

CLASS 12

PHYSICS

NCERT SOLUTIONS

NCERT Solutions for Class 12 Physics Chapter 5: Magnetism and Matter – Free PDF Download

Complete, verified solutions to the NCERT Class 12 Physics Chapter 5 (Magnetism and Matter) exercise questions.

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5.1 A short bar magnet of moment 0.32 J/T placed at 30° with an external field of 0.15T. (a) Torque on the magnet. (b) Work done in turning it to be normal to the field. (c) Work done for 180° .

Ans: (a) $\tau = mB \sin\theta = 0.32 \times 0.15 \times \sin 30^\circ = 0.024$ J. (b)

$W = mB(\cos\theta_1 - \cos\theta_2) = mB(\cos 30^\circ - \cos 90^\circ) = 0.32 \times 0.15 \times 0.866 \approx 0.0416$ J. (c) For 180° :

$W = mB(\cos 30^\circ - \cos 180^\circ) = 0.32 \times 0.15 \times (0.866 + 1) = 0.32 \times 0.15 \times 1.866 \approx 0.0896$ J.

5.2 A short bar magnet of magnetic moment 0.48 J/T is placed in a horizontal plane. Find the magnitude and direction of the magnetic field at a point 10cm from its centre on (a) the axis, (b) the equatorial line.

Ans: (a) Axial: $B = (\mu_0/4\pi) \times 2m/r^3 = 10^{-7} \times 2 \times 0.48 / (0.1)^3 = 0.96 \times 10^{-7} / 10^{-3} = 9.6 \times 10^{-5}$ T, along the direction of the magnetic moment. (b) Equatorial: $B = (\mu_0/4\pi) \times m/r^3 = 10^{-7} \times 0.48 / 10^{-3} = 4.8 \times 10^{-5}$ T, opposite to the direction of the magnetic moment (i.e., anti-parallel).

5.3 What are the direction and magnitude of the magnetic moment of a current loop, and what determines it?

Ans: Magnitude $m = NIA$ (number of turns $\times$ current $\times$ area); direction given by the right-hand rule (curl fingers along current direction, thumb points along m), perpendicular to the plane of the loop.

5.4 A short bar magnet placed with its axis at 30° with a uniform external magnetic field of 0.25T experiences a torque of 4.5×10^{-2} J. (a) Magnetic moment. (b) Work done in moving it from the most stable to most unstable position.

Ans: (a) $\tau = mB \sin\theta \Rightarrow m = \tau / (B \sin\theta) = 0.045 / (0.25 \times 0.5) = 0.36$ J/T. (b) Most stable is $\theta = 0^\circ$, most unstable is $\theta = 180^\circ$: $W = mB(\cos 0^\circ - \cos 180^\circ) = 0.36 \times 0.25 \times 2 = 0.18$ J.