

# PhysicsByAaryan

CSIR NET . GATE . JEST . BARC - Physics

## "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis" - CSIR NET Physics PYQs

Electronics . All PYQs (2015-2025) with answer key

**20 questions . Answer key included**

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**Q1. [Dec 2015] . 3.5 marks**

Electronics &gt; "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"

CSIR NET	2015 Dec	3.5 M
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Two data sets  $A$  and  $B$  consist of 60 and 10 readings of a voltage measured using voltmeters of resolution of  $1\text{mV}$  and  $0.5\text{mV}$  respectively. The uncertainty in the mean voltage obtained from the data sets  $A$  and  $B$  are  $U_A$  and  $U_B$ , respectively. If the uncertainty of the mean of the combined data sets is  $U_{AB}$  then which of the following statements is correct?

1.  $U_{AB} < U_A$  and  $U_{AB} > U_B$
2.  $U_{AB} < U_A$  and  $U_{AB} < U_B$
3.  $U_{AB} > U_A$  and  $U_{AB} < U_B$
4.  $U_{AB} > U_A$  and  $U_{AB} > U_B$

**Q2. [June 2015] . 3.5 marks**

Electronics &gt; "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"

CSIR NET	2015 June	3.5 M
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The viscosity  $\eta$  of a liquid is given by Poiseuille's

formula  $\eta = \frac{\pi P a^4}{8 l V}$ . Assume that  $l$  and  $V$  can be

measured very accurately, but the pressure  $P$  has an rms error of 1% and the radius  $a$  has an independent rms error of 3%. The rms error of the viscosity is closest to

1. 2%
2. 4%
3. 12%
4. 13%

**Q3. [Dec 2016] . 5.0 marks**

Electronics &gt; "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"

CSIR NET	2016 Dec	5M
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The resistance of a sample is measured as a function of temperature, and the data are shown below.

$T(^\circ\text{C})$	2	4	6	8
$R(\Omega)$	90	105	110	115

The slope of  $R$  vs  $T$  graph, using a linear least-squares fit to the data, will be

1.  $6\Omega/^\circ\text{C}$
2.  $4\Omega/^\circ\text{C}$
3.  $2\Omega/^\circ\text{C}$
4.  $8\Omega/^\circ\text{C}$

**Q4. [June 2016] . 3.5 marks**

Electronics &gt; "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"

CSIR NET	2016 June	3.5M
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Using dimensional analysis, Planck defined a characteristic temperature  $T_P$  from powers of the gravitational constant  $G$ , Planck's constant  $h$ , Boltzmann constant  $k_B$  and the speed of light  $c$  in vacuum. The expression for  $T_P$  is proportional to

1.  $\sqrt{\frac{hc^5}{k_B^2 G}}$

2.  $\sqrt{\frac{hc^3}{k_B^2 G}}$

3.  $\sqrt{\frac{G}{hc^4 k_B^2}}$

4.  $\sqrt{\frac{hk_B^2}{Gc^3}}$

**Q5. [June 2016] . 5.0 marks**

Electronics &gt; "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"

CSIR NET	2016 June	5M
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The decay constants  $f_p$  of the heavy pseudo-scalar mesons, in the heavy quark limit, are related to their masses  $m_p$  by the relation  $f_p = \frac{a}{\sqrt{m_p}}$ , where  $a$  is an empirical parameter to be determined. The values  $m_p = 6400 \pm 160 \text{ MeV}$  and  $f_p = 180 \pm 15 \text{ MeV}$  correspond to uncorrelated measurements of a meson. The error on the estimate of  $a$  is

1.  $175(\text{MeV})^{3/2}$
2.  $900(\text{MeV})^{3/2}$
3.  $1200(\text{MeV})^{3/2}$
4.  $2400(\text{MeV})^{3/2}$

## Q6. [Dec 2017] . 5.0 marks

Electronics &gt; "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"

CSIR NET	2017 Dec	5M
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Two physical quantities  $T$  and  $M$  are related by the equation  $T = \frac{2\pi}{a} \sqrt{\frac{M+b}{2}}$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are constant parameters. The variation of  $T$  as a function of  $M$  was recorded in an experiment to determine the value of  $a$  graphically. Let  $m$  be the slope of the straight line when  $T^2$  is plotted vs  $M$ , and  $\delta m$  be the uncertainty in determining it. The uncertainty in determining  $a$  is

1.  $\frac{a}{2} \left( \frac{\delta m}{m} \right)$
2.  $a \left( \frac{\delta m}{m} \right)$
3.  $\frac{b}{2a} \left( \frac{\delta m}{m} \right)$
4.  $\frac{2\pi}{a} \left( \frac{\delta m}{m} \right)$

**Q7. [June 2017] . 3.5 marks**

Electronics &gt; "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"

CSIR NET	2017 June	3.5M
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The experimentally measured values of the variables  $x$  and  $y$  are  $2.00 \pm 0.05$  and  $3.00 \pm 0.02$  respectively. What is the error in the calculated value of  $z = 3y - 2x$  from the measurements?

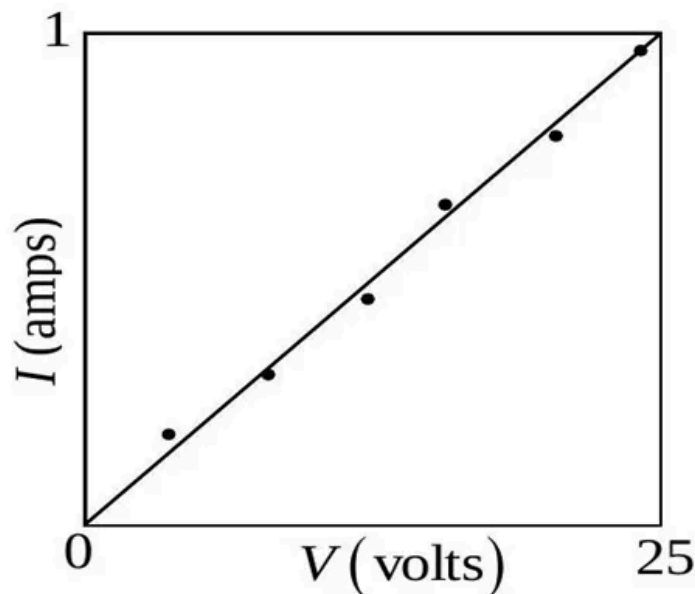
1. 0.12
2. 0.05
3. 0.03
4. 0.07

**Q8. [June 2017] . 5.0 marks**

Electronics &gt; "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"

CSIR NET	2017 June	5M
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Both the data points and a linear fit to the current vs voltage of a resistor are shown in the graph below.



If the error in the slope is  $1.255 \times 10^{-3} \Omega^{-1}$ , then the value of resistance estimated from the graph is

1.  $(0.04 \pm 0.8) \Omega$
2.  $(25.0 \pm 0.8) \Omega$
3.  $(25 \pm 1.25) \Omega$
4.  $(25 \pm 0.0125) \Omega$

**Q9. [Dec 2019] . 3.5 marks**

Electronics &gt; "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"

CSIR NET	2019 Dec	3.5M
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A student measures the displacement  $x$  from the equilibrium of a stretched spring and reports it be  $100\mu\text{ m}$  with a 1% error. The spring constant  $k$  is known to be  $10\text{ N/m}$  with 0.5% error.

The percentage error in the estimate of the potential

energy  $V = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$  is

1. 0.8%
2. 2.5%
3. 1.5%
4. 3.0%

**Q10. [June 2019] . 3.5 marks**

Electronics &gt; "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"

CSIR NET	2019 June	3.5M
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In an experiment to measure the acceleration due to gravity  $g$  using a simple pendulum, the length and time period of the pendulum are measured to three significant figures. The mean value of  $g$  and the uncertainty  $\delta g$  of the measurements are then estimated using a calculator from a large number of measurements and found to be  $9.82147 \text{ m/s}^2$  and  $0.02357 \text{ m/s}^2$ , respectively. Which of the following is the most accurate way of presenting the experimentally determined value of  $g$  ?

1.  $9.82 \pm 0.02 \text{ m/s}^2$
2.  $9.8215 \pm 0.02 \text{ m/s}^2$
3.  $9.82147 \pm 0.02357 \text{ m/s}^2$
4.  $9.82 \pm 0.02357 \text{ m/s}^2$

**Q11. [June 2021] . 3.5 marks**

Electronics &gt; "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"

CSIR NET	2021 June	3.5M
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In an experiment, the velocity of a non-relativistic neutron is determined by measuring the time ( $\sim 50$  ns) it takes to travel from the source to the detector kept at a distance  $L$ . Assume that the error in the measurement of  $L$  is negligibly small. If we want to estimate the kinetic energy  $T$  of the neutron to within 5% accuracy, i.e.,  $|\delta T/T| \leq 0.05$ , the maximum permissible error  $|\delta T|$  in measuring the time of flight is nearest to

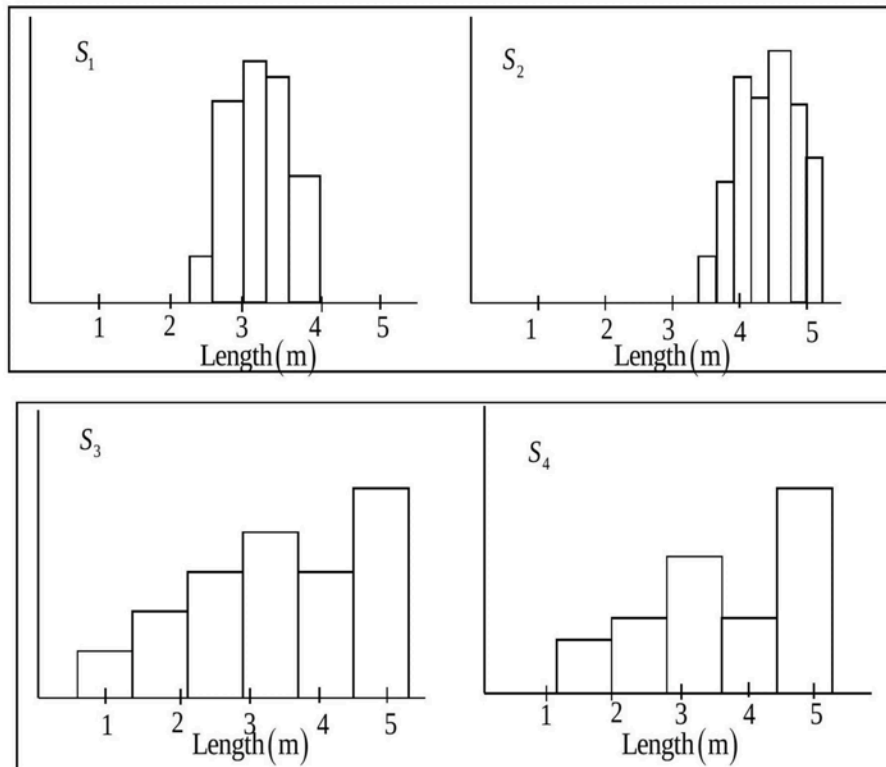
1. 1.75 ns
2. 0.75 ns
3. 2.25 ns
4. 1.25 ns

**Q12. [June 2022] . 3.5 marks**

Electronics > "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"

<b>CSIR NET</b>	<b>2022 June</b>	<b>3.5M</b>
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Four students ( $S_1, S_2, S_3$  and  $S_4$ ) make multiple measurements on the length of a table. The binned data are plotted as histograms in the following figures.



If the length of the table, specified by the manufacturer, is  $3m$ , the student whose measurements have the minimum systematic error, is

1.  $S_2$
2.  $S_1$
3.  $S_4$
4.  $S_3$

**Q13. [Dec 2023] . 3.5 marks**

Electronics &gt; "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"

CSIR NET	2023 Dec	3.5 M
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In the measurement of a radioactive sample, the measured counts with and without the sample for equal time intervals are  $C = 500$  and  $B = 100$ , respectively. The errors in the measurements of  $C$  and  $B$  are  $|\Delta C| = 20$  and  $|\Delta B| = 10$ , respectively. The net error  $|\Delta Y|$  in the measured counts from the sample  $Y = C - B$ , is closet to

1. 22
2. 10
3. 30
4. 43

**Q14. [Dec 2023] . 5.0 marks**

Electronics &gt; "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"

CSIR NET	2023 Dec	5 M
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Gauge factor of a strain gauge is defined as the ratio of the fractional change in resistance  $\left(\frac{\Delta R}{R}\right)$  to the fractional change in length  $\left(\frac{\Delta L}{L}\right)$ . A metallic strain gauge with a gauge factor 2 has a resistance of  $100\Omega$  under unstrained condition. An aluminum foil with Young's modulus  $Y = 70GN/m^2$  is installed on the metallic gauge. Keeping the foil within its elastic limit, a stress of  $0.2GN/m^2$  is applied on the foil. The change in the resistance of the gauge will be closest to

1.  $0.14\Omega$
2.  $1.23\Omega$
3.  $0.28\Omega$
4.  $0.56\Omega$

**Q15. [June 2023] . 3.5 marks**

Electronics &gt; "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"

CSIR NET	2023 June	3.5M
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A DC motor is used to lift a mass  $M$  to a height  $h$  from the ground. The electric energy delivered to the motor is  $VIt$ , where  $V$  is the applied voltage,  $I$  is the current and  $t$  the time for which the motor runs. The efficiency  $e$  of the motor is the ratio between the work done by the motor and the energy delivered to it. If  $M = 2.00 \pm 0.02\text{kg}$ ,  $h = 1.00 \pm 0.01\text{ m}$ ,  $V = 10.0 \pm 0.1\text{ V}$ ,  $I = 2.00 \pm 0.02\text{ A}$  and  $t = 300 \pm 15\text{ s}$ , then the fractional error  $|\delta e/e|$  in the efficiency of the motor is closest to

1. 0.05
2. 0.09
3. 0.12
4. 0.15

**Q16. [Dec 2024] . 3.5 marks**

Electronics &gt; "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"

CSIR NET	2024 Dec	3.5M
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A DC motor operating at a voltage  $V$  and a current  $I$  is used to lift a mass  $m$  to a height  $h$ . The percentage uncertainty in the measurement of time  $t$  is 5% and that for the other parameters ( $V, I, m$  and  $h$ ) are 1% each. If the measurements are independent and the errors are random, the uncertainty in the estimation of the efficiency  $\left(\frac{\text{output power}}{\text{input power}}\right)$  of the motor is closest to

1. 3.1%
2. 5.4%
3. 4.8%
4. 6.3%

## Q17. [Dec 2024] . 3.5 marks

Electronics &gt; "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"

CSIR NET	2024 Dec	3.5M
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The following table shows the relationship between an independent quantity  $x$  and an experimentally measured quantity  $y$ .

$x$	0	1	2	3	4	5
$y$	0.1	2.1	8.1	17.9	32.2	49.7

The relationship between  $x$  and  $y$  is best represented by

1.  $y \propto x^3$
2.  $y \propto e^x$
3.  $y \propto x^2$
4.  $y \propto \sqrt{x}$

**Q18. [June 2024] . 3.5 marks**

Electronics &gt; "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"

CSIR NET	2024 June	3.5M
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A set of 100 data points yields an average  $\bar{x} = 9$  and a standard deviation  $\sigma_x = 4$ . The error in the estimated mean is closest to

1. 3.0
2. 0.4
3. 4.0
4. 0.3

**Q19. [June 2024] . 5.0 marks**

Electronics &gt; "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"

CSIR NET	2024 June	5M
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An astronomer observes 500 objects and classifies them as either of type A or type B. She finds 148 objects to be of type B. Assuming a binomial distribution, the best estimate of the fraction of type A objects and its associated standard deviation respectively are

1. 0.704,0.002
2. 0.70,0.02
3. 0.704,0.031
4. 0.72,0.03

**Q20. [Dec 2025] . 5.0 marks**

Electronics &gt; "Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"

CSIR NET	2025 Dec	5M	MMP
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A thermistor measures an object's temperature  $T$ , by measuring its resistance  $R$  according to  $R = AT^{-n}$ , where  $A$  and  $n$  are positive constants. The observed resistances for different values of temperature (including environmental and instrumental sources of error) are given in table. The estimated value of the exponent  $n$ , from the above data, is closest to

1. 2.0
2. 0.8
3. 1.3
4. 2.7

$T(K)$	$R(\Omega)$
250	140
300	110
350	90

## Answer Key

20 questions . Subject and topic for quick revision

Q. No	Subject	Topic	Answer
Q1	Electronics	"Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"	2
Q2	Electronics	"Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"	3
Q3	Electronics	"Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"	2
Q4	Electronics	"Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"	1
Q5	Electronics	"Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"	3
Q6	Electronics	"Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"	1
Q7	Electronics	"Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"	1
Q8	Electronics	"Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"	2
Q9	Electronics	"Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"	2
Q10	Electronics	"Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"	4
Q11	Electronics	"Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"	4
Q12	Electronics	"Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"	2
Q13	Electronics	"Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"	1
Q14	Electronics	"Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"	4
Q15	Electronics	"Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"	1
Q16	Electronics	"Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"	2
Q17	Electronics	"Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"	3
Q18	Electronics	"Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"	2
Q19	Electronics	"Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"	2
Q20	Electronics	"Errors , curve fitting and data analysis"	3

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