
26. When a pure inductor of inductance L and a pure capacitor of capacitance C are connected in parallel to a sinusoidal potential difference V the potential difference across both L & C will be

- [A.](#) Same [B.](#) Different
[C.](#) At L will be more than at C [D.](#) At L will be less than at C

Answer: Option A

27. An alternating potential difference is connected across a pure resistor and the frequency of the supply is varied but the rms value of the voltage is kept constant. The mean rate of heat dissipated from the resistor is

- [A.](#) Directly proportional to f [B.](#) Directly proportional to f^2
[C.](#) Directly proportional to f^2 [D.](#) Inversely proportional to f

Answer: Option c

28. What is the self inductance of a coil in which an induced emf of 2V is set up when the current changes at the rate of 4 As⁻¹?

- [A.](#) 0.5 mH [B.](#) 0.5H
[C.](#) 2.0H [D.](#) 8.0H

Answer: Option B

29. The frequency of a circuit consisting of a capacitance C and a resistor R is

- [A.](#) C/R [B.](#) R/C
[C.](#) $1/RC$ [D.](#) $1/RC$

Answer: Option c

30. A 10 Ω electric heater is connected to a 220V 50Hz mains supply. What is the peak value of the potential difference across the heater element?

- [A.](#) 220V [B.](#) $220\sqrt{2}$ V

C. 110V

D. 220 ??2V

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