

$$\tan \theta = \frac{v^2}{rg} = \frac{5 \times 5}{7 \times 9.8} = 0.364$$
$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(0.364) = 20^{\circ}$$
**(b)**

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(b)  

$$H = \frac{v^2 \cos^2 \beta}{2g} \text{ or } v \cos \beta = \sqrt{2gH}$$

$$t = \frac{v \cos \beta}{g} = \frac{\sqrt{2gH}}{g} \text{ or } t = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}$$
(c)

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As seen from the cart, the projectile moves vertically upward and comes back The time taken by cart to cover 80 m

$$\frac{s}{v} = \frac{80}{30} = \frac{8}{3} s$$
For a projectile going upward,  $a = -g = -10 \text{ m/s}^2, v = 0$ 
And  $t = \frac{8/3}{2} = \frac{4}{3} s$ 

$$\therefore v = u + a t \Rightarrow 0 = u - 10 \times \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow u = \frac{40}{3} \text{ ms}^{-1}$$
(a)
In figure,  $T \sin \theta = \frac{mv^2}{r}; T \cos \theta = mg;$ 

$$\int_{B}^{O} \int_{mg}^{I} \frac{mv^2}{r}$$
So,  $\tan \theta = \frac{v^2}{rg} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{l^2 - r^2}}$ 

$$v = \left[\frac{r^2g}{(l^2 - r^2)^{1/2}}\right]^{1/2} = \left[\frac{0.09 \times 10}{(0.25 - 0.09)^{1/2}}\right]^{1/2}$$

$$= 1.5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$
(c)
$$\tan 90^\circ = \frac{B \sin \theta}{A + B \cos \theta} \text{ or } A + B \cos \theta = 0$$
or  $\cos \theta = -A/B$ 
(i)

or 
$$\cos\theta = -A/B$$
 ....(i)  
 $R = \frac{B}{2} = [A^2 + B^2 + 2AB\cos\theta]^{1/2}$   
or  $\frac{B^2}{4} = A^2 + B^2 + 2AB(-A/B) = B^2 - A^2$   
or  $\frac{A^2}{B^2} = \frac{3}{4}$  or  $\frac{A}{B} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
From (i),  $\cos\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \cos 150^\circ$ 

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11 **(b)** From,  $\tan \theta = \frac{v^2}{rg}$  $r = \frac{v^2}{g \tan \theta} = \frac{10 \times 10}{10 \times \tan 45^\circ} = 10 \text{ m}$ 13 (d) For looping the loop minimum velocity at the lowest point should be  $\sqrt{5gl}$ 14 **(b)**  $a_{resultant} = \sqrt{a_{radial}^2 + a_{tangential}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{v^4}{r^2} + a^2}$ 15 **(b)**  $\vec{P} + \vec{Q} = \hat{i}$  $\vec{Q} = \hat{i} - \hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$  $=\hat{i}-\hat{k}$ 16 **(b)** Let the angle of projection be  $\alpha$ .  $\therefore \text{ Range, } R = \frac{u^2 \sin 2\alpha}{a}$ and maximum height  $H = \frac{u^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2a}$ Now, it is given that,  $(Range)^2 = 48(maximum height)^2$  $\therefore \left(\frac{u^2 \sin 2\alpha}{g}\right)^2 = 48 \left(\frac{u^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2g}\right)^2$ or  $\frac{u^2 \sin 2\alpha}{a} = 4\sqrt{3} \left( \frac{u^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2a} \right)$ or  $\frac{2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha}{4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sin^2\alpha}{2}$ or  $\tan \alpha = \frac{4}{4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  $\therefore \alpha = 30^{\circ}$ 17 (d) There is no loss of energy. Therefore the final velocity is the same as the initial velocity 18 (a) The velocity should be such that the centripetal acceleration is equal to the acceleration due to gravity  $ie_v v^2/R = g$  or  $v = \sqrt{gR}$ 19 (c) Here,  $m = 2 \text{ kg}, r = 1 \text{ m}, v = 4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ Tension at the bottom of the circle,  $T_L = mg + \frac{mv^2}{r}$ 

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$$= 2 \times 10 + \frac{2 \times 4^2}{1} = 52$$
N

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(c)

Here,  $h = \frac{u^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g}$  or  $\sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} = \frac{u \sin \theta}{g}$ Time of flight,  $T = \frac{2u \sin \theta}{g} = 2\sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$ 



ANSWER-KEY										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Α.	В	D	С	В	D	А	В	С	А	С
Q.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	В	D	D	В	В	В	D	А	С	С