

Heat : Answers to Subjective Questions (Typical)

A-01	(c)
A-02	(a)
A-03	(d)
A-04	(c)
A-05	(a)
A-06	(a)
A-07	(b)
A-08	(c)
A-09	(c)
A-10	(c)
A-11	(b)
A-12	(a), (c)
A-13	(a), (b), (c)
A-14	(c), (d)
A-15	(a)
A-16	(b)
A-17	20 ⁰ C
A-18	373.3 K
A-19	601 K
A-20	307 K
A-21	60 ⁰
A-22	20.0 Ω , $3.80 \times 10^{-3} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$, $-5.59 \times 10^{-7} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-2}$
A-23	0.99989 cm
A-24	0.4 cm
A-25	(a) 0.99976, (b) 1.00024, (c) 1.00096
A-26	15 ⁰ C to 25 ⁰ C
A-27	$-5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$

A-28	-82°C
A-29	219°C
A-30	50 cc
A-31	83°C
A-32	Zero
A-33	24 N
A-34	$l_0 \left[1 + \frac{\alpha_a Y_a + 2\alpha_s Y_s}{Y_a + 2Y_s} \theta \right]$
A-35	$5.8 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa}$
A-36	No answer since it is a derivation.
A-37	$9.6 \times 10^{-2} \%$
A-38	$\alpha_1 Y_1 = \alpha_2 Y_2$
A-39	$127 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$
A-40	$\alpha_1 = 4\alpha_2$
Q-41	If two rods of length L and $2L$ having coefficient of linear expansion α and 2α respectively are connected to get a rod of length $3L$. Find the average coefficient of linear expansion of the composite rod.