

Figure 1

A resistor S, a milliammeter A and a battery E are connected in series across the points X as shown in figure 1. The milliammeter has an internal resistance of 25  $\Omega$  and it requires a of 1 mA for fu' scale deflection. The dial of the milliammeter is shown in figure 2. The has an e.m.f. o' 10 V and a negligible internal resistance. R is any resistor connected externally the points X and Y. Let I be the current through the milliammeter.

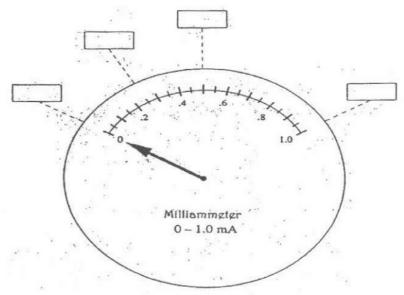


Figure 2

- when R = 0, the milliammeter reads a full scale deflection (I = 1.0 mA).
  - (i) Find the value of the resistance S.

(ii) Practically how do you achieve R = 0?

Write the above value of R (i.e. 0) in the box corresponding to the pointer position of

the deflection of the milliammeter in figure 2.

(i) When  $R = \infty$  (infinity), what is the current (I) through the milliammeter?

Write the value of R (i.e.  $\infty$ ) in the corresponding box in figure 2.

(ii) Practically how do you achieve  $R = \infty$ ?

What resistance 6 7				
What resistances of R gi	ve the following d	eflections of th	e milliammeter?	
Half the full scale deflec	tion			
				,
Charter of the full scale			**4	
Market Comments				20 K
Mason				
the above values of	of R also in the co	orresponding bo	xes in figure 2.	
d) If the section of the of XY) shown in figure this set up can be used across X and Y and t	1 is calibrated also to measure an unk	for other values r nown resistance.	marked in the dial of the Unknown resistant	ne milliammete nce is connecte
(i) Propose a suita				
,				
(ii) Is the milliamr	neter scale linear	or non-linear?		
(11) 25 215 1121				
. Is the scale ca	librated to measure	the resistance	linear or non-linear?	
		1.5		
(iii) Draw a rough [Hint: You n			with I. the boxes in figure 2	2.]
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	. 14			
		1.2		
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