JEE Advanced 2019 Answer Key Paper 1 - Physics

1. A thin spherical insulating shell of radius R caries a uniformly distributed charge such that the potential at its surface is V_0. A hole with small area $\alpha 4\pi R^2$ (α <<1) is made in the shell without effecting the rest of the shell. Which one of the following is correct.

(A) The magnitude of $\vec{E}$ at a point located on a line passing through the hole and shell's centre on a distance 2R from the centre of spherical shell will be reduced by $\frac{\alpha V_0}{2R}$

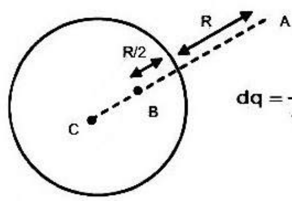
(B) Potential at the centre of shell is reduced by $2\alpha v_0$.

(C) The magnitude of $\vec{E}$ at the centre of shell reduced by $\frac{\alpha V_0}{2R}$

(D*) The ratio of potential at the centre of the shell to that of the point at $\frac{1}{2}$ R from centre towards the hole will be $\frac{1\ \alpha}{1-2\alpha}$

Ans. **(D)**

Sol.



$$dq = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2} dA = Q\alpha$$

Given

V at surface

$$V_0 = \frac{KQ}{R}$$

V at C

$$V_C = \frac{KQ}{R} - \frac{K\alpha Q}{R} = V_0\ (1-\alpha)$$

V at B

$$V_B = \frac{KQ}{R} - \frac{K(\alpha Q)}{R/2} = V_0\ (1-2\alpha)$$

$$\therefore \frac{V_C}{V_B} = \frac{1-\alpha}{1-2\alpha}$$

E at A

$$E_A = \frac{KQ}{(2R)^2} - \frac{K\alpha Q}{R^2} = \frac{KQ}{4R^2} - \frac{\alpha V_0}{R}$$

So reduced by $\frac{\alpha V_0}{R}$

E at C

$$E_C = \frac{K(\alpha Q)}{R^2} = \frac{\alpha V_0}{R}$$

so increased by $\frac{\alpha V_0}{R}$

Ans. (D)

toppr

2. In a capillary tube of radius 0.2 mm the water rises up to height of 7.5 cm with angle of contact equal to zero. If another capillary with same radius but of different material dipped in the same liquid. The height of water raised in capillary will be, if angle of contact becomes 60°.

(A) 7.5 cm (B) 15 cm (C) 3.75 cm (D) 30 cm

Ans. **(C)**

Sol. If R = 0.2 mm for two capillary

चूंकि दोनों केशनलियों की त्रिज्या R = 0.2 mm है

As in 1st case

h = 7.5 cm

$$T = \frac{Rh\rho g}{2\cos\theta} \quad (\theta = 0)$$

$= 7.5 \times 10^{-2}$

$= 0.075$ N/m

Now in 2nd case

$$T = \frac{Rh_1\rho g}{2\cos\theta} \quad (\theta = 60)$$

$$h_1 = \frac{2\cos 60 \times 7.5 \times 10^{-2}}{0.2 \times 10^{-3} \times 10^3 \times 10}$$

$$= \frac{7.5}{2} \times 10^{-2}$$

$= 3.75 \times 10^{-2}$ m

$= 3.75$ cm

Alternate :

$$T = \frac{Rh\rho g}{2\cos\theta}$$

$$\frac{7.5}{100} = \frac{h'}{\cos 60}$$

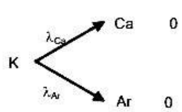
h' = 3.75 cm

3. A sample of ${}_{19}K^{40}$ disintegrates into two nuclei Ca & Ar with decay constant $\lambda_{Ca} = 4.5 \times 10^{-10}\ S^{-1}$ and $\lambda_{Ar} = 0.5 \times 10^{-10}\ S^{-1}$ respectively. The time after which 99% of ${}_{19}K^{40}$ gets decayed is :

(A) 6.2×10^9 sec (B*) 9.2×10^9 sec (C) 7.2×10^9 sec (D) 4.2×10^9 sec

Ans. **(B)**

Sol.



t = 0

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = -(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \times N$$

$$\log_e\left(\frac{N}{N_0}\right) = -(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)t$$

$$2.3 \times \log_{10}\left(\frac{N_0}{N_0/100}\right) = 5 \times 10^{-10}t$$

$$\frac{2.303 \times 2}{5 \times 10^{-10}} = t$$

$2.303 \times 0.4 \times 10^{10} = t$

$t = 9.2 \times 10^9$ sec

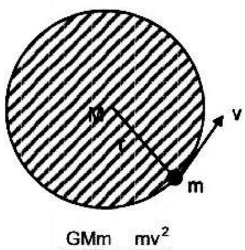
4. Consider a spherical gaseous cloud of mass density $\rho(r)$ in a free space where r is the radial distance from its centre. The gaseous cloud is made of particles of equal mass m moving in circular orbits about their common centre with the same kinetic energy K. The force acting on the particles is their mutual gravitational force. If $\rho(r)$ is constant with time. The particle number density $n(r) = \rho(r)/m$ is : (g = universal gravitational constant)

मुक्त आकाश में $\rho(r)$ द्रव्यमान घनत्व का एक गोलाकार गैसीय बादल की कल्पना करें। जहाँ r केन्द्र से त्रिज्यीय दूरी है। गैसीय बादल समान द्रव्यमान m के कणों से मिलकर बना है जोउभयनिष्ठ केन्द्र के सापेक्ष वृत्ताकार पथों में समान गतिज ऊर्जा K सेगतिशील है। कणों पर लगने वाला बल अन्योन्य गुरूत्वीय बल है। यदि $\rho(r)$ समय के साथ नियत है तोकणों का संख्यात्मक घनत्व $n(r) = \rho(r)/m$ is : (G = सार्वत्रिक गुरूत्वीय नियतांक)

(A) $\dfrac{3K}{\pi r^2 m^2 G}$ (B) $\dfrac{K}{2\pi r^2 m^2 G}$ (C) $\dfrac{K}{\pi r^2 m^2 G}$ (D) $\dfrac{K}{6\pi r^2 m^2 G}$

Ans. (B)

Sol.



$$\frac{GMm}{r^2} = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$= \frac{2}{r}\left(\frac{1}{2}mv^2\right)$$

$\Rightarrow$ $\dfrac{GMm}{r^2} = \dfrac{2K}{r}$

$\Rightarrow$ $M = \dfrac{2Kr}{Gm}$

$\Rightarrow$ $dM = \dfrac{2K}{Gm}dr$

$\Rightarrow$ $4\pi r^2 dr \rho = \dfrac{2K}{Gm}dr$

$\therefore$ $\rho = \dfrac{K}{2\pi Gmr^2}$

Alternative. $\dfrac{GM(r)}{r^2} = \dfrac{V^2}{r}$ where M = total mass upto radius (r)

जहाँ M = (r) त्रिज्या तक कुल द्रव्यमान

$\Rightarrow$ $K = \dfrac{GMm}{2r}$

$M(r) = \dfrac{2Kr}{Gm}$

$\Rightarrow$ $dM(r)\ \dfrac{2K}{Gm}dr = \rho dV = \rho 4\pi r^2 dr$

$\Rightarrow$ $\rho = \dfrac{K}{G2\pi r^2 m}$

$\Rightarrow$ $\dfrac{\rho}{m} = \dfrac{K}{2\pi Gm^2r^2}$

5. A charged shell of radius R carries a total charge Q. Given ϕ as the flux of electric field through a closed cylindrical surface of height h, radius r & with its center same as that of the shell. Here center of cylinder is a point on the axis of the cylinder which is equidistant from its top & bottom surfaces. Which of the following are correct.

(A) If $h > 2R$ & $r > R$ then $\phi = \dfrac{Q}{\varepsilon_0}$

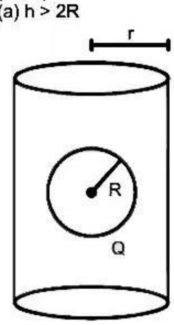
(B) If $h < \dfrac{8R}{5}$ & $r = \dfrac{3R}{5}$ then $\phi = 0$

(C) If $h > 2R$ & $r = \dfrac{4R}{5}$ then $\phi = \dfrac{Q}{5\varepsilon_0}$

(D) If $h > 2R$ & $r = \dfrac{3R}{5}$ then $\phi = \dfrac{Q}{5\varepsilon_0}$

Ans. **(ABD)**

Sol. (a) $h > 2R$ $\quad$ $r > R$



$\phi = \dfrac{Q}{\varepsilon_0}$ clearly from Gauss' Law

(b) suppose $h = \dfrac{8R}{5}$ $\quad$ $r = \dfrac{3R}{5}$

6. A current carrying wire heats a metal rod. The wire provides a constant power P to the rod. The metal rod is enclosed in an insulated container. It is observed that the temperature (T) in the metal rod changes with time (t) as $T(t) = T_0(1 + \beta t^{1/4})$ where β is a constant with appropriate dimension of temperature. The heat capacity of metal is :

(A) $\dfrac{4P(T(t)-T_0)^3}{\beta^4 T_0^4}$ (B) $\dfrac{4P(T(t)-T_0)^2}{\beta^4 T_0^3}$ (C) $\dfrac{4P(T(t)-T_0)^4}{\beta^4 T_0^5}$ (D) $\dfrac{4P(T(t)-T_0)}{\beta^4 T_0^2}$

Ans. **(A)**

Sol. $dQ = HdT$

$\dfrac{dQ}{dt} = H.\dfrac{dT}{dt}$

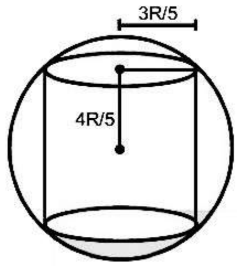
$P = H.\, T_0 \,.\, \beta.\, \dfrac{1}{4}\,.\, t^{-3/4}$

$\dfrac{4P}{T_0.\beta} = t^{-3/4}\,.\, H$

Now $\quad T - T_0 = T_0\, \beta t^{1/4}$

So $\quad t^{3/4} = \left(\dfrac{T-T_0}{T_0\beta}\right)^3$

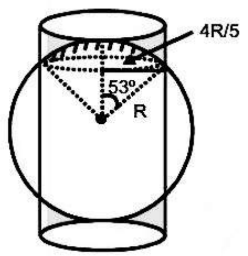
$\dfrac{4P(T(t)-T_0)^3}{\beta^4 T_0^4}$



$\phi = 0$

so for $h < \frac{8R}{5}$ $\phi = 0$

(C) for h = 2R $r = \frac{4R}{5}$



Shaded charge = $2\pi\,(1 - \cos 53^o) \times \frac{Q}{4\pi}$

$\therefore \quad = \frac{Q}{5}$

$\therefore \quad q_{enclosed} = \frac{2Q}{5}$

$\therefore \quad \phi = \frac{2Q}{5\varepsilon_0}$

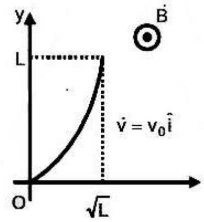
$\therefore$ for h > 2R $r = \frac{4R}{5}$ $\quad \therefore \phi = \frac{2Q}{5\varepsilon_0}$

(d) like option C for h = 2R $r = \frac{3R}{5}$

$q_{enclosed} = 2 \times 2\pi\,(1 - \cos 37^o)\,\frac{Q}{4\pi} = \frac{Q}{5}$

$\therefore \quad \phi = \frac{Q}{5\varepsilon_0}$

7. Conducting wire of parabolic shape, initially $y = x^2$ is moving with velocity $\vec{v} = v_0\hat{i}$ in a non-uniform magnetic field $B = B_0\left(1+\left(\frac{y}{L}\right)^{\beta}\right)\hat{k}$ as shown in figure. If V_0, B_0, L & B are +ve constants & $\Delta\phi$ is potential difference develop between the ends of wire, then correct statement(s) is/are



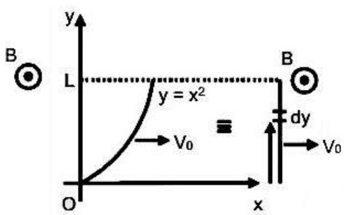
(A) $|\Delta\phi| = \frac{1}{2}B_0V_0L$ for $\beta = 0$

(B) $|\Delta\phi| = \frac{4}{3}B_0V_0L$ for $\beta = 2$

(C) $|\Delta\phi|$ is proportional to the length of wire projected on y-axis

(D) $|\Delta\phi|$ remains same if the parabolic wire is replaced by a straight wire, $y = x$, initially of length $\sqrt{2}\ell$

Ans. **(BCD)**
Sol.



For calculating the motional emf across the length of the wire, let us project wire such that $\vec{B}, \vec{v}, \vec{\ell}$ becomes mutually orthogonal. Thus

$$d\varepsilon = Bv_0\,dy = B_0\left[1+\left(\frac{y}{L}\right)^{\beta}\right]V_0dy$$

$$\varepsilon = \int_0^L B_0\left(1+\left(\frac{y}{L}\right)^{\beta}\right)V_0dy$$

$$= B_0V_0L\left[1+\frac{1}{\beta+1}\right]$$

emf in loop is proportional to L for given value of β.
for

$\beta = 0$; $\varepsilon = 2B_0V_0L$

$\beta = 2$; $\varepsilon = B_0V_0L\left[1+\frac{1}{3}\right] = \frac{4}{3}B_0V_0L$

the length of the projection of the wire y = x of length $\sqrt{2}L$ on the y-axis is L thus the answer remain unchanged

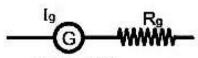
Therefore, answer is B,C,D

8. A galvanometer of resistance 10 ohm and maximum current of 2 μA is converted into voltmeter of range 100mV and when converted into ammeter then range is 1mA. When these voltmeter and ammeter are connected by a (ideal) battery in series with a resistance of R = 1000Ω, then

(A) measured value of R is between 978Ω and 996Ω
(B) resistance of voltmeter 10^5Ω
(C) shunt resistance is 20mΩ
(D) If the ideal battery is replaced by non ideal battery with internal resistance of 5Ω then R will be >1000 Ω

Ans. (AC)

Sol.

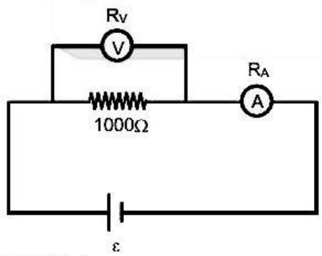


$v = 100 \times 10^{-3} v$

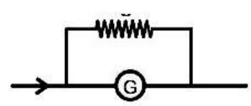
$v = I_g(R_g + R)$

$\frac{10^{-1}}{2 \times 10^{-6}} = R_g + R$

$5 \times 10^4 = R_v$



$I = I \times 10^{-3}$



$I_g R_g = (I - I_g)S$

$S = \frac{2 \times 10^{-6} \times 10}{10^{-3} - 2 \times 10^{-6}}$

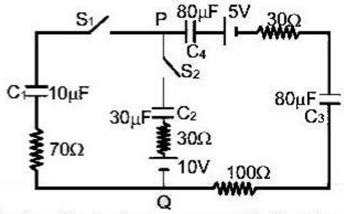
$S = 2 \times 10^{-5} \times 10^3$

$\Rightarrow 2 \times 10^{-2}$

$\Rightarrow 20m\Omega$

$R_A = \frac{20 \times 10^{-3} \times 10}{10} = 20 \times 10^{-3}$

9. Which statements is/are correct :



(A) At time t = 0, the S_1 is closed instantaneous current in the closed circuit will be 25 mA

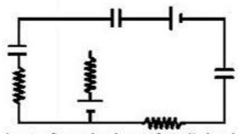
(B) The key S_1 is kept closed for long time such that capacitors are fully charged. Now key S_2 is closed at this time the instantaneous current across 30Ω resistor between P & Q will be 0.2A.

(C) If key S_1 is kept closed for long time such that capacitors are fully charged the voltage across C_1 will be 4V.

(D) if S_1 is kept closed for long time such that capacitors are fully charged the voltage difference between P & Q will be10V.

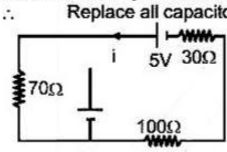
Ans. **(AC)**

Sol.



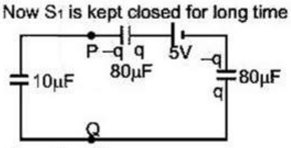
Just after closing of switch charge on C is zero.

∴ Replace all capacitors with wire.



$$i = \frac{5}{70+100+30} = \frac{5}{200} = 25\text{mA}$$

Now S_1 is kept closed for long time circuit is in steady state



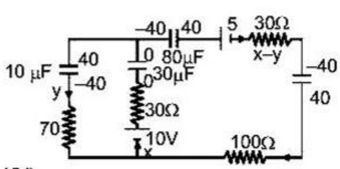
$$\frac{9}{10} + \frac{9}{80} + \frac{9}{80} - 5 = 0$$

$$\frac{109}{80} = 5$$

∴ $q = 40\ \mu C$

∴ V across $C_1 = 40/10 = 4$ volt

Now just after closing of S_2 charge on each capacitor remain same



KVL

$-10 + x \times 30 + 40/10 + y \times 70 = 0$

$30x + 70y = 6$ ....(1)

$$-\frac{40}{80} + 5 + (x-y)\,30 - \frac{40}{80} + (x-y) \times 100 - 10 + x \times 30 = 0$$

$160x - 130y - 6 = 0$ ....(2)

$y = 96/1510$

$x = 0.05$ amp.

10. If in a hypothetical system if the angular momentum and mass are dimensionless. Then which of the following is true.

(A) The linear momentum varies as L^{-1}

(B) The energy varies as L^{-2}

(C) The power varies as L^{-4}

(D) The force varies as L^{-5}

Ans. **(ABC)**

Sol. $[M] = [\text{Mass}] = [M^0L^0T^0]$

$[J] = [\text{Angular momentum}] = [ML^2T^{-1}]$

$[L] = [\text{Length}]$

Now ; $[ML^2T^{-1}] = [M^0L^0T^0]$

$\therefore [L^2] = [T]$

Power $[P] = [MLT^{-2} . LT^{-1}]$

$= [ML^2T^{-3}]$

$= [L^2 L^{-6}]$

$[P] = [L^{-4}]$

Energy/Work $[W] = [MLT^{-2} . L]$

$= [L^2 L^{-4}]$

$= [L^{-2}]$

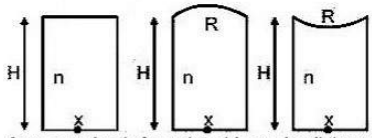
Force $[F] = [MLT^{-2}] = [L . L^{-4}] = [L^{-3}]$

Linear momentum $[p] = [MLT^{-1}] = [L . L^{-2}]$

$[p] = [L^{-1}]$

Ans. **(A), (B), (C)**

11.

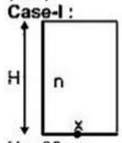


Apparent depth for point object x in all three cases are H_1, H_2 & H_3 respectively when seen from above given H = 30 cm, n = 1.5 & R = 3 m, then

(A) $0.8 < H_2 - H_1 < 0.9$ (B) $H_2 > H_1$ (C) $H_2 > H_3$ (D) $H_3 > H_1$

Ans. **(B,C)**

Sol. **Case-I :**

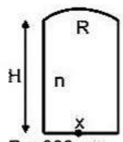


H = 30 cm

n = 3/2

$H_1 = H/n \Rightarrow \frac{30 \times 2}{3} = 20$ cm

Case-II :



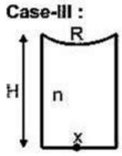
R = 300 cm

$$\frac{n_2}{v} - \frac{n_1}{u} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{R}$$

$$\frac{1}{-H_2} - \frac{3}{-2 \times 30} = \frac{1 - \frac{3}{2}}{-300}$$

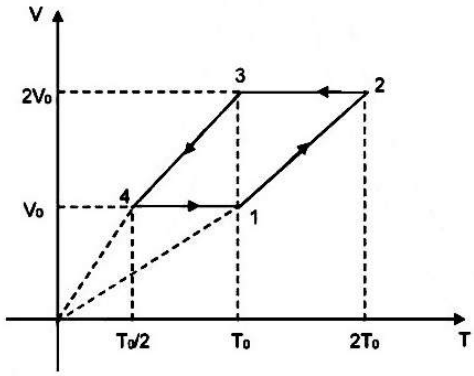
$$H_2 = \frac{600}{29} = 20.684 \text{ cm}$$

Case-III :



$$\frac{n_2}{v} - \frac{n_1}{u} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{R}; \qquad \frac{1}{-H_3} - \frac{3}{-2 \times 30} = \frac{1 - \frac{3}{2}}{300}; \; H_3 = \frac{600}{31} = 19.354 \text{ cm}$$

12. V–T diagram for n mol monoatomic gas is given below :



Choose the correct statement :

(A) $\left|\frac{\Delta Q_{1\to2}}{\Delta Q_{3\to4}}\right| = \frac{1}{2}$

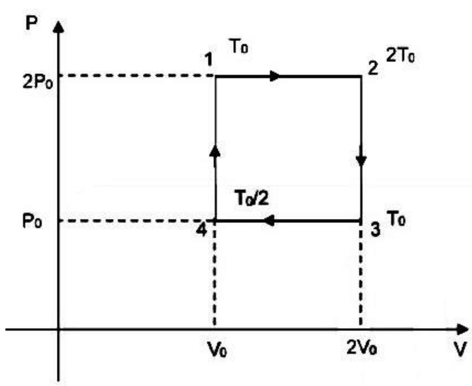
(B) $\left|\frac{\Delta Q_{1\to2}}{\Delta Q_{2\to3}}\right| = \frac{5}{3}$

(C) Work done in cyclic process is $\Delta W = \frac{nRT_0}{2}$

(D) There are only adiabatic and isochoric processes are involved.

Ans. **(BC)**

Sol.



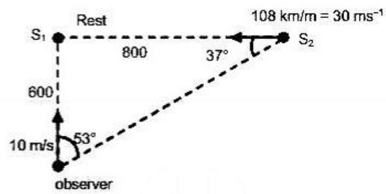
(A) $\left|\frac{\Delta Q_{1\to2}}{\Delta Q_{3\to4}}\right| = \left|\frac{NC_P\Delta T_{1\to2}}{NC_P\Delta T_{3\to4}}\right| = \frac{T_0}{T_0/2} = 2$

(B) $\left|\frac{\Delta Q_{1\to2}}{\Delta Q_{2\to3}}\right| = \left|\frac{NC_P\Delta T_{1\to2}}{NC_V\Delta T_{2\to3}}\right| = \frac{C_P}{C_V} = \frac{5}{3}$

(C) $W_{cycle} = P_0V_0 = nR\left[\frac{T_0}{2}\right]$ [Using point no. 4]

(D) Wrong as no adiabatic process is involved

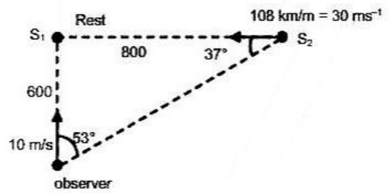
13. The source S_1 is at rest. The observer and the source S_2 are moving towards S_1 as shown in figure. The roof beats observed by the observer if both sources have frequency 120 Hz and speed of sound 330 m/s in is



Ans. 8.12 or 8.13

Sol. Speed of sound ध्वनि की चाल= 330 m/s

Calculate beat f_{req}



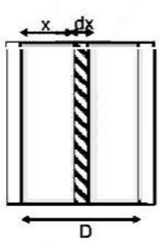
$$f_b = 120\left[\left(\frac{330+10\cos 53^\circ}{330-30\cos 37^\circ}\right)-\left(\frac{330+10}{330}\right)\right] = 120\left[\frac{336}{306}-\frac{34}{33}\right] = 8.128\text{Hz}$$

14. N dielectrics are introduced in series in a capacitor of thickness D. Each dielectric have width d = D/N & dielectric constant of m^{th} dielectric is given by $K_m = K(1 + m/N)$: [$N \gg 10^3$, Area of plates = A]

Net capacitance is given by $\frac{K\varepsilon_0 A}{\alpha D \ell n 2}$. Find value of α.

Ans. 1

Sol.



$$\frac{x}{m} = \frac{D}{N}$$

$$d\left(\frac{1}{C}\right) = \frac{dx}{K_m\varepsilon_0 A} = \frac{dx}{K\varepsilon_0 A\left(1+\frac{m}{N}\right)} = \frac{dx}{K\varepsilon_0 A\left(1+\frac{x}{D}\right)}$$

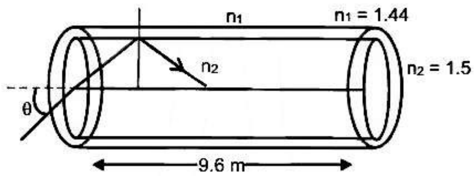
$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \int d\left(\frac{1}{C}\right) = \int_0^D \frac{Ddx}{K\varepsilon_0 A(D+x)}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{D}{K\varepsilon_0 A}\ell n 2$$

$C_{eq} = \frac{K\varepsilon_0 A}{D\ell n 2}$. Therefore $\alpha = 1$

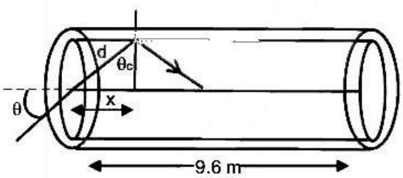
15. If at angle θ the light takes maximum time to travel in optical fiber. Then the maximum time is $x \times 10^{-8}$, calculate x.

यदि कोण θ पर प्रकाश की किरण प्रकाशिक तन्तु से गुजरने में अधिकतम समय लेती हो तो अधिकतम समय क्या होगा ?



Ans. **x = 5**

Sol.



$1.5 \sin \theta_c = 1.44 \sin 90°$

$\sin\theta_C = \frac{1.44}{1.50} = \frac{24}{25}$

$\therefore \sin\theta_C = \frac{x}{d} = \frac{24}{25}$

$d = \frac{25x}{24}$

$\therefore$ total length travel by light प्रकाश द्वारा तय की गयी कुल दूरी $= \frac{25}{24} \times 9.6 = 10\text{m}$

$\therefore t = \frac{S}{\left(\frac{C}{n_2}\right)} = \frac{10}{\frac{3 \times 10^8}{1.5}}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-7} = 5 \times 10^{-8}$

t = 50ns

$t = 5 \times 10^{-8}$

16. Consider the following nuclear fission reaction

$$^{226}_{88}Ra \longrightarrow {}^{222}_{86}Rn + {}_2He^4 + Q.$$

In this fission reaction. Kinetic energy of α-particle emitted is 4.44 MeV. Find the energy emitted as γ – radiation in keV in this reaction.

$m\left(^{226}_{88}Ra\right) = 226.005$ amu

$m\left(^{222}_{86}Rn\right) = 222.000$ amu

$m\left(_2He^4\right) = 4.000$ amu.

Sol.

Mass defect $\Delta m = 226.005 - 222.000 - 4.000$
$= 0.005$ amu

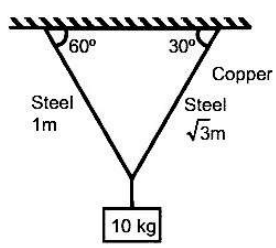
$\therefore$ Q value $= 0.005 \times 431.5 = 4.655$ MeV

Also $\dfrac{K.E_\alpha}{K.E_{Rn}} = \dfrac{m_{Rn}}{m_\alpha}$

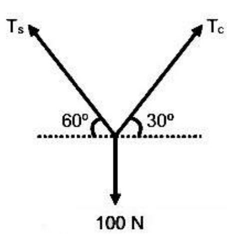
$\Rightarrow$ $K.E_{Rn} = \dfrac{m_\alpha}{m_{Rn}} \cdot K.E_\alpha = \dfrac{4}{222} \times 4.44 = 0.08$ MeV

$\therefore$ Energy of γ – Photon $= 4.655 - (4.44 + 0.08)$
$= 0.135$ MeV
$= 135$ KeV

17. A weight of 100 N is suspended by two wires made by steel and copper as shown in figure length of steel wire is 1 m and copper wire is $\sqrt{3}$m. Find ratio of change in length of copper wire ($\Delta\ell_c$) to change in length of steel wire ($\Delta\ell_s$). Given Young's modulus : $Y_{steel} = 2 \times 10^{11}$ N/m^2, $Y_{copper} = 1 \times 10^{11}$ N/m^2.



Sol.



$\dfrac{T_s}{2} = T_c\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

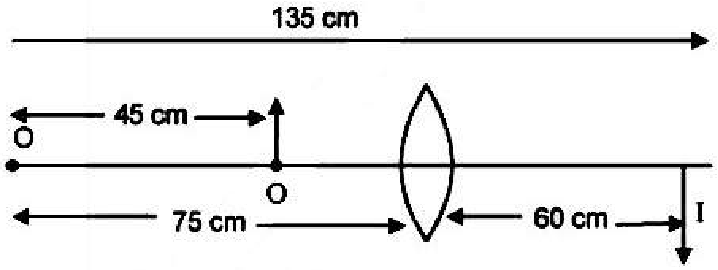
$T_s = \sqrt{3}\,T_c$

$$\frac{\Delta\ell_c}{\Delta\ell_s} = \left(\frac{T_c}{T_s}\right)\left(\frac{\ell_c}{\ell_s}\right)\left(\frac{Y_s}{Y_c}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}\right)\left(\frac{2\times10^{11}}{1\times10^{11}}\right) = 2$$

18. An optical bench, to measure the focal length of lens, is 1.5 m long and on the bench marks are with spacing $\frac{1}{4}$ cm. Now a lens is placed at 75 cm and pin type object is placed at 45 cm marks on the bench. If its image is formed at 135 cm find maximum possible error in calculation of focal length.

Ans. **(1.38 & 1.39)**

Sol.



$u = (x_2 - x_1) = 75 - 45 = 30$ cm

$\Delta u = \Delta x_2 + \Delta x_1 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ cm

$v = (x_3 - x_2) = 135 - 75 = 60$ cm

$\Delta v = \Delta x_3 + \Delta x_2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ cm

$\therefore \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$

$\frac{1}{60} + \frac{1}{30} = \frac{1}{f}$

$\therefore f = 20$ cm

Also, $\frac{-dv}{v^2} + \frac{-du}{u^2} = \frac{-df}{f^2}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{df}{f} = f\left[\frac{dv}{v^2} + \frac{du}{u^2}\right] = 20\left[\frac{1}{60^2} + \frac{1}{30^2}\right]\frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore \frac{df}{f} \times 100 = 10\left[\frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{9}\right] = \frac{50}{36} = 1.38 \;\&\; 1.39$ (both)