

Question

The maximum and minimum magnitudes of the resultant of two forces are 35 N and 5 N respectively. Find the magnitude of resultant force when act orthogonally (Perpendicularly) to each other.

$$\begin{aligned} A + B &= 35 \\ A - B &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 20 \\ B &= 15 \end{aligned}$$

$$Ans = \sqrt{20^2 + (15)^2} = 5 \times 5 = 25$$

Question



Two equal forces (P each) act at a point inclined to each other at an angle of 120° .
The magnitude of their resultant is

$$= \sqrt{P^2 + P^2 + 2 \cdot P \cdot P \cdot \cos 120^\circ}$$

A $\frac{P}{2}$

B $\frac{P}{4}$

C P

D $2P$

Ans : (C)

Question



Maximum and minimum magnitudes of the resultant of two vectors of magnitudes P and Q are in the ratio 3 : 1. Which of the following relations is true?

A

$$P = 2Q$$

B

$$P = Q$$

C

$$PQ = 1$$

D

None of these

$$\frac{P+Q}{P-Q} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$P + Q = 3P - 3Q$$

$$4Q = 2P$$

$$P = 2Q$$

Ans : (A)

Question

For the resultant of the two vectors to be maximum, what must be the angle between them

A 0°

B 60°

C 90°

D 180°

Ans : (A)

Question

Two forces, each numerically equal to 5 N, are acting as shown in the figure. Then the resultant is

- A 2.5 N
- B 5 N
- C $5\sqrt{3}\text{ N}$
- D 10 N

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{\text{net}} &= \sqrt{5^2 + 5^2 + 2 \times 5 \times 5 \cos 60^\circ} \\
 &= \sqrt{25 + 25 + 25} = 5\sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$F_{\text{net}} = \sqrt{5^2 + 5^2 + 2 \times 5 \times 5 \cos 120^\circ}$$

$$= 5$$



(B)

Ans : (C)

Question

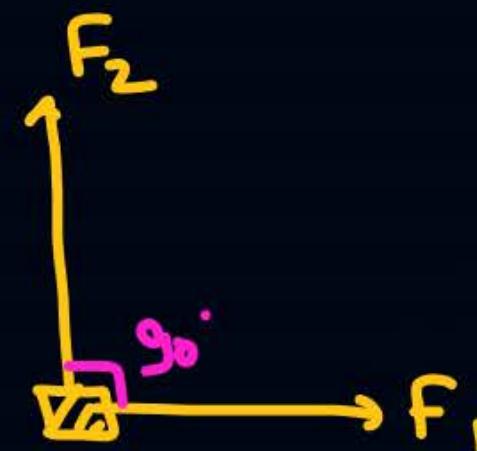
Force F_1 and F_2 act on a point mass in two mutually perpendicular directions. The resultant force on the point mass will be

A $F_1 + F_2$

B $F_1 - F_2$

C $\sqrt{F_1^2 + F_2^2}$

D $F_1^2 + F_2^2$



Ans : (C)

Question

Class Notes

The sum of magnitude of two force \vec{A} and \vec{B} acting at a point is 16 N. If their resultant has magnitude 8 N and direction of resultant is perpendicular to \vec{A} . Find Magnitude of \vec{A} and \vec{B} .

- A 6 N and 10 N
- B 8 N and 8 N
- C 4 N and 12 N
- D 2 N and 14 N

Ans : (A)

Question

The vector sum of the forces of 10 newton and 6 newton can be:

- A 2 N
- B 8 N
- C 18 N
- D 20 N

$$C_{\max} = 10 + 6 = 16$$

$$C_{\min} = 10 - 6 = 4$$

$$4 < C < 16$$

Ans : (B)

Question

Which of the following pair of forces will never give a resultant force of 2 N?

A 2 N and $2\text{ N} \Rightarrow 0 \leq C \leq 4$

B 1 N and $1\text{ N} \Rightarrow 0 \leq C \leq 2$

C 1 N and $3\text{ N} \Rightarrow 2 \leq C \leq 4$

D 1 N and $4\text{ N} \Rightarrow 3 \leq C \leq 5$

Ans D

Ans : (D)

Question



If three forces $\vec{F}_1 = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$, $\vec{F}_2 = -3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$.and $\vec{F}_3 = 5\hat{k}$ are acted on a body, then the direction of resultant force on the body is:

A

Along x-axis

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = 0\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + 10\hat{k}$$

B

Along y-axis

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = 10\hat{k}$$

C

Along z-axis

D

In indeterminate form

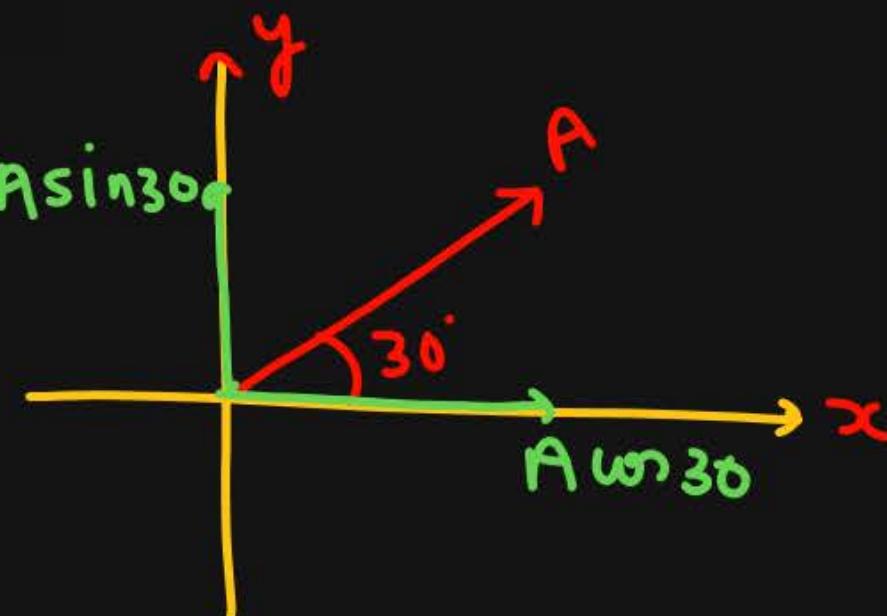
Ans. (C)

Question

P
W

A vector lying in x-y plane has a magnitude $\underline{3}$, and makes an angle 30° with the x-axis. Find its components along X axis and Y axis respectively.

- A $\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- B $\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- C $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$
- D $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} &= 3 \cos 30^\circ \hat{i} + 3 \sin 30^\circ \hat{j} \\ &= 3 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \hat{i} + \frac{3}{2} \hat{j}\end{aligned}$$

Ans. (D)

Question

P
W

$$d_i =$$

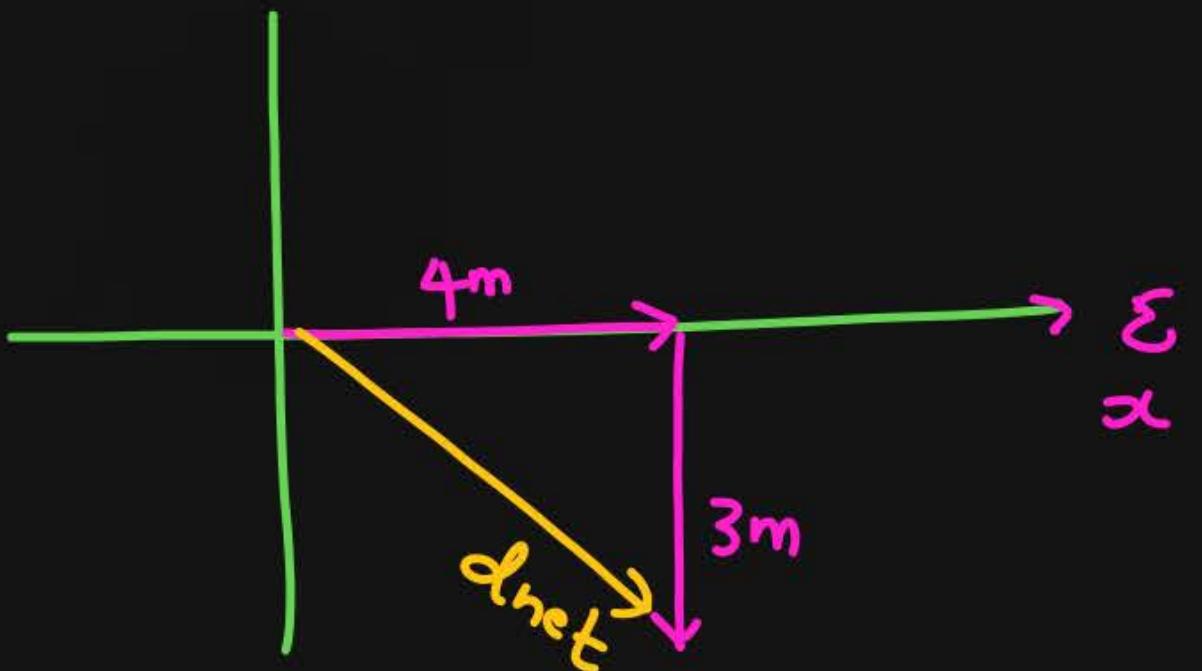
A boy walks 4 m east and then 3 m south. Find the resultant displacement of the boy.

$$d_1 = 4\hat{i}$$

$$\vec{d}_2 = -3\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{d} = 4\hat{i} - 3\hat{j}$$

- A 4 m
- B 5 m
- C 7 m
- D 3 m



Ans. (B)

Question



If a particle moves from point $P(2, 3, 5)$ to point $Q(3, 4, 5)$. Its displacement vector be

$$\overrightarrow{PQ} = \hat{i} + \hat{j}$$

- A $\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 10\hat{k}$
- B $\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$
- C $\hat{i} + \hat{j}$
- D $2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$

Ans. (C)

Question

$\vec{A} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j}$, $\vec{B} = 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ and $\vec{C} = 6\hat{i} - 2\hat{k}$. Value of $\underline{\vec{A} - 2\vec{B} + 3\vec{C}}$ would be

$$-2\vec{B} = -6\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

$$3\vec{C} = 18\hat{i} - 0\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}$$

A $20\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$

B ~~$20\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$~~

C $4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 20\hat{k}$

D $5\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 10\hat{k}$

Ans. $\Rightarrow 20\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$

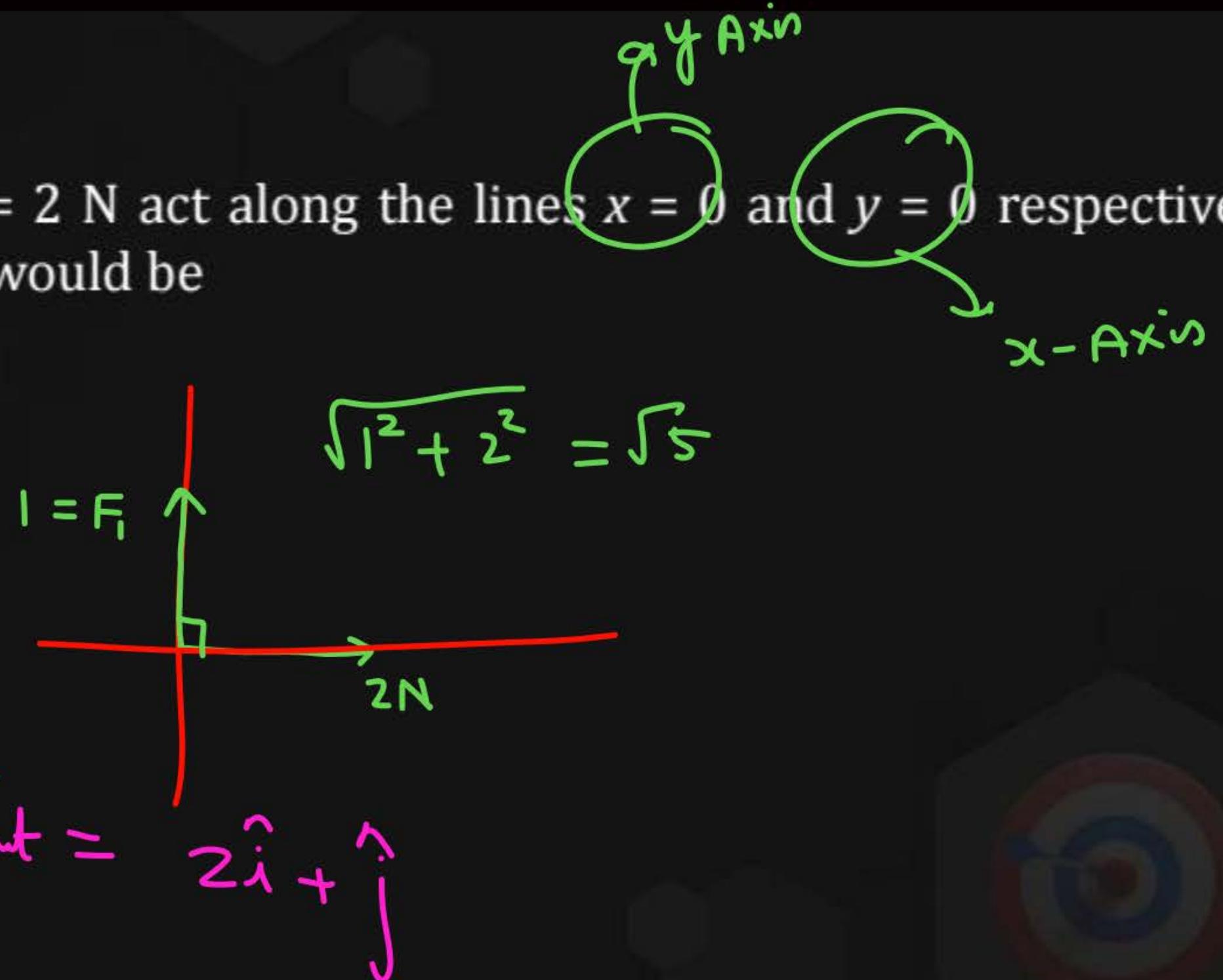
Ans. (B)

Question

P
W

Two force $F_1 = 1 \text{ N}$ and $F_2 = 2 \text{ N}$ act along the lines $x = 0$ and $y = 0$ respectively.
Then the resultant of forces would be

- A $\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$
- B $\hat{i} + \hat{j}$
- C $3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$
- D $2\hat{i} + \hat{j}$



Ans. (D)

Question



Following forces starts acting on a particle at rest at the origin of the co-ordinate system simultaneously

$$\vec{F}_1 = -4\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}, \vec{F}_2 = 5\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} + 6\hat{k},$$
$$\vec{F}_3 = -3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - 7\hat{k} \text{ and } \vec{F}_4 = 2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$$

then the particle will move

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = 0\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

y, z

- A In x-y plane
- B In y-z plane
- C In x-z plane
- D Along x-axis

Ans. (B)

Question



The vector sum of the forces of 10 newton and 6 newton can be:

A 2 N X

B 8 N ✓

C 18 N X

D 20 N X

$$10 - 6 \leq C \leq 10 + 6$$

$$4 \leq C \leq 16$$

Ans. (B)

Question



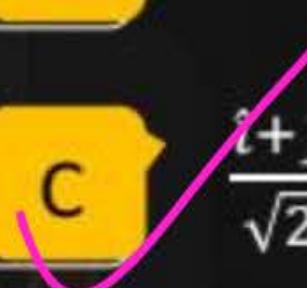
The unit vector along $\hat{i} + \hat{j}$ is :

A \hat{k}

B $\hat{i} + \hat{j}$

C $\frac{\hat{i} + \hat{j}}{\sqrt{2}}$

D $\frac{\hat{i} + \hat{j}}{2}$



Ans. (C)

Question



The unit vector parallel to the resultant of the vectors $\vec{A} = 4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$ and $\vec{B} = -\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}$ is:

- A $\frac{1}{7}[3\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}]$
- B $\frac{1}{7}[3\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}]$
- C $\frac{1}{49}[3\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}]$
- D $\frac{1}{49}[3\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}]$

$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = 3\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} - 2\hat{k} = \vec{C}$$

$$\hat{C} = \frac{3\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}}{\sqrt{3^2 + 6^2 + 2^2}}$$

Ans. (A)

Question

If $\vec{A} + \vec{B}$ is a unit vector along x -axis and $\underline{\vec{A} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}}$, then what is \vec{B} ?

A $\hat{j} + \hat{k}$

B $\hat{j} - \hat{k}$

C $\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$

D $\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} + \vec{B} &= \hat{i} \\ \cancel{\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}} + \vec{B} &= \cancel{\hat{i}} \\ \underline{\vec{B}} &= \hat{j} - \hat{k}\end{aligned}$$

Ans. (B)

Question



The vectors $5i + 8j$ and $2i + 7j$ are added. The magnitude of the sum of these vector is

A $\sqrt{274}$

B 38

C 238

D 560

$7\hat{i} + 15\hat{j}$

$\sqrt{7^2 + (15)^2}$

$$\frac{49}{225} \\ \underline{274}$$

Ans. (A)

Question

①

P
W

A particle is in a unidirectional potential field where the potential energy (U) of a particle depends on the x -coordinate given by $U_x = k(1 - \cos ax)$ & k and ' a ' are constants. Find the physical dimensions of ' a ' & k .

$$U(x) = k - k \cos ax$$

Pot. Energy

$$m L^2 T^{-2}$$

$$aL = 1$$

$$a = L^{-1}$$

Ans- L^{-1}
 $m L^2 T^{-2}$

Question

②



The time period (T) of a spring mass system depends upon mass (m) and spring constant (k) and length of the spring (l) [$k = \frac{\text{Force}}{\text{Length}}$]. Find the relation among T, m, l and k using dimensional method.

$$T \propto m^x k^y l^z$$

$$m^0 L^0 T^1 = m^x (m T^{-2})^y L^z$$

$$m^0 L^0 T^1 = m^{x+y} L^z T^{-2y}$$

$$-2y = 1$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$k \equiv \frac{m L T^{-2}}{L}$$

$$k \equiv m^0 L^0 T^{-2}$$

$$\boxed{z=0}$$

$$x+y=0$$

$$x - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\underline{\text{Ans}} \quad T = a \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

$$\underline{\text{Ans}} \quad T = k' m^{\frac{1}{2}} k^{-\frac{1}{2}} l^0$$

$$T = k' \frac{\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{k}} = k' \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

$$\therefore$$

A satellite is orbiting around a planet. Its orbital velocity (v_0) is found to depend upon

- (A) Radius of orbit (R) 
(B) Mass of planet (M)
(C) Universal gravitation constant (G)

Class Notes Check

$$V_0 = K \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}$$

$V_0 \propto R^3 M^{\frac{5}{3}}$

Question

④



A assume that the largest stone of mass ' m ' that can be moved by a flowing river depends upon the velocity of flow v , the density d and the acceleration due to gravity g . If ' m ' varies as the K^{th} power of the velocity of flow, then find the value of K .

$$m \propto v^K d^\ell g^m$$

$$(L T^{-1})^K (M L^{-3})^\ell (L T^{-2})^m$$

$$M^1 L^0 T^0 = M^\ell L^{K-3\ell+m} \cdot T^{-K-2m}$$

Compare

$$\ell = 1$$

$$K=6$$

$$-K-2m = 0 \Rightarrow -K = 2m$$

$$K-3\ell+m = 0$$

$$m = -\frac{K}{2}$$

$$K-3 \times 1 + m = 0$$

$$K+m = 3$$

$$K - \frac{K}{2} = 3$$

$$\frac{K}{2} = 3 \Rightarrow K = 6$$

Which of the following functions of A and B may be performed if A and B possess different dimensions?

- A $\frac{A}{B}$
- B $A + B$
- C $A - B$
- D None of these

Ans (A)

Question

⑥

P
W

The velocity v of a particle at time t is given by $v = at + \frac{b}{t+c}$, where a , b and c are constants. The dimensions of a , b and c are respectively:-

- A LT^{-2} , L and T
- B L^2 , T and LT^2
- C LT^2 , LT and L
- D L , LT and T^2

$at \rightarrow$ velocity

$$aT = LT^{-1}$$

$$a = LT^{-2}$$

$$c = T$$

$\frac{b}{t+c} \rightarrow$ Velocity

$$\frac{b}{T} = LT^{-1}$$

$$b = L$$

Ans (A)

Question

7

P
W

If area (A), velocity (v), and density (ρ) are base units, then the dimensional formula of force can be represented as:-

~~A~~ $Av\rho$ $\rightarrow L^2 \cdot LT^{-1} \cdot \frac{m}{L^3} = MLT^{-1}$

B $Av^2\rho$ $\rightarrow L^2 \cdot (LT^{-1})^2 \frac{m}{L^3} = MLT^{-2} \equiv \text{Force}$

C $Av\rho^2$

D $A^2v\rho$

Ans (B)

Question

(8)

P
W

If force, acceleration and time are taken as fundamental quantities, then the dimensions of length will be:

A

FT²

L

$$m L T^{-2} \cdot T^2 = m L$$

B

F⁻¹A⁻²T⁻¹FA²T

C

D

AT²

$$F^{-1} A^{-2} T^{-1} = \frac{1}{F A^2 T} = \frac{1}{m L T^{-2} \cdot (L T^{-2})^2 \cdot T} = \frac{1}{m L^3 T^{-5}}$$

Ans X

P

Question



Find the value of

(i) $\cos(-60^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

(ii) $\tan 210^\circ = \tan(180^\circ + 30^\circ) = +\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

(iii) $\sin 300^\circ$

(iv) $\boxed{\cos 120^\circ}$

$$-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin(360^\circ - 60^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Ans. (i) $\frac{1}{2}$, (ii) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, (iii) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, (iv) $-\frac{1}{2}$

Question



Use the approximation $(1 + x)^n \approx 1 + nx$, $|x| \ll 1$, to find approxima

(i) $\sqrt{99}$

(ii) $\frac{1}{1.01}$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{100-1} &= (100-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = [100(1-0.01)]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 10(1-0.01)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= 10\left(1-\frac{1}{2} \times 0.01\right) \\ &= 10(1-0.005) \\ &= 10 \times 0.995 \\ &= \underline{9.95}\end{aligned}$$

Ans. (i) 9.95, (ii) 0.99

Question

P
W

$$m L^2 T^{-2}$$

In system called the star system we have 1 star kilogram = 10^{20} kg. 1 starmeter = 10^8 m, 1 starsecond = 10^3 s then calculate the value of 1 joule in this system.

$$1 J' = \frac{10^{20} \text{ kg} \cdot (10^8 \text{ m})^2}{(10^3 \text{ s})^2}$$

$$1 J' = 10^{30} \frac{\text{kg m}^2}{\text{sec}^2} = 10^{30} \text{ J}$$

$$\frac{1 J'}{10^{30}} = 1 J = 10^{-30} J'$$

Ans. ($\underline{10^{-30}}$ star joule)

Question



Find the approximate value of

(i) $(1.003)^3 = (1 + 0.003)^3 = 1.009$

(ii) $(1.003)^{-3} \rightarrow (1 + 0.003)^{-3} = 1 - 0.009 = .991$

(iii) $\left(\frac{1}{1.005}\right)^3$

(iv) $\sqrt{98} \rightarrow (1.005)^{-3} = (1 + 0.005)^{-3} = 1 - 0.015 = .985$

Class $(100-z)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 10(1 - 0.02)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 10(1 - 0.01) = \underline{\underline{9.9}}$

Ans. (i) 1.009, (ii) .991, (iii) .985, (iv) 9.9

Question



Convert following into radian

- (i) 45°
- (ii) 60°
- (iii) 90°
- (iv) 120°
- (v) 150°

$$\frac{\pi}{180}$$

Class

$$45 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Ans. (i) $\pi/4$, (ii) $\pi/3$, (iii) $\pi/2$, (iv) $2\pi/3$, (v) $5\pi/6$

Question



Convert following into degree $\pi = 180^\circ$ ✓

(i) $\frac{4\pi}{3}$

(ii) $\frac{8\pi}{3}$

(iii) 4π

$\frac{8 \times 180}{3} = 480^\circ$

Ans. (i) 240° , (ii) 480° , (iii) 720°

H/W

P.E.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad U = \frac{A\sqrt{x}}{B+x^2}$$

$$B = L^2$$

D.F. of A.B is

$$m L^2 T^{-2} = \frac{A L^{\frac{1}{2}}}{L^2} = A L^{3/2}$$

$$A = m L^{\frac{7}{2}} T^{-2}$$

$$m L^{\frac{7}{2}} T^{-2} L^2 = \checkmark$$

P
W

(2)

$$P = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} e^{-\frac{\alpha x}{kT}}$$

K → Boltzmann const
T → temp.

P → pressure

KT की dim put करें
 $\frac{2ET}{2}$

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* JEE main 2025

$$\text{dim. of } \frac{\alpha x}{kT} = 1$$

$$\frac{\alpha L}{mL^2 T^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = mL T^{-2}$$

$$\alpha F \gamma k_T$$

Internal Energy
K.E.

$$U = \frac{3}{2} kT$$

$$kT = mL^2 T^{-2}$$

$$\alpha = mL T^{-2}$$

$$\frac{mLT^{-2}}{L^2} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{mLT^{-2}}{\beta}$$

$$\beta = L^2$$

P
W

check the following equation dimensionally

$$(a) h = \frac{\gamma s \cos \theta}{\rho g} = \frac{m L T^{-2}}{L L \frac{m}{L^3} L T^{-2}} = L$$

$h \rightarrow$ height $s \rightarrow$ surface tension $= \frac{F}{l}$
 $r \rightarrow$ radius $\rho \rightarrow$ density
 $g \rightarrow$ acceleration due to gravity

wrong (b)

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \quad \begin{array}{l} P \rightarrow \text{pressure} \\ \rho \rightarrow \text{density} \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{m L T^{-2}}{L^2 \frac{m}{L^3}}} = \sqrt{L^2 T^{-2}}$$

जीव Last pages जरूर देखना



Q. Time period of a simple pendulum depends on 'm' of block
 length of string (l) & acc due to gravity 'g'
 Derived the formula for time period.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T \propto m^x \\ T \propto l^y \\ T \propto g^z \end{array} \right\} \text{यह सत्याकार ?}$$

$$T \propto m^x l^y g^z$$

$$T = K m^x l^y g^z$$

dimensionless
const
चौना जूनी है



$$T = K m^x l^y g^z$$

$$m^0 l^0 T^1 = m^x l^y (l T^{-2})^z$$

$$= m^x l^y l^z T^{-2z}$$

$$m^0 l^0 T^1 = m^x l^{y+z} T^{-2z}$$

Compare

$$x = 0,$$

$$y + z = 0$$

$$-2z = 1 \Rightarrow z = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow y = -z = -\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$T = K m^0 l^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot g^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{K \sqrt{l}}{\sqrt{g}}$$

$$T = K \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

(E) Energy of a particle performing S.H.M depends on

mass (m) of object , Amplitude (A) , frequency f of motion

Derive the relation b/w them.

Ans

$E \propto m A^2 f^2$

$A = \text{Distance}$

प्रत्याकरण

जो Dimensionless हैं

$$E \propto m^x A^y f^z$$

$$m L^2 T^{-2} = m^x L^y (T^{-1})^z$$

$$m^x L^y T^{-z}$$

Compare.

$$x = 1$$

$$y = 2$$

$$-z = -2$$

$$z = 2$$

$$E = K M A^2 f^2$$

Q Suppose force depends on mass(m), speed(v), and radius 'r'
 Derive the relation b/w them

$$F = K m^x v^y r^z$$

$$m L T^{-2} = m^x (L T^{-1})^y L^z$$

$$m^1 L T^{-2} = m^x L^y T^{-y}$$

Compare power

$$x = 1$$

$$-y = -2$$

$$y = 2$$

$$y+3=1$$

$$2+3=1$$

$$\beta = -1$$

$$F = K \frac{m v^2}{r}$$

$$F = K m^1 v^2 r^{-1}$$

प्रताग्री

अभी कुछ
नहीं खोला

Q A satellite is revolving around the earth such that time period T of satellite depends on M (mass of earth), gravitational const (G), and radius of orbit r , Derive the formula for time period of satellite

$$T = K m^{-\frac{1}{2}} G^{\frac{1}{2}} r^{3/2}$$

✓

$2x$

$3 \rightarrow$ একটি সময়

$$T = K m^x G^y r^z$$

$$T = m^x (m^{-1} L^3 T^{-2})^y L^z$$

$$m^0 L^0 T^1 = m^{x-y} L^{3y+3} T^{-2y}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2y = 1 \\ y = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$x - y = 0$$

$$x = y \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$G = m^{-1} L^3 T^{-2}$$

$$3y + 3 = 0$$

~~H/W~~

P
W

Q A satellite is revolving around the earth such that

Orbital velocity v_o of satellite depends on M (mass of earth), gravitational cons. (G), and radius of orbit r ,

Derive the formula for orbital velocity of satellite

$$G = m^{-1} L^3 T^{-2}$$

$$G = m^{-1} L^3 T^{-2}$$

A quantity f is given by $f = \sqrt{\frac{hc^5}{G}}$ where c is speed of light, G universal gravitational constant and h is the Planck's constant. Dimension of f is that of:

(JEE Main-2020)

- A** Momentum
- B** Area
- C** Energy
- D** Volume

Ans : (C)

Q.

Amount of solar energy received on the earth's surface per unit area per unit time is defined a solar constant. Dimension of solar constant is: **(JEE Main-2020)**

A $ML^2 T^{-2}$

B MLT^{-2}

C $M^2 L^0 T^{-1}$

D $ML^0 T^{-3}$

Ans : (D)

Q.

Tough Go... gently (J)

P
W

In a typical combustion engine the work done by a gas molecule is given

$W = \alpha^2 \beta e^{\frac{-\beta x^2}{kT}}$, where x is the displacement, k is the Boltzmann constant and T is the temperature. If α and β are constants, dimensions of α will be:

(JEE Main-2021)

A

[MLT^{-2}]

B

[$M^0 LT^0$]

C

[$M^2 LT^{-2}$]

D

[MLT^{-1}]

Ans : (B)

Q.

The force is given in terms of time t and displacement x by the equation $F = A \cos Bx + C \sin Dt$. The dimensional formula of AD/B is: **(JEE Main-2021)**

A

$$[M^0 L T^{-1}]$$

B

$$[M L^2 T^{-3}]$$

C

$$[M^1 L^1 T^{-2}]$$

D

$$[M^2 L^2 T^{-3}]$$

Ans : (B)

Q.

Match List-I with List-II.

List-I

- (a) Torque
- (b) Impulse
- (c) Tension
- (d) Surface Tension

List-II

- (i) MLT^{-1}
- (ii) MT^{-2}
- (iii) ML^2T^{-2}
- (iv) MLT^{-2}

(JEE Main-2021)

Choose the most appropriate answer from the option given below :

A

(a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)

B

(a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)

C

(a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)

D

(a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)

Ans : (A)

Q.

An expression of energy density is given by $u = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \sin\left(\frac{\alpha x}{k t}\right)$, where α, β are constants, x is displacement, k is Boltzmann constant and t is the temperature. The dimensions of β will be: **(JEE Main-2022)**

- A** $[ML^2 T^{-2} \theta^{-1}]$
- B** $[M^0 L^2 T^{-2}]$
- C** $[M^0 L^0 T^0]$
- D** $[M^0 L^2 T^0]$

Ans : (D)

Q.

Match the list-I with List -II.

List I

- A. Torque
- B. Stress
- C. Latent Heat
- D. Power

List II

- I. Nms^{-1}
- II. J kg^{-1}
- III. Nm
- IV. Nm^{-2}

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(JEE Main-2022)

A

A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV

B

A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

C

A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II

D

A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

Ans : (B)

Q.

In Vander Waals equation $\left[P + \frac{a}{V^2}\right] [V - b] = RT$; P is pressure, V is volume, R is universal gas constant and T is temperature. The ratio of constants a/b is dimensionally equal to: **(JEE Main-2022)**

- A** P/V
- B** V/P
- C** PV
- D** PV^3

Ans : (C)

⑯ $E = \frac{B^2 - x^2}{At}$

find D.F of A & B

$$B^2 = L^2$$

$$\boxed{B = L}$$

$$\frac{m L^2 T^{-2}}{A} = \frac{L^2}{A \cdot T}$$

$$A = \frac{L^2}{T(m L^2 T^{-2})}$$

$$\boxed{A = m^1 L^0 T^{+1}}$$

H1W
(1g)

$$P = \frac{A - t^2}{B + x^2} \cdot C$$

(momentum)

(20)

$$P = \frac{A + t^2}{B - x^2} \cdot C$$

Pressure Δt

tough
(21)

$$F = \frac{A - x^2}{B} + Ct + Dx$$

find D.F of $\frac{A \cdot B}{C \cdot D}$

~~H1W~~
HCV
H.W

plugin
Introduction to P
W

obj II page → 9
(1,2)

Exercise
1, 2, 5, 8,

HCV pdf
download
graph

H1W

calculation
OP Δt

(let)

$$y = \sin \theta$$

angle \Rightarrow Dimensionless.

Dimensionless, number $[-1, 1]$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = \sin A \Rightarrow A = [m^o L^o T^o]$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = \sin(Ax) \quad Ax = 1 \quad (\text{dimensionless})$$

$$A \cdot L = 1$$

$$A = L^{-1}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y = \sin(\underline{At})$$

$$AT = 1$$

$$A = T^{-1}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad y = \sin\left(\frac{A}{x^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{A}{L^2} = 1$$

$$A = L^2$$

⑤ $y = \sin\left(\frac{Ax^2}{2} + \frac{Bt^3}{3}\right)$

2 ways Number Σ
b/w $[-1, 1]$

Dimensionally

$$\begin{cases} Ax^2 = 1 & Bt^3 = 1 \\ AL^2 = 1 & BT^3 = 1 \\ A = L^{-2} & B = T^{-3} \end{cases}$$

$y =$ Number
Dimensions

$$⑥ y = \sin \left(\frac{A}{x^2} + Bt^2 + Ct \right)$$

$$\frac{A}{x^2} = 1$$

(Dimensionality)

$$Bt^2 = 1$$

$$B = T^{-2}$$

$$\frac{A}{L^2} = 1$$

$$A = L^2$$

$$CT = 1$$

$$C = T^{-1}$$

$$y = m^0 L^0 T^0$$

$$\frac{AB}{C} = \frac{L^2 \cdot T^{-2}}{T^{-1}} = L^2 T^{-1}$$

$$y = v \sin \left(Ax^2 + \frac{B}{t} \right)$$

$$AL^2 = 1 \quad A = L^{-2}$$

$$\frac{B}{T} = 1 \quad B = T$$

$$y \equiv \text{Velocity} \equiv L T^{-1}$$

⑧ $y = A \sin \left(P x^2 + \frac{\theta}{t} + R \cdot v \right)$

Amplitude (meter)

$$y = L$$

Velocity

- P W
- 1 -2
2 -3
3 -4
4 None

D.F. of $\frac{P\theta}{yR}$ is given by $m^\alpha L^\beta T^\gamma$

$$\frac{P\theta}{yR}$$

find $\alpha + \beta + \gamma$

$$P = L^{-2}$$

$$\theta = T$$

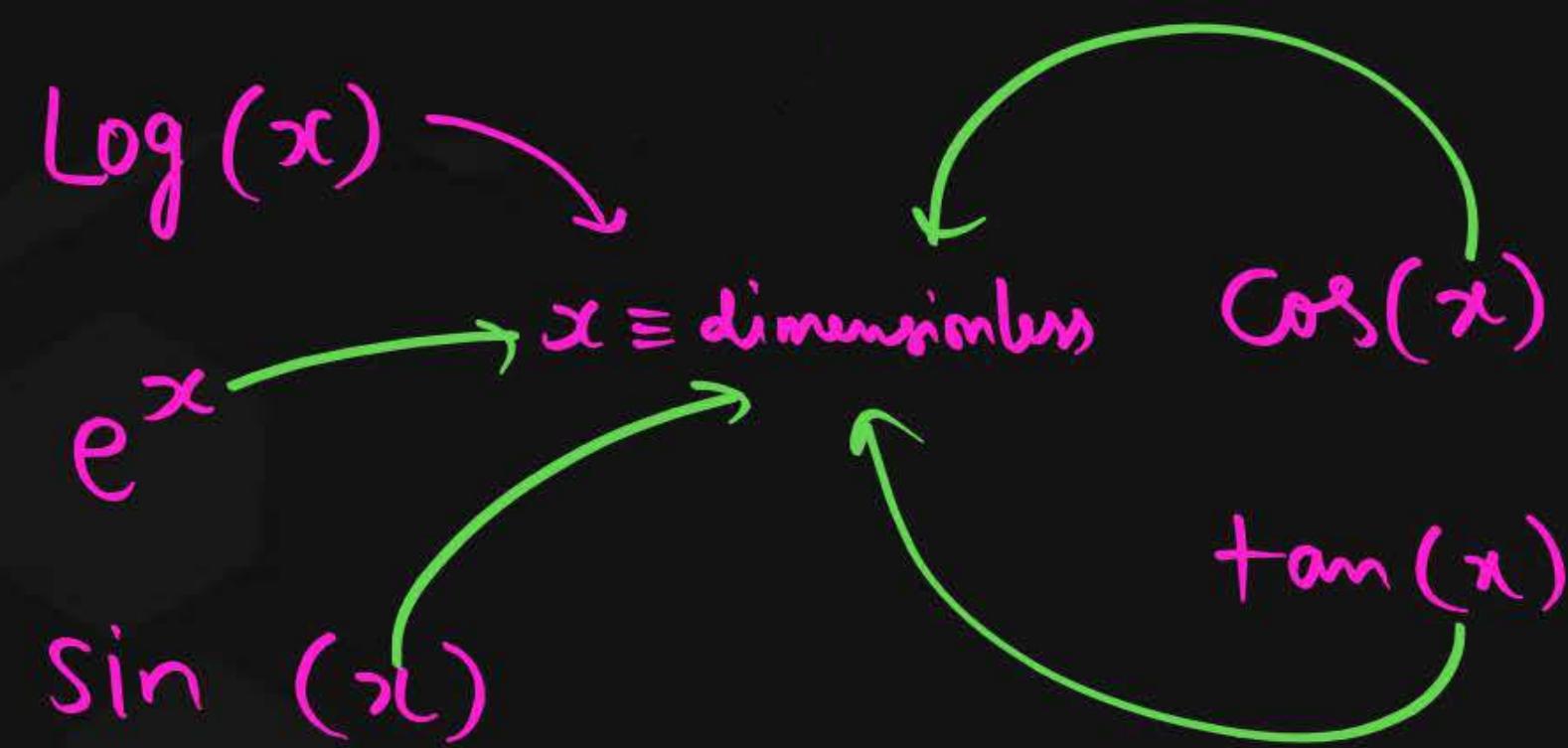
$$Rv = 1$$

$$RLT^{-1} = 1$$

$$R = L^T T$$

$$\frac{L^{-2} \cdot T}{L \cdot L^{-1} T} = L^{-2}$$

$$\alpha = 0 \\ \beta = -2 \\ \gamma = 0$$



$$y = \log (x)$$

dimensionless

$$y = \sin \left(Ax^2 + \frac{B}{t} \right)$$

$$Q \quad y = \log \left(Ax^2 + \frac{B}{t} \right)$$

$$AL^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{B}{T} = 1$$

$$A = L^{-2}$$

$$B = T$$

$$Q \quad q = Q_0 e^{-t/\tau}$$

find D.F. of τ

$$\boxed{e = 2.718 \text{ maths}}$$

$$\pi = 3.14$$

$$\frac{t}{\tau} = 1 \text{ (dimensionally)}$$

$$t = \tau$$

$$\tau = T^1$$

$$Q \quad y = \log \left(\frac{A}{t^2} - Bv \right)$$

find D.F. of A, B

$$A = L^2$$

$$B \cdot LT^{-1} = 1$$

$$B = L^{-1}T$$

$$\text{Ans} \rightarrow T^2 \cdot L^{-1}T$$

$$L^{-1}T^3$$

$$Q \quad y = v e^{\frac{(Ax^2 + B/t^2 - C)t}{2}}$$

find D.F. of A, B, C

$$A = L^{-2}, B = T^2, C = T^{-1}$$

$$L^{-2} \cdot T^2 \cdot T^{-1} = L^{-2} T^+ 1$$

P
W

P
W

Amplitude (m)

$$Q \quad y = A \log \left(Bx^2 + \frac{C}{t^3} - 5Dt^3 + \frac{E}{F+t} - \frac{G}{x^2} \right)$$

find D.F. of $A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D \cdot E \cdot F \cdot G. = ?$

$$A = L, \quad B = L^{-2}, \quad C = T^3, \quad D = T^{-3}, \quad F = T, \quad E = T, \quad G = L^2$$

Ω

Potential energy

DF of $U = DF of K$

$$\frac{1}{M L^2 T^2} = K$$

$$U = K \left(1 - \sin(ax) \right)$$

find D.F. of K & a

$$a = L^{-1}$$

$a \cdot x = L$ (dimensionally)

Ω

(meter)

$$y = A \sin\left(\frac{Bx}{C+t}\right)$$

find D.F. of B & C

$$C = T, A = L,$$

$\frac{Bx}{C+t}$ dimensionless

$$\frac{BL}{T} = 1$$

$$B = L^{-1} T$$

$$q = Q_0 e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$-\frac{t}{\tau} \rightarrow \text{dimensionless}$$

$$(-1) \left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right) \Rightarrow 1$$

$$\frac{t}{\tau} = 1$$

$$\tau = T$$

$$P = P_0 e^{5\alpha t^2}$$

$$\alpha t^2 \rightarrow \text{dimensionless}$$
$$\alpha = T^{-2}$$

$$A = A_0 e^{2t/\tau}$$

$$\frac{2t}{\tau} \rightarrow \text{dimensionless}$$

$$\frac{t}{\tau} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\tau = T$$

H|W

P
W

$$\textcircled{1} \quad U = \frac{A\sqrt{x}}{B+x^2}$$

D.F. of A.B is

②

$$P = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} e^{-\frac{\alpha x}{kT}}$$

$k \rightarrow$ Boltzmann const

$T \rightarrow$ temp.

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* JEE main 2025

check the following equation dimensionally

$$(a) h = \frac{2s \cos \theta}{\gamma \rho g}$$

h → height s → surface tension
 γ → radius ρ → density
 g → acceleration due to gravity

$$(b) v = \sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}$$

frequency

pressure

density

अब Last pages जरूर देखना



$$F = \frac{A - \alpha^2}{B} + Ct + D\alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned}C &= m L T^{-3} \\D &= m T^{-2} \\A &= L^2 \\B &= m^{-1} L T^{+2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{m^{-1} L^3 T^{+2}}{m^2 L T^{-5}} = \textcircled{m^{-3} L^2 T^{+7}}$$

momentum

$$\textcircled{0} \quad P = \frac{A + t^2}{B + x^2} \cdot c$$

$$B = L^2$$

$$A = T^2$$

$$MLT^{-1} = \frac{T^2}{L^2} \cdot c$$

$$\boxed{c = m L^3 T^{-3}}$$

pressure

$$P = \frac{A + t^2}{B - x^2} \cdot c$$

$$\frac{MLT^{-2}}{L^2} = \frac{T^2}{L^2} \cdot c$$

$$\boxed{c = m L T^{-4}}$$

$$A = T^2$$

$$B = L^2$$

P
W

3. Suppose you are told that the linear size of everything in the universe has been doubled overnight. Can you test this statement by measuring sizes with a metre stick? Can you test it by using the fact that the speed of light is a universal constant and has not changed? What will happen if all the clocks in the universe also start running at half the speed?
4. If all the terms in an equation have same units, is it necessary that they have same dimensions? If all the terms in an equation have same dimensions, is it necessary that they have same units?
5. If two quantities have same dimensions, do they represent same physical content?
6. It is desirable that the standards of units be easily available, invariable, indestructible and easily reproducible. If we use foot of a person as a standard unit of length, which of the above features are present and which are not?
7. Suggest a way to measure:
 - (a) the thickness of a sheet of paper,
 - (b) the distance between the sun and the moon.

OBJECTIVE I

1. Which of the following sets cannot enter into the list of fundamental quantities in any system of units?
 - (a) length, mass and velocity,
 - (b) length, time and velocity,
 - (c) mass, time and velocity,
 - (d) length, time and mass.
2. A physical quantity is measured and the result is expressed as nu where u is the unit used and n is the numerical value. If the result is expressed in various units then

$(a) n \propto u$	$(b) n \propto u^3$
$(c) n \propto \sqrt{u}$	$(d) n \propto \frac{1}{u}$
3. Suppose a quantity x can be dimensionally represented in terms of M , L and T , that is, $[x] = M^a L^b T^c$. The quantity mass
 - (a) can always be dimensionally represented in terms of L , T and x ,
 - (b) can never be dimensionally represented in terms of
- L, T and x ,
- (c) may be represented in terms of L , T and x if $a = 0$,
- (d) may be represented in terms of L , T and x if $a \neq 0$.
4. A dimensionless quantity
 - (a) never has a unit,
 - (b) always has a unit,
 - (c) may have a unit,
 - (d) does not exist.
5. A unitless quantity
 - (a) never has a nonzero dimension,
 - (b) always has a nonzero dimension,
 - (c) may have a nonzero dimension,
 - (d) does not exist.
6.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}} = a^n \sin^{-1} \left[\frac{x}{a} - 1 \right].$$

The value of n is

 - (a) 0
 - (b) -1
 - (c) 1
 - (d) none of these.

You may use dimensional analysis to solve the problem.

OBJECTIVE II

1. The dimensions $ML^{-1}T^{-2}$ may correspond to
 - (a) work done by a force
 - (b) linear momentum
 - (c) pressure
 - (d) energy per unit volume.
2. Choose the correct statement(s):
 - (a) A dimensionally correct equation may be correct.
 - (b) A dimensionally correct equation may be incorrect.
 - (c) A dimensionally incorrect equation may be correct.
 - (d) A dimensionally incorrect equation may be incorrect.
3. Choose the correct statement(s):
 - (a) All quantities may be represented dimensionally in terms of the base quantities.
 - (b) A base quantity cannot be represented dimensionally in terms of the rest of the base quantities.
 - (c) The dimension of a base quantity in other base quantities is always zero.
 - (d) The dimension of a derived quantity is never zero in any base quantity.

EXERCISES

1. Find the dimensions of
 - (a) linear momentum,
 - (b) frequency and
 - (c) pressure.
2. Find the dimensions of
 - (a) angular speed ω ,
 - (b) angular acceleration α ,
 - (c) torque Γ and
 - (d) moment of inertia I .

Some of the equations involving these quantities are

$$\omega = \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{t_2 - t_1}, \quad \alpha = \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{t_2 - t_1}, \quad \Gamma = F \cdot r \text{ and } I = mr^2.$$

The symbols have standard meanings.

3. Find the dimensions of

- (a) electric field E ,
- (b) magnetic field B and
- (c) magnetic permeability μ_s .

The relevant equations are

$$F = qE, \quad F = qvB, \quad \text{and} \quad B = \frac{\mu_s I}{2\pi a};$$

where F is force, q is charge, v is speed, I is current, and a is distance.

4. Find the dimensions of

- (a) electric dipole moment p and
- (b) magnetic dipole moment M .

The defining equations are $p = qd$ and $M = IA$; where d is distance, A is area, q is charge and I is current.

5. Find the dimensions of Planck's constant h from the equation $E = hv$ where E is the energy and v is the frequency.

6. Find the dimensions of

- (a) the specific heat capacity c ,
- (b) the coefficient of linear expansion α and
- (c) the gas constant R .

Some of the equations involving these quantities are $Q = mc(T_2 - T_1)$, $L_t = L_d[1 + \alpha(T_2 - T_1)]$ and $PV = nRT$.

7. Taking force, length and time to be the fundamental quantities find the dimensions of

- (a) density,
- (b) pressure,
- (c) momentum and
- (d) energy.

8. Suppose the acceleration due to gravity at a place is 10 m/s^2 . Find its value in $\text{cm}/(\text{minute})^2$.

9. The average speed of a snail is 0.020 miles/hour and that of a leopard is 70 miles/hour . Convert these speeds in SI units.

10. The height of mercury column in a barometer in a Calcutta laboratory was recorded to be 75 cm . Calculate this pressure in SI and CGS units using the following data : Specific gravity of mercury = 13.6 , Density of water = 10^3 kg/m^3 , $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ at Calcutta. Pressure = $h\rho g$ in usual symbols.

11. Express the power of a 100 watt bulb in CGS unit.

12. The normal duration of I.Sc. Physics practical period in Indian colleges is 100 minutes. Express this period in microcenturies. $1 \text{ microcentury} = 10^{-6} \times 100 \text{ years}$. How many microcenturies did you sleep yesterday?

13. The surface tension of water is 72 dyne/cm . Convert it in SI unit.

14. The kinetic energy K of a rotating body depends on its moment of inertia I and its angular speed ω . Assuming the relation to be $K = kI^\alpha \omega^\beta$ where k is a dimensionless constant, find α and β . Moment of inertia of a sphere about its diameter is $\frac{2}{5}Mr^2$.

15. Theory of relativity reveals that mass can be converted into energy. The energy E so obtained is proportional to certain powers of mass m and the speed c of light. Guess a relation among the quantities using the method of dimensions.

16. Let I = current through a conductor, R = its resistance and V = potential difference across its ends. According to Ohm's law, product of two of these quantities equals the third. Obtain Ohm's law from dimensional analysis. Dimensional formulae for R and V are $ML^2I^{-1}T^{-2}$ and $ML^3T^{-1}I^{-1}$ respectively.

17. The frequency of vibration of a string depends on the length L between the nodes, the tension F in the string and its mass per unit length m . Guess the expression for its frequency from dimensional analysis.

18. Test if the following equations are dimensionally correct :

(a) $h = \frac{2S \cos\theta}{\rho ng}$,	(b) $v = \sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}$,
(c) $V = \frac{\pi P r^4 t}{8\eta l}$,	(d) $v = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{mgI}{J}}$;

where h = height, S = surface tension, ρ = density, P = pressure, V = volume, η = coefficient of viscosity, v = frequency and I = moment of inertia.

19. Let x and a stand for distance. Is $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} - \frac{1}{a} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$ dimensionally correct ?

□

ANSWERS

OBJECTIVE I

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (a)

OBJECTIVE II

1. (c), (d) 2. (a), (b), (d) 3. (a), (b), (c)

EXERCISES

1. (a) MLT^{-1} (b) T^{-1} (c) $ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
2. (a) T^{-1} (b) T^{-2} (c) ML^3T^{-2} (d) ML^2
3. (a) $MLT^{-3}I^{-1}$ (b) $MT^{-2}I^{-1}$ (c) $MLT^{-2}I^{-2}$
4. (a) LTI (b) L^2I
5. ML^2T^{-1}
6. (a) $L^2T^{-2}K^{-1}$ (b) K^{-1} (c) $ML^2T^{-2}K^{-1}(\text{mol})^{-1}$

7. (a) $FL^{-4}T^2$ (b) FL^{-2} (c) FT (d) FL
8. 36×10^{-8} cm/(minute)²
9. 0.0089 m/s, 31 m/s
10. 10×10^{-4} N/m², 10×10^{-2} dyne/cm²
11. 10^8 erg/s
12. 1.9 microcenturies
13. 0.072 N/m
14. $a = 1, b = 2$
15. $E = kmc^2$
16. $V = IR$
17. $\frac{k}{L} \sqrt{\frac{F}{m}}$
18. all are dimensionally correct
19. no

□

Application of dimension Analysis

① Correctness of formula

② We can find D.F. of Unknown phy quantity.

$$\text{Q} \quad F = \frac{G m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

D.F. of G = ?

$$G = \frac{F r^2}{m_1 m_2} \Rightarrow \frac{MLT^{-2} \cdot L^2}{MM} = [M^{-1} L^3 T^{-2}]$$

$$\text{Q} \quad F = 6\pi r \eta v$$

D.F. of η

$$\eta = \frac{F}{6\pi r v}$$

$$\eta \Rightarrow \frac{MLT^{-2}}{L L T^{-1}} = [M L^{-1} T^{-1}]$$

Q Find DF of specific heat const.

$$\Delta Q = m s \Delta T$$

heat energy given

Change in temp

$$\Delta Q = m s \Delta T$$

$$s = \frac{\Delta Q}{m \Delta T}$$

$$s = \frac{\Delta Q}{m \Delta T} = \frac{ML^2T^{-2}}{m K}$$

DF $\Rightarrow k = [M^0 L^2 T^{-2} K^{-1}]$

$$Q = mL$$

heat given
Energy

Df of $L \Rightarrow$

- (A) $m L^2 T^{-2}$
- (B) $m^0 L^2 T^{-2}$
- (C) $m^0 L T^{-2}$
- (P) Other

Latent heat of fusion

$$Q = mL$$

$$L = \frac{Q}{m} \Rightarrow \frac{m L^2 T^{-2}}{M}$$

$$[m^0 L^2 T^{-2}]$$

Q Bolzmann Const (k)

find the DF. of bolzman Const.

$$U = \frac{3}{2} k T$$

temp.

internal Energy
(kinetic energy)

$$k = \frac{2U}{3T}$$

$$k \Rightarrow \frac{m L^2 T^{-2}}{T} = m L^2 T^{-3}$$

$$k \Rightarrow \frac{m L^2 T^{-2}}{\pi} = [m L^2 T^{-2} K^{-1}]$$

④ $v = \frac{A}{B+t}$ find D.F of \dot{B}

B में t जूँड़ रहा है

$$B \Rightarrow \text{time} \Rightarrow B = m^0 l^0 T^{-1}$$

⑤ $v = A \sin[B(c+t)]$ find D.F. of \dot{c}

↓
time

$$c = [m^0 l^0 T^{-1}]$$

(6) $x = At$

Displacement

time

D.F of A = ?

At → Displacement

$$AT = L$$

$$A = \frac{L}{T} = LT^{-1}$$

P
W

$$t \rightarrow \text{time}$$

$$\textcircled{+} \quad x = At + Bt^2 + Ct^3$$

Displacement

$$Ct^3 \rightarrow \text{Displacement}$$

$$CT^3 = L$$

$$\boxed{C = LT^{-3}}$$

$At \rightarrow \text{Displacement}$

$$AT = L$$

$$A \Rightarrow \frac{L}{T} = LT^{-1}$$

$Bt^2 \rightarrow \text{Displacement}$

$$BT^2 = L$$

$$\boxed{B \Rightarrow LT^{-2}}$$

$$(8) \quad v = At + Bx$$

$v \rightarrow$ velocity

$t \rightarrow$ time

$x \rightarrow$ Displacement

find D.F. of A & B

$At \longrightarrow$ velocity

$$AT = LT^{-1}$$

$$A = \frac{LT^{-1}}{T} = LT^{-2}$$

$Bx \longrightarrow$ velocity

$$BL = LT^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{B \Rightarrow T^{-1}}$$

(b) find D.F. of $\frac{A}{B}$

$$\frac{LT^{-2}}{T^{-1}} \equiv \boxed{LT^{-1}}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad v = At^2 + Bx^2 + Ct^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} CT^3 &= LT^{-1} \\ C &= LT^{-4} \end{aligned}$$

find D.F. of A, B, C

$v \rightarrow$ velocity

$t \rightarrow$ time

$x \rightarrow$ displacement

$$AT^2 = LT^{-1}$$

$$BL^2 = LT^{-1}$$

$$A \Rightarrow LT^{-3}$$

$$B \Rightarrow L^{-1}T^{-1}$$

$x \rightarrow$ Displacement

$t \rightarrow$ time

$v \rightarrow$ velocity, speed

$F \rightarrow$ force

$Cx \rightarrow$ displacement

$C L = L$

$C = 1 \rightarrow$ dimensionless

$$\text{Ans} C = [m^0 L^0 T^0]$$

$$(10) \quad x = At + \frac{B}{t} + Cx$$

find D.F. of A, B, C

$At \rightarrow$ Displacement

$$A \cdot T = L \Rightarrow A = LT^{-1}$$

$\frac{B}{t} \rightarrow$ Displacement

$$\frac{B}{T} = L \quad B = LT$$

इसकी Notes देखें

टॉपी साध सोल्व
कर

⑪ $v = At + \frac{B}{t} + Cx$

$$AT = LT^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{A = LT^{-2}}$$

$$\frac{B}{T} = LT^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{B = LT^{-1}, T = L}$$

$$CL = LT^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{C = T^{-1}}$$

⑫ $v = Ax^2 + Bx + \frac{C}{t^2}$

$$AL^2 = LT^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{A = L^{-1}T^{-1}}$$

$$BL = LT^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{B = T^{-1}}$$

$$\frac{C}{T^2} = LT^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{C = LT}$$

$$\textcircled{13} \quad F = At + Bx$$

$$AT = m LT^{-2}$$

$$\boxed{A \Rightarrow m LT^{-3}}$$

$$B \cdot L = m LT^{-2}$$

$$\boxed{B \Rightarrow m L^0 T^{-2}}$$

$$\textcircled{14} \quad F = \frac{A}{t} + Bx^2$$

$$mLT^{-2} = \frac{A}{T}$$

$$\boxed{A = m LT^{-1}}$$

$$BL^2 = m LT^{-2}$$

$$\boxed{B = m L^{-1} T^{-2}}$$

$$\textcircled{15} \quad F = AV + \frac{B}{x^2}$$

$$F = AV$$

$$A \equiv \frac{F}{V} = \frac{m LT^{-2}}{L T^{-1}}$$

$$= m L^0 T^{-1}$$

$$mLT^{-2} = \frac{B}{L^2}$$

$$\boxed{B = m L^3 T^{-2}}$$

16

$$v = \frac{A}{B+t} \quad \text{find D.F of } A \text{ & } B$$

$$B+t \Rightarrow \boxed{B \geq T}$$

$$v \Rightarrow \frac{A}{\text{time} + \text{time}} = \frac{A}{\text{time}}$$



$$v \Rightarrow \frac{A}{\text{time}}$$

$$LT^{-1} = \frac{A}{T}$$

```
graph LR; LT["A = LT^{-1} * T"] --> L[L]
```

Q7

$$v = \frac{At}{B^2 - x^2}$$

B^2 से x^2 घट रहा है

DF of B^2 = DF of x^2

$$B^2 = L^2$$

$$\boxed{B = L}$$

$$v = \frac{At}{L^2}$$

$$LT^{-1} = \frac{AT}{L^2}$$

$$A = \frac{LT^{-1} L^2}{T} = L^3 T^{-2}$$

$$\boxed{A = L^3 T^{-2}}$$

style
find DF of
A.B
 $= L^3 T^{-2} \cdot L$
 $= L^4 T^{-2}$

exam

P
W

⑯ $E = \frac{B^2 - x^2}{At}$

find D.F of A & B

$$B^2 = L^2$$

$$\boxed{B = L}$$

$$\frac{m L^2 T^{-2}}{A} = \frac{L^2}{A \cdot T}$$

$$A = \frac{L^2}{T(m L^2 T^{-2})}$$

$$\boxed{A = m^{-1} L^0 T^{+1}}$$

H/W
(1g)

$$P = \frac{A - t^2}{B + x^2} \cdot C$$

(momentum)

(20)

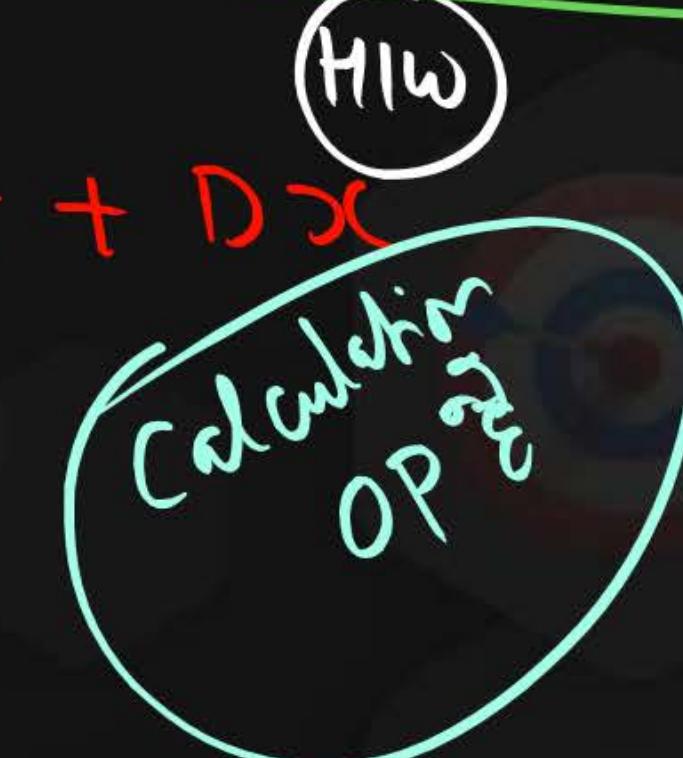
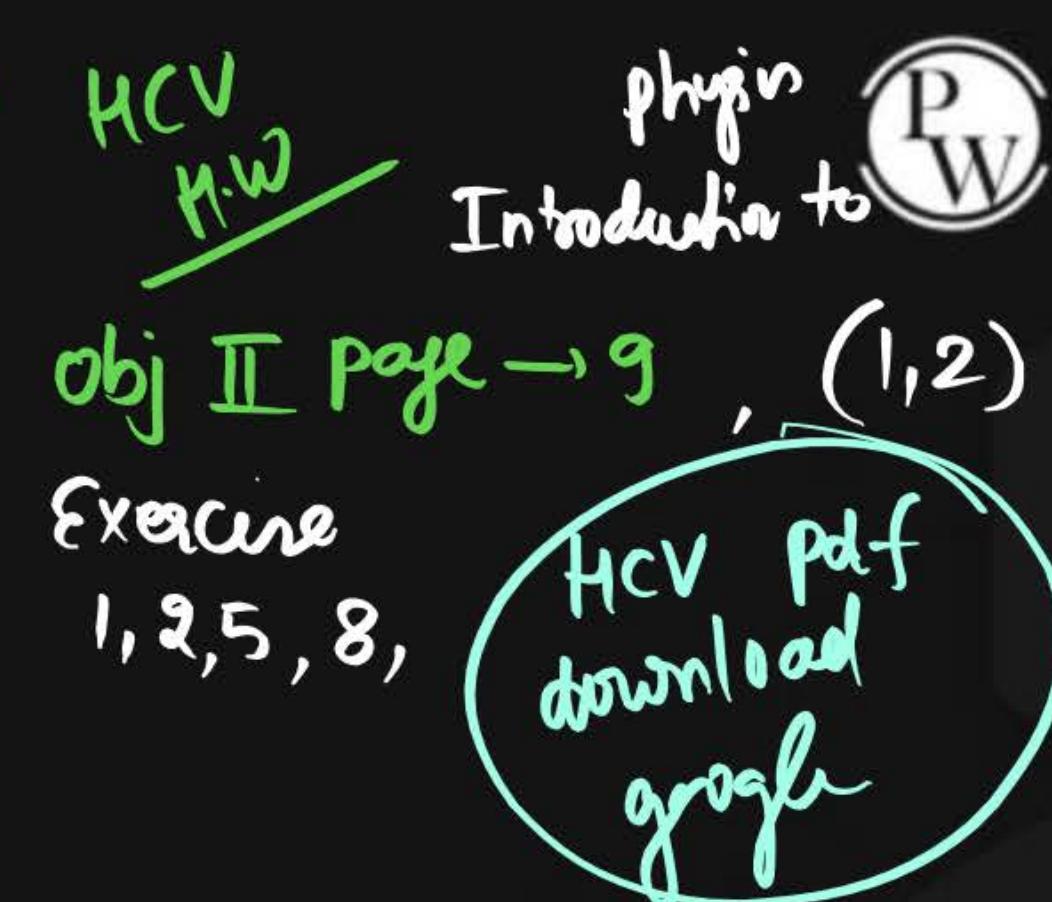
$$P = \frac{A + t^2}{B - x^2} \cdot C$$

Pressure

tough
(21)

$$F = \frac{A - x^2}{B} + Ct + Dx$$

find D.F of $\frac{A \cdot B}{C \cdot D}$



Q.

Match List-I with List-II :

List-I

- (a) h (Planck's constant) ✓
- (b) E (kinetic energy) ✓
- (c) V (electric potential) ✓
- (d) P (linear momentum) ✓ $m \text{ L T}^{-1}$

List-II

- (i) $[\text{M L T}^{-1}]$
- (ii) $[\text{M L}^2 \text{T}^{-1}]$
- (iii) $[\text{M L}^2 \text{T}^{-2}]$
- (iv) $[\text{M L}^2 \text{I}^{-1} \text{T}^{-3}]$

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A

(a)→(iii), (b)→(iv), (c)→(ii), (d)→(i)

B

(a)→(ii), (b)→(iii), (c)→(iv), (d)→(i)

C

(a)→(i), (b)→(ii), (c)→(iv), (d)→(iii)

D

(a)→(iii), (b)→(ii), (c)→(iv), (d)→(i)

Notes
गणित
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(JEE Main-2021)

Ans : (B)

Q.

Match List-I with List-II.



List-I

- (a) Torque
- (b) Impulse
- (c) Tension
- (d) Surface Tension

List-II

- (i) MLT^{-1}
- (ii) MT^{-2}
- (iii) ML^2T^{-2}
- (iv) MLT^{-2}

(JEE Main-2021)

**P
W**

Choose the most appropriate answer from the option given below :

A

(a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)

B

(a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)

C

(a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)

D

(a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)

Ans : (A)

Q find dimensional formula of plank const.

P
W

$E = h\nu$ \rightarrow frequency
 $E = h\nu$ \rightarrow plank const
Energy of one photon

$$h = \frac{E}{\nu}$$

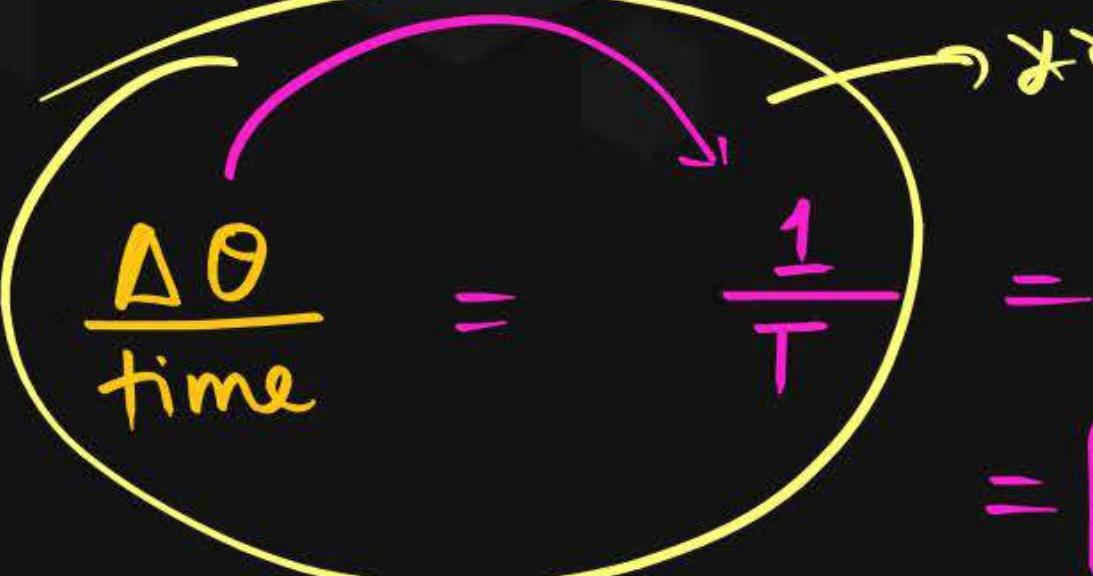
$$\frac{m L^2 T^{-2}}{T^{-1}}$$

$$= [m L^2 T^{-1}]$$

$$\boxed{\text{frequency} = \frac{1}{T} \Rightarrow T^{-1}}$$

$$m L^2 T^{-2+1}$$

Solve


$$\text{Angular velocity} = \frac{\Delta\theta}{\text{time}} = \frac{1}{T} = T^{-1}$$
$$= [m^0 L^0 T^{-1}]$$

Velocity $\rightarrow [m^0 L T^{-1}]$

रवृत्तिपथ

Angular velocity $\rightarrow [m^0 L^0 T^{-1}]$

Circular motion तथा परिवर्ती

Q5

Resistance = ?

$$V = iR$$

Current
Pot-difference

$$R = \frac{V}{i} \Rightarrow \frac{ML^2T^{-3}A^{-1}}{A}$$

$$\left[ML^2T^{-3}A^{-2} \right]$$

PW

2011

8

Q.

Check the correctness of following formula

(a) $F = \frac{mv^2}{r^2} \Rightarrow ?$

$F \rightarrow$ force

$m \rightarrow$ mass

$v \rightarrow$ speed

$r \rightarrow$ radius

Dimension of LHS $\Rightarrow [MLT^{-2}]$

Dimension of RHS $\Rightarrow \frac{M(LT^{-1})^2}{L^2}$

$$= \frac{ML^2T^{-2}}{L^2} = [ML^0T^{-2}]$$

Dimension of LHS \neq dimension of RHS

Relation not \propto , formula is incorrect

Q A planet is orbiting around earth with orbital velocity V

Correct

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}} \quad \text{check ?}$$

$$G \Rightarrow [m^{-1} L^3 T^{-2}]$$

$M \rightarrow$ mass of earth

$r \rightarrow$ radius of orbit

$G \rightarrow$ gravitational const

RHS

$$\sqrt{\frac{m^{-1} L^3 T^{-2} M}{L}} = \sqrt{L^2 T^{-2}} = L T^{-1}$$

Dimensional formulae

$$L T^{-1} = \underline{\underline{LHS}}$$

LHS = RHS

Q Time period of simple pendulum is given by

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} ?$$

$T \rightarrow$ time period

$l \rightarrow$ length of pendulum

$g \rightarrow$ Acc. due to gravity

RHS. $2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{l}{T^2}} = \sqrt{T^2} = T$$

LHS = RHS

Dimensionally Correct

Q Time period of spring block system is given by

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

time period

m → mass of block

k → spring const

$$\left(k = \frac{\text{Force}}{\text{length}} \right) = \frac{MLT^{-2}}{L} = M T^{-2}$$

RHS

$$\sqrt{\frac{M}{m T^{-2}}} = \sqrt{T^2}$$

$$= T \Rightarrow$$

LHS = RHS

Correct

P
W

Kinetic Energy = $\frac{1}{3}mv^2$ (किसी ने कहा)
let

Correct = ?

Incorrect = ?

$$\underline{\text{RHS}} \rightarrow m(LT^{-1})^2 = [mL^2T^{-2}]$$

"Dimensionally

But numerically ^{Correct} wrong

Overall formula is ^{wrong}

दूसरे ने कहा

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

Check = ?

$$\underline{\text{RHS}} \rightarrow M(LT^{-1})^2$$

$$[mL^2T^{-2}]$$

"Dimensionally

Correct ✓

Numerically correct ✓

Overall correct ✓

G = ?

$$F = \frac{G m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

$$G = \frac{F r^2}{m_1 m_2} \Rightarrow \frac{m_1 L T^{-2} \cdot L^2}{m_1 m_2}$$

$$\left[m^{-1} L^3 T^{-2} \right]$$

$$U_1 + U_2 = U_3 \Rightarrow$$

Same Unit

Same dimensional (D.F.)

Same formula

physical Ques

particle initial Speed

= 10 m/s

final speed = 15 m/s

Change in Speed = ΔV

$$\Delta V = V_f - V_i$$

$$5 \text{ m/s} = 15 \text{ m/s} - 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_f - V_i = \Delta V = \text{change in } V$$

Dimensional
formulae

$$\frac{L}{T} = LT^{-1}$$

$$[M^0 LT^{-1}]$$

$$[M^0 LT^{-1}]$$

$$[MLT^{-1}]$$

$$[M L^{-3} T^0]$$

Derived Physical Quantity

$$① \text{ Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{time}} \longrightarrow m/\text{sec} \longrightarrow cm/\text{sec}$$

$$② \text{ Velocity} = \frac{\text{Displacement}}{\text{time}} \longrightarrow m/\text{sec} \longrightarrow cm/\text{sec}$$

$$③ \text{ momentum } p = m \times v$$

$$④ \text{ Density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{Vol}^n} \longrightarrow kg/m/\text{sec} \longrightarrow gm/cm/\text{sec}$$

Unit
(mks)
CGS

Unit
CGS

$[MLT^{-1}] \neq MLT^{-1} K^0 A^0$

momentum $P = mv$ mass

velocity = Displacement / time

Def. of $P = M \frac{L}{T}$ $= [MLT^{-1}]$

dimensions of mass → 1
length → 1
time → -1

Next Class

$$\text{Area} = \text{Length} \times \text{width} \Rightarrow$$

Volⁿ \longrightarrow L.L.L

$$L.L = L^2 \Rightarrow [m^0 L^2 T^0]$$

$$L^3 \Rightarrow [m^0 L^3 T^0]$$

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{Vol}^n} \longrightarrow \frac{M}{L^3} \Rightarrow m^1 L^{-3} \Rightarrow [m L^{-3} T^0]$$

$$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{time}} \longrightarrow \frac{L}{T} \Rightarrow LT^{-1}$$

$$\text{velocity} = \frac{\text{Displacement}}{\text{time}} \longrightarrow \frac{L}{T} \Rightarrow LT^{-1}$$

Dimension of Length in Area = 2



Dimensional
formulae

Area \rightarrow Length \times width

Volume \rightarrow L \times B \times H

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{Vol}^n}$$

Distance

Displacement

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{time}}$$

$$\text{Velocity} = \frac{\text{Displacement}}{\text{time}}$$

$$L \cdot L \Rightarrow [m^0 L^2 T^0]$$

$$L \cdot L \cdot L \Rightarrow [m^0 L^3 T^0]$$

$$\frac{M}{L^3} \Rightarrow [m L^{-3} T^0]$$

$$[m^0 L^1 T^0]$$

$$[m^0 L^1 T^0]$$

$$\frac{L}{T} \rightarrow [m^0 L T^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{L}{T} \rightarrow [m^0 L T^{-1}]$$

D.F
Same

* Velocity $\longrightarrow LT^{-1} = [m^0 LT^{-1}]$

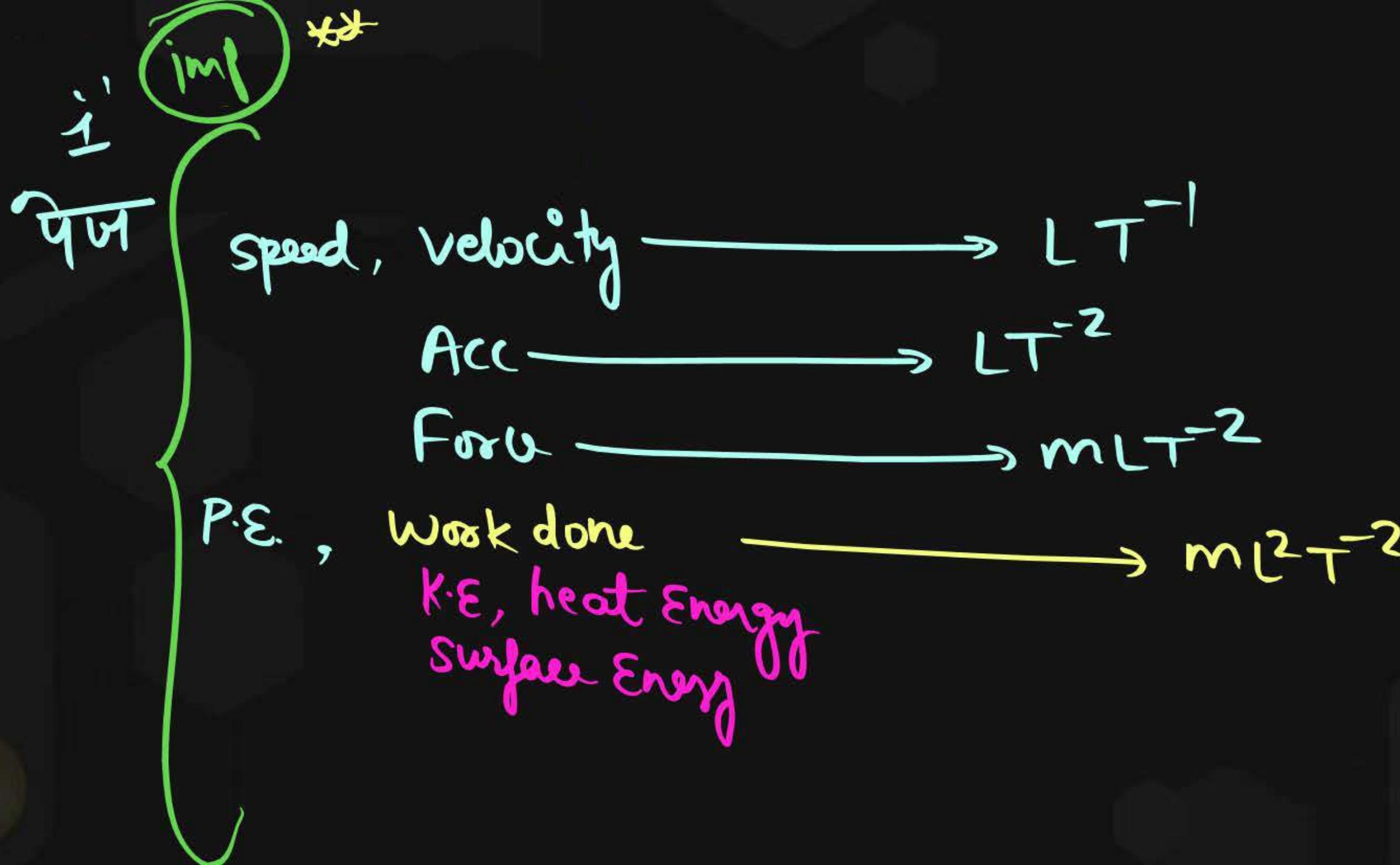
* acceleration = $\frac{\text{Velocity}}{\text{time}}$ (a) $\longrightarrow \frac{LT^{-1}}{T} = LT^{-2} \Rightarrow [m^0 LT^{-2}]$

Force ($F = m\ddot{a}$) $\longrightarrow [MLT^{-2}]$

Momentum $\dot{p} = mv \longrightarrow [MLT^{-1}]$

Impulse 'J' = $F \times t \longrightarrow [MLT^2 \cdot T] = [MLT^{-1}]$

D.F same
But ?



- Pressure = $\frac{\text{Force}}{\text{Area}}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{m L T^{-2}}{L^2} \Rightarrow [M L^{-1} T^{-2}]$

रुट रुट

- Work done

$$W = F \times \text{displacement} \Rightarrow m L T^{-2} \cdot L \Rightarrow [M L^2 T^{-2}]$$

सेक्षन
सेक्षन

- Torque = Force \times (perpendicular Distance) $\Rightarrow [M L T^{-2} \cdot L]$
 $= [M L^2 T^{-2}]$

- moment of inertia $= M R^2$ $\Rightarrow [M L^2] \checkmark$
 mass \downarrow
 Distance from axis \downarrow $[M L^2 T^0] \checkmark$

Ques $G \equiv [m^{-1} L^3 T^{-2}]$

$$\alpha = -1$$

$$\beta = 3$$

$$\gamma = -2$$

If Dimensional formula of G is given by $m^\alpha L^\beta T^\gamma$

find value of $|\alpha| + |\beta| + |\gamma| = 1 + 3 + 2 = 6$

find ..

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = -1 + 3 - 2 = 0$$

find

$$\frac{\beta\gamma}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{3 \times (-2)}{-1} = 6$$

P
W

$$U_1 + U_2 = U_3 \Rightarrow$$

Same Unit

Same dimensional (D.F.)

Same formula

Same physical Quant

$$U_f - U_i = \Delta U = \text{change in } U$$

Q particle initial speed
= 10 m/s

final speed = 15 m/s

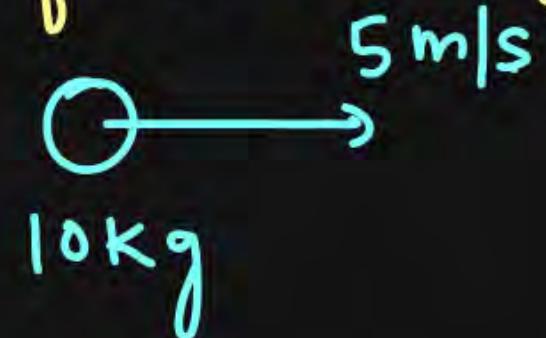
Change in speed = ΔU

$$\Delta U = U_f - U_i$$

$$5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = 15 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} - 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

find momentum in mks & CGS system if a particle of mass 10 kg is moving with velocity 5 m/s. (east).

Q.



$$\text{momentum} = P = m \times v$$

$$= 10 \text{ kg} \times 5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$= 50 \frac{\text{kg m}}{\text{sec}} \equiv \text{mks syst}$$

A large circle containing the text "5 x 10⁶ gm cm / sec".

$$50 \times \frac{1000 \text{ gm} \times 100 \text{ cm}}{\text{sec}}$$

Convert into CGS

momentum (CGS) system

$$\text{Q} \quad \text{Density} = 6 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 6 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

Convert into CGS system

$$\text{Density} = 6 \times \frac{1000 \text{ gm}}{(100 \text{ cm})^3} = \frac{6 \times 1000 \text{ gm}}{10^6 \text{ cm}^3} = 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gm/cm}^3$$

Q Convert into mks system

$$\text{Density} = .6 \text{ gm/cc} = \frac{.6 \text{ gm}}{(\text{cm})^3}$$

$$= \frac{.6 \times \left(\frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1000} \right)}{\left(\frac{1 \text{ m}}{100} \right)^3}$$

$$= \frac{.6 \times 10^6}{1000} = 600 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ gm}$$

$$1 \text{ gm} = \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1000}$$

Dimensional
formula

$$\frac{L}{T} = LT^{-1}$$

$$[m^0 LT^{-1}]$$

Derived Physical Quantity

$$① \text{ Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{time}} \rightarrow m/\text{sec} \rightarrow cm/\text{sec}$$

$$② \text{ Velocity} = \frac{\text{Displacement}}{\text{time}} \rightarrow m/\text{sec} \rightarrow cm/\text{sec}$$

$$③ \text{ momentum } p = m \times v$$

$$④ \text{ Density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{Vol}^n} \rightarrow kg/m^3$$

Unit
(mks)
Unit
Cgs

Dimensional
formula

$$[m^0 LT^{-1}]$$

$$[MLT^{-1}]$$

$$[ML^{-3} T^0]$$

P
W

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{Vol}^n} \Rightarrow \frac{M}{L \cdot L \cdot L} = \frac{m}{L^3} \Rightarrow [m L^{-3} T^0]$$

Dimensional formula of Density

Mass	m	Dimension of Mass	L^1	$\Rightarrow 1$
Length	"	Dimension of Length	L^1	$\Rightarrow -3$
time	"	Dimension of time	L^0	$\Rightarrow 0$
temp	"	Dimension of temp	L^0	$\Rightarrow 0$

$$\text{Area} = \text{Length} \times \text{width} \Rightarrow$$

Volⁿ

$$L \cdot L = L^2 \Rightarrow [m^0 L^2 T^0]$$

Dimension of Length in Area = 2

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{Vol}^n} \rightarrow \frac{M}{L^3} \Rightarrow m^1 L^{-3} \Rightarrow [m L^{-3} T^0]$$

$$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{time}} \rightarrow \frac{L}{T} \Rightarrow L T^{-1}$$

$$\text{velocity} = \frac{\text{Displacement}}{\text{time}} \rightarrow \frac{L}{T} \Rightarrow L T^{-1}$$



Dimensional
formulae

mvr

Q.

If E, L, M and G denote the quantities as energy, angular momentum, mass and constant of gravitation respectively, then the dimensions of P in the formula $P = EL^2M^{-5}G^{-2}$ are :-

$$\frac{EL^2}{m^5 G^2} = \frac{m L^2 T^{-2} \cdot (m L^2 T^{-1})^2}{m^5 (m^{-1} L^3 T^{-2})^2}$$

(JEE Main-2021)

- A** $[M^0 L^1 T^0]$
- B** $[M^{-1} L^{-1} T^2]$
- C** $[M^1 L^1 T^{-2}]$
- D** $[M^0 L^0 T^0]$

$$\frac{m^3 L^6 T^{-4}}{m^3 L^6 T^{-4}} = 1$$

Ans : (D)

Q.

If force (F), length (L) and time (T) are taken as the fundamental quantities.

$\mu \omega$ Then what will be the dimension of density: $m L^{-3}$

(JEE Main-2021)

A

$$[FL^{-4} T^2]$$

= इनके साथ

B

$$[FL^{-3} T^2]$$

C

$$[FL^{-5} T^2]$$

D

$$[FL^{-3} T^3]$$

$$\frac{FT^2}{L^4} = \frac{MLT^{-2}T^2}{L^4} = \frac{m}{L^3}$$

$$\frac{m}{L^3}$$

Ans : (A)

Q.

If momentum $[P]$, area $[A]$ and time $[T]$ are taken as fundamental quantities,
 $\underline{H} \backslash \omega$ then the dimensional formula for coefficient of viscosity is : (JEE Main-2022)

A

$$[P A^{-1} T^0]$$

B

$$[PA T^{-1}]$$

C

$$[P A^{-1} T]$$

D

$$[P A^{-1} T^{-1}]$$

इवान

$$\frac{P}{A} = \frac{m L T^{-1}}{L^2}$$

$$= m L^{-1} T^{-1}$$

$$F = 6\pi\lambda\gamma v$$

$$\eta = \frac{F}{6\pi\gamma v} = \frac{m L T^{-2}}{L L T^{-1}}$$

$$\boxed{\eta = m L^{-1} T^{-1}}$$

C भूमि

Ans : (A)

Question

*start level ques
21179K*

Next class Pi

Set 11 India



The gas equation for n moles of a real gas is: $\underbrace{\left(P + \frac{n^2 a}{V^2} \right) (V - nb)}_{\text{PV}}$ = nRT where P is the pressure, V is the volume, T is the absolute temperature, R is the molar gas constant and a, b are arbitrary constants. Which of the following have the same dimensions as those of PV ?

dimen'h'mally

$$P = \frac{n^2 a}{V^2}$$

$$V = nb \quad (\text{dimen'h'mally})$$

$$b = \frac{V}{n}$$

A nRT

B $n^2 a/V$

C Pb

D ab/V^2

$$PV = \frac{n^2 a}{V}$$

$$\frac{PV}{n} = \frac{PV}{n} = \frac{PV}{\text{mol}}$$

try again

Question



$$m L^2 T^{-2}$$

In a new unit system, 1 unit of time is equal to 10 second, 1 unit of mass is 5 kg and 1 unit of length is 20 m. In this new system of units, 1 unit of energy is equal to

$$= \frac{5 \text{ kg} \times (20 \text{ m})^2}{(10 \text{ sec})^2}$$

$$= 20 \text{ J}$$

- A 20 Joule
- B $\frac{1}{20}$ Joule
- C 4 Joule
- D 16 Joule

(A)

Question



Which of the following statements is correct about conversion of units, for example

$$1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$$

- A** Conversion of units have identical dimensions on each side of the equal sign but not the same units.
- B** Conversion of units have different dimensions on each side of the equal sign but have same unit
- C** If a larger unit is used then numerical value of physical quantity is large.
- D** Due to conversion of units physical quantity to be measured will change.

(A)

Question



Class

$$\textcircled{Q} \quad -\frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{-5+3+2}{6} = 0$$

A gas bubble oscillates with a time period T proportional to $P^a d^b E^c$ where P is pressure, d is the density and E is the energy. The values of a, b & c are

A

$$a = \frac{3}{2}, b = -\frac{1}{3}, c = \frac{1}{2}$$

B

$$a = -\frac{5}{6}, b = \frac{1}{3}, c = \frac{1}{2}$$

C

$$a = -\frac{5}{6}, b = \frac{1}{2}, c = \frac{1}{3}$$

D

$$a = \frac{3}{2}, b = -\frac{1}{3}, c = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$T = K P^a d^b E^c$$

$$= \cdot (m L^{-1} T^{-2})^a (m L^3)^b (m L^2 T^{-2})^c$$

$$\frac{F}{A}$$

$$M^0 L^0 T^{-1} = M^{a+b+c} L^{-a-3b+2c} T^{-2a-2c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a+b+c &= 0 \\ -a-3b+2c &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$-2a-2c = 1$$

$$-2a-2c =$$

$$2 \times \frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = \textcircled{1}$$

(c)

Question**Class**

$$\textcircled{Q} \quad -\frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{-5+3+2}{6} = 0$$



A gas bubble oscillates with a time period T proportional to $P^a d^b E^c$ where P is pressure, d is the density and E is the energy. The values of a, b & c are

A

$$a = \frac{3}{2}, b = -\frac{1}{3}, c = \frac{1}{2}$$

B

$$a = -\frac{5}{6}, b = \frac{1}{3}, c = \frac{1}{2}$$

C

$$a = -\frac{5}{6}, b = \frac{1}{2}, c = \frac{1}{3}$$

D

$$a = \frac{3}{2}, b = -\frac{1}{3}, c = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$T = K P^a d^b E^c P^d d^d$$

$$M^0 L^0 T^1 = \frac{(M L^{-1} T^{-2})^a (M L^{-3})^b (M L^2 T^{-2})^c (M L T^{-1})^d}{(M^0 L^0 T^1)}$$

Variable

Unknown

a, b, c, d = चार Variable

तीन equa

Question

The energy E of an oscillating body in simple harmonic motion depends on its mass m , frequency n and amplitude A as $E = k(m)^x(n)^y(A)^z$. Find the value of $(2x + y + z)$.

$$\frac{1}{T^{-1}}$$

Class

Question

P
W

The value of Stefan's constant in CGS system is $\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-5}$ erg s⁻¹ cm⁻² K⁻⁴. Its value in SI units is

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma &= \frac{5.67 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J}}{\text{s.} \left(\frac{1}{100} \text{ m}\right)^2 \text{ K}^4} \\ &= 5.67 \times 10^{-5+4-7} \left(\frac{\text{J}}{\text{sec. m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4} \right) \\ &= 5.67 \times 10^{-8}\end{aligned}$$

$$1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$$
$$1 \text{ cm} = \frac{1 \text{ m}}{100}$$

-5

Ans - $5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ J}$

$$\cdot \text{s}^{-1} \text{m}^{-2} \text{K}^{-4}$$

$$1 \text{ J} = 10^7 \text{ erg}$$

$$1 \text{ erg} = \frac{1 \text{ J}}{10^7}$$

Question

$$x \cdot y = \text{m/s}$$

$$x \cdot x = \text{m/s}$$

$$x^2 = \text{m/s}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\text{m/s}} \equiv y = 3$$

Consider three physical quantities x, y and z . Operations $x + y$ and $y - z$ are valid with these physical quantities. Which of the following conclusions can you make?

- A** The operation $x \pm z$ is also valid
- B** If dimension of any of the three is known, dimension of other two can be predicted.
- C** If dimension of product of any two of them is known, dimension of all of them can be predicted.
- D** If dimension of quotient of any two of them is known, dimension of all of them can be predicted.

$$x, y, z \equiv \text{Same D.F. एवं}$$

$$x \cdot y = L^2 \text{ (let)}$$

$$x \cdot x = x^2 = L^2$$

$$x = L$$

Dimension

A, B, C

Question

Viscous force acting on a spherical ball is given by $F = 6\pi\eta rv$, where r is radius of the ball, v is the velocity of the ball & η is coefficient of viscosity. Dimension formula of η is given by $[\eta] = M^a L^{-b} T^{-c}$. Find the value of $a + b + c$

Class

$$\eta = \frac{F}{6\pi rv}$$

Q

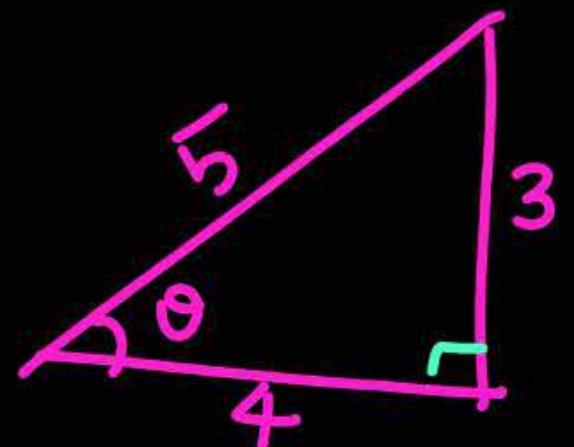
$$\cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\text{find } \sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{5}{4}$$



Q.

In a hypothetical system

$$1 \text{ unit of mass} = 10 \text{ kg}$$

$$1 \text{ Unit of length} = 4 \text{ m}$$

$$1 \text{ Unit of Sec} = 2 \text{ sec}$$

① Find value of 1 unit of force

$$\text{m L T}^{-2}$$

$$1 \text{ Unit of force} = 10 \text{ kg} \cdot 4 \text{ m} \cdot (2 \text{ sec})^{-2} = \frac{10 \times 4}{4} \frac{\text{kg m}}{\text{sec}^2}$$

- ② Find value of 5 Unit of force in newton = 10 N
- ③ what is numerical value of 1 Newton in this new system.

In a hypothetical system (Alien system)

1 Unit of mass = 10 kg

" , length = 4 m

" " time = 2 sec

- ① ✓
- ② ✗

① 1 Unit of force = 10 N

② Numerical value of 1 N in this system.

10 N = 1 Unit of force in new system

$$10 \text{ N} = 1 \text{ N}' = 1 \text{ ওজ্বল}$$

$$1 \text{ N} = \frac{1}{10} \text{ N}'$$

Q In a alien system

1 unit of mass = 5 kg

1 unit of length = $\frac{1}{2}$ m

1 unit of time = 10 sec.

C value of $20N$ in new system

$$1N = 40N'$$

$$20N = 20 \times 40N' = 800N'$$

① 1 unit of force in new system in terms of newton. $= \frac{5 \times \frac{1}{2}}{100} \frac{\text{kgm}}{\text{sec}^2}$
 $(1N')$

$$= \frac{1}{40} N$$

② Numerical value of $1N$ in this system.

$$1N' = \frac{1}{40} N$$

$$1N = 40 N'$$



Q In a alien system

$$1 \text{ unit of mass} = 5 \text{ kg}$$

$$1 \text{ unit of length} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ m}$$

$$1 \text{ unit of time} = 10 \text{ sec.}$$

$$m L^2 T^{-2}$$

④ 1 unit of Energy in new system in terms of Joule = $\frac{5 \text{ kg} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \text{ m}\right)^2}{(10 \text{ sec})^2}$

$$1 J' = \frac{5}{400} \frac{\text{kg m}^2}{\text{sec}^2} = \frac{1}{80} \text{ J}$$

⑤ Numerical value of $1 J$ in this system.

$$1 J' = \frac{1}{80} J$$

$$1 J = 80 J'$$

⑥ Value of $20 J$ in this system.
 $= 1600 J'$

Q Convert 1N in dyne

Value of 1N in dyne

S.I. एकारा

$$m_1 = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$L_1 = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$T_1 = 1 \text{ sec}$$

$$1 \text{ N}$$

$$n_1 = 1$$

3-एकारा (CGS)

$$m_2 = 1 \text{ gm} = \frac{1}{1000} \text{ kg}$$

$$L_2 = 1 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{100} \text{ m}$$

$$T_2 = 1 \text{ sec}$$

$$n_2 = x$$

$$MLT^{-2}$$

$$n_1 v_1 = n_2 v_2$$

~~$$1 \times \frac{\text{kg m}}{\text{sec}^2}$$~~

$$= x \cancel{\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{sec}^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{100} \text{ m}$$

$$1 = \frac{x}{100000}$$

$$x = 10^5$$

परिवर्तन की मदद से इसका अनुपात लिया जा सकता है।
 यहाँ विभिन्न विधियों का उल्लेख किया गया है।

In a hypothetical system.

1 unit of mass = 20 kg

" length = 2 m

" time = 2 sec.

Find the numerical value of 40 N
in this system

EMRT

$$1 N' = \frac{20 \text{ kg} \cdot 2 \text{ m.}}{(2 \text{ sec})^2} = 10 \frac{\text{kg m}}{\text{sec}^2}$$

$$1 N' = 10 N$$

$$\underline{4 N' = 40 N}$$

Ans

4

$$10 N = 1 N'$$

$$1 N = \frac{1}{10} N'$$

$$40 N = \frac{40}{10} N'$$

$$= 4 N'$$

BOOK

$$40 N = x N'$$

ENR

3-NAT

$$m_1 = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$L_1 = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$T_1 = 1 \text{ sec}$$

$$n_1 = 40$$

$$m_2 = 20 \text{ kg}$$

$$L_2 = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$T_2 = 2 \text{ sec}$$

$$N_2 = ?$$

$$n_1 U_1 = n_2 U_2$$

$$40 \times \frac{\text{kg m}}{\text{sec}^2} = n_2 \cdot \frac{20 \text{ kg} \cdot 2 \text{ m}}{(2 \text{ sec})^2}$$

$$n_2 = \frac{40 \times 4}{40}$$

$$\boxed{n_2 = 4}$$

Q In a hypothetical system

$$m^2 t^{-2}$$

$$1 \text{ unit of mass} = 10 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{.. .. length} = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{.. .. time} = 2 \text{ sec}$$

① 1 unit of energy in this system

$$1 \text{ J}' = \frac{10 \text{ kg} (2 \text{ m})^2}{(2 \text{ sec})^2} = 10 \frac{\text{kg m}^2}{\text{sec}^2}$$

$$1 \text{ J}' = 10 \text{ J}$$

Numerical value

② Value of 20 J in this system

$$10 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ J}'$$

$$20 \text{ J} = 2 \text{ J}'$$

$$\underline{\text{Ans}} \quad \underline{\frac{2}{2}}$$

~~$$20 = n_2 \times \frac{10 \times 2}{2}$$~~

$$h_2 = 2$$

Q.

If momentum (P), area (A) and time (T) are taken to be the fundamental quantities then the dimensional formula for energy is:

मूल

P
W

(JEE Main-2020)

- A** $[PA^{-1} T^{-2}]$
- B** $[PA^{1/2} T^{-1}]$
- C** $[P^2 AT^{-2}]$
- D** $[P^{1/2} AT^{-1}]$

 m_1

$$\boxed{E = P^x A^y T^z}$$

$$= (m L T^{-1})^x (L^2)^y T^z$$

$$m L^2 T^{-2} = m^x L^{x+2y} T^{-x+z}$$

Compare

$$x=1, \quad x+2y=2$$

$$1+2y=2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-x+z = -2$$

$$-1+z = -2$$

$$z = -1$$

$$\boxed{E = P^1 A^{\frac{1}{2}} T^{-1}}$$

Ans : (B)

Q.

If momentum (P), area (A) and time (T) are taken to be the fundamental quantities then the dimensional formula for energy is:

मूल

P
W

(JEE Main-2020)

$$\frac{m-2}{l^2} = \text{Optim check } \cancel{m^2 l^2}$$

$$m^2 T^{-2}$$

A

$$[PA^{-1} T^{-2}]$$

B

$$[PA^{1/2} T^{-1}]$$

C

$$[P^2 A T^{-2}]$$

D

$$[P^{1/2} A T^{-1}]$$

(A)

$$\frac{P}{A T^2} = \frac{m L T^{-1}}{L^2 T^2} = m L^{-1} T^{-3}$$

X

match

(B)

$$\frac{P \cdot A^{\frac{1}{2}}}{T} \equiv \frac{m L T^{-1} \cdot \sqrt{L^2}}{T} = m L^2 T^{-2}$$

Ans : (B)

Q.

$$mvr \Rightarrow M L^2 T^{-1}$$

If time (t), velocity (v), and angular momentum (ℓ) are taken as the fundamental units. Then the dimension of mass (m) in terms of t , v and ℓ is:

P
W

(JEE Main-2021)

A ~~$[t^{-1} v^1 \ell^{-2}]$~~

$$m = t^x v^y \ell^z$$

B ~~$[t^1 v^2 \ell^{-1}]$~~

$$= T^x (L T^{-1})^y (M L^2 T^{-1})^z$$

C $[t^{-2} v^{-1} \ell^1]$

$$M^1 L^0 T^0 = M^z L^{y+2z} T^{x-y-z}$$

D $[t^{-1} v^{-2} \ell^1]$

$$\boxed{z=1}$$

$$y+2z=0$$

$$\boxed{y=-2}$$

$$x-y-z=0$$

$$x+2-1=0$$

$$\boxed{x=-1}$$

Ans : (D)

Q.

If E , L , M and G denote the quantities as energy, angular momentum, mass and constant of gravitation respectively, then the dimensions of P in the formula $P = EL^2M^{-5}G^{-2}$ are :-

PW

- A** $[M^0 L^1 T^0]$
- B** $[M^{-1} L^{-1} T^2]$
- C** $[M^1 L^1 T^{-2}]$
- D** $[M^0 L^0 T^0]$

(JEE Main-2021)

Ans : (D)

Q.

If force (F), length (L) and time (T) are taken as the fundamental quantities.

~~μ/ω~~ Then what will be the dimension of density:

(JEE Main-2021)

A

$$[FL^{-4} T^2]$$

B

$$[FL^{-3} T^2]$$

C

$$[FL^{-5} T^2]$$

D

$$[FL^{-3} T^3]$$

Ans : (A)

Q.**H)ω**

If momentum [P], area [A] and time [T] are taken as fundamental quantities, then the dimensional formula for coefficient of viscosity is : **(JEE Main-2022)**

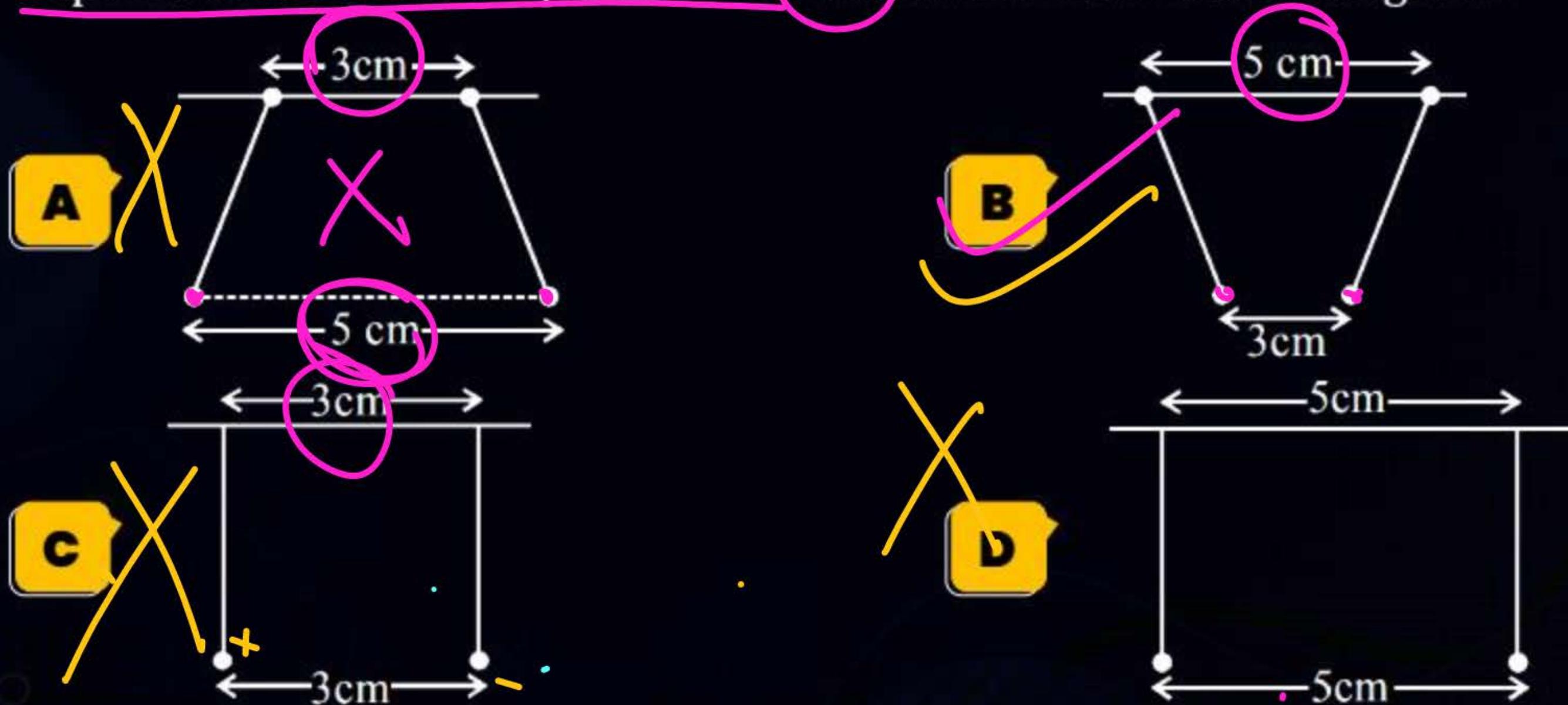
$$F = 6\pi\lambda\eta v$$

- A** $[P A^{-1} T^0]$
- B** $[PA T^{-1}]$
- C** $[P A^{-1} T]$
- D** $[P A^{-1} T^{-1}]$

Ans : (A)

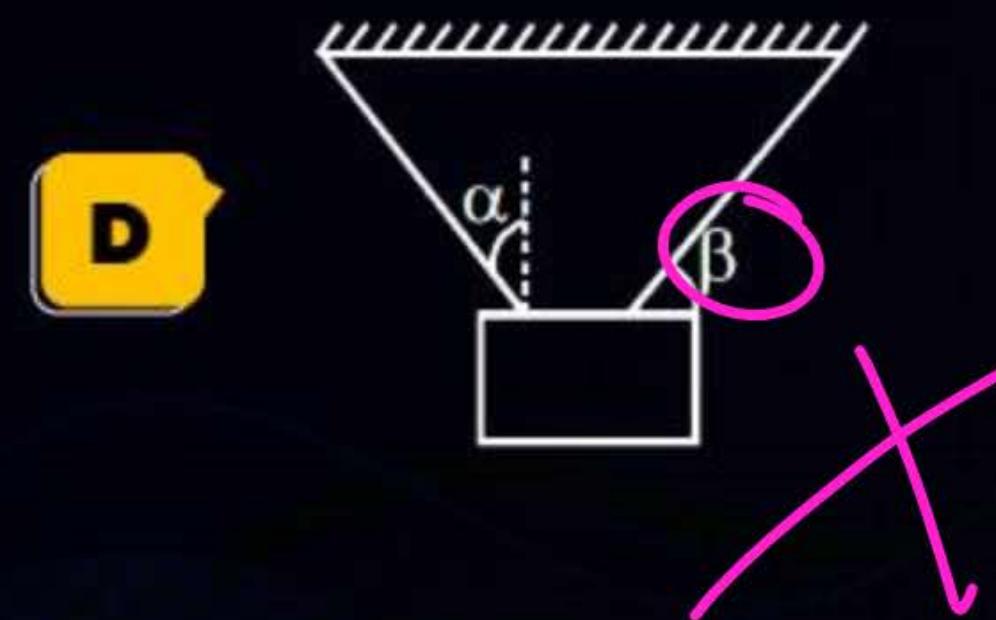
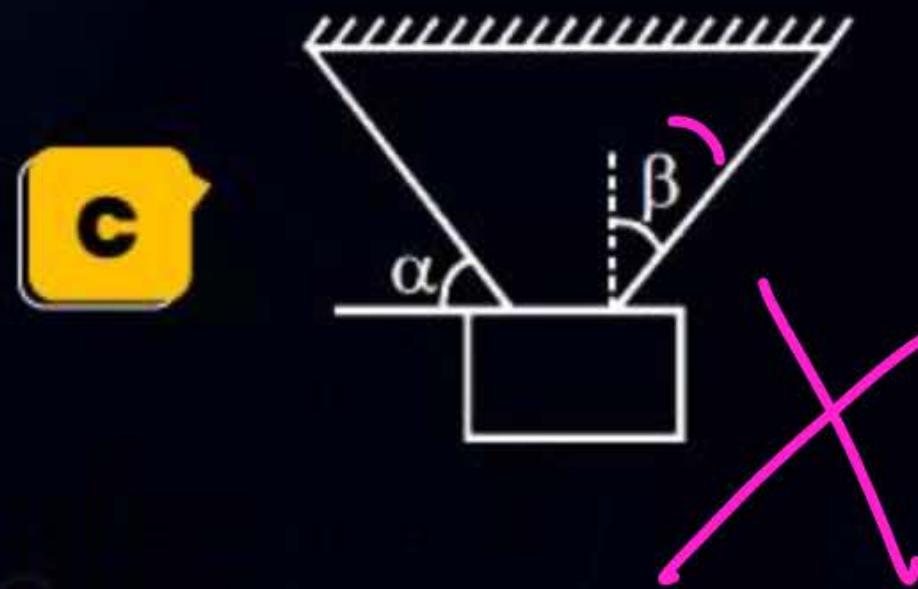
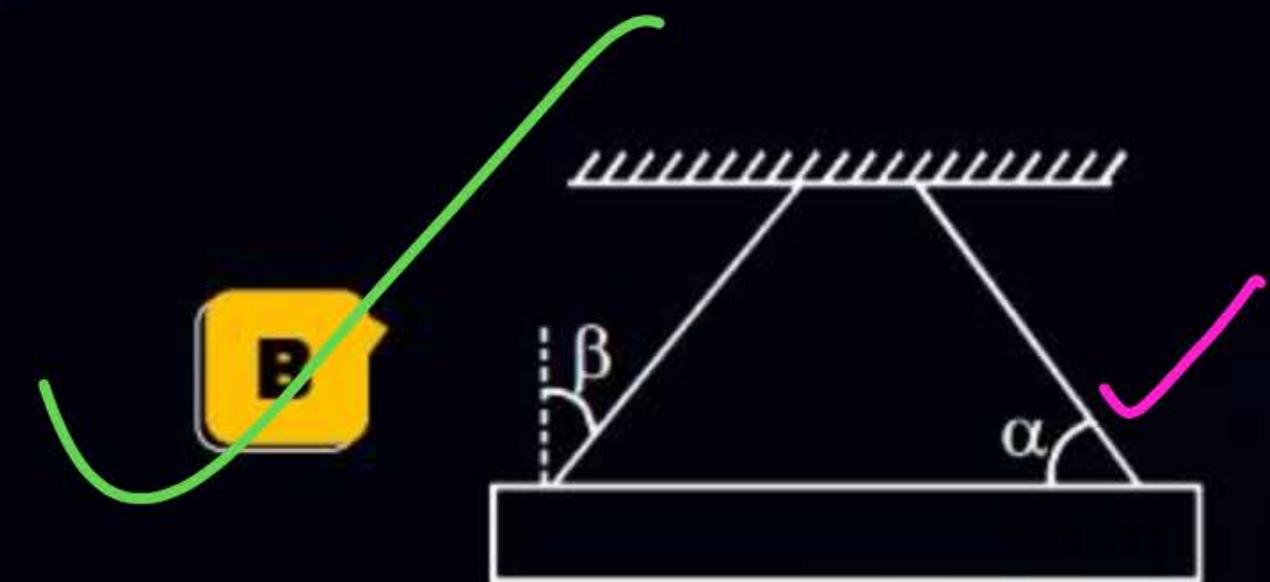
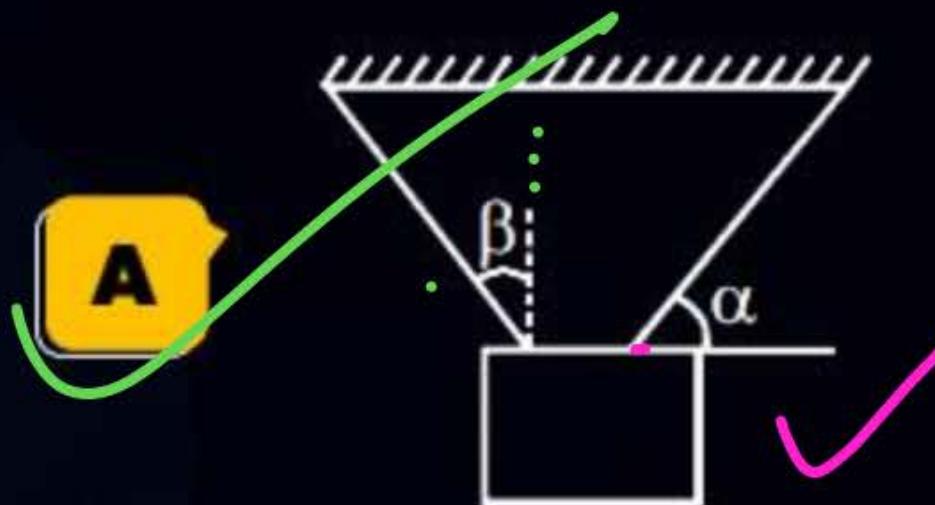
Question

Two oppositely charge particles attract to each other. Two charge particles having equal and opposite charge are suspended from a horizontal rod through two string of same length the separation between the suspension points being 5 cm. In equilibrium, the separation between the particles is 3 cm. Choose the correct diagram.



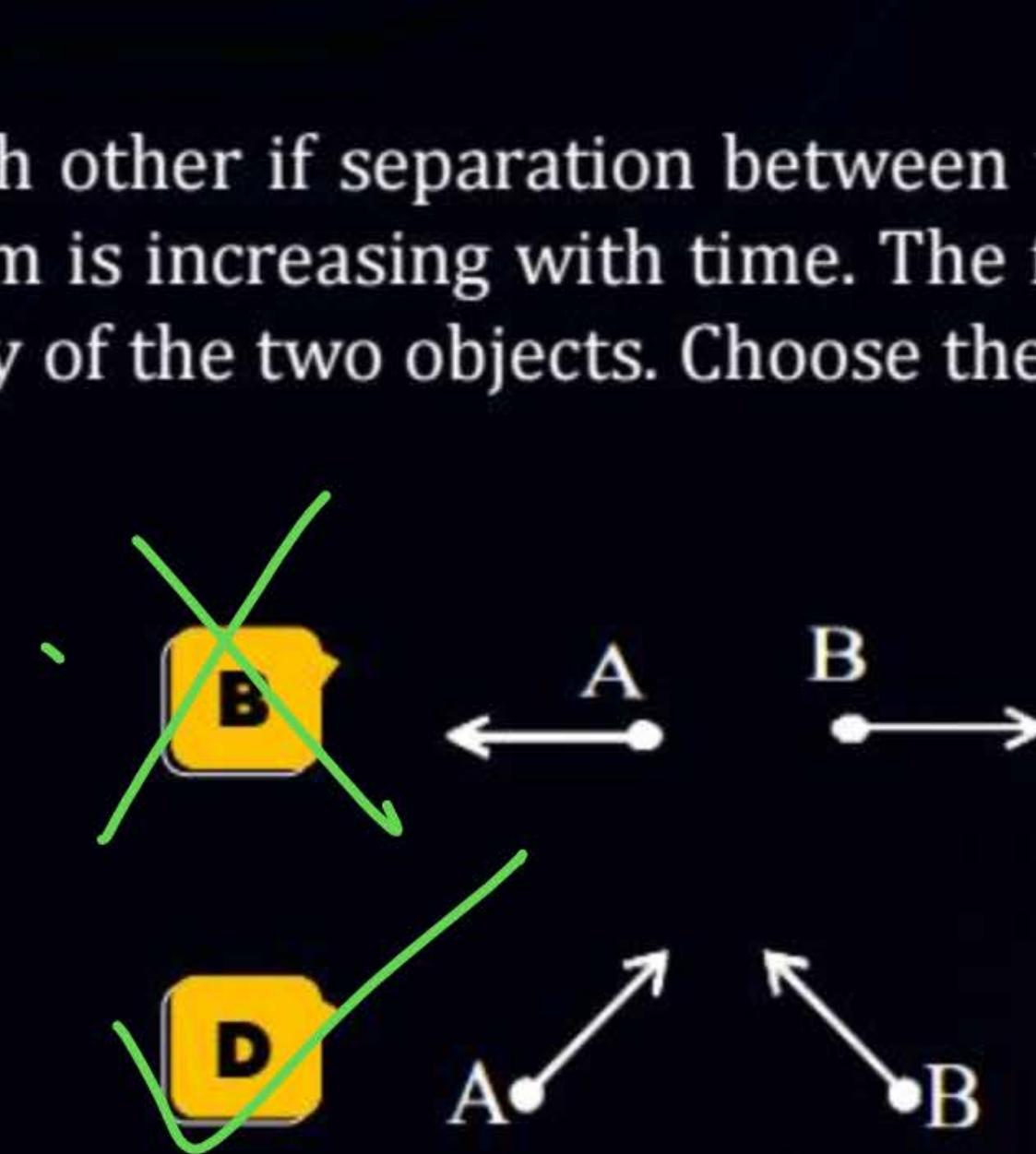
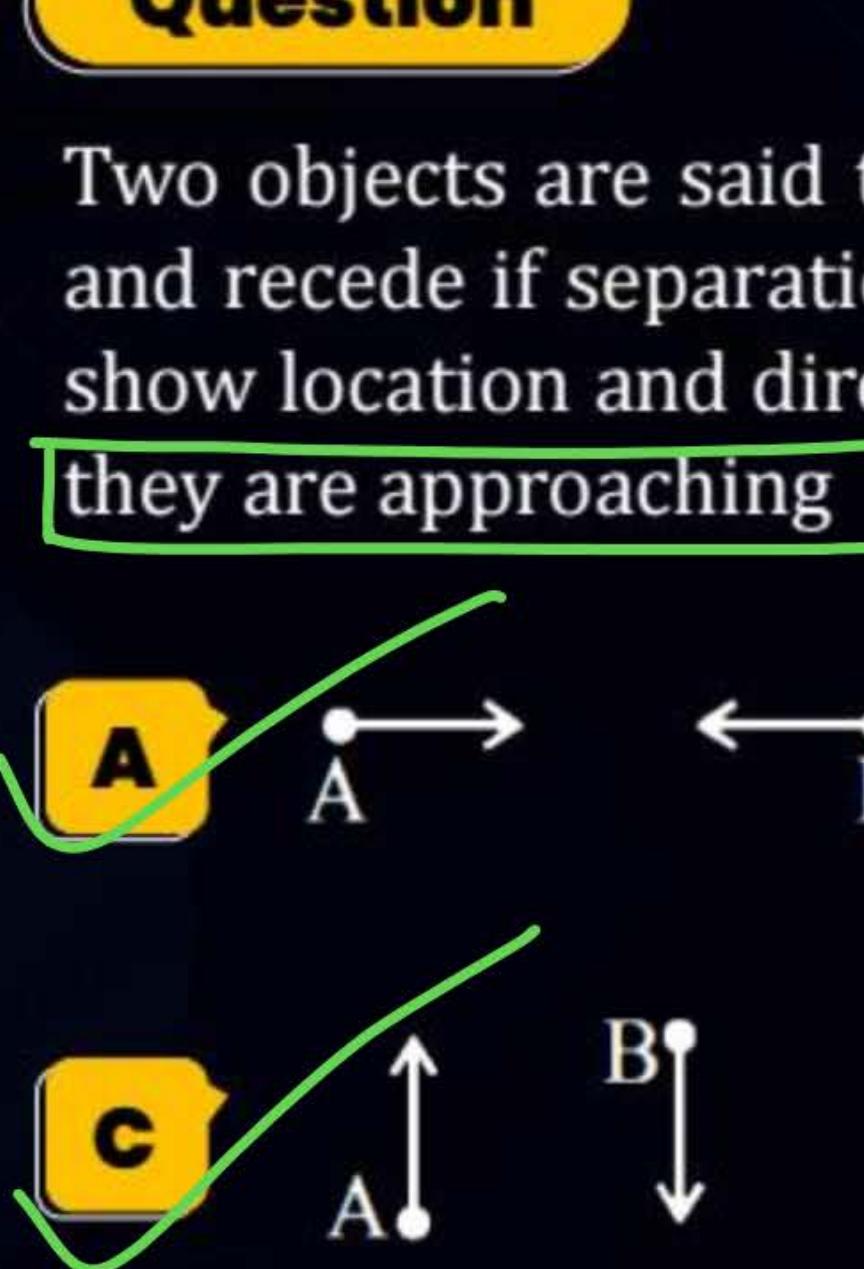
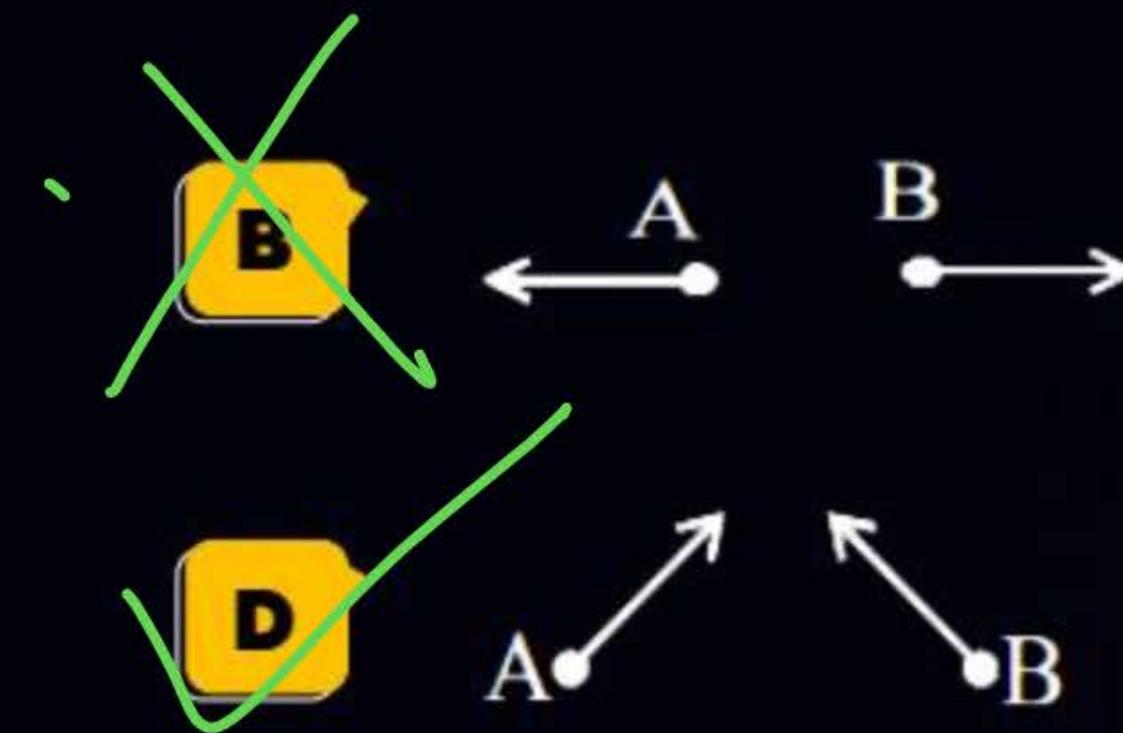
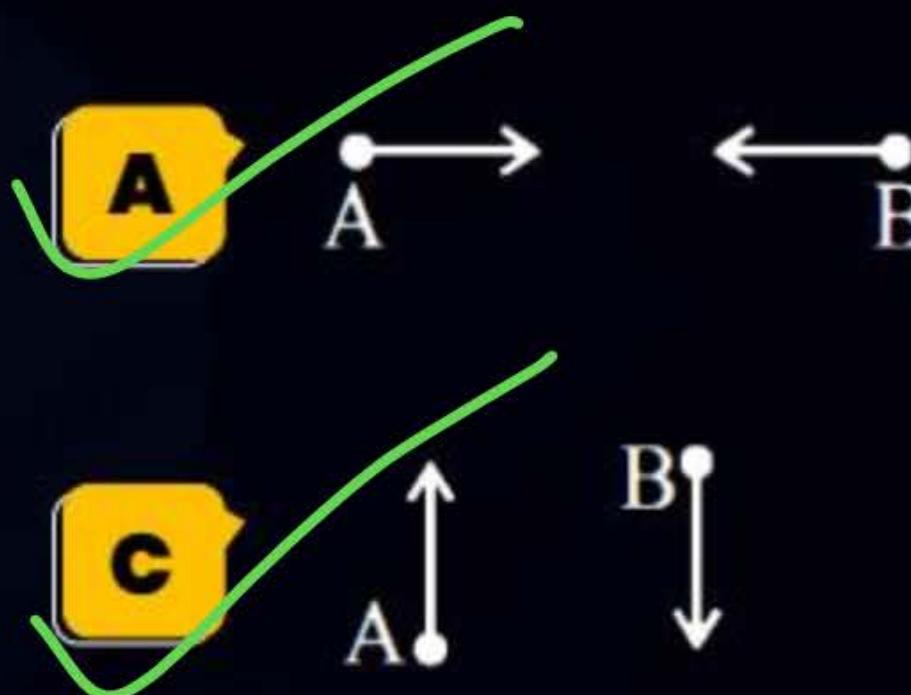
Question

A body of mass m is suspended by two strings (right string equals an angle α with horizontal & left an angle β with vertical). Choose the correct diagrams showing the situation.



Question

Two objects are said to approach each other if separation between them is decreasing and recede if separation between them is increasing with time. The following diagrams show location and direction of velocity of the two objects. Choose the situation in which they are approaching



Question

E, m, L, G denote energy, mass, angular momentum & gravitation constant respectively.

The dimensions of $\frac{E L^2}{m^5 G^2}$ will be that of :

- A** angle
- B** length
- C** mass
- D** time

Class

$$m L^2 T^{-2}$$

$$\frac{m L^2 T^{-2} \cdot (m L^2 T^{-2})^2}{m^5 (m^{-1} L^3 T^{-2})^2} = 1$$

"

Dimension

Question

Which of the following combinations of three dimensionally different physical quantities P, Q, R can never be a meaningful quantity?

A $PQ - R$

B PQ/R

C $(P - Q)/R$

D $(PR - Q^2)/QR$

Ans C =

Question

~~21179K~~ Next class 

The gas equation for n moles of a real gas is: $\left(P + \frac{n^2a}{V^2}\right)(V - nb) = nRT$ where P is the pressure, V is the volume, T is the absolute temperature, R is the molar gas constant and a, b are arbitrary constants. Which of the following have the same dimensions as those of PV ?

A nRT

B n^2a/V

C Pb

D ab/V^2

Question

The answer to Q.5.226 of I.E. Irodov is $\Delta\lambda = -\lambda \sqrt{\frac{2\Psi}{mv^2}} \cos \theta$. Here symbols have their usual notations. Ψ can represent

- A** kinetic energy
- B** power
- C** force
- D** pressure

Wavelength

$$\Delta\lambda = -\lambda \sqrt{\frac{2\Psi}{mv^2}} \cos \theta$$

Change in Wavelength

dimensions

dimensions

$$\Psi \equiv mv^2$$

Question**Class Notes**

The dimensions of $\frac{a}{b}$ in the equation $P = \frac{a-t^2}{bx}$ where P is pressure, x is distance and t is time, are

Solve

$$a = T^2$$

$$a = T^2$$

$$m^{-1} L^{-2} = \frac{T^2}{b \cdot L}$$

$$b = m^{-1} L^0 T^{-4}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{T^2}{m^{-1} L^0 T^{-4}} = m^1 L^0 T^{-2}$$

- A** $[M^2 L T^{-3}]$
- B** $[MT^{-2}]$
- C** $[LT^{-3}]$
- D** $[ML^3 T^{-1}]$

Question

Which of the following physical quantities represents the dimensional formula

$$[M^1 L^{-2} T^{-2}]$$

Clear

$$\frac{m L^2 T^{-2}}{L^2} = \underline{\underline{m L^0 T^{-2}}}$$

- A Energy/Area
- B Pressure
- C Force \times length
- D Pressure per unit length

$$\frac{m L T^{-2}}{L^2 \cdot L} = \underline{\underline{m L^{-2} T^{-2}}}$$

Question

The time dependence of a physical quantity p is given by $p = p_0 e^{(-\alpha t^2)}$ where α is constant and t is time. The constant α

- A** is dimensionless
- B** has dimensions T^{-2}
- C** has dimensions T^2
- D** has dimensions of p

$$\propto t^2 = 1$$

$$\propto T^2 = 1$$

$$\propto = T^{-2}$$

Conversion of Unit

① $P = 20 \frac{\text{Kg m}}{\text{sec}}$ Convert into CGS $\rightarrow \frac{20 \times 1000 \text{ gm.} \times 100 \text{ cm}}{\text{sec}}$

= $2 \times 10^6 \frac{\text{gm cm}}{\text{sec}}$

✓

$$\text{force} \rightarrow \text{MLT}^{-2}$$

Q Convert 1N into dyne
 Convert 1N into CGS system

dyne \rightarrow Unit of force
 in CGS System.

Sol

$$1 \text{ N} = \frac{1 \text{ kg m}}{\text{sec}^2}$$

convert
into CGS system

$$\frac{1 \times 1000 \text{ gm}}{\text{sec}^2} \times 100 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 10^5 \frac{\text{gm. cm}}{\text{sec}^2}$$

Unit of force
CGS system

$$= 10^5 \text{ dyne}$$

Q

$$375 \text{ N} \xrightarrow[\text{CGS}]{\text{convert into}} \rightarrow$$

$$375 \frac{\text{kg m}}{\text{sec}^2} \xrightarrow[\text{CGS ✓}]{\text{CGS ✓}} \frac{375 \times 1000 \text{ gm} \times 100 \text{ cm}}{\text{sec}^2}$$

$$= 37500000$$

$$= 375 \times 10^5$$

$\frac{\text{gm cm}}{\text{sec}^2}$
dynes

Q

Convert 1 Joule into CGS system
 " " "

erg (erg → Unit of energy in
 CGS system)

$$1J = 1 \frac{kg \cdot m^2}{sec^2}$$

convert
into CGS

$$\frac{1 \times 1000 gm \times (100 cm)^2}{sec^2}$$

$$= 10^7 \frac{gm \cdot cm^2}{sec^2}$$

erg.

$m L T^{-2}$

$$\text{Q} m=5 \text{kg}, a=3 \text{m/sec}^2$$

$$F = m \cdot a$$

$$= 5 \text{kg} \cdot 3 \text{m/sec}^2$$

$$= 15 \boxed{\text{kg m/sec}^2}$$

$$= 15 \text{ N}$$

SKC

$1 \text{m} = 100 \text{cm}$

$$1 \text{N} = \frac{1 \text{kgm}}{\text{sec}^2}$$

$$1 \text{dyne} = \frac{1 \text{gm cm}}{\text{sec}^2}$$

$$1 \text{Joule} = \frac{1 \text{kgm}^2}{\text{sec}^2}$$

$$1 \text{erg} = \frac{1 \text{gm} \cdot \text{c.m}^2}{\text{sec}^2}$$

Q.

क्रम

In a hypothetical system

EHTI Method

$$1 \text{ unit of mass} = 20 \text{ kg}$$

$$1 \text{ unit of length} = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$1 \text{ unit of time} = 2 \text{ sec.}$$

a) Find value of 1 unit of force

$$1 \text{ unit of force} = 20 \text{ kg} \cdot 5 \text{ m} (2 \text{ sec})^{-2}$$

$$= \frac{20 \times 5}{4} \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m.}}{\text{sec}^2}$$

$$= 25 \text{ N}$$

(b) find the value
of 1 unit of energy

$$20 \text{ kg} \cdot (5 \text{ m})^2 (2 \text{ sec})^{-2}$$

$$= \frac{20 \times 25}{4} \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{sec}^2}$$

$$= 125 \text{ Joule.}$$

Q. In a hypothetical system

P
W

1 unit of mass = 20 kg

1 Unit of length = 5 m

1 Unit of Sec = 2 sec.

① Find value of 1 unit of force

m-2 Book का लक्षण method.

Q.

In a hypothetical system

BY

P
W

1 unit of mass = 5 kg

1 Unit of length = 2 m

1 Unit of Sec = 2 sec.

① Find value of 1 unit of force

$$5 \text{ kg} \cdot 2 \text{ m} (2 \text{ sec})^{-2}$$

$$= \frac{10}{4} \text{ kg m/sec}^2 = 2.5 \text{ N}$$

② Find the value of
1 Unit of energy

$$\frac{5 \text{ kg} \cdot (2 \text{ m})^2}{(2 \text{ sec})^2} = \frac{5 \text{ kg m}^2}{\text{sec}^2}$$

$$= 5 \text{ Joule.}$$

Q. Time period of a simple pendulum depends on 'm' of block
length of string (l) & acc due to gravity 'g'
Derived the formula for time period.

P
W

$$T = k m^x l^y g^z$$

$$M^0 L^0 T^1 = M^x L^y (L T^{-2})^z$$

$$1 = (k m^x)$$



$$T = K m^x l^y g^z$$

$$m^0 l^0 T^1 = m^x l^y (l T^{-2})^z$$

$$= m^x l^y l^z T^{-2z}$$

$$m^0 l^0 T^1 = m^x l^{y+z} T^{-2z}$$

Compare

$$x=0,$$

$$y+z=0$$

$$-2z=1 \Rightarrow z=-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow y=-z=-\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$T = K m^0 l^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot g^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{K \sqrt{l}}{\sqrt{g}}$$

$$T = K \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

(E) $E = K m^x A^y f^z$ ans
Q Energy of a particle performing SHM depends on

mass (m) of object , Amplitude (A), frequency f of motion

Derive the relation b/w them.

$A \equiv$ Distance

प्रत्याकरण

जो Dimensionles हैं

$$E \propto m^x A^y f^z$$

$$m L^2 T^{-2} = m^x L^y (T^{-1})^z$$

$$m^1 L^2 T^{-2} = m^x L^y T^{-z}$$

Compare.

$$x = 1$$

$$y = 2$$

$$-3 = -2$$

$$z = 2$$

$$E = K M A^2 f^2$$

Q Suppose force depends on mass(m), speed(v), and radius 'r'
 Derive the relation b/w them

$$F = K m^x v^y r^z$$

$$m L T^{-2} = m^x (L T^{-1})^y L^z$$

$$m^1 L T^{-2} = m^x L^y T^{-y}$$

Compare power

$$x = 1$$

$$-y = -2 \quad \boxed{y = 2}$$

$$y + z = 1$$

$$2 + z = 1$$

$$z = -1$$

$$\text{परागाति} \rightarrow F = K m^1 v^2 r^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{F = K \frac{m v^2}{r}}$$

en अभी कुछ
नहीं पता

Q A satellite is revolving around the earth such that

time period T of satellite depends on M (mass of earth), gravitational const (G), and radius of orbit r ,

Derive the formula for time period of satellite

$$T = K m^{\frac{1}{2}} G^{\frac{1}{2}} r^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

✓

2 X

3 → इवान्दी
लक्ष्मी

$$T = K m^x G^y r^z$$

$$T = m^x (m^{-1} L^3 T^{-2})^y L^z$$

$$m^0 L^0 T^1 = m^{x-y} L^{3y+3} T^{-2y}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2y = 1 \\ y = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$x - y = 0$$

$$x = y \quad \therefore \quad x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$3y + 3 = 0 \\ 3 = -3y = +3/2$$

$$G = m^{-1} L^3 T^{-2}$$

H/W

Q A satellite is revolving around the earth such that
 Orbital velocity v_0 of satellite depends on M (mass of earth),
 gravitational cons. (G), and radius of orbit r ,
 Derive the formula for orbital velocity of satellite

$$v_0 = k m^{\frac{1}{2}} G^{\frac{1}{2}} r^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$v_0 = k M^x G^y r^z$$

$$LT^{-1} = M^x (m^{-1} L^3 T^{-2})^y L^z$$

- ① ✓
- ② ✗
- ③ try again

$$m^0 L T^{-1}$$

$$= m^{x-y} L^{3y+z} T^{-2y}$$

$$G = m^{-1} L^3 T^{-2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}, x-y=0$$

$$x-y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3y+z=1$$

$$\frac{3}{2} + z = 1 \Rightarrow z = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Q.

$$E = h\nu \quad h = \frac{E}{\nu}$$

A quantity f is given by $f = \sqrt{\frac{hc^5}{G}}$ where c is speed of light, G universal gravitational constant and h is the Planck's constant. Dimension of f is that of:

(JEE Main-2020)

- A** Momentum
- B** Area
- C** Energy
- D** Volume

$$\begin{aligned} f &= \sqrt{\frac{m L^2 T^{-2}}{T^{-1}} \times \frac{(L T^{-1})^5}{m^{-1} L^3 T^{-2}}} = \sqrt{m^2 L^4 T^{-4}} \\ &= \boxed{m L^2 T^{-2}} \end{aligned}$$

Ans : (C)

Q.

Amount of solar energy received on the earth's surface per unit area per unit time is defined a solar constant. Dimension of solar constant is: (JEE Main-2020)

- A $ML^2 T^{-2}$
- B MLT^{-2}
- C $M^2 L^0 T^{-1}$
- D $ML^0 T^{-3}$

$$\text{Solar const} = \frac{E}{\text{Area of one }} = \frac{m L^2 T^{-2}}{L^2 \cdot T^{-1}}$$

⇒ $m' L^0 T^{-3}$

Ans : (D)

Q.

Tough Go... gently (J)

In a typical combustion engine the work done by a gas molecule is given

$W = \alpha^2 \beta e^{\frac{-\beta x^2}{kT}}$, where x is the displacement, k is the Boltzmann constant and T is the temperature. If α and β are constants, dimensions of α will be:

(JEE Main-2021)

- A [MLT⁻²]
- B [M⁰LT⁰] $\beta = m T^{-2}$
- C [M²LT⁻²]
- D [MLT⁻¹]

$$\frac{\beta L^2}{m L^2 T^{-2}} = 1$$

$$W = \alpha^2 \beta e^{(-)}$$

~~$ML^2 T^{-2} = \alpha^2 m T^{-2}$~~

~~$\alpha^2 = L^2$~~

$$\alpha = L$$

Ans : (B)

Q.

The force is given in terms of time t and displacement x by the equation $F = A \cos(Bx) + C \sin(Dt)$. The dimensional formula of AD/B is: (JEE Main-2021)

A

$$[M^0 L T^{-1}]$$

B

$$[M L^2 T^{-3}]$$

C

$$[M^1 L^1 T^{-2}]$$

D

$$[M^2 L^2 T^{-3}]$$

$$D = T^{-1}$$

$$B = L^{-1}$$

$A \rightarrow$ force

$$\frac{AD}{B} = \frac{MLT^2 \cdot T^{-1}}{L^{-1}}$$

$$ML^2 T^{-3}$$

Ans : (B)

Q.

Match List-I with List-II.

(JEE Main-2021)

P
W

List-I

- (a) Torque
- (b) Impulse
- (c) Tension
- (d) Surface Tension



List-II

- (i) MLT^{-1}
- (ii) MT^{-2}
- (iii) ML^2T^{-2}
- (iv) MLT^{-2}

Choose the most appropriate answer from the option given below :

A

(a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)

B

(a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)

C

(a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)

D

(a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)

Ans : (A)

$$Q \quad \overrightarrow{A} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$$

$$\overrightarrow{B} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$$

$$\overrightarrow{A} + \overrightarrow{B} = 5\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$Q \quad \overrightarrow{A} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$$

$$2\overrightarrow{A} = 6\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} + 12\hat{k}$$

$$= 2(3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 6\hat{k})$$

$$-3\overrightarrow{A} = -9\hat{i} - 12\hat{j} - 18\hat{k}$$

$$Q \quad \overrightarrow{A} = 6\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

$$\overrightarrow{B} = \hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$$

$$\overrightarrow{A} + \overrightarrow{B} = 7\hat{i} + 9\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$$

$$Q \quad \overrightarrow{A} = 7\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 8\hat{k}$$

$$\overrightarrow{B} = 5\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

$$\overrightarrow{A} - \overrightarrow{B} = 2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \vec{A} = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{B} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \vec{A} + \vec{B} = 5\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 9\hat{k}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \vec{A} - \vec{B} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k} =$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad |\vec{A} + \vec{B}| = \sqrt{5^2 + 5^2 + 9^2}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad |\vec{A} - \vec{B}| = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad 2\vec{A} + 3\vec{B} = 12\hat{i} + 13\hat{j} + 22\hat{k}$$

$$(6) \quad |2\vec{A} + 3\vec{B}| = \sqrt{(12)^2 + (13)^2 + (22)^2}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad 2\vec{A} - 3\vec{B} = 0\hat{i} + (4 - 9)\hat{j}$$

$$+ (10 - 12)\hat{k}$$

$$= -5\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$$

Q

$$\vec{A} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$
$$\vec{B} = 4\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$$

find a vector \vec{C} whose magnitude is 20 and dir^n is
opposite to $4\vec{A} + \vec{B}$

$$4\vec{A} + \vec{B} = 12\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 8\hat{k}$$

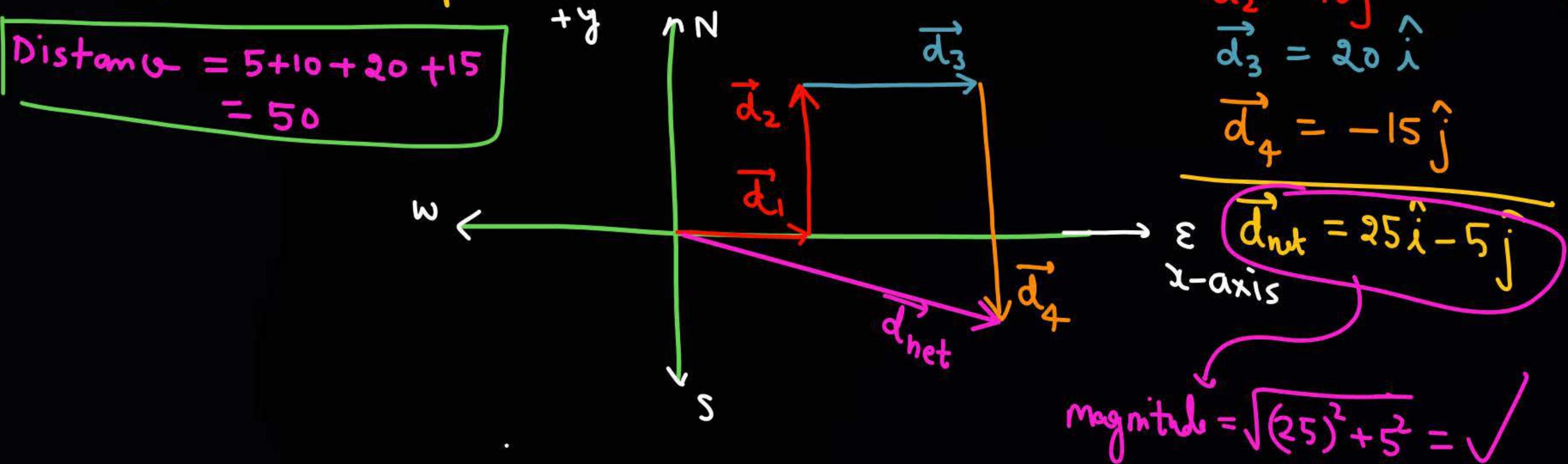
Ans $\Rightarrow -20 \times \left(\frac{12\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 8\hat{k}}{\sqrt{12^2 + 5^2 + 8^2}} \right)$

mihus

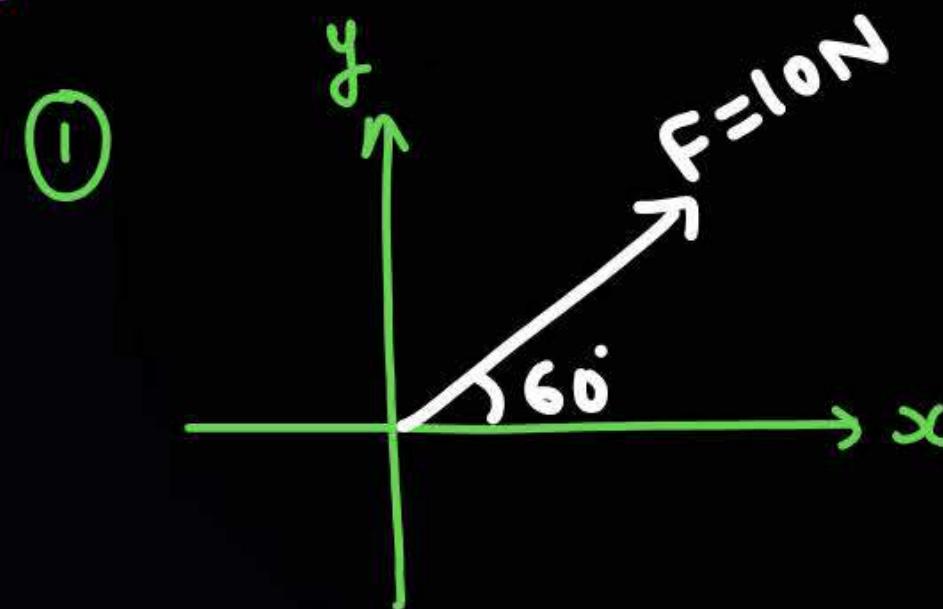
Kinematics

P
W

Q A man move 5m along east, then turn left & move 10m along north, then turn right and move 20m east & then turn right to south & move 15m. find net displacement, Distance travel



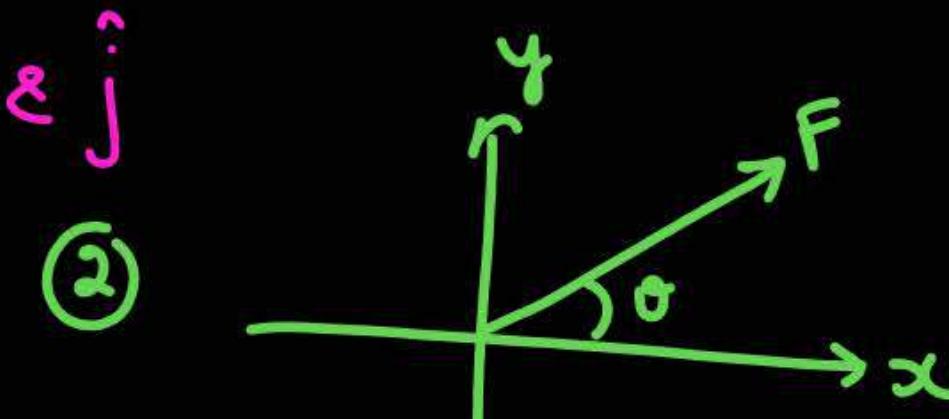
Q Resolve the vector into \hat{i} & \hat{j}



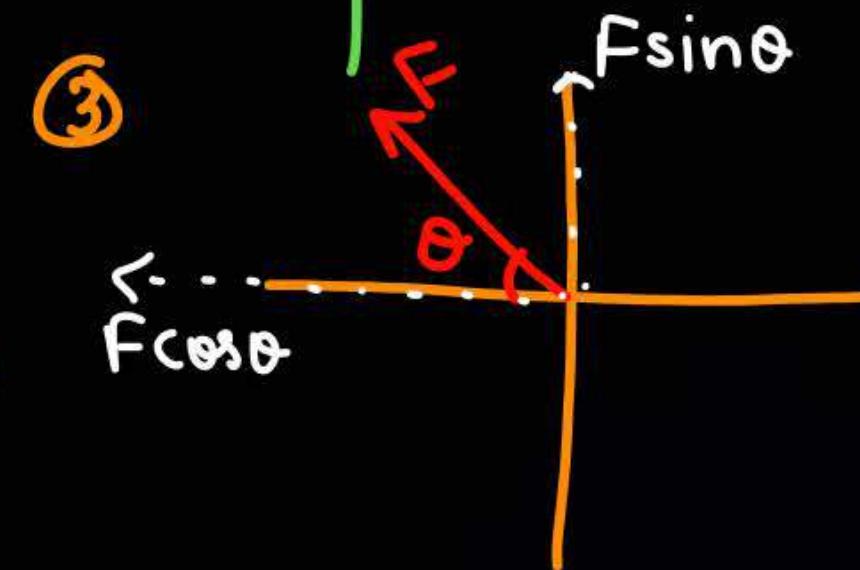
$$\vec{F} = 10\cos 60^\circ \hat{i} + 10\sin 60^\circ \hat{j}$$

$$= 10 \times \frac{1}{2} \hat{i} + 10 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \hat{j}$$

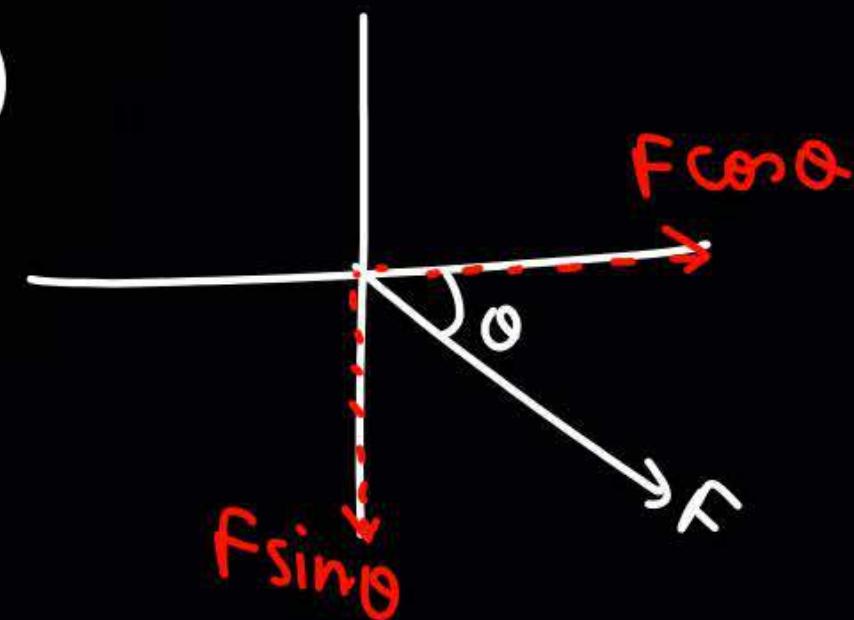
$$\boxed{\vec{F} = 5\hat{i} + 5\sqrt{3}\hat{j}}$$



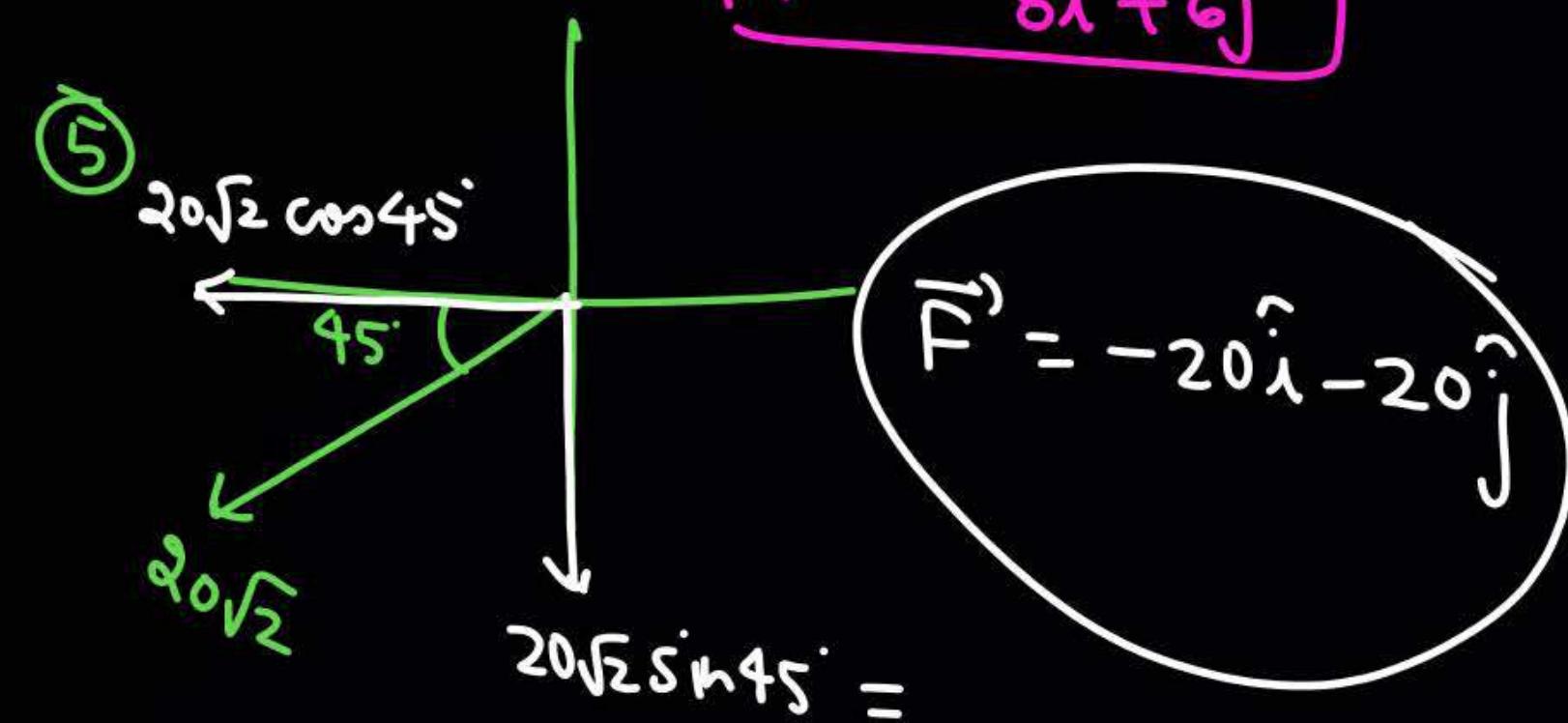
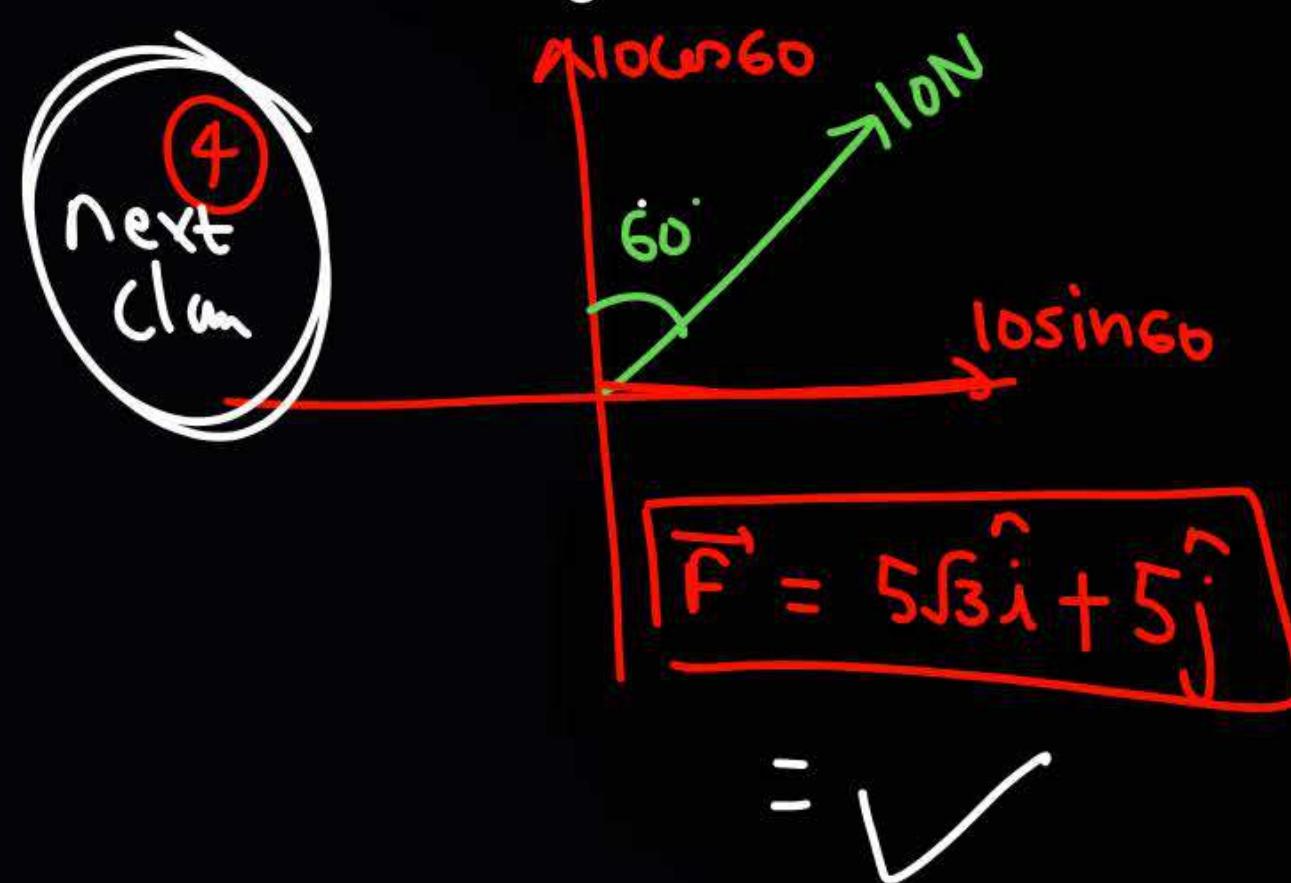
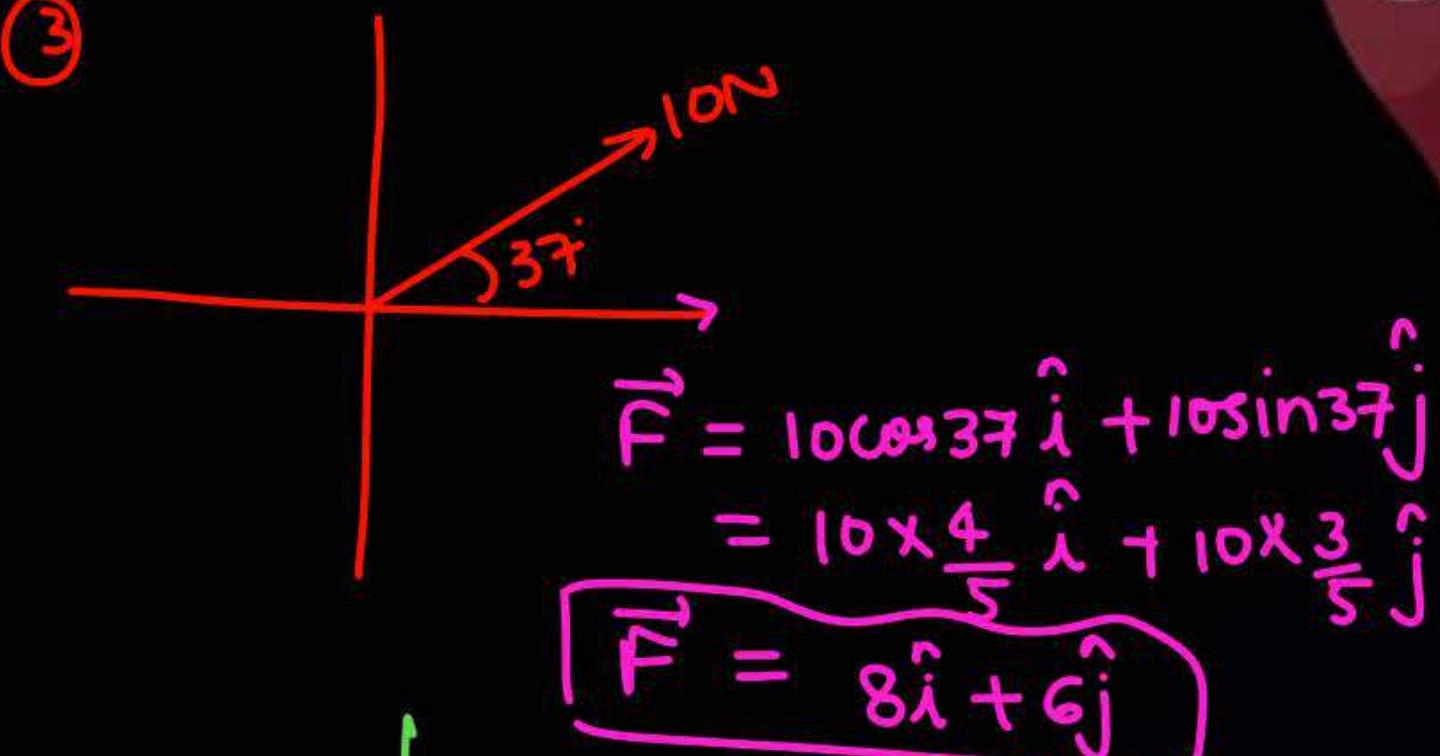
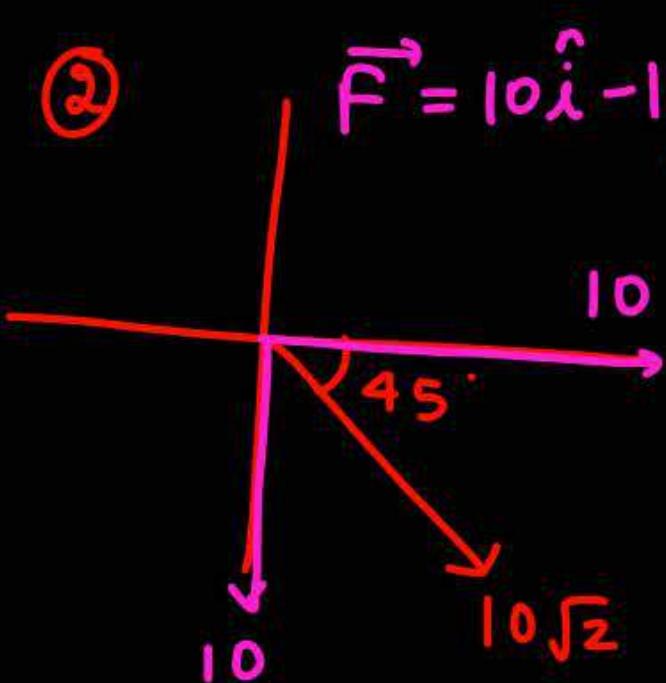
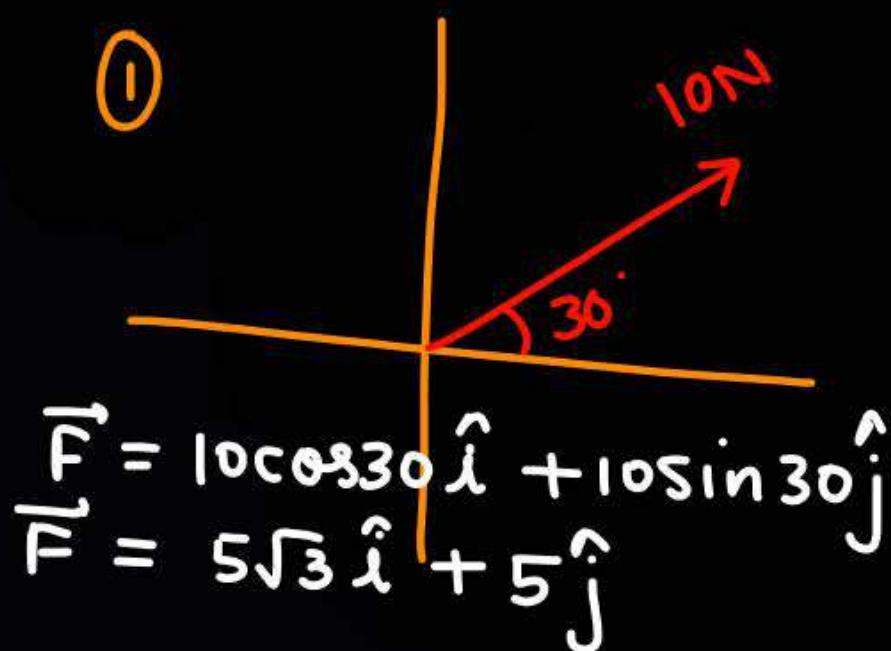
$$\vec{F} = F \cos \theta \hat{i} + F \sin \theta \hat{j}$$



$$\vec{F} = -F \cos \theta \hat{i} + F \sin \theta \hat{j}$$



$$\vec{F} = F \cos \theta \hat{i} - F \sin \theta \hat{j}$$



Q If angle b/w \vec{A} & \vec{B} is 30° .

$$A = 10$$

$$B = 20$$

find $|\vec{A} - \vec{B}|$ = magnitude of $\vec{A} - \vec{B}$

① m₁ direct

$$D = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 - 2AB \cos \theta}$$

\vec{A} & \vec{B} form
acute angle

m₂

$$D = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + 2AB \cos(180 - \theta)}$$

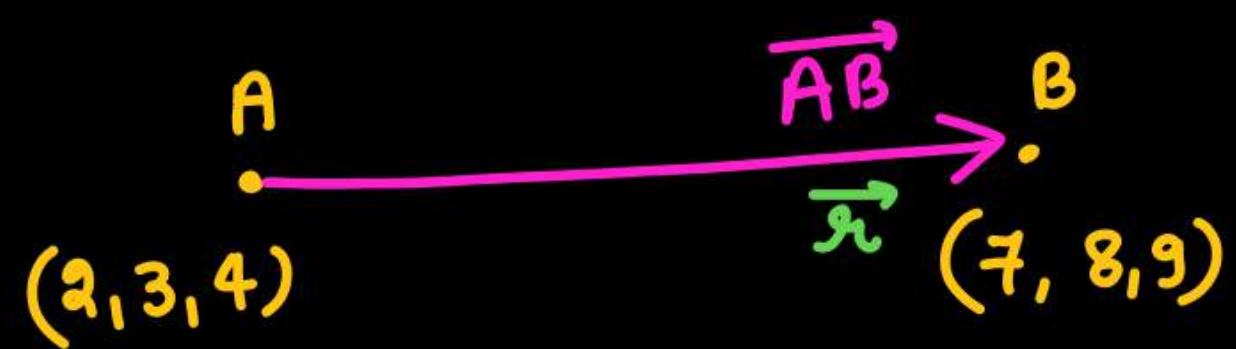
$$= \sqrt{100 + 400 + 2 \times 10 \times 20 \cos 150^\circ}$$

$$= \sqrt{500 + 2 \times 10 \times 20 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{500 - 200\sqrt{3}}$$

$$D = \sqrt{100 + 400 - 2 \times 10 \times 20 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{500 - 200\sqrt{3}}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{AB} &= P.V. \text{ of } B - P.V. \text{ of } A \\
 &= (7-2)\hat{i} + (8-3)\hat{j} + (9-4)\hat{k} \\
 &= 5\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}
 \end{aligned}$$

| (2, 4, 7)
 | P → θ
→ θ (3, 9, 5)

$\vec{r} = \hat{i} + 5\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$

magnitude of a vector.

$$\vec{A} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{magnitude of } A &= \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4 + 9 + 16} \\ &= \sqrt{29}\end{aligned}$$

'
'

$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k}$$

$$\text{mag. of } \vec{A} = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2}$$

Q $\vec{A} = 2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$

$$\text{mag. of } \vec{A} = \sqrt{2^2 - 3^2 + 4^2} \quad \times$$

$$= \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2} \quad \checkmark$$

find magnitude of \vec{A} in following cases

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \vec{A} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$$
$$A = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \vec{A} = -3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$$
$$A = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 4^2} = 5$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \vec{A} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j}$$
$$A = 5$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \vec{A} = -3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j}$$
$$A = 5$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \vec{A} = 6\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$
$$A = \sqrt{6^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} = 7$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \vec{A} = 5\hat{i} - 12\hat{j} + 13\hat{k}$$
$$A = \sqrt{5^2 + 12^2 + 13^2} = 13\sqrt{2}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \vec{A} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$
$$A = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \vec{A} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$
$$A = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$$

find magnitude of \vec{A} in following cases

① $\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$
 $A = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$

② $\vec{A} = -3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$
 $A = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 4^2} = 5$

③ $\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j}$
 $A = 5$

④ $\vec{A} = -3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j}$
 $A = 5$

$\vec{A} = \frac{6\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}}{7}$

⑤ $\vec{A} = 6\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$
 $A = \sqrt{6^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} = 7$

⑥ $\vec{A} = 5\hat{i} - 12\hat{j} + 13\hat{k}$
 $A = \sqrt{5^2 + 12^2 + 13^2} = 13\sqrt{2}$

⑦ $\vec{A} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$
 $A = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$

⑧ $\vec{A} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$
 $A = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \vec{A} = \hat{i} - \hat{j}$$

$$A = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad \vec{A} = \hat{i} - \hat{k}$$

$$A = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad \vec{A} = \hat{i}$$

$$A = 1$$

$$\textcircled{12} \quad \vec{A} = \hat{k}$$

$$A = 1$$

Unit vector

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \vec{A} = \hat{j} - \hat{k}$$

$$A = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\textcircled{14} \quad \vec{A} = \frac{\hat{i}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\hat{j}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$A = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{15} \quad \vec{A} = \frac{\hat{i}}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\hat{j}}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\hat{k}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$A = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2} = 1$$

Unit vector = ऐसा vector whose magnitude is 1

Q $\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$

mag. of $\vec{A} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$

Unit vector along \vec{A}

or

$$\hat{A} = \frac{\vec{A}}{|A|} = \frac{3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}}{5} = \frac{3}{5}\hat{i} + \frac{4}{5}\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{A} = |A| \cdot \hat{A}$$

div
unit vector
magnitude

$$\hat{A} = \frac{\vec{A}}{|A|}$$

$$\text{Q} \quad \vec{A} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j}$$

$$\hat{A} = \frac{\vec{A}}{|A|} = \frac{3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j}}{5}$$

$$\text{Q} \quad \vec{A} = 2\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$$

$$\hat{A} = \frac{2\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}}{7} = \frac{2}{7}\hat{i} + \frac{6}{7}\hat{j} - \frac{3}{7}\hat{k}$$

$$\text{Q} \quad \vec{A} = \hat{i} + \hat{j}$$

$$\hat{A} = \frac{\hat{i} + \hat{j}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{Q} \quad \vec{A} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} - \hat{k}$$

$$\hat{A} = \frac{\hat{i} - \hat{j} - \hat{k}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{Q} \quad \vec{A} = 5\hat{i} + 5\hat{j}$$

$$\hat{A} = \frac{5\hat{i} + 5\hat{j}}{5\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5(\hat{i} + \hat{j})}{5\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\hat{i} + \hat{j}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Q

A bird is flying with speed 10m/s in the direction of a vector $\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$. find velocity of bird.

$$Fv = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$\vec{v} = (\text{magnitude})(\text{direction})$

$$\vec{v} = 10 \cdot \hat{A} = 10 \times \left(\frac{3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}}{5} \right) = 2(3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j})$$

$$\hat{A} = \frac{3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}}{5}$$

$$\vec{v} = 6\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} \text{ (m/s)}$$

Q Find a vector whose magnitude is 20 and dir is parallel to (or along or towards) $\vec{A} = 6\hat{i} - 8\hat{j}$

Ans $20 \hat{A} = 20 \frac{6\hat{i} - 8\hat{j}}{\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2}} = 20 \left(\frac{6\hat{i} - 8\hat{j}}{10} \right)$

$= 12\hat{i} - 16\hat{j}$

Q find force \vec{F} in vector form if its magnitude is 21 N

and direction is (a) parallel to $6\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k} = \vec{A}$

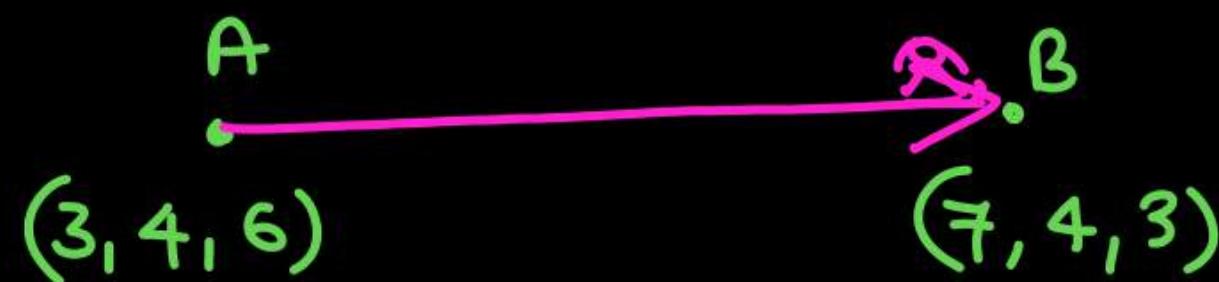
(b) opposite to $6\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k} = \vec{A}$

(a) $\vec{F} = 21 \cdot \hat{A} = 21 \left(\frac{6\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}}{7} \right) = 18\hat{i} - 9\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$

(b) $\vec{F} = 21(-\hat{A}) = -21 \hat{A} = - (18\hat{i} - 9\hat{j} + 6\hat{k})$
 $= -18\hat{i} + 9\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}$

Q

A bird is flying with speed 10 m/s from point A to directly point B. find Velocity of bird.



$$\vec{AB} = 4\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} - 3\hat{k} = 4\hat{i} - 3\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{v} = 10 \times \hat{AB} = 10 \times \left(\frac{4\hat{i} - 3\hat{k}}{5} \right) = 8\hat{i} - 6\hat{k}$$

~~प्र० 9 मा~~

Q. Initial speed of मिडिय is 10 m/s along $\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j}$
 and net force on the मिडिय is 50 N in the dirⁿ of \vec{B}
 mass of मिडिय is 2 kg $\vec{B} = [6\hat{i} + 8\hat{j}]$

① find velocity of मिडिय at $t = 14 \text{ sec}$

$$v = u + at$$

$$u_i = 10 \cdot \hat{A} = 10 \cdot \frac{3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j}}{5}$$

$$F = 50 \hat{B} = 50 \times \frac{6\hat{i} + 8\hat{j}}{10}$$

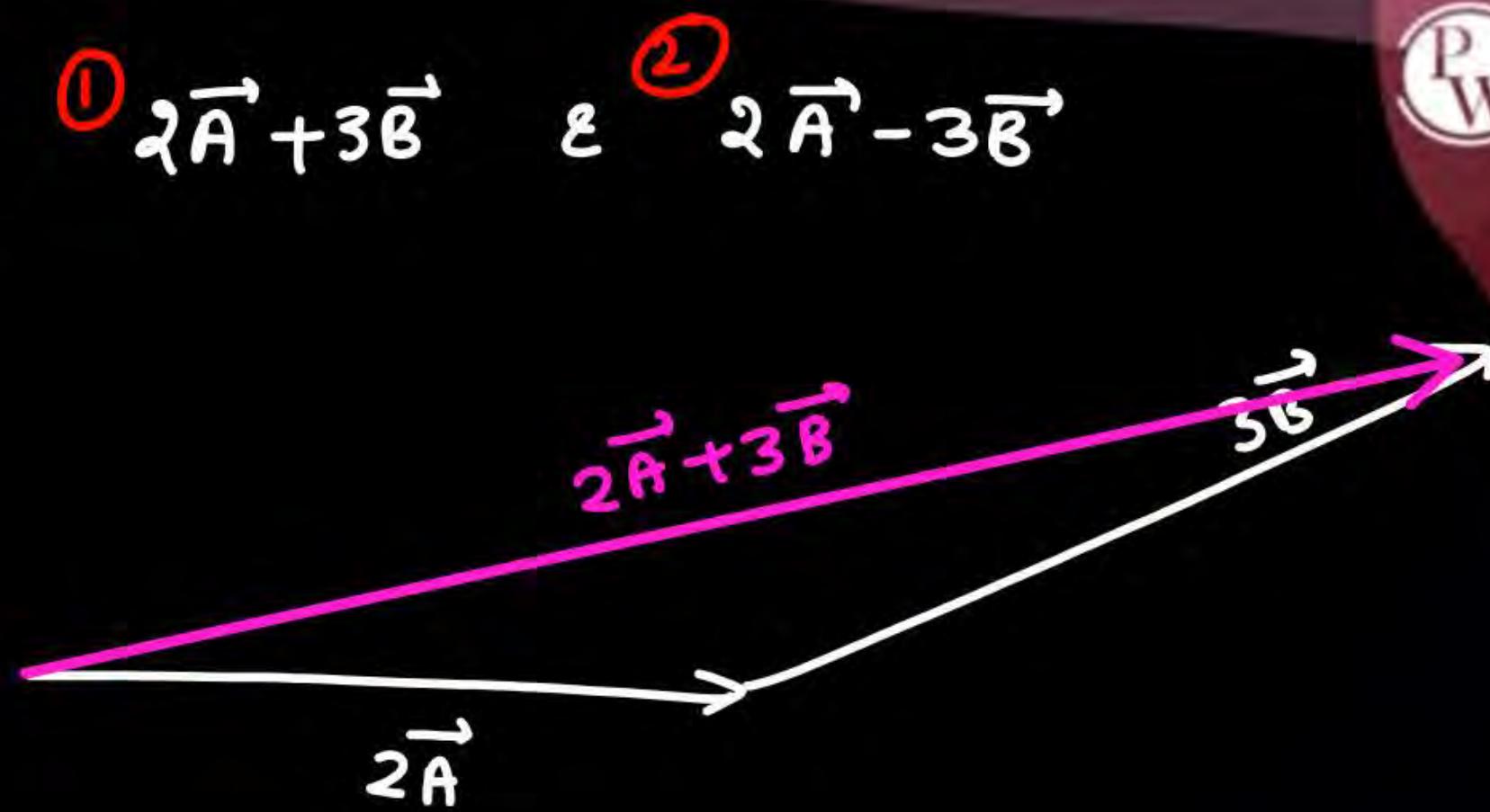
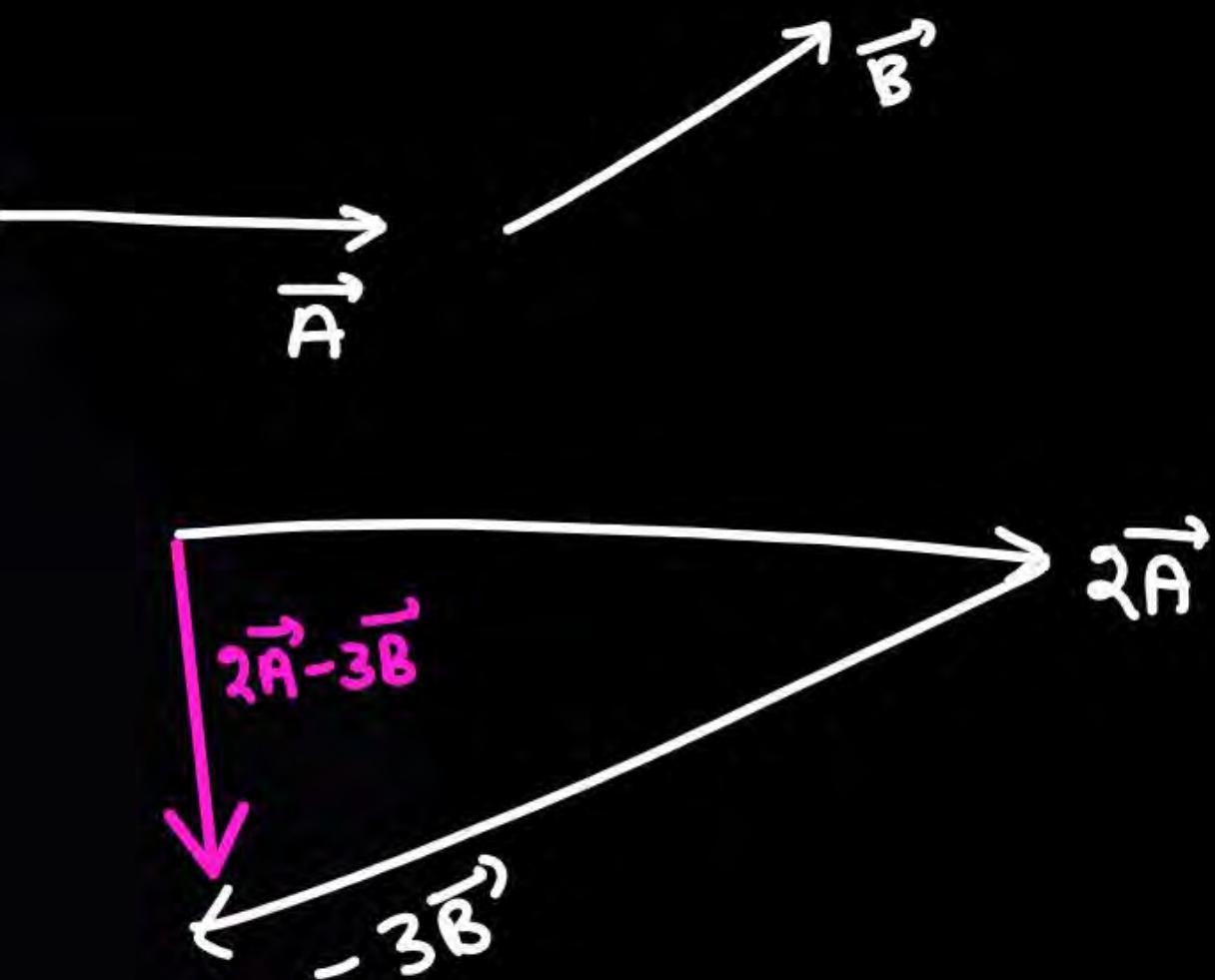
$$\hat{a} = \frac{F}{m} = 30\hat{i} + 40\hat{j}$$

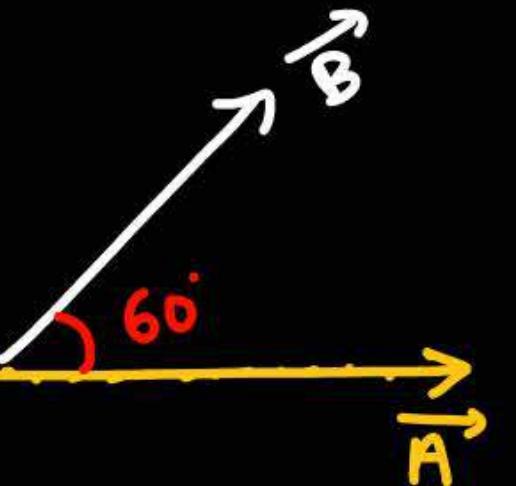
$$\vec{v} = \vec{u} + \vec{a}t$$

$$= 15\hat{i} + 20\hat{j}$$

Q

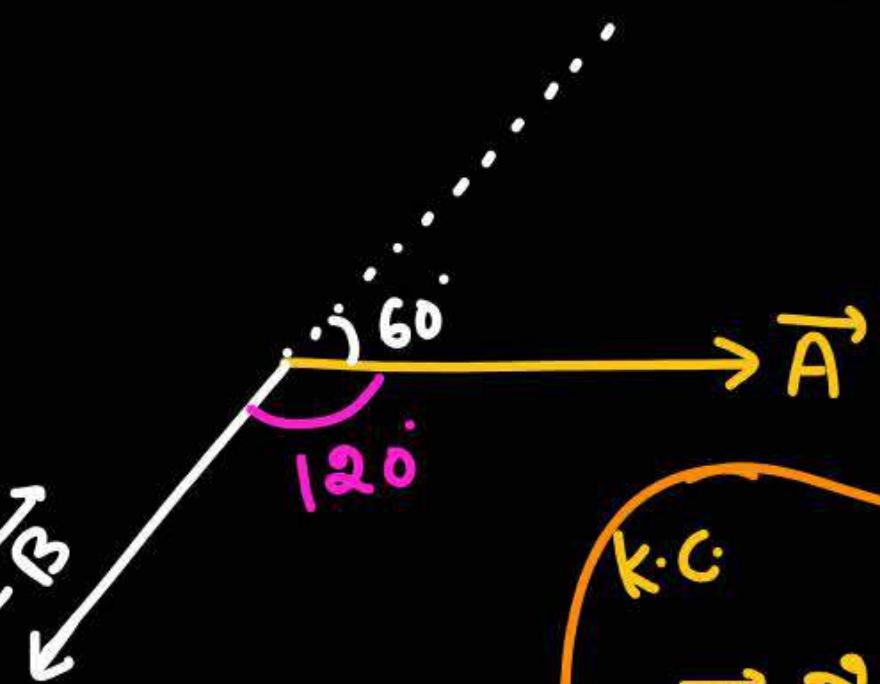
Draw rough diagram of ① $2\vec{A} + 3\vec{B}$ & ② $2\vec{A} - 3\vec{B}$





Angle between \vec{A} & \vec{B} = 60°

Angle between \vec{A} & $-\vec{B}$ = $180 - 60^\circ$
 $= 120^\circ$



K.C

\vec{A} और \vec{B} के बीच
 अगर angle θ है
 तो \vec{A} और $-\vec{B}$ के
 बीच $180 - \theta$ होगा।

Q magnitude of \vec{A} & \vec{B} is 10 & 20 Unit, angle between \vec{A} & \vec{B} is 60°

(A) find mag. of resultant of \vec{A} & \vec{B} and angle made by this resultant

$$\vec{C} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$$

$$C = \sqrt{10^2 + 20^2 + 2 \times 10 \times 20 \cos 60^\circ} = 10\sqrt{7}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{B \sin \theta}{A + B \cos \theta} = \frac{20 \sin 60^\circ}{10 + 20 \cos 60^\circ}$$

(B) If vector \vec{B} is reversed and added to \vec{A} , find mag. of new resultant and angle made by this with \vec{A}

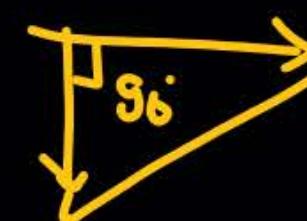
$$\vec{D} = \vec{A} - \vec{B} = \vec{A} + (-\vec{B})$$

$$C = \sqrt{10^2 + 20^2 - 2 \times 10 \times 20 \times \cos 60^\circ}$$

$$= \sqrt{300}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{B \sin \theta}{A - B \cos \theta} = \frac{20 \sin 60^\circ}{10 - 20 \cos 60^\circ} = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{0}$$

$$\alpha = 90^\circ$$



(B) $\vec{A} \text{ एवं } \vec{B}$ के बीच angle = 60°
 $\vec{A} \text{ एवं } -\vec{B}$ = 120°

$$\vec{D} = \vec{A} - \vec{B}$$

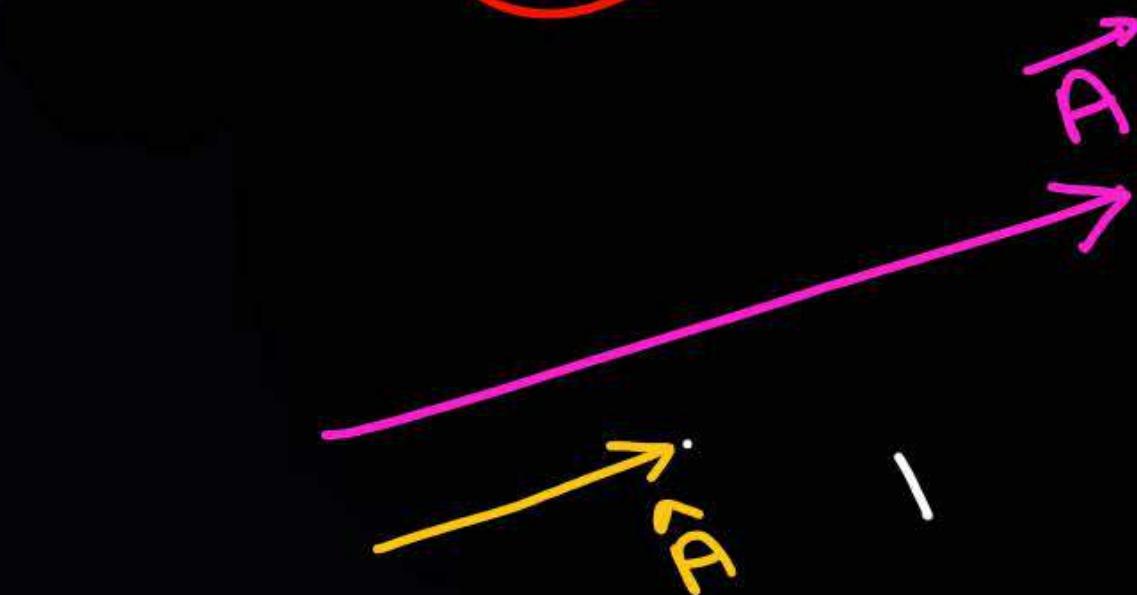
$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= \sqrt{10^2 + (20)^2 + 2 \times 10 \times 20 \times \cos 120^\circ}, \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{20 \sin 120^\circ}{10 + 20 \cos 120^\circ} \\
 D &= \sqrt{10^2 + 20^2 + 2 \times 10 \times 20 \cos(180^\circ - 60^\circ)} \\
 &= \sqrt{10^2 + 20^2 + 2 \times 10 \times 20 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} \\
 &= \sqrt{100 + 400 - 200} \\
 &= \sqrt{300} \\
 &= \frac{20 \sqrt{3}/2}{10 + 20 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{0}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\alpha = 90^\circ$



*** K.C.

\vec{A}, \hat{A} = parallel vectors

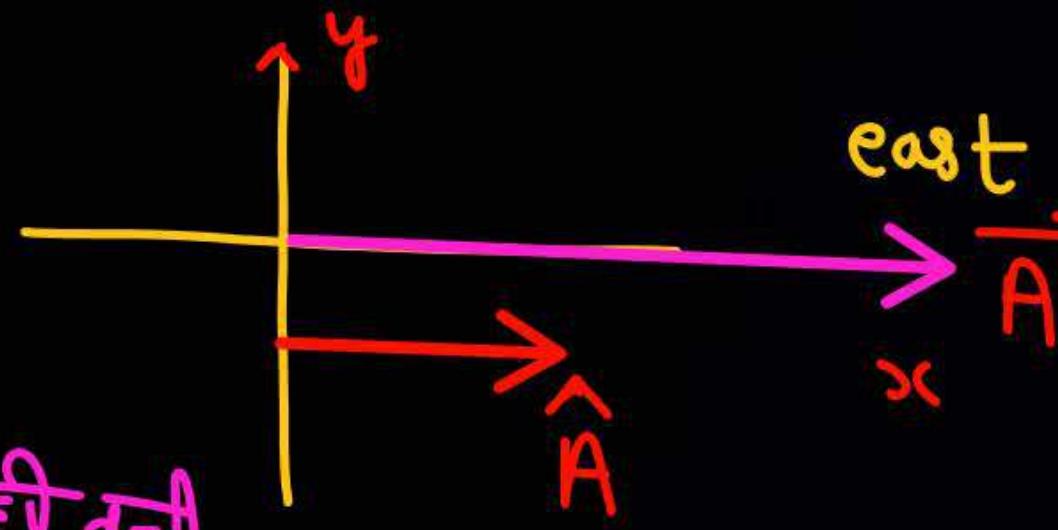


\hat{A} → Unit vector

ये ऐसा Vector हैं
जिसका magnitude 1
और dirⁿ \vec{A} की तरफ की हैं

Q $\vec{A} = 5\text{ N east}$

$\hat{A} = \text{east}$
dirⁿ ही वही



Q A particle is moving with speed 10 m/s along +x Axis

find velocity $\vec{v} = 10 \text{ m/s } \hat{i}$

"Dir"

Q A particle is moving with speed 20 m/s along -y Axis

$$\vec{v} = 20 \text{ m/s } (-\hat{j}) = -20\hat{j}$$

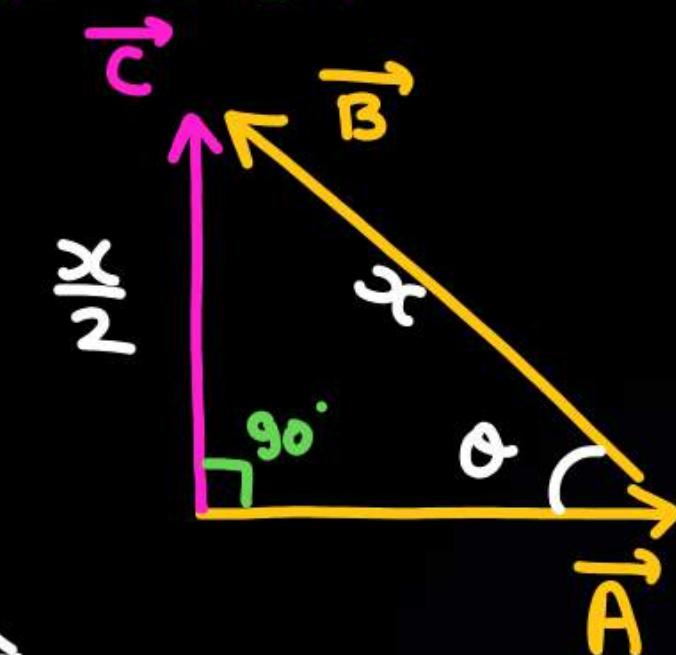
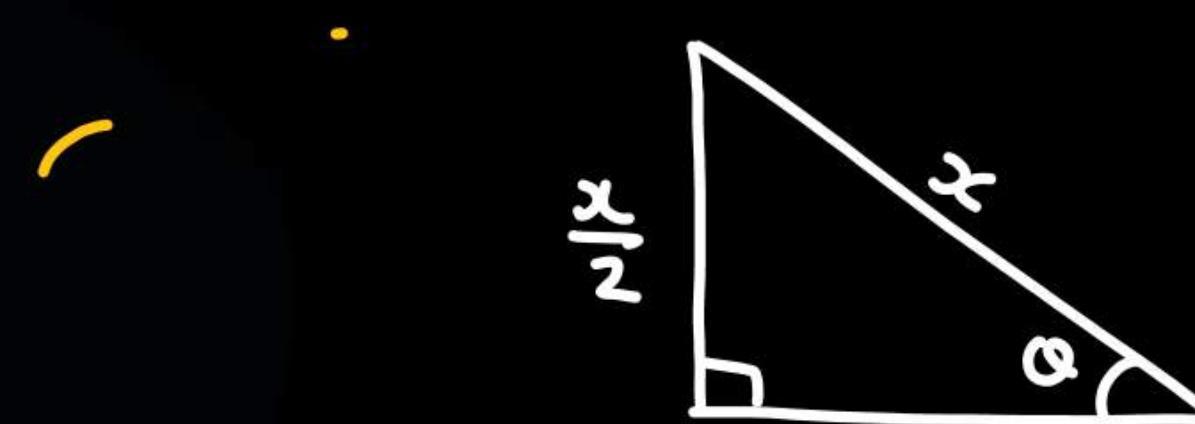
Q Resultant of \vec{A} & \vec{B} is perpendicular to \vec{A}

and its magnitude is equal to half of magnitude of \vec{B}

Find the angle between \vec{A} & \vec{B} .

(m-2)

$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = \vec{C}$$



Aus ~~30°~~

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ans} &\rightarrow 180 - 30^\circ \\ &= 150^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{x/2}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\theta = 30^\circ}$$

Q

Two vector \vec{A} & \vec{B} have same magnitude 'a' and resultant has magnitude R. Now \vec{B} is doubled and added to \vec{A} and now new resultant become $a\sqrt{3}$. Find angle between \vec{A} & \vec{B} .

$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = \vec{R}$$

$$R = \sqrt{a^2 + a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot a \cdot \cos\theta}$$

$$\cos\theta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta = 120^\circ$$

$$R_{\text{new}} = \sqrt{a^2 + (2a)^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot 2a \cdot \cos\theta}$$

$$a\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{a^2 + 4a^2 + 4a^2 \cos\theta}$$

$$3a^2 = 5a^2 + 4a^2 \cos\theta$$
$$-2a^2 = 4a^2 \cos\theta$$

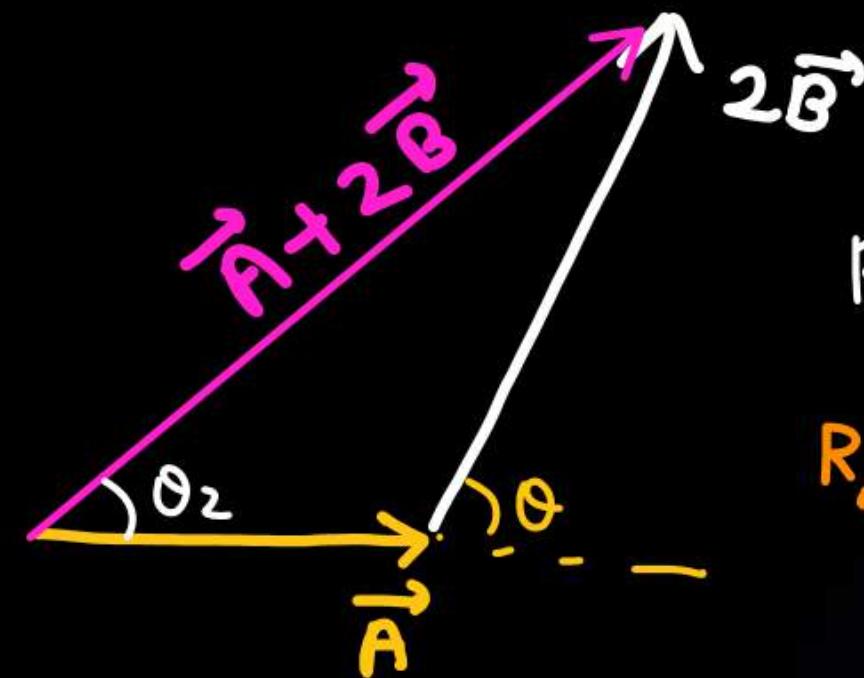
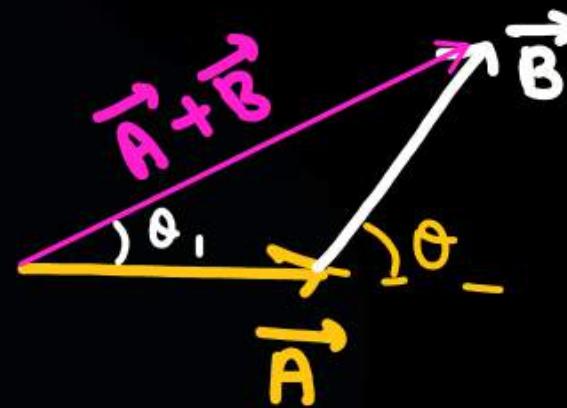
$$\vec{A} \text{ & } \vec{B}$$

$$2\vec{B} + \vec{A}$$

$$2\vec{B} + \vec{A}$$

Q \vec{A} has magnitude 10N, \vec{B} has magnitude 20N
 angle between \vec{A} & \vec{B} is 60° . If \vec{B} is doubled
 and added to \vec{A} find new resultant.

उत्तर = 40



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{\text{नया}} &= \sqrt{10^2 + (40)^2 + 2 \times 10 \times 40 \cos 60^\circ} \\
 R_{\text{नया}} &= \sqrt{100 + 1600 + 800 \times \frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{2100} \\
 &= 10\sqrt{21} \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_{\max} = A + B$$

$$C_{\min} = |A - B|$$

Q. \vec{A} has magnitude 10 N
 \vec{B} " " 6 N

find Range of magnitude of resultant of $\vec{A} \pm \vec{B}$

$$C_{\max} = A + B = 10 + 6 = 16$$

$$C_{\min} = |A - B| = 10 - 6 = 4$$

$$\boxed{4 \leq C \leq 16} \Rightarrow [4, 16]$$

Q magnitude of \vec{A} is 8N (angle not given)

" " " \vec{B} is 6N

which of the following can be the magnitude of $\vec{A} + \vec{B}$

- (A) 10N ✓
- (B) 12N ✓
- (C) 4N ✓
- (D) 2N ✓
- (F) 2.0001 ✓
- (F) 1.9999 ✗

- (G) 13N ✓
- (H) 14N ✓
- (I) 13.999 N ✓
- (J) 14.0001 N ✗
- (K) 16N ✗

$$C_{\max} = A + B = 14$$

$$C_{\min} = A - B = 2$$

$$2 \leq C \leq 14$$

Q If magnitude of resultant of $\vec{A} \in \vec{B}$ has max value
30 N and has min value 20 N. Find $\frac{A}{B}$ (Ratio of magnitudes)

$$\vec{C} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$$

$$C_{\max} = A + B = 30$$

$$C_{\min} = \underline{A - B = 20}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} A = 25 \\ B = 5 \end{array}}$$

Q. magnitude of resultant of $\vec{A} \& \vec{B}$ is 5 Unit.
where magnitude of \vec{A} is $5\sqrt{3}$ Unit & magnitude of \vec{B} is 5 Unit.

Find angle between $\vec{A} \& \vec{B}$.

$$\vec{C} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$$

$$c = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + 2AB \cos \theta}$$

$$5 = \sqrt{(5\sqrt{3})^2 + 5^2 + 2 \times 5\sqrt{3} \times 5 \cos \theta}$$

~~$$25 = 75 + 25 + 50\sqrt{3} \cos \theta$$~~

$$50\sqrt{3} \cos \theta = -75$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{-75}{50\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

- (A) 60° (B) 180° (C) 120°

(P) -30°

$$\cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$\theta = 150^\circ$

$\theta = 210^\circ$

Basic
maths
461

Q magnitude of \vec{A} is 10

" " \vec{B} is 20

angle between \vec{A} & \vec{B} is 60° .

① find magnitude of resultant of $\vec{A} + \vec{B}$

$$c = \sqrt{(10)^2 + (20)^2 + 2 \times 10 \times 20 \times \cos 60^\circ} = \sqrt{700}$$

② find angle made by resultant of $\vec{A} + \vec{B}$ with \vec{A}

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{B \sin \theta}{A + B \cos \theta} = \frac{20 \sin 60^\circ}{10 + 20 \cos 60^\circ} = \frac{20 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{10 + 20 \times \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Q Two vector \vec{A} & \vec{B} having equal magnitude 'a' are at angle 60° . find magnitude of $\vec{A} + \vec{B}$ and angle made by resultant of $\vec{A} + \vec{B}$ with \vec{A}

$$c = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + 2AB \cos \theta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \sqrt{a^2 + a^2 + 2aa \cos 60^\circ} \\ &= a\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{B \sin \theta}{A + B \cos \theta} = \frac{a \sin 60^\circ}{a + a \cos 60^\circ}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = 30^\circ}$$

tough दूरी का सोल्व

Q2

Sum of magnitude of \vec{A} & \vec{B} is 16N. Magnitude of resultant of \vec{A} & \vec{B} is 8N when resultant is perpendicular to the \vec{A} .
find magnitude of \vec{A} & \vec{B} .

$\theta \rightarrow$ नहीं पता

$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = 16 \times$$

$$A + B = 16$$

$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = \vec{C}$$

$$\text{mag. of } \vec{C} = 8$$

$$C = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + 2AB \cos \theta}$$

$$64 = A^2 + B^2 + 2AB \cos \theta$$

दोनों \vec{A} के साथ 90° Angle बनाया

$$\alpha = 90^\circ$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{B \sin \theta}{A + B \cos \theta}$$

$$\tan 90^\circ = \frac{B \sin \theta}{A + B \cos \theta}$$

$$A + B \cos \theta = 0$$

$$A + B = 16$$

$$A + B \cos 30^\circ = 0 \Rightarrow B \cos 30^\circ = -A$$

$$64 = A^2 + B^2 + 2AB \cos 30^\circ$$

$$64 = A^2 + B^2 + 2A(-A)$$

$$64 = A^2 + B^2 - 2A^2$$

$$64 = B^2 - A^2 = (B+A)(B-A)$$

$$64 = (B+A)(B-A)$$

$$64 = 16(B-A)$$

$$4 = B-A$$

$$B - A = 4$$

$$B + A = 16$$

$$\begin{cases} B = 10 \\ A = 6 \end{cases}$$

Ans

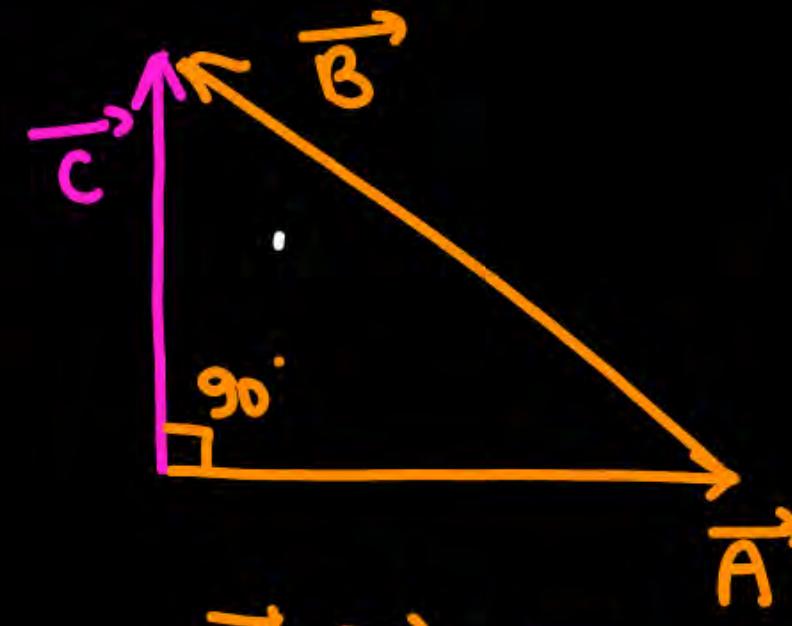
tough
Q

Sum of magnitude of \vec{A} & \vec{B} is 16N. magnitude of resultant of \vec{A} & \vec{B} is 8N when resultant is perpendicular to the \vec{A} .
find magnitude of \vec{A} & \vec{B} .

अटड़ा
method

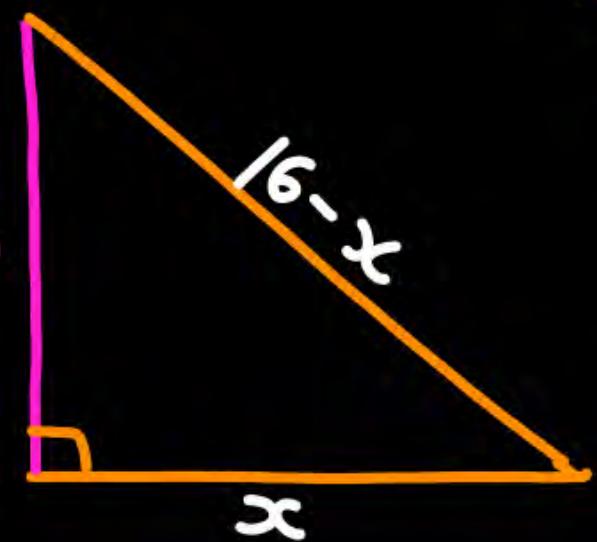
Method
2

\triangle वर्तनि
को करें।



$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = \vec{C}$$

\equiv



$$8^2 + x^2 = (16-x)^2$$

Solve

$$x = 6$$

$$\begin{cases} A = 6 \\ B = 16 - x = 16 - 6 \\ B = 10 \end{cases}$$

Q

Two vector \vec{A} & \vec{B} having same magnitude x (given)

Find magnitude of resultant of \vec{A} & \vec{B} if angle between them is 60° .

$$A = x$$

$$B = x$$

$$C = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + 2AB \cos \theta}$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 + x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot x \cos 60^\circ}$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 + x^2 + 2x^2 \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{C = x\sqrt{3}}$$

Q

Two vector \vec{A} & \vec{B} having same magnitude. x .

Find magnitude of resultant of \vec{A} & \vec{B} if angle between them is 120° .

$$C = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + 2AB \cos \theta}$$

$$C = \sqrt{x^2 + x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot x \cdot \cos 120^\circ}$$

$$= \sqrt{2x^2 + 2x^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

$$\boxed{C = x}$$

Q

Two vector \vec{A} & \vec{B} having same magnitude. x .

Find magnitude of resultant of \vec{A} & \vec{B} if angle between them is 90°

$$C = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + 2AB \cos \theta}$$

$$C = \sqrt{x^2 + x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot x \cdot \cos 90^\circ}$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 + x^2 + 0}$$

$$\boxed{C = x\sqrt{2}}$$

Q If magnitude of \vec{A} is 10N
and magnitude of \vec{B} is 6N

$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = \vec{C}$$

① If angle between \vec{A} & \vec{B} is 60° find magnitude of resultant of \vec{A} & \vec{B}

$$C = \sqrt{100 + 36 + 2 \times 10 \times 6 \cos 60^\circ} = \sqrt{136 + 60} = \sqrt{196} = 14$$

② If angle between \vec{A} & \vec{B} is 90° find magnitude of resultant of \vec{A} & \vec{B}

$$C = \sqrt{10^2 + 6^2 + 2 \times 10 \times 6 \cos 90^\circ} = \sqrt{10^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{136}$$

③ If angle between \vec{A} & \vec{B} is 60°
and \vec{B} become twice to its initial value & added to \vec{A} find magni.
of new resultat.

Q If magnitude of \vec{A} is 10N
and magnitude of \vec{B} is 6N

$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = \vec{C}$$

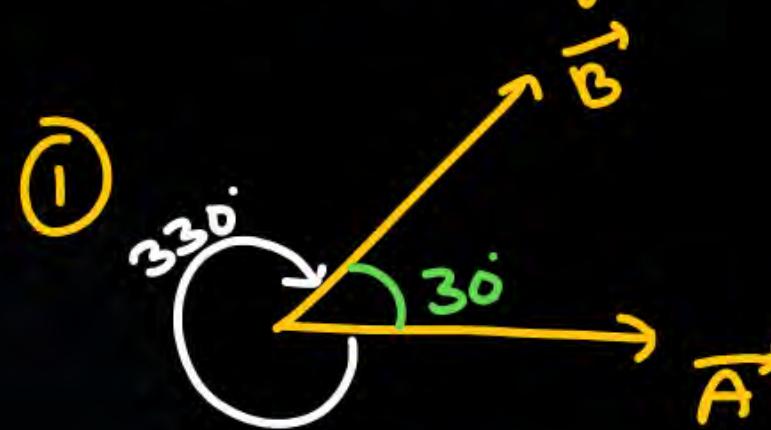
③ If angle between \vec{A} & \vec{B} is 60°

and \vec{B} become twice to its initial value & added to \vec{A} find magnitude of new resultant

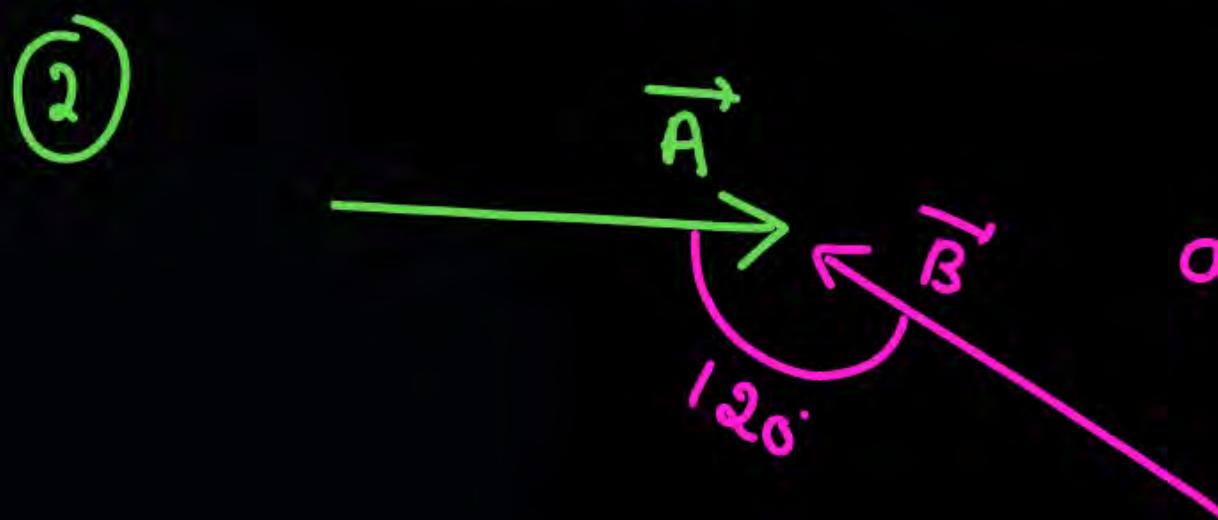
$$\begin{aligned} C &= \sqrt{100 + 144 + 120} \\ &= \sqrt{364} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_{\text{new}} = \sqrt{10^2 + (12)^2 + 2 \times 10 \times 12 \cos 60^\circ}$$

find angle b/w \vec{A} & \vec{B}

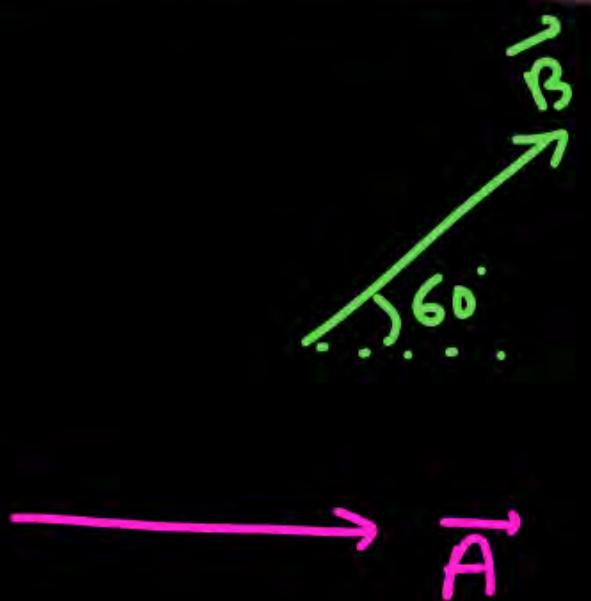


angle b/w vectors = 30° ✓
= 330° ✗

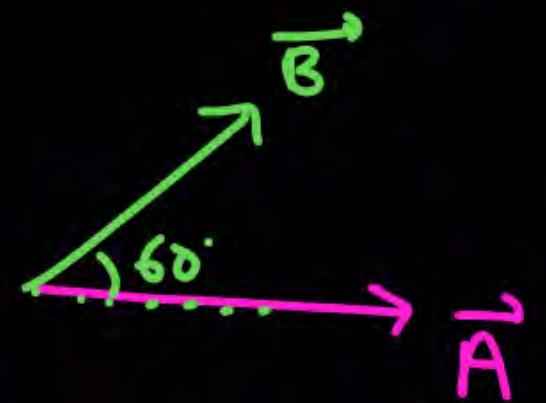


angle between Vector
= 120°

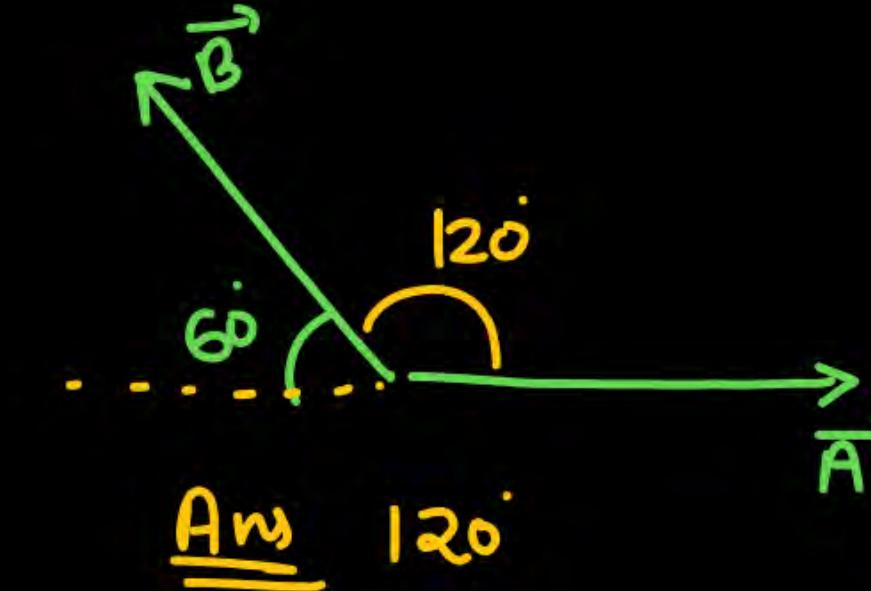
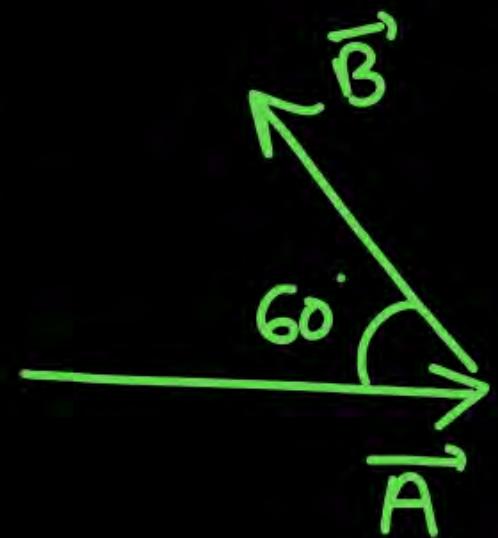
③



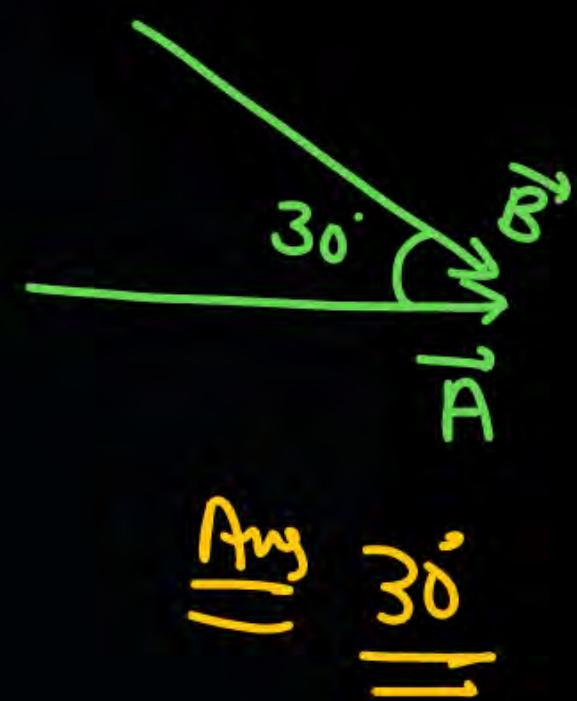
SOL



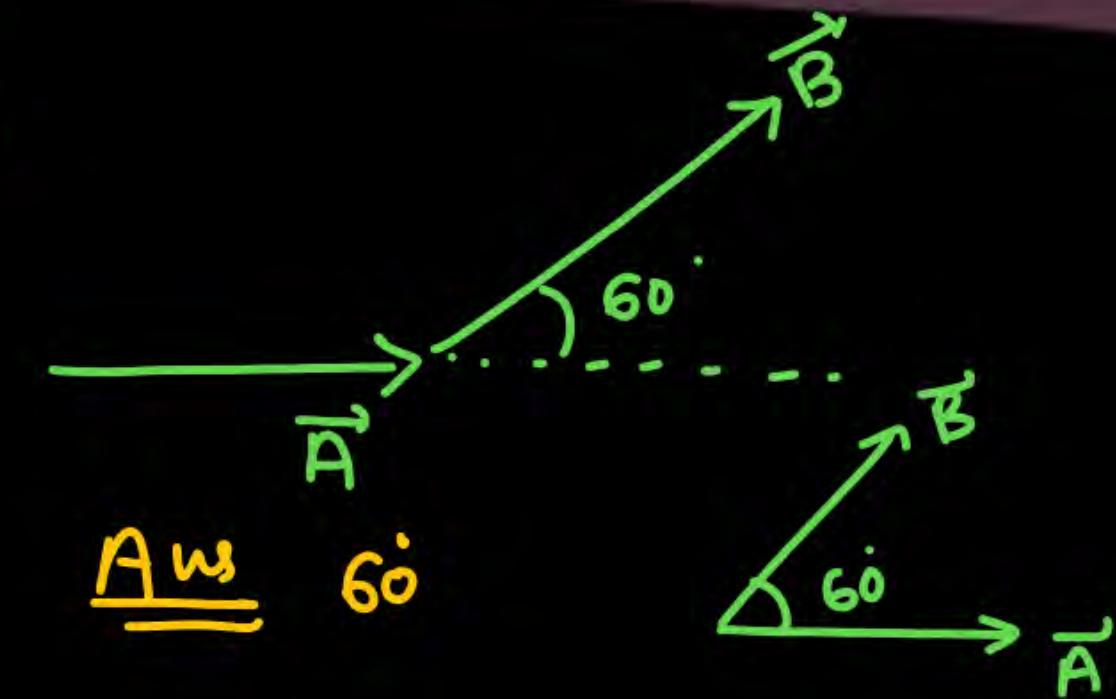
④



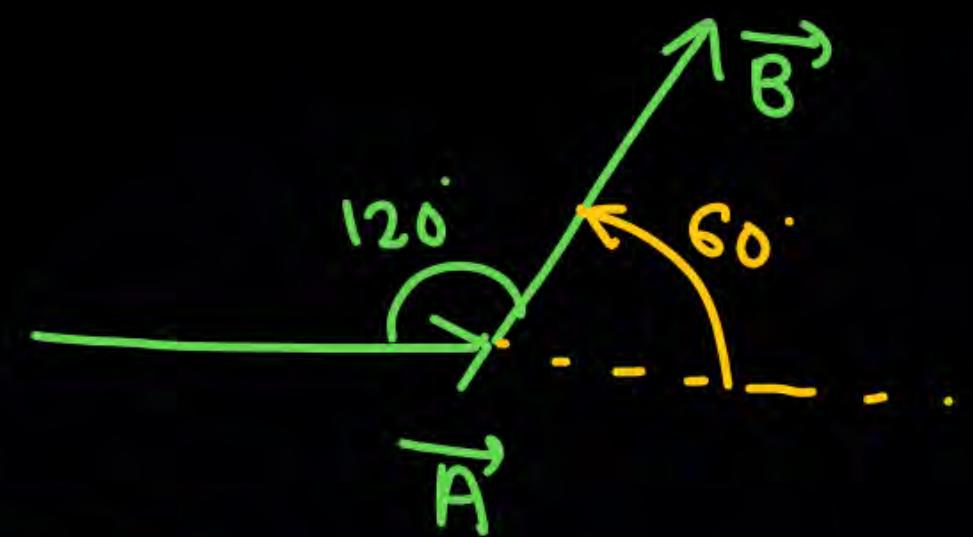
⑤



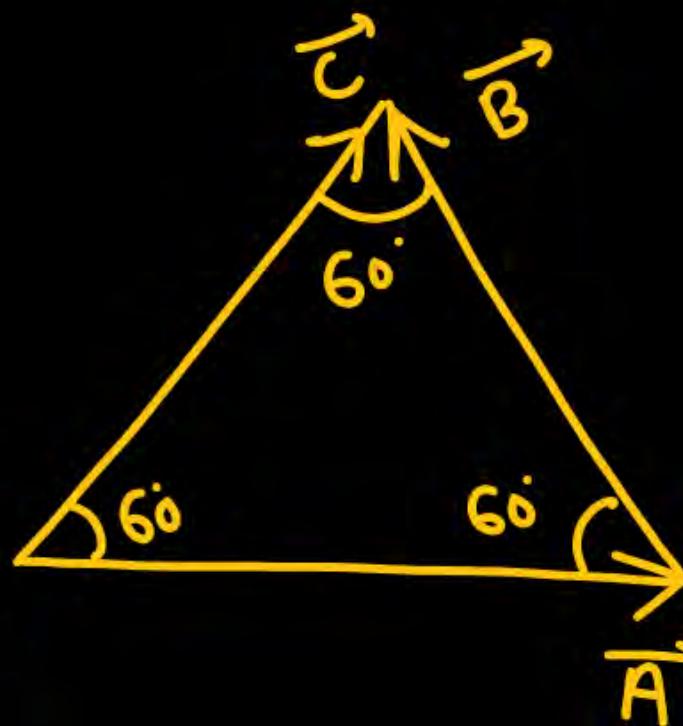
⑥



$$\underline{\text{Ans}} = 60^\circ$$



8

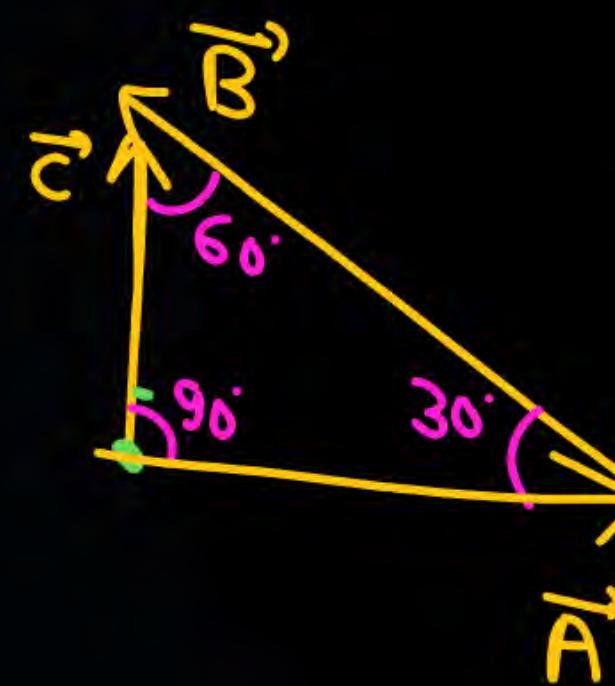


Angle between \vec{A} & \vec{B} = 120°

$$" \quad " \quad \overline{B} \& \overline{C} = 60$$

$$\therefore \vec{A} \times \vec{C} = 60$$

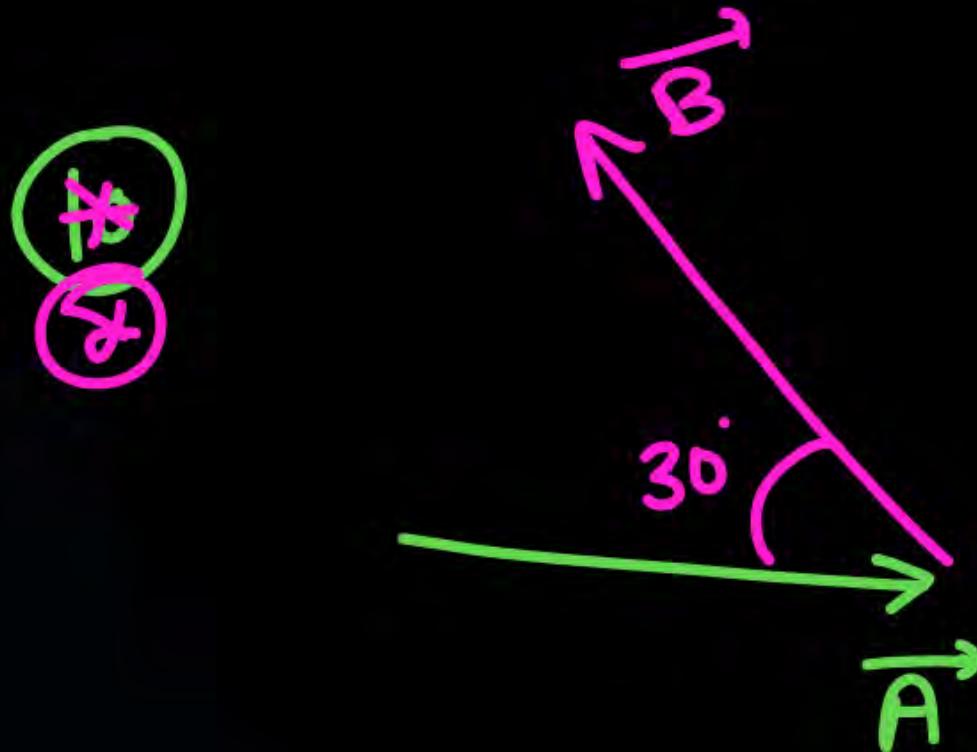
9



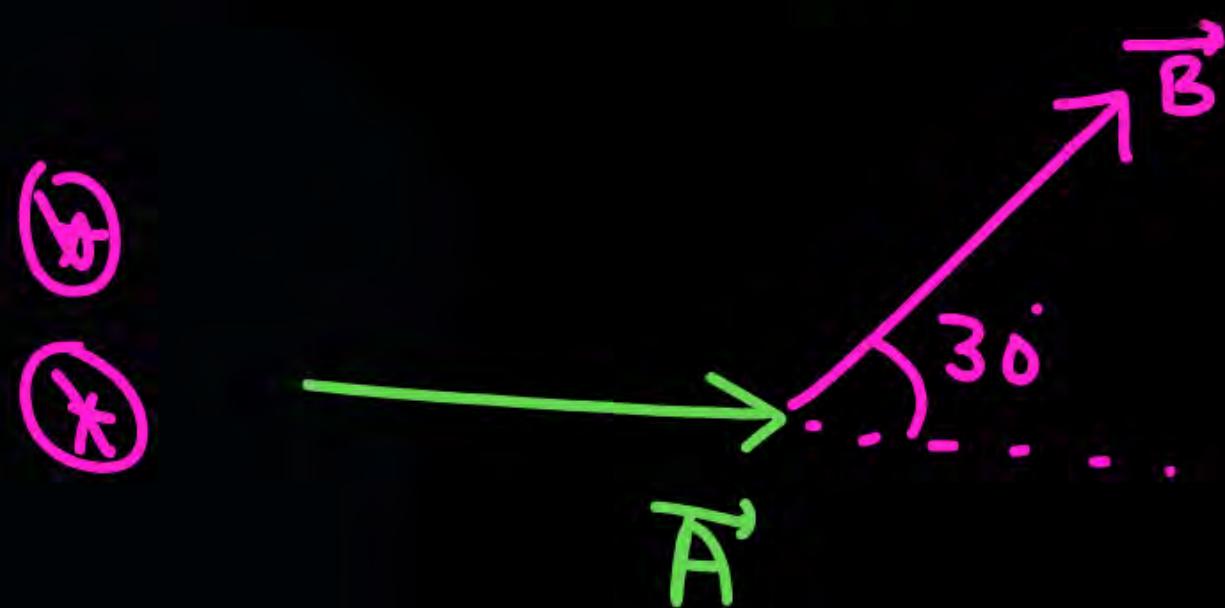
Angle between \vec{A} & \vec{B} = $180 - 30 = 150$

$$\therefore B^{\prime }AC=60$$

$$" \vec{A} \wedge \vec{c} = g_0.$$



Angle b/w \vec{A} & \vec{B} = $180 - 30 = 150^\circ$



Angle b/w \vec{A} & \vec{B} = 30°

$\vec{A} + \vec{B}$  Addition of \vec{A} & \vec{B} = ?
Resultant of \vec{A} & \vec{B} = ?

$\vec{A} + \vec{B}$ और $A + B$ = दोनों अलग-चीज़ें

पूर्ण Derivation
कास का तरीका
इस अलूम विश्लेषण

$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = \vec{C}$$

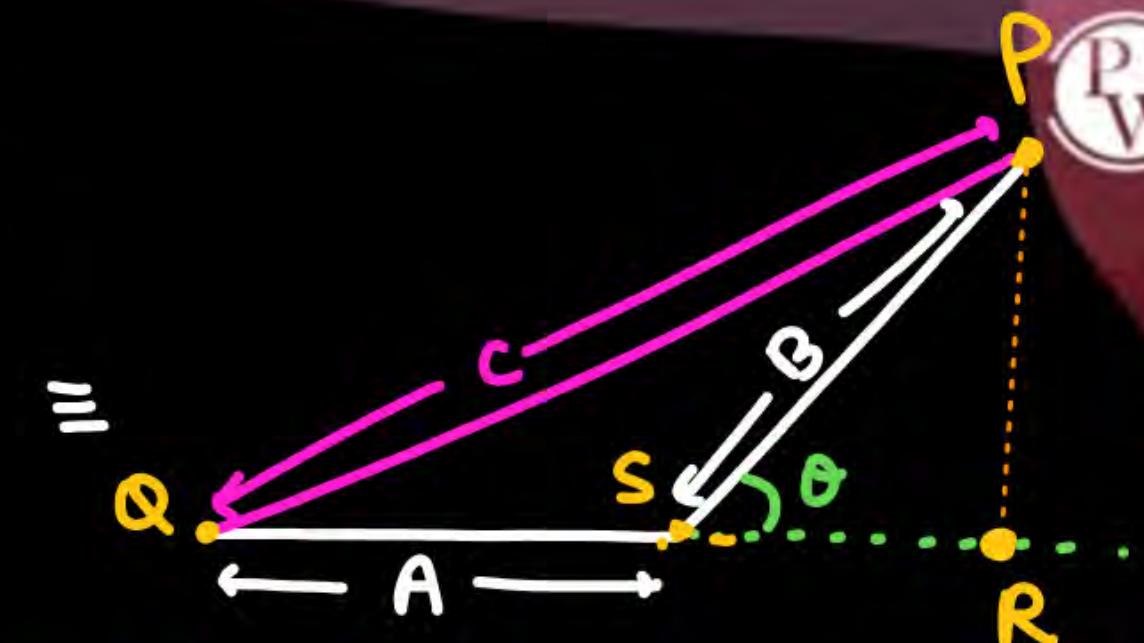
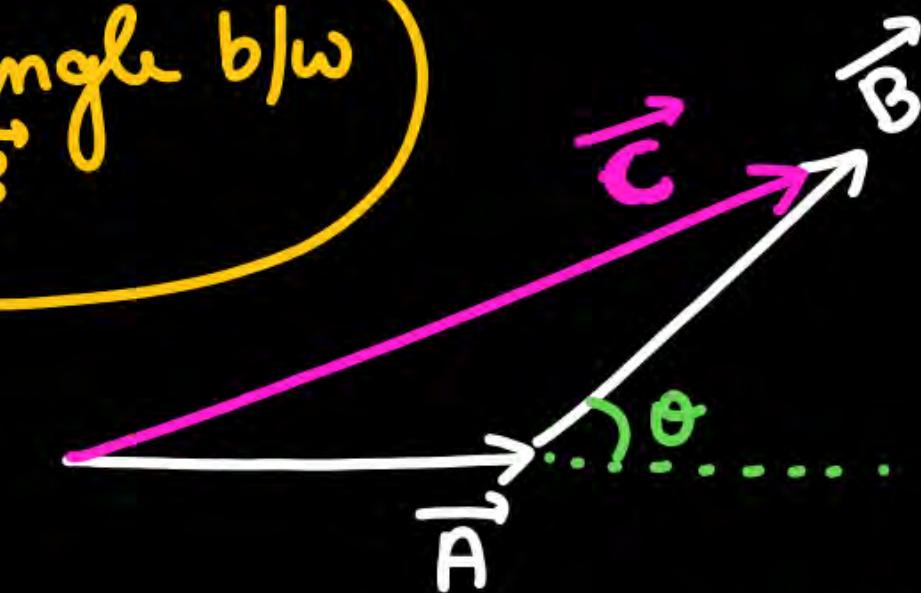
$$\text{magnitude of } \vec{A} = A$$

$$\text{", " } \vec{B} = B$$

$$\text{", " } \vec{C} = C$$

$$\text{length of } \vec{C} = \text{mag. of } \vec{C}$$

$\theta \rightarrow$ angle b/w
 \vec{A} & \vec{B}



$$(PR)^2 + (QR)^2 = (PO)^2$$

$$(B \sin \theta)^2 + (A + B \cos \theta)^2 = C^2$$

$$B^2 \sin^2 \theta + A^2 + B^2 \cos^2 \theta + 2AB \cos \theta$$

$$= C^2$$

$$A^2 + B^2(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) + 2AB \cos \theta = C^2$$

$$C = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + 2AB \cos \theta}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{SR}{B}$$

$$SR = B \cos \theta$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{PR}{B}$$

$$PR = B \sin \theta$$

 Q Two forces 10N and 20N are acting on a block having 60° angle between them. find magnitude of resultant of them

$$C = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + 2AB \cos \theta}$$

$$= \sqrt{(10)^2 + (20)^2 + 2 \times 10 \times 20 \times \cos 60^\circ}$$

$$= \sqrt{500 + 200} = \sqrt{700} \text{ Ans}$$

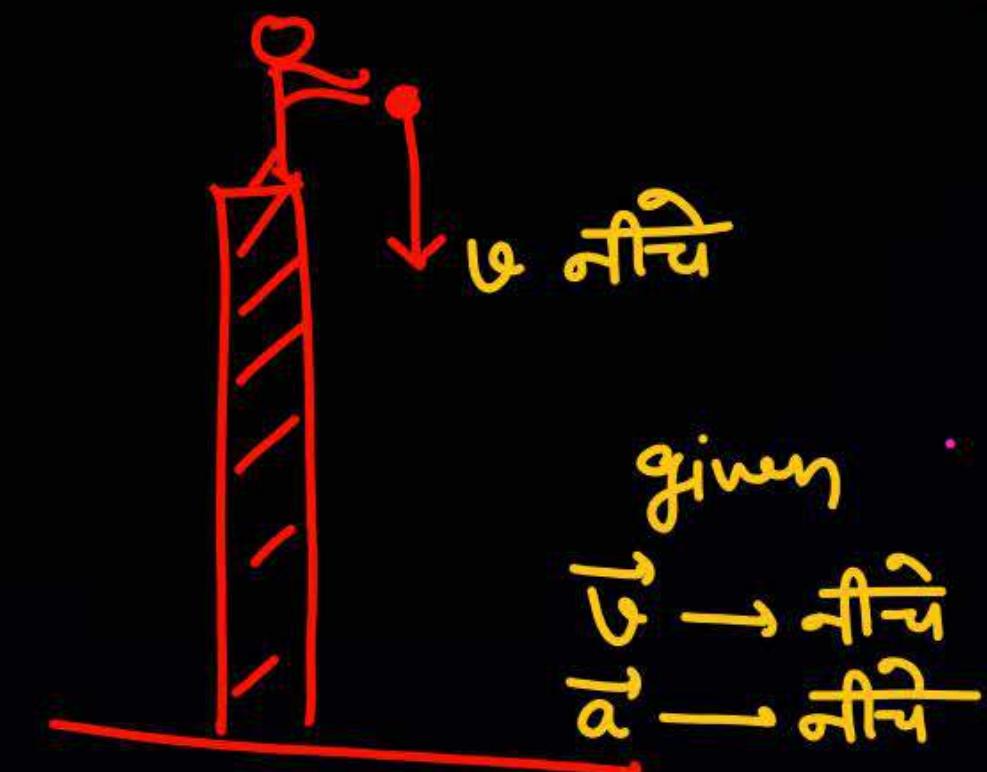
Q



$\vec{v} \rightarrow$ ऊपर
 $\vec{a} \rightarrow$ नीचे } Kinematics

\vec{v}, \vec{a} are antiparallel.

②



given

$\vec{v} \rightarrow$ नीचे
 $\vec{a} \rightarrow$ नीचे

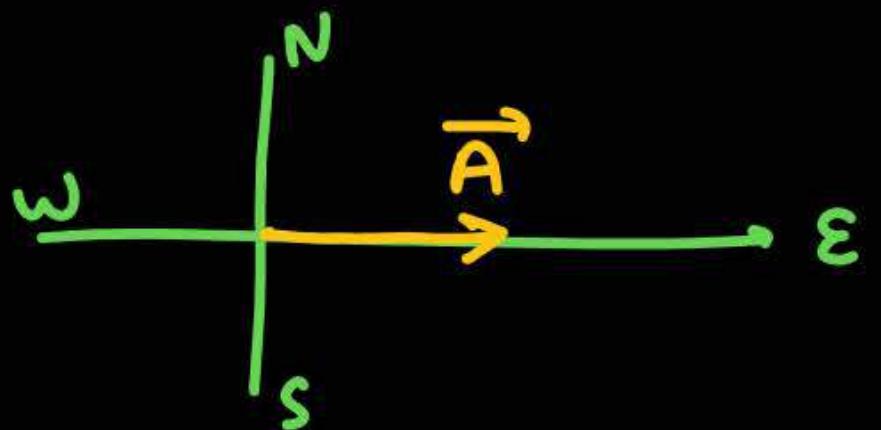
No lag = thumb up
 lag = " down

\vec{v}, \vec{a} are parallel
Vector

Q

$$\vec{A} = 10N \text{ (along east)}$$

newton
(foru)



find, draw

$$2\vec{A} = 20N \text{ (along east)}$$

$$3\vec{A} = 30N \quad (" ")$$

$$\frac{\vec{A}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{A} = 5N \quad (")$$



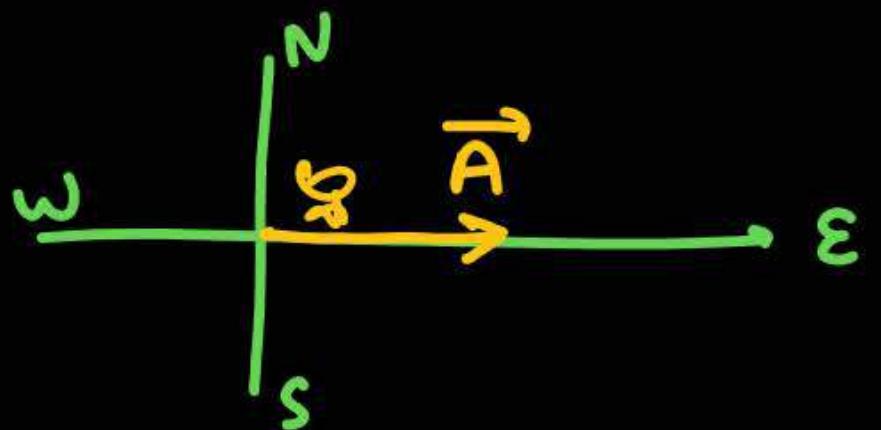
$$-2\vec{A} = 20N \text{ (west)}$$

$$-5\vec{A} = 50N \text{ (west)}$$

/

Q

$$\vec{v} = 10 \text{ m/s (along east)}$$

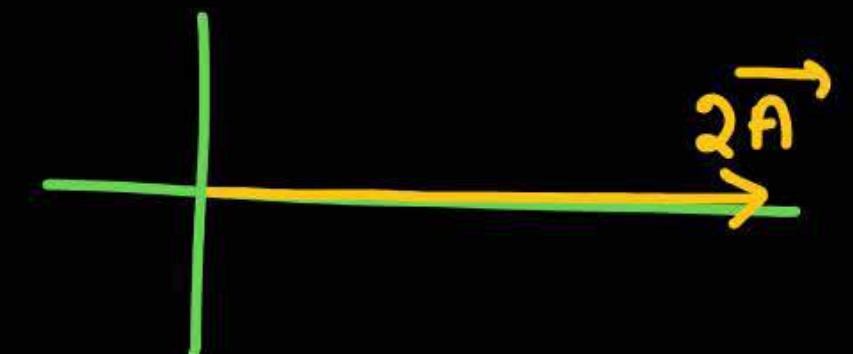


find, Draw

$$2\vec{v} = 20 \text{ m/s (along east)}$$

$$3\vec{v} = 30 \text{ m/s (" ")}$$

$$\frac{\vec{v}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{A} = 5 \text{ m/s (")}$$



/

Q

$$t^2 - 3t + 2 = 0$$

find t_1 & t_2

$$t_1 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{9 - 4 \times 2 \times 1}}{2} = \frac{3+1}{2} = 2$$

$$t_2 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{9 - 4 \times 2 \times 1}}{2} = \frac{3-1}{2} = 1$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

* $b^2 - 4ac > 0 \longrightarrow$ two root

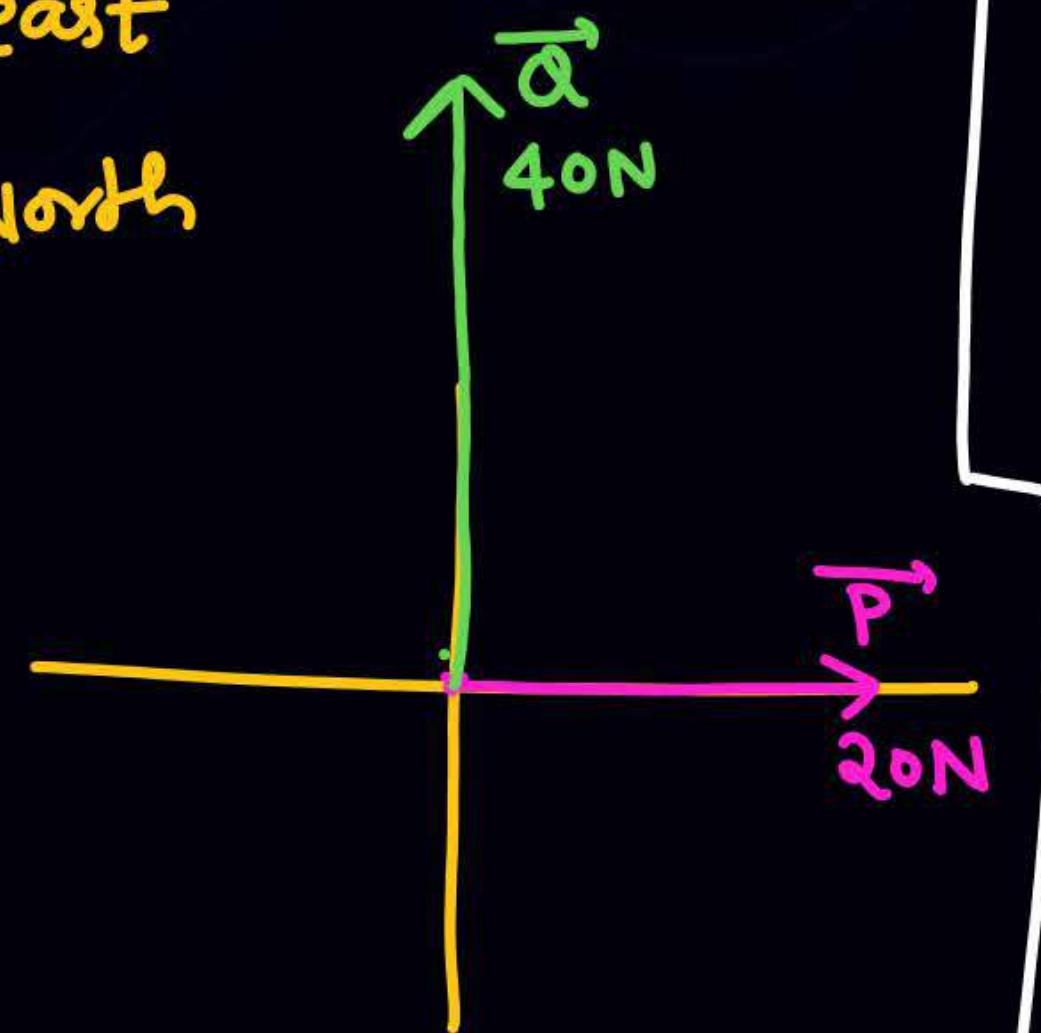
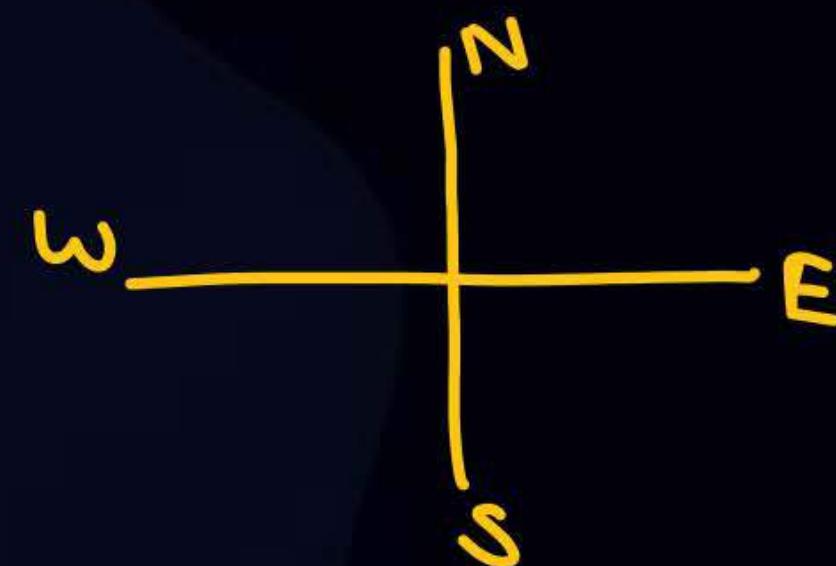
* $b^2 - 4ac = 0 \longrightarrow$ 1 root

* $b^2 - 4ac < 0 \longrightarrow$ No real root
imaginary root

Q Represent vector \vec{P} & vector $\vec{\alpha}$

$\vec{P} = 20 \text{ N}$ along east

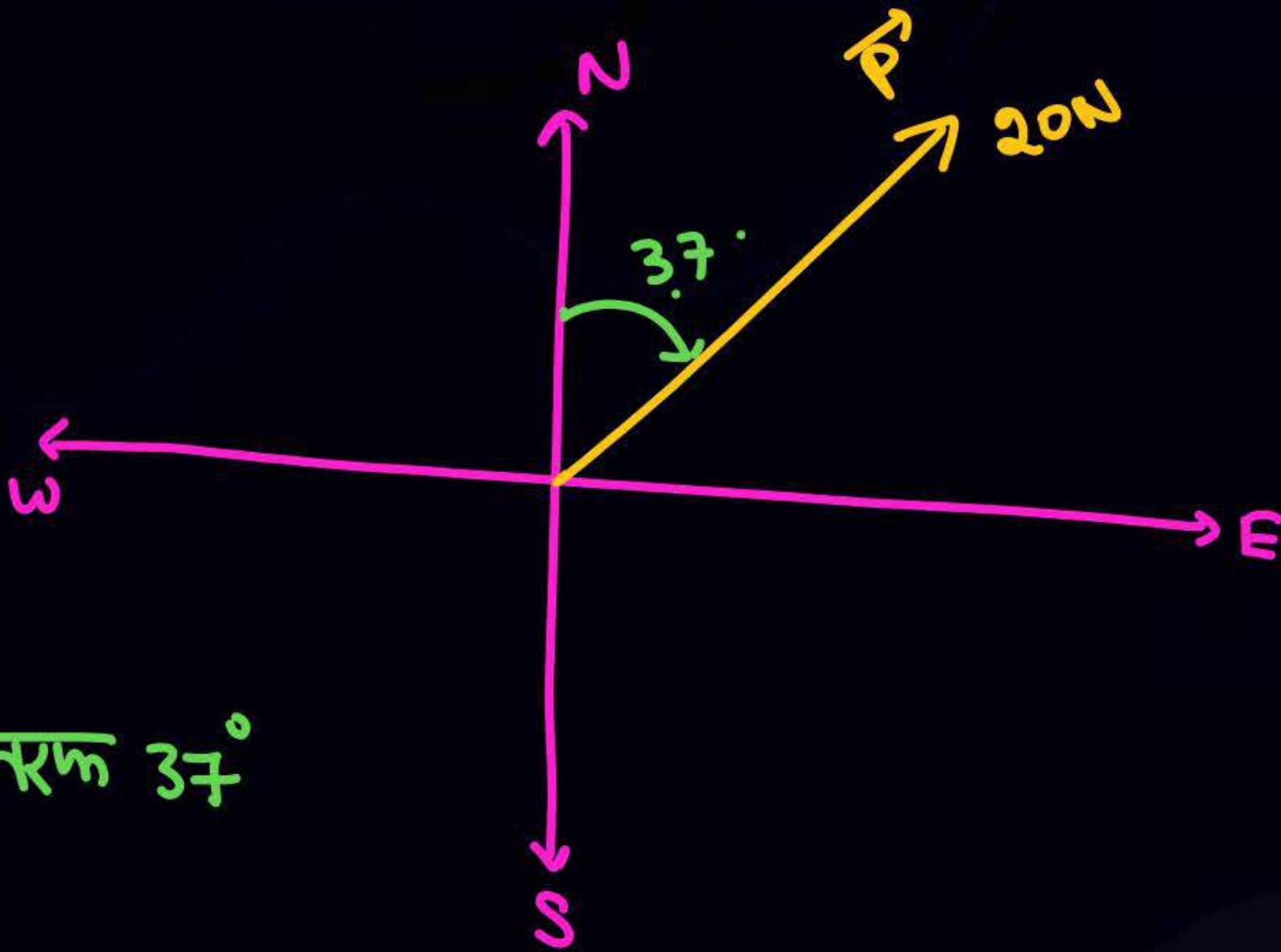
$\vec{\alpha} = 40 \text{ N}$ along North



Q Represent \vec{P} of magnitude 20 N in direction of 37° east of north.

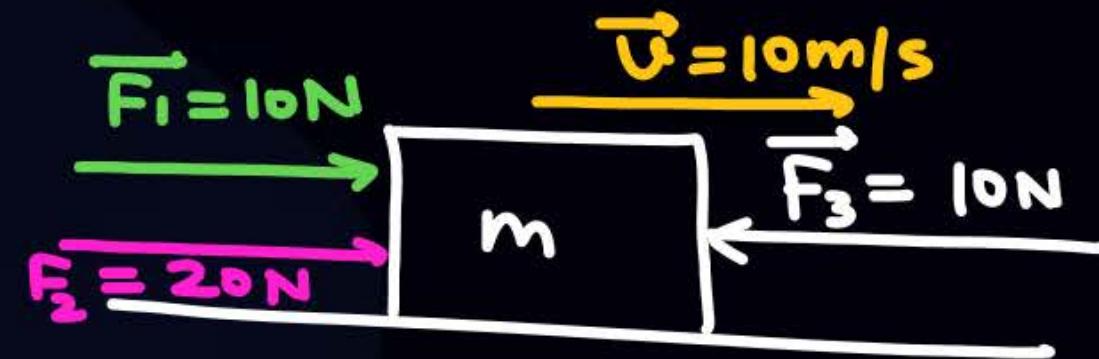
Ω Represent
 \vec{P} of magnitude
20 N in direction
of 37° east of
north

III
North से East की तरफ 37°



② parallel vector → Two vectors are said to be parallel if they have same direction.

Q Block is moving with velocity 10 m/s along east dirⁿ



here

$\vec{F}_1 \& \vec{F}_2$ are parallel vector ✓

" " " " equal vector ✗

$\vec{F}_1 \& \vec{v}$ one parallel vector ✓

$\vec{F}_2 \& \vec{v}$

$\vec{F}_1 \& \vec{F}_3$ are " antiparallel " ✓

$\vec{v} \& \vec{F}_3$ " " "

✓

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \vec{A} = 4\hat{i} - 2\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{B} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$$

$$264 - 264 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{Component of } \vec{A} \text{ parallel to } \vec{B} = A \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{B} = \frac{12 - 8}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

"

" Vector
form

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{Component of } \vec{A} \text{ perpendicular to } \vec{B} = \vec{A} - \vec{A}_{||}$$

$$= (4\hat{i} - 2\hat{j}) - \frac{12\hat{i} + 16\hat{j}}{25}$$

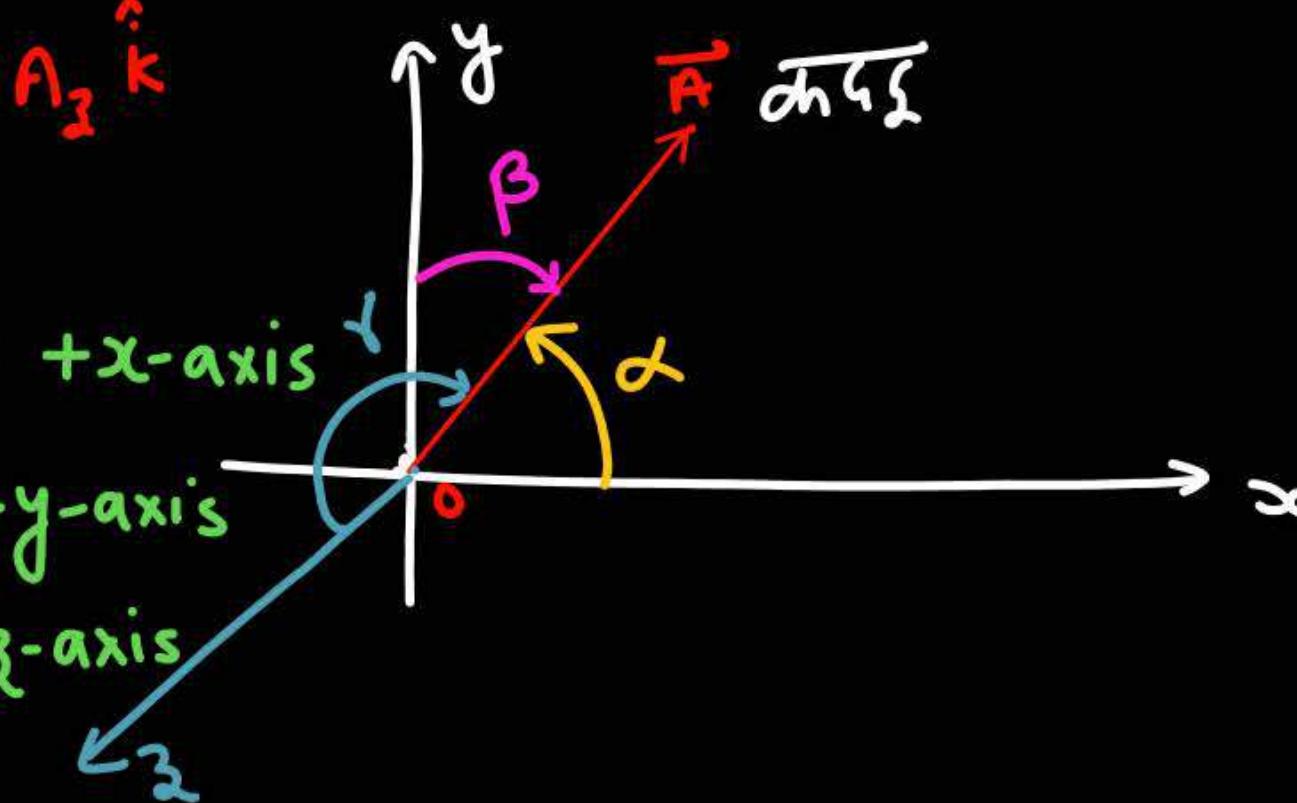
$$= \frac{88\hat{i} - 66\hat{j}}{25}$$

Direction Cosine

$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k}$$

If \vec{A} makes angle α with $+x$ -axis

" " β " $+y$ -axis
 " " γ " $+z$ -axis



Component of \vec{A} along x -Axis = $A \cos \alpha = A_x$

.. " " = $A \cos \beta = A_y$

.. " " = $A \cos \gamma = A_z$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{A_x}{A}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{A_y}{A}$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{A_z}{A}$$

$$Q \quad \vec{A} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$$

$$A = |\vec{A}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2 + 6^2} = 7$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{A_x}{A} = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{A_y}{A} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{A_z}{A} = \frac{6}{7}$$

direction cosine



$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma = 1 \times \\ = 2 \checkmark$$

$$1 - \sin^2 \alpha + 1 - \sin^2 \beta + 1 - \sin^2 \gamma = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma = 2.$$

$$\text{Q} \quad \vec{A} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$$

$$A = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

① Direction cosine

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{4}{5\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{5}{5\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \boxed{\gamma = 45^\circ}$$

②

Component of \vec{A} along x -axis = $3\hat{i}$

③ "

$$\text{.. " y ..} = 4\hat{j}$$

④ "

$$\text{.. " z ..} = 5\hat{k}$$

*⑤ "

$$\text{.. " on } x-y \text{ plane} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$$

*⑥ "

$$\text{.. " on } y-z \text{ plane} = 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$$

$\hat{i} \hat{j} \hat{k} \hat{i} \hat{j} \hat{k} \hat{i} \hat{j} \hat{k}$

K.C.

Same seq = + Remainder } ++
diff seq = - Remainder }

Q

$$\vec{a} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} + 5\hat{j}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{i} \times \hat{i} &= 0 \\ \hat{j} \times \hat{j} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Q

$$\vec{a} = 4\hat{i} + 7\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = ?$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \vec{b} \times \vec{a} = ?$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}) \times (2\hat{i} + 5\hat{j})$$

$$= 6\hat{i} \times \hat{i} + 15\hat{i} \times \hat{j} + 8\hat{j} \times \hat{i} + 20\hat{j} \times \hat{j}$$

$$= 0 + 15\hat{k} - 8\hat{k} + 0$$

$$= 7\hat{k} = \vec{c}$$

$$\vec{c} \perp \vec{a}, \vec{c} \perp \vec{b}$$

$$\text{Q} \quad \vec{a} = 4\hat{i} + 7\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (4\hat{i} + 7\hat{j}) \times (2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j})$$

$$= 0 + 12\hat{k} - 14\hat{k} + 0$$

$$= -2\hat{k}$$

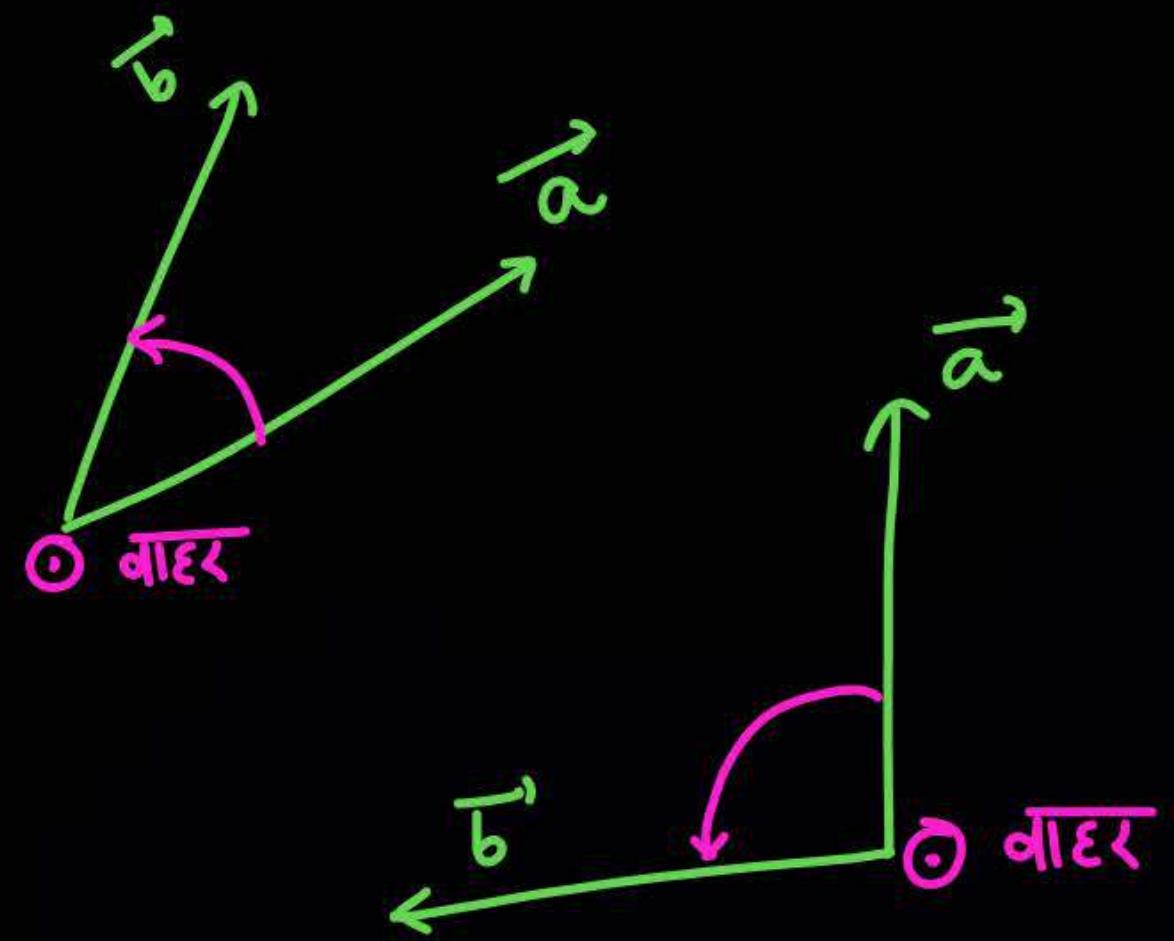
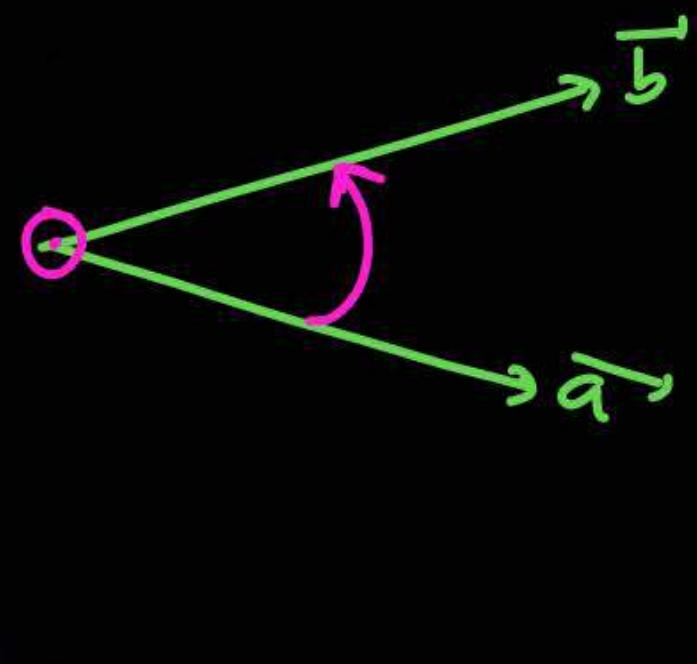
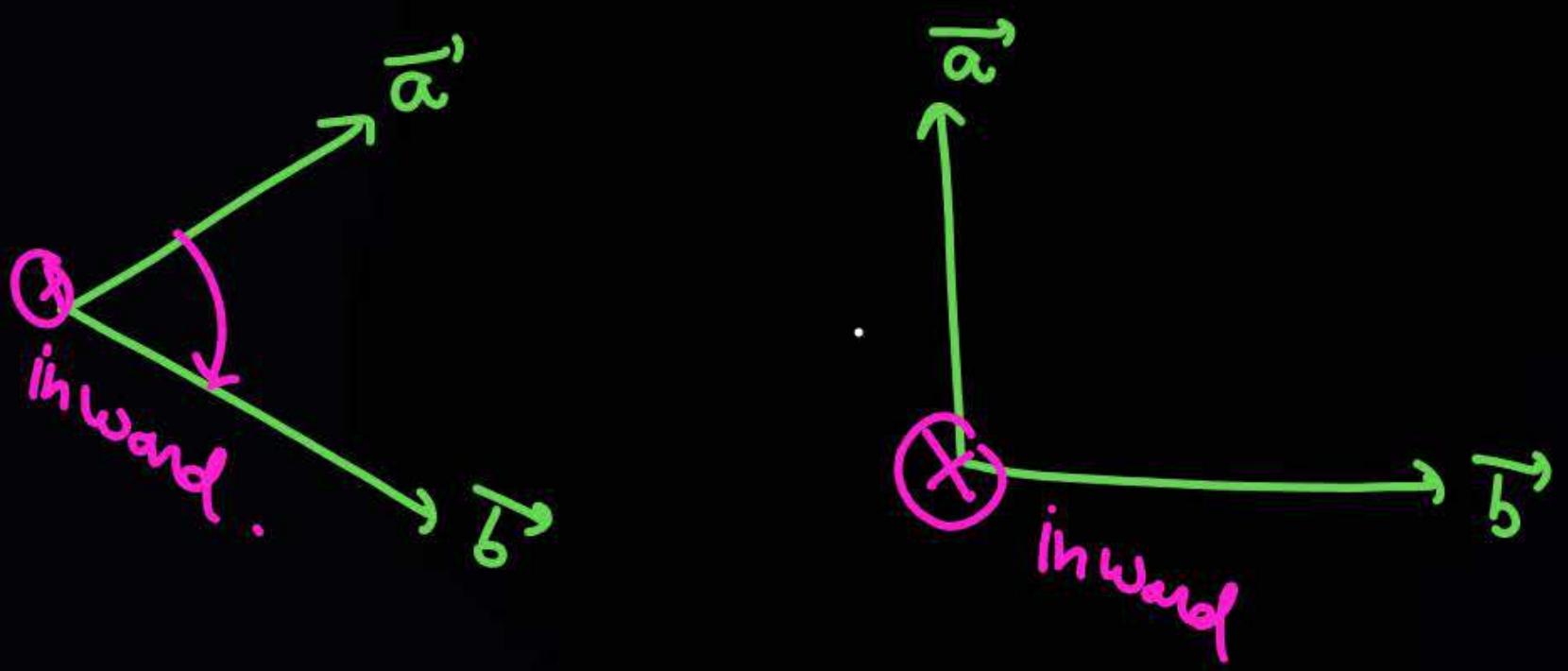
$$\vec{b} \times \vec{a} = (2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}) \times (4\hat{i} + 7\hat{j})$$

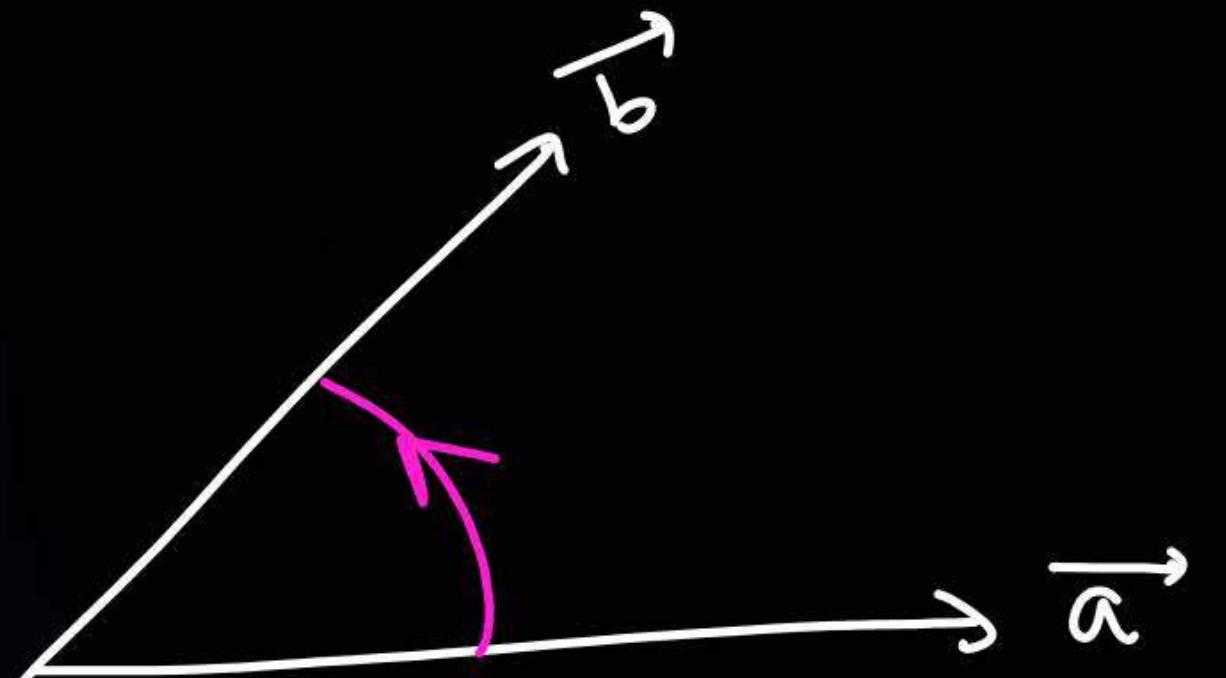
$$= 0 + 14\hat{k} - 12\hat{k} + 0$$

$$\boxed{\vec{b} \times \vec{a} = + 2\hat{k}}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = - \vec{b} \times \vec{a}}$$

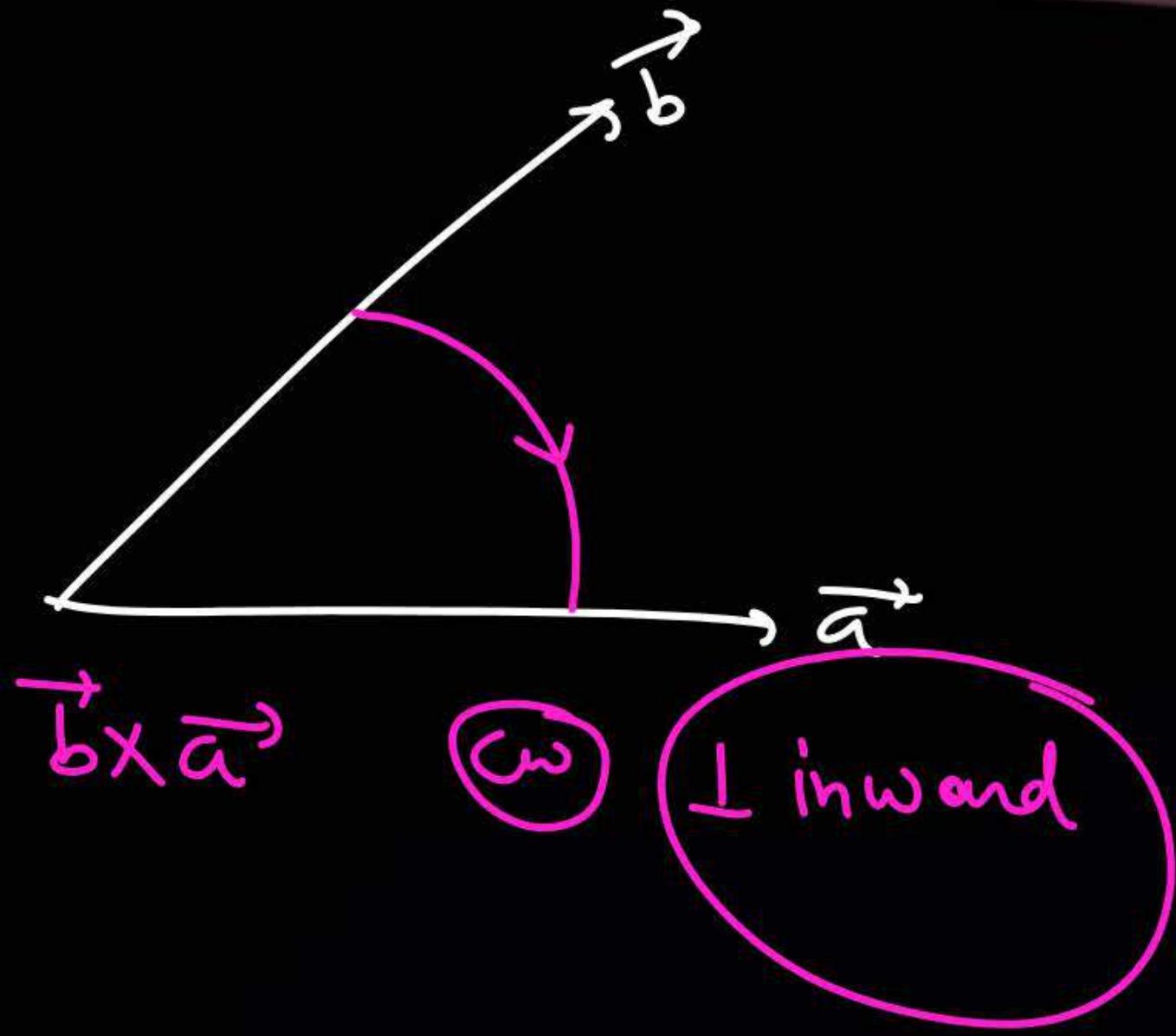
Q Find dir of $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$





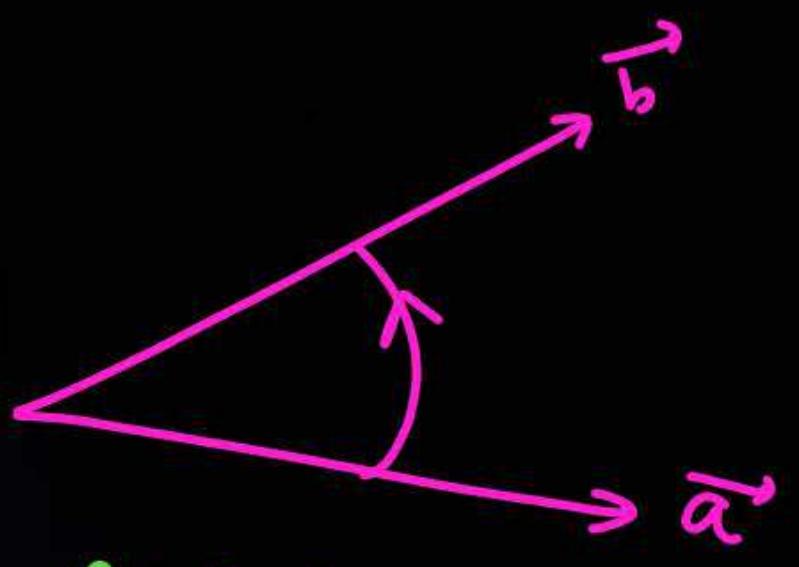
$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \text{dir}^h$$

$$A_{\text{CW}} = \cancel{\text{dir}}$$



cw

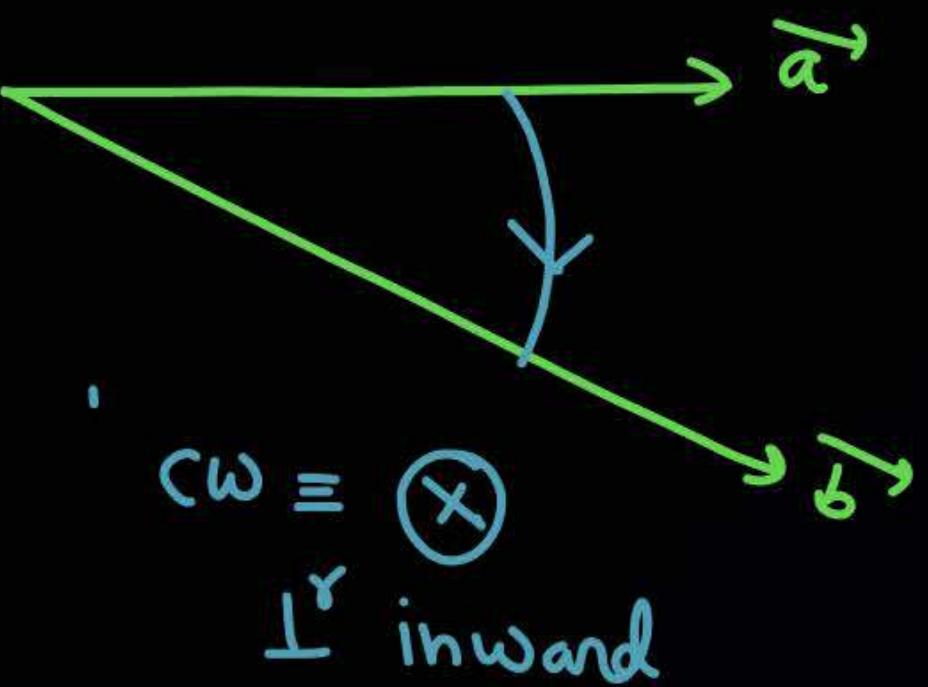
l inward



ACW Sense

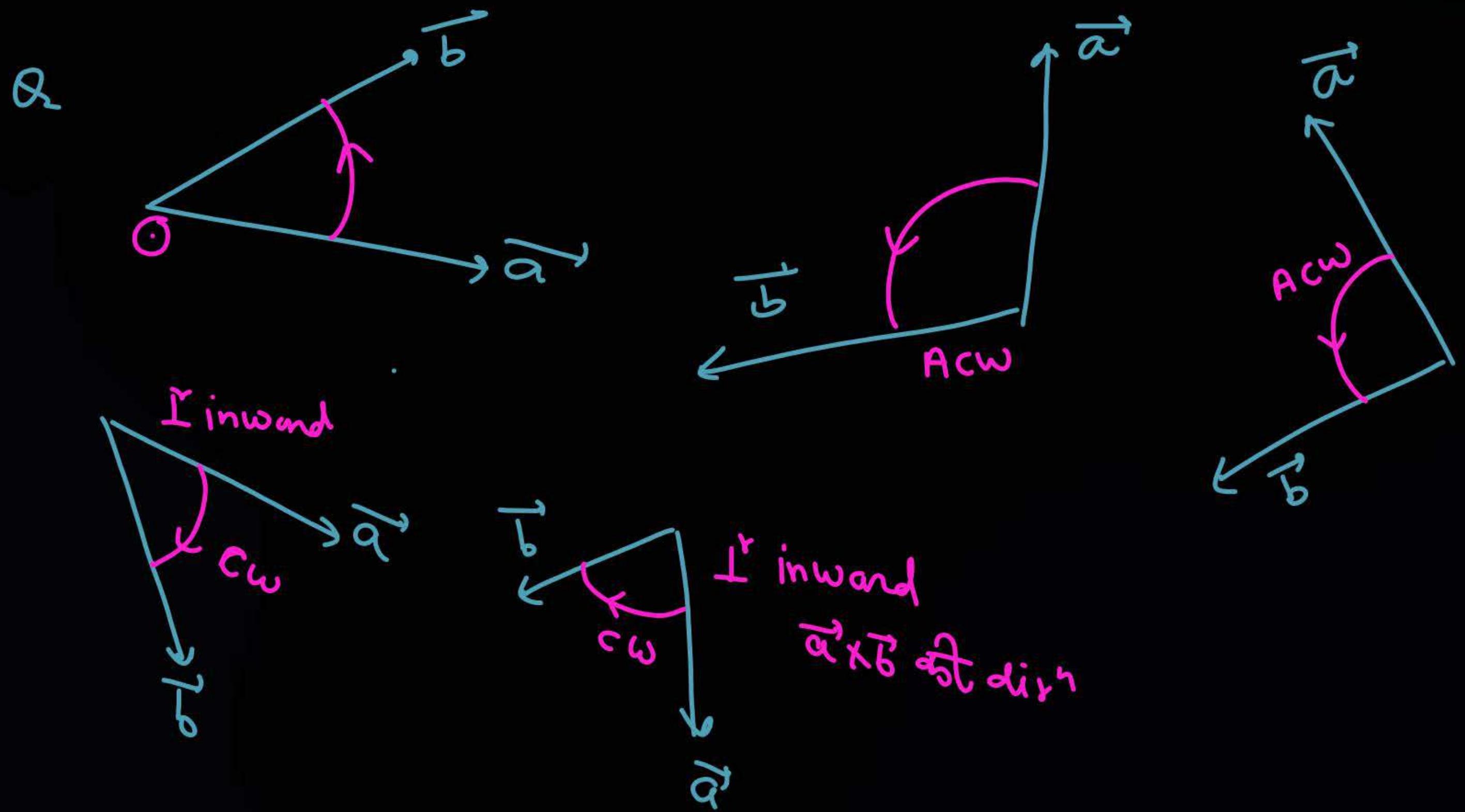
|||

$\odot = (\perp^y \text{ outward})$



CW = \odot

$\perp^y \text{ inward}$



Imp. Points

$$\hat{i} \cdot \hat{i} = 1$$

$$\hat{i} \cdot \hat{j} = \hat{j} \cdot \hat{k} = \hat{i} \cdot \hat{k} = 0$$

$$\hat{j} \cdot \hat{j} = 1$$

$$\hat{k} \cdot \hat{k} = 1$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{A} = A^2$$

$$\text{If } \vec{A} \perp \vec{B} \Rightarrow \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos \theta$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{A} = AB \cos 0^\circ$$

$$(\vec{A} + \vec{B}) \cdot (\vec{C} + \vec{D}) = \vec{A} \cdot \vec{C} + \vec{A} \cdot \vec{D} + \vec{B} \cdot \vec{C} + \vec{B} \cdot \vec{D} = 0$$

$$\vec{A} = 2\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{B} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 6 - 20 + 35 = 21$$

Q find $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$

① $\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$
 $\vec{B} = 2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$
 $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 6 - 12 - 20 = -26$

② $\vec{A} = \hat{i} - \hat{k}$
 $\vec{B} = \hat{j} + \hat{k}$
 $\vec{A}' = \hat{i} + 0\hat{j} - \hat{k}$
 $\vec{B}' = 0\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$

 $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}' = 0 + 0 - 1 = -1$

③ $\vec{A} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$
 $\vec{B} = 4\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$
 $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 4 - 8 + 4 = 0$

④ $\vec{A} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + 0\hat{k}$
 $\vec{B} = \hat{i} + \hat{k} = \hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + \hat{k}$
 $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 1 + 0 + 0 = 1$

उत्तर दोनों Vectors
पर्याप्त हैं उनका dot product
युग्मों द्वारा
जीएमेन
शूल

$$\text{Q} \quad \vec{A} = 2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$$
$$\vec{B} = \alpha\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$$

If $\vec{A} \perp \vec{B}$ find α

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$2\alpha - 6 + 20 = 0$$

$$2\alpha + 14 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = -7}$$

Q Find angle b/w $\vec{A} \& \vec{B}$

$$\vec{A} = \hat{i} + \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{B} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$$

$$\underline{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos \theta}$$

$$7 = \sqrt{2} 5 \cos \theta$$

मत $\cos \theta = \frac{7}{5\sqrt{2}}$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{5\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 3+4$$

$$= 7$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{AB}$$

Q $\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ $A = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2}$

$\vec{B} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$ $B = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2 + 6^2}$

$$\underline{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 6 + 12 + 30 = 48}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos \theta$$

$$48 = 5\sqrt{2} 7 \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{48}{35\sqrt{2}}$$

Q Find the angle between \vec{A} & \vec{B}

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos \theta$$

|| ??

$$① \quad \vec{A} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{B} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 1 - 1 + 1 = 1$$

$$1 = \sqrt{3} \sqrt{3} \cos \theta$$

$$\boxed{\cos \theta = \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$② \quad \vec{A} = \hat{i} + \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{B} = \hat{i} - \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\theta = 90^\circ$$

$$③ \quad \vec{A} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{B} = 2\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 6 - 16 + 10 = 0$$

$$\theta = 90^\circ$$

$$④ \quad \vec{A} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{B} = 6\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} + 10\hat{k}$$

$$A = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$B = 10\sqrt{2}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 18 + 32 + 50 = 100$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos \theta$$

$$100 = 5\sqrt{2} 10\sqrt{2} \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = 1$$

\vec{A} & \vec{B} are parallel

$$\theta = 0^\circ$$

$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{B} = B_x \hat{i} + B_y \hat{j} + B_z \hat{k}$$

Q. $\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$
 $\vec{B} = 6\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} + 10\hat{k} = 2[3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}]$

$$\frac{3}{6} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\vec{B} = 2\vec{A}$

$\vec{A} \uparrow \text{to } \vec{B}$

If

$$\frac{A_x}{B_x} = \frac{A_y}{B_y} = \frac{A_z}{B_z} = n$$

$n > 0 \Rightarrow \vec{A}$ is parallel to \vec{B}

$n < 0 \Rightarrow \vec{A}$ is antiparallel to \vec{B}

Q. $\vec{A} = 4\hat{i} + 6\hat{j}$

$$\vec{B} = 12\hat{i} + 18\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{A} \uparrow \vec{B}$$

$$\frac{4}{12} = \frac{6}{18}$$

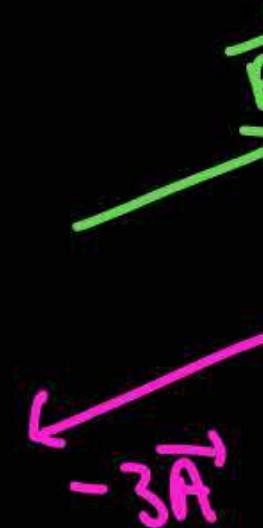
$$\Omega \quad \vec{A} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{B} &= -9\hat{i} + 12\hat{j} - 15\hat{k} \\ &= -3(3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \frac{3}{-9} &= \frac{-4}{12} = \frac{5}{-15} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}}$$

Antiparallel

$$\vec{B} = -3\vec{A}$$



$$\Omega \quad \vec{A} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{B} = 4\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}$$

- ~~(a)~~ \vec{A} is parallel to \vec{B}
- ~~(b)~~
- ~~(c)~~

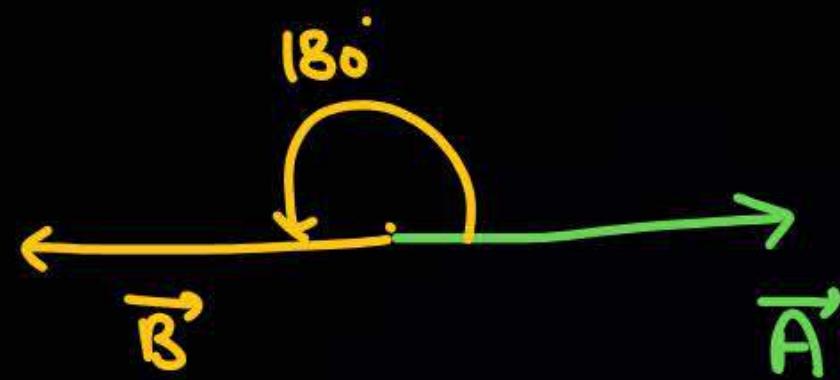
∴ antiparallel,
कूप नहीं है, कदम है



\vec{A}, \vec{B} |||| एं anti parallel एं या \perp एं, या $\overline{\text{नहीं}}$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{AB} = \text{निश्चित हो}$$

If	$\theta = 0$	parallel
	$\theta = 180$	Antiparallel
	$\theta = 90$	\perp



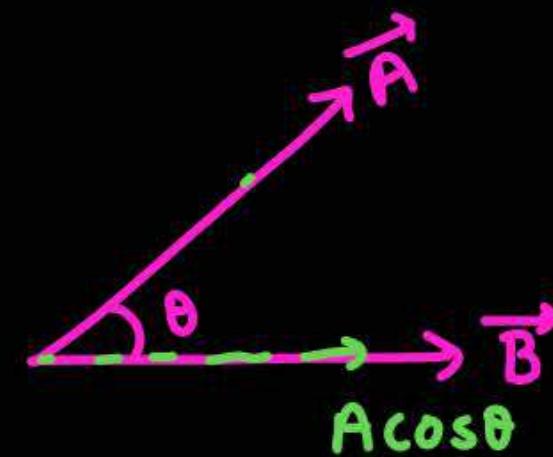
Q

$$\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{B} = \hat{i} + \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos \theta$$

$$AC \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{B}$$



Component of \vec{A} along \vec{B} = $AC \cos \theta$

towards parallel to $= -\frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{B} = \frac{3+4}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{2}}$ (scalar)

Component of \vec{A} along \vec{B} (in vector form)

$$= \frac{7}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \hat{B} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\hat{i} + \hat{j}}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{7}{2} (\hat{i} + \hat{j}) = \frac{7}{2} \vec{B}$$

$$\text{Q} \quad \vec{A} = \hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{B} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$$

Component of \vec{A} along \vec{B} = $A \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{B} = \frac{3+12}{5} = 3$

 Vector form $\Rightarrow 3\hat{B} = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}}{5} \right) = \frac{3}{5}(3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j})$

रसा वेक्टर बताओ जो magnitude is 3 & dirⁿ is along \vec{B}

Component of \vec{A} along $\vec{B} = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{B}$

Vector form = $\left(\frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{B} \right) \cdot \hat{B}$

Q

$$\vec{A} = \hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{B} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$$

Component of \vec{A} parallel to \vec{B}
or along

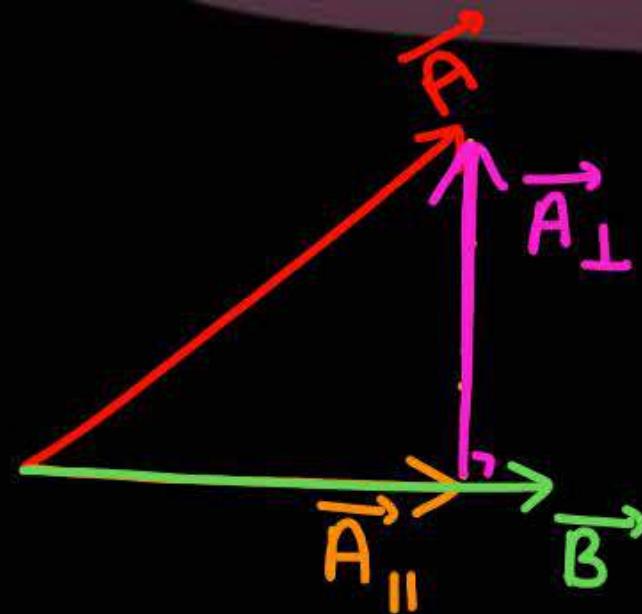
$$= \frac{3}{5}(3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}) = \vec{A}_{||}$$

Component of \vec{A} perpendicular to \vec{B} =

Vector form = ?

$$\vec{A}_{\perp} = \vec{A} - \vec{A}_{||} = (\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}) - \frac{3}{5}(3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j})$$

$$= \underline{\frac{-4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}}{5}}$$



$$\vec{A}_{||} + \vec{A}_{\perp} = \vec{A}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{A}_{\perp} = \vec{A} - \vec{A}_{||}}$$

$$\text{Q} \quad \vec{A} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{B} = \hat{i} + \hat{j}$$

① Component of \vec{A} along \vec{B} = $\frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{B}|} = \frac{2+3}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}$

∴ Vector = $\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \hat{B} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\hat{i} + \hat{j}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5}{2} (\hat{i} + \hat{j}) =$

$$\boxed{\vec{A}_{||} = \frac{5\hat{i} + 5\hat{j}}{2}}$$

② Component of \vec{A} perpendicular to \vec{B} = $\vec{A} - \vec{A}_{||} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \frac{5\hat{i} + 5\hat{j}}{2}$

$$= \frac{-\hat{i} + \hat{j}}{2}$$

Q which of the following vector is must be Unit vector

X ① $\vec{A} = \hat{i} + \hat{j}$

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$\vec{A} \rightarrow$ not unit vector.

✓ ② $\vec{A} = \frac{\hat{i}}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\hat{j}}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{A}| &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

✓ ③ $\vec{A} = \frac{\hat{j}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\hat{k}}{\sqrt{2}}$

✓ ④ $\vec{A} = \frac{\hat{i}}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\hat{j}}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\hat{k}}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{A}| &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

5) $\vec{A} = \frac{\vec{P} + \vec{Q} + \vec{R}}{|\vec{P} + \vec{Q} + \vec{R}|}$

6) $\vec{A} = \frac{\vec{P} + \vec{Q} - \vec{R}}{|\vec{P} + \vec{Q} - \vec{R}|} = \frac{\vec{S} \text{ (let)}}{|\vec{S}|}$

$$\vec{P} + \vec{Q} + \vec{R} = \vec{S} \text{ (let)}$$

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\vec{S}}{|\vec{S}|}$$

7) $\vec{A} = \frac{\vec{P} + \vec{Q} + \vec{R}}{|\vec{P} + \vec{Q} - \vec{R}|}$

\vec{A} must be Unit vector \Rightarrow wrong

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \vec{A} = \frac{\vec{P} + \vec{\theta} + \vec{R}}{|\vec{P} + \vec{\theta} - \vec{R}|} = \frac{9\hat{i} + 14\hat{j}}{\sqrt{5}} = \text{magnitude} \sqrt{\left(\frac{9}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{14}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2} \neq 1$$

let

$$\begin{cases} \vec{P} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} \\ \vec{\theta} = 3\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} \\ \vec{R} = 4\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{P} + \vec{\theta} - \vec{R} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$$

$$|\vec{P} + \vec{\theta} - \vec{R}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\vec{P} + \vec{\theta} + \vec{R} = 9\hat{i} + 14\hat{j}$$

Q If \vec{A} is Unit vector find value of α

$$\vec{A} = -6\hat{i} + \alpha\hat{j}$$

$$|\vec{A}| = 1$$

$$\sqrt{(-6)^2 + \alpha^2} = 1$$

$$-36 + \alpha^2 = 1$$

$$\alpha^2 = 1 - -36$$

$$\alpha^2 = 64$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = \pm 8}$$

$$\alpha = 8 \quad \checkmark$$

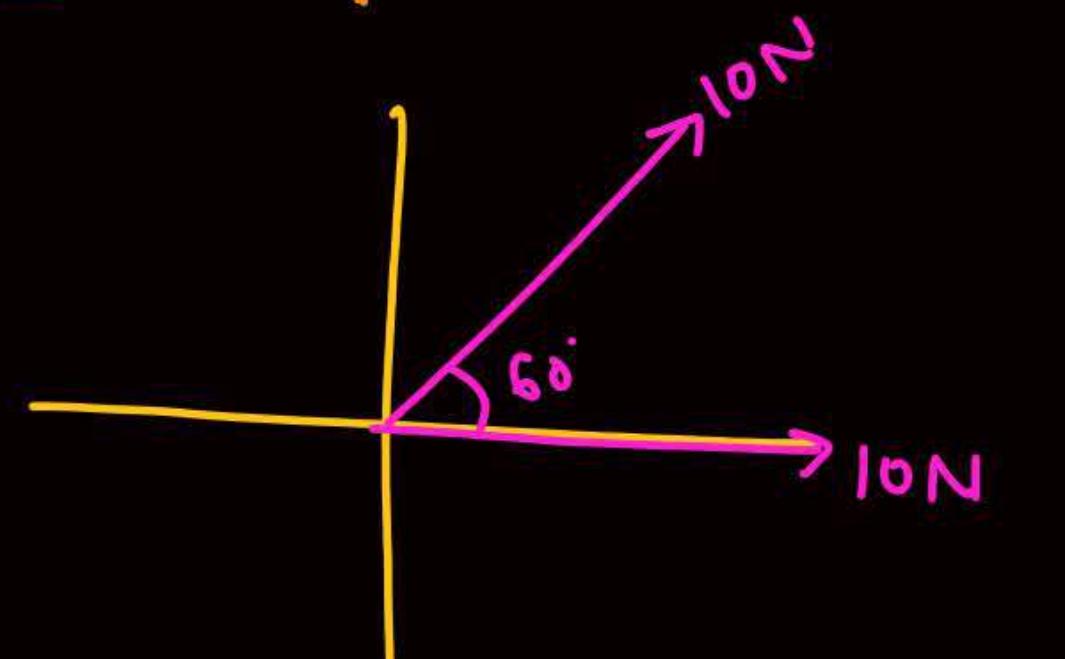
$$\alpha = -8 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\vec{A} = -6\hat{i} + 8\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{A} = -6\hat{i} - 8\hat{j}$$

Q

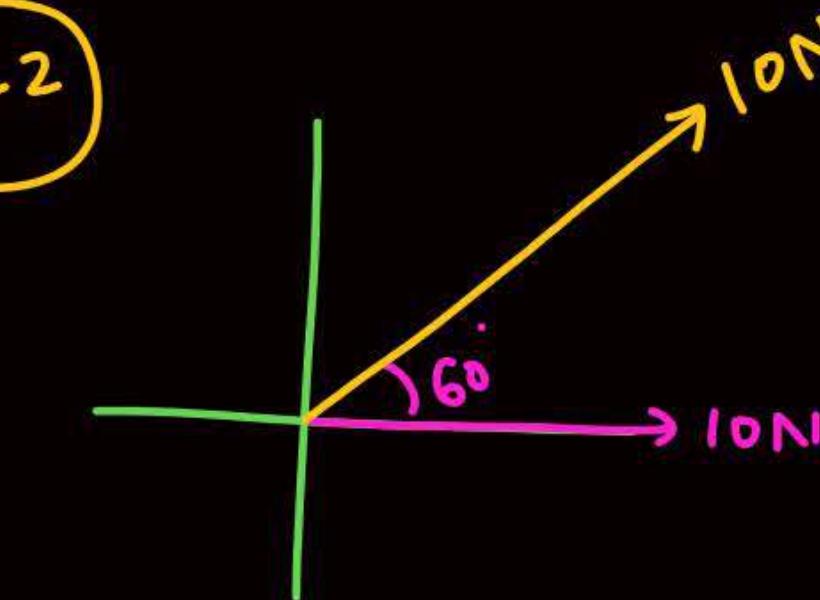
find net force



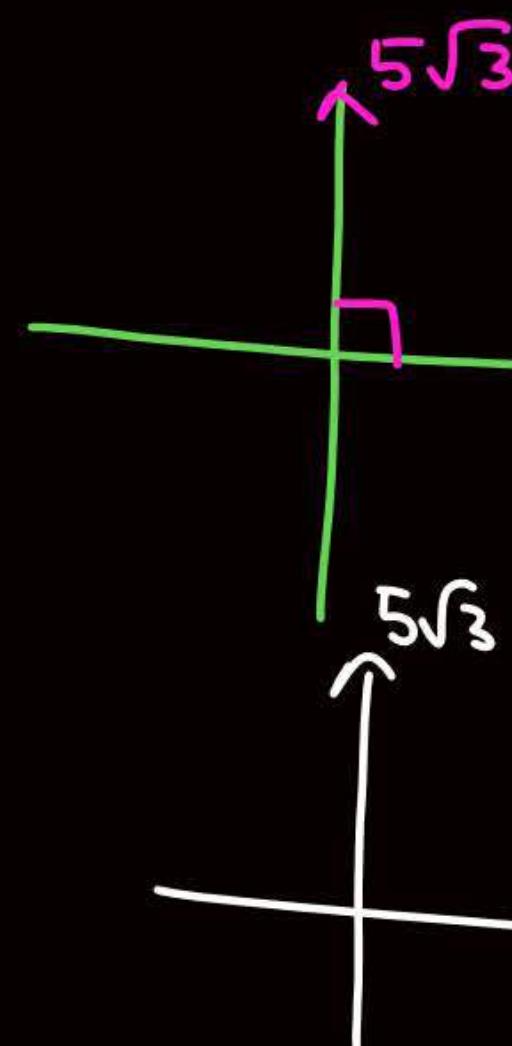
$$c = \sqrt{10^2 + 10^2 + 2 \times 10 \times 10 \cos 60^\circ}$$

$$= 10\sqrt{3}$$

M-2



$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = 15\hat{i} + 5\sqrt{3}\hat{j}$$

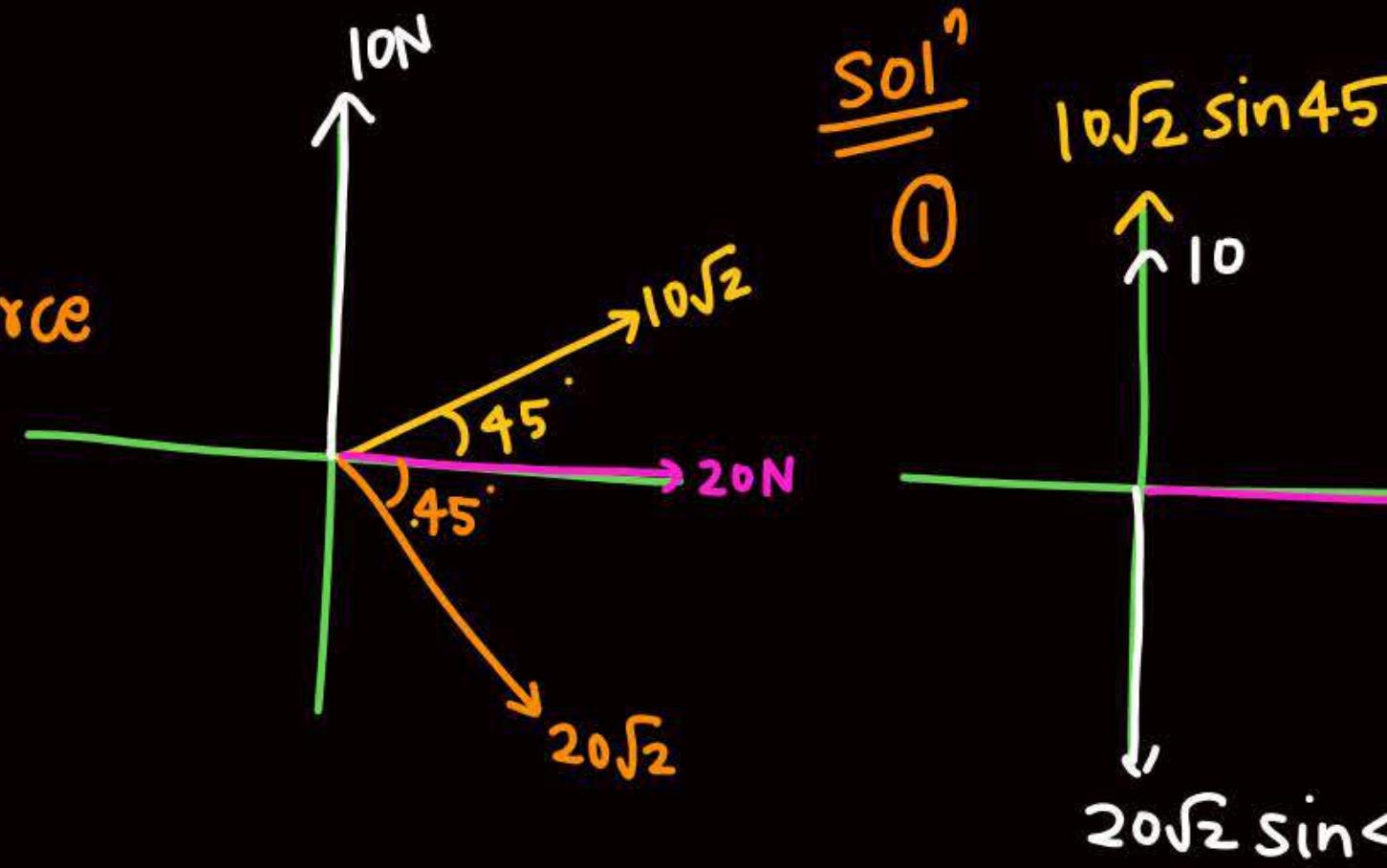


$$|\vec{F}_{\text{net}}| = \sqrt{15^2 + (5\sqrt{3})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{225 + 75}$$

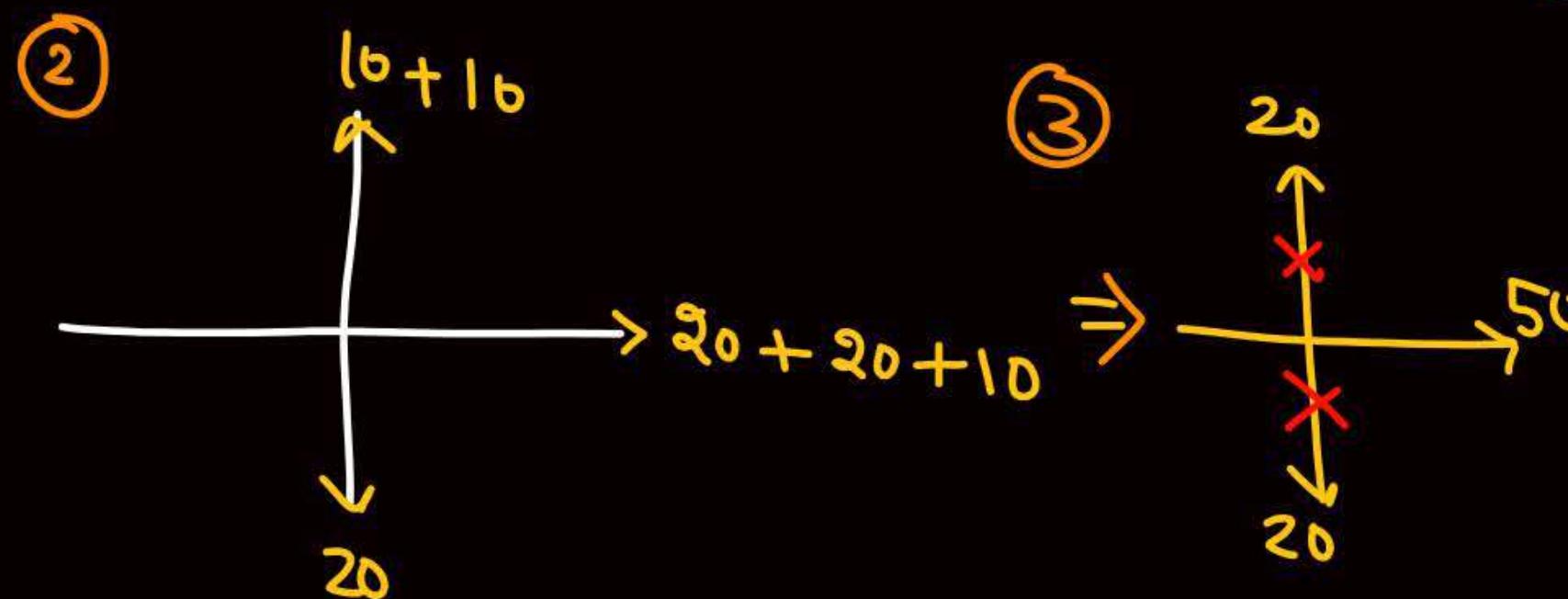
$$= 10\sqrt{3}$$

Q find net force

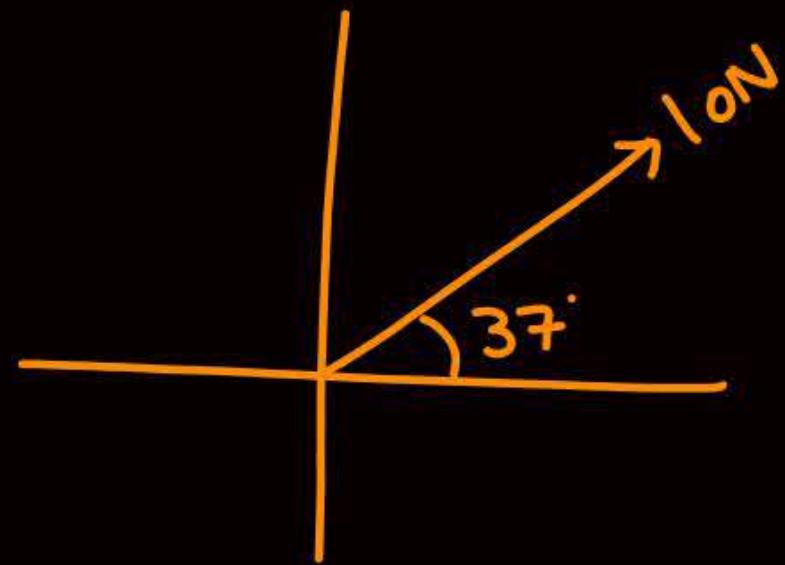


K.C.

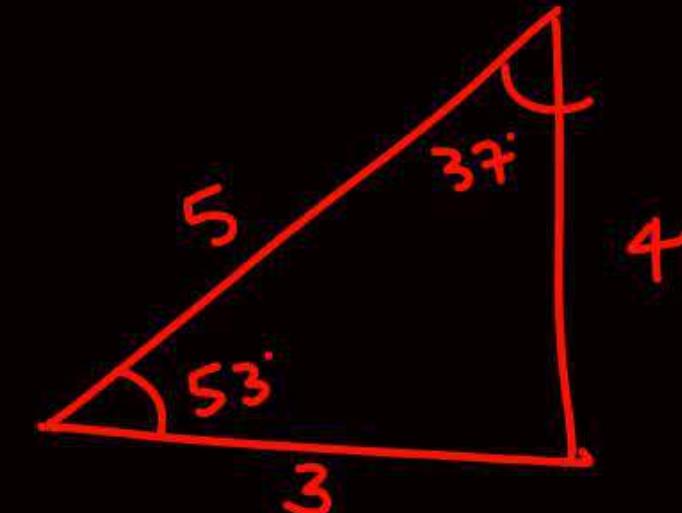
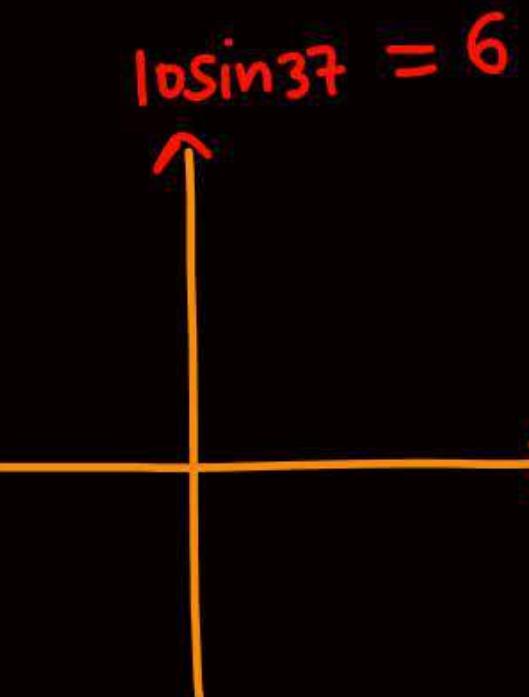
- * सभी forces को $x-y$ में तांड़ली
- * $(x-y)$ में collect ✓



#



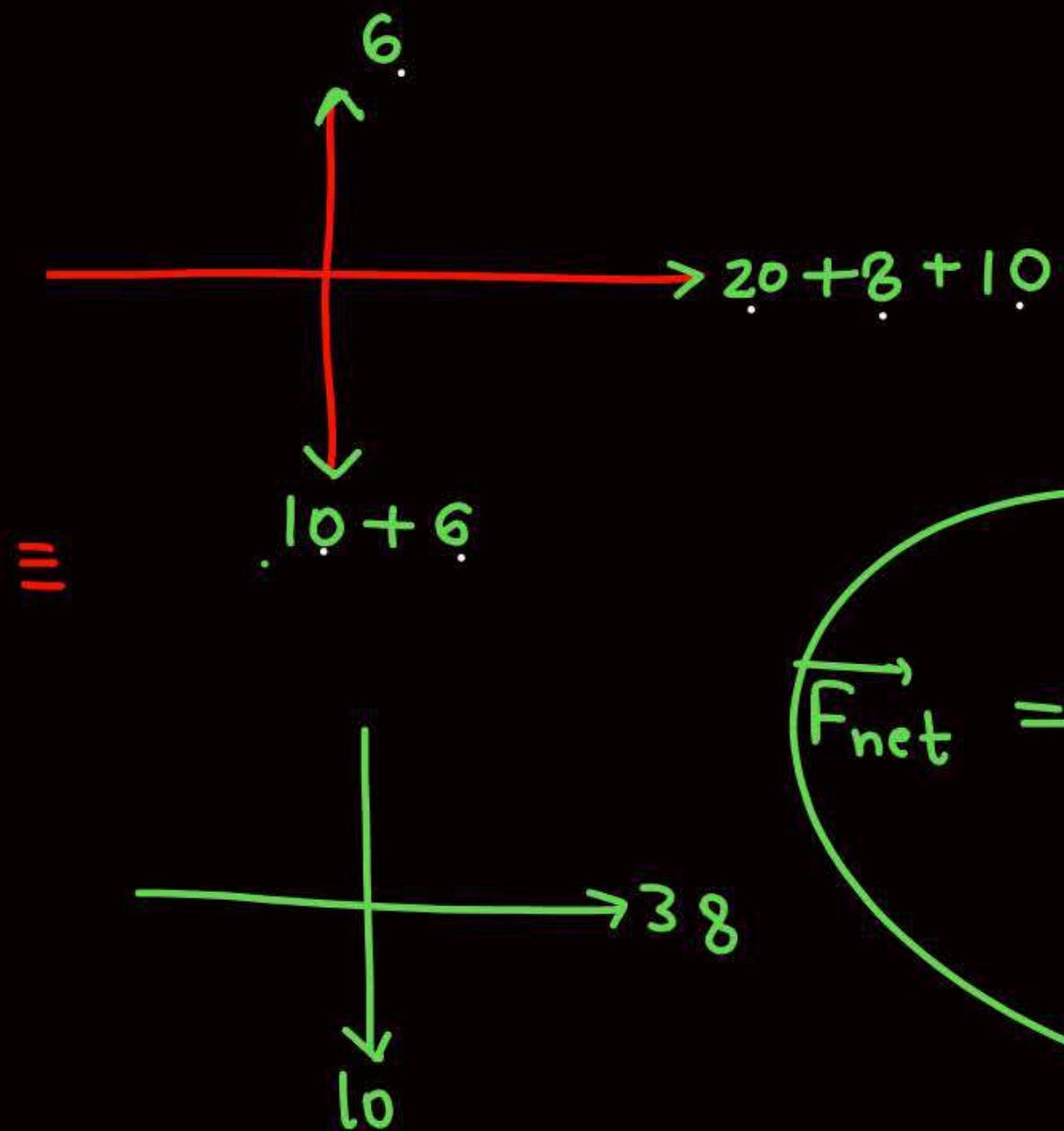
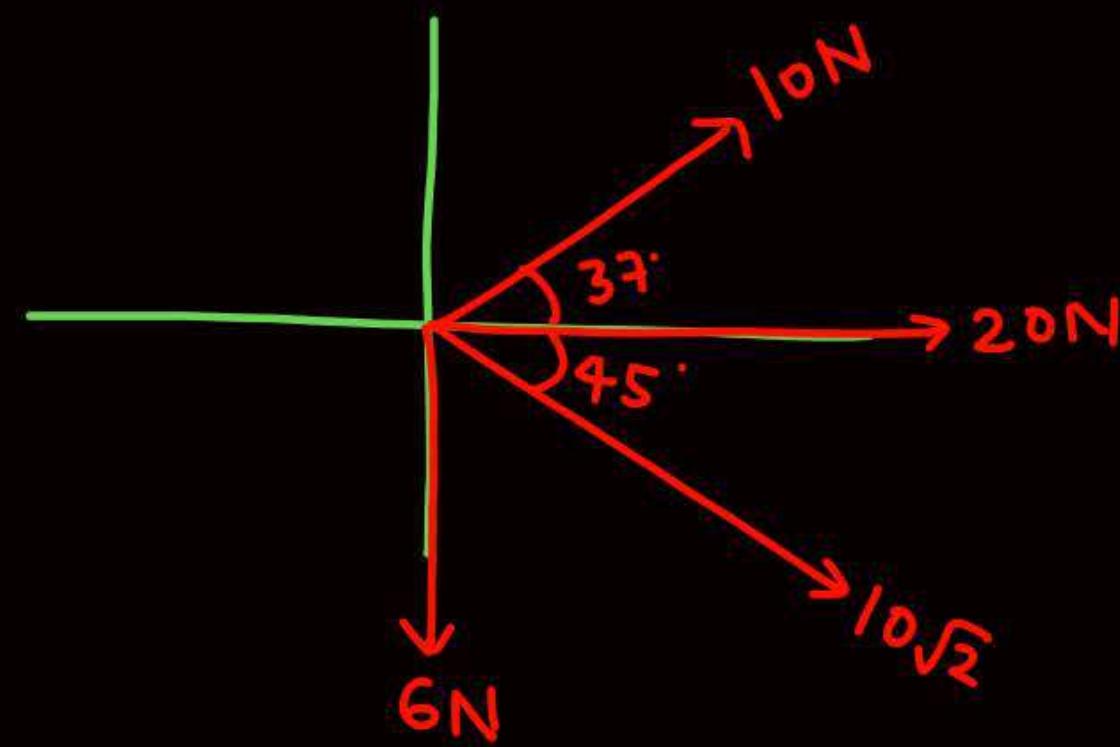
=



$\sin 37^\circ = \frac{3}{5} = \cos 53^\circ$

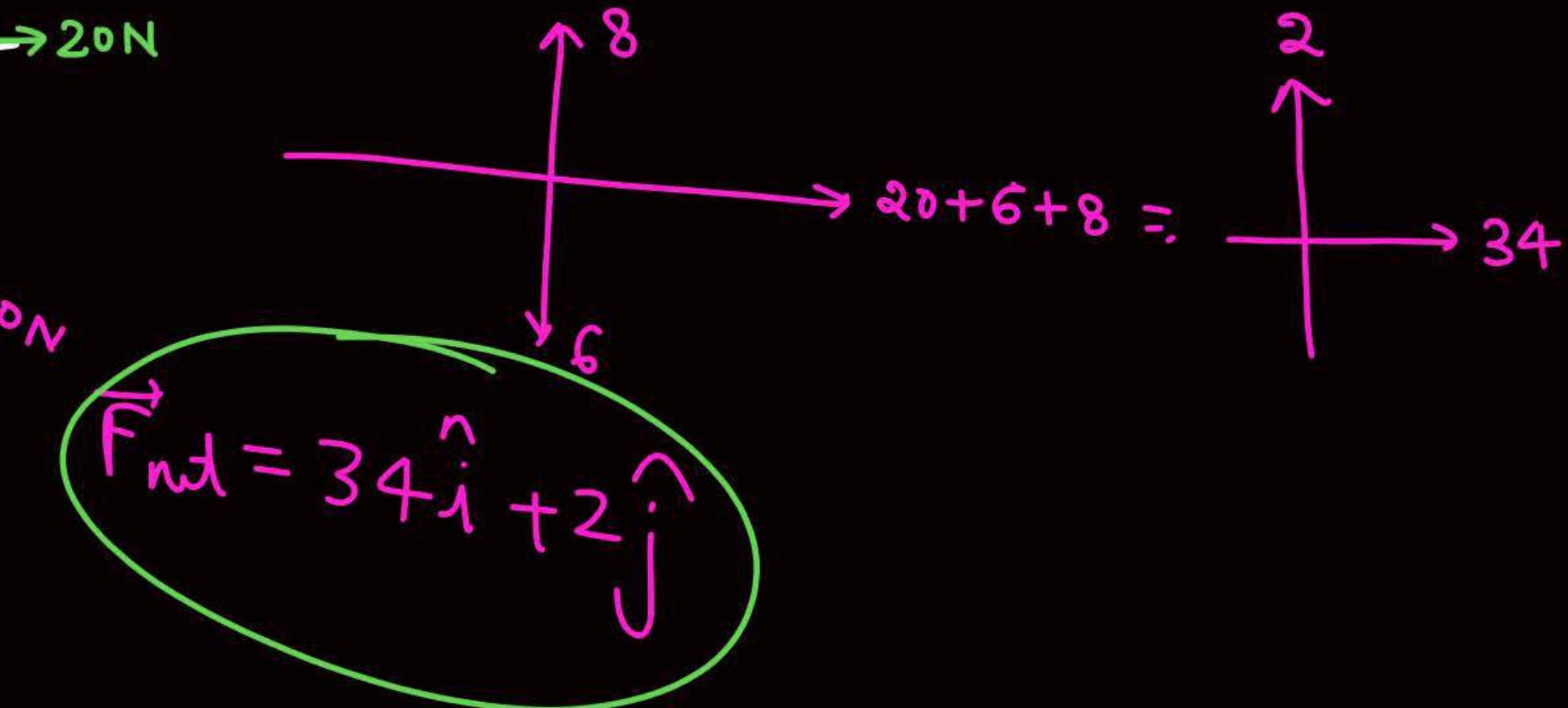
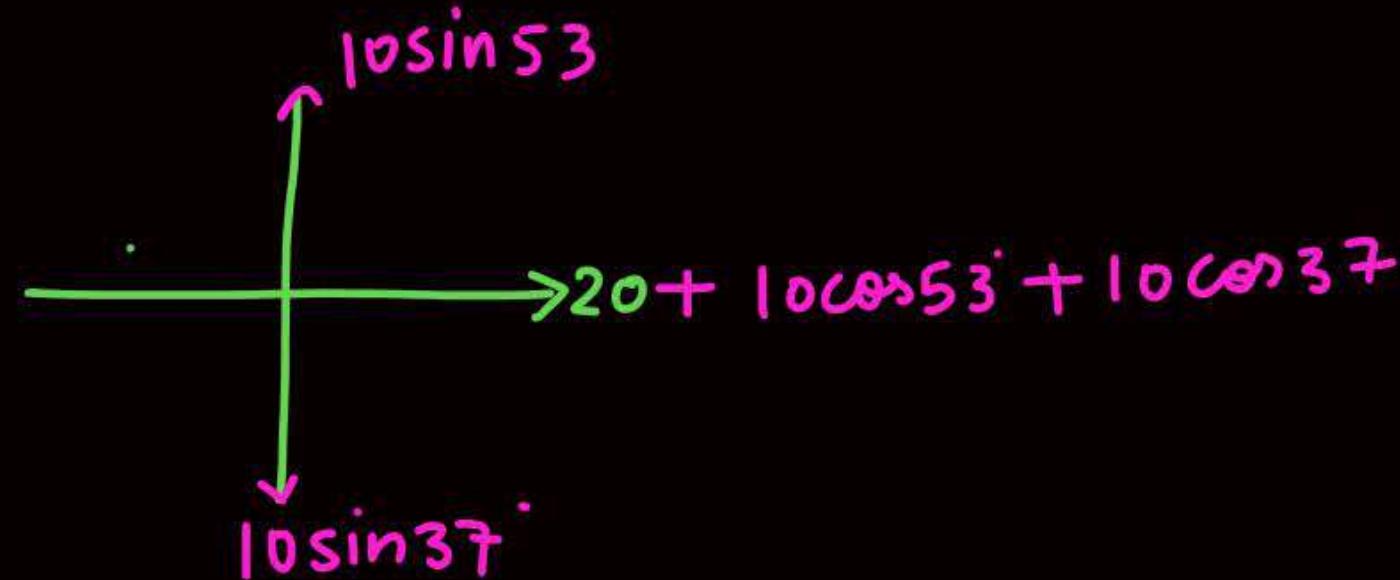
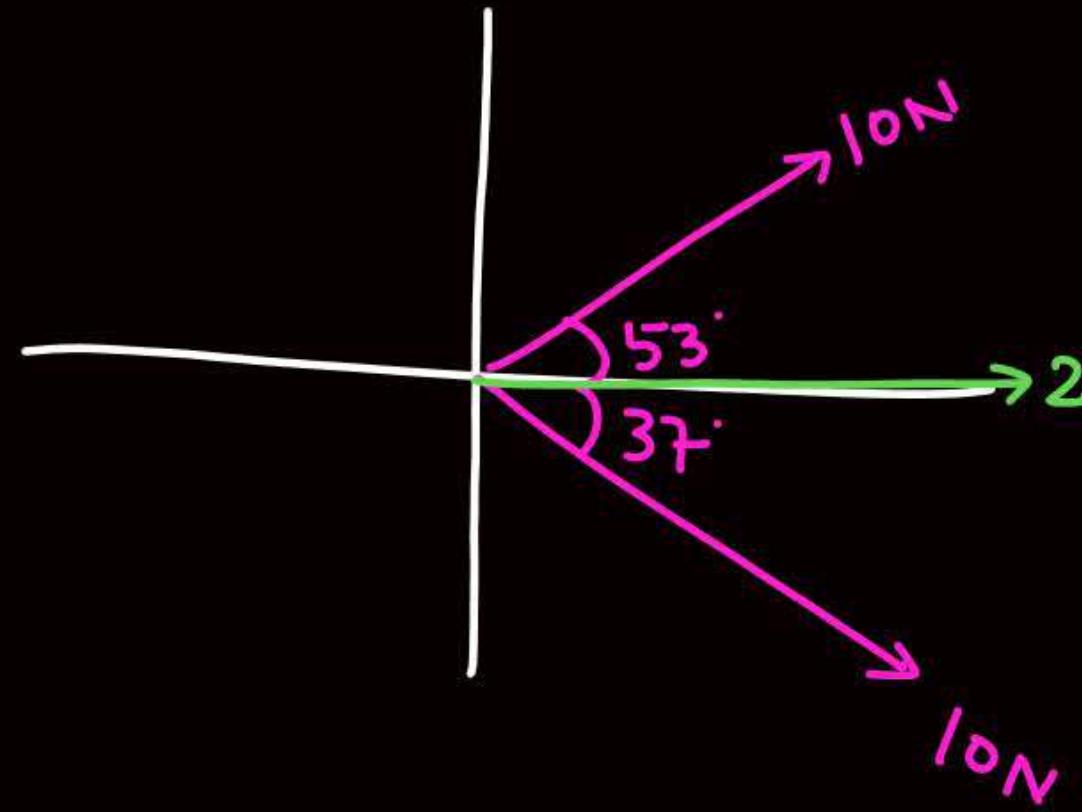
$\cos 37^\circ = \frac{4}{5} = \sin 53^\circ$

Q Find net force



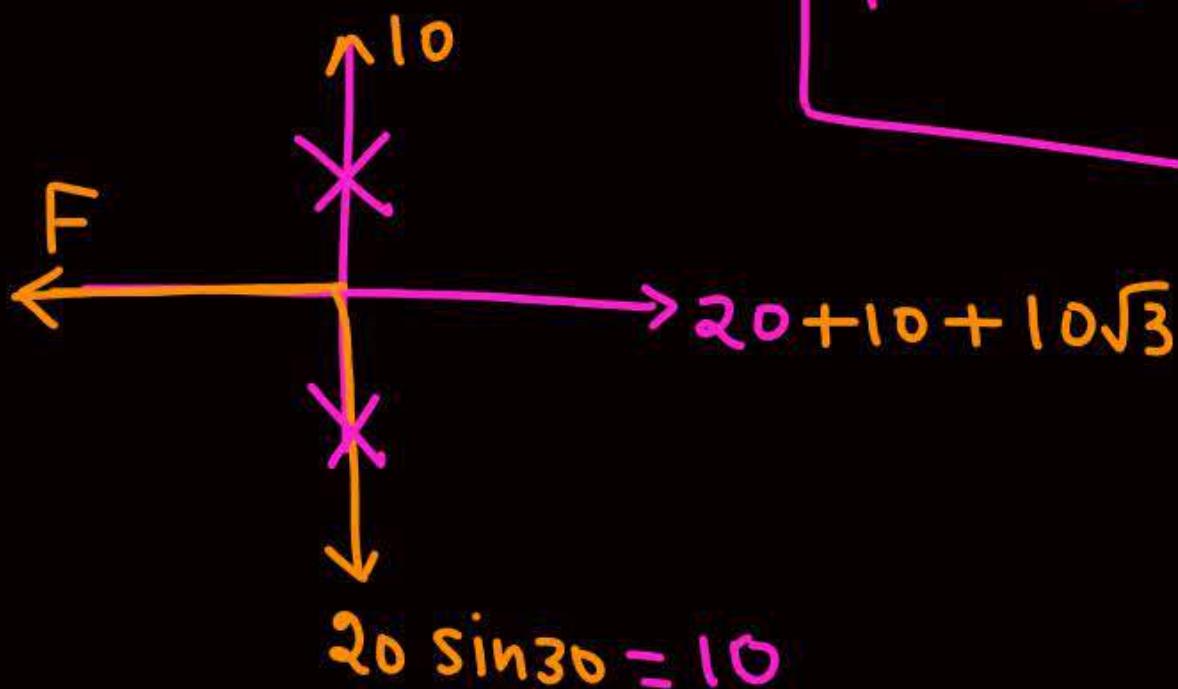
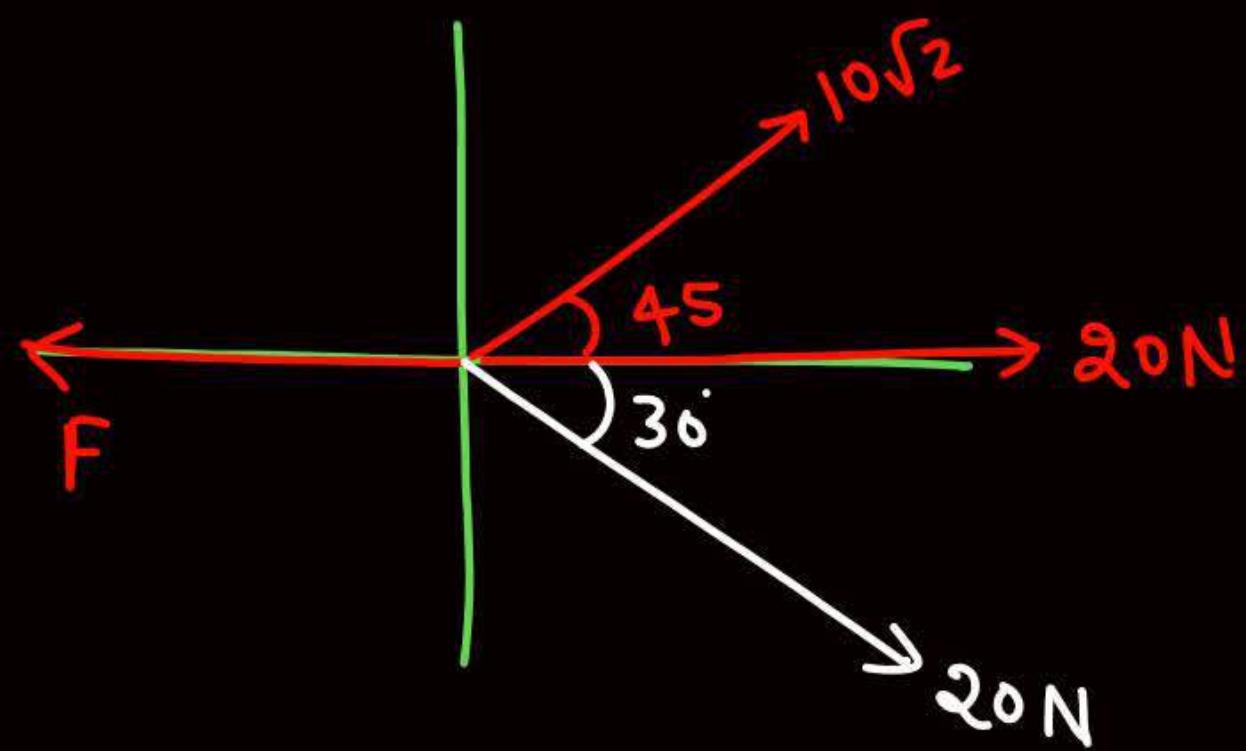
$$F_{net} = 38\hat{i} - 10\hat{j}$$

Q Find net force



Q

Find the value of F so that net force is zero.

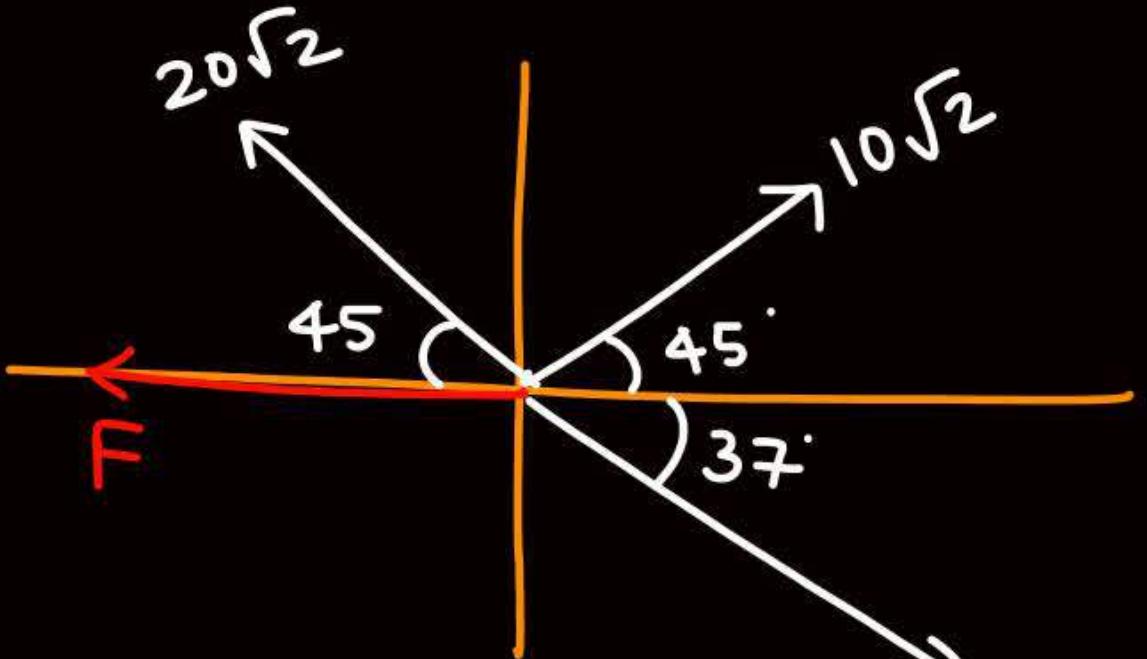


$$F = 30 + 10\sqrt{3}$$

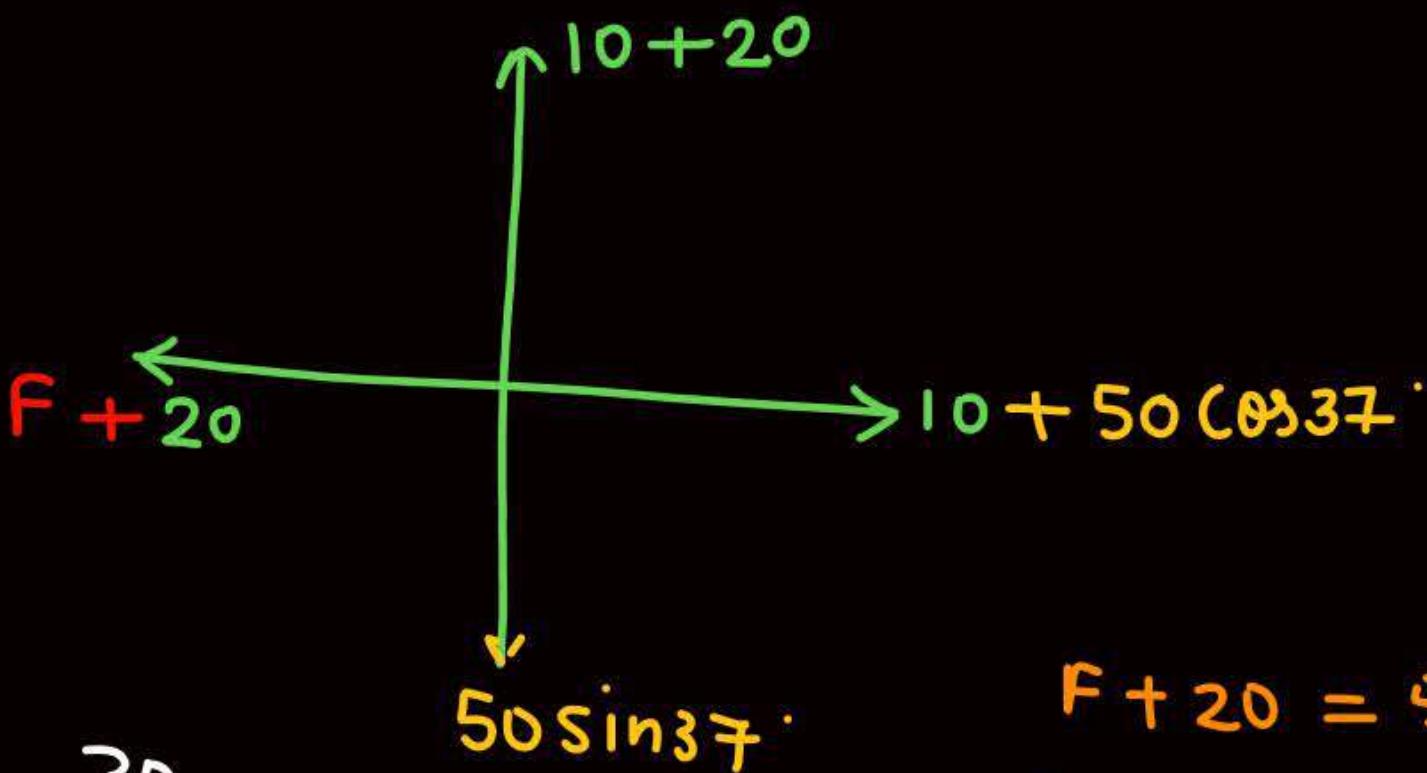
Ans

Q

Find value of F if $\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = 0$

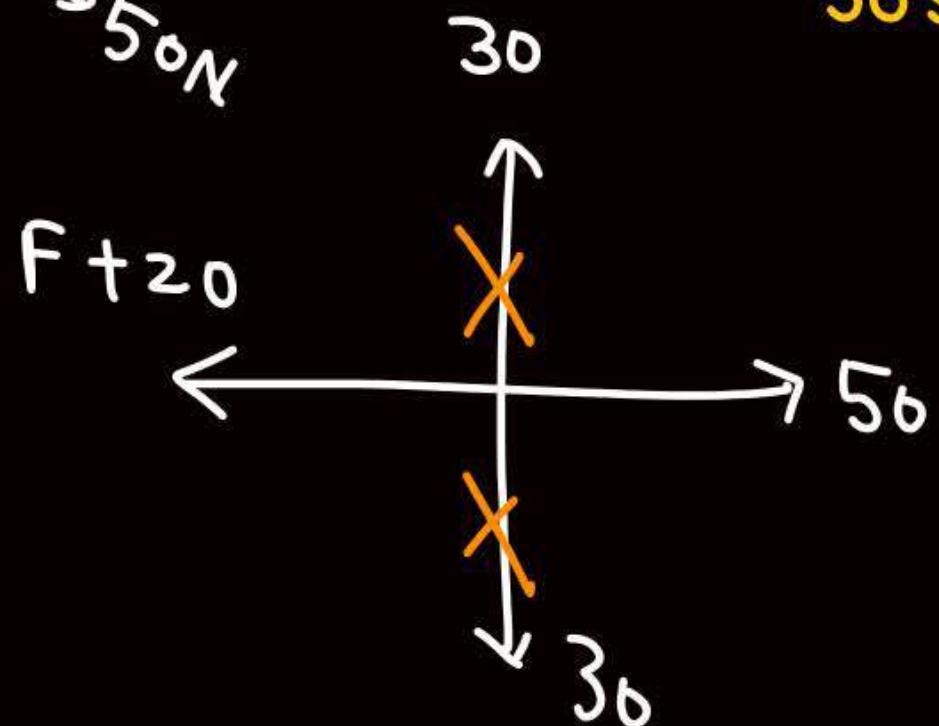


$$\boxed{\vec{F} = -30\hat{i}}$$



$$F+20 = 50$$

$$\boxed{F = 30}$$



①

$$\vec{A} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{B} = 4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j}$$

$$\overline{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}} = 8 + 15 = 23$$

②

$$\vec{A} = 5\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{B} = 4\hat{i} + 10\hat{j}$$

$$\overline{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}} = 20 + 30 = 50$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \begin{aligned} \vec{A} &= 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k} \\ \vec{B} &= 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 6 + 12 + 20 = 38$$

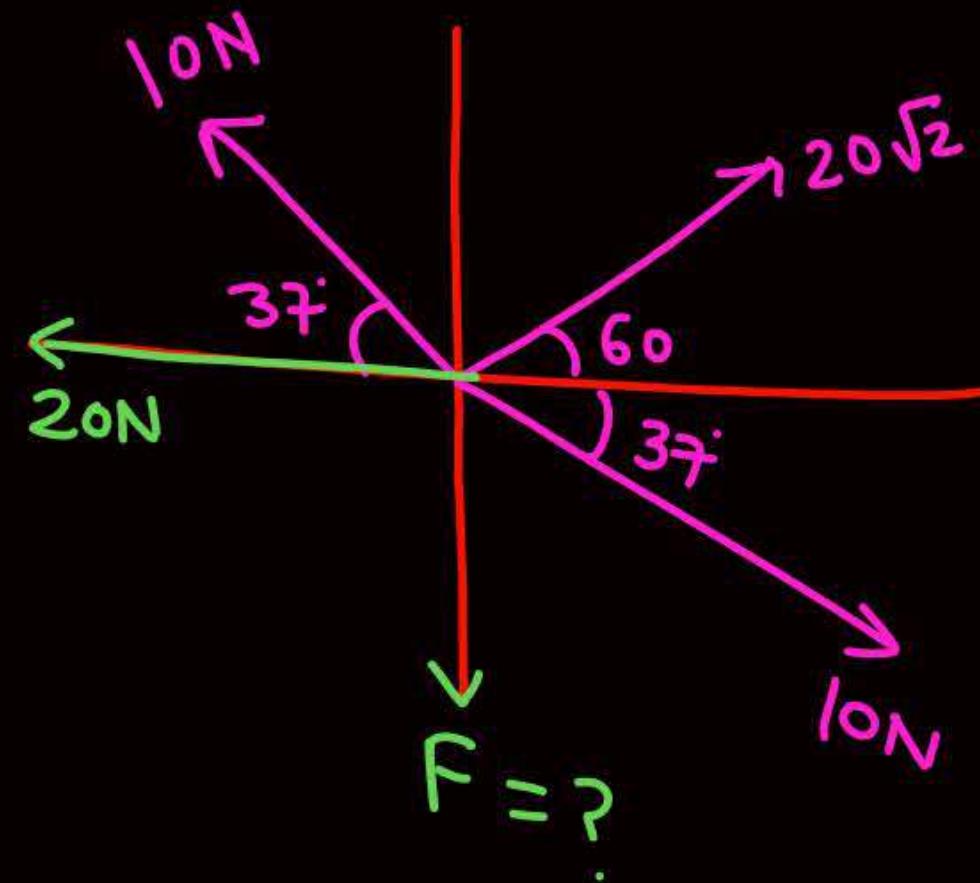
$$\textcircled{4} \quad \begin{aligned} \vec{A} &= 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k} \\ \vec{B} &= 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 6 + 6 + 12 = 24$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \begin{aligned} \vec{A} &= 2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} \\ \vec{B} &= 5\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 10 - 6 = 4$$

Q Find the value of F so that \vec{F}_{net} is zero



Ans $\rightarrow 20$

Q Find value of a & b so that $\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = 0$

$$\vec{F}_1 = a\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{F}_2 = (b-3)\hat{i} - b\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$$

Sol' next page

But पहले solve करो

Solⁿ

$$\vec{F}_1 = a\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{F}_2 = (b-3)\hat{i} - b\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 = (a+b-3)\hat{i} + (5-b)\hat{j} + (3-3)\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = 0 \Rightarrow a+b-3=0, \quad 5-b=0 \\ a+b=3 \quad b=5$$

$$b=5, \quad a+b=3$$

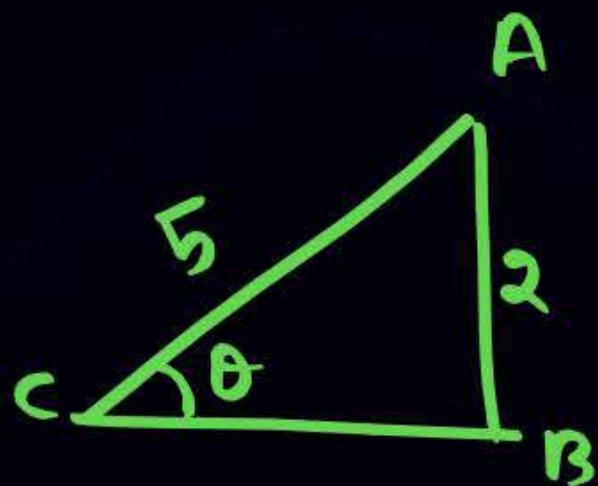
$$a+5=3$$

$$a=-2$$

Trigonometry.

$$\text{Q} \quad \sin \theta = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{21}}$$



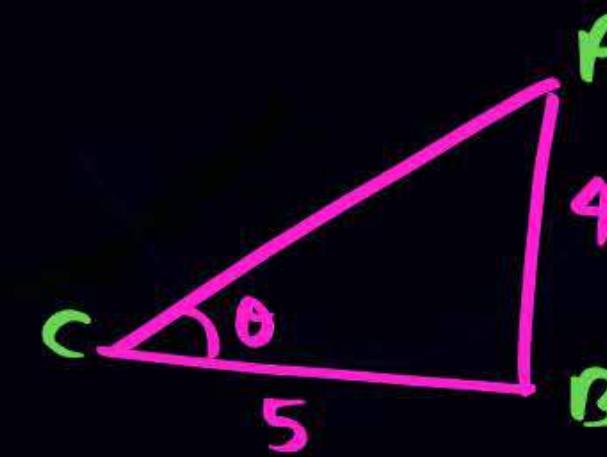
$$CB = \sqrt{25 - 4} = \sqrt{21}$$

Vector & Trigonometry

P
W

$$\tan \theta = \frac{4}{5}$$

~~$$\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$$~~



$$\sin \theta = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{41}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AC &= \sqrt{25 + 16} \\ &= \sqrt{41} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos 120^\circ = \cos(180^\circ - 60^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos 150^\circ = \cos(180^\circ - 30^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos 210^\circ = \cos(180^\circ + 30^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos 240^\circ = \cos(180^\circ + 60^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin 120^\circ = \sin(180^\circ - 60^\circ) = +\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin 240^\circ = \sin(180^\circ + 60^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin 150^\circ = \sin(180^\circ - 30^\circ) = +\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan 150^\circ = \tan(180^\circ - 30^\circ) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan 210^\circ = \tan(180^\circ + 30^\circ) = +\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan 300^\circ = \tan(360^\circ - 60^\circ) = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sin 300^\circ = \sin(360^\circ - 60^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos 300^\circ = \cos(360^\circ - 60^\circ) = +\frac{1}{2}$$

* * *

$$\cos 0^\circ = 1$$

$$\cos 180^\circ = -1$$

$$\sin 0^\circ = \sin 180^\circ = \sin 360^\circ = 0$$

$$\sin 270^\circ = \sin(180 + 90) = -1$$

$$\sin 270^\circ = -1$$

$$\cos 270^\circ = 0$$

* * *

$$\cos 0^\circ = 1$$

$$\cos 120^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos 150^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos 135^\circ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos 180^\circ = -1$$

Homework

$$\cos 330^\circ =$$

$$\cos 300^\circ =$$

$$\tan 240^\circ =$$

$$\tan 210^\circ =$$

$$\sin 210^\circ =$$

$$\sin 135^\circ =$$

$$\cos 150^\circ =$$

$$\cos 180^\circ =$$

$$\sin 180^\circ =$$

$$\tan 180^\circ =$$

$$\tan 0^\circ =$$

$$\sin 150^\circ =$$

$$\sin 127^\circ =$$

$$\cos 127^\circ =$$

$$\sin 143^\circ =$$

$$\cos 143^\circ =$$

$$\tan 143^\circ =$$

$$\sin 217^\circ =$$

$$\cos 217^\circ =$$

$$\tan 217^\circ =$$

Basic maths =

① — ये physics का chapter नहीं हैं

- * ② * यहाँ 11th maths के only topic को **only topic** पढ़ो / Revise
लें जिनकी जरूरत हैं। 11th class की phy. में पड़ने
वाली हैं
- ③ ये हृते maths ही... detail में पढ़ो। तो 1 साल की
कम है

Conversion of rad into degree.

① $\frac{\pi}{2}$ rad. $\xrightarrow[\text{into degree}]{\text{Convert}}$ $\frac{180}{2} = 90^\circ$

② $\frac{\pi}{3}$ rad. $\xrightarrow[""]$ $\frac{180}{3} = 60^\circ$

③ $\frac{\pi}{6}$ rad. $\xrightarrow{} \frac{180}{6} = 30^\circ$

π की जगह
180° रख दे

④ $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ rad $\xrightarrow[\text{degree}]{\text{Convert into}} \frac{2 \times 180}{3} = 120^\circ$

⑤ $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ rad $\xrightarrow[\text{"}]{\text{v}} \frac{5 \times 180}{6} = 150^\circ$

⑥ 2π rad. $\xrightarrow[\text{"}]{\text{"}} 2 \times 180 = 360^\circ$

⑦ $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ rad $\xrightarrow[\text{"}]{\text{"}} \frac{2 \times 180}{3} = 120^\circ$

⑧ $\frac{7\pi}{6}$ rad $\xrightarrow[\text{"}]{\text{"}} 210^\circ$

Conversion of degree into radian

$$90^\circ \xrightarrow[\text{radian}]{\text{Convert into}} 90 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$$

$$60^\circ \xrightarrow[""]{} 60 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

$$45^\circ \xrightarrow{} 45 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ rad}$$

$\frac{\pi}{180}$ से multiply कर दो

$$\pi \text{ rad} = 180^\circ$$

$$1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ rad.}$$

**

$$120^\circ$$

Convert into
radian

$$\frac{120\pi}{180} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

$$240^\circ$$

"

$$\frac{4\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

$$210^\circ$$

"

$$\frac{210\cdot\pi}{180} = \frac{7\pi}{6} \text{ rad}$$

$$720^\circ$$

"

$$4\pi \text{ rad}$$

$$750^\circ$$

"

$$\frac{750\cdot\pi}{180} = \frac{25\pi}{6} \text{ rad}$$

$$150^\circ$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{6} \text{ rad}$$

$$2^\circ$$

$$\text{rad}$$

$$\frac{2\cdot\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{90}$$

$$4^\circ$$

$$\frac{\pi}{45}$$

$$3^\circ$$

$$\frac{3\cdot\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{60}$$

$$5^\circ$$

$$\frac{5\cdot\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{36}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sin 2^\circ \approx 2 \times \frac{\pi}{180} \approx \frac{\pi}{90} = \frac{3.14}{90} \approx 0.03488$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sin 3^\circ \approx 3 \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{60} = \frac{3.14}{60}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \sin 4^\circ \approx 4 \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{45}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \sin 8^\circ \approx \frac{8\pi}{180}$$

Small angle approximation

* $\sin \theta \approx \theta$

($\theta < 10^\circ$ Best)

* $\tan \theta \approx \theta$

($\theta < 10^\circ$ Best)

* $\sin \theta \approx \tan \theta \approx \theta$

(if θ is very small
 $\theta < 10^\circ$ Best)

① $\tan 8^\circ = \frac{8\pi}{180}$

② $\sin 8^\circ = \frac{8\pi}{180}$

③ $\sin 10^\circ = \frac{10\pi}{180}$

④ $\tan 5^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{180}$

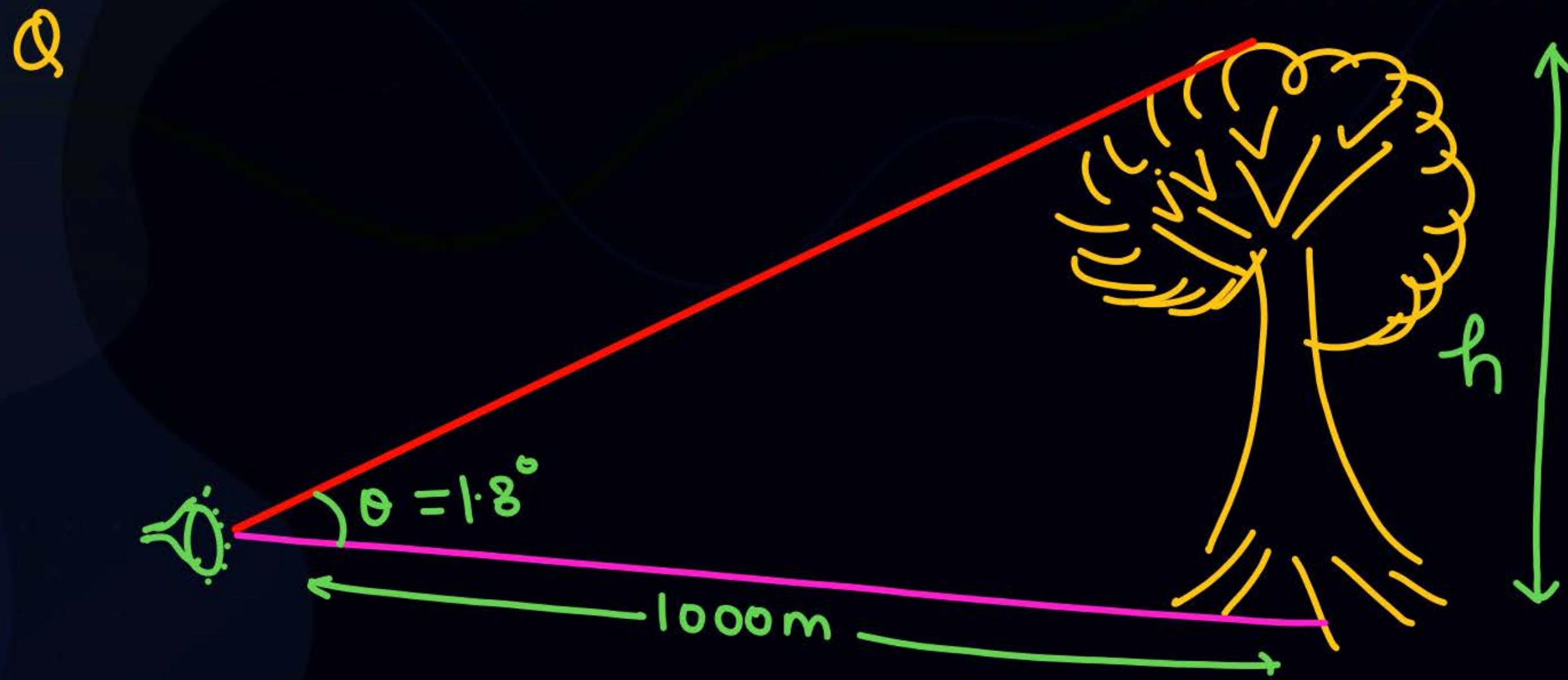
if θ is very small

$\theta < 5^\circ$

$\cos \theta \rightarrow 1$

$\sin 2^\circ \approx \tan 2^\circ$

$\sin 5^\circ \approx \tan 5^\circ$



$$\tan 1.8^\circ = \frac{h}{1000}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h &= 1000 \cdot \tan 1.8^\circ = 1000 \times 1.8 \times \frac{\pi}{180} \\ &= 10\pi = 31.4 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin 2^\circ \approx \underline{.0348} \text{ (calc)}$$

$$\tan 2^\circ \approx \underline{.0349}$$

$$\sin 2^\circ \approx 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{90} = \frac{3.14}{90} = .0348$$

$(\sin \theta \approx \theta)$

$$\sin 5^\circ \approx .0871$$

$$\tan 5^\circ = .0874$$

"
Approx equal

$$\sin \theta \approx \theta \text{ rad}$$

$$\sin 2^\circ \approx 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{90} = \frac{3.14}{90} = \underline{\underline{.03488}}$$

$$\sin 3^\circ \approx 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{60} = \frac{3.14}{60} = .0523$$

$$* \pi \text{ rad} = 180^\circ$$

$$* 1^\circ = 60' \text{ (minute)}$$

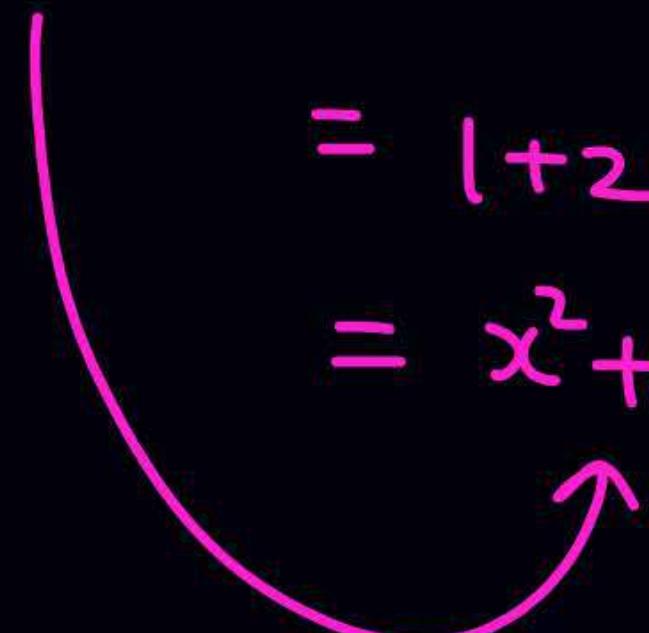
Binomial Expansion.

अभी
हमारे काम का तरीका

$$(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)x^2}{1 \times 2} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)x^3}{1 \times 2 \times 3} + \dots$$

$n=2$ put

$$\begin{aligned}(1+x)^2 &= 1 + 2x + \frac{2 \cdot 1 \cdot x^2}{1 \cdot 2} + \dots \\&= 1 + 2x + x^2 \\&= x^2 + 1 + 2x\end{aligned}$$



$$(1+x)^n = 1 + nx +$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)x^2}{1 \times 2} + \dots$$

Neglect

If $x \ll 1$

$$(1+x)^n \approx 1+nx$$

Q. $(1.0003)^5 = (1 + 0.0003)^5$

$$= 1 + 5 \times 0.0003$$
$$= 1.0015$$

$$\text{Q} \quad (1.004)^2 \approx (1 + 0.004)^2 = 1.008$$

$$\text{Q} \quad (1.006)^3 \approx 1.018$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Calc} \approx 1.01810}$

$$\text{Q} \quad (1.007)^4 \approx \underline{1.028}$$

Approximat.

$$\text{Q} \quad \sqrt{1.008} = (1 + 0.008)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.008) = \frac{1.004}{\dots} \approx 1.003$$

Revision

① $\frac{3\pi}{2} \rightarrow \frac{3 \times 180}{2} = 270^\circ$

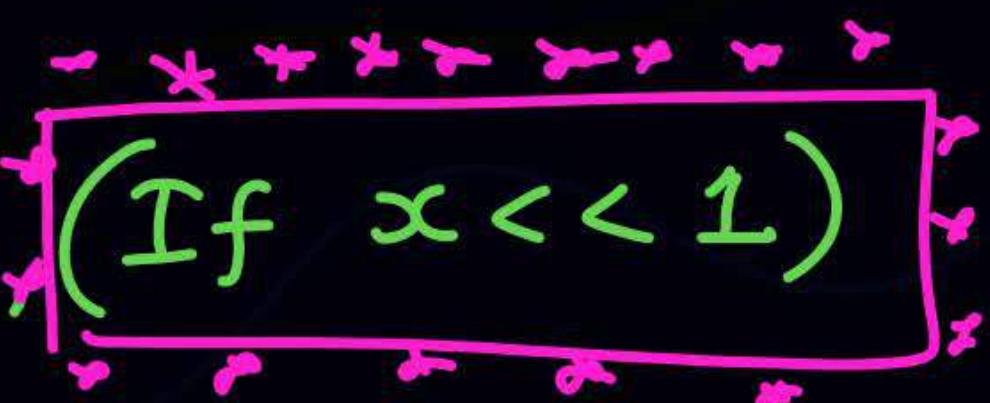
θ is very small
 $\cos \theta \rightarrow 1$

② $210^\circ \rightarrow 210 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{7\pi}{6}$

③ $\sin \theta \approx \theta$
 $\tan \theta \approx \theta$
 $\sin \theta \approx \theta = \tan \theta$

} $\theta < 10^\circ$
Best ✓

$$(1+x)^n \approx 1+nx$$


(If $x \ll 1$)

$$(1-x)^n = 1-nx \quad (\text{if } x \ll 1)$$

Q $(1 + 0.003)^4 \approx 1 + 4 \times 0.003 = \underline{1.012}$.

 **Calc** 1.01205

$$(1 + 0.003)^{-3} = 1 + (-3)x 0.003 = 1 - 3 \times 0.003 = 1 - 0.009 = 0.991$$

$$(1 + 0.004)^{-2} = 1 - 0.008 = 0.992$$

$$(1 - 0.007)^{-2} = 1 - 0.014 = 0.986$$

$$(1 - 0.002)^3 = 1 - 3 \times 0.002 = 1 - 0.006 = 0.994$$

$$(0.996)^3 = (1 - 0.004)^3 = 1 - 0.012 = \underline{0.988}$$

$$(1 \pm x)^n = 1 \pm nx$$

if $x \ll 1$

$$(1.007)^3 = 1.021$$

$$(1.009)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.009 = 1.003$$

$$(1.008)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (1+0.008)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1.004$$

$$\sqrt{1.006}$$

$$= (1+0.006)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.006 = \underline{1.003}$$

$$\frac{1}{1.006} = (1.006)^{-1} = (1+0.006)^{-1} = 1 - 0.006 = 0.994$$

$$\frac{1}{0.998} = (0.998)^{-1} = (1-0.002)^{-1} = 1 + 0.002 = 1.002$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{0.997}\right)^2 = (0.997)^{-2} = (1-0.003)^{-2}$$

$$= 1+0.006 = \underline{1.006}$$

find

$$\tan 4^\circ = \frac{4 \cdot \pi}{180}$$

$$\tan 5^\circ = \frac{5 \cdot \pi}{180} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\tan 8^\circ = \frac{8 \cdot \pi}{180} \quad \checkmark$$

S.K.C

$$\begin{aligned}\pi &= 180^\circ \quad \times \\ \pi \text{ rad} &= 180^\circ \\ \pi &= \frac{22}{7} = 3.14\end{aligned}$$

$$\sin 120^\circ = \sin (180^\circ - 60^\circ) = +\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

हमारा इसे follow करेंगे.

$$\sin (90^\circ + 30^\circ) = +\cos 30^\circ = +\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \text{दूर रुदी}$$

$90^\circ, 270^\circ$ में तोड़े
तो

$$\sin \rightleftharpoons \cos$$

$$\tan \rightleftharpoons \cot$$

$180^\circ, 360^\circ$ में
तोड़ रहे हो तो
मत change करी

① $\sin 150^\circ = \sin(180^\circ - 30^\circ) = +\sin 30^\circ = +\frac{1}{2}$

↳ $\sin(90^\circ + 60^\circ) = +\cos 60^\circ = +\frac{1}{2}$

② $\sin 210^\circ = \sin(180^\circ + 30^\circ) = -\sin 30^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$

↳ $\sin(270^\circ - 60^\circ) = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \sin 240^\circ = \sin(180^\circ + 60^\circ) = -\sin 60^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sin(270^\circ - 30^\circ) = -\cos 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \cos 240^\circ = \cos(180^\circ + 60^\circ) = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \cos(270^\circ - 30^\circ) = -\sin 30^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \tan 240^\circ = \tan(180^\circ + 60^\circ) = +\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \tan(270^\circ - 30^\circ) = +\cot 30^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \cos 300^\circ = \cos(360^\circ - 60^\circ) = +\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \cos(270^\circ + 30^\circ) = +\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \sin 300^\circ = \sin(360^\circ - 60^\circ) = -\sin 60^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sin(270^\circ + 30^\circ) = -\cos 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$\sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta$
 $\cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta$
 $\tan(90^\circ - \theta) = \cot \theta$
 $\cot(90^\circ - \theta) = \tan \theta$

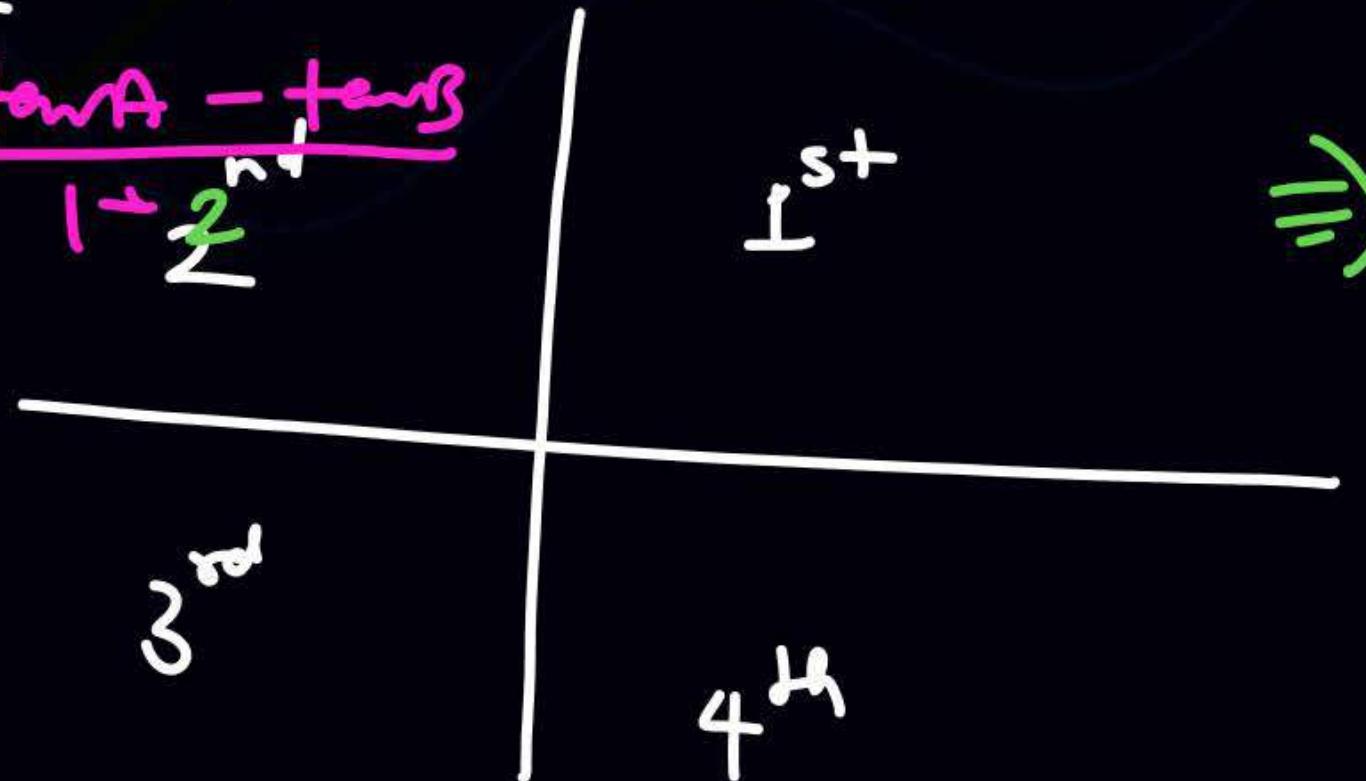
10th class

$$\tan 15^\circ = \tan(45^\circ - 30^\circ)$$

$$\tan(A-B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$$

$$\tan 45^\circ = 1^0$$

Sign



$$\Rightarrow 311\text{d} \stackrel{\sigma}{\in} \uparrow$$

θ_2

$$\text{Displacement} = \vec{d} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$$

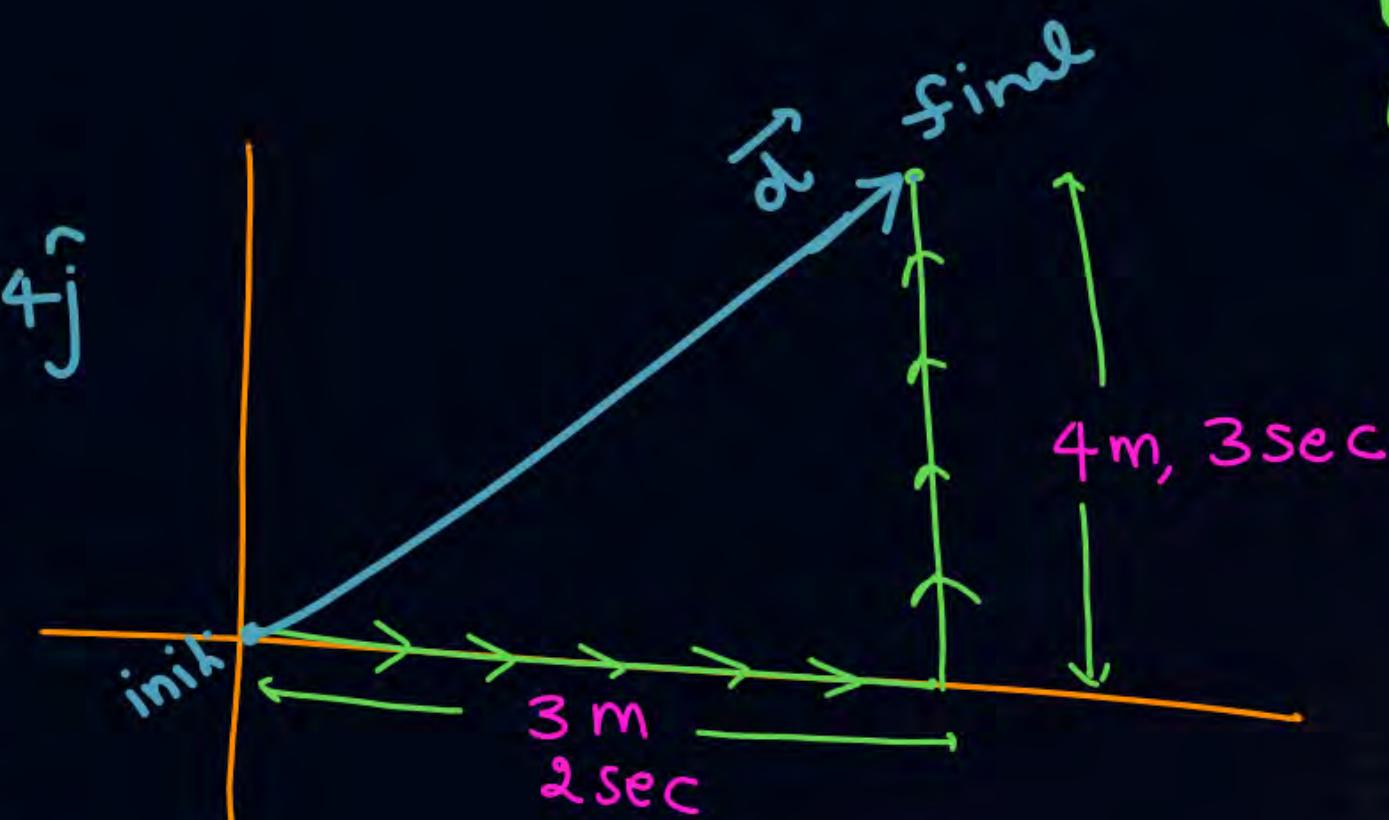
$$\text{Average velocity} = \frac{3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}}{2+3}$$

$$= \frac{3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}}{5}$$

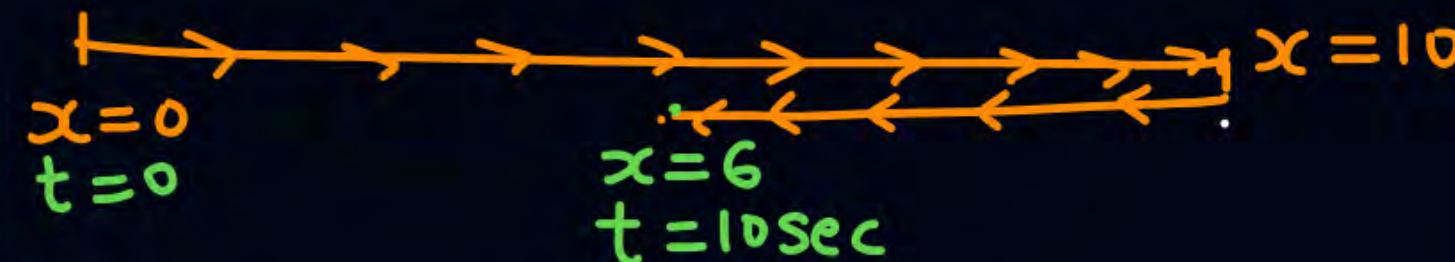
magnitude \Rightarrow Displacement = 5

time = $2+3 = 5 \text{ sec}$

$$\text{Avg velocity} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \text{ m/s}$$



if displacement = 0
Avg velocity = 0

Q₁

$$\text{Displacement} = 6$$

$$\text{Avg Velocity} = \frac{6}{10}$$

$$\text{Distance} = 10 + 4 \\ = 14$$

$$\text{Avg speed} = \frac{14}{10}$$

Q₂

$$\text{distance} = 10$$

$$\text{displacement} = 10 \text{ (magnitude)}$$

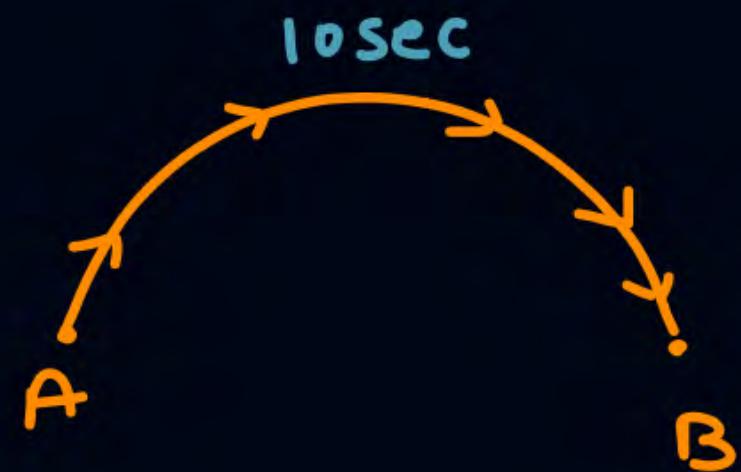
$$\text{Avg velocity} = \frac{10}{5} \text{ (magnitude)}$$

$$\text{Avg speed} = \frac{10}{5}$$

Q

$$\text{Avg. Speed} = \frac{\pi R}{10}$$

$$\text{Avg Velocity (magnitude)} = \frac{2R}{10} = \frac{R}{5}$$



Q A particle is performing Uniform circular motion with
const speed v , having time period T anticlockwise.

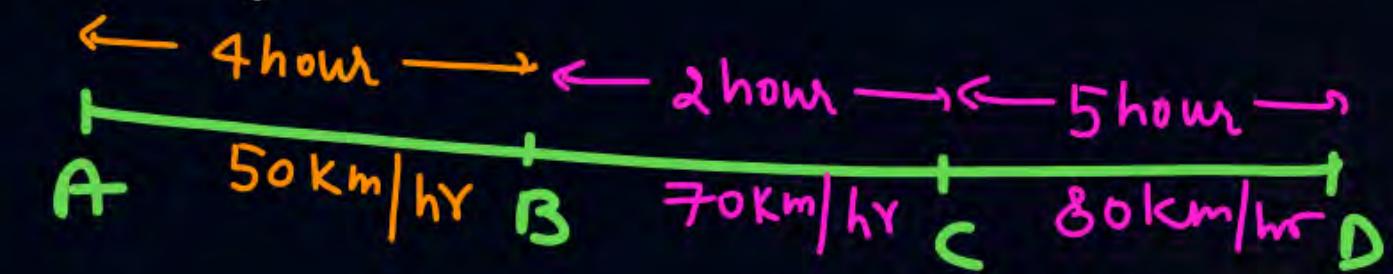
	Avg Speed	Avg velocity
$A \rightarrow B$	$\frac{2\pi R/4}{T/4} = \frac{2\pi R}{T}$	$\frac{R\sqrt{2}}{T/4}$
$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$	$\frac{\pi R}{T/2} = \frac{2\pi R}{T}$	$2R/T/2$
$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$	$\frac{\frac{3}{4}2\pi R}{3T/4} = \frac{2\pi R}{T}$	$\frac{R\sqrt{2}}{3T/4}$
$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow A$	$\frac{2\pi R}{T}$	O



9th class

P
W

Q A car is moving along $+x$ axis, in 1st four hour it travel with speed 50 km/hr, in next 2 hour it move with 70 km/hr and in last part of journey it travel for 5 hour with 80 km/hr find Avg speed.



$$\text{Avg Speed} = \frac{50 \times 4 + 70 \times 2 + 80 \times 5}{4 + 2 + 5} = \frac{200 + 140 + 400}{11} = \checkmark$$

$$\text{Avg velocity} = \frac{\Delta \vec{x}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\vec{x}_f - \vec{x}_i}{\Delta t}$$

, time interval.

1D motion



If a particle is moving on x-axis only

$$\text{Avg Velocity} = \frac{\vec{x}_f - \vec{x}_i}{\text{time}} = \frac{\Delta \vec{x}}{\Delta t}$$

Q A particle is moving on the x-axis St its x-co-ordinate w.r.t time changes as

$$\textcircled{1} \quad t=0 \longrightarrow t=2 \text{ sec}$$

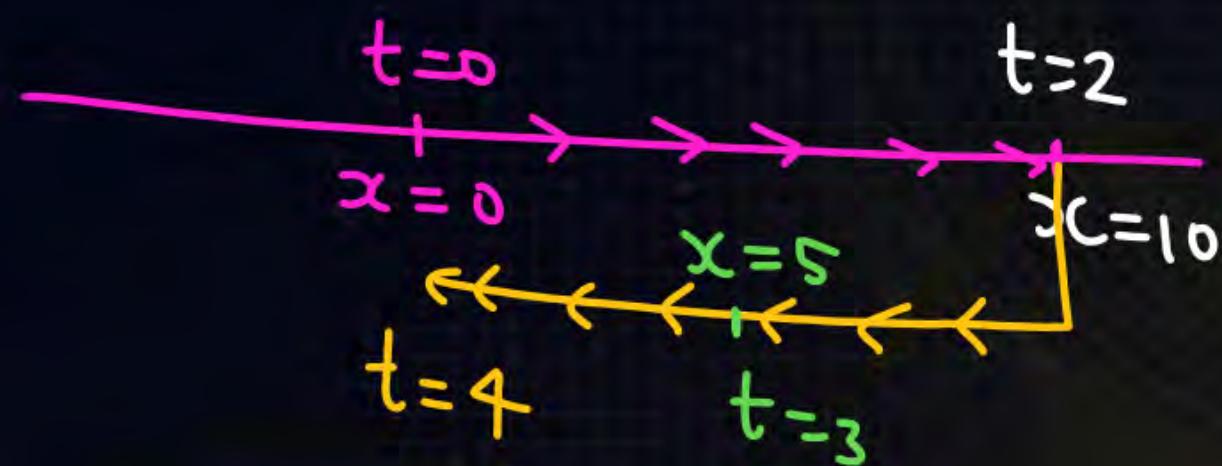
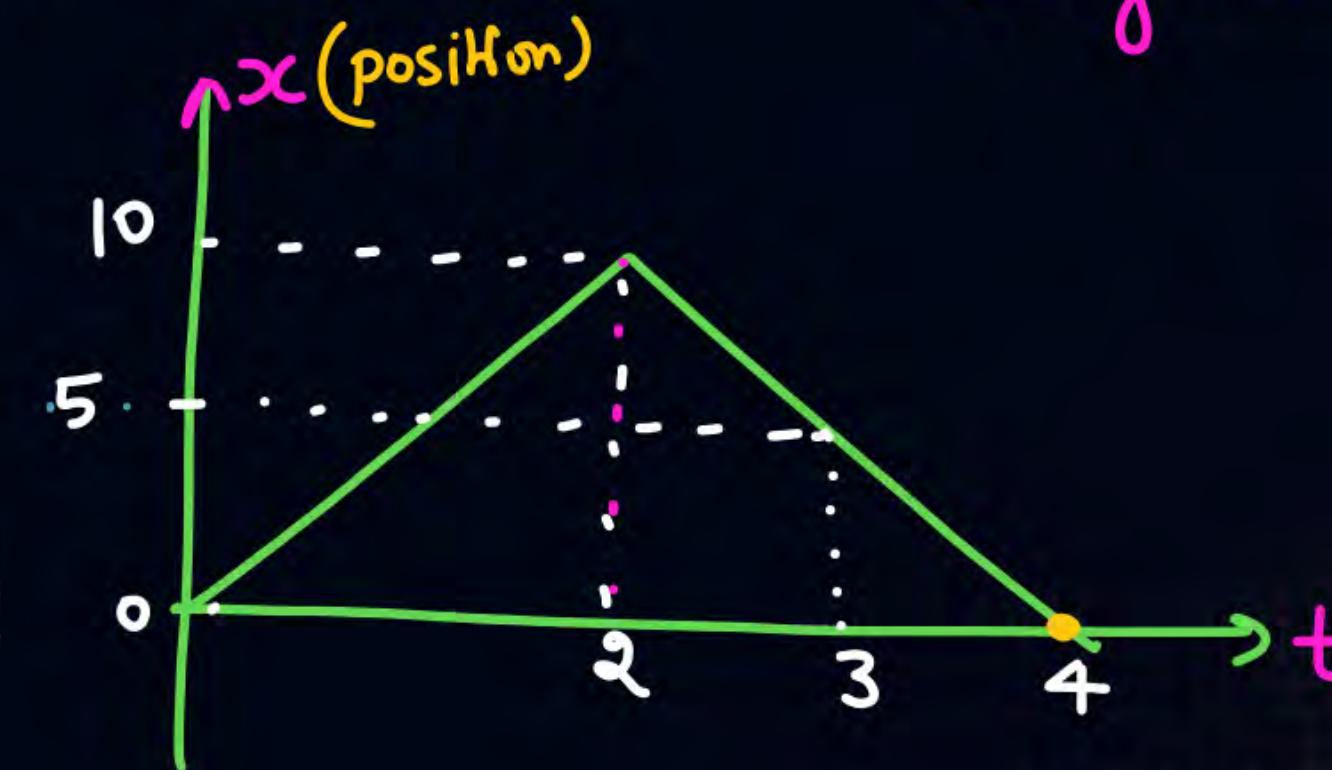
$$\text{Avg velocity} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

$$\text{Avg velocity} = \frac{x_f - x_i}{\text{time}} = \frac{10 - 0}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad t=0 \longrightarrow t=3$$

$$\text{Avg Velocity} = \frac{x_f - x_i}{\text{time}} = \frac{5 - 0}{3}$$

$$\text{Avg speed} = \frac{15}{3} = 5$$

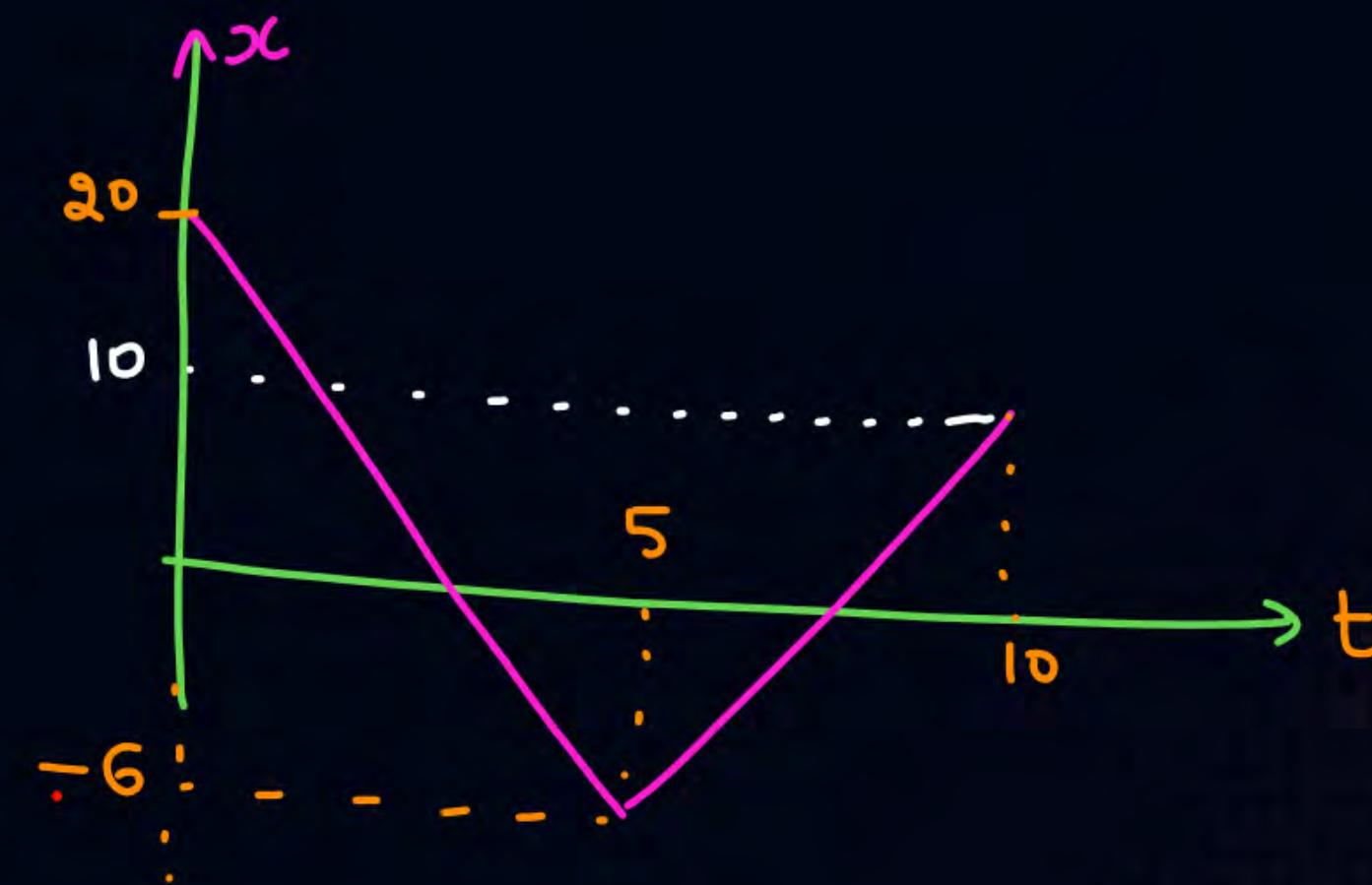


Q $t=0 \longrightarrow t = 5$

$$\text{Avg velocity} = \frac{x_f - x_i}{\text{time}}$$
$$= \frac{(-6) - (+20)}{5}$$
$$= -\frac{26}{5}$$

Q(2) $t=0 \longrightarrow t = 10$

$$\text{Avg velocity} = \frac{10 - 20}{10}$$



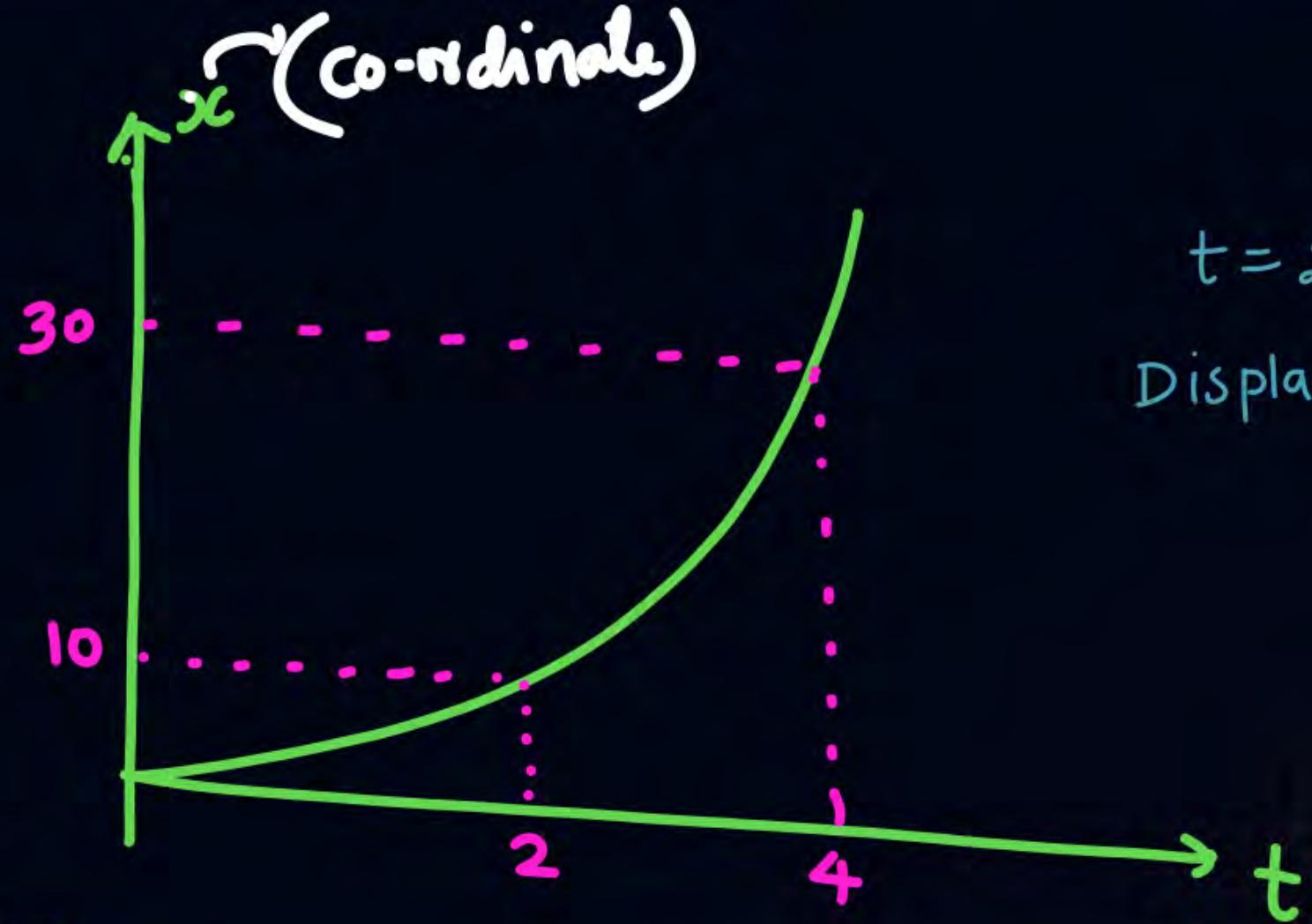
Q

find average velocity from

$t = 2 \rightarrow t = 4 \text{ sec}$

Avg velocity = $\frac{x_f - x_i}{\text{total time}}$

$$= \frac{30 - 10}{4 - 2} = \frac{20}{2} = 10$$



$$t = 2 \rightarrow t = 4$$

$$\text{Displacement} = 20$$

$$= 30 - 10 = 20$$



thank you



Q

initial
•
(2, 3, 4)

final
•
(7, 5, 9)

$$\vec{d} = \text{displacement} = \vec{r}_f - \vec{r}_i = 5\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$$

Q

final
(-5, 0, 0) ←←← initial
(0, 0, 0)

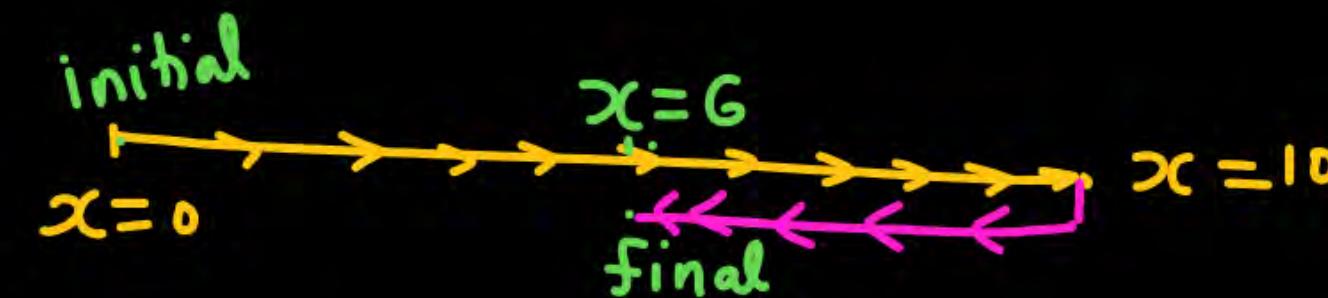
$$\text{Displacement} = -5\hat{i}$$

Q



- Displacement \rightarrow Same
- Distance $\rightarrow \overline{314159} = \text{diff} \checkmark = \text{depends on path.}$

* * Q



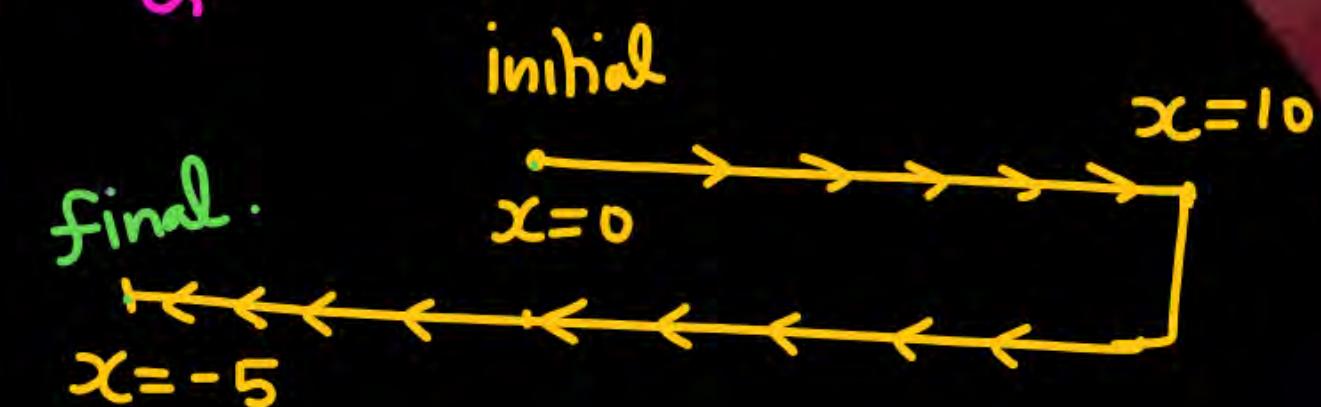
$$\text{Distance travelled} = 10 + 4 = 14$$

$$\text{Displacement} = 6 \text{ (magnitude)}$$

$$\text{Displacement (vector)} = 6\hat{i}$$

:

Q



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Distance} &= 10 + 10 + 5 \\ &= 25\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Displacement} = -5\hat{i}$$





distance = 10

Displacement = $10\hat{i}$



Distance = | Displacement |

Q2

$$\text{Distance} = 4 + 3 = 7 \text{ m}$$

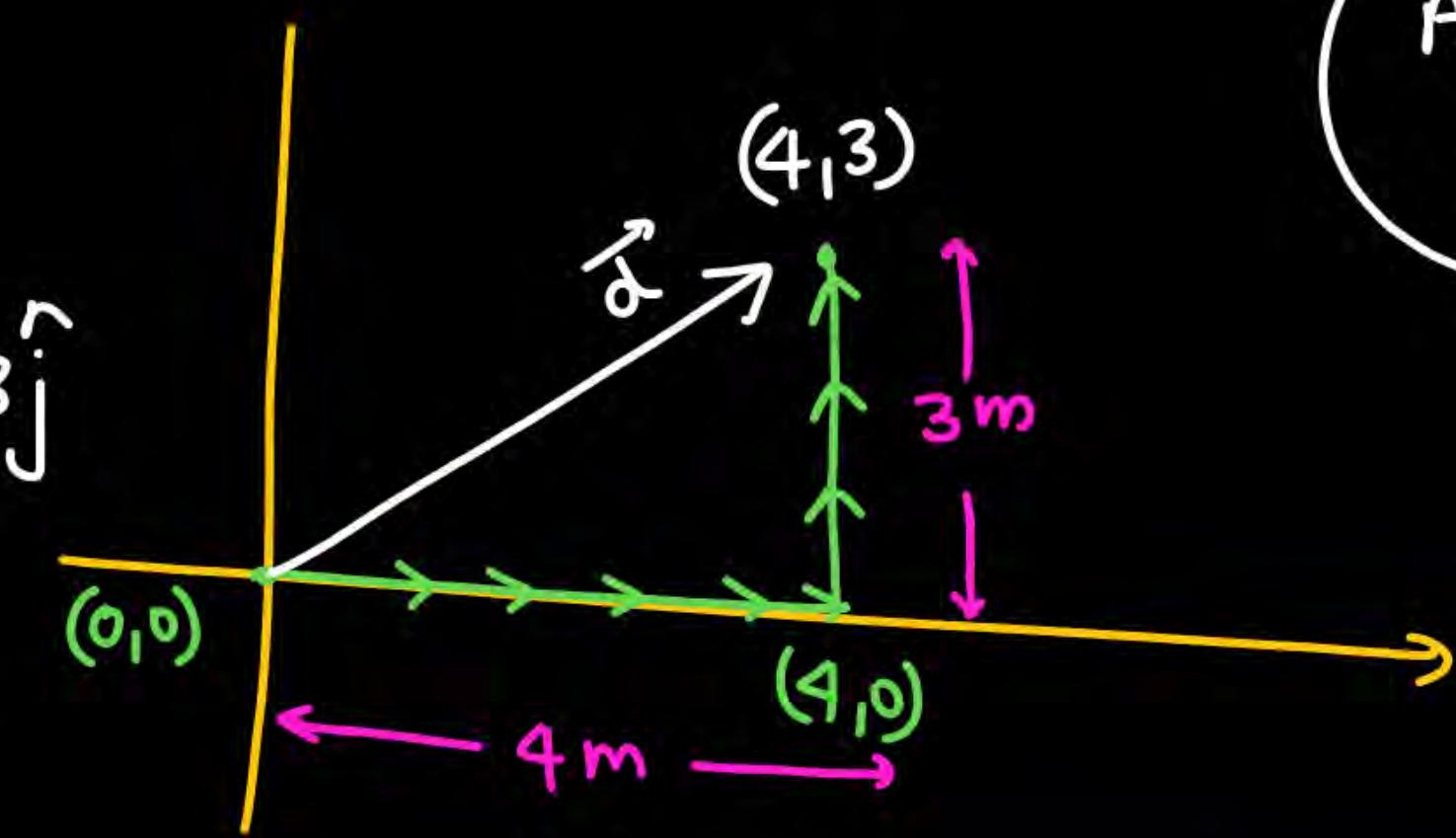
$$\text{Displacement} = \vec{d} = 4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$$

magnitude of

$$\begin{aligned}\text{displacement} &= \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} \\ &= 5\end{aligned}$$

here

$$\text{Distance} > |\text{Displacement}|$$



$$\vec{d}_1 = 4\hat{i}$$

$$\vec{d}_2 = 3\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{d}_{\text{net}} = 4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$$

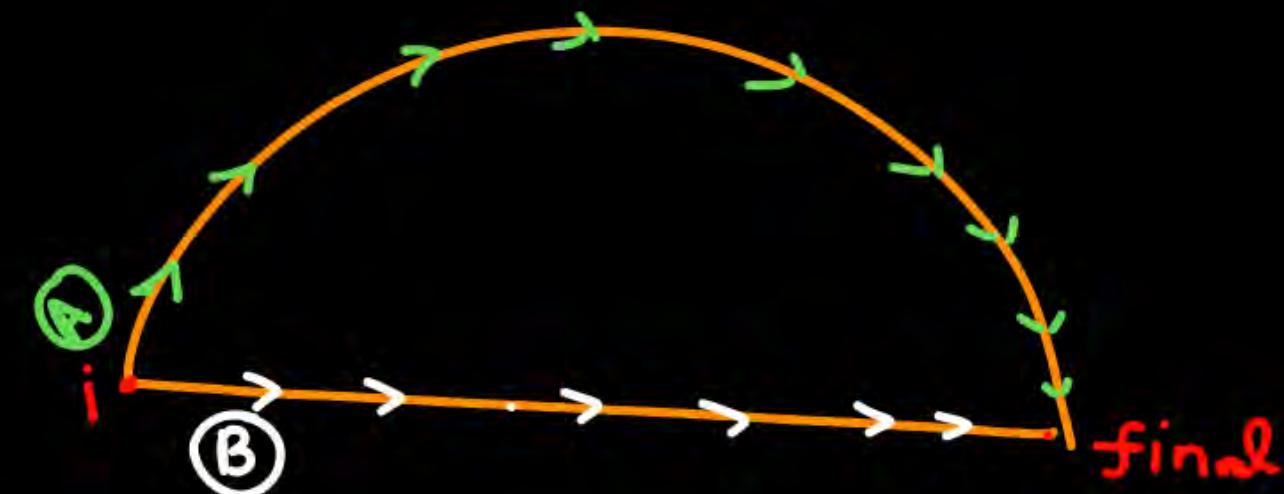
in
 $\vec{A} + \vec{B}$
 $A + B$

P
W

Q

(A) → semicircle

(B) → st. line



Q

A particle move 5m along east , then 6m along north
and 10m in upward direction.

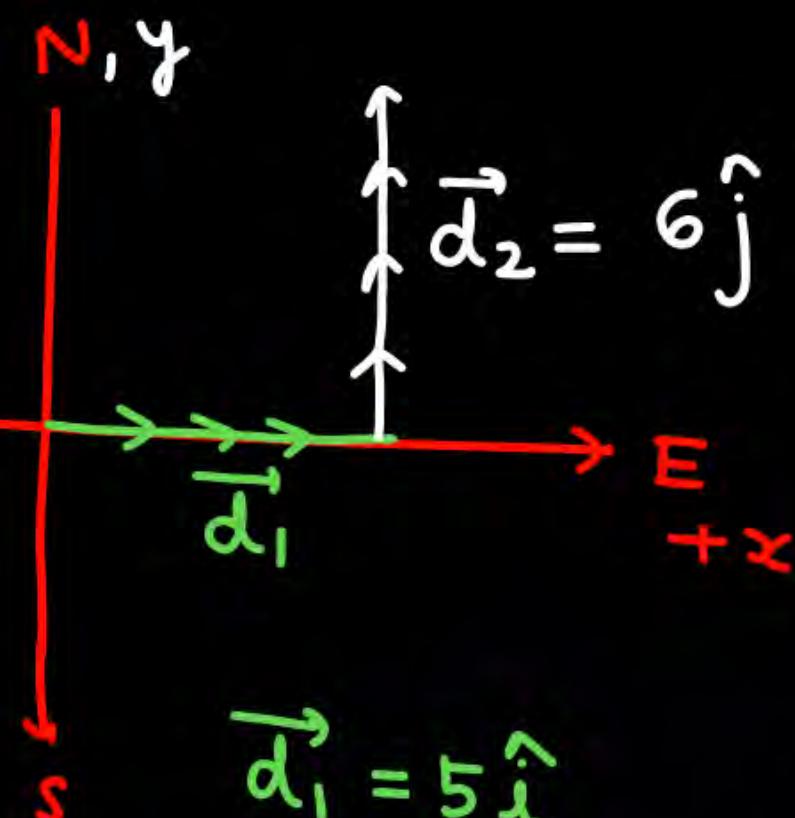
find distance & displacement .

$$\text{Distance} = 5 + 6 + 10 = 21$$

$$\text{Displacement} = \vec{d}_{\text{net}} = \vec{d}_1 + \vec{d}_2 + \vec{d}_3$$

$$= 5\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 10\hat{k}$$

$$\text{Magnitude} = \sqrt{5^2 + 6^2 + 10^2}$$

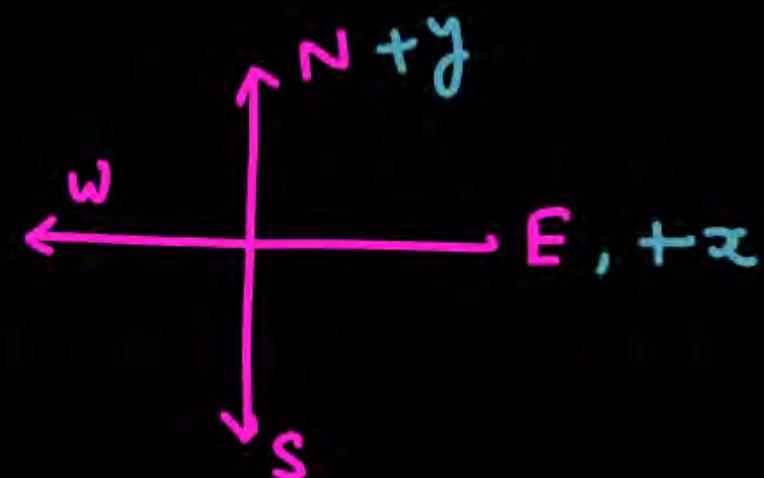


$$\vec{d}_1 = 5\hat{i}$$

$$\vec{d}_3 = 10\hat{k}$$

Q2 A particle moves

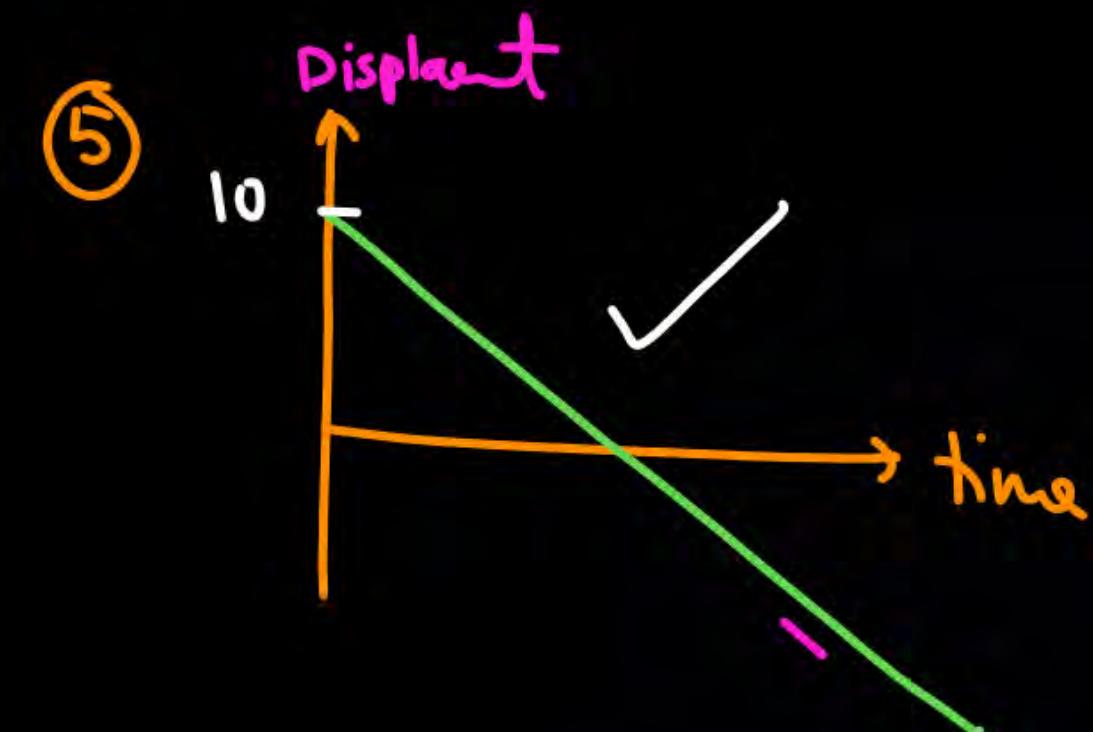
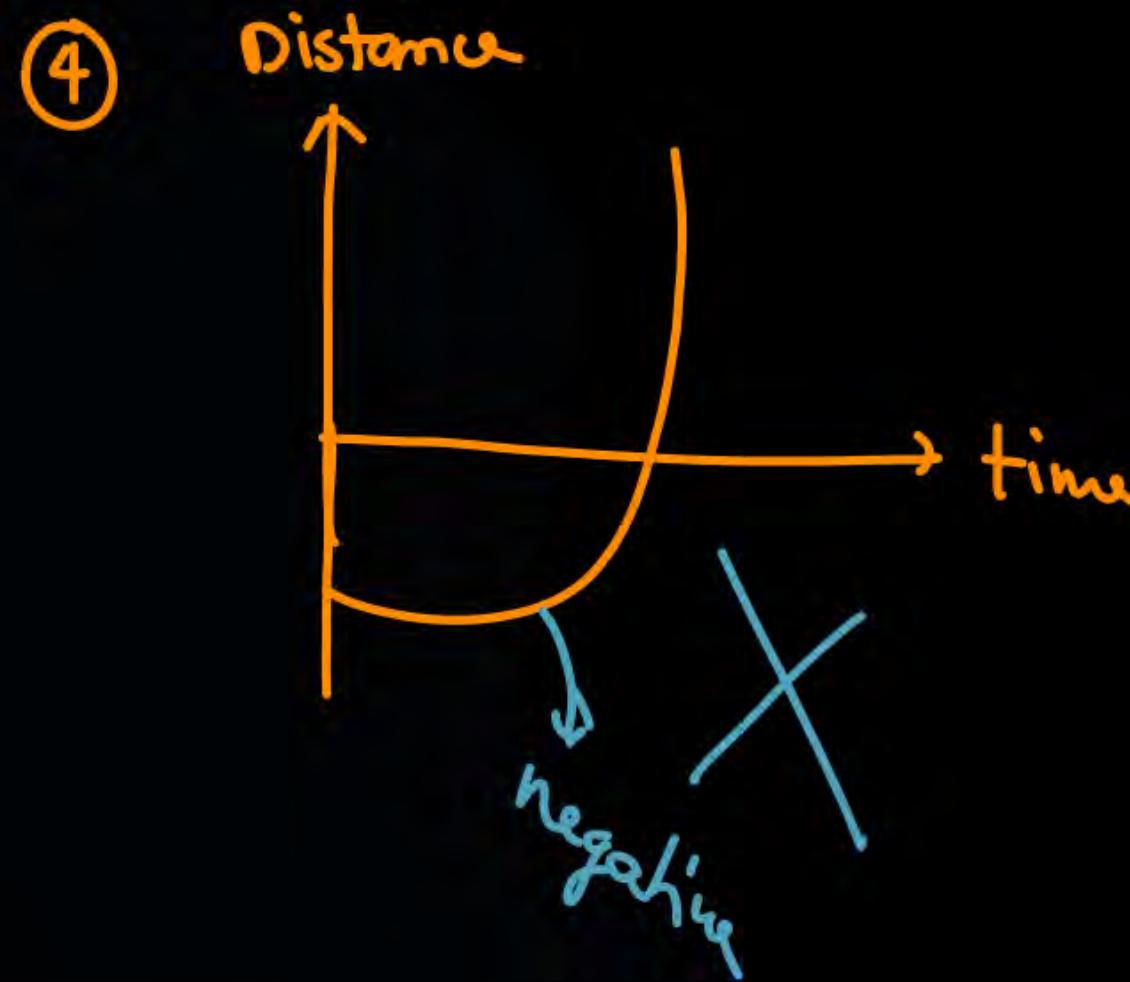
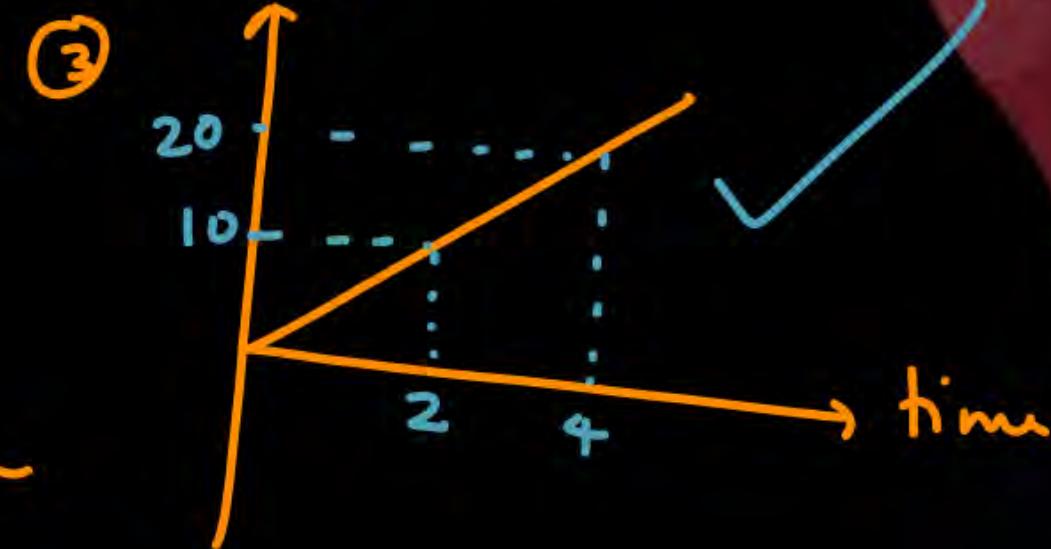
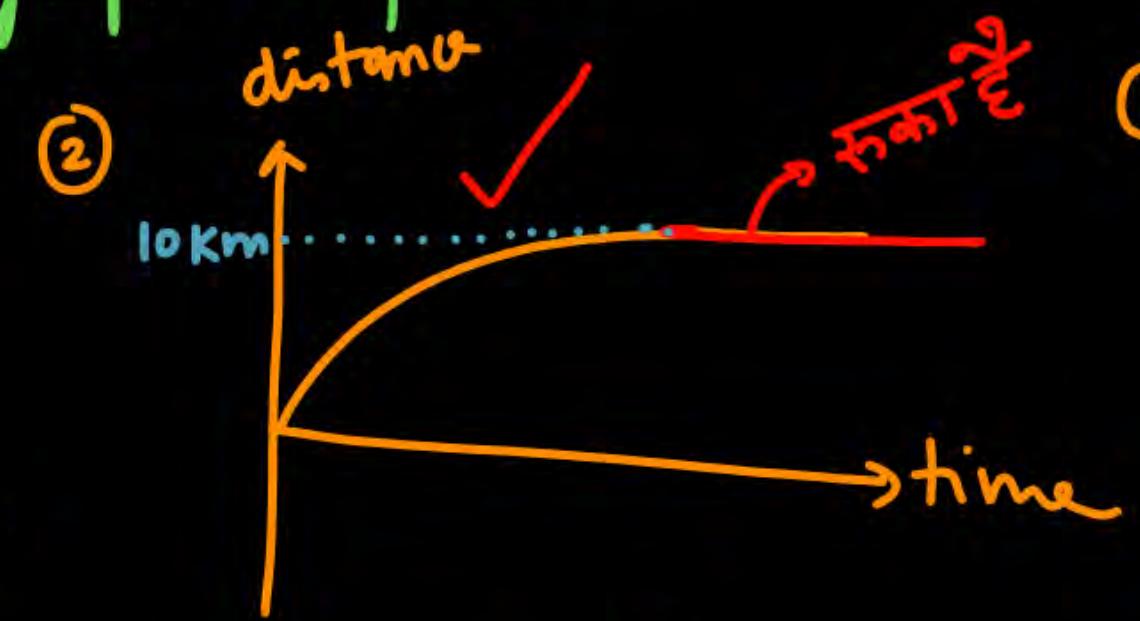
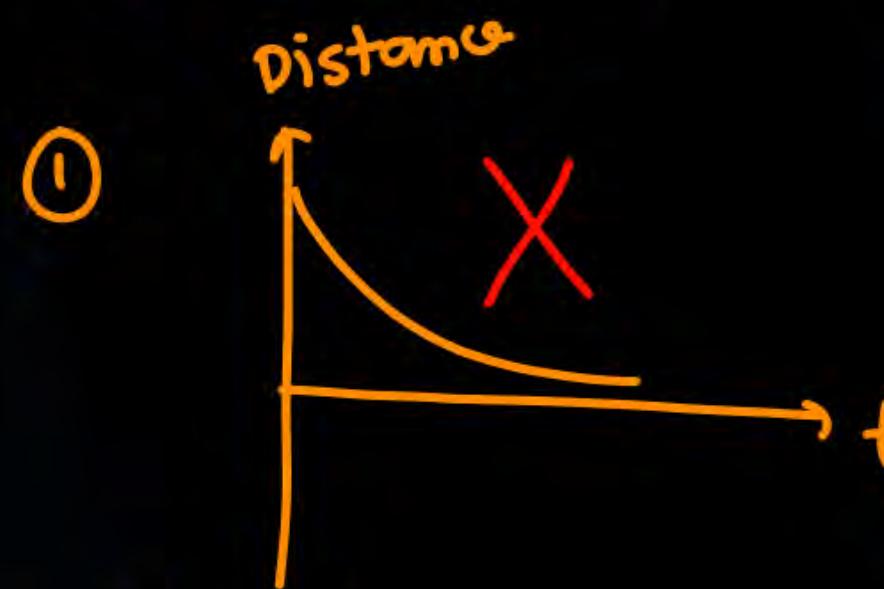
10m east $\vec{d}_1 = 10\hat{i}$
5m north $\vec{d}_2 = 5\hat{j}$
6m south $\vec{d}_3 = -6\hat{j}$
8m west $\vec{d}_4 = -8\hat{i}$
15m east $\vec{d}_5 = 15\hat{i}$
20m north $\vec{d}_6 = 20\hat{j}$

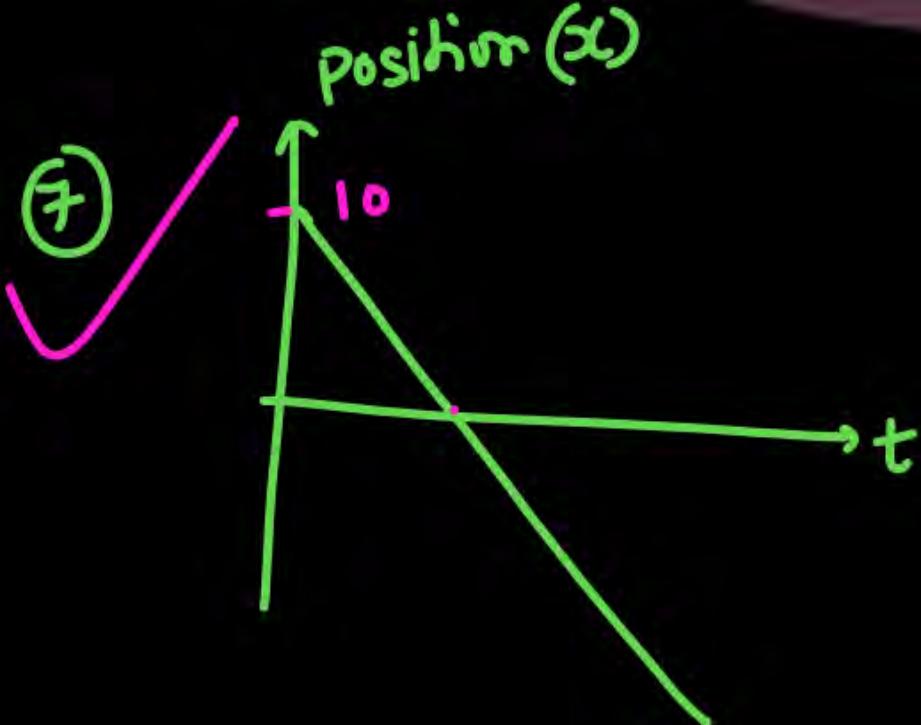
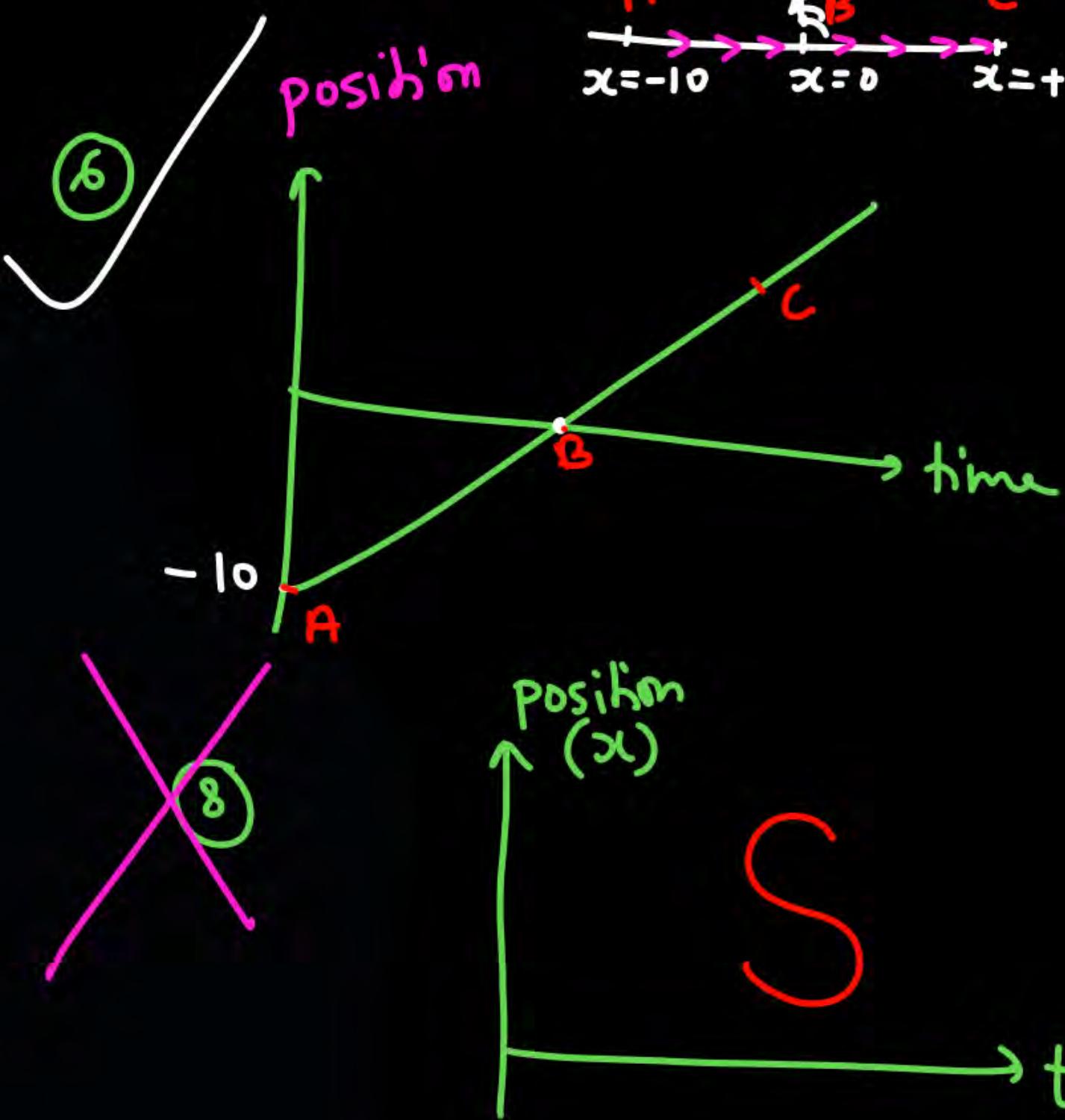


$$\begin{aligned}\vec{d}_{\text{net}} &= (\text{Add}) = (10 - 8 + 15)\hat{i} + (5 - 6 + 20)\hat{j} \\ &= 17\hat{i} + 19\hat{j}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{distance} = 10 + 5 + 6 + 8 + 15 + 20$$

Q which of the graph is possible.





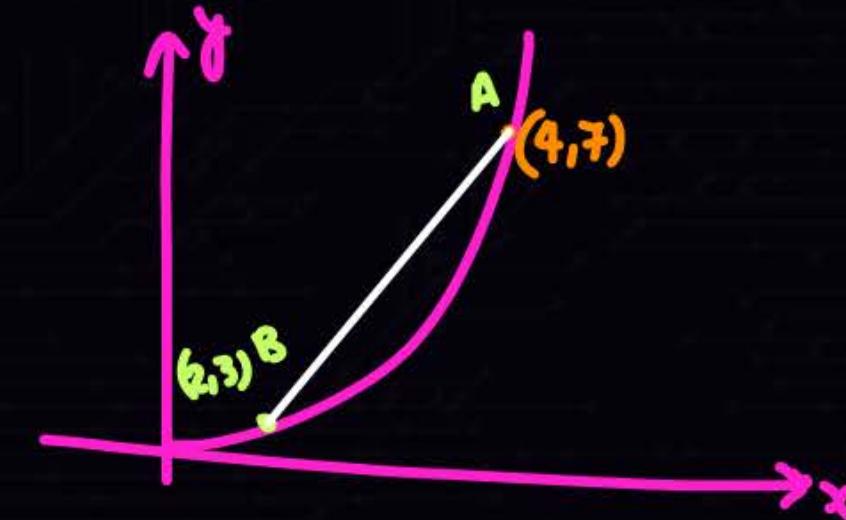
displacement = change in position

$$\vec{d} = \vec{x}_f - \vec{x}_i$$

Slope.

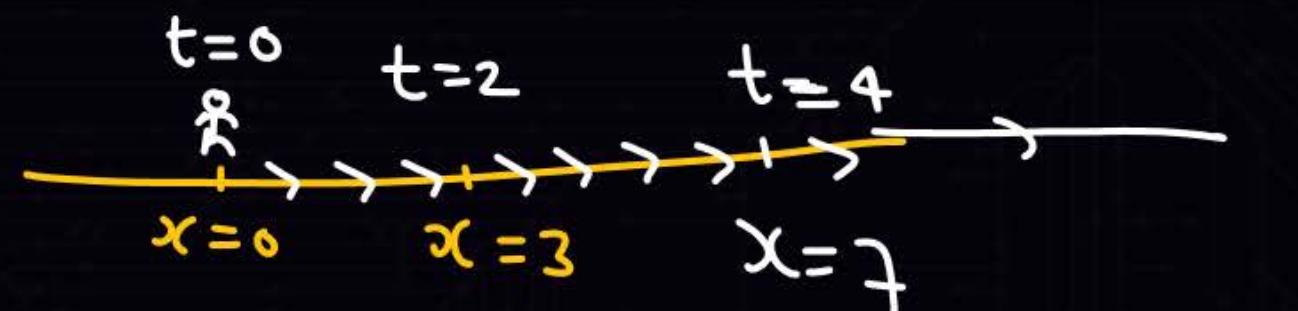
$$\text{Slope} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

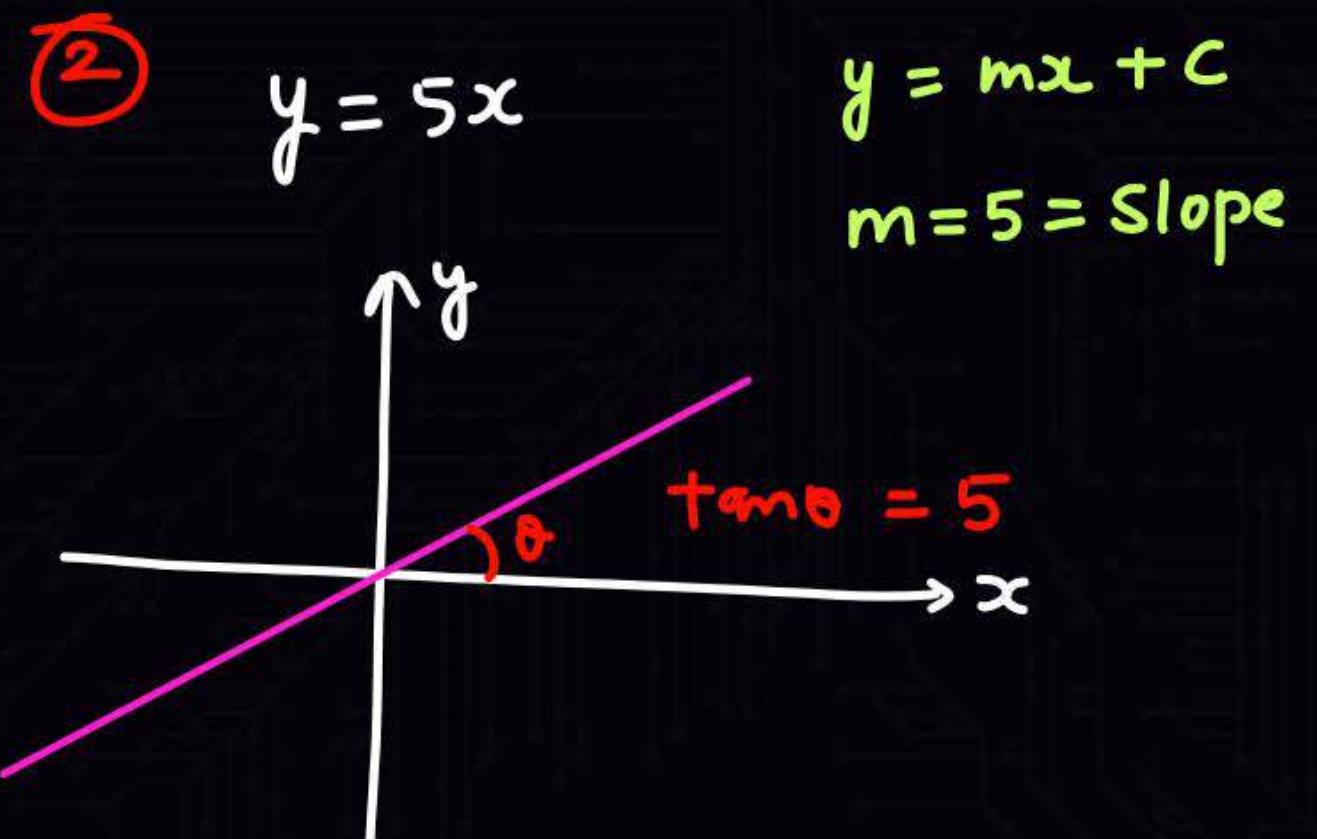
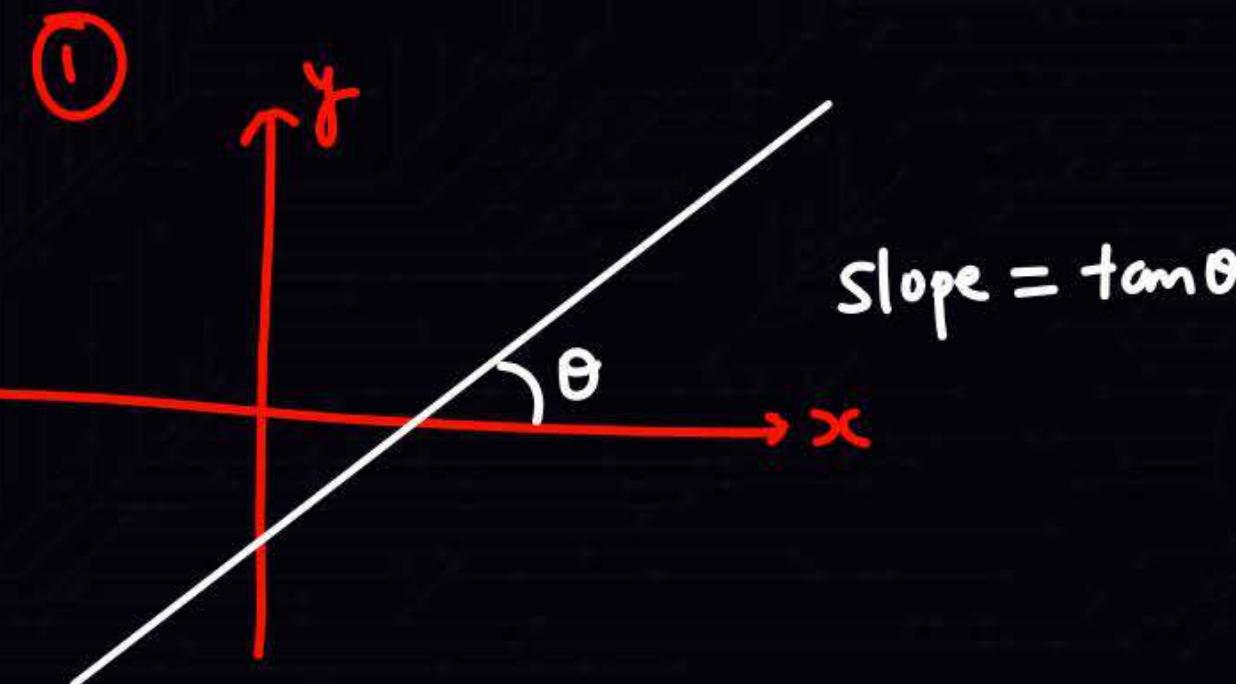
$$\text{Slope} = \frac{7-3}{4-2} = 2$$



$$\text{Slope} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x}$$

$$\text{Avg velocity } (A \rightarrow B) = \frac{x_f - x_i}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{7 - 3}{4 - 2} = 2$$





③

$$y = x\sqrt{3}$$



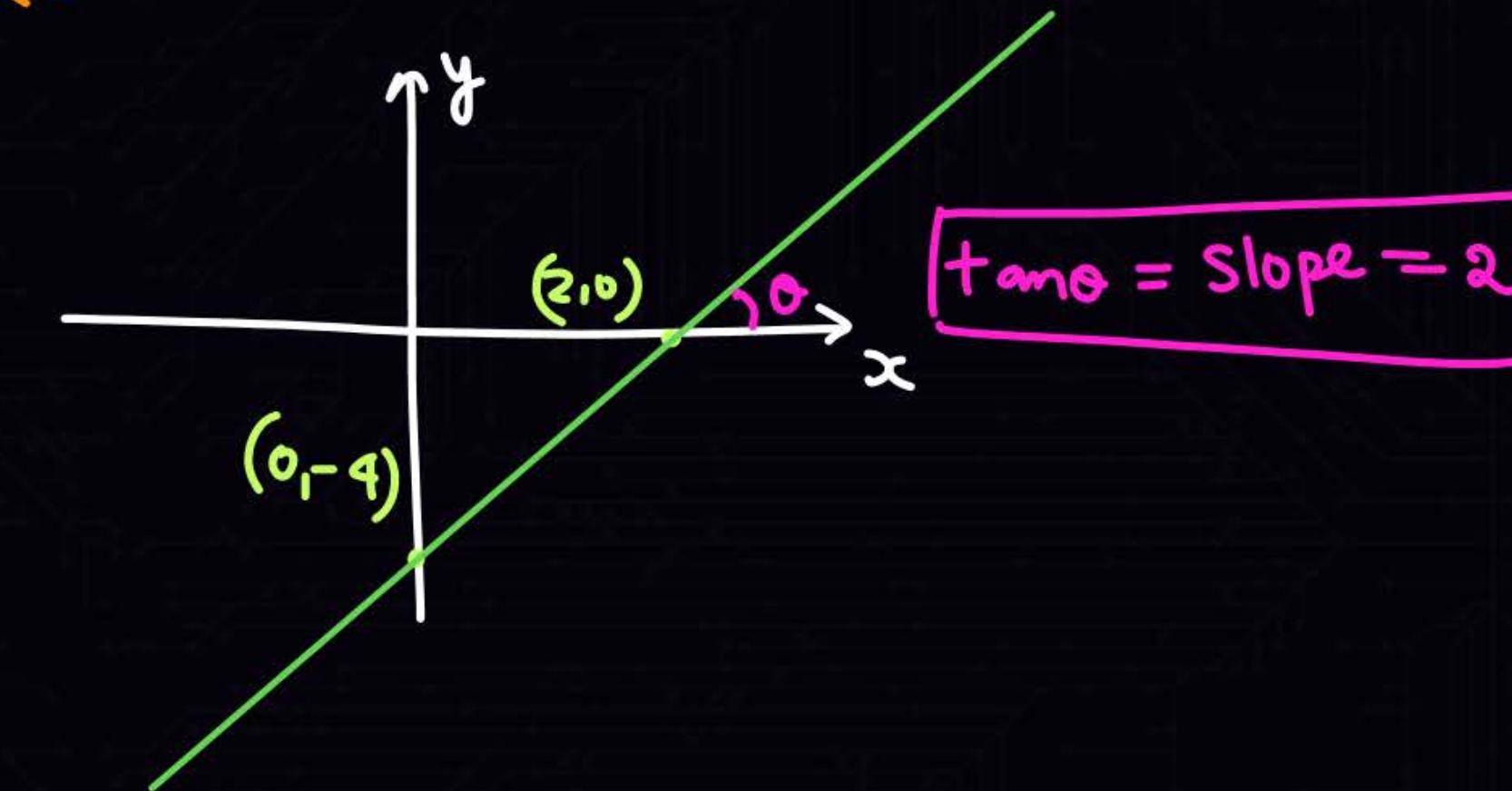
$$\text{slope} = \sqrt{3} = \tan \theta$$

$$\theta = 60^\circ$$

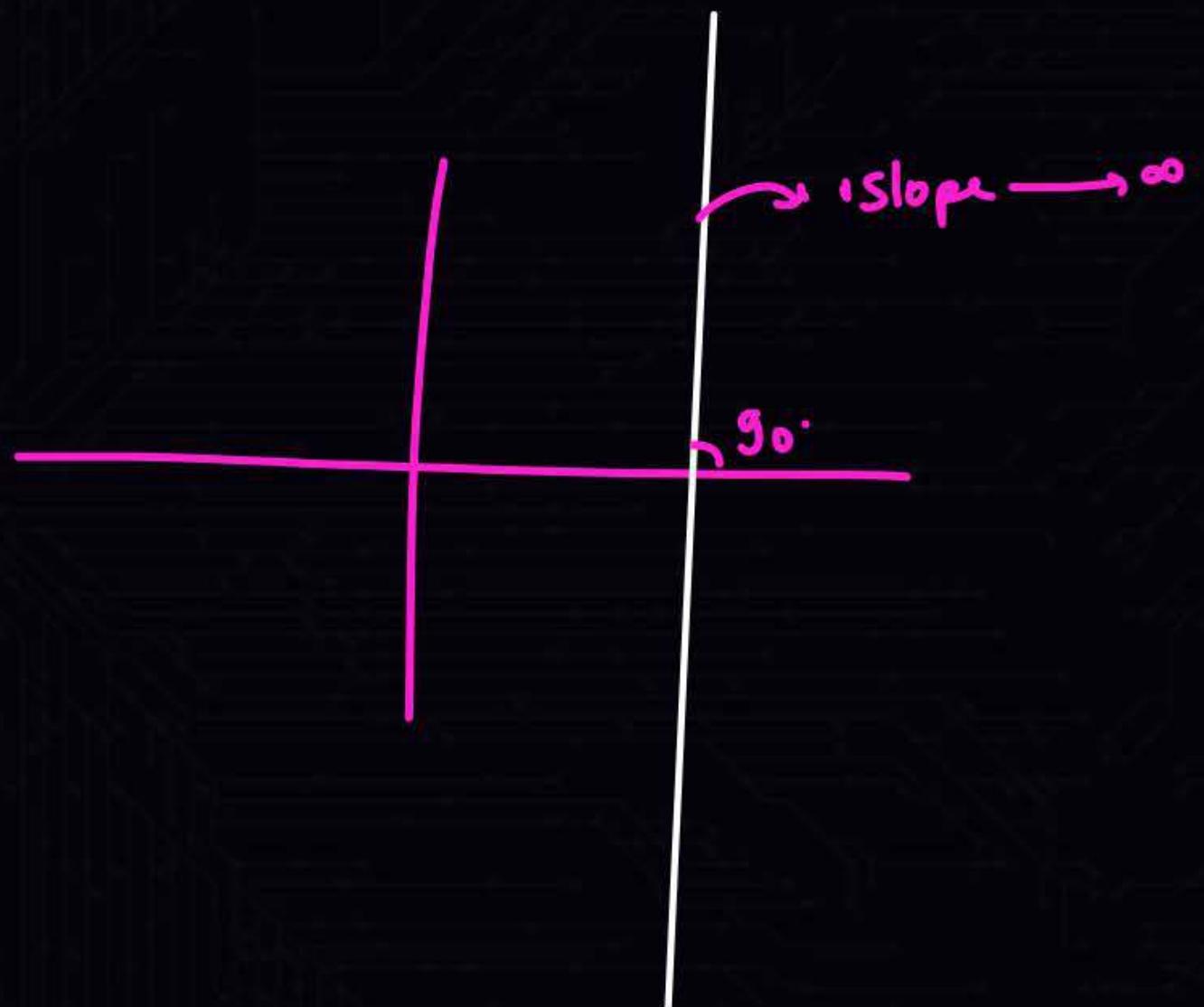
$y = 2x - 4$ (draw) (not imp in phys)

$$(x=0, y=-4) = (0_1, -4)$$
$$(y=0, x=2) = (2, 0)$$

slope = 2 \Rightarrow +ve



$$\tan \theta = \text{slope} = 2$$

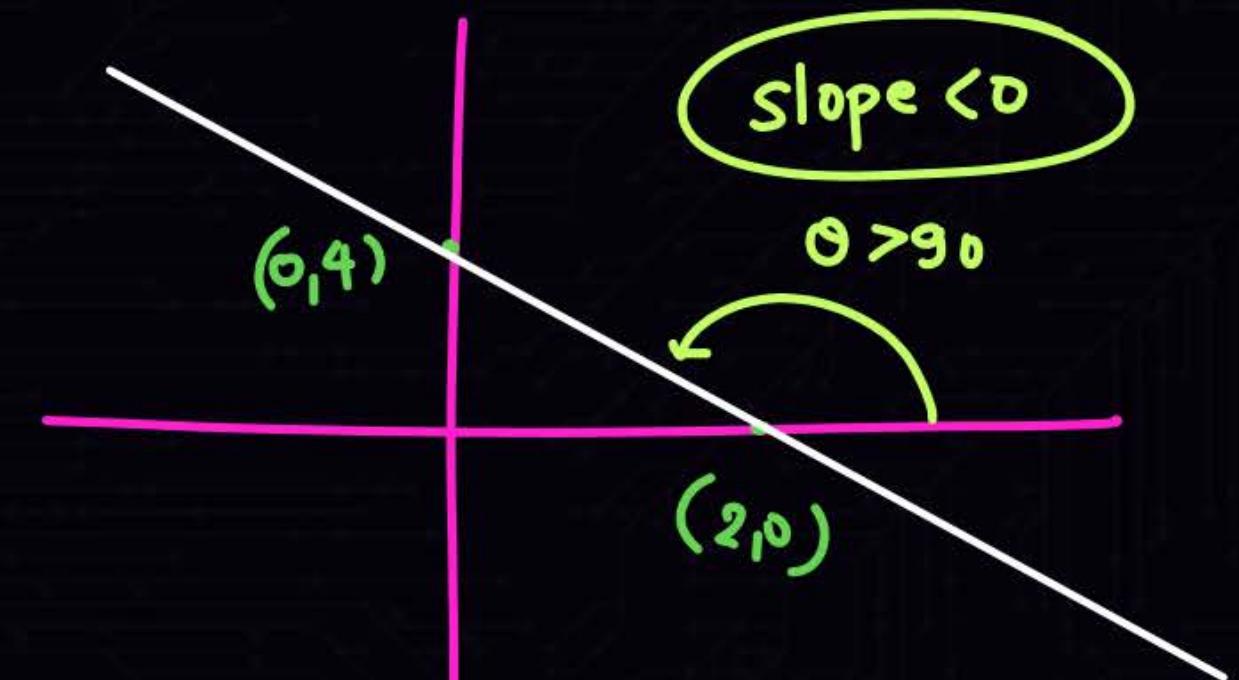


$$y = -2x + 4$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x=0, & y=4 \\ y=0, & x=2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{slope} = -2$$

$$\tan \theta = -2$$

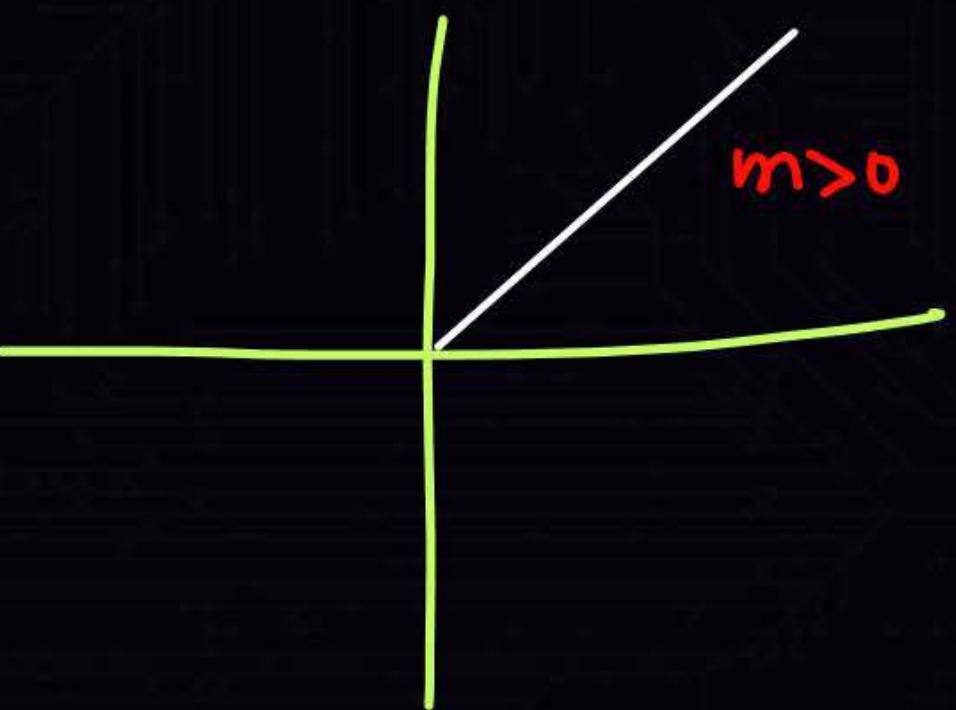
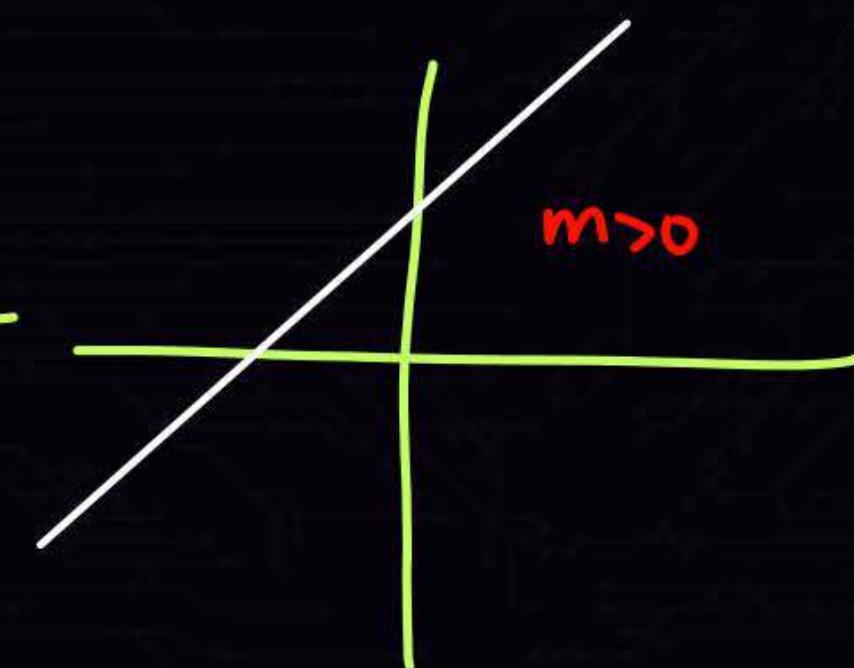
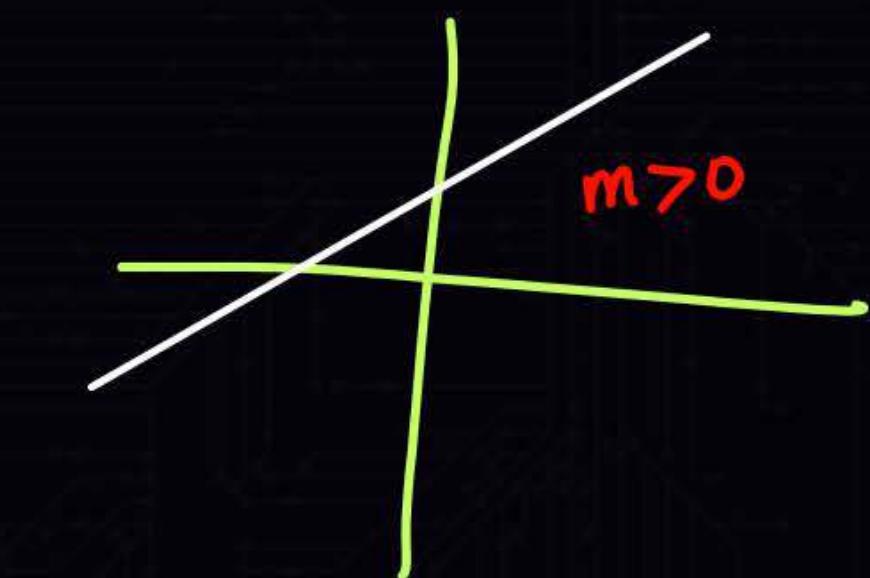
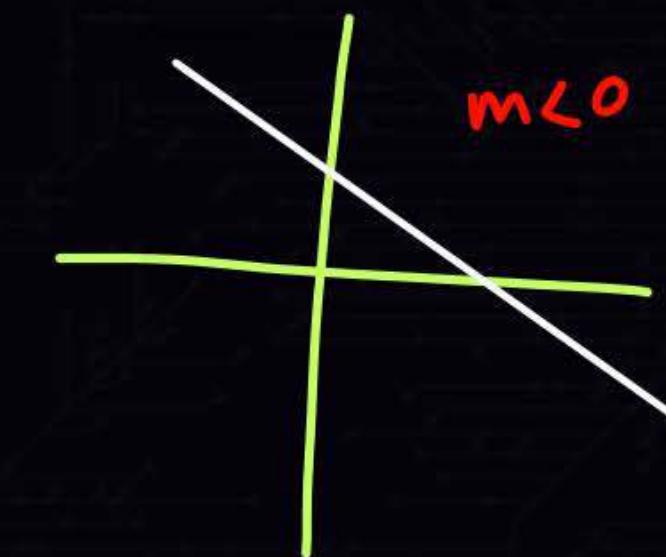
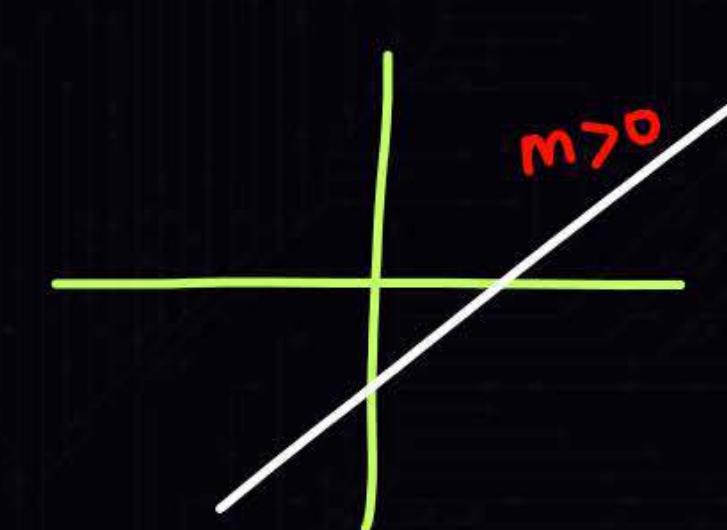


$$y = mx + c$$

$$2y = 8x + 16$$

Slope = $8x$

$y = 4x + 8$
Slope = 4



$$y = x^n$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = x^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^{3-1} = 3x^2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = x^5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 5x^4$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y = x^7$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 7x^6$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad y = x^9$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 9x^8$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad y = 2x^5$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= 2 \times 5x^4 \\ &= 10x^4\end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad y = x^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad x = t^3$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 3t^2$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad y = t^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 3t^2$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad x = t^5$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 5t^4$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad x = t^7$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 7t^6$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = x^n$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = \sin x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x$$

\Downarrow

means

differentiation of $\sin x$ w.r.t. x
is $\cos x$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y = \cos x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad y = \tan x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \sec^2 x$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad y = \cot x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d(\cot x)}{dt} = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$* \frac{d}{dx}(\csc x) = -\csc x \cot x$$

$$* \frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$$

$$* \frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\csc^2 x$$

$$* \frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$$

$$* \frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$

$$* \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x$$

$$* \frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$* \frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \sec^2 x$$

$$* \frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) = \sec x \cdot \tan x$$

Q

$$x = \frac{t^3}{3} - 3t^2 + 9t + 21$$

$$v = t^2 - 6t + 9 + 0 = (t-3)^2$$

$$v = 0$$

$$t^2 - 6t + 9 = 0$$

$$t = 3 \text{ sec}$$

~~$t = 3$ is turning point~~

$$v = (t-3)^2 > 0$$

→ $v \rightarrow$ always +ve
No turning point



$$Q \quad x = 3t^2 - 12t + 10$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad t=0, t=2, t=3,$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow v = 6t - 12 \\ \rightarrow a = 6 = \text{const} \end{array} \right\}$$

	x	v	a
$t=0$	10	-12	6
$t=2$	-2	0	6
$t=3$	+1	6	6

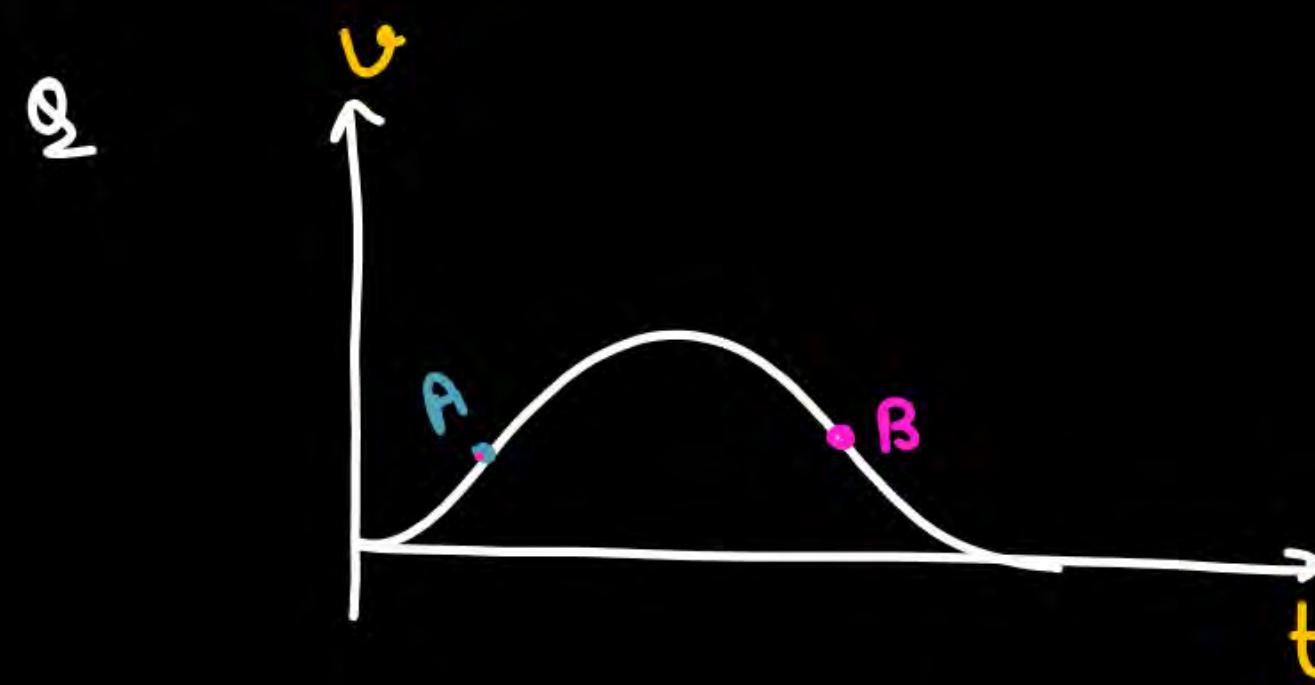
$\textcircled{2}$ find x & a when particle comes to rest

$$v = 0, v = 6t - 12 = 0$$

$$t = 2$$

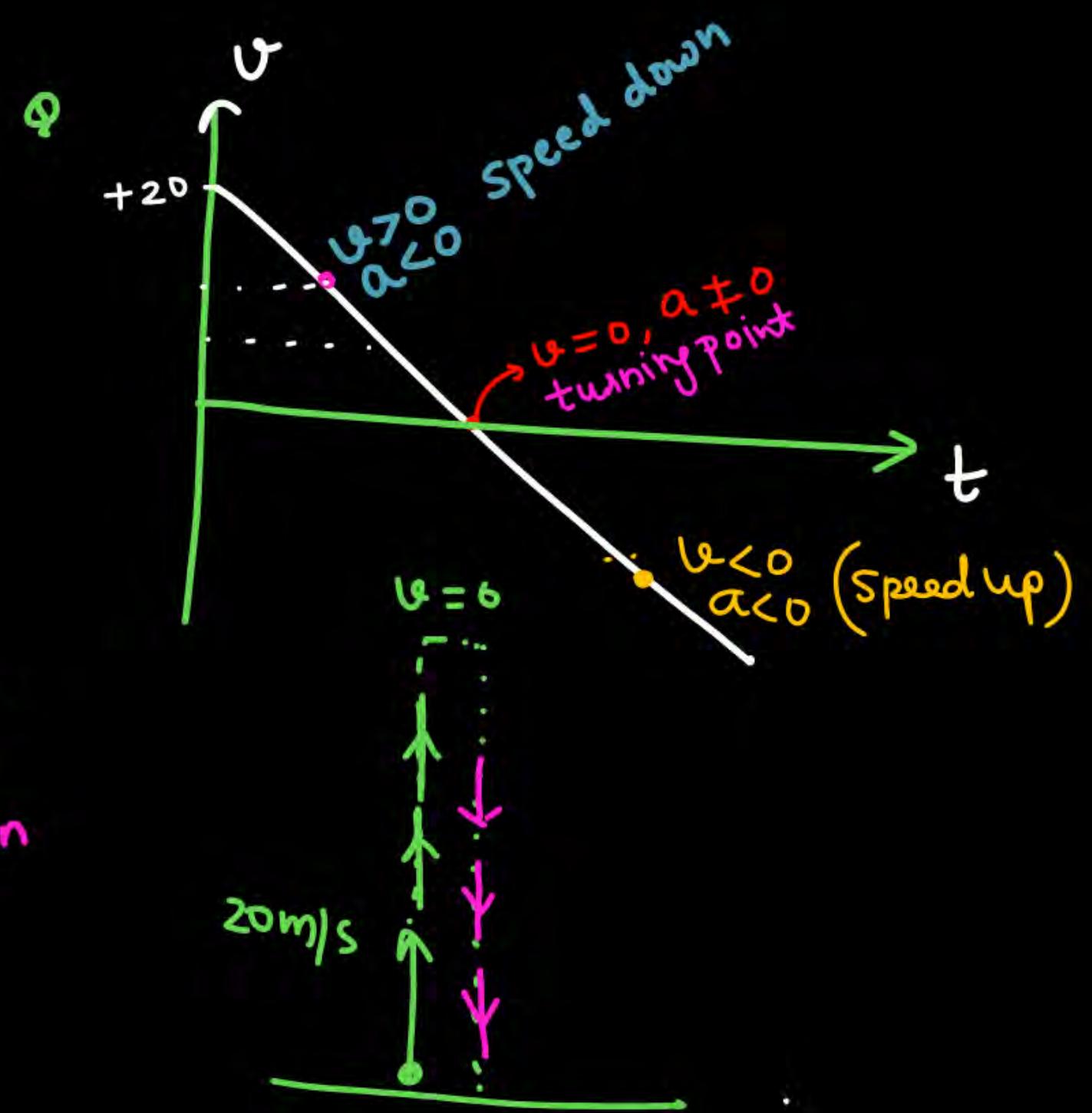
$$t = 2, x = -2$$

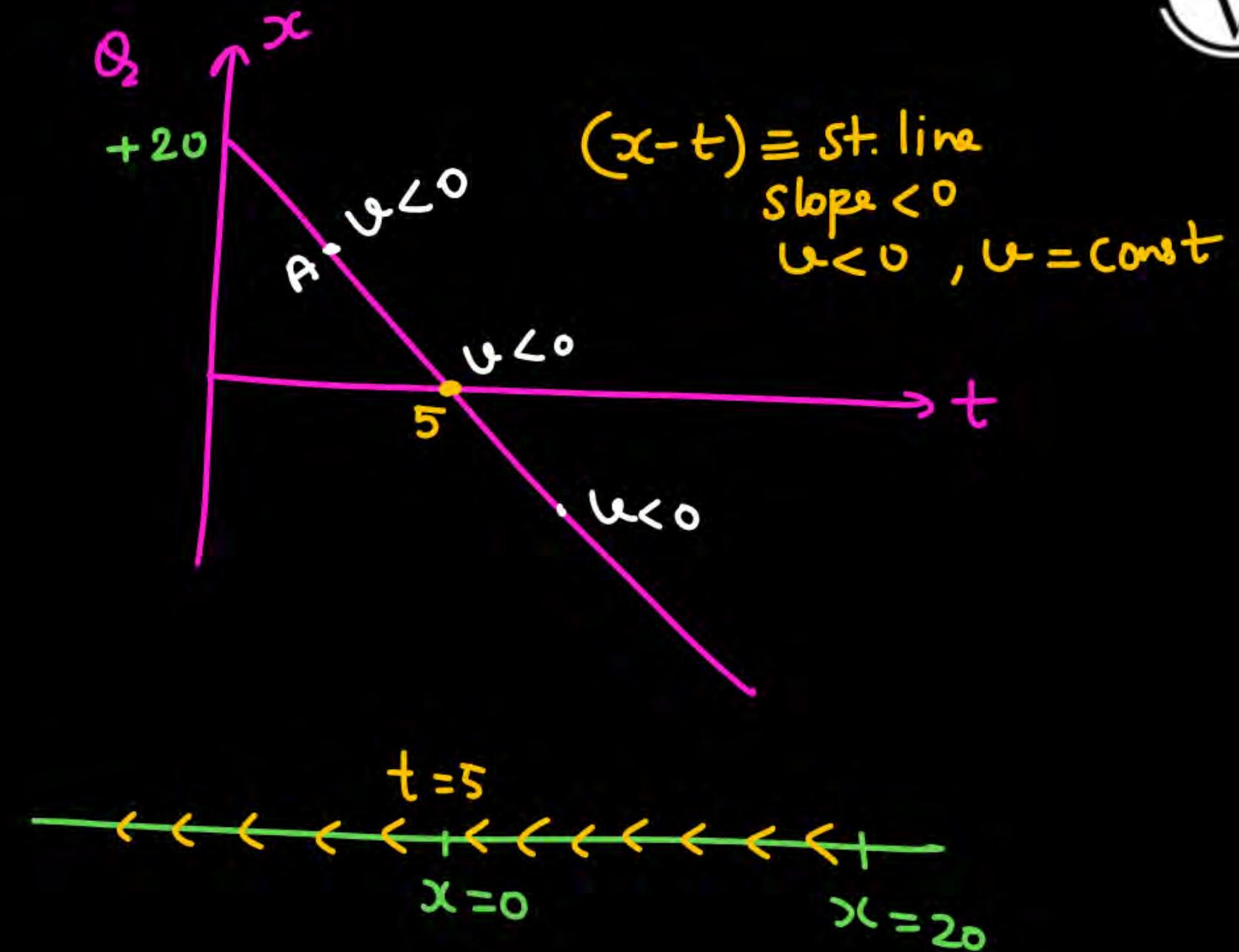
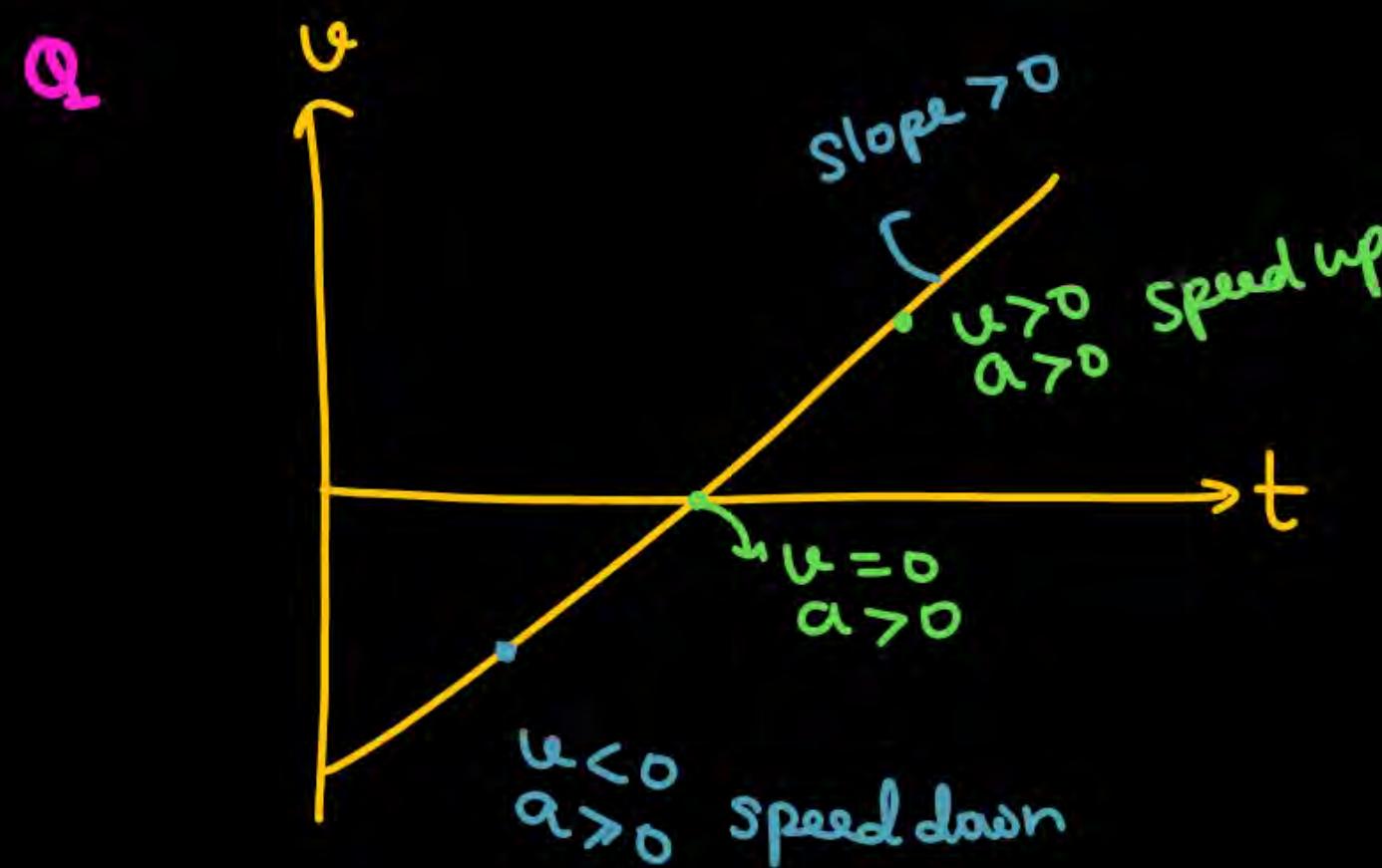
$$a = 6$$

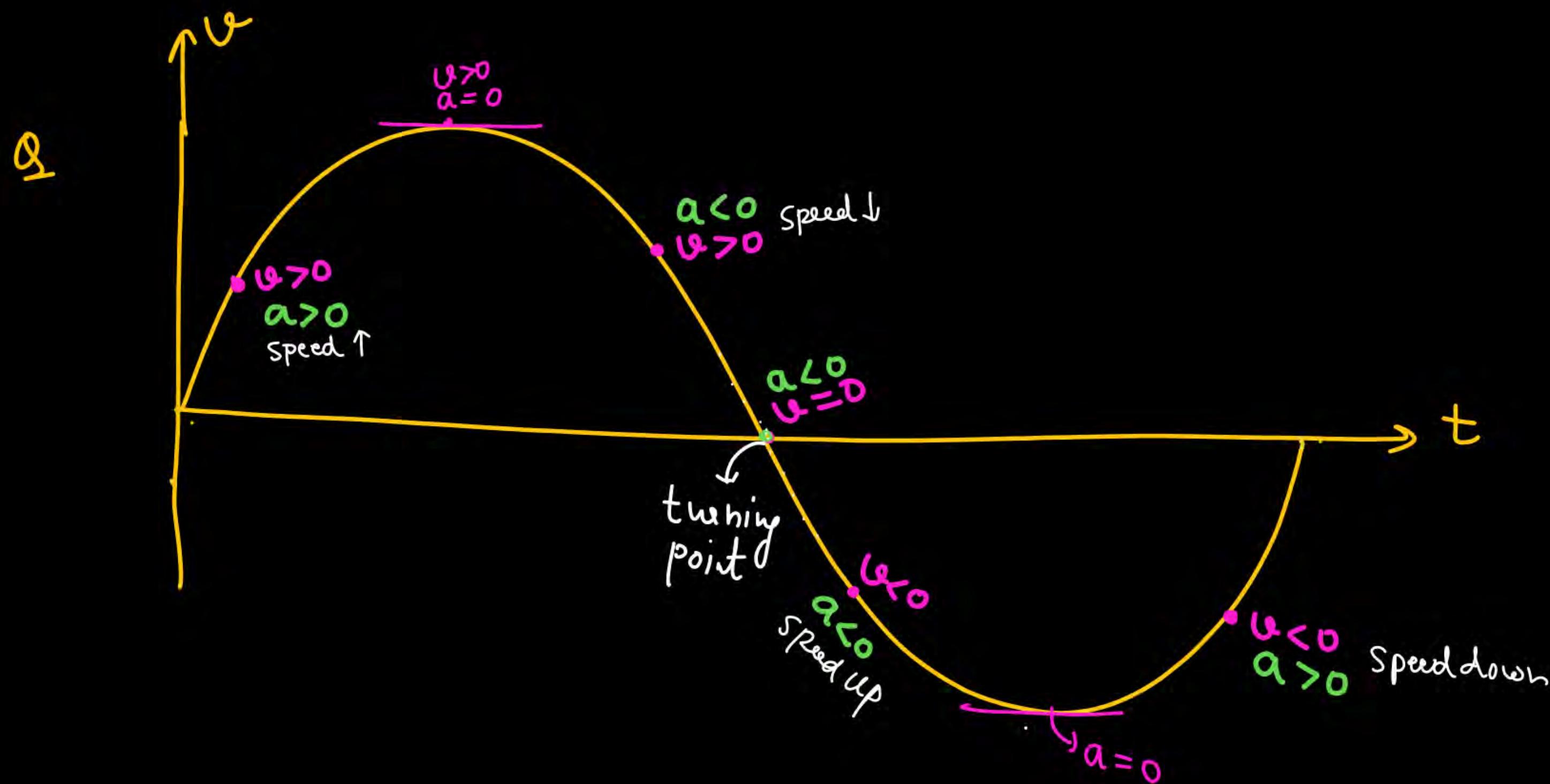


$v_A > 0, a_A > 0 \Rightarrow$ Speed up

$v_B > 0, a_B < 0 \Rightarrow$ Speed down







Ω

x

A

B

logical तरीका

$v_A > 0, v_B > 0$

(slope) at B > (slope) at A

$v_B > v_A$

speed up

$v > 0$
 $a > 0$

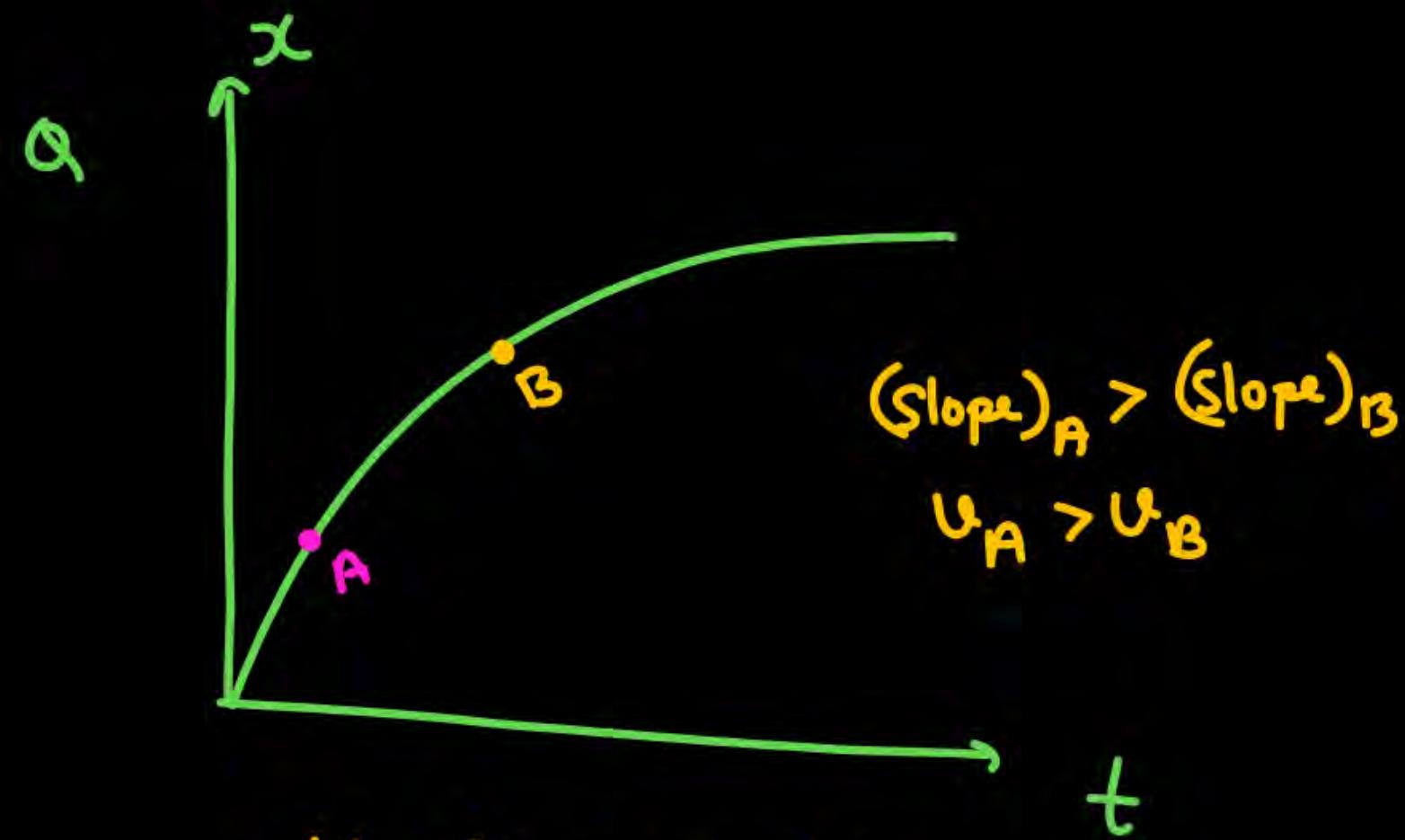
t

x

$v > 0$
Speed up
 $a > 0$

t

P
W



$$(\text{slope})_A > (\text{slope})_B$$

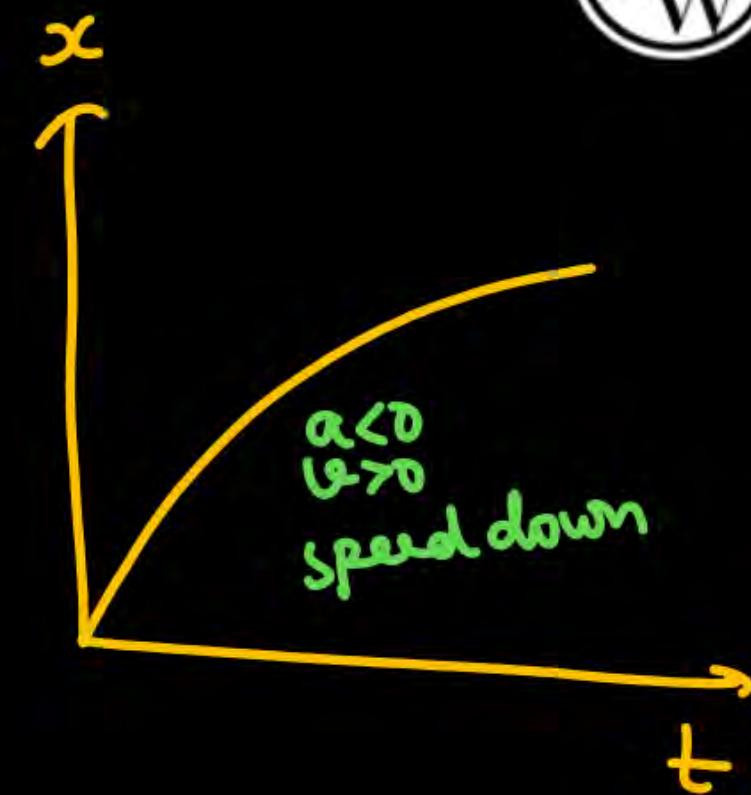
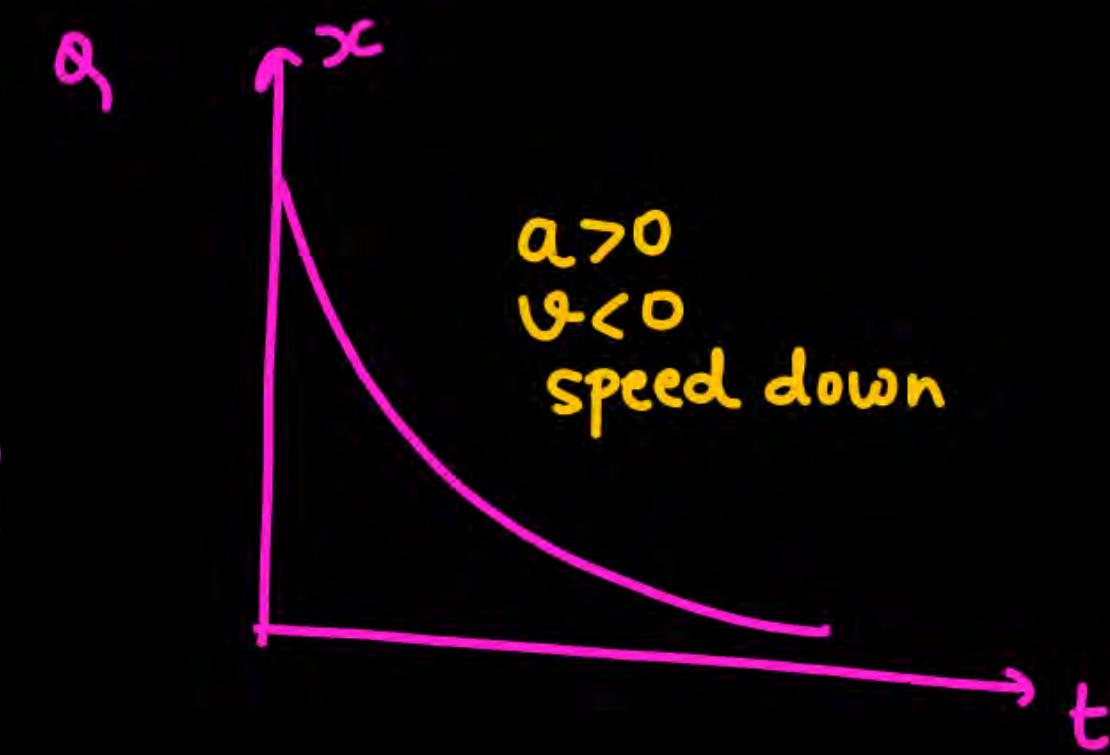
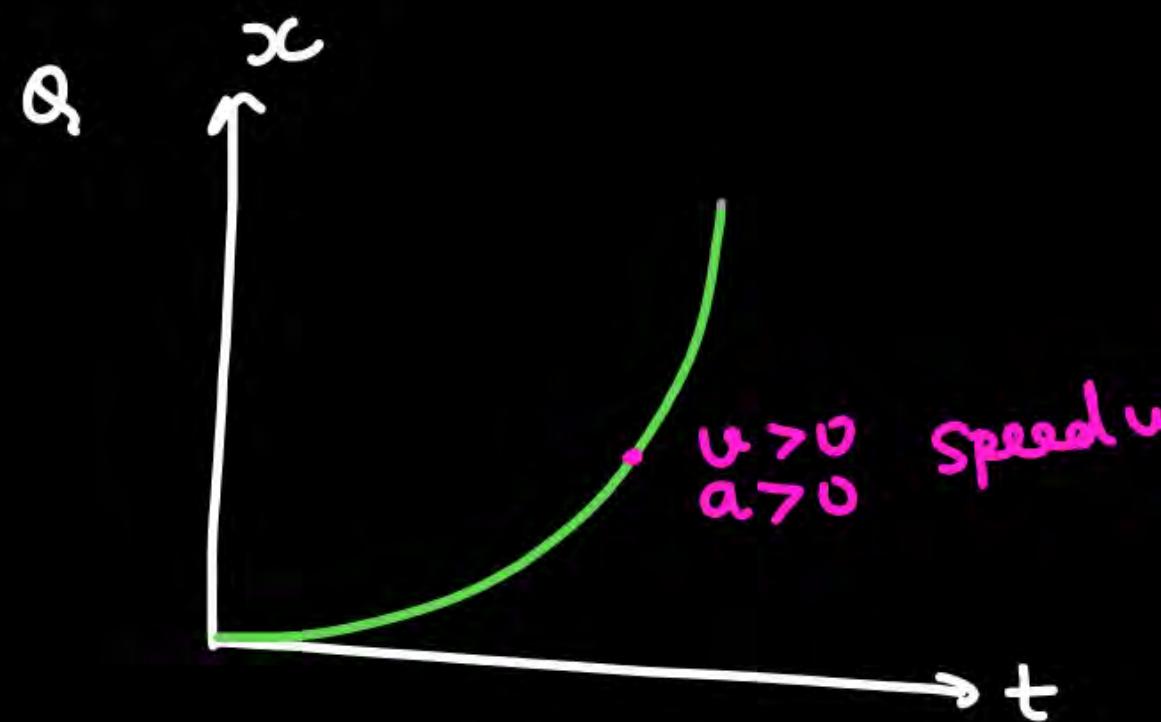
$$v_A > v_B$$

time $\uparrow \Rightarrow$ Speed \downarrow

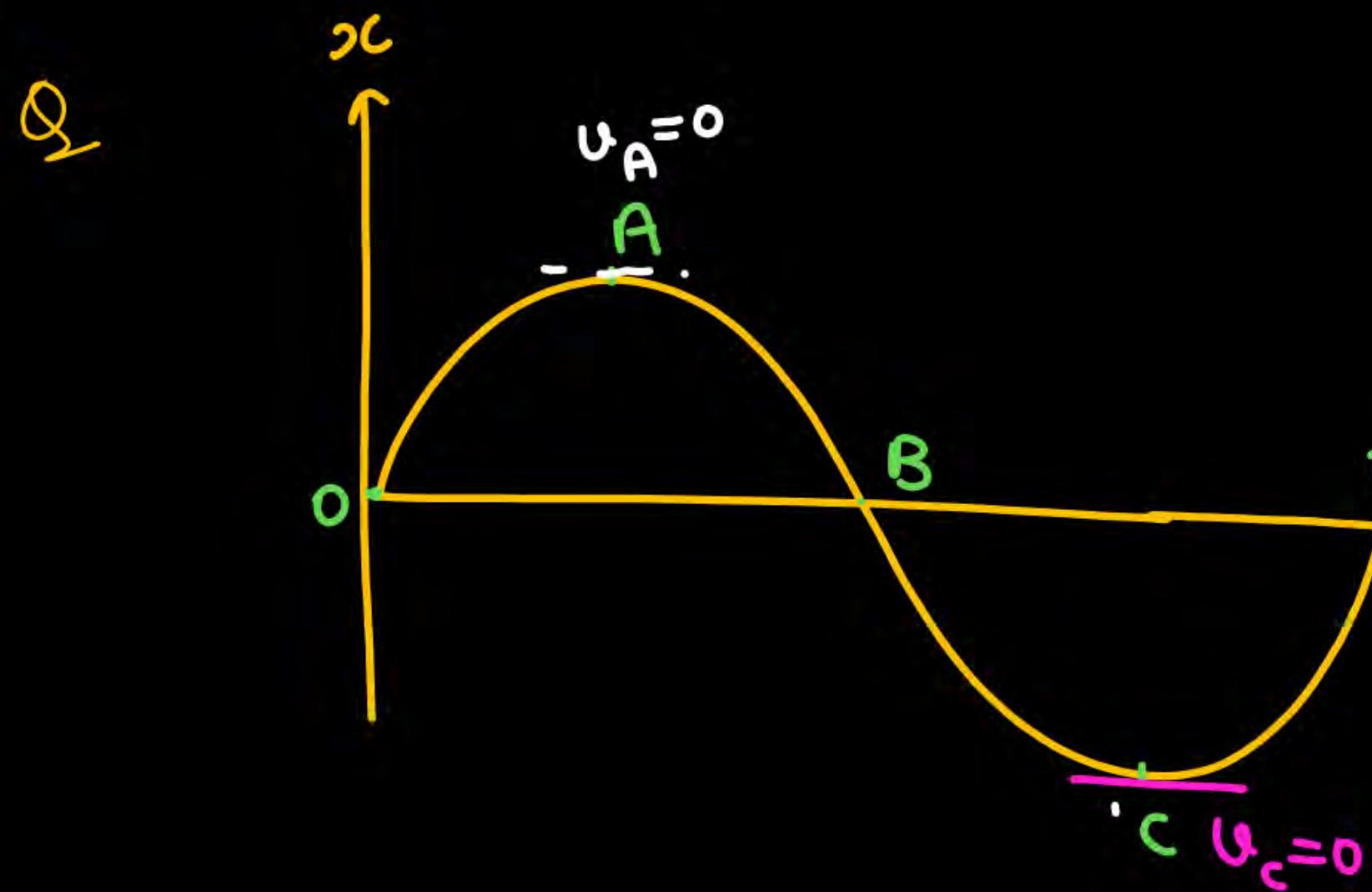
$$v > 0, a < 0$$

t

P
W

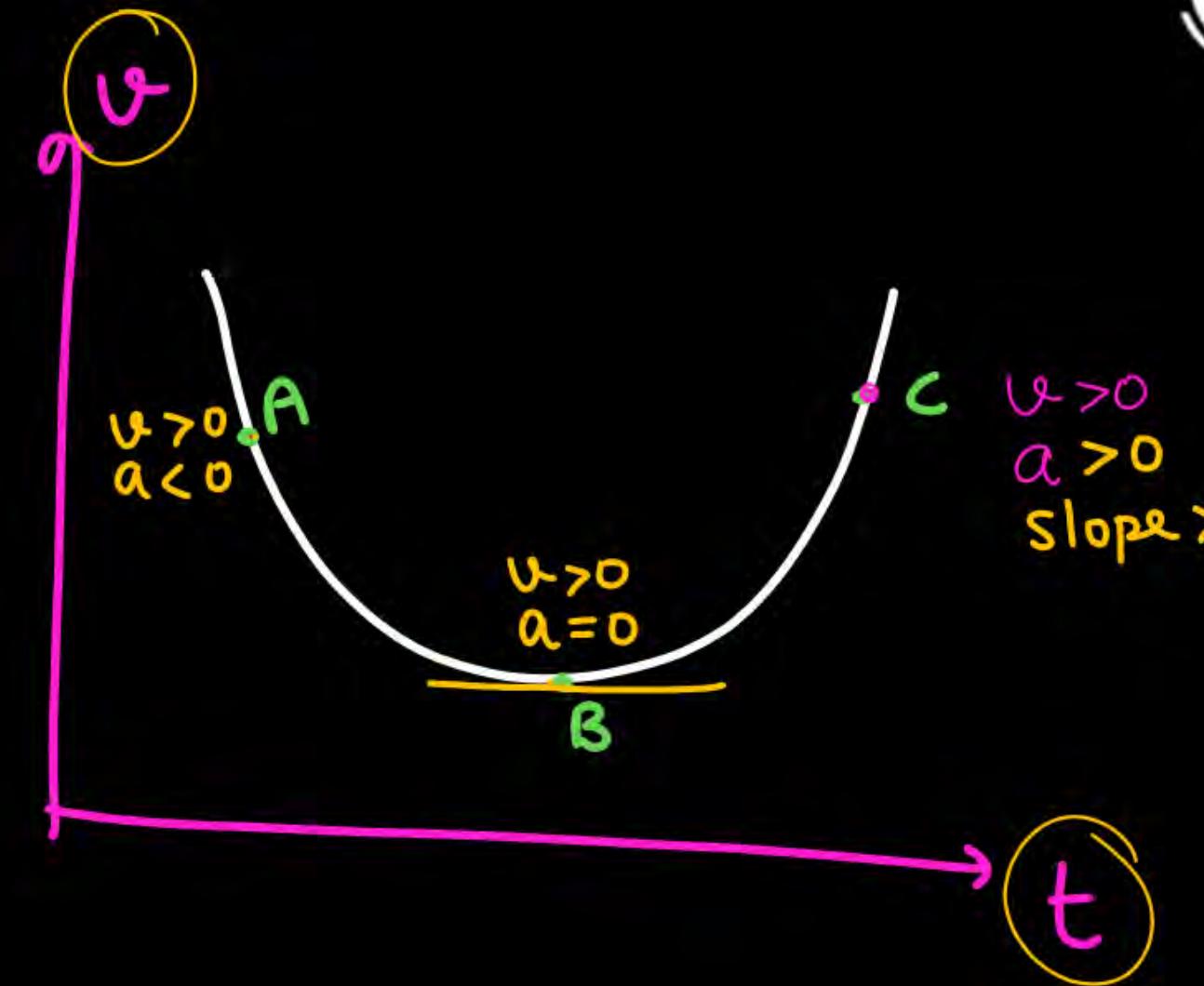
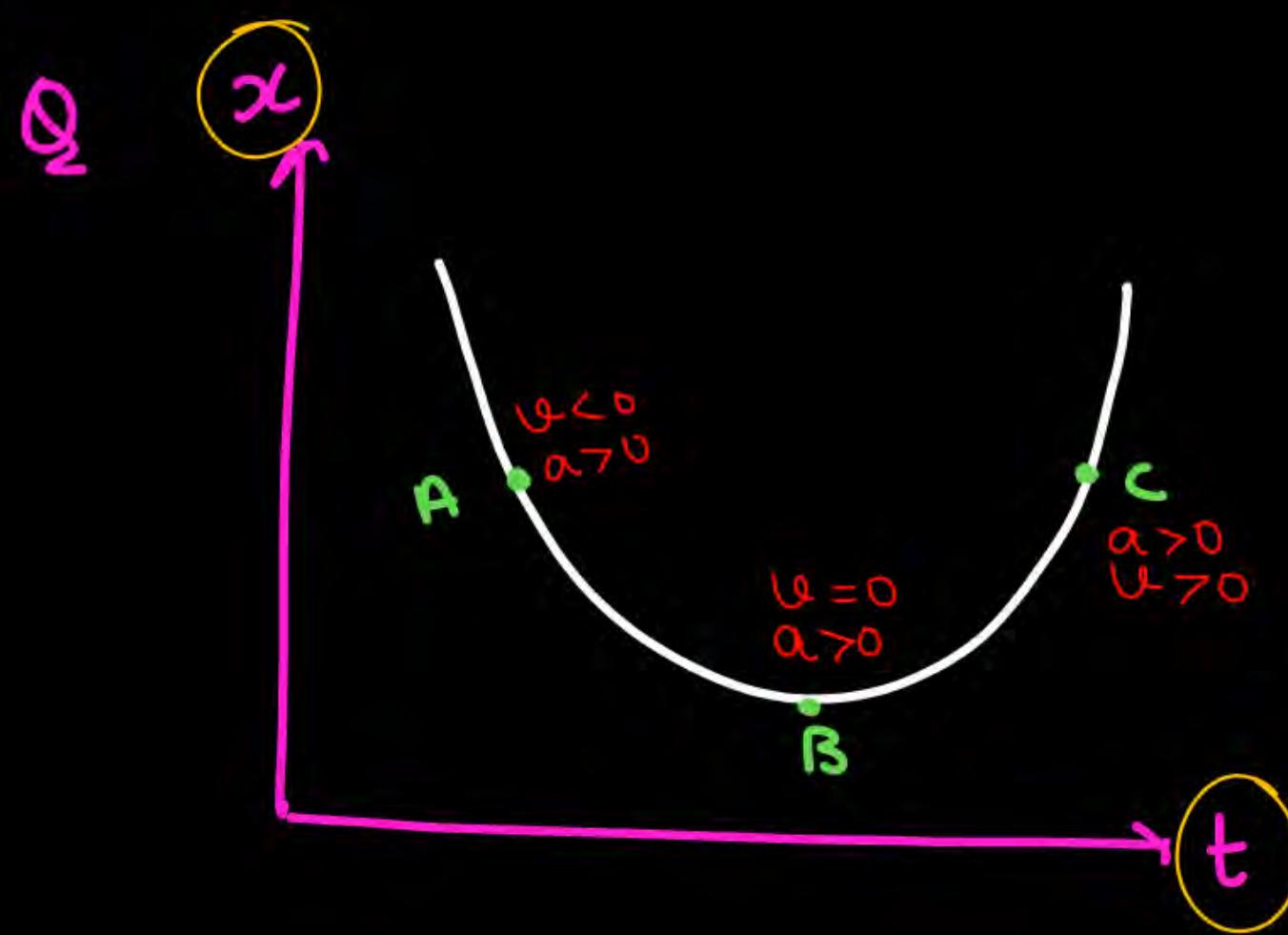


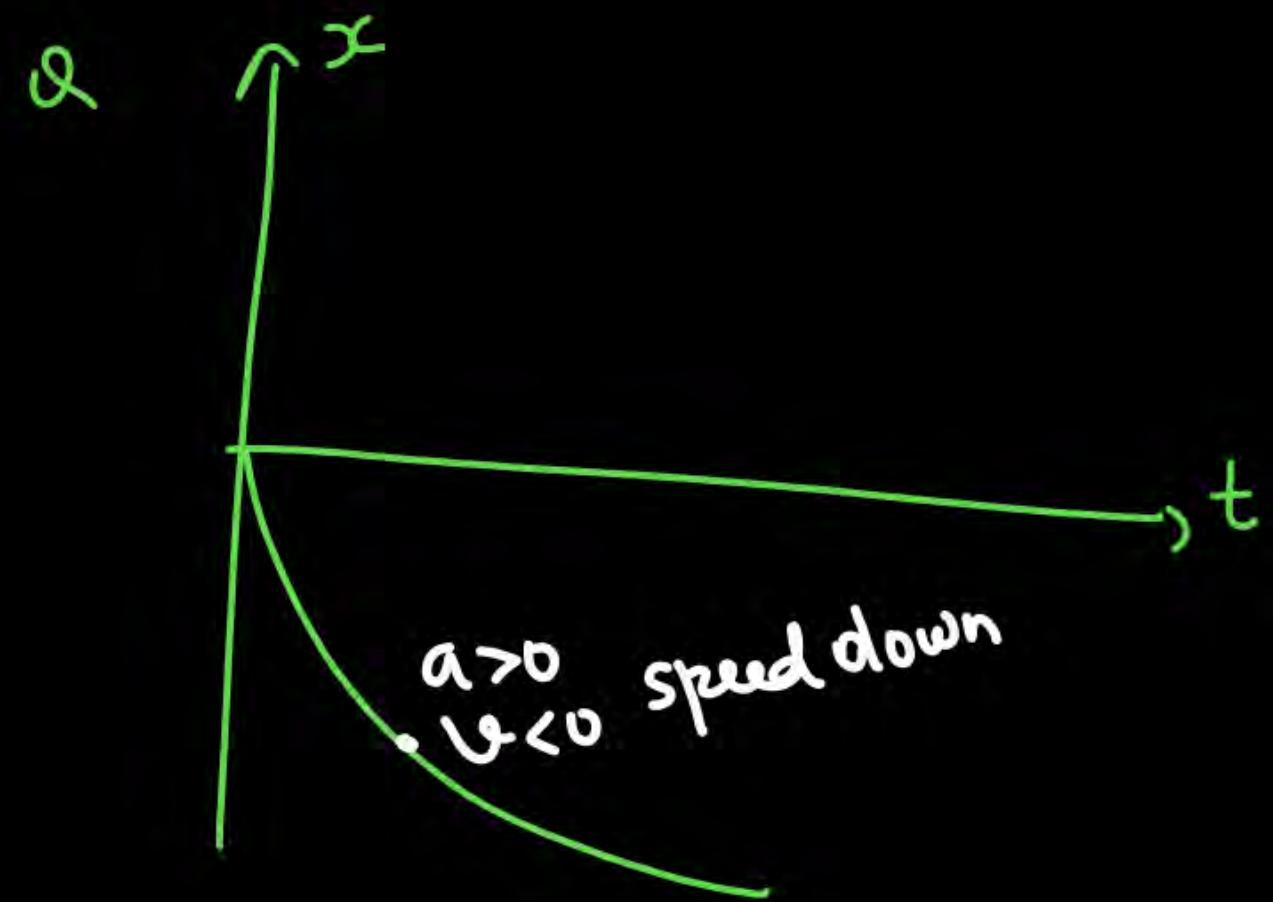
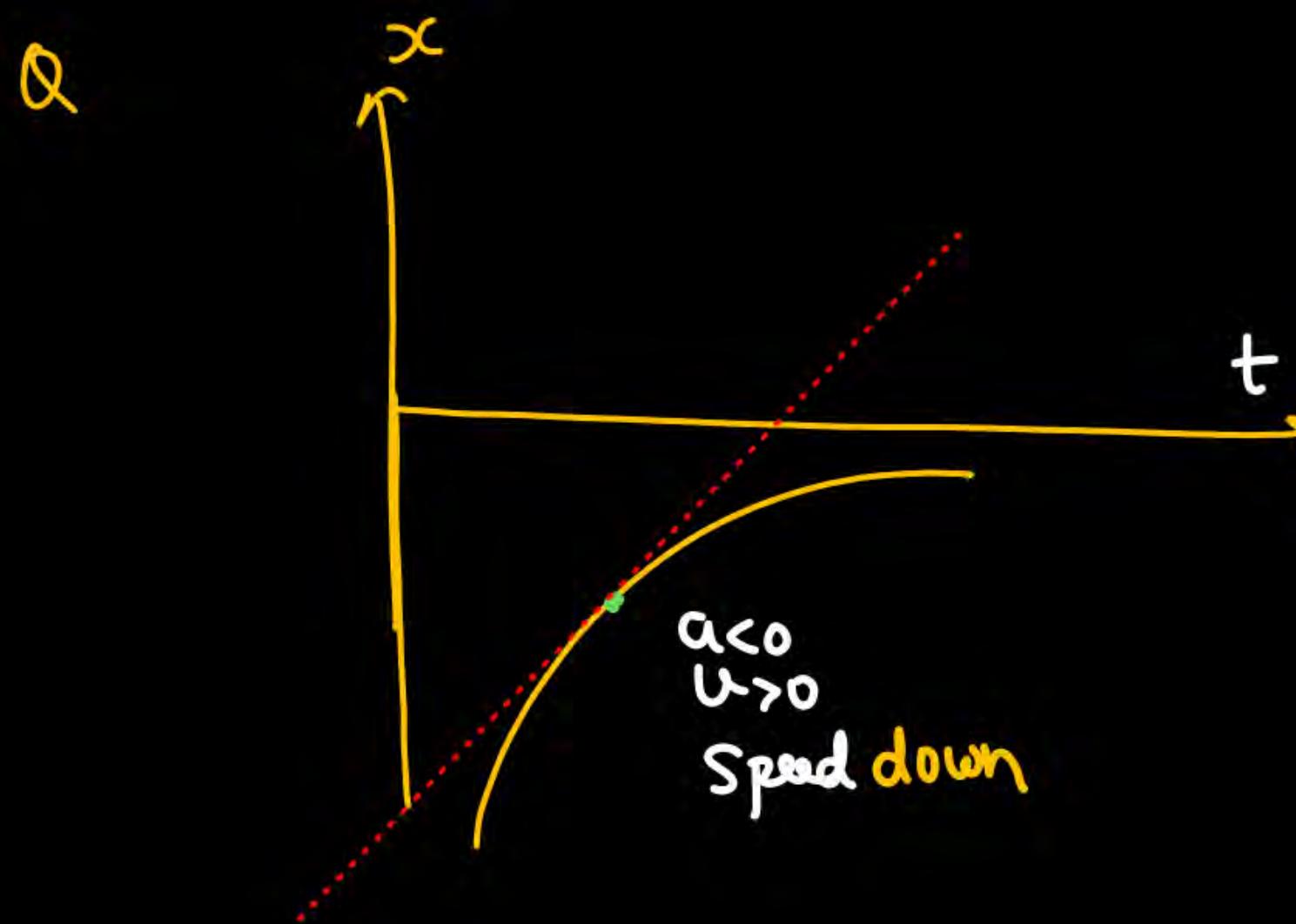
P
W

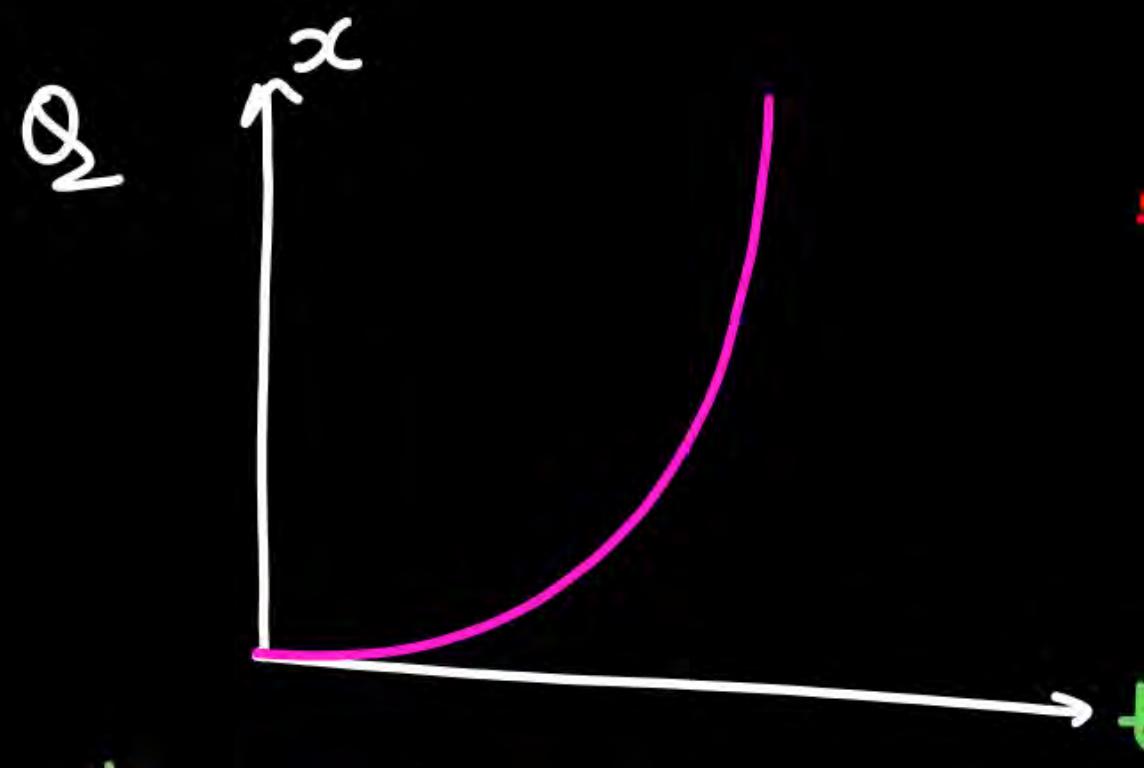


ω	a	
+	-	Speed $\uparrow \downarrow$
-	-	Speed \downarrow
-	+	Speed \uparrow
+	-	Speed \downarrow
+	+	Speed up

P
W



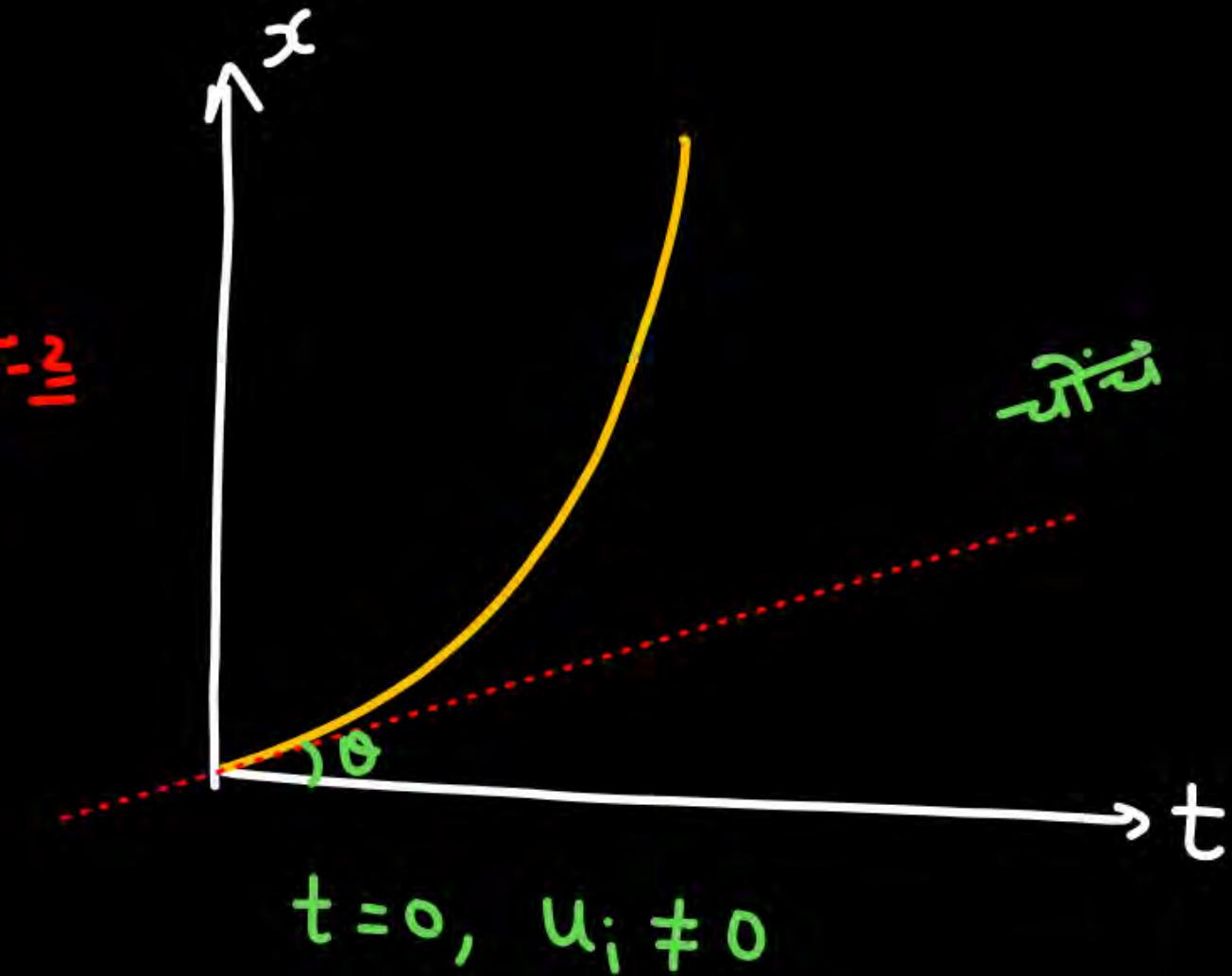




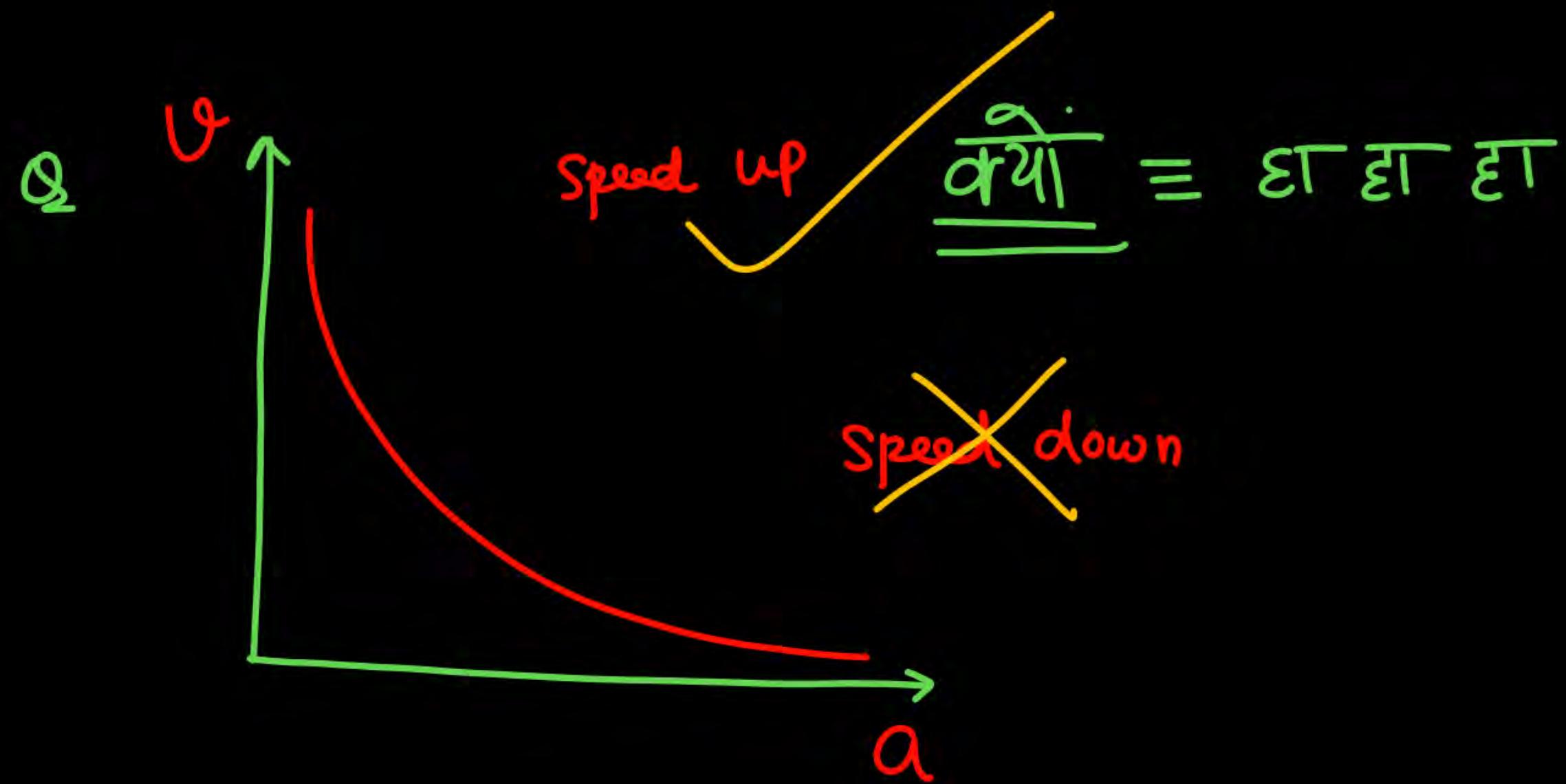
$$t=0, \text{ Slope} = 0 \\ v=0$$

particle start motion from rest.

दिनी
अलग-2
है



$$t=0, u_i \neq 0$$



Q

$$x = t^2 - 4t + 5$$

find average speed from

$$t=0 \longrightarrow t=4$$

SOL

$$\textcircled{1} \quad t=0, x_i = 5$$

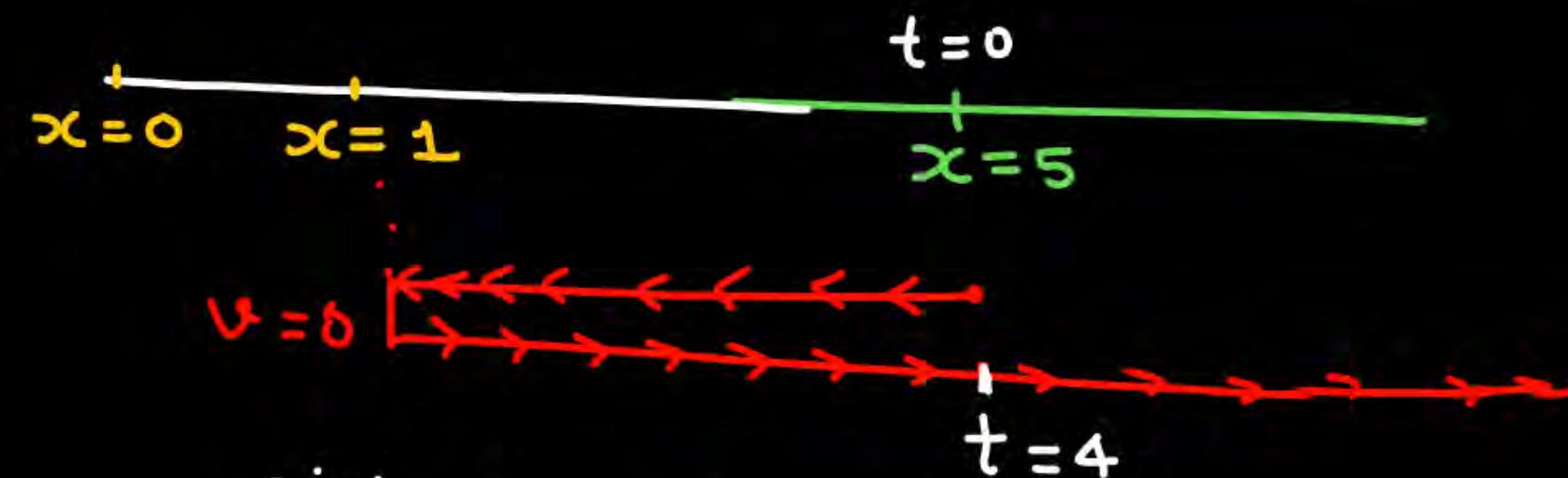
$$t=4, x_f = 5$$

$\textcircled{2}$ turning point $\equiv ?$

$$v = 2t - 4 = 0$$

$$\boxed{t = 2 \text{ sec}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t = 2, x &= 2^2 - 4 \times 2 + 5 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{Distance } t=0 \rightarrow t=4 = 4 + 4$$

$$\text{Average speed} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$$

Q

$$x = t^2 - 2t + 10$$

R

find average speed from $t=0 \rightarrow t=3$ sec

Soln

$$t=0, x_i = 10$$

$$t=3, x_f = 9-6+10 = 13$$

$$v = 2t - 2 = 0$$

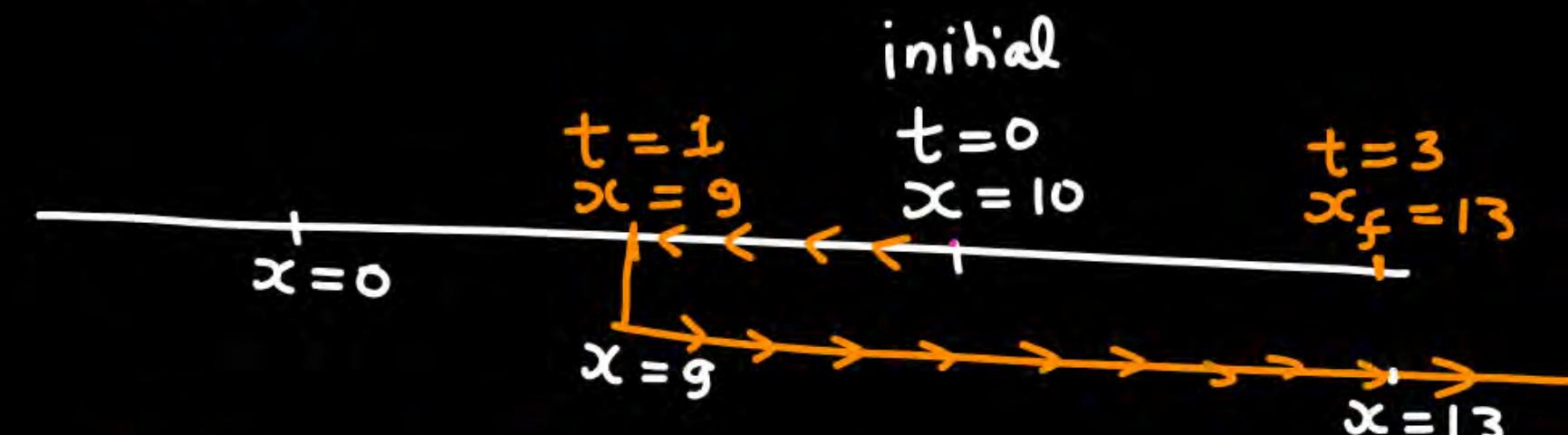
$$2t = 2$$

$$\boxed{t=1}$$

\approx turning point

$$t=1, x = 1^2 - 2 \times 1 + 10$$

$$x = 9$$



Average speed = $\frac{1+4}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$

$$\text{Q} \quad x = 2t^2 - 4t + 5$$

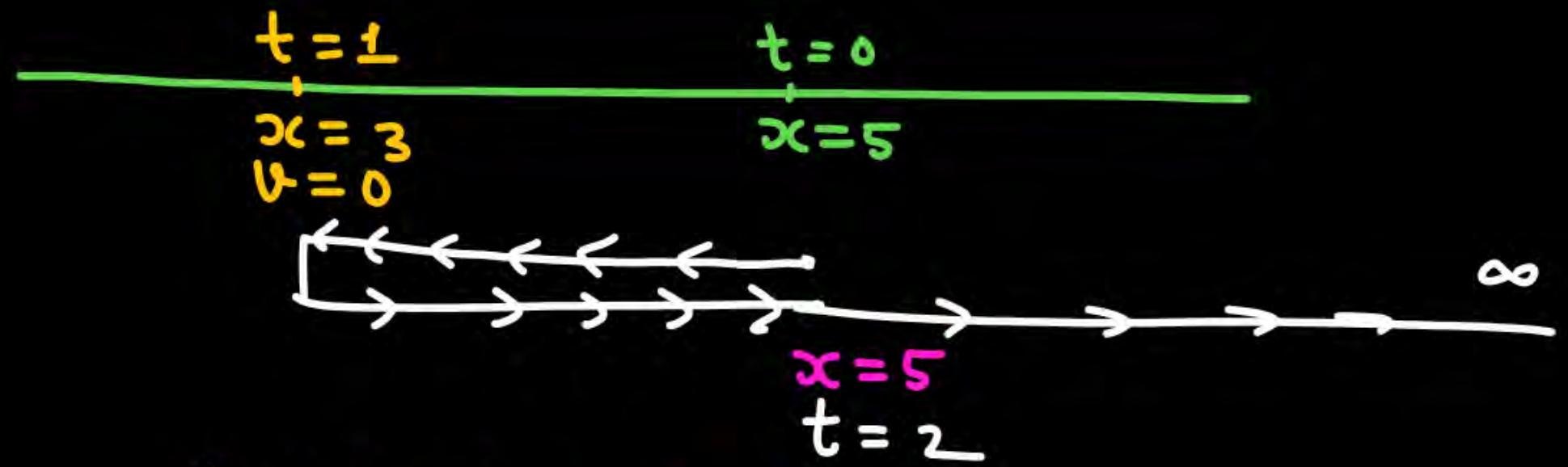
$$t=0 \longrightarrow t=2$$

average speed = ?

(1) $t=2, x_f = 8 - 8 + 5 = 5$

(2) $v = 4t - 4 = 0$
 $t=1$

$t=1, x = 2 - 4 + 5 = 3$



Avg Speed = $\frac{2+2}{2} = 2$

Q

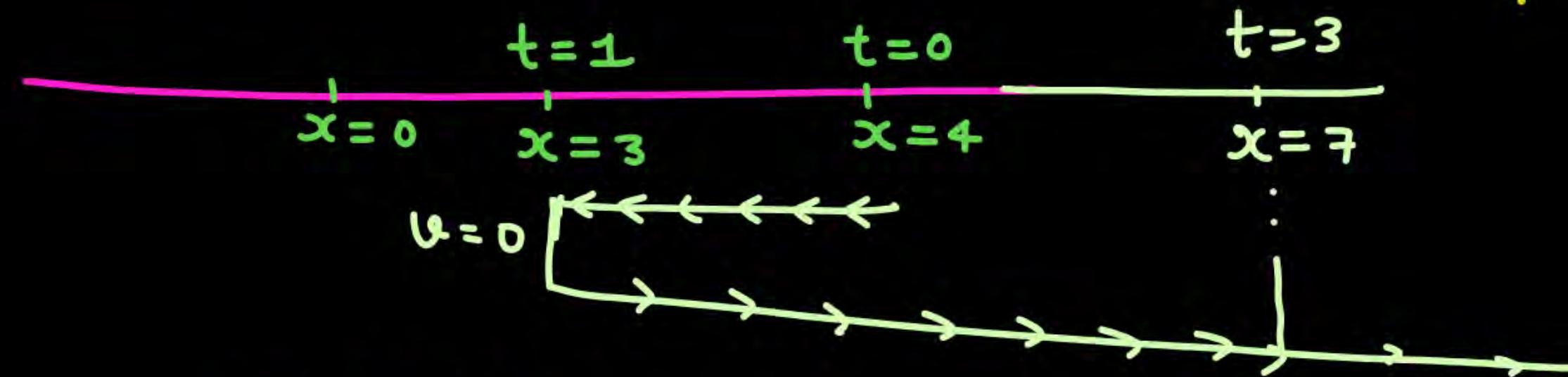
$$x = t^2 - 2t + 4$$

find average speed $t=0 \longrightarrow t=3 \text{ sec}$.

$$v = 2t - 2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{t = 1 \text{ sec}}$$

$$x = 1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 + 4 = 3$$



$$\text{Average velocity} = \frac{1+4}{3} = 5/3$$

P
W

$$v = 4t - 4$$

$$\text{Q} \quad x = 2t^2 - 4t + 2$$

$$t=0 \longrightarrow t=3$$

$$\text{Average Speed} = \frac{2+8}{3} = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$t=0, x=2$$

$$v = 4t - 4 = 0$$

$$(t=1)$$

$$x = 2 - 4 + 2 = 0$$

$$t=3$$

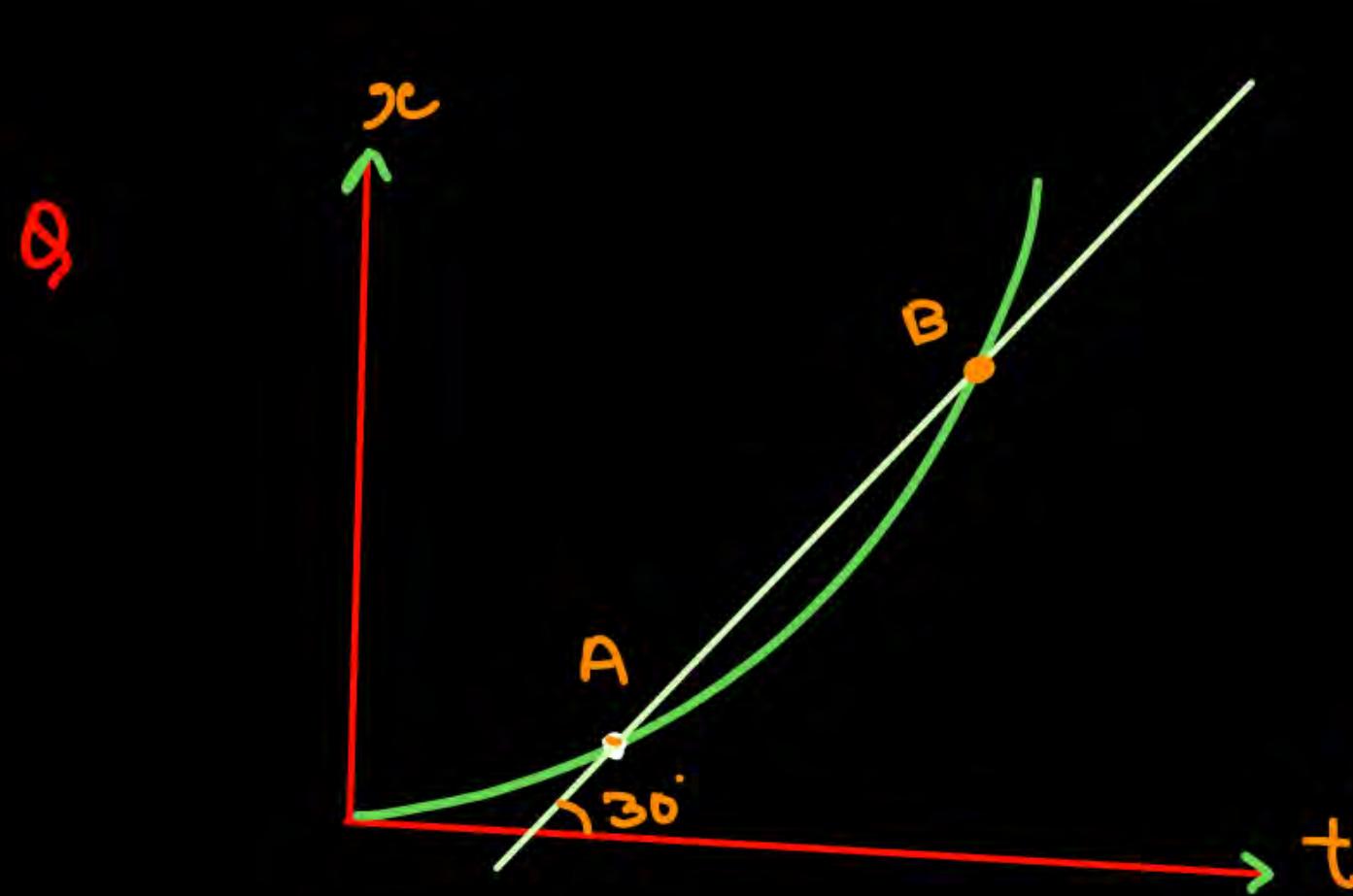
$$x = 18 - 12 + 2 = 8$$

$$t=1 \\ x=0$$

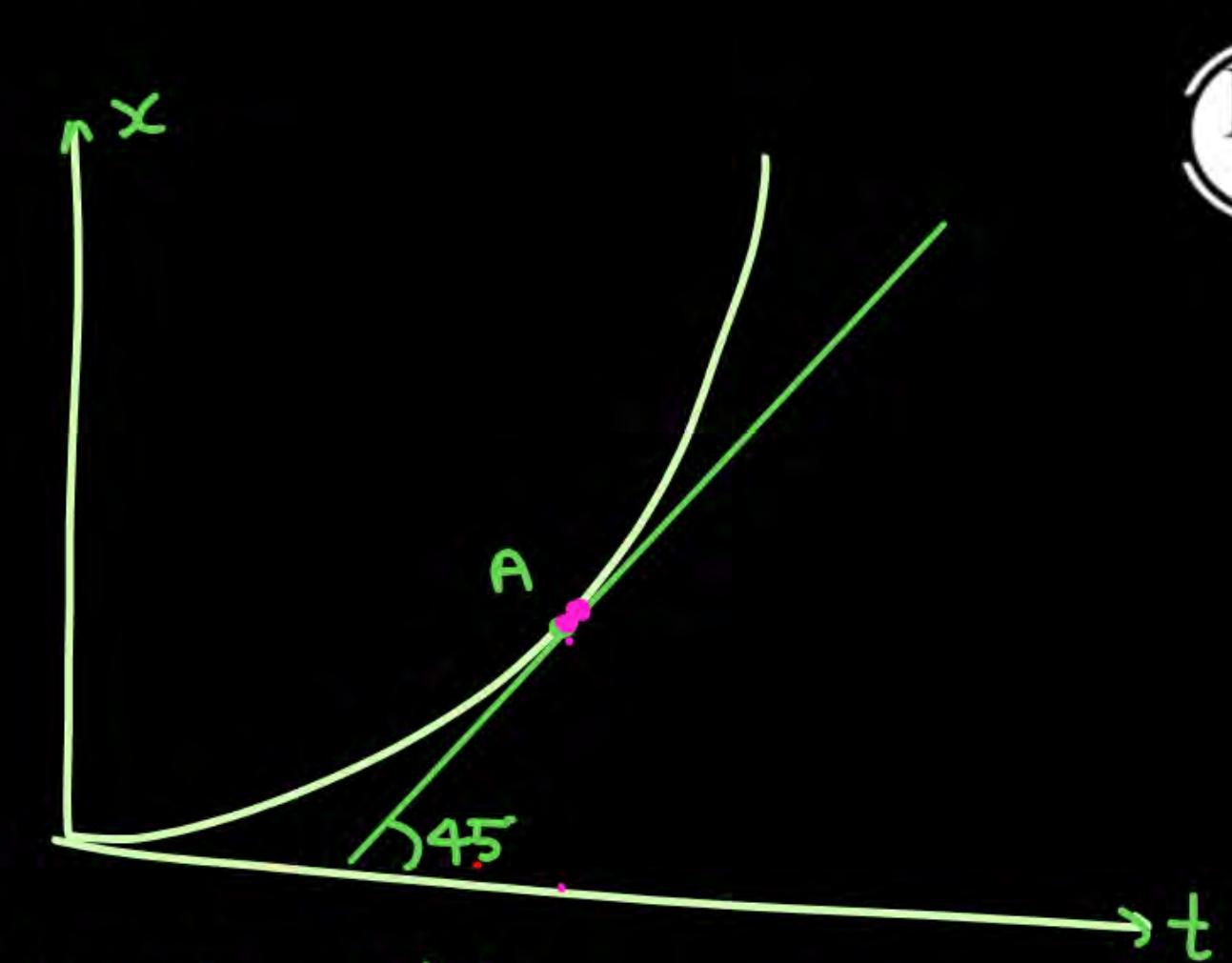
$$t=0 \\ x=2$$

$$t=3 \\ x=8$$



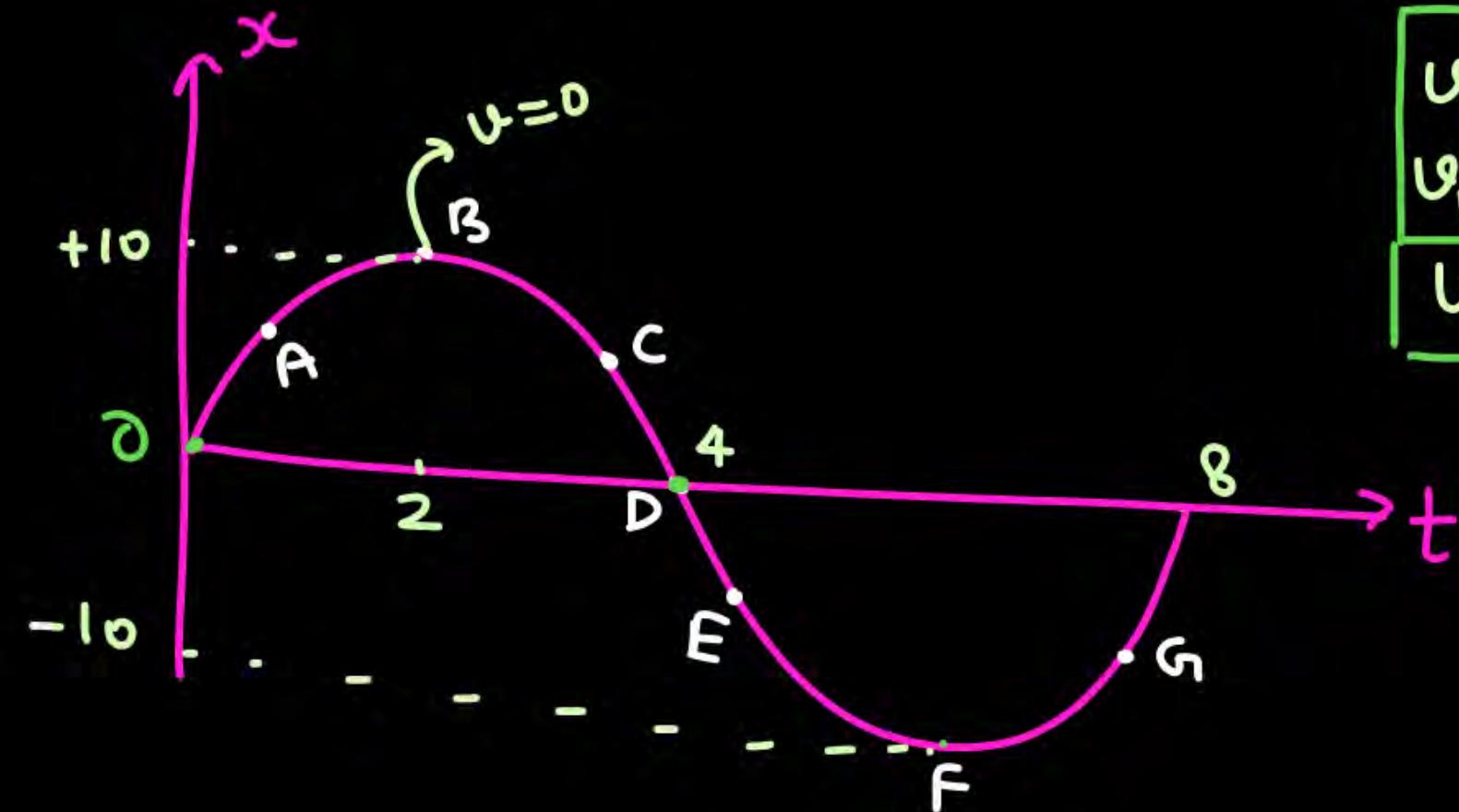


Average velocity = Slope of line AB
b/w A & B = $\tan 30^\circ$

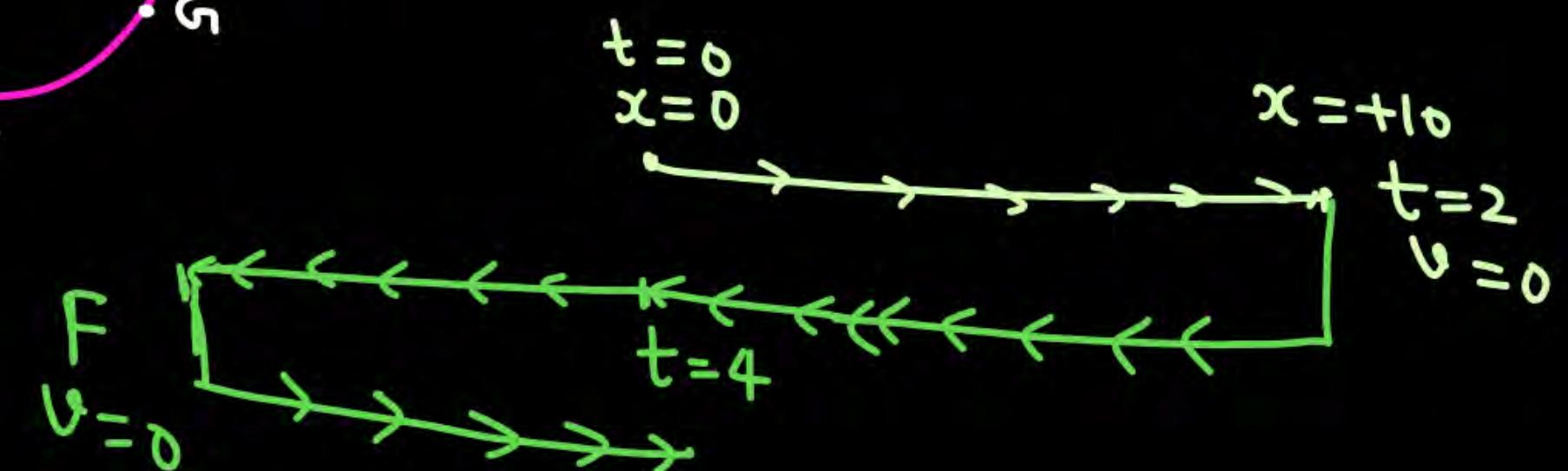


Velocity at 'A' = $\tan 45^\circ = 1$

(4)



$u_A > 0, u_G > 0$
 $u_B = 0, u_F = 0$
 $u_C, u_D, u_E = -v_e$



$$Q \quad v = t^2 + 4t + 10$$

① find acc at $t = 1$ sec

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = 2t + 4$$

$$t = 1, \quad a = 2 + 4 = 6$$

② $t = 0 \longrightarrow t = 3$

$$\text{Average acc} = \frac{\vec{v}_f - \vec{v}_i}{\text{total time}}$$

$$t = 3, \quad v_f = 9 + 12 + 10 = 31$$

$$t = 0, \quad v_i = 10$$

$$\text{Avg acc} = \frac{31 - 10}{3 - 0} = 7$$

$$\text{Q2} \quad x = t^3 + 2t^2 + 5t$$

find velocity & acc at $t=2\text{sec}$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} = 3t^2 + 4t + 5, \quad t=2, v = 12 + 8 + 5 = 25$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = 6t + 4$$

$$t=2, a = 12 + 4 = 16$$

$$\boxed{\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2\vec{x}}{dt^2}}$$

$$Q_2 \quad x = 4t^2 - 16t + 20$$

find turning point

$$v = 0$$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} = 8t - 16$$

$$\boxed{v = 0, t = 2 \text{ sec}}$$

Unacademy ques

Q2

$$x = \frac{t^3}{3} - 3t^2 + 9t + 21$$

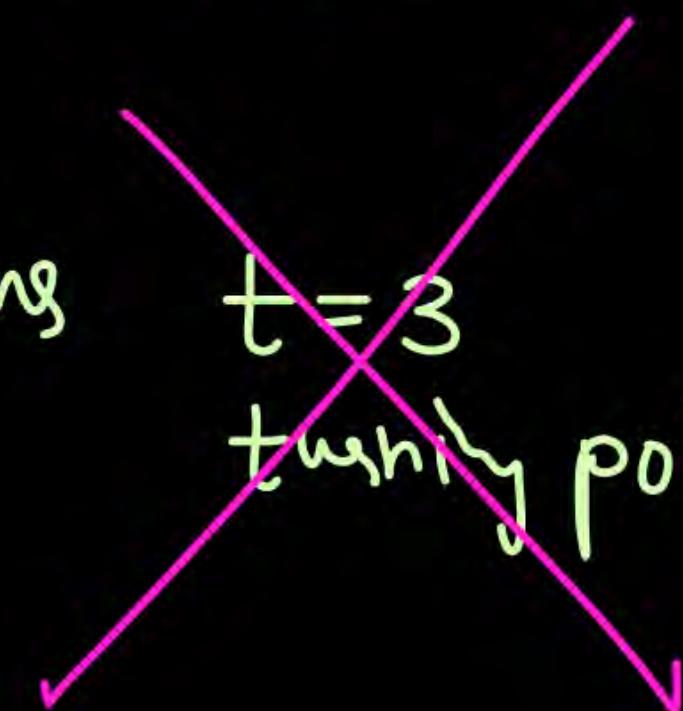
find turning point

Ans

~~t = 3~~

~~turning point~~

21



Q H.W 2 page exis. q7

Q $x = 3t^2 - 12t + 10$

- find
- ① x, v, a at $t=0, t=2, t=3$ sec
 - ② find value of $x \& a$ when particle comes to at rest.
 - ③ find average velocity, average speed, average acc from $t=0$ $\xrightarrow{} t=3$ sec

Homework

$$\underline{Q} \quad y = \pi x^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \pi 2x$$

$$\underline{Q} \quad A = \pi r^2$$

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = \pi 2r$$

$$\underline{Q} \quad y = \pi x^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \pi 3x^2$$

$$\underline{Q} \quad V = \left(\frac{4}{3}\pi\right) r^3$$

$$\frac{dV}{dr} = \frac{4\pi}{3} 3r^2$$

$$\underline{\text{Q}} \quad y = t^2 - 4t + 10$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2t - 4$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = 2 - 0$$

$$\underline{\text{Q}} \quad y = t^3 - 4t^2 + 10$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 3t^2 - 8t + 0$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = 6t - 8$$

$$\underline{\text{Q}} \quad x = t^2 - 4t + 10$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2t - 4 + 0$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 2 - 0$$

$$\underline{\text{Q}} \quad \textcircled{x} = t^3 - 4t^2 + 10$$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} = 3t^2 - 8t + 0$$

$$\textcircled{\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}} = 6t - 8 + 0$$

$$\text{Q } y = \sin x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\sin x$$

$$\text{Q } P = \ln t$$

find $\frac{dP}{dt}$ at $t = 10 \text{ sec}$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10}$$

Q

$$y = x^2 + 3x$$

find

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

at $x=4$

~~$y = 16 + 12 = 28$~~

~~$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$~~

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + 3$$

 $x=4$

Put

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= 2x + 3 \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= 2 \times 4 + 3 \\ &= 11\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Q} \quad y = x^3$$

find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, at $x=2$

Solⁿ

$$y = x^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$$

$$\text{at } x=2, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 3 \times 2^2$$

$$= 12 \quad \text{Ans}$$

Similarly
find \Rightarrow

$$\text{Q} \quad y = t^2$$

find $\frac{dy}{dt}$ at $t=10 \text{ sec}$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2t \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = 2 \times 10 = 20$$

* Q

$$x = t^2 + 2t$$

find $\frac{dx}{dt}$ at $t=3 \text{ sec}$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2t + 2$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 8$$

$$\text{Q} \quad x = t^3 - 2t^2 + 5$$

find $\frac{dx}{dt}$ and $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ at $t=2 \text{ sec}$

α

$$x = t^3 - 2t^2 + 5$$

$$t=2, \frac{dx}{dt} = ?$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 3t^2 - 4t + 0 \quad \text{put}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 3 \times 2^2 - 4 \times 2 = 12 - 8 = \underline{\underline{4}}$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 6t - 4$$

$$t=2$$

put

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 6 \times 2 - 4 = \underline{\underline{8}}$$

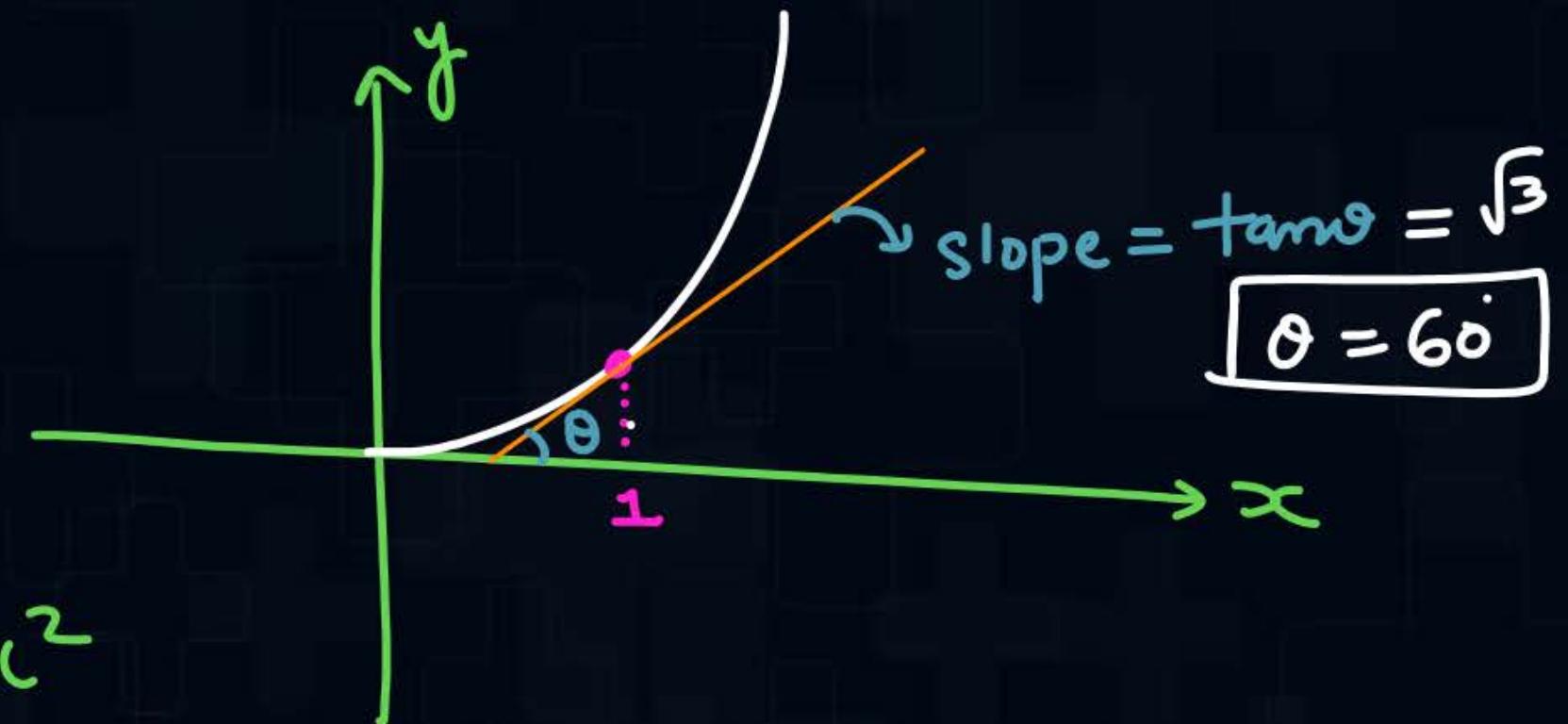
$$Q \quad y = \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{3}}$$

find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = 1$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 3x^2 = \sqrt{3}x^2$$

$$\text{At } x=1 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 1^2 = \sqrt{3} = \text{slope}$$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \text{slope of tangent at that point}$



Q

$$x = t^3 - 4t^2 + 5$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} \text{ at } t=2 \text{ sec}$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \text{ at } t=2 \text{ sec.}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 3t^2 - 8t + 0$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 6t - 8$$

Q

$$x = t^2 - 4t + 20$$

find value of $x, \frac{dx}{dt}, \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$
at $t = 2 \text{ sec}$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = 5x^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= 5\left(\frac{d}{dx}x^3\right) \\&= 5 \times 3x^2 \\&= 15x^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{aligned}y &= Kx^3 \\y &= K \frac{d(x^3)}{dx} \\y &= Kx(3x^2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \begin{aligned}y &= \pi x^3 \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= \pi \cdot 3x^2 \\ \textcircled{4} \quad y &= \pi + x^3 \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= 0 + 3x^2\end{aligned}$$

$$Q \quad y = \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{3}}$$

find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x=1$



"
इस graph में $x=1$ पर tangent बनाओ
उस tangent का slope = $\frac{dy}{dx}$



#

$$y = x^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$$

differentiation of y wrt x

①

$$y = x^3$$



$\frac{dy}{dt} \rightarrow$ diff. of y wrt time

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 3x^2 \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$$

②

$$y = x^5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 5x^4 \frac{dx}{dt}$$

③

$$y = x^7$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 7x^6 \frac{dx}{dt}$$

④

$$y = 5x^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 10x \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad y = \pi x^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \pi 2x \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad A = \pi r^2$$

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = \pi 2r$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad A = \pi r^2$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \pi 2r \cdot \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad y = \pi x^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \pi 2x$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad y = \frac{4}{3}\pi x^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4}{3}\pi 3x^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{4}{3}\pi 3x^2 \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad y = \sin x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \cos x \frac{dx}{dt}$$

Q Radius of a circle increases wrt time with the rate of +5 m/sec.
 find rate of change of area wrt time when radius is 10m.

$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$? = \frac{dA}{dt} = \pi 2r \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = 5, r = 10$$



$\frac{dy}{dx} \rightarrow$ Rate of Change of y wrt x

$\frac{dA}{dt} \rightarrow$ Rate of Change of Area
wrt time

$\frac{dr}{dt} \rightarrow$ Rate of Change of radius
wrt time

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \pi \cdot 2 \cdot 10 \times 5 = 100\pi$$

Q If radius of a sphere is increasing at the rate of 10 m/sec at what rate volⁿ of sphere will change , when radius is 3 m.

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{4\pi}{3} 3r^2 \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{4\pi}{3} \cdot 3(3)^2 \times 10 = \underline{\underline{360\pi}}.$$

1

Q A particle is moving on x-axis such that its x-coordinates with time changes as

$$x = t^2 - 4t + 10$$

① find velocity at $t = 3 \text{ sec}$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} = 2t - 4 + 0$$

$$t=3, v = 2 \times 3 - 4 = 2$$

$$v = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

② find velocity at $t = 4 \text{ sec}$

$$v = 2t - 4 \quad \text{put}$$

$$v = 2 \times 4 - 4$$

$$v = 4$$

③ find initial velocity = at $t = 0$

$$v = 2t - 4$$

$$t=0, v = 0 - 4 = -4$$

$$\text{Q} \quad x = t^2 - 6t + 10$$

① find velocity at $t=0, t=3, t=6$ sec \equiv Inst. velocity

$$v = 2t - 6$$

$$t=0, v = -6$$

$$t=3, v = 0$$

$$t=6 \quad v = 2 \times 6 - 6$$

$$v = +6.$$

② find average velocity $t=0 \rightarrow t=3$

$$\text{Avg velocity} = \frac{x_f - x_i}{t_2 - t_1}$$

$$t=0, x_i = 0 - 0 + 10$$

\downarrow

$$x_i = 10$$

$$t=3, x_f = 3^2 - 6 \times 3 + 10 = 1$$

$$\text{Avg velocity} = \frac{1 - 10}{3 - 0} = -3$$

$$Q \quad x = t^2 - 4t + 5$$

① find velocity at $t=0, t=2, t=4$ sec

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$v = 2t - 4$$

$$\boxed{t=0, v=-4}$$

$$\boxed{t=2, v=0}$$

$$\boxed{t=4, v=4}$$

② find average velocity from $t=0$ to $t=4$ sec

$$t=0, x_i = 5$$

$$t=4, x_f = \cancel{t^2} - 4 \times 4 + 5 = 5$$

Avg velocity = $\frac{x_f - x_i}{\text{total time}} = \frac{5-5}{4} = 0$

HINT*

③ find average speed
from $t=0 \rightarrow t=4$.

$$\oplus \quad y = x^n$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d x^n}{dx} = n x^{n-1}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y = x^{-5}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -5 x^{-5-1} = -5 \cdot x^{-6}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-5}{x^6}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = x^5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 5 x^{5-1} = 5 x^4$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = x^7$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 7 x^6$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad y = \frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -2x^{-2-1} = \frac{-2}{x^3}$$

$$f(x) = g(x) \pm h(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} g(x) \pm \frac{d}{dx} h(x)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad y = x^2 + x^5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + 5x^4$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad y = x^7 + x^8$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 7x^6 + 8x^7$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad y = x^3 - x^4$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 4x^3$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad y = x^9 + \frac{1}{x^5}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 9x^8 - \frac{5}{x^6}$$

$y = x^6$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6x^5$

$$y = x^8$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = 8x^7$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} y = u \pm v \\ y' = u' \pm v' \end{array}}$$

Q $y = x^3 + x^8$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + 8x^7$$

diff. of y wrt x

Q $y = t^3 + t^8$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 3t^2 + 8t^7$$

diff. of y wrt ' t '

$$\text{Q} \quad y = 5x^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 5 \times 3x^2 = 15x^2$$

$$\text{Q} \quad y = 4x^2$$

$$y' = 8x$$

$$\text{Q} \quad y = 3x^7$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = 21x^6$$

$$\text{Q} \quad y = 2x^2 + 4x^3 + 6x^7$$

$$y' = 4x + 12x^2 + 42x^6$$

$$\text{Q} \quad y = x = x^1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 \cdot x^{1-1} = 1$$

$$y = x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

$$\text{Q} \quad y = 4x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4 \times 1 = 4$$

$$\# \quad y = 5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$y = C \xrightarrow{\text{const}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \quad \frac{d(\text{const})}{dx} = 0$$

$$\cdot Q \quad y = x^3 + 2x^5 + 7$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + 10x^4$$

$$\cdot Q \quad y = x^5 - x^4 + 2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 5x^4 - 4x^3 + 0$$

* $\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = n x^{n-1}$

* $\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \sec^2 x$

* $\frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x}$

* $\frac{d}{dx}(\text{const}) = 0$

* $\frac{d}{dx} \sec x = \sec x \tan x$

$\ln x = \log_e x$

* $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x$

* $\frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$

* $\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x$

* $\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{cosec} x = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cdot \cot x$

(*) $\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$

$$Q_1 \quad y = x^3 + \sin x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + \cos x$$

$$Q_2 \quad y = x^7 + \tan x + 10$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 7x^6 + \sec^2 x + 0$$

$$Q_3 \quad y = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} = \text{const}$$

~~$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$~~

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$Q_4 \quad y = 3x^3 + \sin x + \tan x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 9x^2 + \cos x + \sec^2 x$$

$$Q_5 \quad y = 2x^2 + \cos x + 5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x - \sin x + 0$$

$$y = \tan 45^\circ = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$Q_6 \quad y = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} = \text{const}$$

~~$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$~~

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$Q_7 \quad y = 3x^2 + \cos x + e^x - \sin x + 10$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6x - \sin x + e^x - \cos x + 0$$

$$\text{Q} \quad y = x^3 + \sin x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + \cos x$$

$$y = u.v$$

$$y' = uv' + v u'$$

$$\text{Q} \quad y = x^3 \cdot \sin x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^3 \left(\frac{d}{dx} \sin x \right) + \sin x \left(\frac{d}{dx} x^3 \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^3 \cos x + [\sin x] \cdot 3x^2$$

$$\text{Q} \quad y = x^5 \tan x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^5 \sec^2 x + [\tan x] \cdot (5x^4)$$

:

$$Q \quad y = x^3 e^x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^3 e^x + e^x \cdot 3x^2$$

$$Q \quad y = e^x \cdot \sin x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x \cos x + \sin x \cdot e^x$$

$$Q \quad y = x^4 \ln x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^4 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + (\ln x) (4x^3)$$

$$Q \quad y = e^x \cdot \cos x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x (-\sin x) + (\cos x) (e^x)$$

imp नहीं है phy के point of view से (skip) may ✓

$$\frac{10}{2} = 10 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$



$$y = \frac{u}{v}$$

$$y' = \frac{vu' - uv'}{v^2}$$

Q $y = \frac{x^5}{\sin x}$

$$y' = \frac{(\sin x) \cdot 5x^4 - x^5 \cdot \cos x}{(\sin x)^2}$$

Q(m-2) product के form में ले जाकर diff कर दो

$$y = x^5 \cdot \csc x$$

$$y' = x^5 \cdot (-\csc x \cdot \cot x) + \csc x \cdot 5x^4$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} \frac{5x^4}{\sin x} - \frac{x^5}{\sin x} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{\sin x 5x^4 - x^5 \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$$

Same

Chain rule

$$\text{Q} \quad y = \sin(x^2 + x^7)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(x^2 + x^7) \times (2x + 7x^6)$$

$$\text{Q} \quad y = \cos(x^3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin(x^3) \cdot 3x^2$$

Book

$$y = f(g(x))$$

$$y' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$y = f(\sqrt{x})$$

$$y' = f'(\sqrt{x}) \cdot (\sqrt{x})'$$

$$\text{Q} \quad y = \ln x^5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^5} \cdot 5x^4$$

$$\text{Q} \quad y = \ln(\sin x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x$$

$$\text{B} \quad y = \ln x^4$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^4} \cdot 4x^3$$

$$\text{Q} \quad y = \tan^2 x = (\tan x)^2$$

$$y = (2 \tan x) \cdot \sec^2 x$$

$$\text{Q} \quad y = \cos^5 x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 5 \cos^4 x \times (-\sin x)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = \sin^3 x = (\sin x)^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(\sin x)^2 \cdot \cos x.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = \sin^4 x = (\sin x)^4$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4(\sin x)^3 \cdot \cos x$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y = \ln(\sqrt{x})$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}. \quad (\text{कहां का differentiation})$$

$$y = x^3$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$$

$$y = f(\text{कादू}) \Rightarrow y' = f'(\text{कादू}) \cdot (\text{कादू})'$$

पहली अंदर वाले को कादू मानकर बाहर वाले का differentiation करो।

Q $y = \ln(x^2 + x^3)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^2 + x^3} \times [2x + 3x^2]$$

Q $y = \sin(x^2 + x^3)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(x^2 + x^3) (2x + 3x^2)$$

Q $y = \tan x^3$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sec^2(x^3) \times 3x^2$$

$$Q \quad y = \ln(\sin x^3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sin x^3} \times \cos(x^3) \times [3x^2]$$

$$Q \quad y = e^{x^3}$$

$$y = e^{x^3} \times 3x^2$$

$$Q \quad y = \sin(e^x)$$

$$y = \cos(e^x) \cdot e^x$$

Q Imp. for physio

$$y = \sin\left(5x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos\left(5x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) (5 + 0)$$

P
W

Q SHM \Rightarrow (5-6) month at 5

$$y = A \cdot \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

\downarrow

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = A [\cos(\omega t + \phi)] [\omega + 0]$$

$(A, \omega, \phi \rightarrow \text{const})$

$$\textcircled{Q} \quad y = 5 + x \quad | \quad y = 5x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 + 1 \quad | \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 5 \times 1$$

$$\textcircled{Q} \quad y = \underbrace{k+x}_{\text{const}} \quad | \quad y = \underbrace{Kx}_{\text{const}}$$
$$y' = 0 + 1 \quad | \quad y' = K$$

Kinematik

$$\text{Q2} \quad y = x^2 + 4x + 10$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + 4 + 0$$

$$\text{Q2} \quad y = t^2 - 2t + 10$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2t - 2 + 0$$

$$\text{Q3} \quad y = x^2 - 6x + 5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - 6 + 0$$

$$\text{Q2} \quad y = t^3 - t^2 + 10t + 5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 3t^2 - 2t + 10$$

$$\text{Q2} \quad y = x^3 + x^2 - 2x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + 2x - 2$$

$$Q \quad y = x^6$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6x^5$$

और differentiable करो

$$\text{double differentiation} \equiv \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \equiv y''$$

of y wrt x

diff of $(\frac{dy}{dx})$ wrt x

$$y = x^6 \quad \text{diff}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = 6x^5 \quad \text{diff}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = y'' = 30x^4$$

$$Q \quad y = x^3 + x^5 + x^4$$

$$y' = 3x^2 + 5x^4 + 4x^3$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = y'' = 6x + 20x^3 + 12x^2$$

Homework

$$\underline{Q} \quad y = \pi x^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} =$$

$$\underline{Q} \quad A = \pi r^2$$

$$\frac{dA}{dr} =$$

$$\underline{Q} \quad y = \pi x^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} =$$

$$\underline{Q} \quad V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$\frac{dV}{dr} =$$

$$\underline{\text{Q}} \quad y = t^2 - 4t + 10 \quad \underline{\text{Q}} \quad x = t^2 - 4t + 10$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} =$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} =$$

$$\underline{\text{Q}} \quad y = t^3 - 4t^2 + 10$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} =$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} =$$

$$\underline{\text{Q}} \quad x = t^2 - 4t + 10$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} =$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} =$$

$$\underline{\text{Q}} \quad x = t^3 - 4t^2 + 10$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} =$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} =$$

$$\text{Q} \quad y = \sin x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} =$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} =$$

$$\text{Q} \quad P = \ln t$$

find $\frac{dP}{dt}$ at $t = 10 \text{ sec}$

$$\text{Q} \quad y = x^3$$

find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, at $x=2$

$$\text{Sol} \quad y = x^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$$

$$\text{at } x=2, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$$

$$= 12 \quad \text{Ans}$$

Similarly
find \Rightarrow

$$\text{Q} \quad y = t^2$$

find $\frac{dy}{dt}$ at $t=10 \text{ sec}$

$$\text{Q} \quad x = t^2 + 2t$$

find $\frac{dx}{dt}$ at $t=3 \text{ sec}$

$$\text{Q} \quad x = t^3 - 2t^2 + 5$$

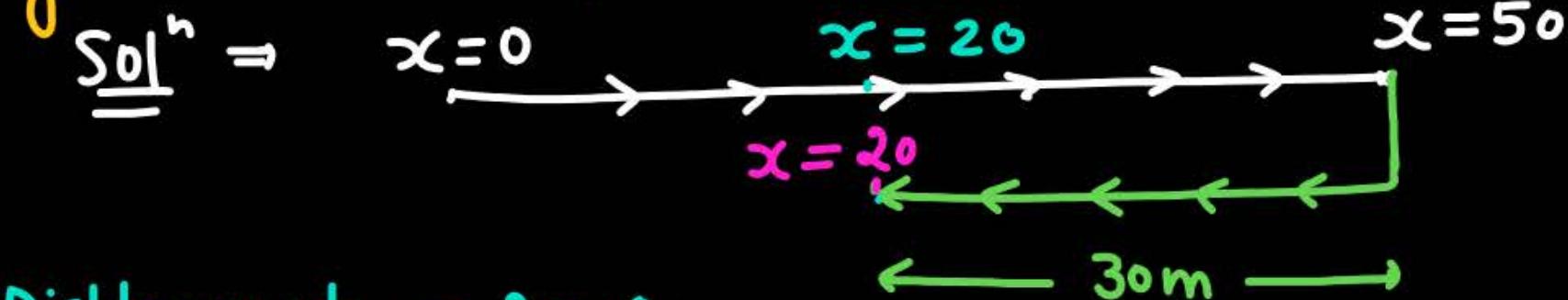
find $\frac{dx}{dt}$ and $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ at $t=2 \text{ sec}$

Q

A particle is moving with velocity $+10 \text{ m/s}$ for 5 sec. along $+x$ -dir than it reversed its direction and move with velocity -10 m/s for three second.

find ① displacement

② Distance

Solⁿ = 

$$\text{Displacement} = 20 - 0 \\ = 20$$

$$\text{Distance} = 50 + 30 = 80$$

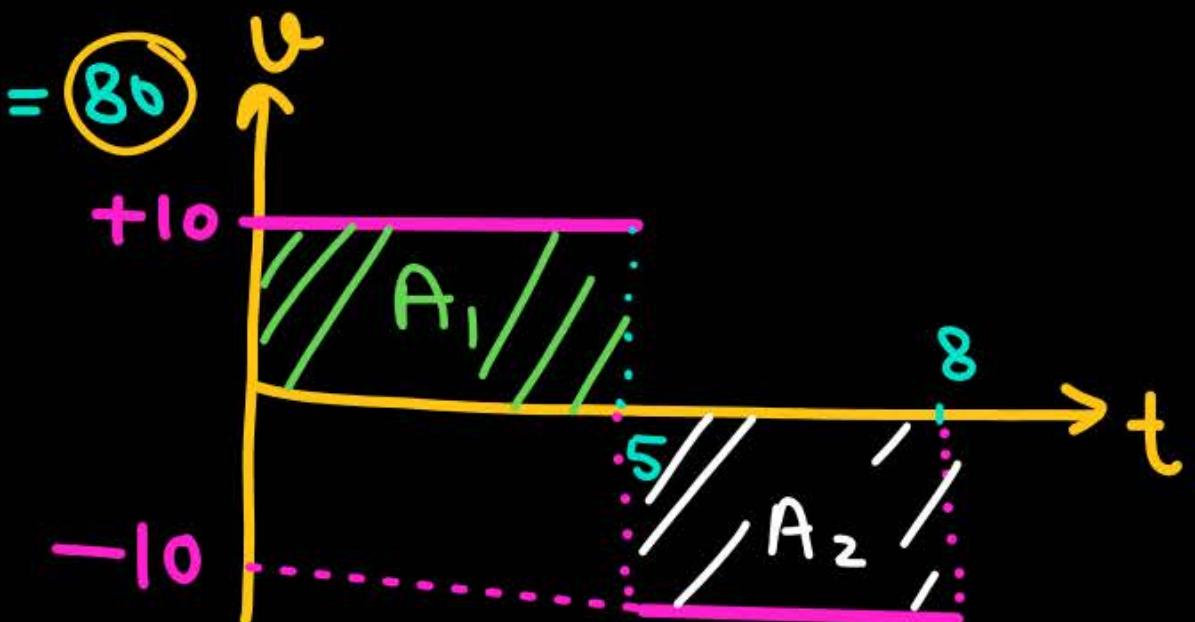
$$A_1 = 5 \times 10 = 50$$

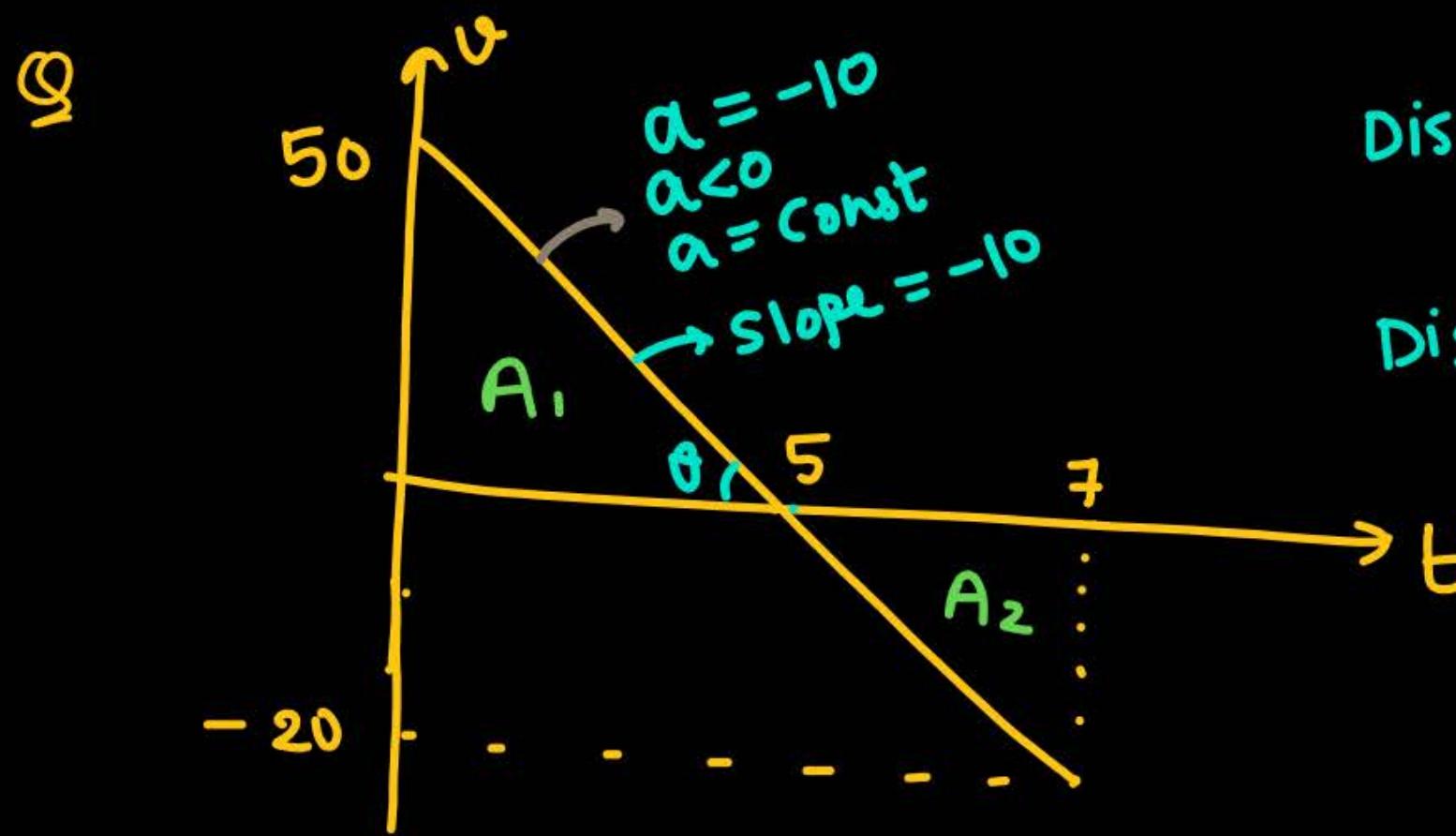
$$A_2 = 3 \times 10 = 30$$

$$\text{Displacement} = A_1 - A_2$$

$$= 50 - 30 = 20$$

$$\text{Distance} = A_1 + A_2 = 50 + 30 = 80$$





$$\text{Displacement} = 125 - 20 = 105$$

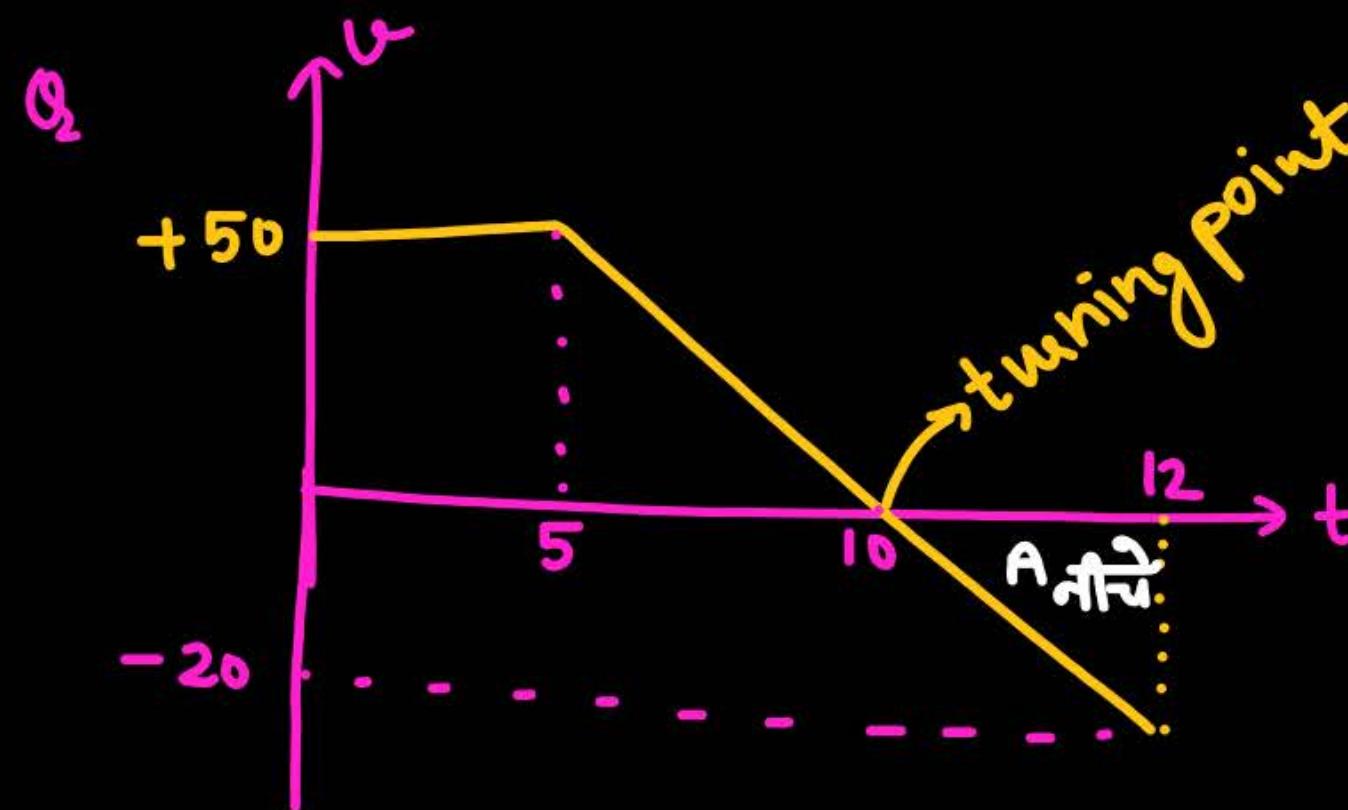
$$\text{Distance} = 125 + 20 = 145$$

$$\text{Average velocity} = \frac{105}{7}$$

$$\text{Avg. Speed} = \frac{145}{7}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 50 = 125$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 20 = 20$$



$$\text{Displacement} = A_{\text{upper}} - A_{\text{नीचे वाला}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(5+10) \times 50 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 20$$

$$= \frac{750}{2} - \frac{40}{2} = 375 - 20 = 355$$

$$\text{Distance} = 375 + 20 = 395$$

Q2

$$v = 10t + 20$$

Slope = 10 = const

$$a = 10$$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{dv}{dt} = 10 + 0$$

Q

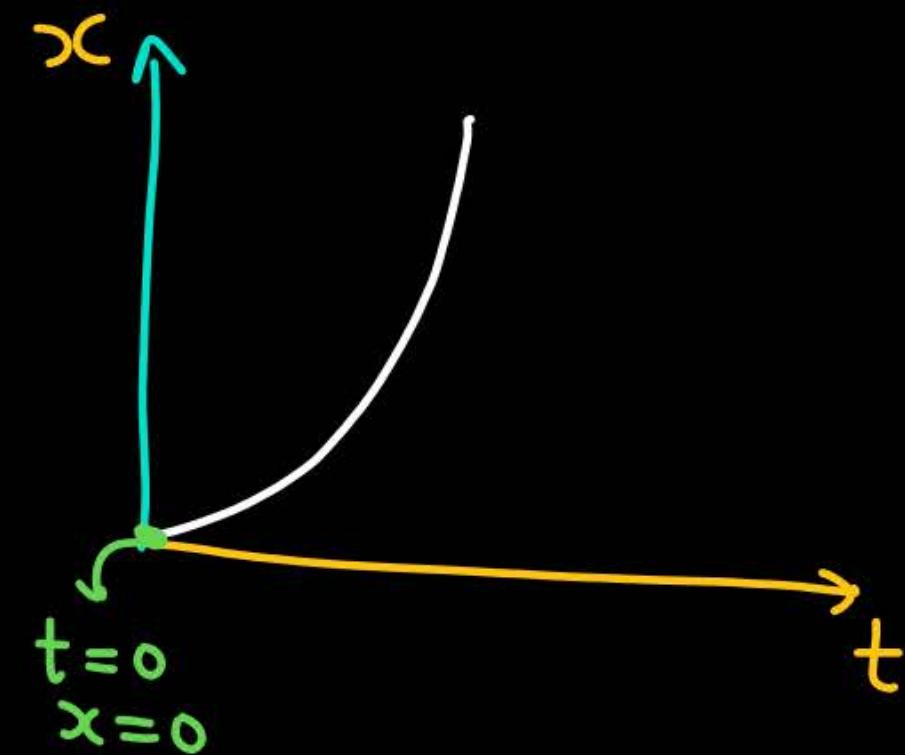
Draw $x-t$ graph if at $t=0$ particle is at origin ($x=0$)

P
W

$$v = 10t + 20$$

$$a = +10 > 0$$

सुरक्षा



Q note

A particle starts motion from rest from origin such that its acc is +10. Draw v-t, x-t graph

$$a = +10$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = 10$$

$$\int du = \int 10 dt$$

$$v = 10t + C$$

$$\text{at } t=0, 0 = 0 + C$$

$$\boxed{C=0}$$

$$\boxed{t=0, x=0 \\ v=0}$$

$$v = 10t$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 10t$$

$$\int dx = \int 10t dt$$

$$x = 10 \frac{t^2}{2} + C$$

$$x = 5t^2 + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= 0, x = 0 \\ \text{given} &\Rightarrow 0 = 0 + C \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 5t^2$$

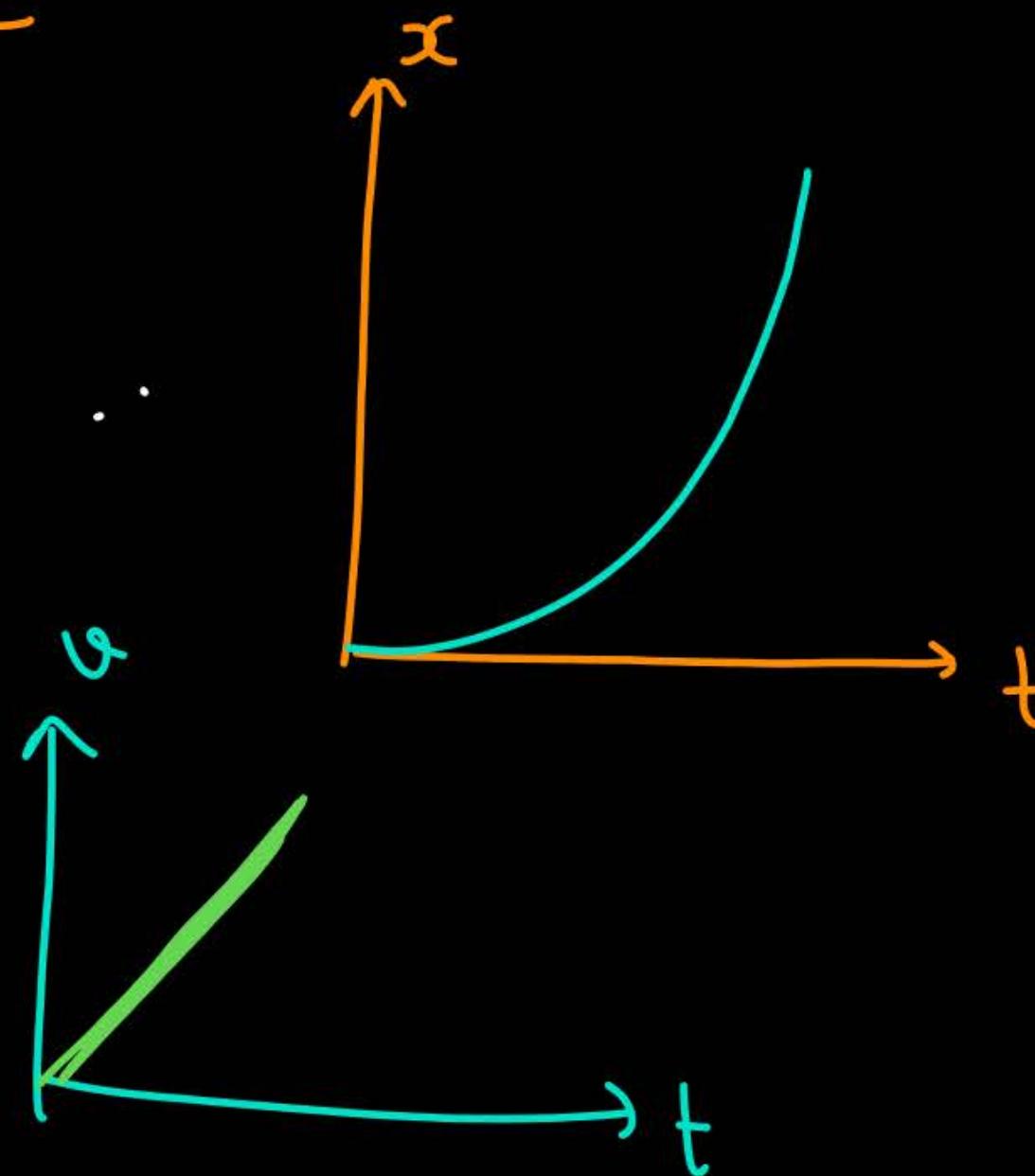
|||
(Parabola)

$$\boxed{C=0}$$

~~ERUV~~

$$x = 5t^2$$

$$v = 10t$$

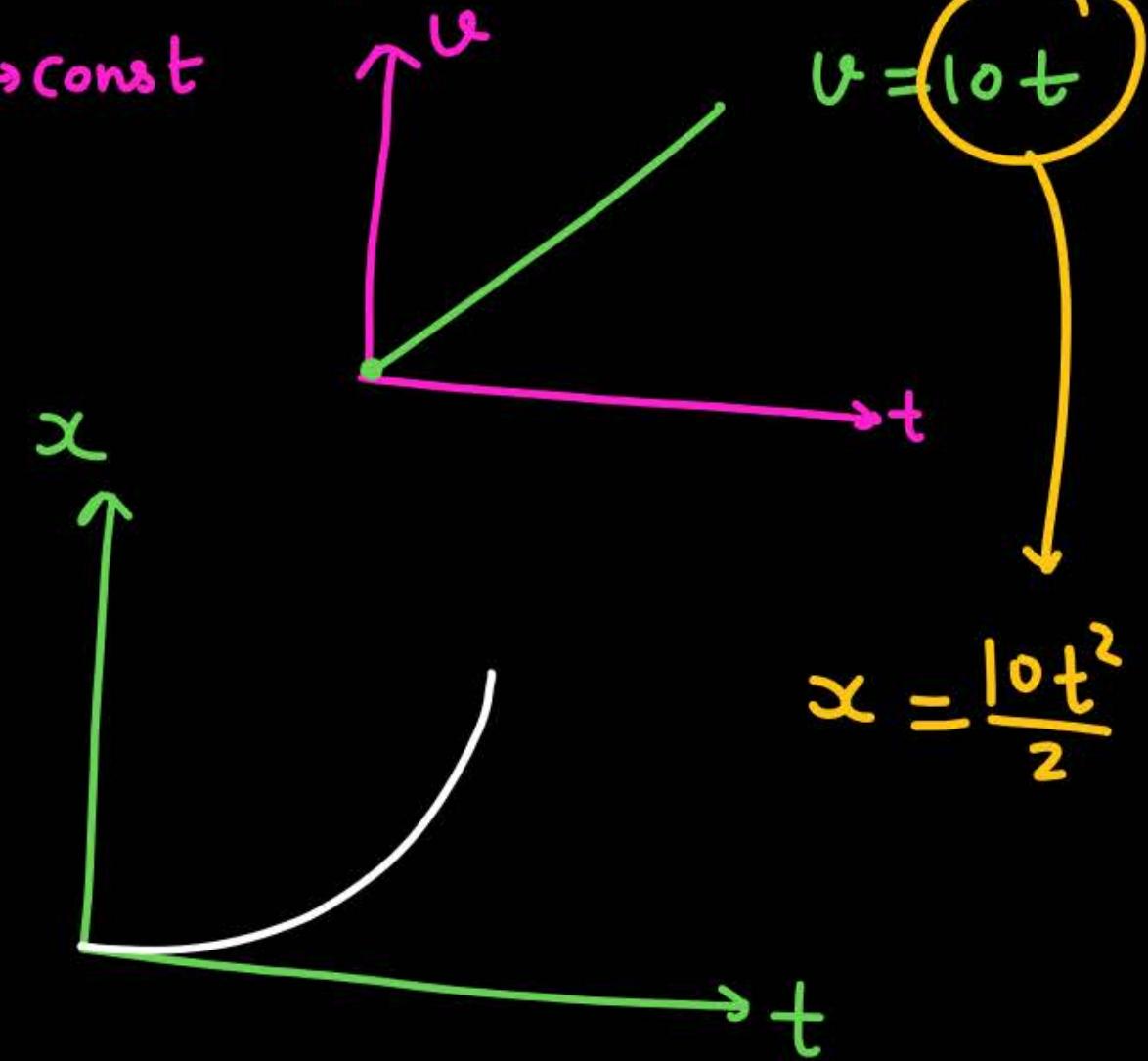


Q

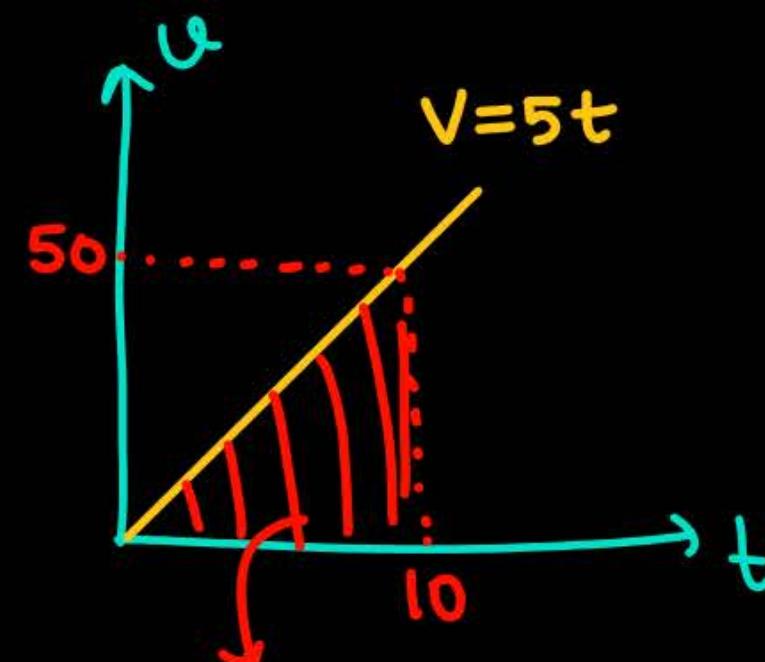
particle start from rest
from origin at $t=0$, having
acc $+10 \text{ m/s}^2$.

PW

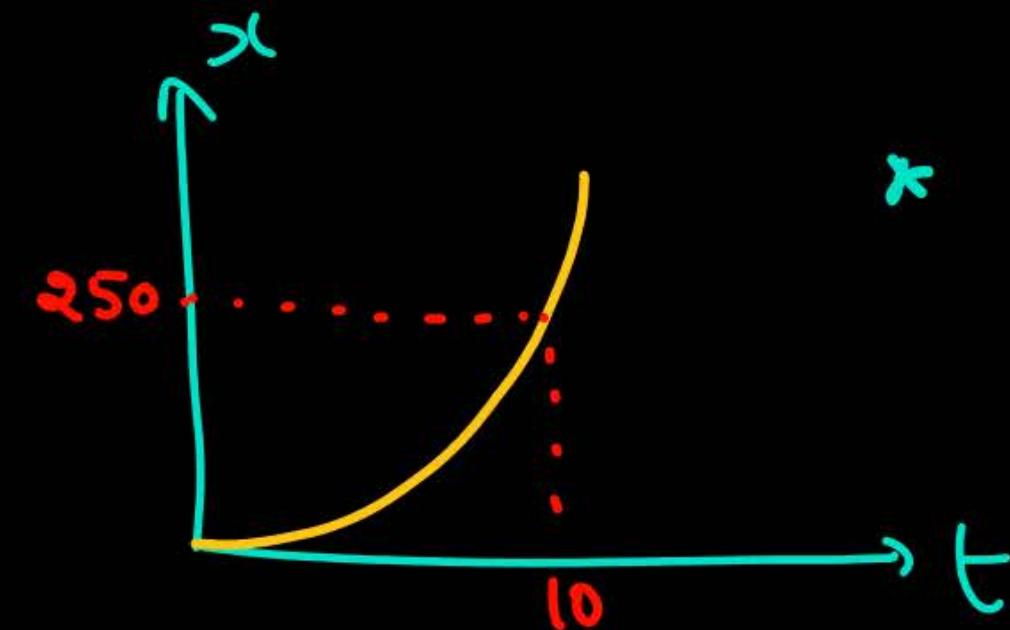
$a \rightarrow \text{const}$



Q particle start from rest from origin
having acc $a = +5 = \text{const}$



$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 50 \times 10 = 250$$

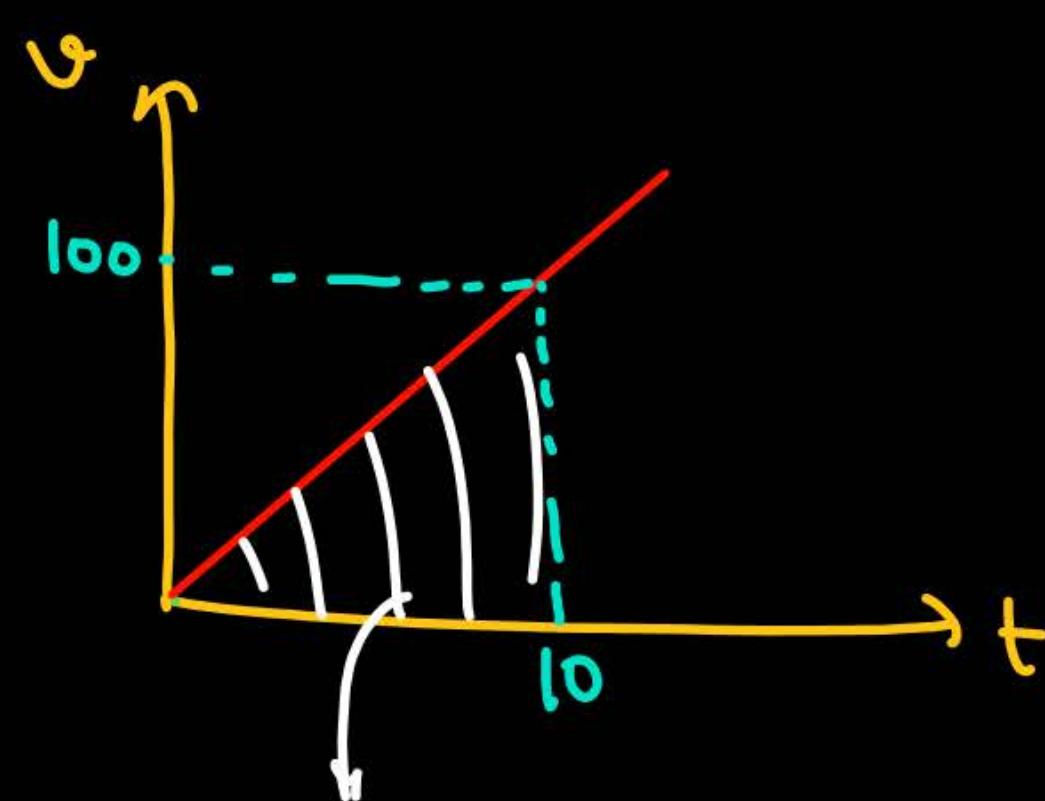


$$* v = u + at \\ = 0 + 5 \times 10 \\ v = 50$$

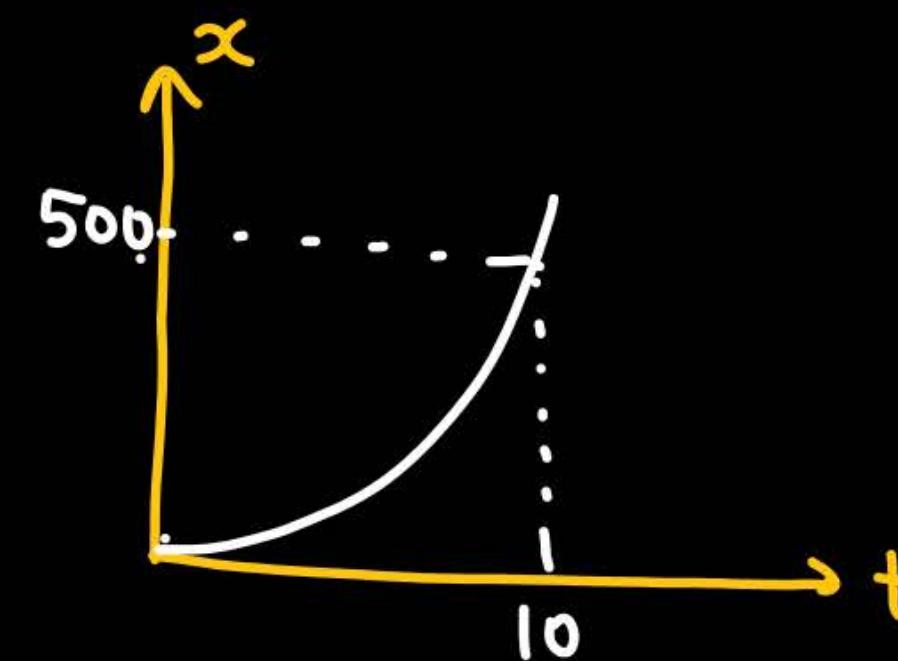
$$* s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2 \\ = 0 + \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 10^2 \\ = 250$$

Q particle start from rest from origin having acc = +10m/s.

$t=0 \longrightarrow t=10$ tak $(v-t)$, $(x-t)$ draw



$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 100 = 500$$



$$u=0 \\ a=+10 \\ t=10$$

$$v=u+at$$

$$v=0+10 \times 10$$

$$v=100$$

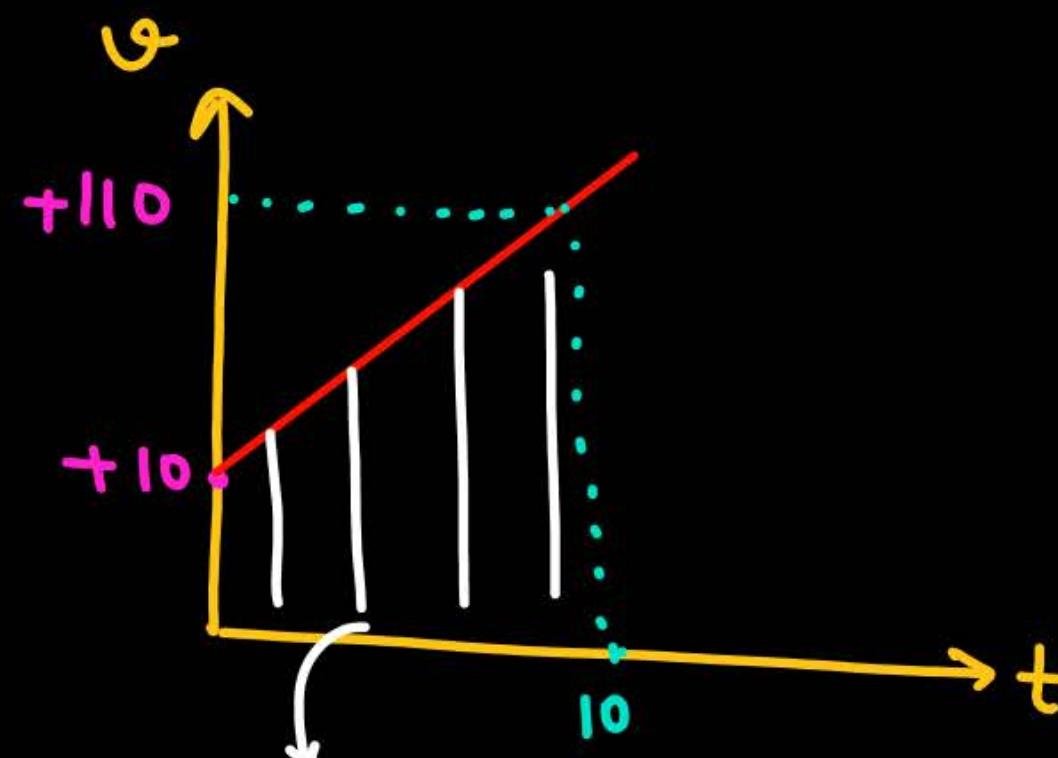
$$s=ut+\frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10^2$$

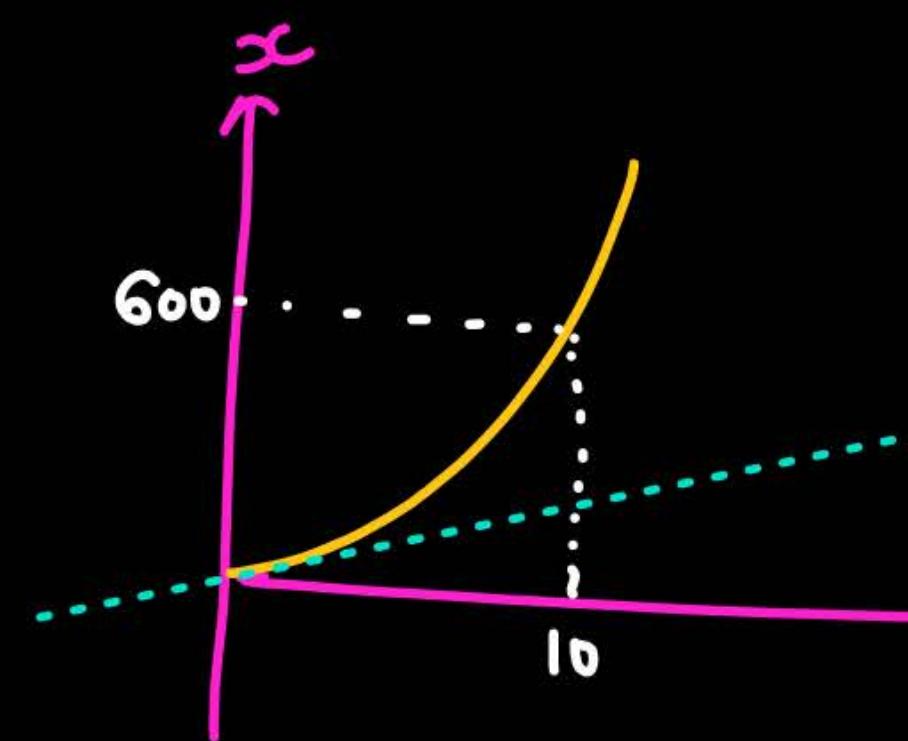
$$= 500$$

Q A particle starts motion having initial velocity +10m/s

and acc = +10m/s².



$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times (10 + 110) \times 10 \\ = 600$$

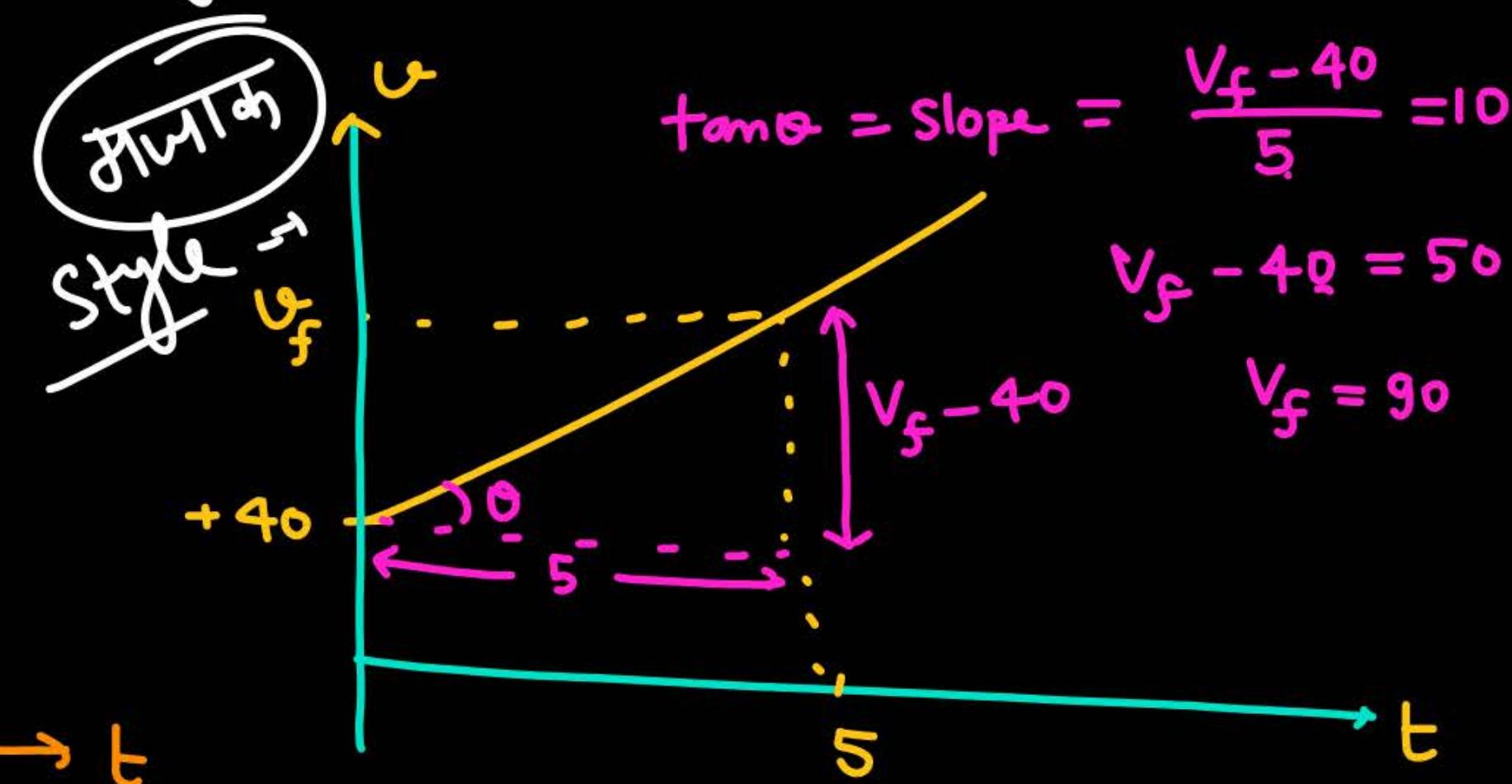
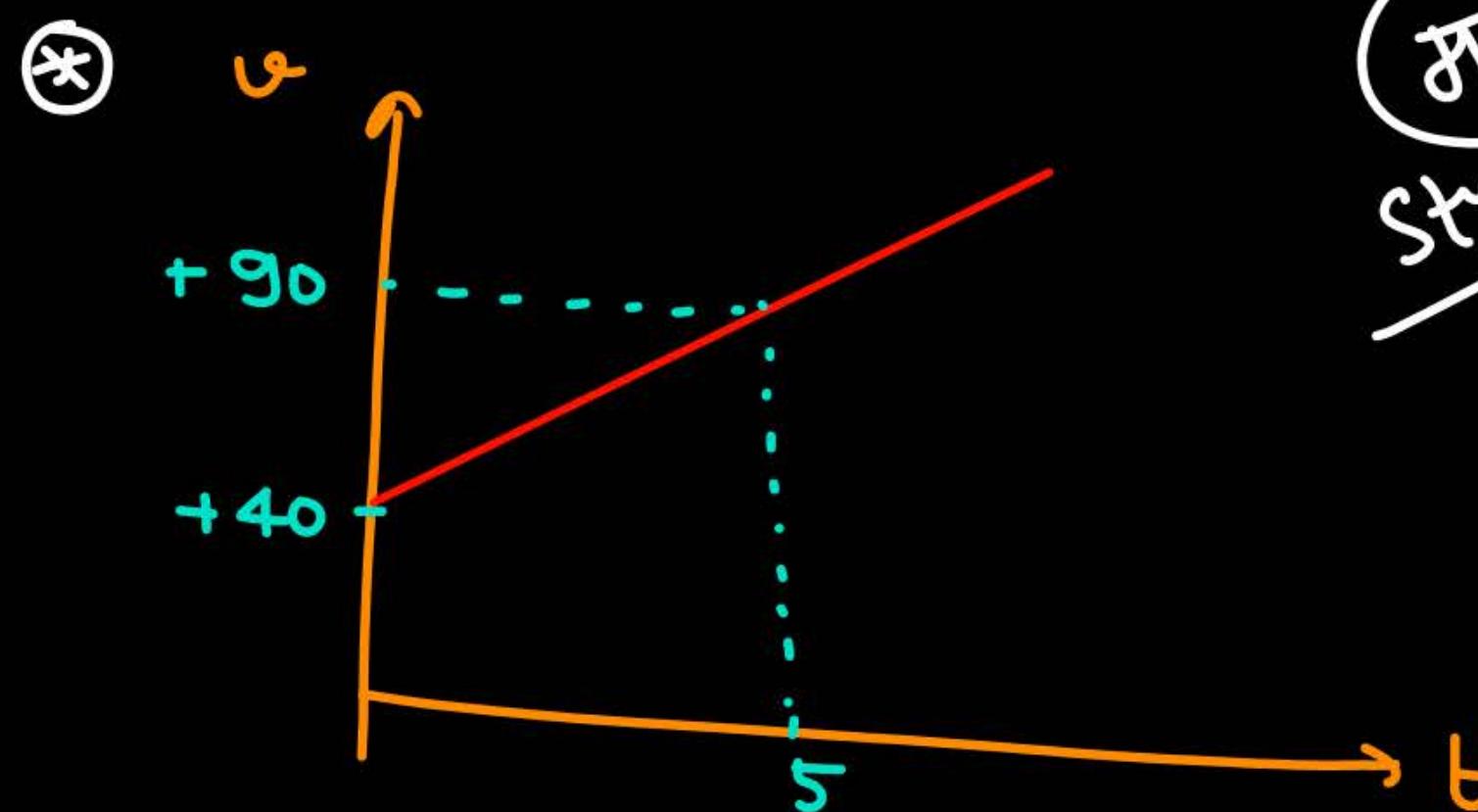


$$\begin{aligned} u &= +10 \\ a &= +10 \\ t &= 10 \text{ sec} \\ v &= u + at \\ &= 10 + 10 \times 10 \\ &= 10 + 100 \\ &\underline{v = 110} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2 \\ &= 10 \times 10 + \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10^2 \\ &= 100 + 500 = 600 \end{aligned}$$

Q A particle starts motion having initial velocity $+40 \text{ m/s}^2$

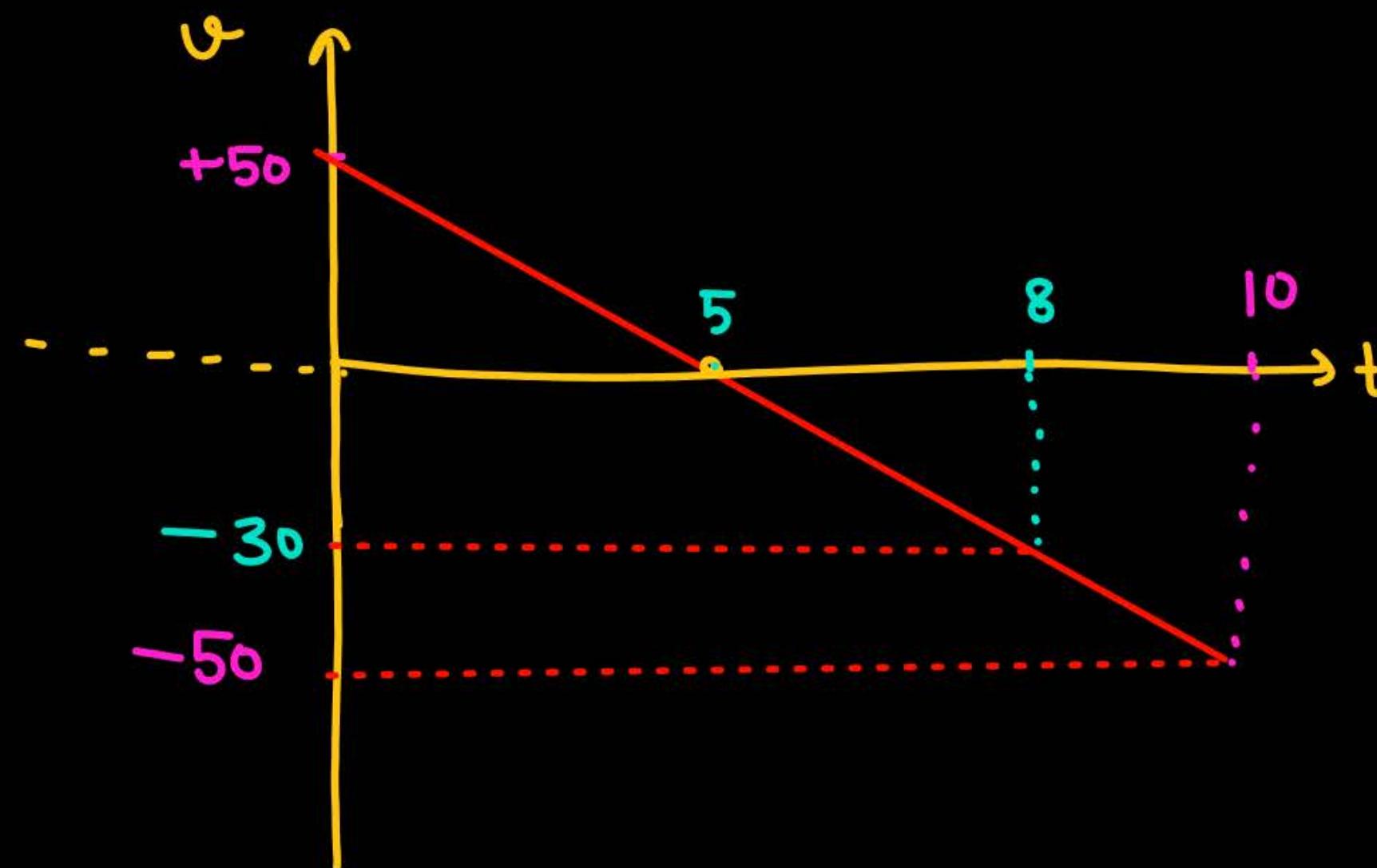
and $\text{acc} = +10 \text{ m/s}^2$.



Q A particle starts motion having initial velocity +50 m/s and acc = -10 m/s². $a < 0$

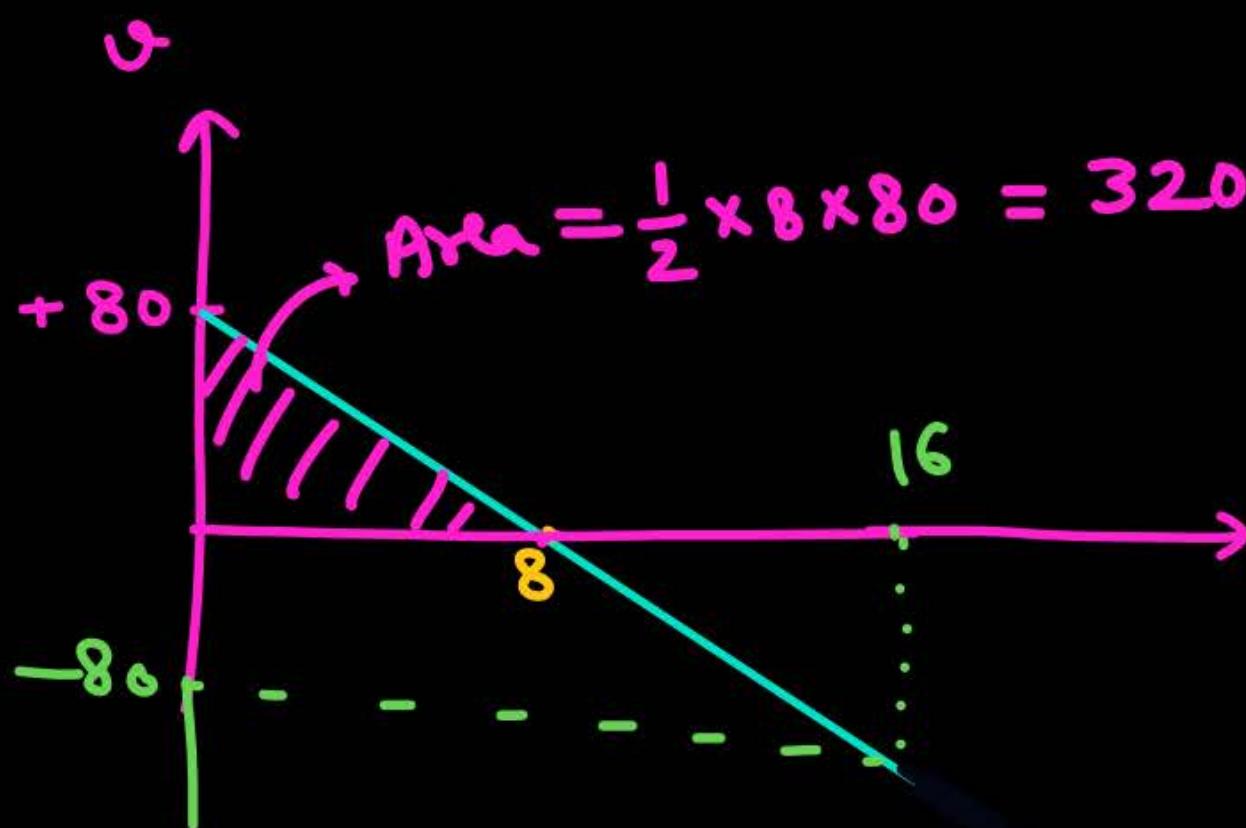
$$50 - 80 = -30$$

10



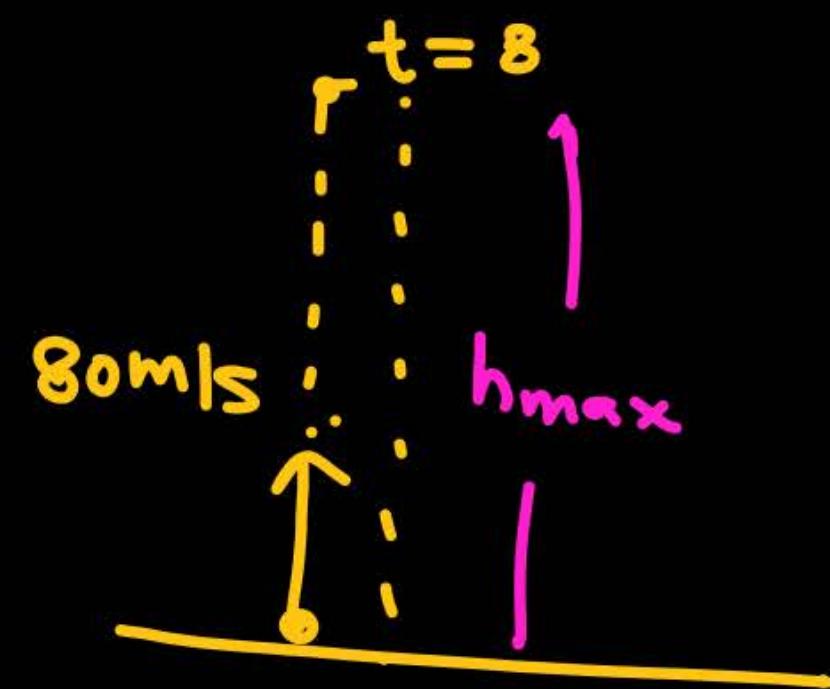
Q A particle starts motion having initial velocity $+80 \text{ m/s}$

and $\text{acc} = -10 \text{ m/s}^2$



$$t = 10 \text{ sec} \quad v = 80 - 100 = -20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = u + at = 80 + (-10) 10 \\ = -20$$

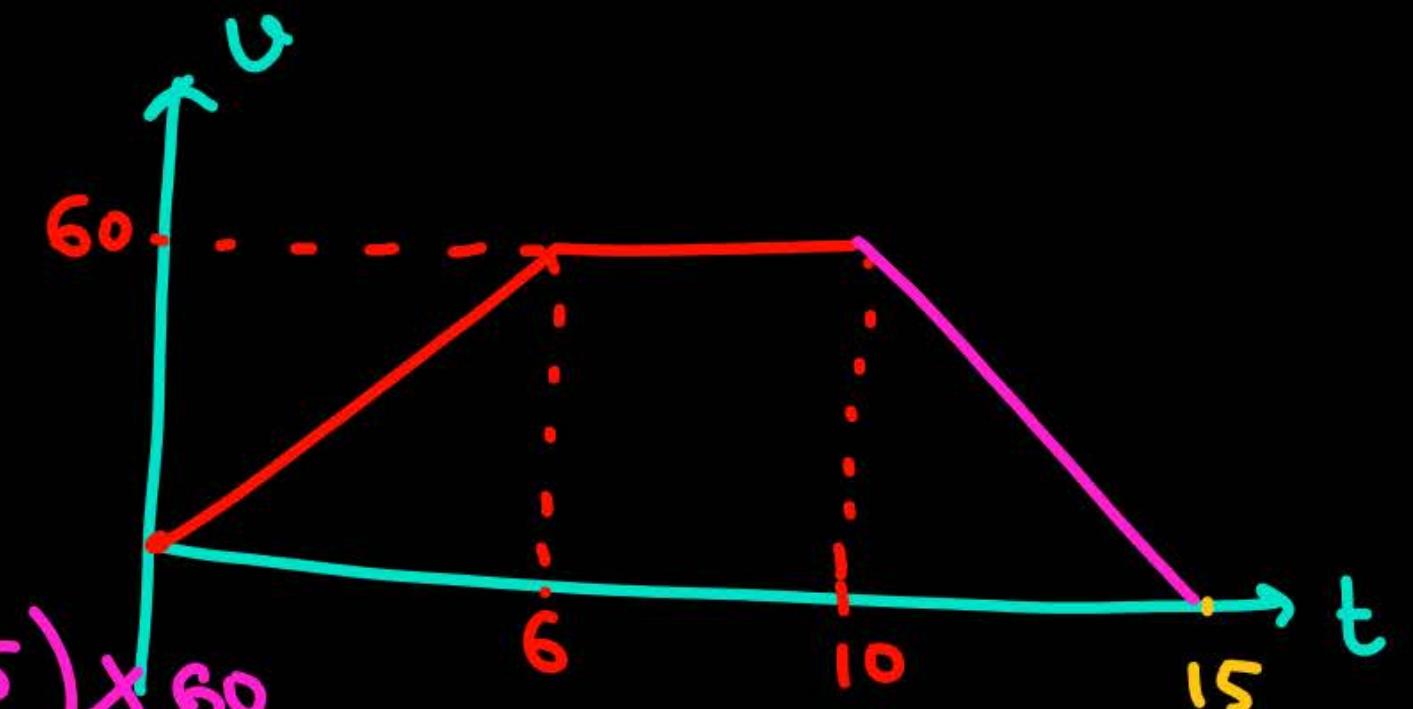


Q A particle starts motion from rest, having acc + 10 m/s^2 for 6 sec. after that it moves with constant velocity for next four second. In last part of journey particle comes to rest & took 5 sec. having const acc.

① find acc in last part of journey

② Distance travelled, Displacement

$$\therefore \text{Displ.} = \text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times (4 + 15) \times 60$$



Question

Q particle is moving with initial velocity +20 m/s having acceleration -5 m/s². Find distance travelled by particle in 10 sec.

~~$u = +20$
 $a = -5$
 $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
 Displ. = $20 \times 10 - \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 10^2$
 $= 200 - 250$
 $= -50$~~



$$\text{Distance} = A_1 + A_2$$

$$= 40 + 90 = 130$$

$$\text{Displacement} = A_1 - A_2 = 40 - 90$$

$$= -50$$

~~H/W~~

P
W

Q A particle starts motion from rest, having acc + 10 m/s^2 for 6 sec. after that it moves with constant velocity for next four second. After that particle moves with const acc of -20 m/s^2 for five second. find

Distance travelled.

$$\int \sin(ax+b) dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cos(ax+b) + C$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int e^{ax+b} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax+b} + C$$

$$* \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$$

$$\sim \int \frac{1}{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x} dx \\ = \frac{1}{3} \ln x + C$$

$$* \int \frac{1}{3x+4} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln(3x+4) + C$$

मनकर लिखी करता पढ़ालिए

$$\int \frac{1}{4x+5} dx = ?$$

$$4x+5 = t \quad (lt)$$

differentiate

$$4 dx = 1 dt$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{4} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{4x+5} dx = \int \frac{1}{t} \frac{1}{4} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{1}{4} \ln t$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln(4x+5)$$

प्राक्ति का दृष्टि

$\star \star$

$$\int \frac{1}{ax+b} \cdot dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln(ax+b) + C$$

*.

$$\int \frac{1}{4x+5} dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln(4x+5) + C$$

Definite Integration

$$\int f(x) \cdot dx = g(x) \Big|_{x_i=a}^{x_f=b}$$

upper limit of x
 $x_f = b$
 $x_i = a$
 lower limit of x

$$Q \quad \int_0^3 x^2 dx = \int_0^3 x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^3 = \left(\frac{3^3}{3} \right) - \left(\frac{0^3}{3} \right)$$

$$= 9 \quad \text{Ans}$$

$$Q \int_2^3 9x^3 dx = 4 \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_{x=2}^{x=3} = x^4 \Big|_{x=2}^{x=3} = 3^4 - 2^4 = 81 - 16 = \checkmark$$

$$Q \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx = \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = (\sin \pi/2) - \sin 0 = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$\text{Q} \quad \int_{x=1}^{x=4} 2x \, dx = 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_1^4 = x^2 \Big|_{x=1}^{x=4} = 4^2 - 1^2 = 15$$

$$\text{Q} \quad \int_0^1 7x^6 \, dx = x^7 \Big|_0^1 = 1^7 - 0^7 = 1$$

$$\text{Q} \quad \int_2^3 e^x \, dx = e^x \Big|_2^3 = e^3 - e^2$$

X

$$\int_0^{10} 2x \, dx = x^2 \Big|_{x=0}^{x=10} = 100 - 0 = 100$$

$$Q \quad \int_0^1 (3x^2 + 2x) \, dx = \left(3 \frac{x^3}{3} + 2 \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} = (x^3 + x^2) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} = (1^3 + 1^2) - (0^3 + 0^2) = 2$$

not imp
12th class math

Q $y = x^3$

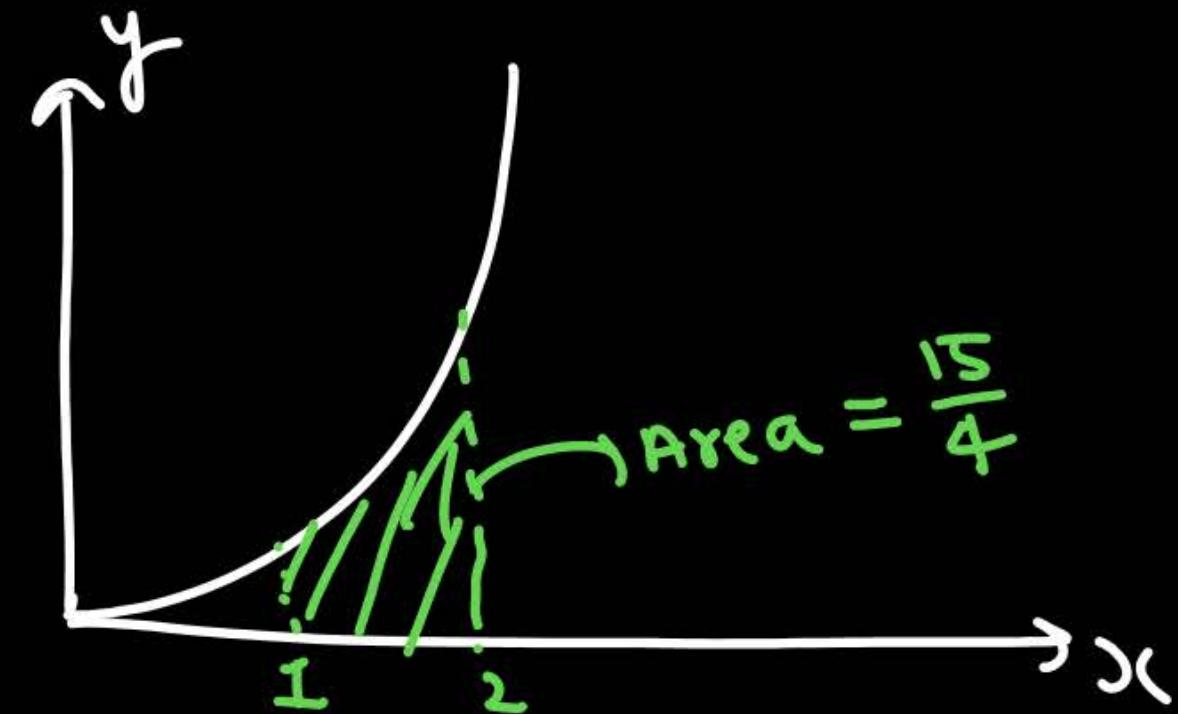
find area under curve (b/w curve & x-axis)
from $x = 1$ to $x = 2$

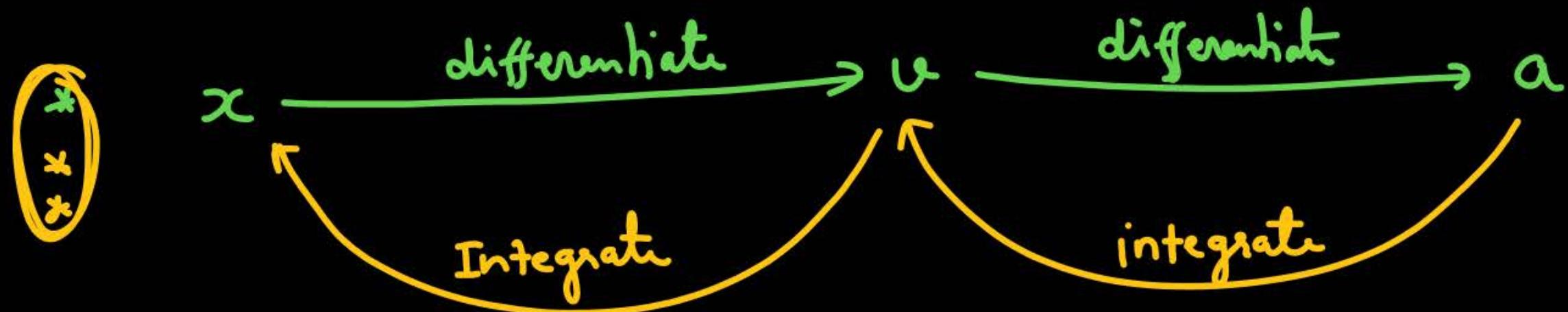
Sol

$$\text{Area} = \int y dx = \int x^3 dx$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_{x=1}^{x=2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [2^4 - 1] = \frac{15}{4}$$





Q at $t=0$, particle is at $x=10$
particle is moving such that its v vs time relation is given as

$$v = 3t^2 + 2t$$

find ① location of particle at $t = 1$ sec

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x = f(t)$$

$$x = \int v dt = \int (3t^2 + 2t) dt = t^3 + t^2 + C$$

$$\text{at } t=0, x=10$$

$$10 = 0 + 0 + C \Rightarrow \textcircled{C=10}$$

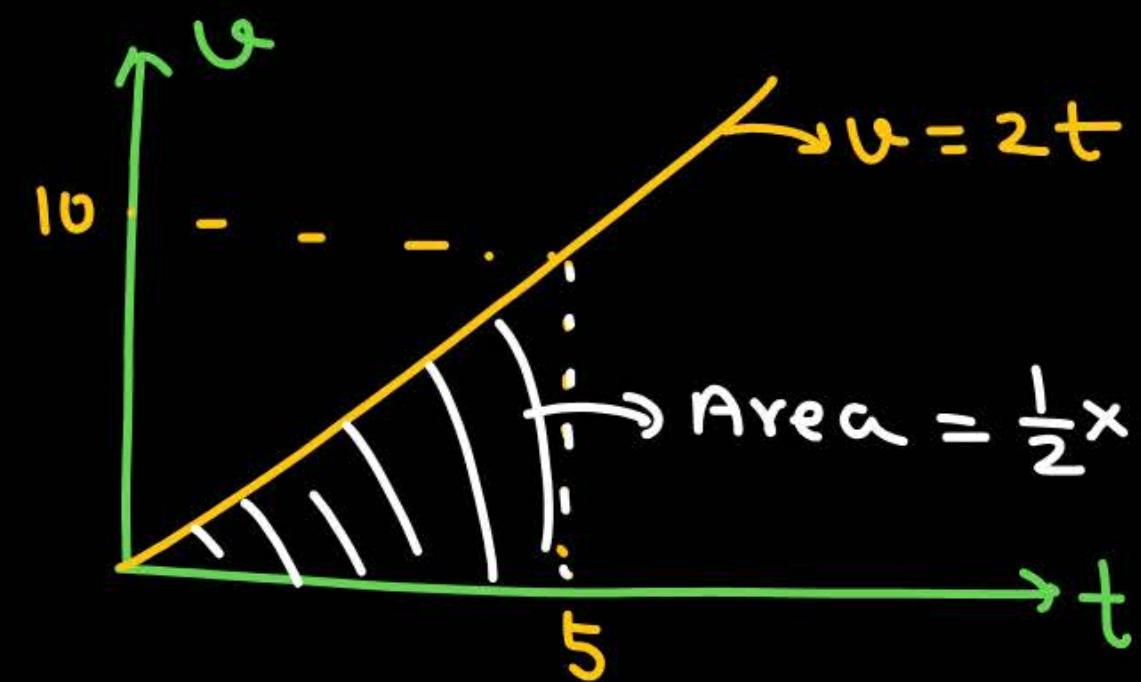
$$x = t^3 + t^2 + C$$

$$x = t^3 + t^2 + 10$$

Q A particle is moving along x-axis s.t its velocity vs time relation is given as

Displacement
from $t=0 \rightarrow t=5$

Solⁿ Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 10$
= 25



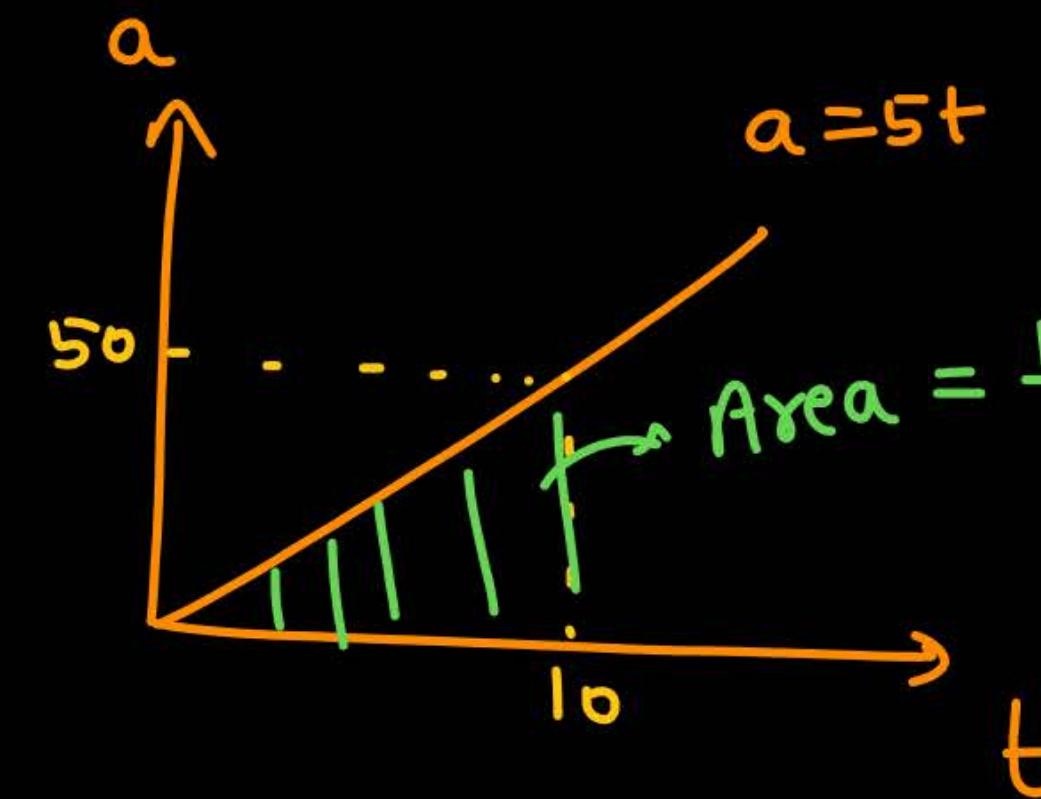
Q A particle starts motion from rest such that its a-t graph is given as

find velocity at $t=10\text{ sec}$,

$$\text{Area} = \vec{V}_f - \vec{V}_i$$

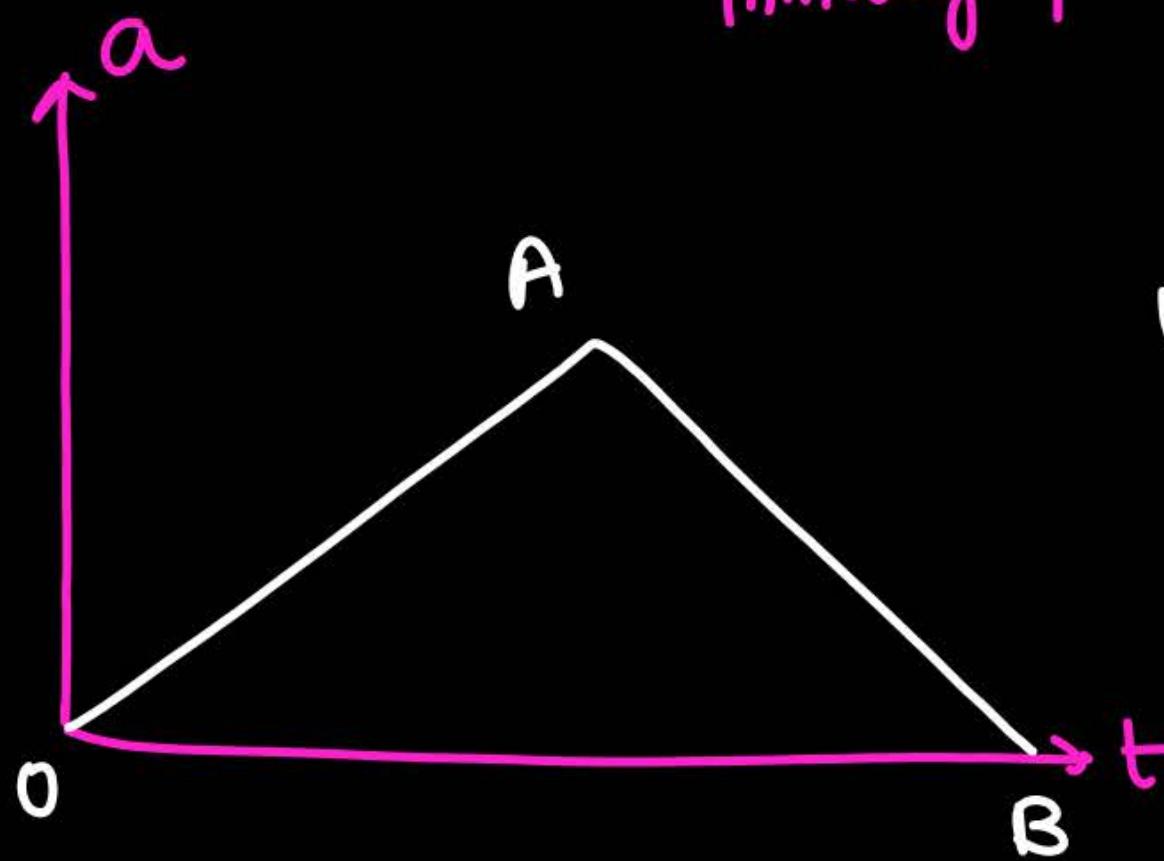
$$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 50 = V_f - 0$$

$$V_f = 250$$



$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 50 = \text{change in velocity} \\ = V_f - V_i$$

initially particle is at rest



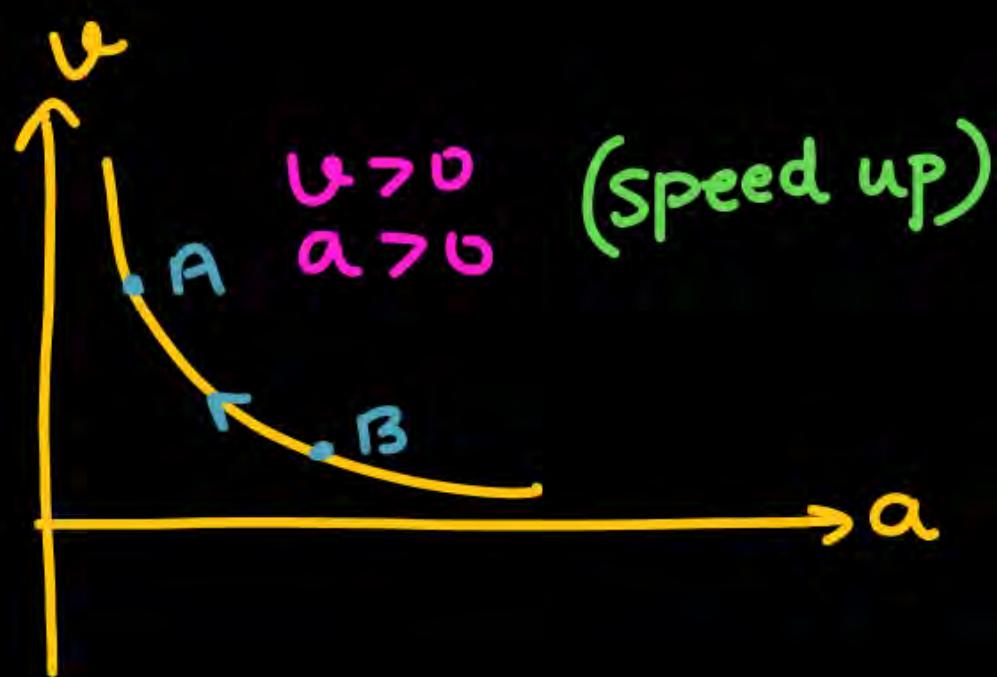
v_{\max} ~~on T~~ दूरी

~~A~~ $\approx 35\%$

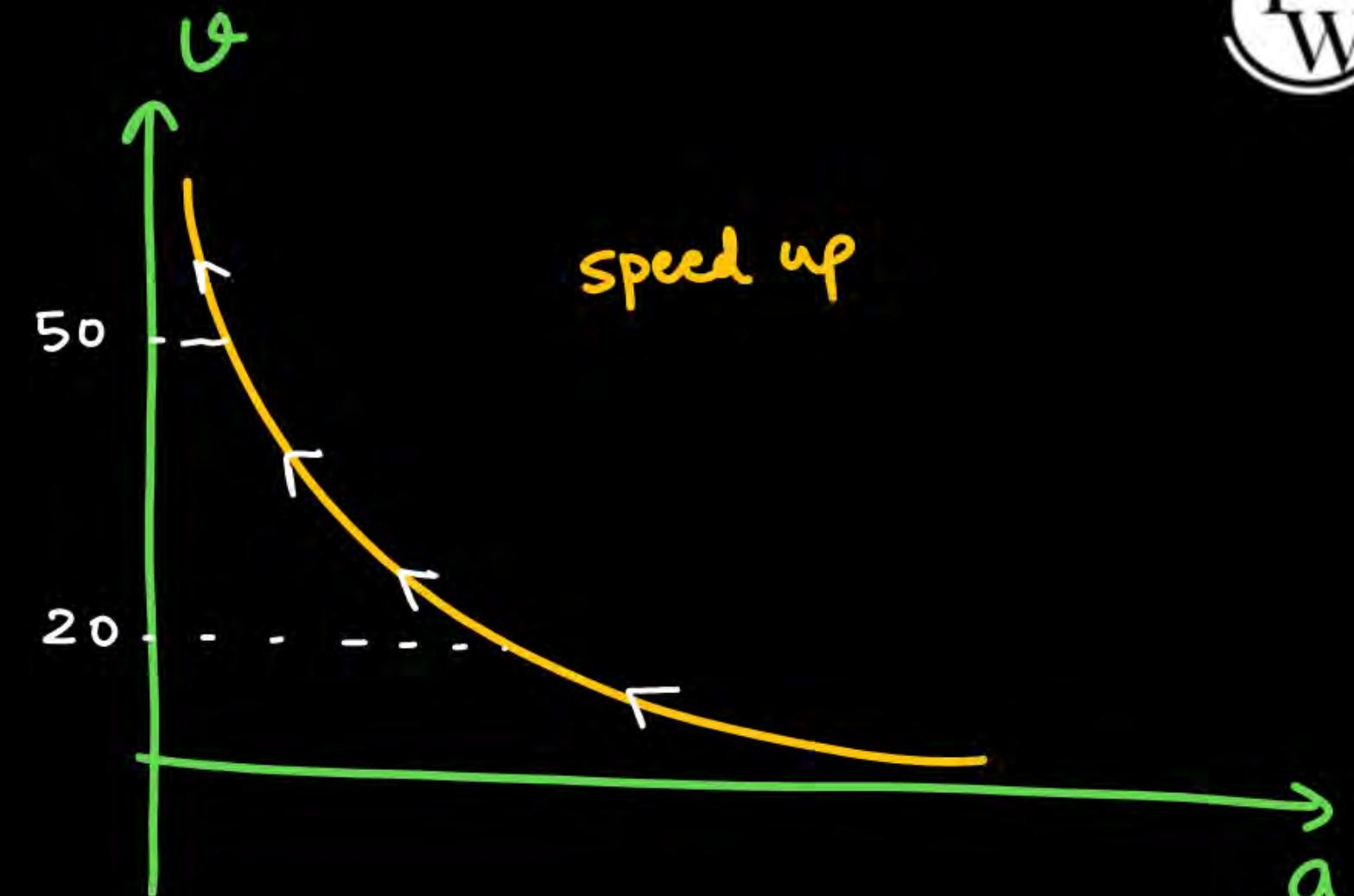
~~B~~ $\approx 45\%$

C $\approx 0.12\%$

D \approx एक छठा ही चल रहा
7%

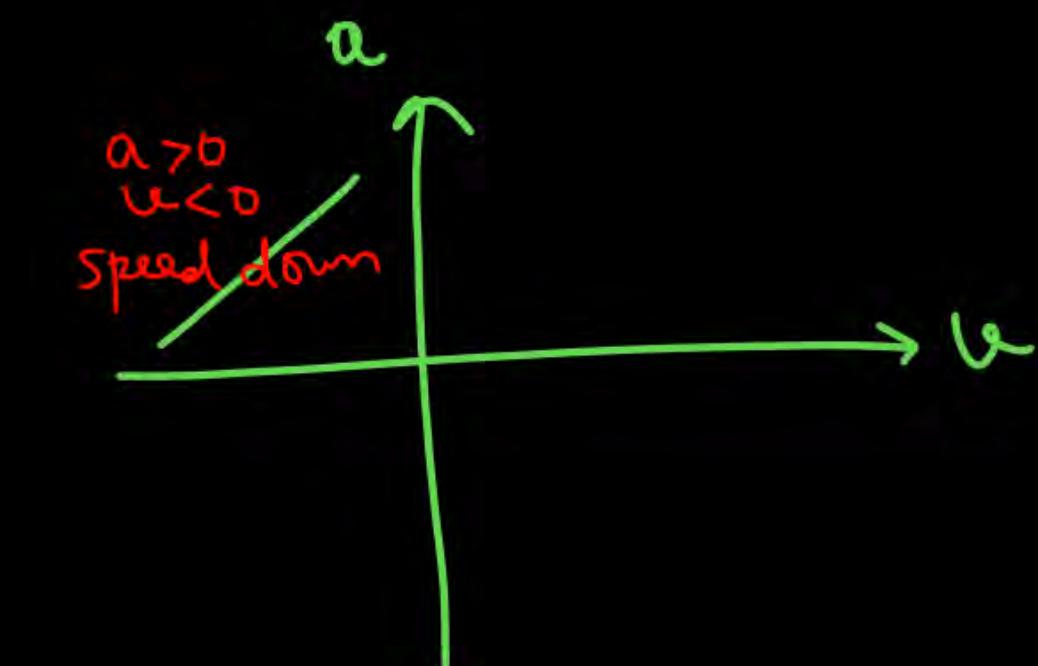
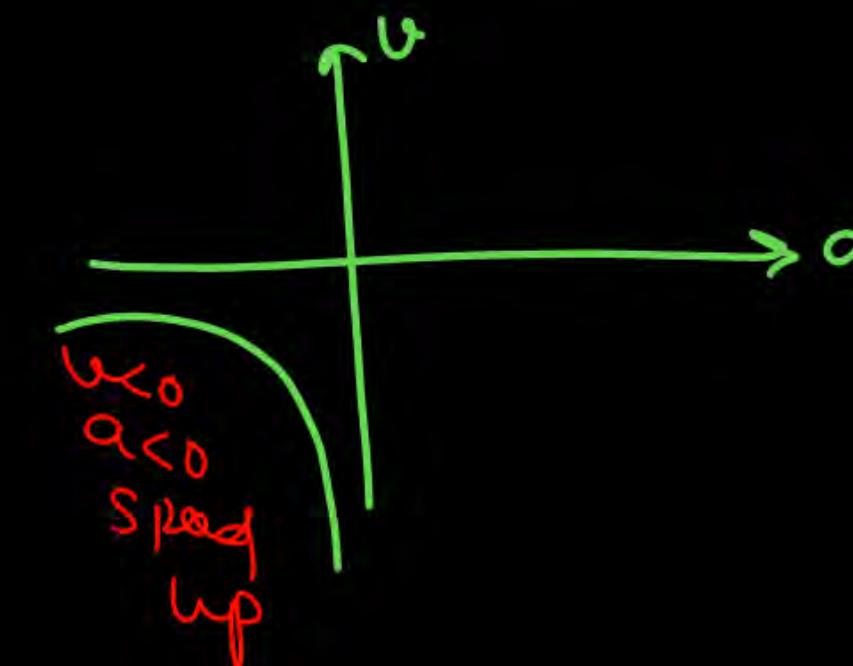
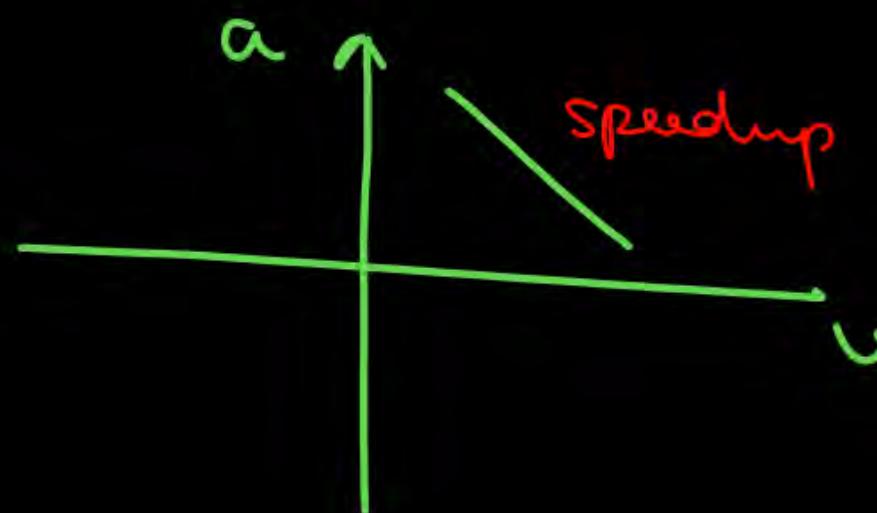
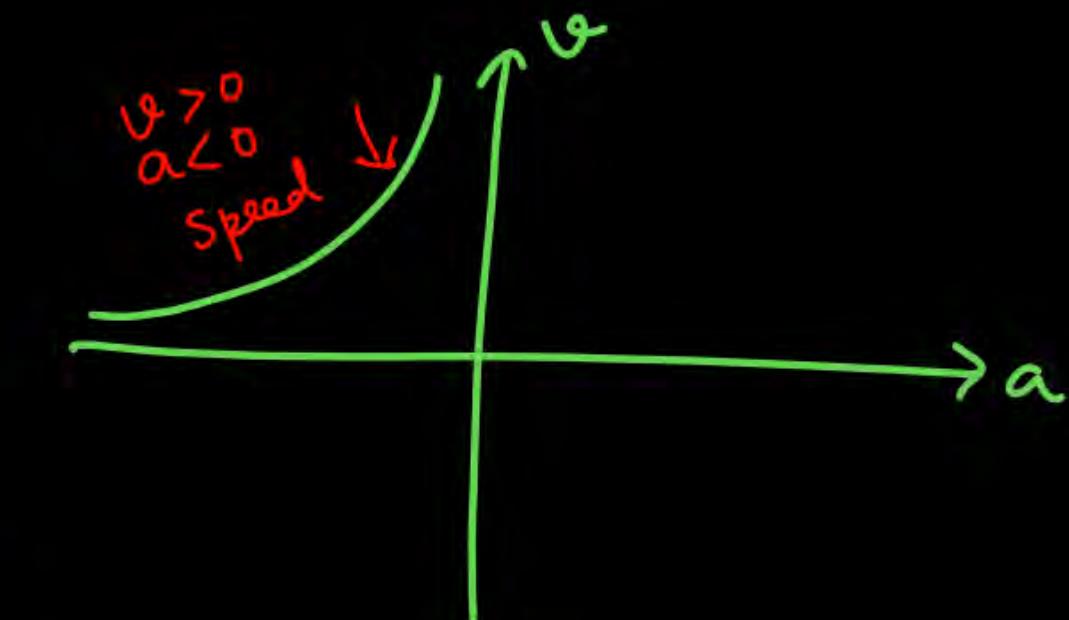
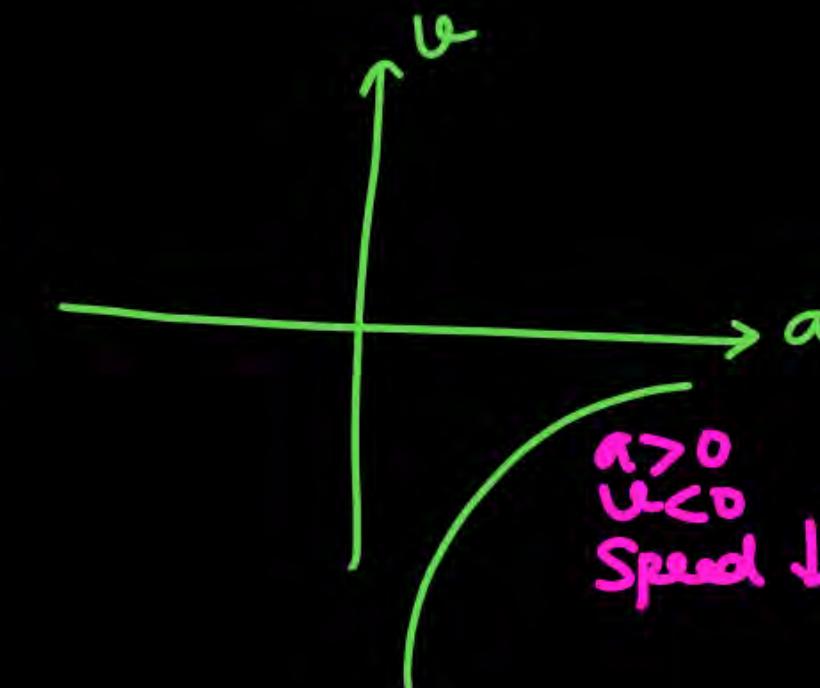
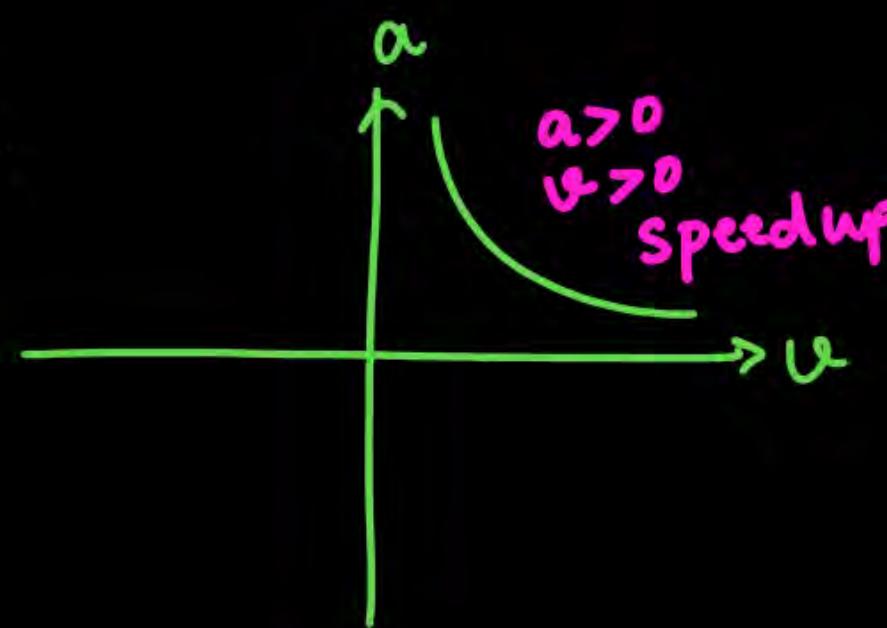


- ① Velocity is decreasing X
- ② " " increasing ✓
- ③ acc is increasing X
- * ④ acc is decreasing ✓



P
W

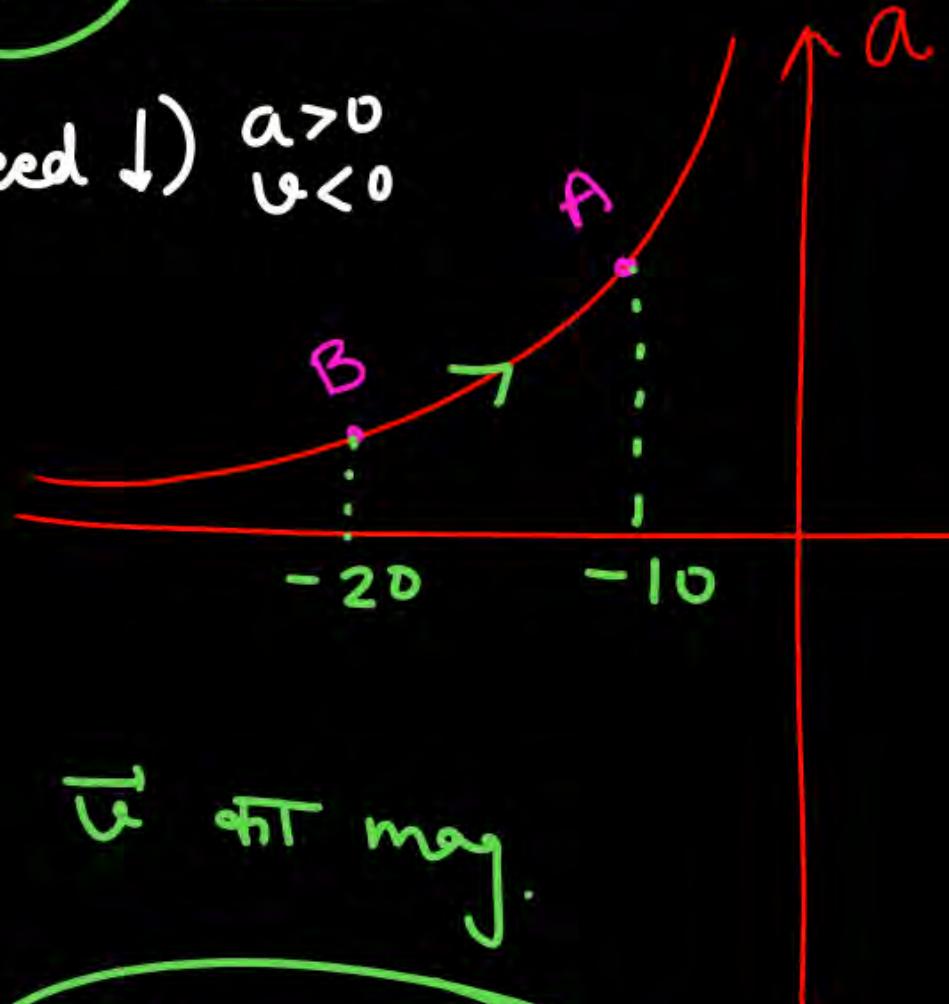
Q



P
W

Q HW next $\Delta n \geq \text{dis}$

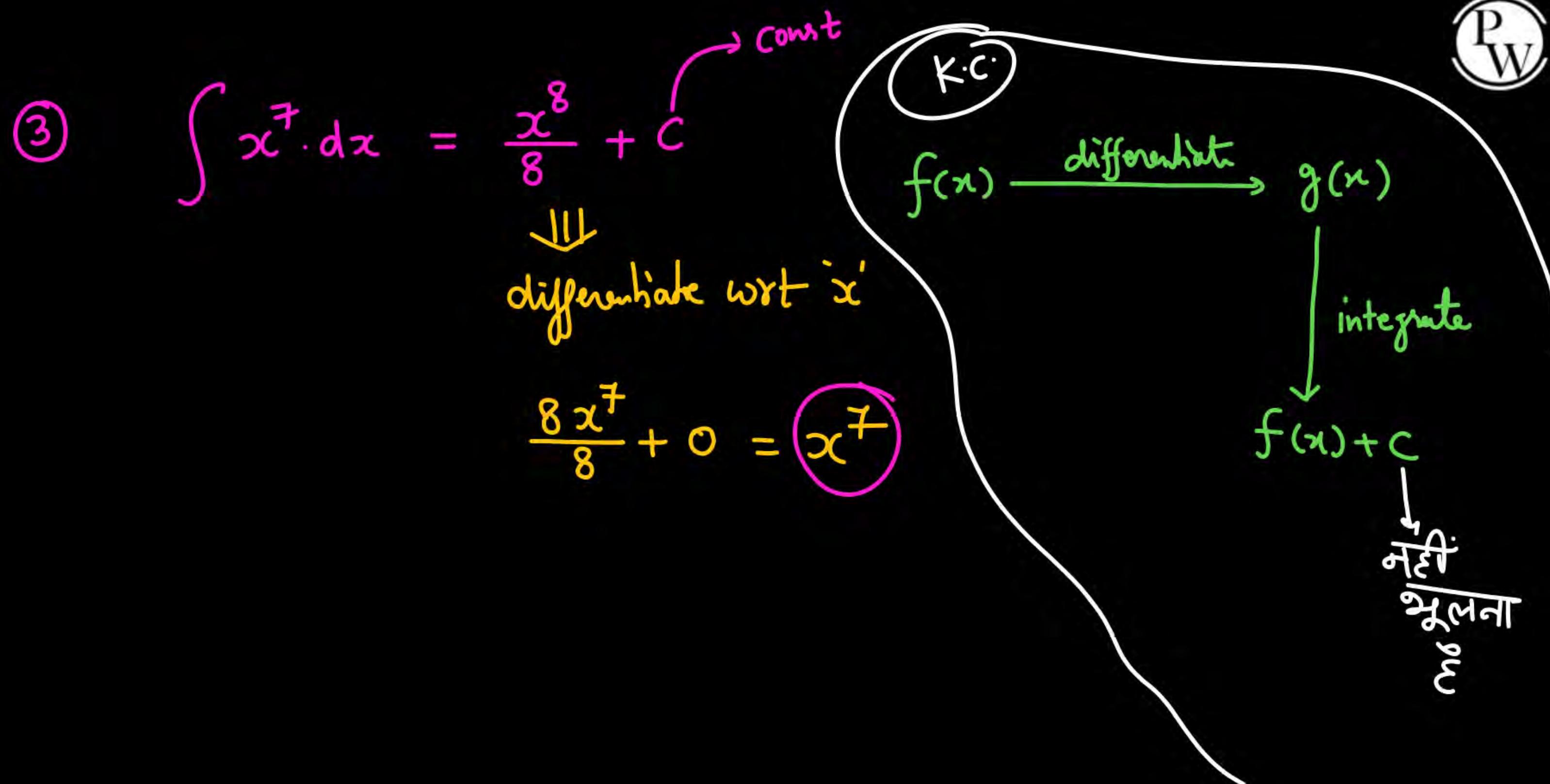
(Speed ↓) $a > 0$
 $v < 0$



\vec{v} ~~at~~ may.

B → A

- ① acc is increasing
- ② " " decreasing = ?
- ③ v " increasing
- ④ v is decreasing



Q

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x^3 \text{ का diff. wrt } x \Rightarrow 3x^2 \Rightarrow \int 3x^2 dx = 3 \int x^2 dx \\ = 3 \frac{x^3}{3} + C \\ = x^3 + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (x^3 + 5) \text{ का differentiation wrt } x \Rightarrow (3x^2 + 0)$$

$$\int 3x^2 \cdot dx = x^3 + C$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad (x^3 + 25) \text{ का diff. लेता हूँ } \Rightarrow 3x^2 + 0$$

$$\int 3x^2 dx = x^3 + C$$

④

$$\int x^{10} dx = \frac{x^{11}}{11} + C$$

⑤

$$\int x^{50} dx = \frac{x^{51}}{51} + C$$

⑥

$$\int x^{25} dx = \frac{x^{26}}{26} + C$$

⑦

$$\int x^{-5} dx = \frac{x^{-5+1}}{-5+1} + C$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \int x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \int x^7 dx = \frac{x^8}{8} + C$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad \int (x^2 + x^3) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} + C$$

$$= \int x^2 dx + \int x^3 dx$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad \begin{aligned} \int 5x^4 dx &= 5 \int x^4 dx \\ &= 5 \frac{x^5}{5} + C \\ &= x^5 + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{12} \quad \int 6x^5 dx = x^6 + C$$

$$\textcircled{13} \quad \int (3x^2 + 7x^6) dx$$

$$= 3\frac{x^3}{3} + 7\frac{x^7}{7} + C = x^3 + x^7 + C$$

$$\textcircled{14} \quad \int x^{-3} dx = \frac{x^{-3+1}}{-3+1} + C$$

देखाया गया
लगा 111

$$= -\frac{1}{2x^2} + C$$

$$\textcircled{15} \quad \int \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \int x^{-3} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2x^2} + C$$

$$\textcircled{16} \quad \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right) dx = \int (x^{-2} + x^{-3}) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + C$$

$$\textcircled{17} \quad \int \left(\frac{1}{x^9} + \frac{1}{x^{10}} \right) dx = \int (x^{-9} + x^{-10}) dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{-9+1}}{-9+1} + \frac{x^{-10+1}}{-10+1} + C = \boxed{-\frac{x^{-8}}{8} - \frac{x^{-9}}{9} + C}$$

$$\textcircled{18} \quad \int (3x^2 - 4x^3) dx = x^3 - x^4 + C$$

$$\textcircled{19} \quad \int dx = \int 1 dx = \int x^0 dx = \frac{x^{0+1}}{0+1} + C$$

$$= x$$

$$\boxed{\int dx = x + C}$$

$$\int 5dx = 5\int dx = 5x + C$$

$$\int 7dx = 7x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int (3x^2 + 4x^3 + 5)dx \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + 4 \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} + 5x + C \\ &= x^3 + x^4 + 5x + C \end{aligned}$$

सही लिखें ✓

Q

$$\int (2x + 7x^6 + 10) dx = x^2 + x^7 + 10x + C$$

|||

differentiate wrt x

same

$$2x + 7x^6 + 10 + 0$$

$$\int (2t + 7t^6 + 10) dt = t^2 + t^7 + 10t + C$$

** very very imp



$$Q \quad \frac{d}{dx} \sin(2x+3) = \cos(2x+3) \cdot [2+0] = 2\cos(2x+3)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin(ax+b) = a\cos(ax+b)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^{2x+3} = e^{2x+3} \cdot (2+0) = 2e^{2x+3}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin(2x+3) = 2\cos(2x+3)$$

$$\int 2\cos(2x+3) dx = \sin(2x+3) + C$$

$$\int \cos(2x+3) dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x+3) + C'$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \cos(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \sin(ax+b) + C$$

$$\int e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin(2x) = 2 \cdot \cos 2x$$

diff
integ.

$$\int 2 \cos 2x \cdot dx = \sin 2x + C$$

$$\int \cos 2x \cdot dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\sin x \xrightarrow{\text{diff}} \cos x$$

$$\int \cos x \cdot dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \boxed{\cos 2x} \cdot dx = \sin 2x + C \times$$

III
differentiale

$$\boxed{2(\cos 2x)} + 0$$

$$\int \cos 2x \cdot dx = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + C}$$

III
differentiale

$$\cos 2x = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2x) \times 2$$

Question

Note ✓

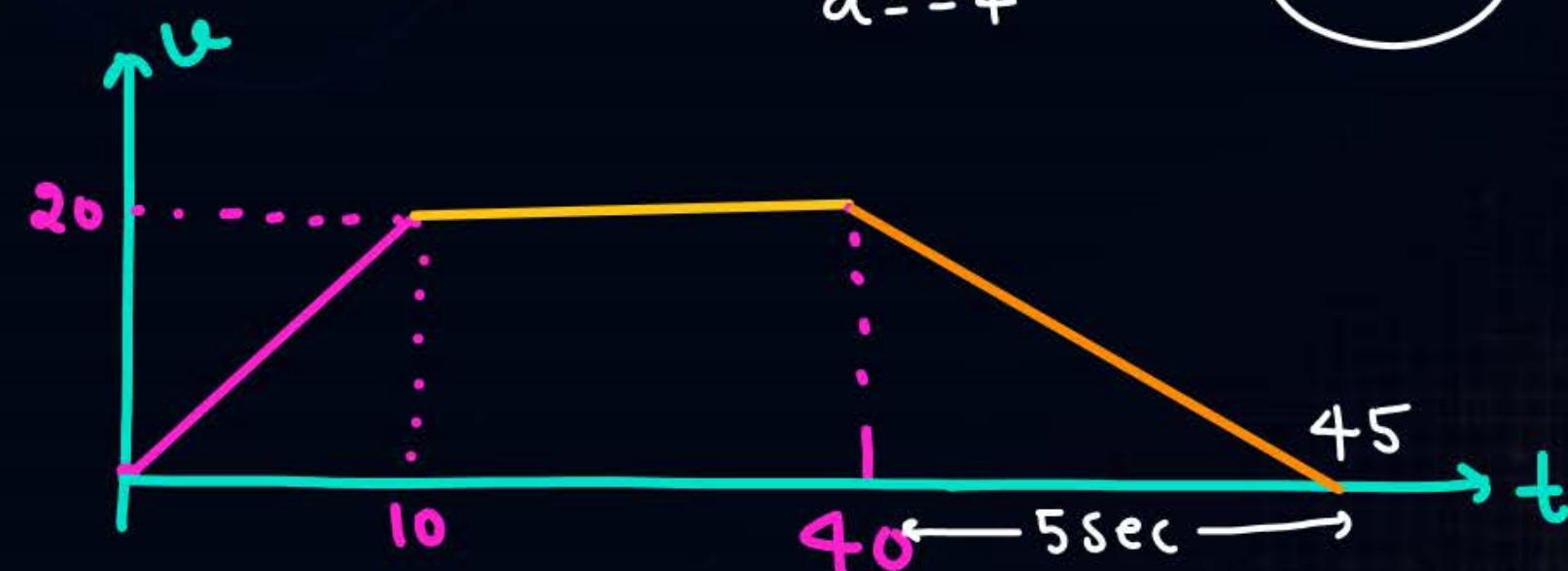
A particle starts from rest, accelerates at 2 m/s^2 for 10 s and then goes at constant speed for 30 s and then decelerates at 4 m/s^2 till it stops. What is the distance travelled by it?

A 750 m

B 800 m

C 700 m

D 850 m



$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times (30 + 45) \times 20 = \underline{\underline{750}}$$

Ans : (A)

Question

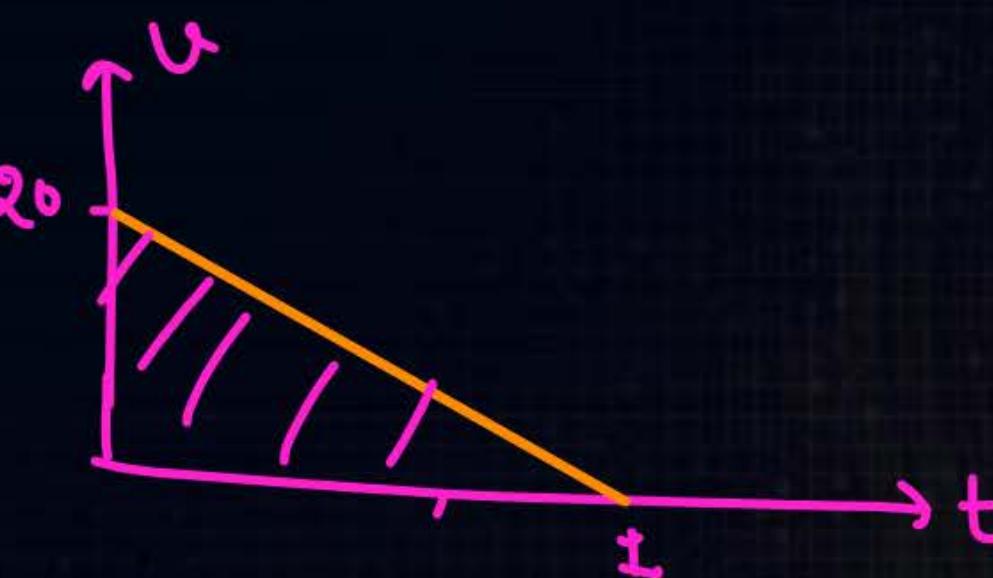
note X

The driver of a car which is moving on a straight horizontal road with a speed of 72 kmh^{-1} applies brakes. If the retardation produced is 20 ms^{-2} , the distance moved by the car before coming to rest will be

- A 10 m
- B 8 m
- C 6 m
- D 2 m

$$u = 72 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{hr}} = 72 \times \frac{5}{18} \text{ m/s} = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 1 \\ &= 10\end{aligned}$$



Ans : (A)

Q A particle starts motion having initial velocity 20 m/s and it moves with const acc of 10 m/s².

① find velocity at t = 4 sec

② find displacement of particle from t = 0 \longrightarrow t = 4 sec

③ Find displacement in 4th sec

$$S_n = u + \frac{1}{2}(2n-1)a$$

$$S_n = 20 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2 \times 4 - 1) \times 10$$

$$= 20 + 35 = 55$$

$$u = 20$$

$$a = 10$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad t = 4, \Rightarrow v = u + at$$

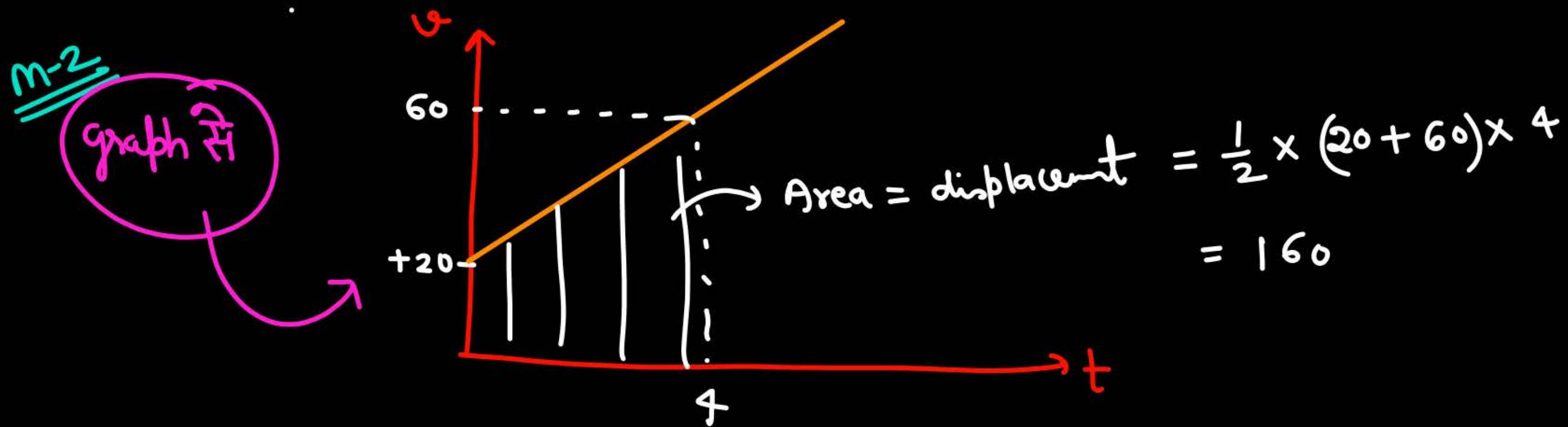
$$= 20 + 10 \times 4$$

$$v = 60$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad S = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$= 20 \times 4 + \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 4^2 = 160$$

Q A particle starts motion having initial velocity 20 m/s and it moves with const acc of 10 m/s^2 .

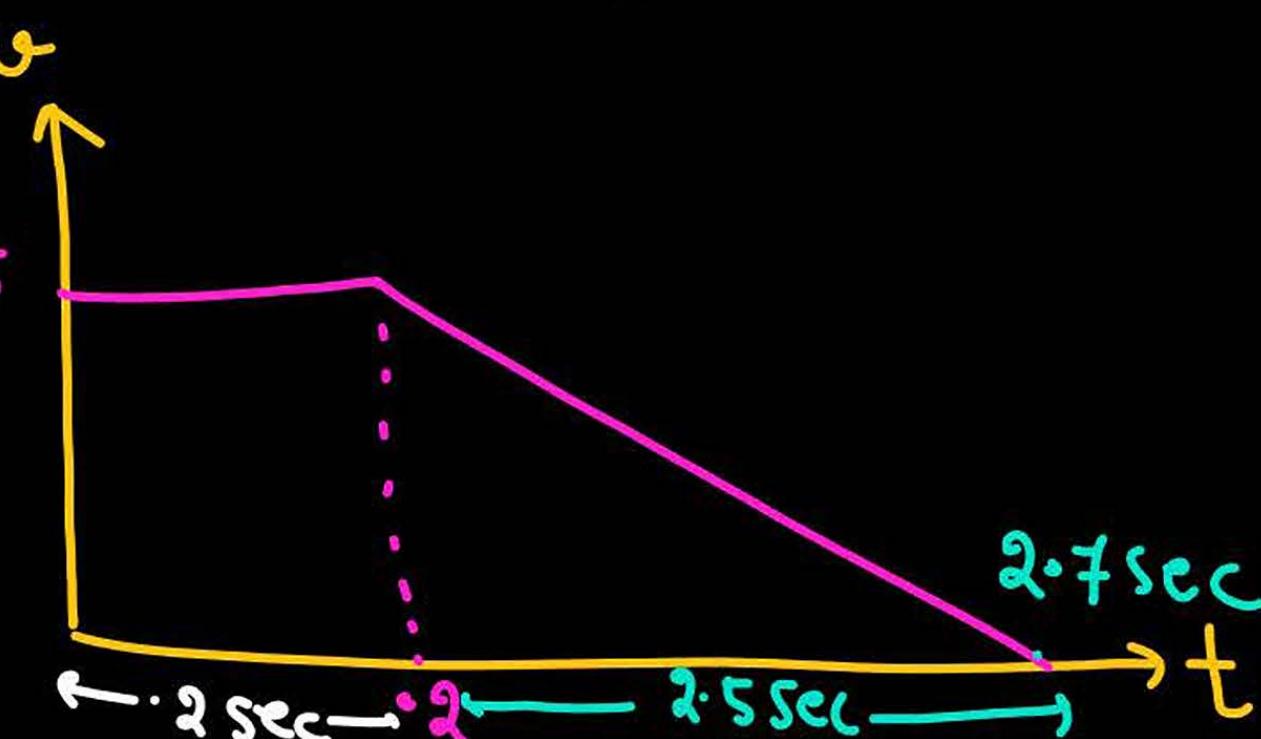


19. A driver takes 0·20 s to apply the brakes after he sees a need for it. This is called the reaction time of the driver. If he is driving a car at a speed of 54 km/h and the brakes cause a deceleration of 6 m/s^2 , find the distance travelled by the car after he sees the need to put the brakes on.

HCV
note
find stopping distance.

$$54 \text{ km/hr} = 54 \times \frac{5}{18} = 15 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= \frac{1}{2} \times (2 + 2.7) \times 15 \\ &= 21.75\end{aligned}$$

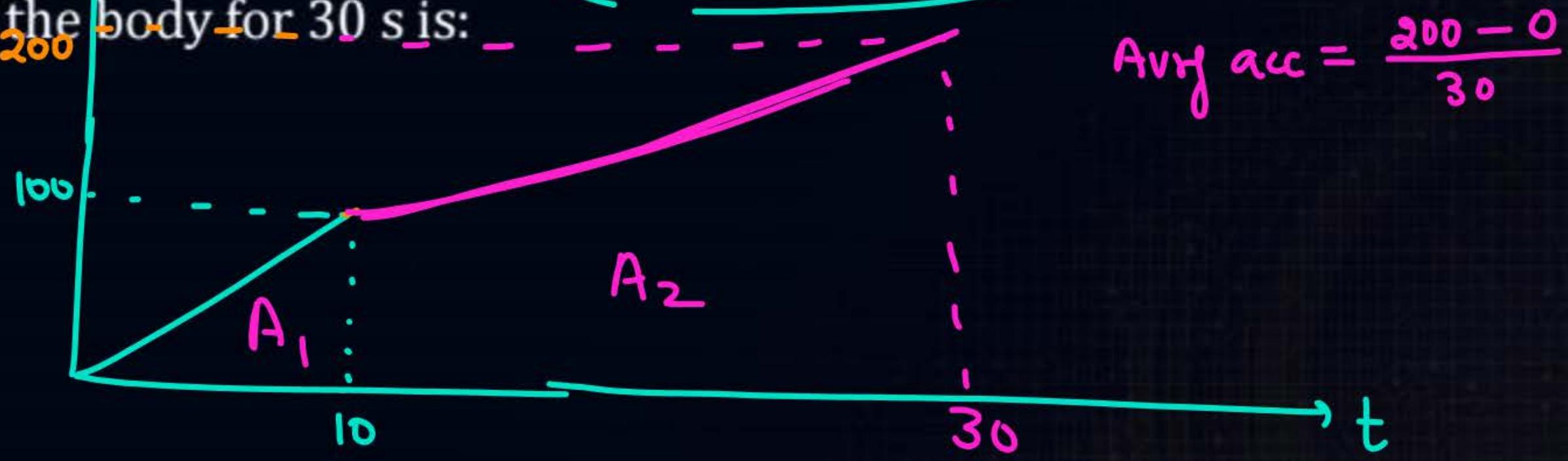


Question

Note X

If a body starting from the rest travels with a uniform acceleration of 10 ms^{-2} for first 10 second and with uniform acceleration 5 ms^{-2} for next 20 seconds, then average acceleration of the body for 30 s is:

- A 15 ms^{-2}
- B 10 ms^{-2}
- C 20 ms^{-2}
- D $20/3 \text{ ms}^{-2}$



Ans : (D)

Question

notex

Rough copy

P
W

A car is moving with a velocity of 30 m/s. The driver applied brake for 5 seconds to bring it down to zero. What is the average acceleration?

$$= \frac{v_f - v_i}{\text{total time}} = \frac{0 - 30}{5}$$

$$= -6 \checkmark$$

- A -5 m/s^2
- B 6 m/s^2
- C -6 m/s^2
- D ZERO

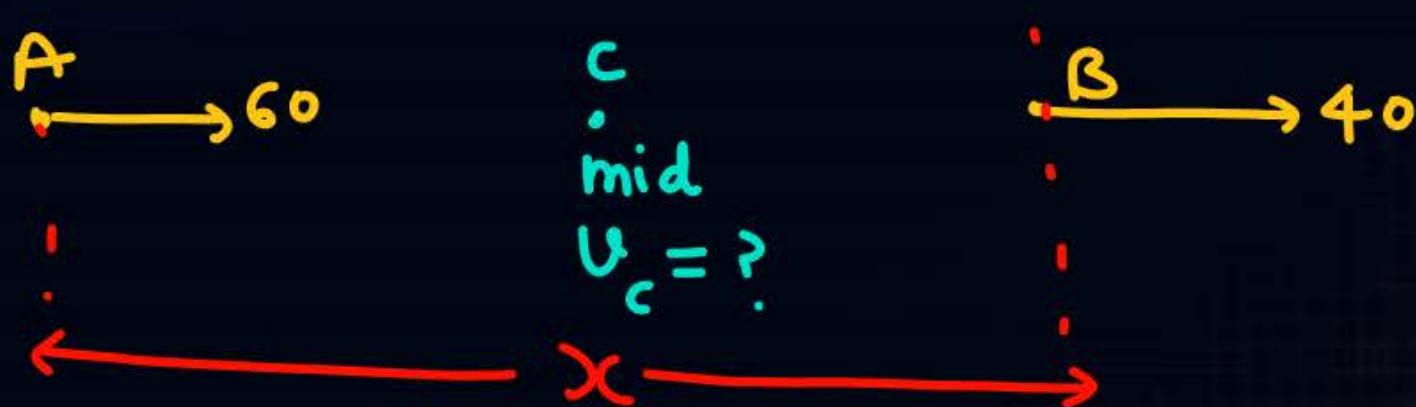
Ans : (C)

Question

Notes ✓

A truck travelling with uniform acceleration crosses two points A and B with velocities 60 m/s and 40 m/s respectively. The speed of the body at the midpoint of A and B is nearest to:

- A 17 m/s
- B 20 m/s
- C 19.49 m/s
- D 50.9 m/s



\circlearrowright
 $A \rightarrow B$

$(A \rightarrow C)$

$$40^2 = 60^2 + 2ax \Rightarrow 2ax = -2000$$

$$ax = -1000$$

~~$$v_c^2 = 60^2 + 2ax \frac{x}{2}$$~~

$$v_c^2 = 3600 - 1000 = 2600$$

$$v_c = 10\sqrt{26}$$

$$40^2 = 1600$$

$$60^2 = \frac{3600}{-2000}$$

Ans : A

Question

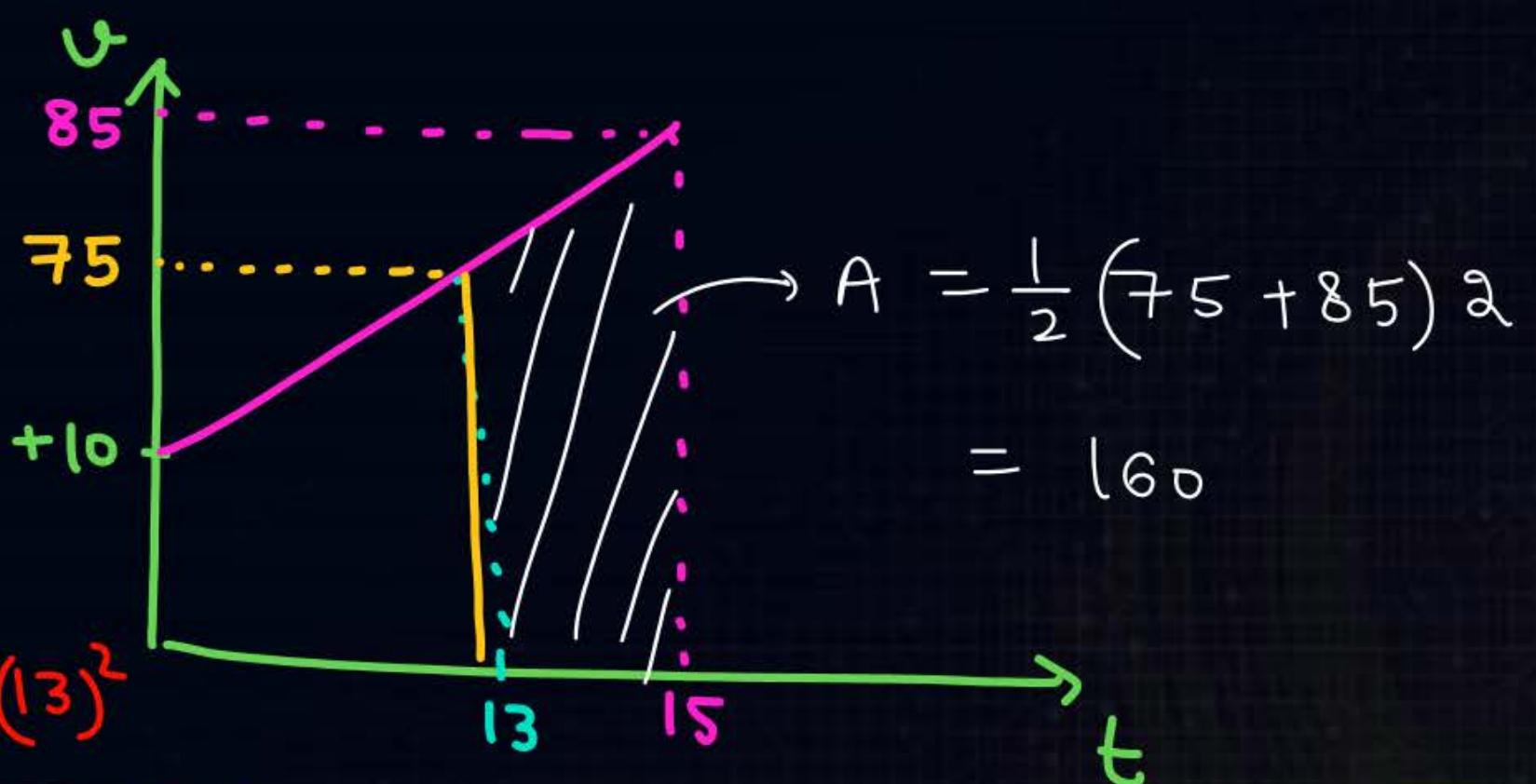
Notes

Both

P
W

A particle having initial velocity 10 m/s moves with a constant acceleration 5 ms^{-2} , for a time 15 second along a straight line, what is the displacement of the particle in the last 2 second?

- A 160 m
- B 200 m
- C 210 m
- D 230 m



$$S_{15} = 10 \times 15 + \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times (15)^2$$

$$\underline{S_{13} = 10 \times 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times (13)^2}$$

$$\text{Ans } S_{15} - S_{13} = 20 + \frac{5}{2} [15^2 - 13^2]$$

$$= 20 + \frac{5}{2} \times 28 \times 2 = 20 + 140 = 160$$

Ans : (A)

Question

Class notes ✓

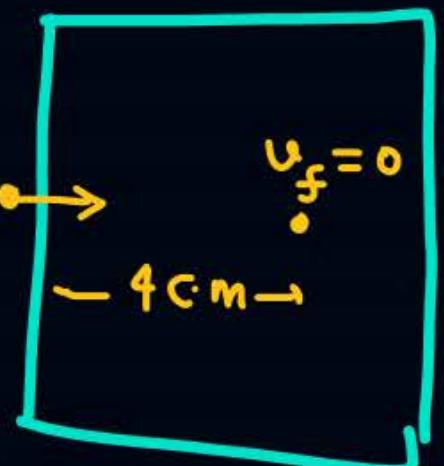
P
W

2 m/s

A bullet moving with a velocity of 200 cm/s penetrates a wooden block and comes to rest after travelling 4 cm inside it. What velocity is needed for travelling distance of 9 cm in same block?

A 100 cm/s

$$u = 2$$



B 136.2 cm/s

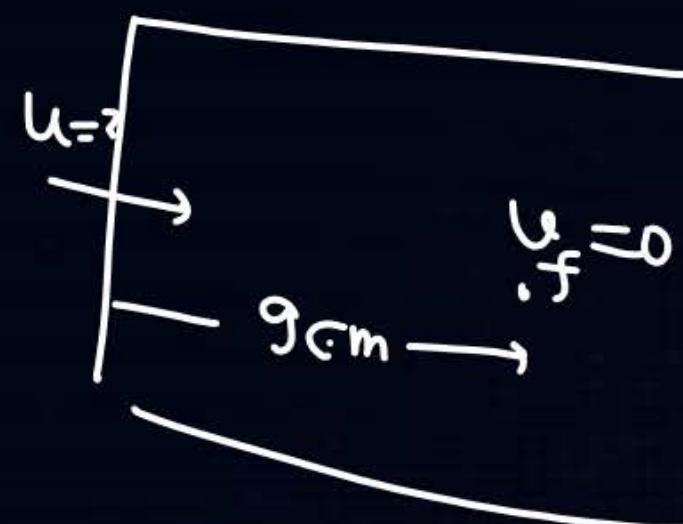
$$0^2 = 2^2 + 2a \times \frac{4}{100}$$

$$-4 = \frac{8}{100} a$$

$$a = -50$$

C 300 cm/s

D 250 cm/s



$$0^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

$$0 = u^2 + 2 \times (-50) \left(\frac{9}{100} \right)$$

$$u^2 = 9$$

$$u = 3$$

Ans : (C)

Question

$F=ma$

note X

$u = 10$

$v_f = 0$

A car moving with a velocity of 10 m/s can be stopped by the application of a constant force F in a distance of 20m. If the velocity of the car is 30 m/s. It can be stopped by this force in $\rightarrow a = \text{const}$ $\rightarrow S = 20$

A $20/3$ m

B 20 m

C 60 m

D 180 m

$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$

$0 = 10^2 + 2a \cdot 20$

$a = -\frac{100}{40} = -\frac{5}{2}$

$0^2 = 30^2 + 2 \times a \times x$

$0 = 900 + 2 \left(-\frac{5}{2} \right) x$

$5x = 900$

$x = 180$

Ans : (D)

Note ✓

17. A bullet going with speed 350 m/s enters a concrete wall and penetrates a distance of 5.0 cm before coming to rest. Find the deceleration.

μcv

Rough

$$v_f = 0 \quad a = ?$$

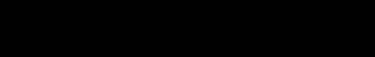
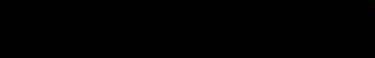
'L min'

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ 35 \\ \hline 1225 \end{array}$$

$u =$

350 m/s

5.0 cm



$$0^2 = (350)^2 + 2 \times a \times \frac{5}{100}$$

$$a = -(350)^2 \times 10$$

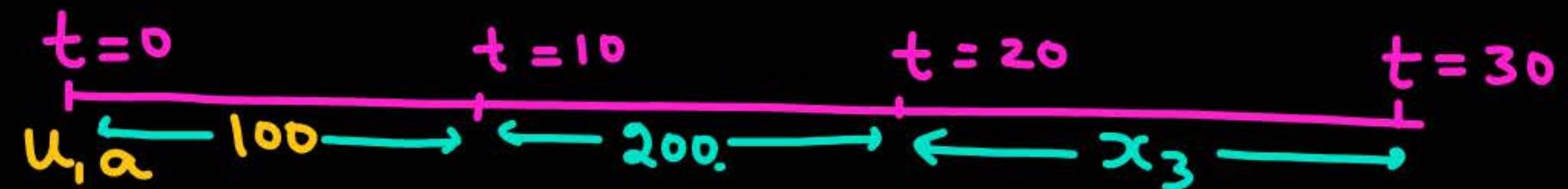
$$a = -1225000$$

Q

A particle covered 100m distance in first 10 sec.

and in next 10 sec it travel 200m. find distance travel
in next 10 sec. (acc is const)

300 X
400 X



$$t=0 \rightarrow t=10 \Rightarrow 100 = u \times 10 + \frac{1}{2} a \cdot 10^2$$

$$\boxed{100 = 10u + 50a} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

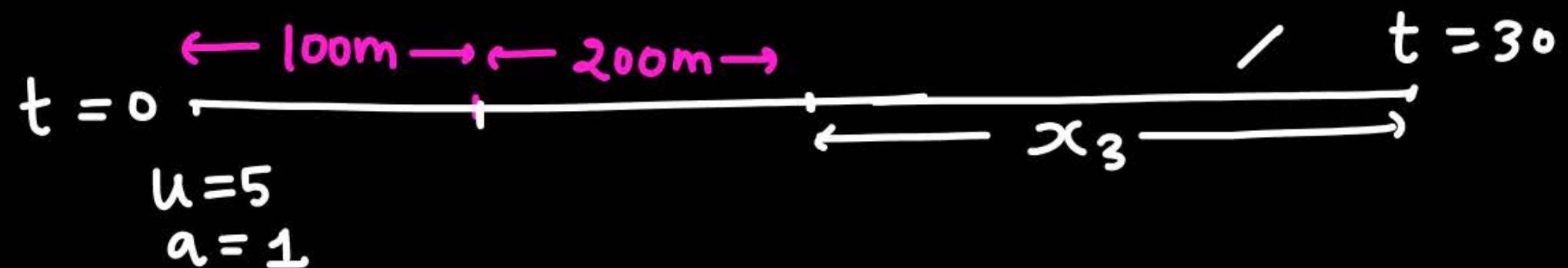
① - ②

$$-50 = -50a$$

$$t=0 \rightarrow t=20 \Rightarrow 300 = u \cdot 20 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot (20)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 300 &= 20u + 200a \\ \boxed{150 = 10u + 100a} &\quad \text{--- ②} \end{aligned}$$

$a = 1$
$u = 5$



$t = 0 \longrightarrow t = 30$

$$300 + x_3 = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$300 + x_3 = 5 \times 30 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times (30)^2$$

$$300 + x_3 = 150 + 450$$

$x_3 = 300$

A particle, after starting from rest, experiences, constant acceleration for 20 seconds. If it covers a distance of S_1 , in first 10 seconds and distance S_2 in next 10 sec, then

(a) $S_2 = S_1/2$

(c) $S_2 = 2S_1$

(b) $S_2 = S_1$

~~(d)~~ $S_2 = 3S_1$

$$S_1 = 0 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot 10^2$$

$$S_1 + S_2 = 0 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot (20)^2$$

$$\frac{S_1 + S_2}{S_1} = \frac{400}{100}$$

$$1 + \frac{S_2}{S_1} = 4$$

$$\frac{S_2}{S_1} = 3$$

$S_2 = 3S_1$

:

Q A particle travels x_1 in 1st 10 sec & x_2 in next 10 sec
find distance travelled in next 10 sec. ($a \rightarrow \text{const}$)

$$x_1 = u \times 10 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot 10^2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = u \times 20 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot 20^2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = u \times 30 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot 30^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \checkmark \\ u &= \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Q A particle starts motion from origin towards $+x$ -axis with initial velocity 60m/s and $\text{const acc} = -10\text{m/s}^2$

① When particle will come to rest

$$t = 6$$

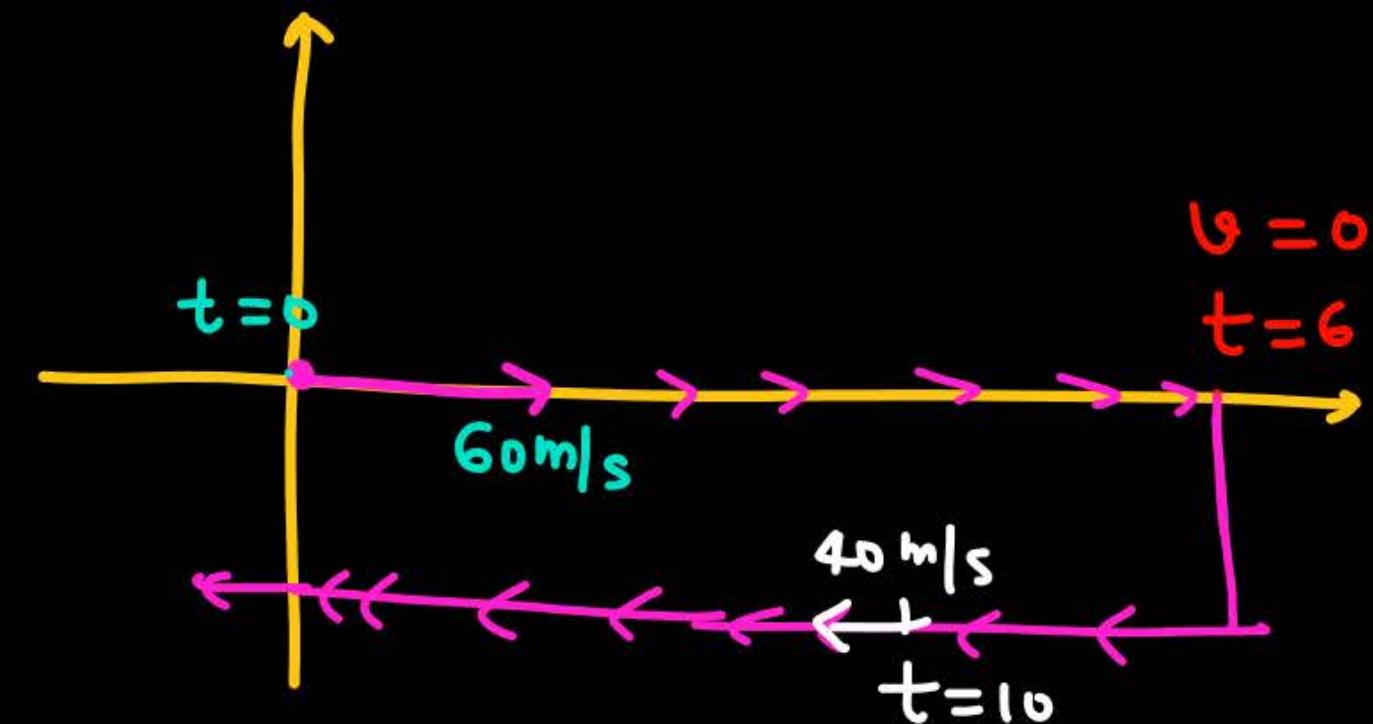
② find v at $t = 2$, $v = 40$

" v at $t = 10\text{sec}$

$$v = -40$$

③ Displacement in 10sec

$$S = 60 \times 10 + \frac{1}{2} \times (-10) \times 10^2 = 600 - 500 = 100$$



A particle starts from rest at $t = 0$ and $x = 0$ to move with a constant acceleration $= +2 \text{ m/s}^2$, for 20 seconds. After that, it moves with -4 m/s^2 for the next 20 seconds. Finally, it moves with positive acceleration for 10 seconds until its velocity becomes zero.

- (a) What is the value of the acceleration in the last phase of motion?
- (b) What is the final x-coordinate of the particle?
- (c) Find the total distance covered by the particle during the whole motion.



Aws

- (a) 4 m/s^2
- (b) 200 m
- (c) 1000 m

A car accelerates with uniform rate from rest on a straight road. The distance travelled in the last second of a three second interval from the start is 15 m then find the distance travelled in first second in m.

H|w

Ans → 3

A particle moving in one-dimension with constant acceleration of 10 m/s^2 is observed to cover a distance of 100 m during a 4s interval. How far will the particle move in the next 4s?

110

Ans 260