



Chapter : OSCILLATIONS

Assignment 2

Class 11

DPP

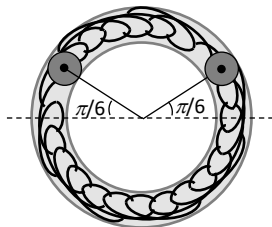
DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

CLASS : XITH
DATE :

SUBJECT : PHYSICS
DPP NO. : 2

Topic :- OSCILLATIONS

1. Two identical balls A and B each of mass 0.1 kg are attached to two identical massless springs. The spring mass system is constrained to move inside a rigid smooth pipe bent in the form of circle as shown in the figure. The pipe is fixed in a horizontal plane. The centres of the balls can move in a circle of radius 0.06 m . Each spring has a natural length of $0.06\pi\text{ m}$ and force constant 0.1 N/m . Initially both the balls are displaced by an angle $\theta = \pi/6$ radian with respect to the diameter PQ of the circle and released from rest. The frequency of oscillation of the ball B is

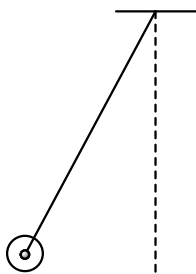


- a) $\pi\text{ Hz}$ b) $\frac{1}{\pi}\text{ Hz}$ c) $2\pi\text{ Hz}$ d) $\frac{1}{2\pi}\text{ Hz}$
2. What is the maximum acceleration of the particle doing the SHM?
 $y = 2 \sin \left[\frac{\pi t}{2} + \phi \right]$ where 2 is in cm.
- a) $\frac{\pi}{2}\text{ cms}^{-2}$ b) $\frac{\pi^2}{2}\text{ cms}^{-2}$ c) $\frac{\pi}{4}\text{ cms}^{-2}$ d) $\frac{\pi}{4}\text{ cms}^{-2}$
3. A particle moves according to the law, $= r \cos \frac{\pi t}{2}$. The distance covered by it the time interval between $t = 0$ to $t = 3\text{ s}$ is
- a) r b) $2r$ c) $3r$ d) $4r$
4. How does the time period of pendulum vary with length
- a) \sqrt{L} b) $\sqrt{\frac{L}{2}}$ c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{L}}$ d) $2L$

5. A force of 6.4 N stretches a vertical spring by 0.1 m . The mass that must be suspended from the spring so that it oscillates with a period of $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\text{ s}$ is

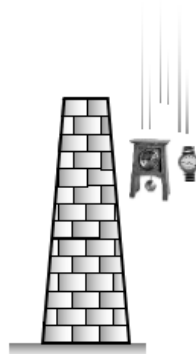
- a) $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\text{ kg}$ b) 1 kg c) $\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right)\text{ kg}$ d) 10 kg

6. A metal rod of length L and mass m is pivoted at one end. A thin disk of mass M and radius $R (< L)$ is attached at its centre to the free end of the rod. Consider two ways the disc is attached **case A**- the disc is not free to rotate about its centre and **case B** – the disc is free to rotate about its centre. The rod-disk system performs SHM in vertical plane after being released from the same displaced position. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?



- a) Restoring torque in case A = Restoring torque in case B b) Restoring torque in case A < Restoring torque in case B
- c) Angular frequency for case A < Angular frequency for case B d) Angular frequency for case A < Angular frequency for case B

7. A man having a wrist watch and a pendulum clock rises on a TV tower. The wrist watch and pendulum clock by chance fall from the top of the tower. Then

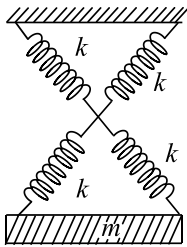


- a) Both will keep correct time during the fall
- b) Both will kept incorrect time during the fall
- c) Wrist watch will keep correct time and clock will become fast
- d) Clock will stop but wrist watch will function normally

8. For a particle executing SHM, the kinetic energy k is given by $k = k_0 \cos^2 \omega t$. The equation of its displacement can be

a) $\left(\frac{k_0}{m\omega^2}\right)^{1/2} \sin \omega t$ b) $\left(\frac{2k_0}{m\omega^2}\right)^{1/2} \sin \omega t$ c) $\left(\frac{2\omega^2}{m k_0}\right)^{1/2} \sin \omega t$ d) $\left(\frac{2k_0}{m\omega}\right)^{1/2} \sin \omega t$

9. As shown in figure, a simple harmonic motion oscillator having identical four springs has time period

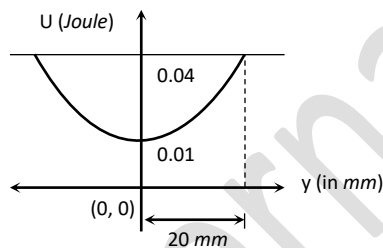


a) $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{4k}}$ b) $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{2k}}$ c) $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$ d) $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2m}{k}}$

10. A particle of mass 200 g executes SHM. The restoring force is provided by a spring of force constant 80 N/m. The time period of oscillation is

a) 0.31 s b) 0.15 s c) 0.05 s d) 0.02 s

11. The variation of potential energy of harmonic oscillator is as shown in figure. The spring constant is



a) $1 \times 10^2 \text{ N/m}$ b) 150 N/m c) $0.667 \times 10^2 \text{ N/m}$ d) $3 \times 10^2 \text{ N/m}$

12. The bob of a simple pendulum is a spherical hollow ball filled with water. A plugged hole near the bottom of the oscillating bob gets suddenly unplugged. During observation, till water is coming out, the time period of oscillation would

- a) First increase and then decrease to the origin value
 b) First decrease and then increase to the origin value
 c) Remain unchanged
 d) Increase towards a saturation value

13. Length of a simple pendulum is l and its maximum angular displacement is θ , then its maximum K.E. is

a) $mgl \sin \theta$ b) $mgl(1 + \sin \theta)$ c) $mgl(1 + \cos \theta)$ d) $mgl(1 - \cos \theta)$

14. A simple pendulum has time period T . The bob is given negative charge and surface below it is given positive charge. The new time period will be
 a) Less than T b) Greater than T c) Equal to T d) Infinite
15. The displacement of a particle executing SHM is given by $y=0.25 \sin 200t$ cm. the maximum speed of the particle is
 a) 200 cms^{-1} b) 100 cms^{-1} c) 50 cms^{-1} d) 5.25 cms^{-1}
16. Graph between velocity and displacement of a particle, executing S.H.M. is
 a) A straight line b) A parabola c) A hyperbola d) An ellipse
17. Displacement-time equation of a particle executing SHM is, $x = 4 \sin \omega t + 3 \sin (\omega t + \pi/3)$. Here x is in centimeter and t in second. The amplitude of oscillation of the particle is approximately
 a) 5 cm b) 6 cm c) 7 cm d) 9 cm
18. A plate oscillates with time period ' T '. Suddenly, another plate put on the first time, then time period
 a) Will decrease b) Will increase c) Will be same d) None of these
19. A mass M is suspended from a light spring. An additional mass m added displaces the spring further by a distance x . Now the combined mass will oscillate on the spring with period
 a) $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{mg}{X(M+m)}}$ b) $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{(M+m)X}{mg}}$
 c) $T = \pi/2 \sqrt{\frac{mg}{X(M+m)}}$ d) $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{(M+m)}{mg}}$
20. An ideal spring with spring-constant K is hung from the ceiling and a block of mass M is attached to its lower end. The mass is released with the spring initially unstretched. Then the maximum extension in the spring is
 a) $4 Mg/K$ b) $2 Mg/K$ c) Mg/K d) $Mg/2K$