Sample Question Paper. PHY401. 24th August 2024. Time: 20 Minutes. Marks: 5

Name:	Roll number :
Steps answerFor eaasked,	paper has 1 page and 5 questions in total. Each question carries 1 mark. leading to your answer must be shown systematically in the copy provided separately. Any that has been entered but working has not been shown in the copy will attract penalty. ch question, please give only a numerical answer rounded off to the number of decimal places and only in the corresponding answer box provided with each question. Answer to a given a written anywhere else or in a wrong box will not be considered.
the bal	Il with moment of inertia $mr^2/2$ rests on top of a fixed sphere of large radius. There is friction between and the sphere. The ball is given an infinitesimal kick, and it rolls down without slipping. The ball ntact with the sphere when the line joining its center of mass to the center of mass of the sphere makes θ with the vertical. If $\cos \theta = 4/n$, what is the value of n ?
Ans 1:	
of its a	ne rolls without slipping on horizontal floor. The half-angle at its vertex is $\alpha = 45^{\circ}$ and the height is is h . The speed of the center of the base of the cone with respect to the ground is v . The angular t the cone with respect to the ground is nv/h . What is the value of n , up to 2 decimal places?
position axis pa	point of suspension of a simple pendulum of mass 0.5 Kg and length 2 m oscillates horizontally with given by $x = 2\cos(5t)$. The angular position of the pendulum (measured with respect to a vertical sing through $x = 0$) at time $t = \pi/5$ is n . What is the value of n up to 2 decimal places?
of 60°	rticle of mass 0.1 Kg slides down a frictionless inclined plane of mass 2 Kg. The plane makes an angle rith the horizontal and is itself on frictionless horizontal surface. If the particle starts to roll down the $t = 0$, the speed of the plane at $t = 1$ sec is n m/sec. What is the value of n ?
5) Constable	dider the fixed points of the system $\dot{x} = -x + x^3$, $\dot{y} = -3y$. Upon linearisation, it is found that at the ode, the ratio of the larger eigenvalue to the smaller eigenvalue of the Jacobian matrix is n . What is the of the magnitude of n ?

1