

W.P.E (VERTICAL CIRCULAR MOTION)

Here $h < h_{\min}$

i.e. $h < \frac{5R}{2}$, so ball loses contact somewhere b/w BC.

- Angle from vertical where particle loses contact

$$N=0, \quad mg \cos \theta = \frac{mv^2}{R} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

Energy Conservation from A to C

$$U_i + K.E_i = U_f + K.E_f$$

$$mg2R + 0 = mgR(1+\cos \theta) + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

From \textcircled{1}

$$mv^2 = mgR \cos \theta \text{ put in } \textcircled{2}$$

$$mg2R = mgR + mgR \cos \theta + \frac{mgR \cos \theta}{2}$$

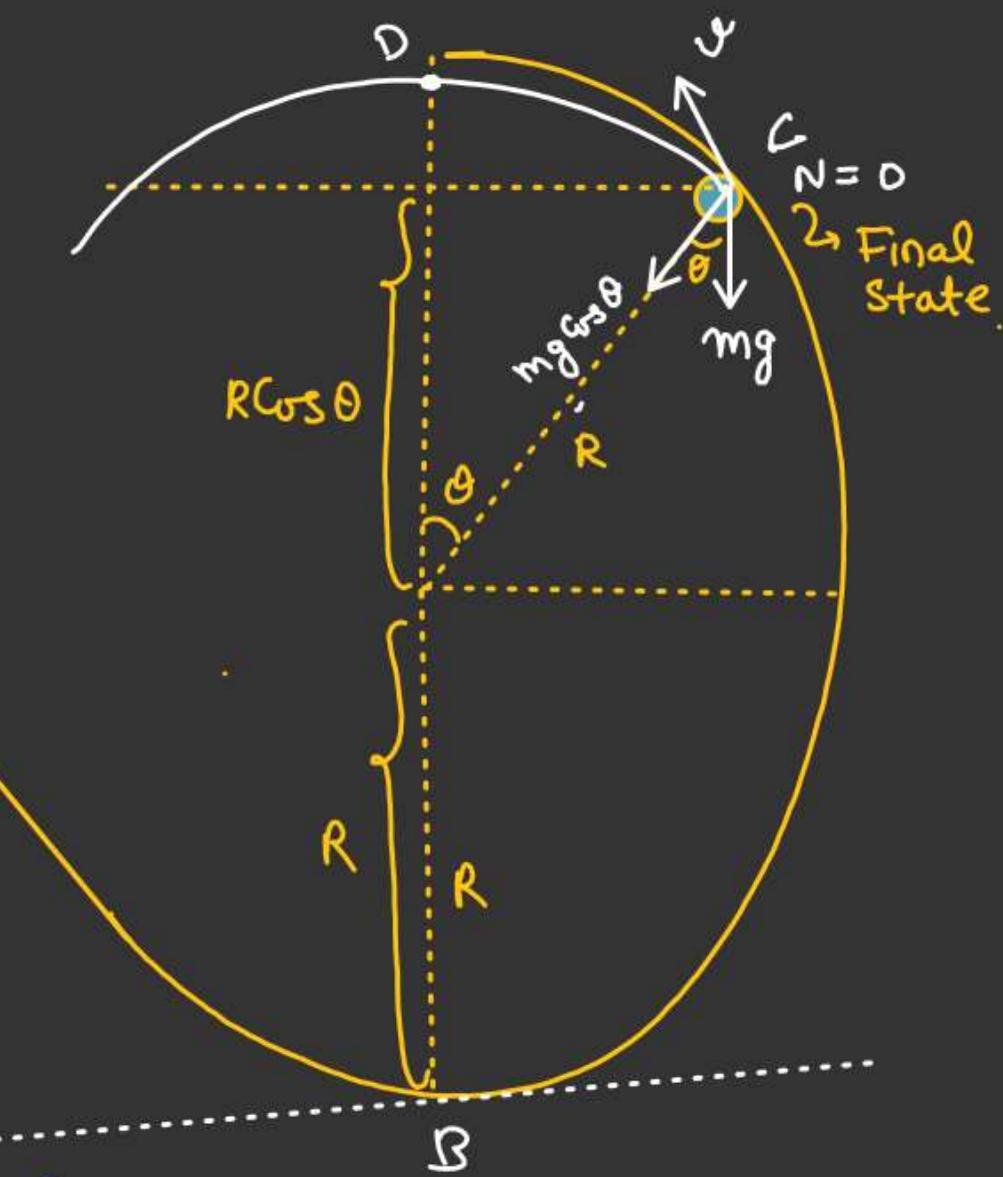
$$mgR = \frac{3}{2}mgR \cos \theta \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{2}{3}$$

Initial
A → Released

$h=2R$

$U=0$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$



b) Maximum height attained by ball from ground.

$$h_{\max} = \frac{v^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g}$$

$$= \frac{g R \cos \theta \cdot \sin^2 \theta}{2g}$$

$$h_{\max} = \frac{R}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{9} = \left(\frac{5R}{27} \right)$$

h_{\max} from the ground

$$= R + R \cos \theta + h_{\max}$$

$$= R + \frac{2R}{3} + \frac{5R}{27}$$

$$= \frac{27R + 18R + 5R}{27} =$$

$$\frac{50R}{27} \text{ Ans}$$

W.P.E (VERTICAL CIRCULAR MOTION)

Initial \rightarrow Released

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W.P.E (VERTICAL CIRCULAR MOTION)

Motion of block on a Spherical wedge

Block is slightly displaced and released. Find the angle from vertical where block loses contact.

$$mg \cos \theta = \frac{m\omega^2}{R} - \textcircled{1}$$

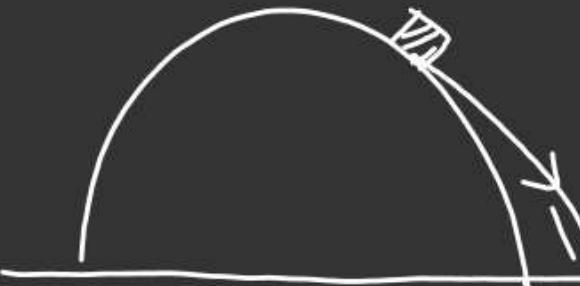
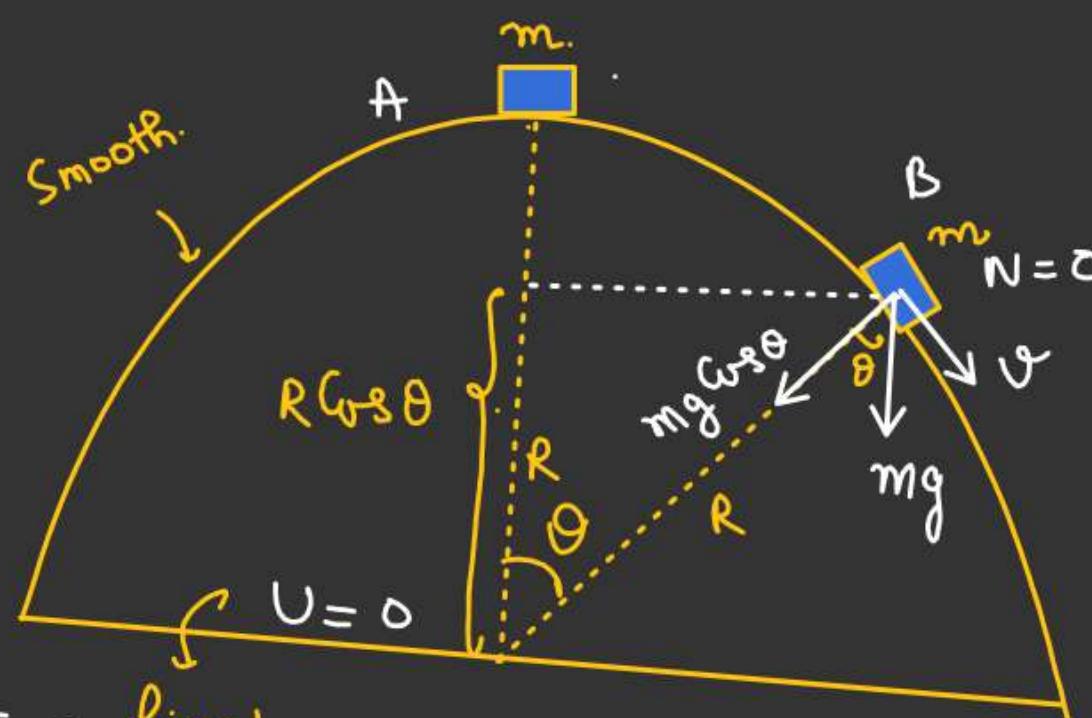
A to B Energy Conservation

$$U_i + K.E_i = U_f + K.E_f$$

$$mgR + 0 = mgR \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \textcircled{2} \text{ fixed.}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$



W.P.E (VERTICAL CIRCULAR MOTION)

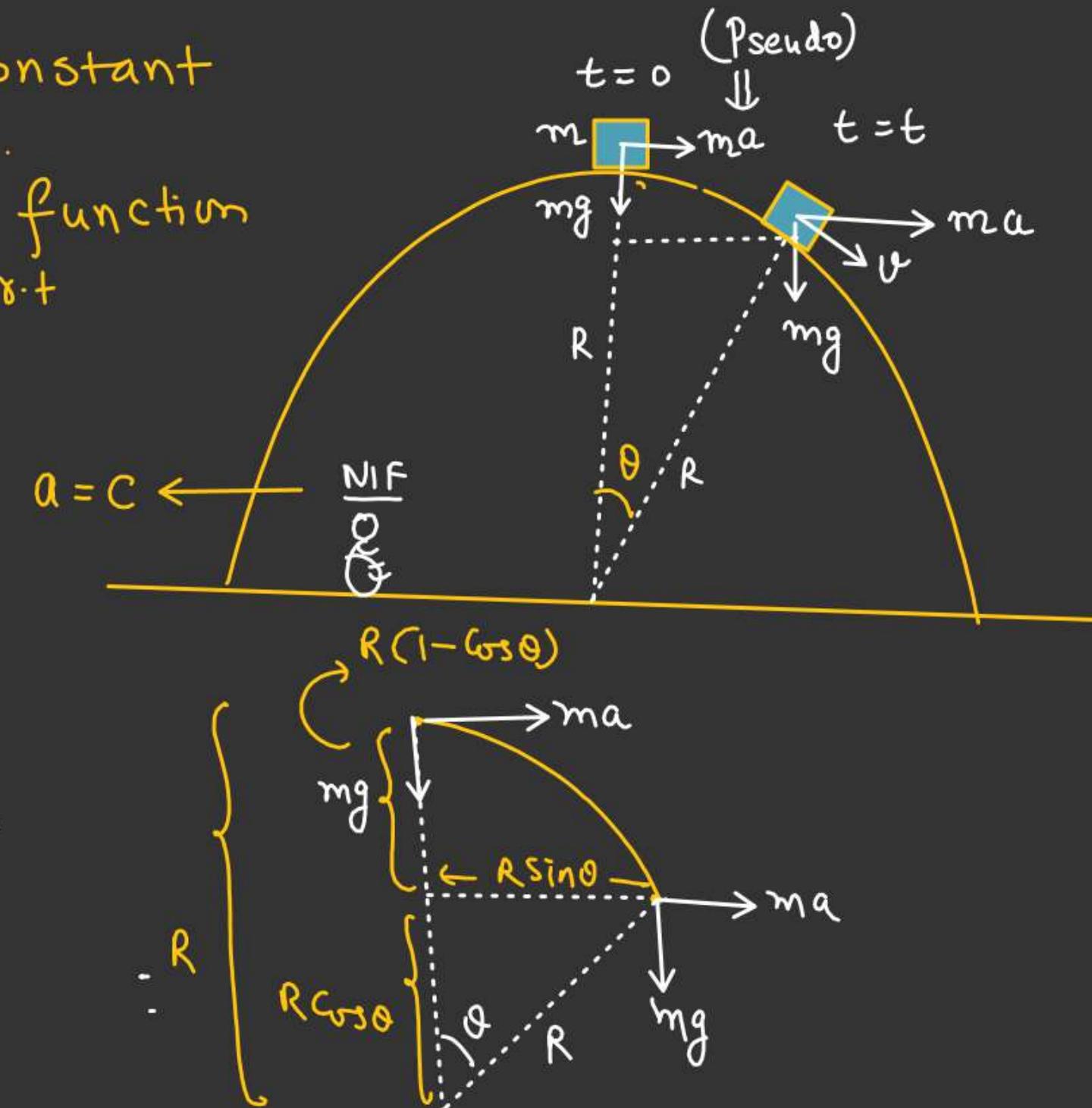
★
Wedge accelerated with constant acceleration $a \text{ m/s}^2$ at $t=0$.

Find velocity of block as a function of θ . (θ from vertical) w.r.t wedge.

By work-Energy theorem

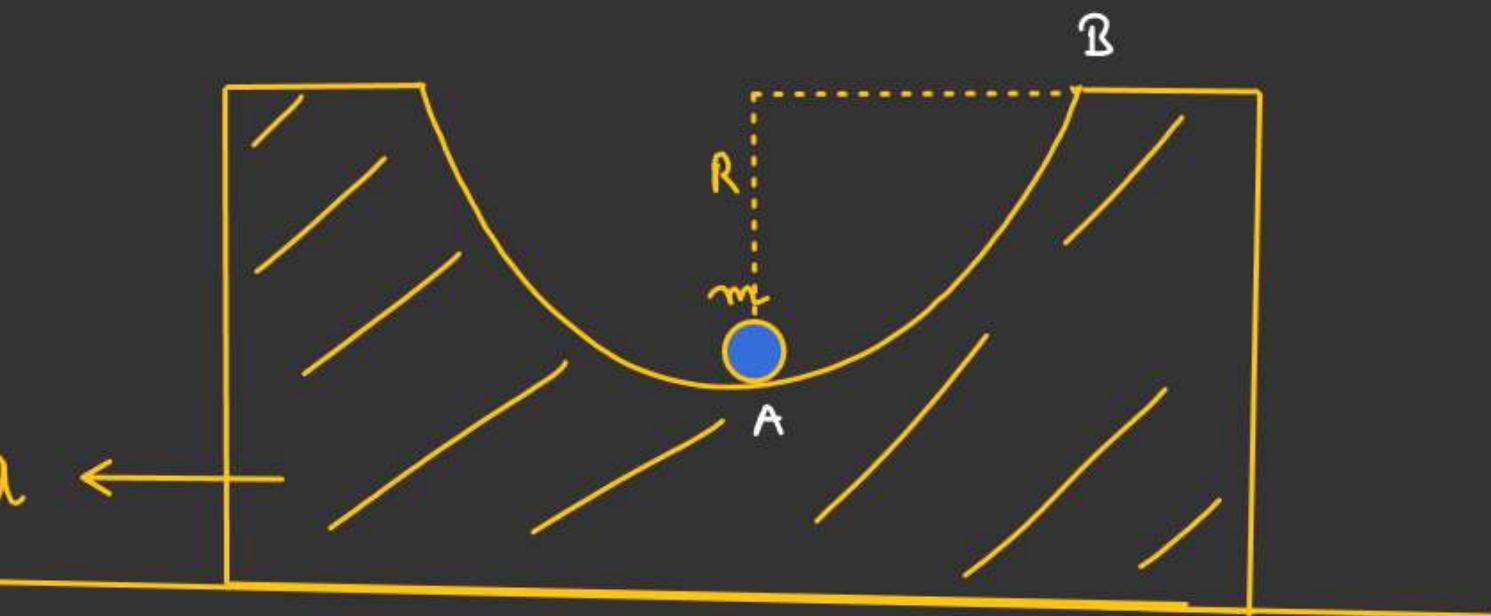
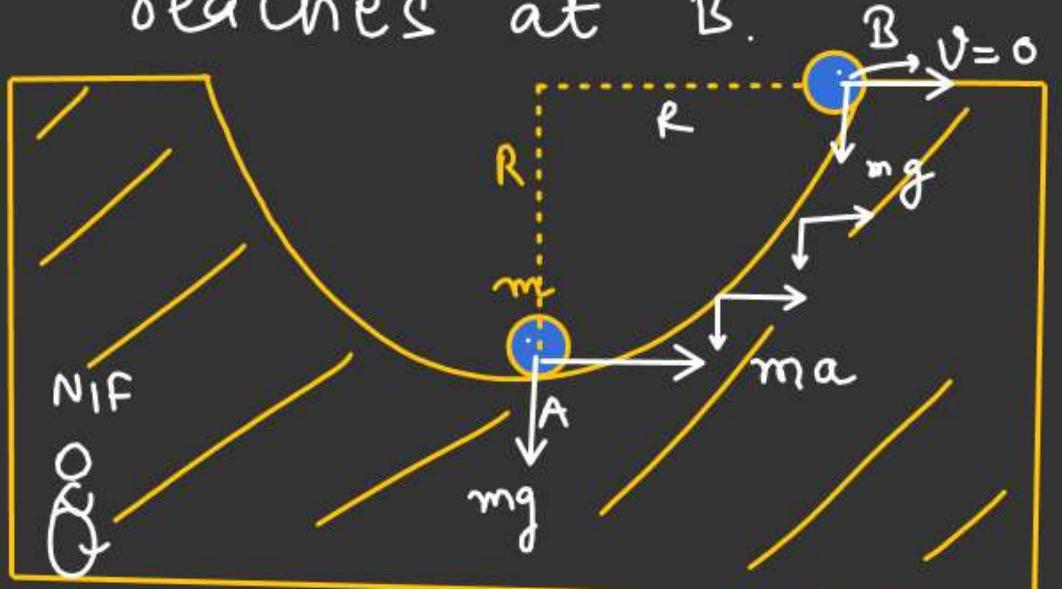
$$\begin{aligned} W_{mg} + W_{\text{pseudo}} + W_N &= \Delta K.E \\ \downarrow & \\ mg R(1 - \cos \theta) + maR \sin \theta &= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{2gR(1 - \cos \theta) + 2aR \sin \theta} = v.$$



W.P.E (VERTICAL CIRCULAR MOTION)

Find a_{min} so that ball just reaches at B.



By work-Energy theorem.

$$\text{Work pseudo} + \text{Work gravity} = \Delta \text{K.E}$$

↓

$$maR - m g R = 0$$

$a = g$

W.P.E (VERTICAL CIRCULAR MOTION)

Normal reaction exerted by wall on the wedge when ball is at an angle θ from vertical.

$$N - mg \cos \theta = \frac{mv^2}{R}$$

Energy Conservation.

$$mg R \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

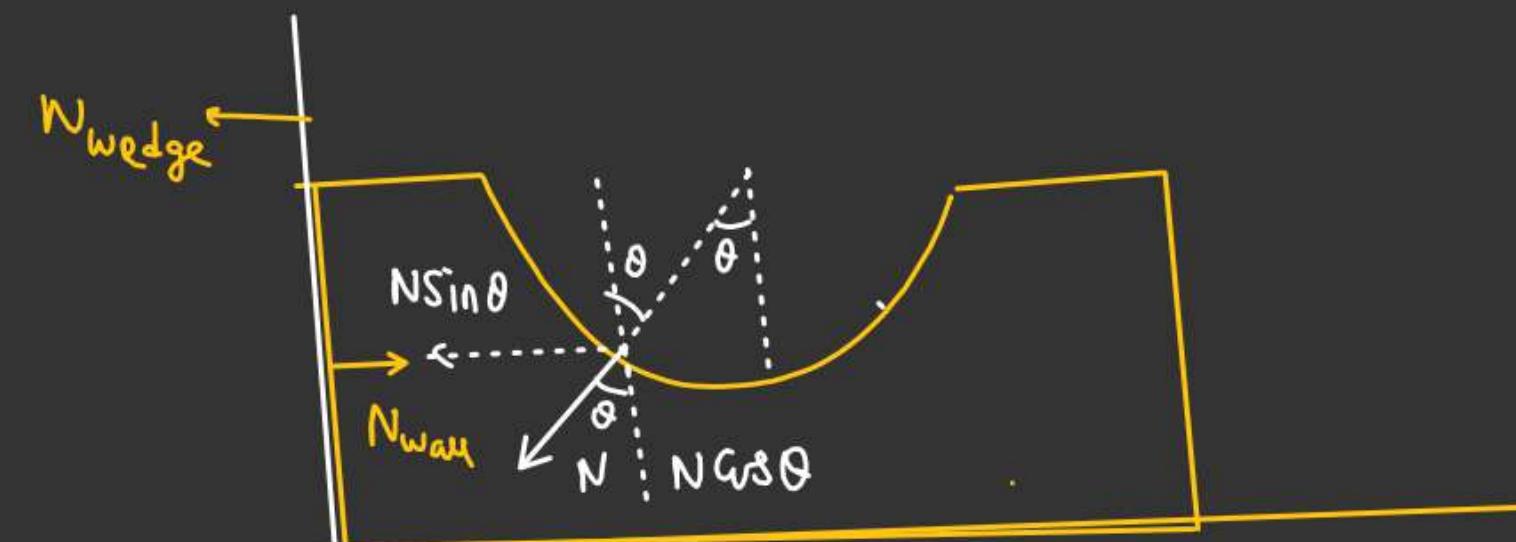
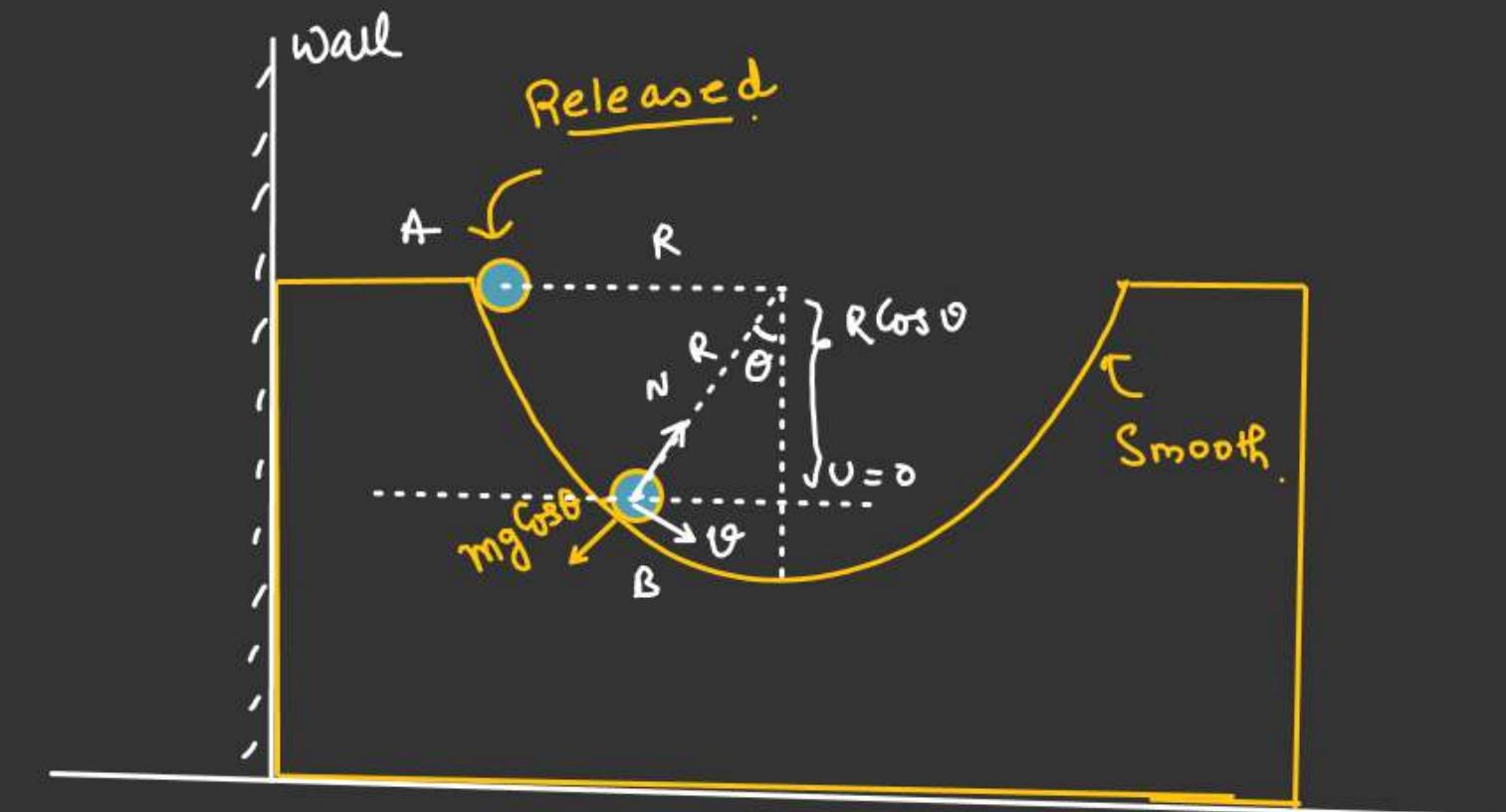
$$m\dot{\theta}^2 = 2mg R \cos \theta$$

$$N = 3mg \cos \theta$$

$$N_{\text{wall}} = N \sin \theta$$

$$= 3mg \cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$\approx \frac{3}{2}mg (2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2}(mg \sin 2\theta)}}$$



W.P.E (VERTICAL CIRCULAR MOTION)

Case of String - bob

Case-1 :- v_{\min} so that bob just become horizontal

For v_{\min} , bob just become horizontal and for this.

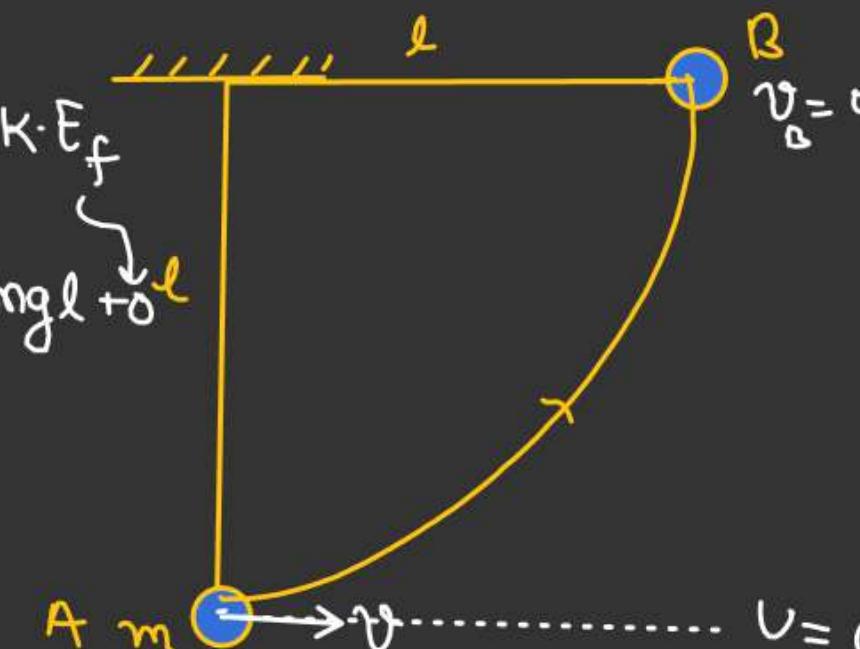
$$v_B = 0.$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_{\min}^2 = mgl$$

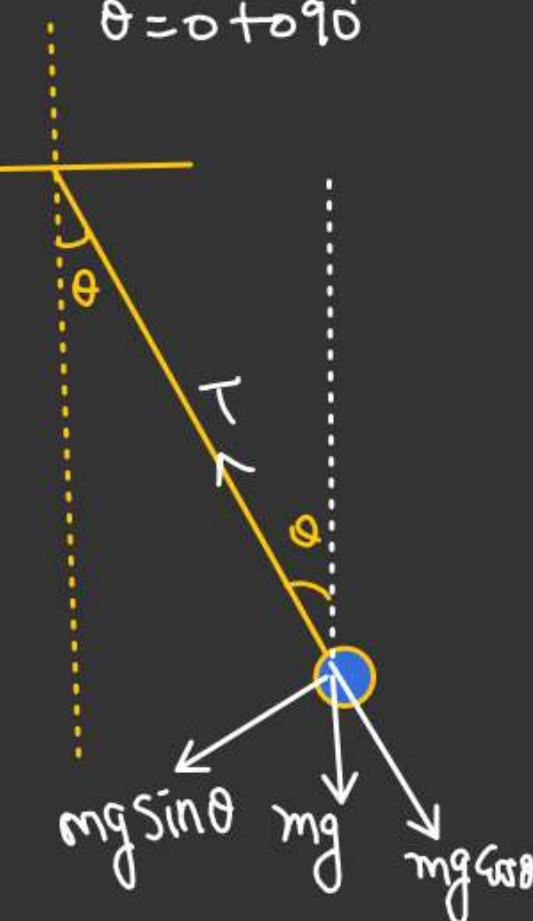
$$U_i + KE_i = U_f + KE_f$$

$$0 + \frac{1}{2}mv_{\min}^2 = mgl + 0$$

$v_{\min} = \sqrt{2gl}$



T never zero b/w
 $\theta = 0$ to 90°



$0 < \theta < \pi/2$, $v_0 = \sqrt{2gl}$ W.P.E (VERTICAL CIRCULAR MOTION)
 $T = ??$



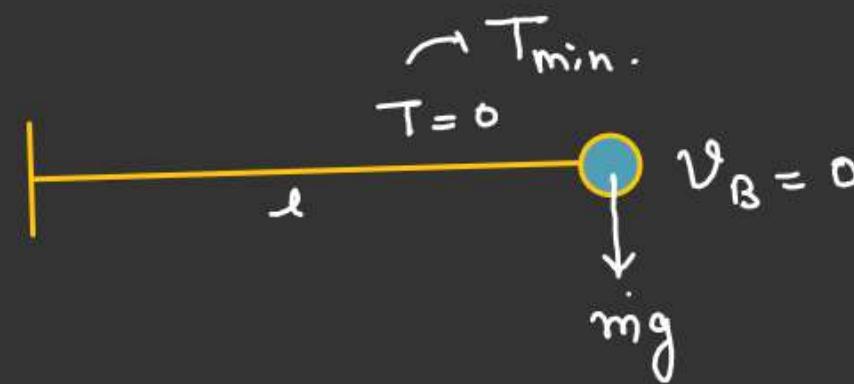
$$T_{\max} - mg = \frac{mv_0^2}{l}$$

$$T_{\max} = mg + \frac{m(2gl)}{l}$$

$$T_{\max} = 3mg$$

For $v_0 = \sqrt{2gl}$.

$$0 \leq T \leq 3mg$$



W.P.E (VERTICAL CIRCULAR MOTION)Case-2 v_{min} to just complete the vertical circle.

For bob to complete the circle velocity of bob at highest point be non-zero

$$T + mg = \frac{mv_1^2}{l} - \textcircled{1}$$

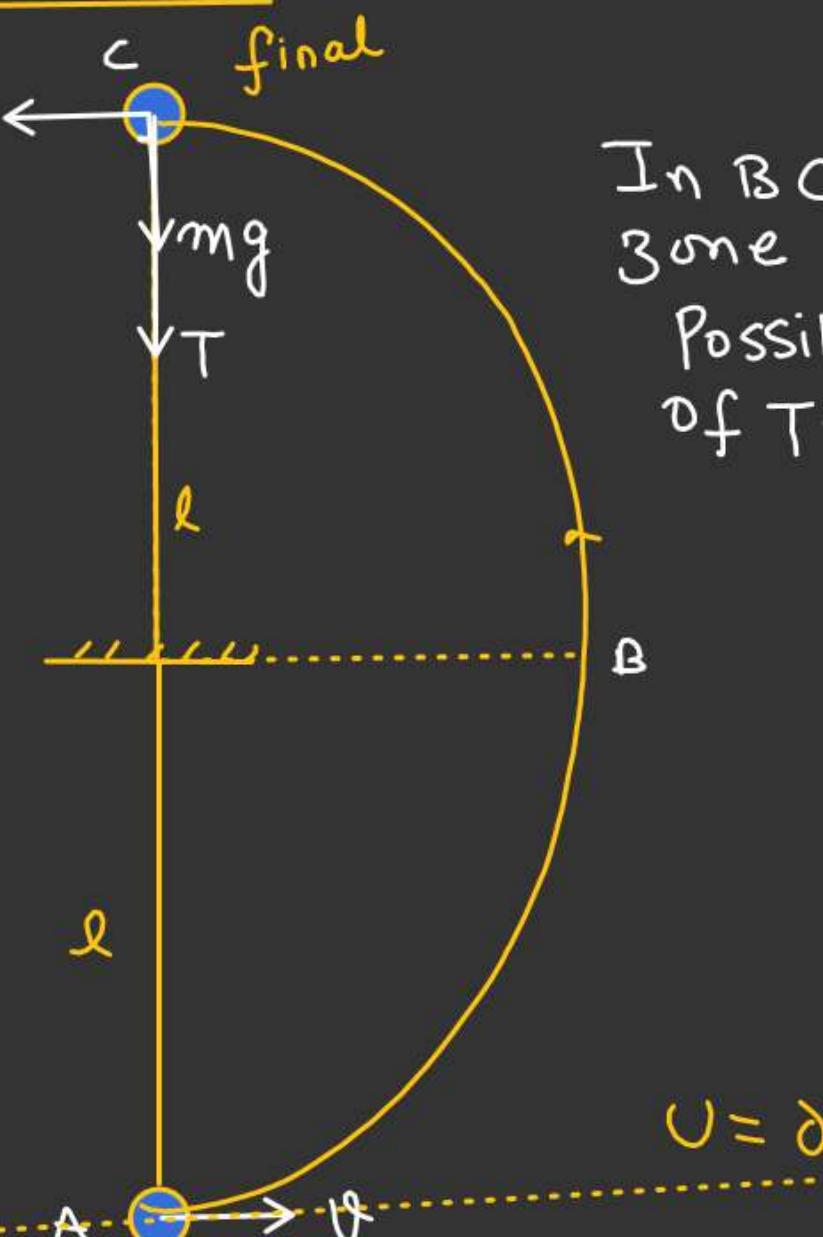
Energy Conservation from A to C.

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 + mg2l - \textcircled{2}$$

For $v \rightarrow \text{Min} \Rightarrow v_1$ should be min.

& For $(v_1)_{\text{min}} T = 0$

$$mv_1^2 = (mgl) \Rightarrow \boxed{v_{\text{min}} = \sqrt{5gl}}$$



In BC
zone
Possibility
of $T = 0$.

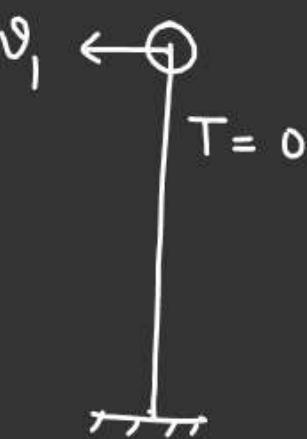
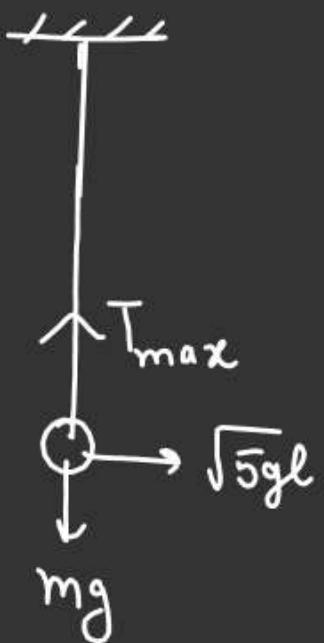
W.P.E (VERTICAL CIRCULAR MOTION)

Range of T for $v_0 = \sqrt{5}gl$. \rightarrow Range of T

At Lowest point T_{max}

$$T_{max} - mg = \frac{m(5gl)}{l}$$

$$T_{max} = 6mg.$$



$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq T \leq 6mg.$$