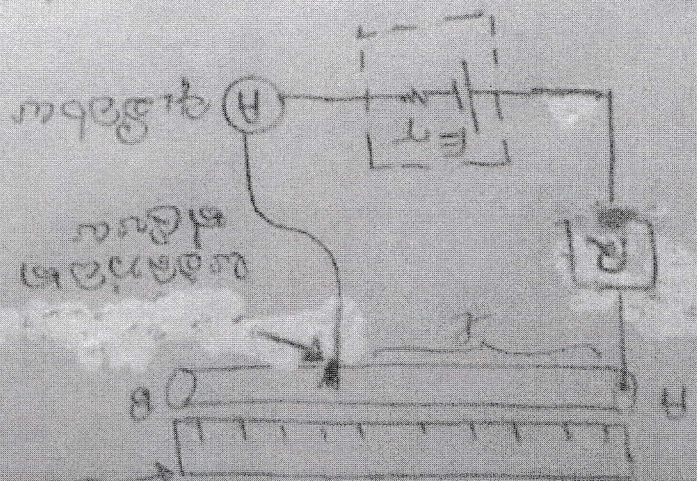
3. ~~ପ୍ରାଚୀନ~~ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଇତିହାସ ଲେଖକଙ୍କ ନାମ ଲେଖିବେ

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ

ପି.ଏଚ୍.ସି. ମହାବଳେୟ ଗୋପାଳ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ଏଫ୍.ଆର୍.ସି. ସୁରକ୍ଷା

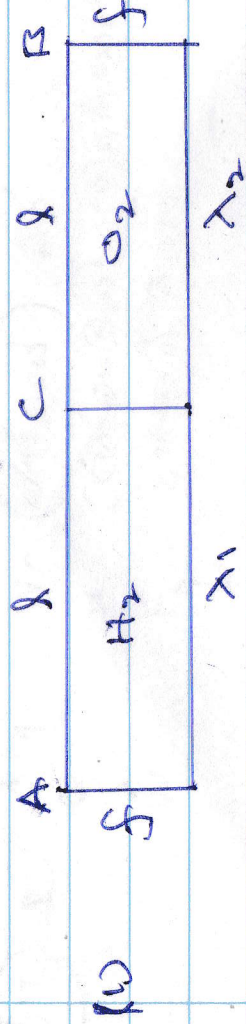
1. අප කළුබඩ ප්‍රදේශයේ පිහිටි ප්‍රධාන නගරය වන්නේ කුමක්ද?

‘പ്രാജ്ഞാമൂലം മേത്രം’ എന്നു തിരിച്ചറിയാൻ പറ്റാതെ
 തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത ശബ്ദങ്ങൾക്കു നാമമില്ല എന്നു തിരിച്ചറിയാൻ പറ്റാതെ
 നാമപ്രകാരത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ പറ്റാത്തവയെ ‘ശബ്ദ’ എന്നു വിളിക്കുന്നു.



58,000 903

Agnes van der Pol



AC ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುವ ಪಥದ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ $n_1 \lambda_1$
 CB ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುವ ಪಥದ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ $n_2 \lambda_2$
 ಅದೇ ಕಾರಣ

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{(2n_1 + 1) \cdot \lambda_1}{4} \quad \text{or} \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{(2n_2 + 1) \lambda_1}{4} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{or}$$

$$v_1 = f \cdot \lambda_1 \quad \text{or} \quad v_2 = f \cdot \lambda_2 \quad \text{or}$$

$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{2n_2 + 1}{2n_1 + 1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{2n_2 + 1}{2n_1 + 1} \quad \text{or}$$

$$\frac{1100}{300} = \frac{2n_2 + 1}{2n_1 + 1}$$

$$\frac{2n_2 + 1}{2n_1 + 1} = \frac{11}{3} \quad \text{or}$$

ಇದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುವ ಪಥದ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸದ ಅನುಪಾತ
 $n_1 = 1$ $n_2 = 5$ ನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಿತು. or

$$\frac{(2n_1 + 1) \cdot \lambda_1}{4} = \lambda$$

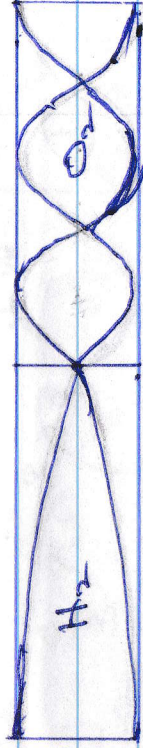
(ii)

$$\frac{(2n_1 + 1) \cdot v_1}{4f} = \lambda$$

$$\therefore f = \frac{(2n_1 + 1)v}{4\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{(2 \times 1 + 1) 1100}{4 \times 0.5}$$

$$= 3 \times 1100$$

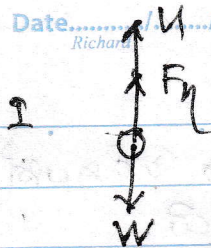


or

or

or

07



W - (ගෝලයේ) බර

U - (ගෝලය මත) චුම්බක බලය

 F_η - දුස්ස්‍රාවී බලය

①

②

③

II (a) F_η - දුස්ස්‍රාවී බලය

$$\left(\eta = \frac{22}{7} \right)$$

 η (ද්‍රවයේ) දුස්ස්‍රාවීතා සංගුණකය a (ගෝලයේ) අරය V භ්‍රමණ වේගය

③

$$[ව.අ.ස] = M L T^{-2}$$

①

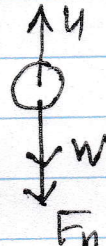
$$[ද.අ.ස] = M L T^{-1} \times L \times L T^{-1}$$

②

III (a) ඉහළ චලනය වන විට

$$F_\eta + W = U$$

$$F_\eta = U - W$$



①

$$6\pi a \eta V_2 = \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 \rho g - \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 \sigma g$$

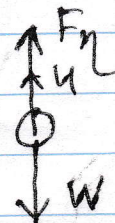
①

$$V_2 = \frac{2a^2(\rho - \sigma)g}{9\eta}$$

①

(b) පහළ චලනය වන විට

$$F_\eta = W - U$$



②

$$6\pi a \eta V_1 = \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 \sigma g - \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 \rho g$$

①

$$V_1 = \frac{2a^2(\sigma - \rho)g}{9\eta}$$

①

N (a) ආරම්භක චුම්භය ශුන්‍යයේ. (6)

විස්තෘත හා ද්‍රව්‍ය අතර භාෂණය මගින් (1)
ප්‍රතිචලිත දුස්ස්‍රාවී බල ක්‍රියාකරයි

$$(b) \quad F = ma \quad (1)$$

$$W - U = mb \quad (1)$$

$$mb = W - U = \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 (\sigma - \rho) g$$

$$\text{ආරම්භක ත්වරණ} = \frac{W - U}{m} = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 (\sigma - \rho) g}{\frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 \sigma} \quad (1)$$

$$b = \frac{(\sigma - \rho) g}{\sigma} = \frac{(s\rho_w - \rho_w) g}{s\rho_w} \quad (1)$$

(c) $s > 1$ නම් සි මෙලය හඳුනා මගින්. (1)

$$v_1 = \frac{2a^2}{9\eta} (\sigma - \rho) g \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{2a^2}{9\eta} (s\rho_w - \rho_w) g = \frac{2a^2}{9\eta} \rho_w (s-1) g \quad (1)$$

$$(d) \quad v_2 = \frac{2a^2}{9\eta} (\rho - \sigma) g \quad (1)$$

$$v_2 \cdot \frac{2a^2}{9\eta} (2\rho_w - s\rho_w) g = \frac{2a^2}{9\eta} s\rho_w g \quad (2)$$

$$(e) \quad \frac{v_2}{v_1} = \frac{\frac{2a^2}{9\eta} s\rho_w g}{\frac{2a^2}{9\eta} \rho_w (s-1) g} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{s}{s-1} \quad (1)$$

- 8 (a) I B-චුම්බක ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ භ්‍රම චන්ද්‍රිතය
 I - විද්‍යුත් ධාරාව
 n - ඒකක ජම්බානික අංශුවක වාහක අංශුව
 e - වාහකයක ආරෝපණය
 t - (චුම්බක ක්ෂේත්‍රය දිශාව) චාපකාල

II හෝල් චෝල්ටීයතාවය ඇතිවන අයුරු
 වැහැදිලිකරයි.

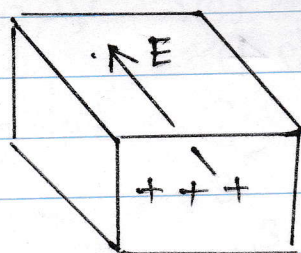
(b) II
$$V_H n = \frac{B I}{V_H e t}$$

$$n = \frac{(90 \times 10^{-3})(65 \times 10^{-3})}{(3.5 \times 10^{-3})(1.6 \times 10^{-19})(1.5 \times 10^{-3})}$$

$$= 6.96 \times 10^{21}$$

(6.9 - 7.0)

I



III
$$I = neVA$$

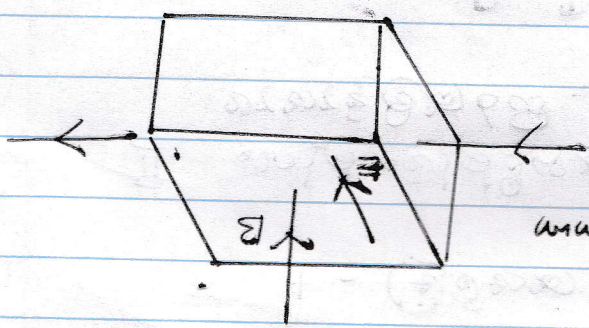
$$V = \frac{I}{neA} = \frac{I}{ne(a \times b)}$$

$$= \frac{65 \times 10^{-3}}{6.96 \times 10^{21} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 6 \times 10^{-3} \times 1.5 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= \frac{65 \times 10^1}{6.96 \times 1.6 \times 6 \times 1.5}$$

$$6.4 \text{ mV}$$

(c) ଚାନ୍ଦିର ଚିତ୍ରରେ ଚାନ୍ଦିରର ଗୁଣ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଚାନ୍ଦିରର V_H ଗୁଣ.



(d) ଫରମ୍ପ ଗୁଣ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଫରମ୍ପର ଗୁଣ.

$$(e) \quad V_H = \frac{BI}{nef}$$

$$V_H = \frac{(90 \times 10^{-3}) (65 \times 10^{-3})}{6.96 \times 10^{21} \times (1.6 \times 10^{-19}) \times (6 \times 10^{-3})}$$

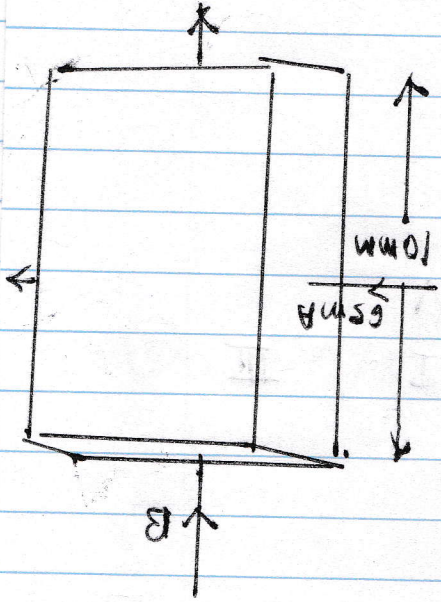
$$= 0.187 \text{ mV}$$

$$\frac{V_H(c)}{V_H(e)} = \frac{3.5 \text{ mV}}{0.187 \text{ mV}} = 18.7$$

$$II \quad V_H = \frac{BI}{nef}$$

$$= \frac{(90 \times 10^{-3}) (65 \times 10^{-3})}{6.96 \times 10^{21} \times (1.6 \times 10^{-19}) \times (10 \times 10^{-3})}$$

$$= 0.152 \text{ mV}$$



$$= \frac{0.152}{3.15} = 0.148$$

9A

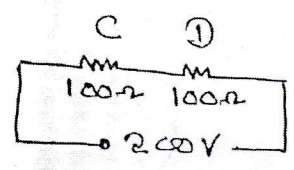
2

(a) (i) $V = IR$ — 01

(ii) උද්භවය තියනවිට, දිග තියනවිට, චුම්බකය තියනවිට — 01 — 01

(iii) $P = I^2 R$, $P = VI$, $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$ — 01

(b) (i)



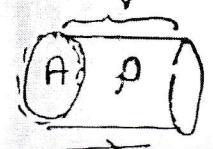
$200 = I_1 \times 200$

$I_1 = 1A$ — 01

(ii) $P = I^2 R$
 $= 1^2 \times 100 = 100W$ — 01

(iii) $P = I^2 \times 100 = 100W$ — 01

(iv)



වෙනස V ගැටි නිමි

$m = \rho V$

(ස) කුඩා කළු තලකර්මය
 ජල ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව

ජල ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවේ නිමිත අන්තර්ගතය

$E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times \rho V v^2$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 10^4 \times 10^3 v^2$ — 02
 $= 10^7 v^2$ කිලෝනිව්

$10^7 = 100$
 $v = 10 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ — 01

(v) උද්භවය වැඩිවන විට දිගර වල ප්‍රතිරෝධය වැඩිවේ. එවිට කිහිප උෂ්ණය අඩුවේ. එ වෙනස්වන ජලයේ වෙනස අඩුවේ. — 02

(vi) $m_{SO} = V d_{SO} = 100$
 $V \times 10^3 \times 4000 \times 0.1 = 100$ — 02
 $V = 0.25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$
 $= 0.25 \times 10^{-3} \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^3$
 $= 250 \text{ ml}$ — 02

(c) (i) $200 = 300 I$
 $I = \frac{2}{3} \text{ A}$ — 02

(ii) $P = I^2 R = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \times 200$
 $= \frac{8}{9} \times 100$
 $= 88.9 \text{ W}$ — 02

(iii) $P = \frac{V^2}{R} = \frac{4}{3} \times 100$
 $= 44.4 \text{ W}$ — 02

(iv) $44.4 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 10^{-4} \times 10^3 \times V^3$
 $V^3 = 444$
 $V = 7.62 \text{ m/s}$ — 02

(v) දීශ්වර්තන දීශ්වර්තන සහ ජලයේ
 ජලයේ දීශ්වර්තන දීශ්වර්තන සහ ජලයේ
 ජලයේ දීශ්වර්තන දීශ්වර්තන සහ ජලයේ — 02

(d) $P = \frac{V^2}{R} = \frac{200 \times 200}{400} = 100 \text{ W}$ — 02

(d) x සහ y දීශ්වර්තන දීශ්වර්තන සහ ජලයේ
 දීශ්වර්තන දීශ්වර්තන සහ ජලයේ — 02

පිළිතුර

10(A) තිරවේදන දර්ශකය = $\frac{\text{ද්විතියාවේ ජීවන පරිමාණය}}{\text{ද්විතියාවේ ජල තත්ව චිකිත්සාව}} \quad (2.02)$

සාපේක්ෂ දර්ශකය = $\frac{\text{ද්විතියාවේ ජල තත්ව චිකිත්සාව} \times 100\%}{\text{සාපේක්ෂ දර්ශකය සහතිකයේ ද්විතියාවේ ජල තත්ව චිකිත්සාව}} \quad (2.02)$

11(a) සාපේක්ෂ දර්ශකය = $\frac{\text{ජල තත්ව චල ද්විතියාවේ චිකිත්සාව} \times 100\%}{\text{30°C දී සහතික ජල තත්ව චිකිත්සාව}} \quad (2.02)$

$$75 = \frac{P}{31.87} \times 100$$

$$P = 23.90 \text{ mmHg} \quad (2.02)$$

(b) කාමයේ ඇති ජල තත්ව චල තත්ව චිකිත්සාව P නම්.

$$\frac{P}{27+273} = \frac{23.90}{30+273} \quad (2.02)$$

$$P = 23.66 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$\text{ස. ද.} = \frac{23.66}{26.71} \times 100$$

$$= 88.60\% \quad (88.40\% - 88.80\%) \quad (2.02)$$

(c) කාමයේ ඇති සාපේක්ෂ ජල තත්ව චල තත්ව චිකිත්සාවේ සහතිකය නම් ජල තත්ව චිකිත්සාව - සහතිකය. (2.01)

$$\text{සාපේක්ෂ දර්ශකය} = 25^\circ\text{C} \quad (2.01)$$

(d) කාමයේ ඇති ජල තත්ව චිකිත්සාව, ජල තත්ව චිකිත්සාව වඩා වැඩි වූවේ සහතික කාමයේ ඇති ජල තත්ව චිකිත්සාව.

$$\text{ස. ද.} = \frac{23.90}{26.71} \times 100$$

$$= 89.45\% \quad (89.40\% - 89.50\%) \quad (2.02)$$

(in (a)) $PV = nRT$ (C-02)

$$(31.87 \times 0.75 \times 10^{-3} \times 13600 \times 10) \times 50 \times 10^{-6} = n \times 8.3 \times 303$$

$$n = 6.46 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$(6.40 \times 10^4 - 6.50 \times 10^4) (\hat{c}.02)$$

(b) $P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$.

$$23.90 \times 500 = 31.87 \times V_2$$

$$V_2 = 375 \text{ cm}^3$$

ଅନିଷ୍ଟ ସବୁ ନିମ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର = $500 - 375$

$$= 125 \text{ cm}^3 // (C-02)$$

c) පරිමා වැඩි වූ තැනට වෙනම පරිමා ලියන අතර එය 125 cm³ වේ.

$$P V = n R T$$

$$(31.87 \times 10^3 \times 13600 \times 10) 250 \times 10^6 = n \times 8.13 \times 30^3$$

$$n = 4.31 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol. (C. 02)}$$

$$\Delta \vec{r} = \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1 = 6.46 \times 10^{-4} - 4.31 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$= 2.15 \times 10^4 \text{ mol}$$

ସର୍ବନୀମ ସମସ୍ତ ଉତ୍ତର = $2.15 \times 10^4 \times 18 \times 10^3$

$$= 3.87 \times 10^6 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \quad (0.02)$$

(4) କାର୍ବୋକ୍ସି ଏକ୍ସିଡ୍ ଯେଉଁ ଯୁଗ୍ମିତ କାର୍ବନ୍ ସହିତ ଯୁଗ୍ମିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ ତାହା କାର୍ବୋକ୍ସି ଏକ୍ସିଡ୍ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

කර්මය ජලයේ වලට යටතේ තිබේ. එය ජලයේ වලට යටතේ තිබේ.

$$PV = nRT$$

$$(31.87 \times 10^3 \times 13600 \times 10) 500 \times 10^6 = n \times 8.3 \times 303$$

$$n = 8.61 \times 10^4 \text{ mol} \quad (e.02)$$

ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଦୂରତାରେ ପ୍ର $\frac{1}{r}$ ଅବନତି =

$$\Rightarrow 8.61 \times 10^4 - 6.46 \times 10^4 = 2.15 \times 10^4 \text{ mol.}$$

10) $\therefore$ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ. $\therefore 2.15 \times 10^4 \times 18 \times 10^{-3}$

$$= 3.89 \times 10^6 \text{ kg} \quad (\text{@ } 0.02)$$

a)

10(B) i) യഥാർത്ഥ ലോകത്തിൽ നിന്ന് വന്നെത്തിയ കണികകൾക്ക് ഏതെങ്കിലും തരത്തിൽ ഊർജ്ജം നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ളതായിരിക്കണം. (02)

ii) ഏതെങ്കിലും തരത്തിൽ (01)

iii) 700 nm (01)

b) I രണ്ട് തരത്തിൽ തന്നെ താപനിലയിൽ ഉള്ളതായിരിക്കണം. ഇതിൽ നിന്ന് താപനിലയെക്കുറിച്ച് അറിയാൻ കഴിയും. (02)

$$E = \sigma T^4$$

രണ്ടാകട്ടെ താപനില: $\lambda_m T = \text{താപനില}$. (02)

T - താപനിലയെക്കുറിച്ച് അറിയാൻ കഴിയും.

λ_m - പ്രകാശ തരംഗദൈർഘ്യം

ii) ഇതാണ്. (01)

$$4 \times 10^{-7} \times 4000 = 8 \times 10^{-7} \times T_B$$

$$T_B = 2000 \text{ K}.$$

$$\text{iv} \quad E = 5.7 \times 10^{-8} \times 2 \times (4000)^4 = 2918.4 \times 10^4 \\ = \underline{\underline{2.92 \times 10^7 \text{ W}}}$$

$$\text{v} \quad 3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} - 7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

$$(c) \quad \sin 20 = \frac{684}{x_p} ; \quad x_p = \frac{684}{0.3420} = \underline{\underline{2000 \text{ m}}}$$

$$\text{II } \sigma \times 4\pi R^2 T^4 = 4\pi (xP)^2 142.5$$

$$5.7 \times 10^{-8} \times 25 T^4 = (2000)^2 \times 142.5$$

$$T^4 = 4 \times 10^{14} \quad ; \quad T = 4472 \text{ K}$$

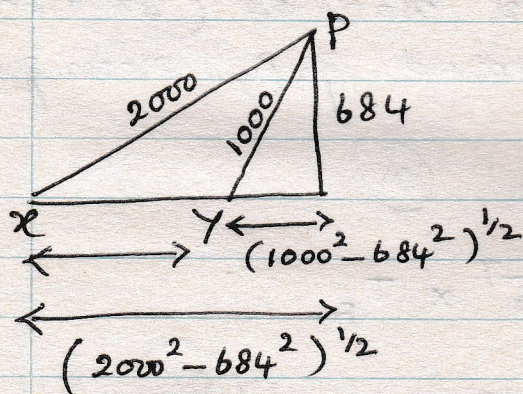
$$\text{III } I \propto \frac{1}{d^2}$$

$$\therefore I_1 \propto \frac{1}{xP^2} \quad \text{and} \quad I_2 \propto \frac{1}{yP^2}$$

$$142.5 \propto \frac{1}{(2000)^2} \quad \text{--- (1)} \quad 4 \times 142.5 \propto \frac{1}{yP^2} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{yP^2}{(2000)^2} \quad ; \quad yP^2 = \frac{(2000)^2}{4} \Rightarrow 2000$$

$$yP = \frac{2000}{2} = 1000 \text{ m} \quad \text{(01)}$$



$$xy = (2000^2 - 684^2)^{1/2} - (1000^2 - 684^2)^{1/2}$$

$$= 1879.4 - 729.48$$

$$= 1149.92 \text{ m}$$

(03)

$$(d) \text{ I) } \frac{Q}{t} = K \frac{2\pi(r_1+r_2)L}{2} \left[\frac{\theta - (\frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2})}{(r_2-r_1)} \right] \quad \text{(02)}$$

$$P_w \pi r_1^2 v c_w (\theta_2 - \theta_1) = K \frac{2\pi(r_1+r_2)L}{2} \left[\frac{\theta - (\frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2})}{(r_2-r_1)} \right]$$

↑

(02)