

CHAPTER-1 | Units and Measurement

QUIZ
PART-03

1. Which principle is used to check the dimensional correctness of an equation?

- A. Principle of relativity
- B. Principle of homogeneity of dimensions
- C. Law of conservation of energy
- D. Newton's first law (B)

Explanation: Only similar dimensional quantities can be added or subtracted in an equation; this is called the principle of homogeneity of dimensions

2. The conversion factor from joule to erg is:

- A. $1 \text{ J} = 10^5 \text{ erg}$
- B. $1 \text{ J} = 10^6 \text{ erg}$
- C. $1 \text{ J} = 10^7 \text{ erg}$
- D. $1 \text{ J} = 10^8 \text{ erg}$ (C)

Explanation: Using dimensional analysis between SI and CGS, $1 \text{ joule} = 10^7 \text{ erg}$

3. Which of the following equations is dimensionally correct?

- A. $V = U + at^2$
- B. $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$
- C. $\text{K.E.} = mgh^2$
- D. $F = ma^2$ (B)

Explanation: In $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ every term has dimension of length [L]; hence it is correct.

4. Which of the following quantities cannot be derived using dimensional analysis?

- A. Time period of a simple pendulum
- B. Energy of a photon
- C. Equation involving logarithmic functions
- D. Velocity of sound in air (B)

Explanation: The method of dimensions was applied to deduce $T = 2\pi\sqrt{1/g}$ for a simple pendulum

5. Which of the following cannot be checked using dimensional analysis?

- A. Equations involving logarithms
- B. Equations involving constants
- C. Equations with three variables
- D. Conversion of units (A)

Explanation: Dimensional analysis cannot be used where logarithmic, trigonometric, or exponential functions appear

6. The limitation of dimensional analysis is that it cannot provide:

- A. The units of a derived quantity
- B. Numerical constants and pure numbers
- C. Consistency check of an equation
- D. Conversion between SI and CGS (B)

Explanation: Dimensional analysis cannot give values of constants or dimensionless numbers like 2π

7. Which dimensional formula pair is correct for van der Waals constants a and b ?

- A. $[M^0L^0T^3]$ and $[M^1L^2T^{-2}]$
- B. $[M^0L^0T^5]$ and $[M^1L^6T^{-2}]$
- C. $[M^1L^5T^{-2}]$ and $[M^0L^3T^0]$
- D. $[M^2L^5T^{-2}]$ and $[M^0L^6T^0]$ (C)

Explanation: For van der Waals equation, a has dimension $[M^1L^5T^{-2}]$ and b has $[M^0L^3T^0]$.

8. Which conversion is correct?

- A. $9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 = 980 \text{ cm/s}^2$
- B. $9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 = 9.8 \times 10^3 \text{ cm/s}^2$
- C. $9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 = 98 \text{ cm/s}^2$
- D. $9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 = 9.8 \times 10^2 \text{ cm/s}^2$ (A)

Explanation: $1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$. So, $9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 = 9.8 \times 100 = 980 \text{ cm/s}^2$

9. The correct conversion is:

- A. $1 \text{ gm/cm}^3 = 1 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- B. $1 \text{ gm/cm}^3 = 10^2 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- C. $1 \text{ gm/cm}^3 = 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- D. $1 \text{ gm/cm}^3 = 10^4 \text{ kg/m}^3$ (C)

Explanation: $1 \text{ gm/cm}^3 = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ after converting g to kg and cm to m.

10. Which of the following is NOT a correct use of dimensional analysis?

- A. Checking correctness of physical equations
- B. Converting units from one system to another
- C. Determining whether a quantity is scalar or vector
- D. Deriving approximate relations between physical quantities (C)

Explanation: Dimensional analysis cannot determine whether a physical quantity is scalar or vector.