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$$K.E. = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

huf

**63 (FY)SEM-1/MIN1/PHYMIN1014B**

**2024**

**PHYSICS**

Paper : PHYMIN1014B

**( Mechanics )**

Full Marks : 50

Pass Marks : 20

Time : Two hours

***The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.***

1. Choose the correct answer :  $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) If  $\vec{A}$  and  $\vec{B}$  are opposite to each other, then the angle between them is

(i)  $0^\circ$

☒ (ii)  $180^\circ$

(iii)  $360^\circ$

(iv)  $90^\circ$



(b) If 'm' be the mass and 'p' be the linear momentum of a body then the Kinetic Energy is given by

(i)  $mp$

(ii)  $\frac{2p^2}{m}$

(iii)  $p^2/m$

(iv)  $p^2/2m$

(c) The dimensional formula for Torque is

(i)  $[ML^2T^{-2}]$

(ii)  $[MLT^2]$

(iii)  $[ML^{-2}T^2]$

(iv)  $[ML^{-2}T^{-2}]$

(d) The Equation for Simple Harmonic motion is given by

$\left(\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}\right) + 16x = 0$ . Then the angular

velocity is

(i)  $4m/sec$

(ii)  $4\text{radian/sec}$

(iii)  $16\text{radian/sec}$

(iv)  $(16/2\pi)\text{radian/sec}$

(e) An artificial satellite returns back to the earth surface if the orbital velocity

(i) is less than  $7.9\text{km/sec}$

(ii) is greater than  $7.9\text{km/sec}$

(iii) is equal to  $7.9\text{km/sec}$

(iv) has no correlation with  $7.9\text{km/sec}$

2. Answer **any five** of the following questions :

$2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) What is degree and order of differential equation? Find the degree and order of the equation

$(d^2y/dx^2) + 5\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) - 2y = 0$



- (b) Find the impulse and its magnitude developed on a particle of mass  $1\text{ kg}$  which changes its velocity from  $(\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k})\text{ m/sec}$  to  $(4\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k})\text{ m/sec}$ .

- (c) Deduce the relation between Torque ( $\vec{\tau}$ ) and angular momentum ( $\vec{L}$ ) of a rotating body about its axis of rotation.

- (d) What is inertial frame of reference? What are the characteristics of inertial frame of reference?

- (e) Write down the laws of Kepler's planetary motion.

- (f) If a particle executing Simple Harmonic motion, then the displacement equation is given by  $y = a \sin \omega t$ , where symbols have their usual meanings. Find the expression for angular velocity ' $\omega$ '.

- (g) Define Poisson's ratio. Also find the expression of it.

Mention the dimensional formula for Poisson's ratio.

3. Answer **any five** of the following questions :

$5 \times 5 = 25$

- (a) Define centre of mass. Establish the expression for position vector of centre of mass of a system of  $N$ -particles.

$1 + 4 = 5$

- (b) Derive the expression for total energy of a particle when the particle executing simple harmonic motion.

- (c) What is Geo-stationary satellite? Mention *two* essential features of a Geo-Stationary Satellite.

Find the expression for height of Geo-Stationary Satellite.

$1 + 1 + 3 = 5$

- (d) Define Elastic Potential Energy of a deformed body.

Show that

Elastic Potential Energy

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tension} \times \text{Extension.}$$

$1 + 4 = 5$



(e) Mention the basic postulates of Einstein's special theory of relativity. Discuss about time dilation. 2+3=5

(f) Define power. Mention its SI unit. If 'P' be the instantaneous power, 'E' be the mechanical energy and 't' be the time then show that  $P = dE/dt$ . 1+1+3=5

(g) Explain Searle's method for determination of Young's modulus of Elasticity 'Y'.

(h) What is ordinary differential equation? Solve the differential equation  $Y' = X \tan(Y - X) + 1$ . 1+4=5

4. Answer **any one** of the following questions : 10

(a) What is Elastic limit? Establish the expression for torsional couple per angular twist of the hollow cylinder. 2+8=10

(b) Derive expression for

(i) Work-Energy principle

(ii) Angular momentum of system of particles

5+5=10

Handwritten solutions for question 4(h):

$$Y' = X \tan(Y - X) + 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = X \tan(y - x) + 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - 1 = X \tan(y - x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(y - x) = \tan(y - x)$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{\tan z} = \int x dz$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{\tan z} = \int x dz$$

$$\ln |\sin z| = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$\ln |\sin(y - x)| = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$