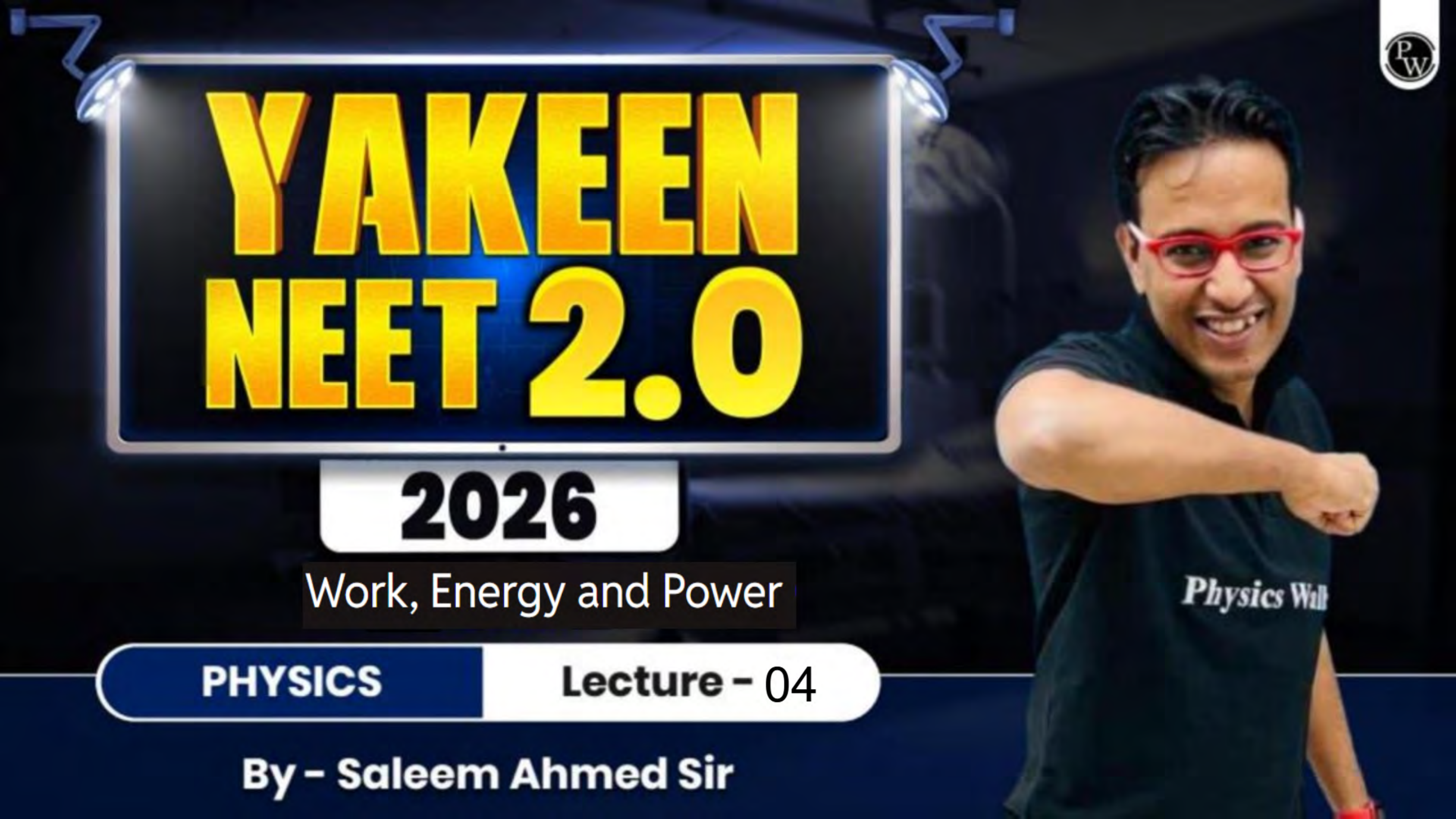
YAKEEN
NEET 2.0
2026
Work, Energy and Power
PHYSICS
Lecture - 04
By - Saleem Ahmed Sir
Physics Wallah

Todays Goal

- Work Energy theorem in Saleem Bhaia style...

Q

$$(WD)_{all} = \Delta K.E.$$
$$W_g = K_f - K_i$$
$$mgh = \frac{1}{2}mV_f^2 - 0$$
$$V_f = \sqrt{2gh}$$

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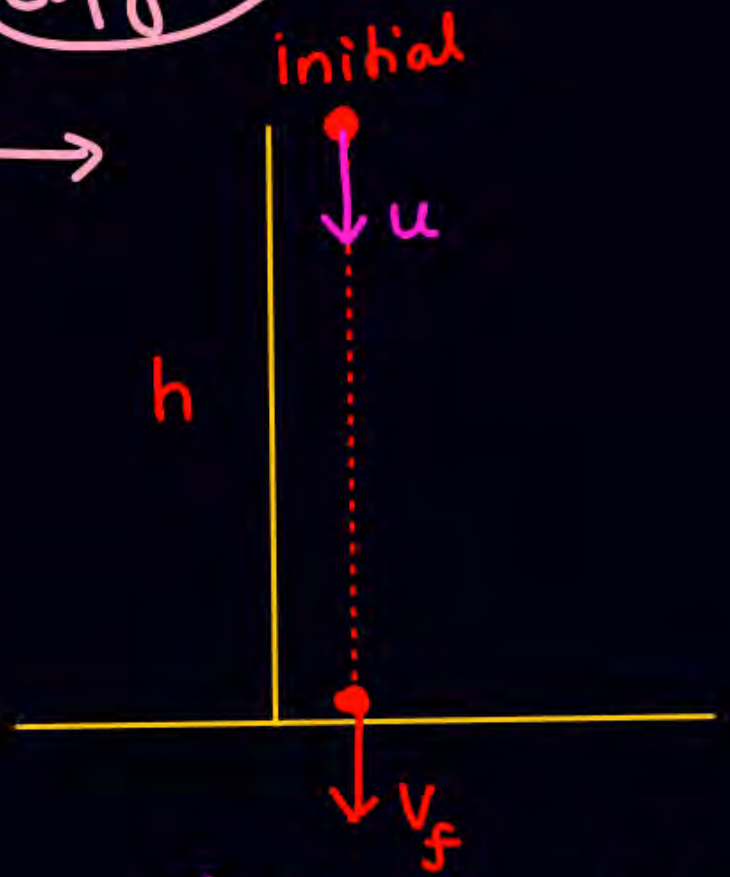
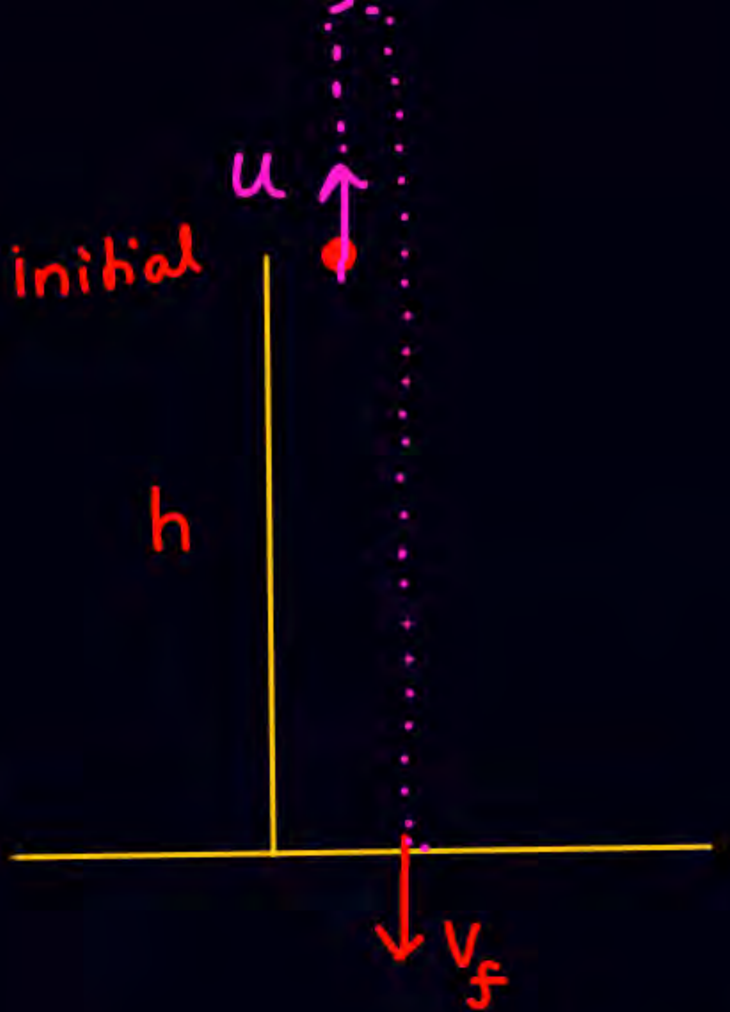


$$(WD)_{all} = \Delta K.E.$$
$$W_g = K_f - K_i$$
$$+mgh = \frac{1}{2}mV_f^2 - \frac{1}{2}mu^2$$
$$V_f^2 = u^2 + 2gh$$
$$V_f = \sqrt{u^2 + 2gh}$$



$$(WD)_{all} = \Delta K.E.$$
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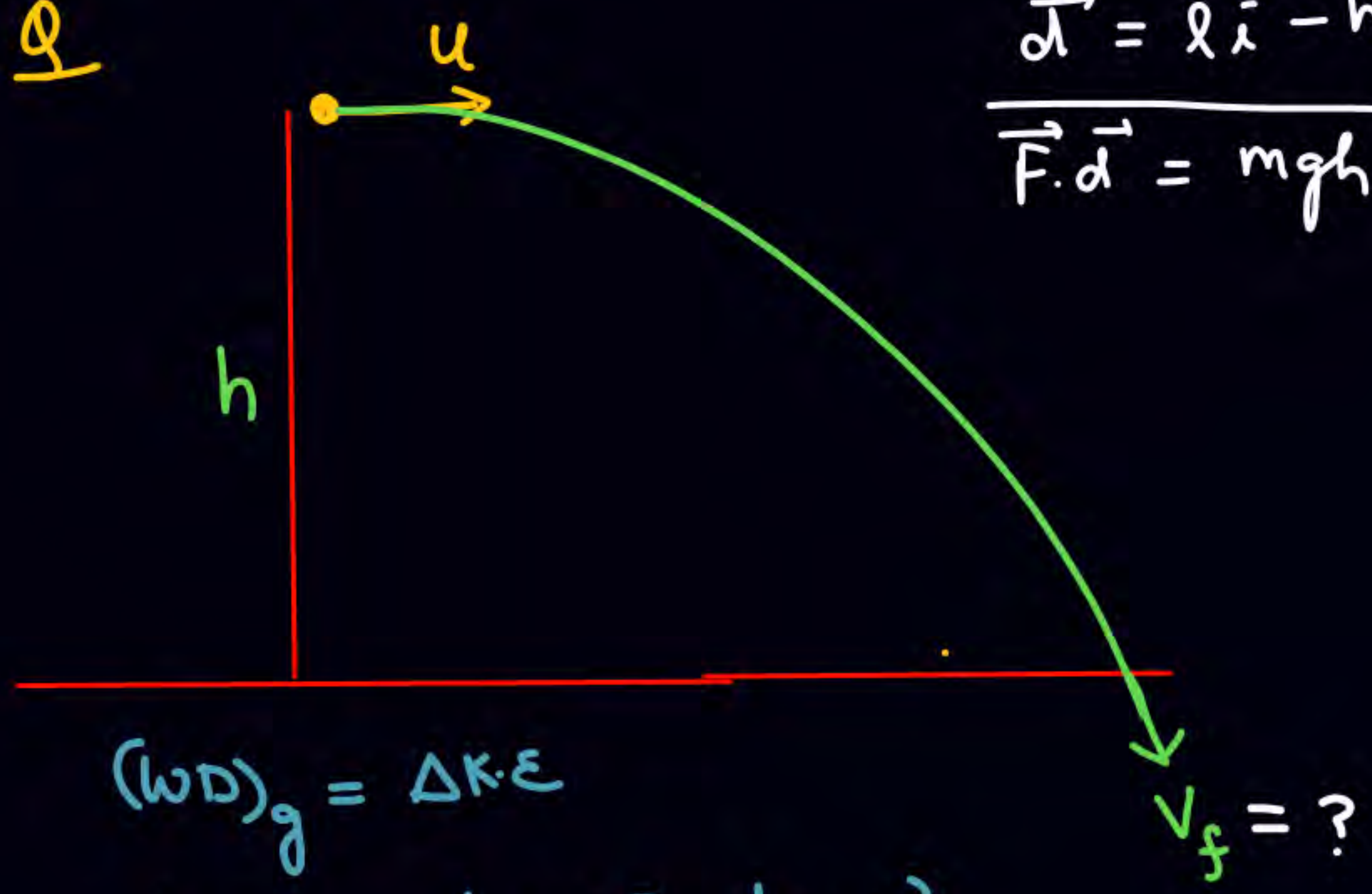
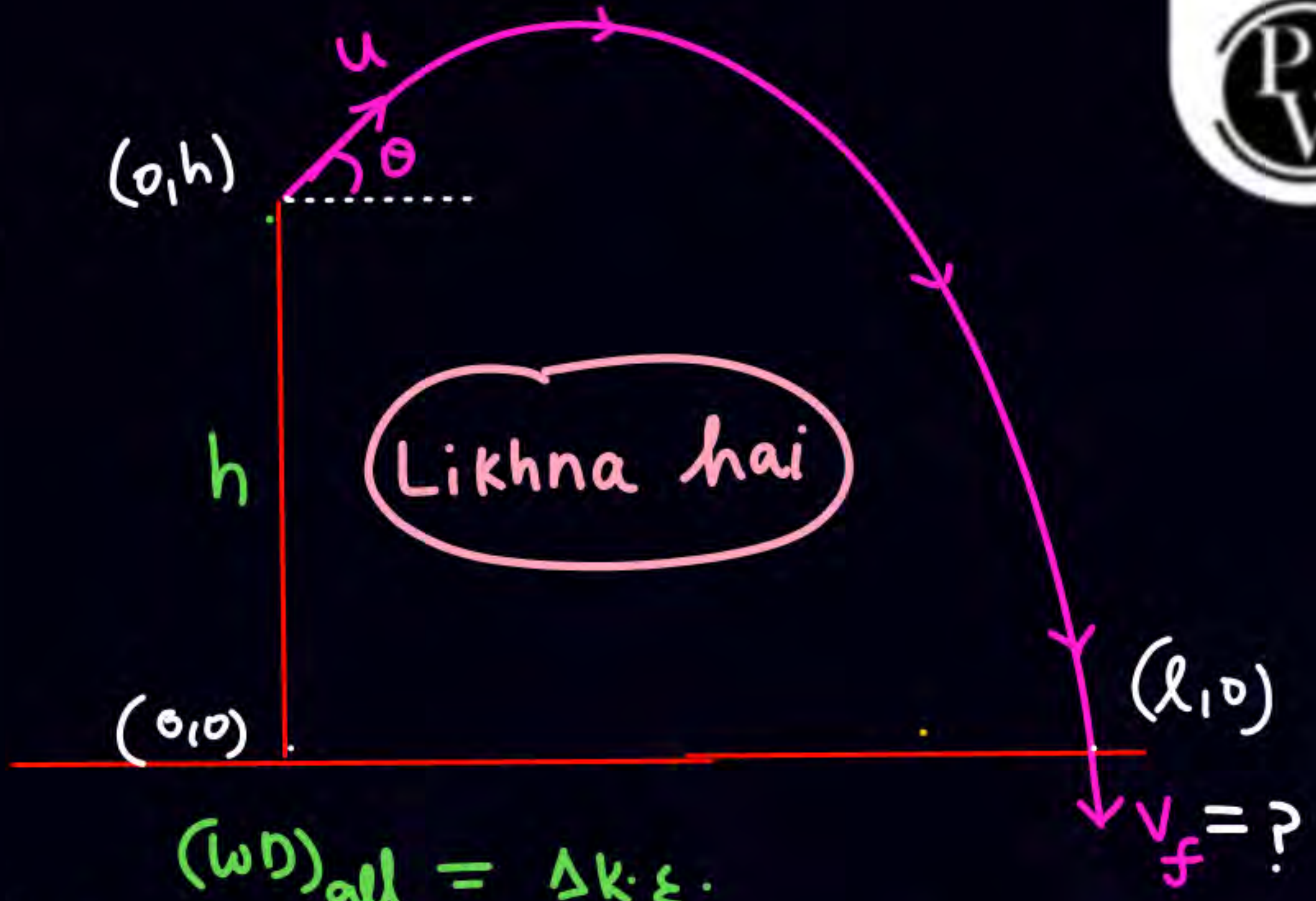
Q



$$\vec{F} = -mg\,\hat{j}$$
$$\vec{d} = l\hat{i} - h\hat{j}$$
$$\vec{F}\cdot\vec{d} = mgh$$

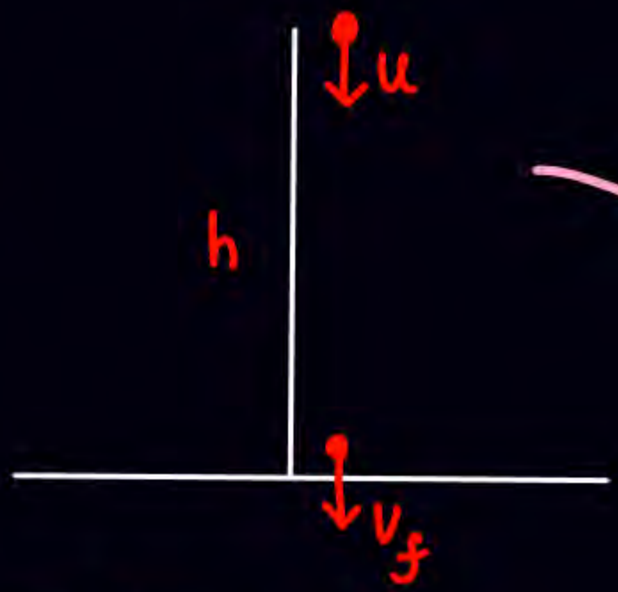
$$(WD)_g = \Delta K.E$$
$$mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 - \frac{1}{2}mu^2$$
$$v_f = \sqrt{u^2 + 2gh}$$



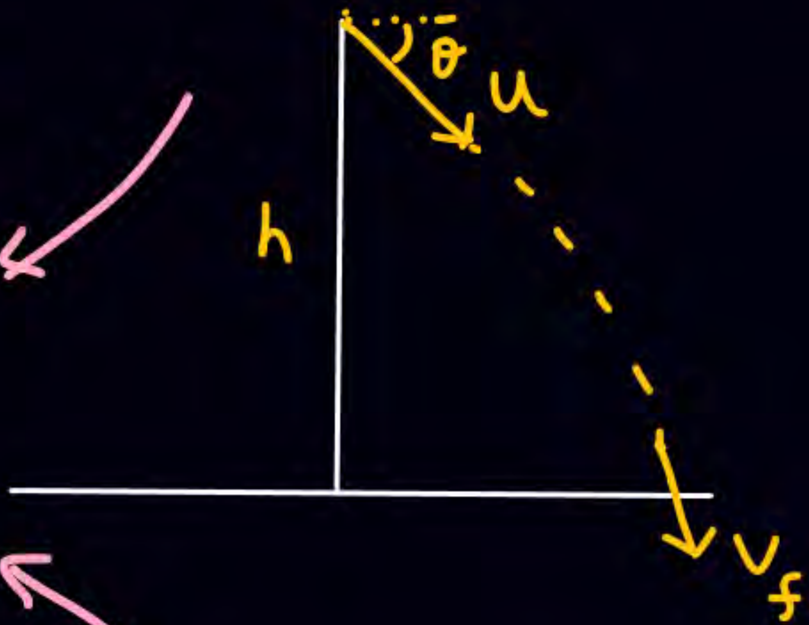
$$(WD)_{all} = \Delta K.E.$$
$$+mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 - \frac{1}{2}mu^2$$
$$v_f = \sqrt{u^2 + 2gh}$$

(SKC box) Revision

Q



$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} W_g &= \Delta K.E. \\ mgh &= \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 - \frac{1}{2}mu^2 \\ v_f^2 &= u^2 + 2gh \end{aligned}}$$



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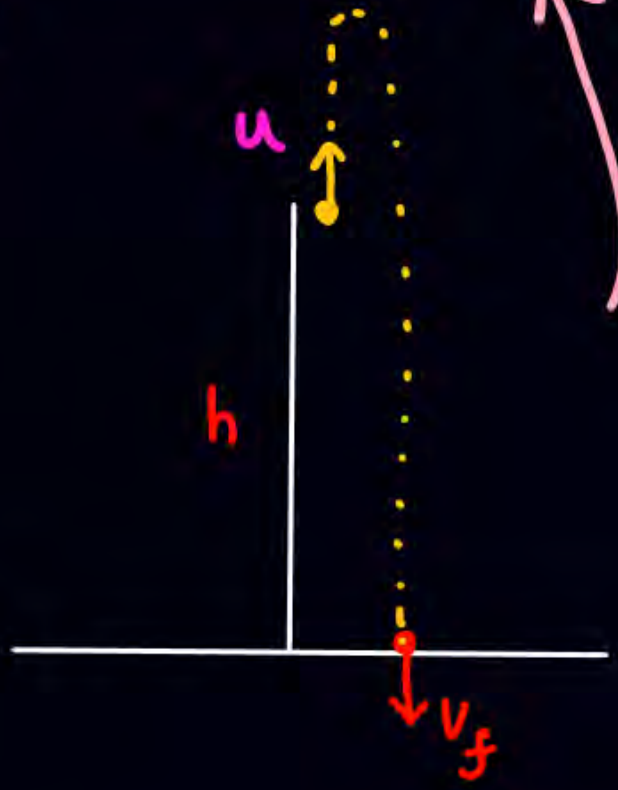

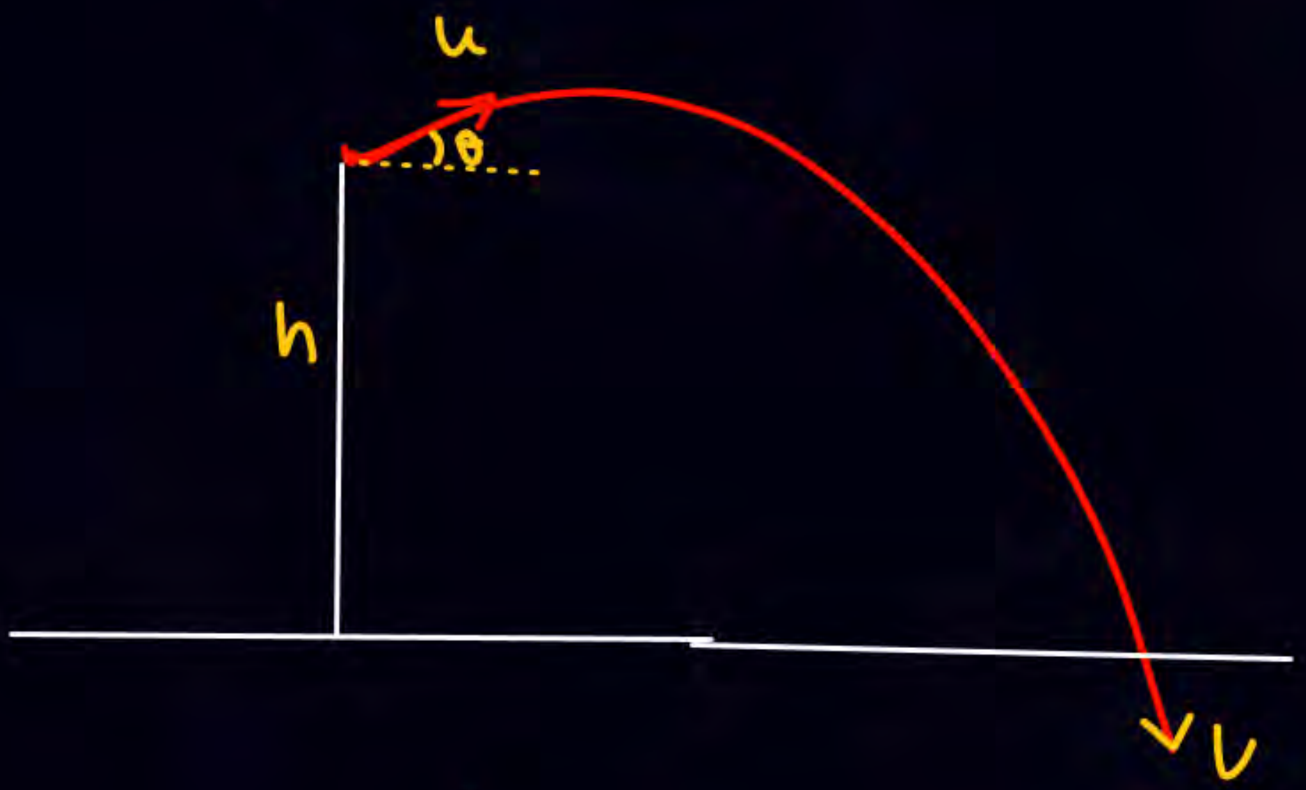

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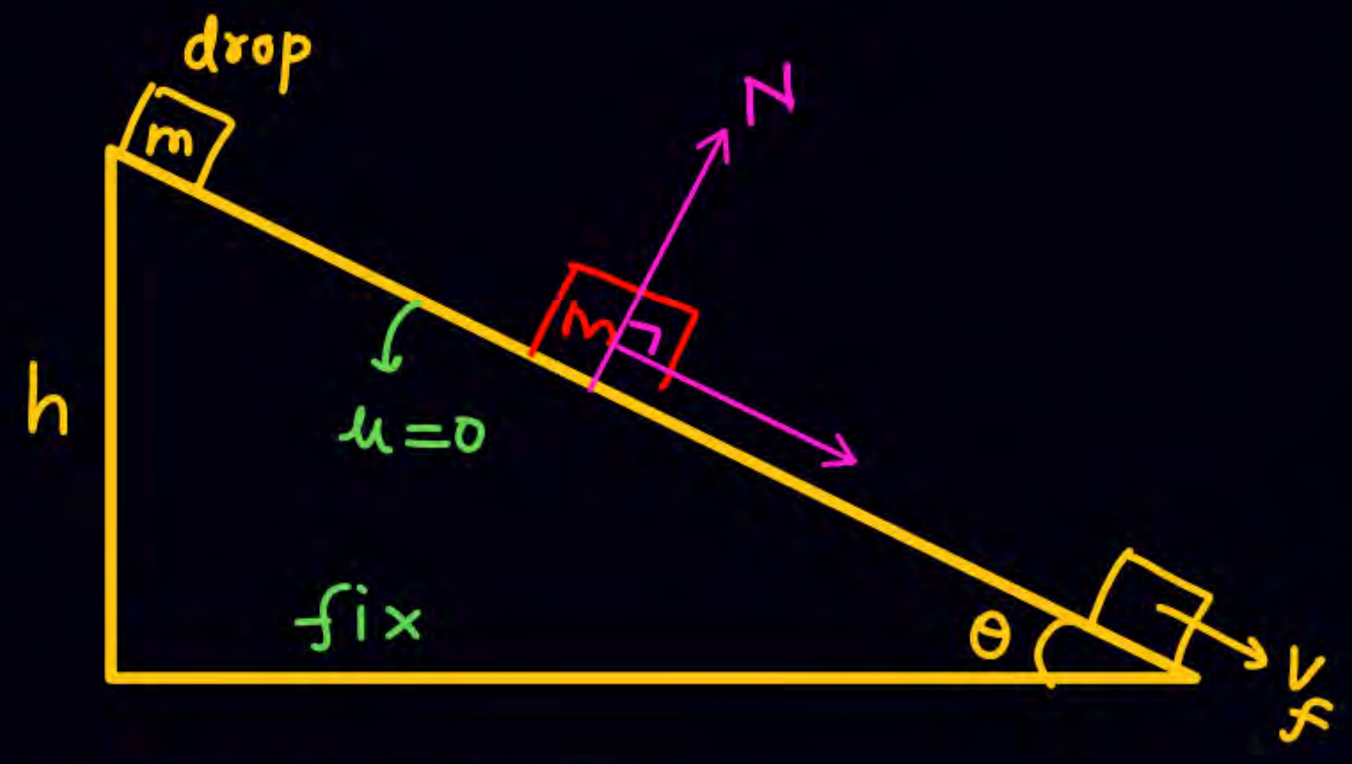


(Likhna hai)

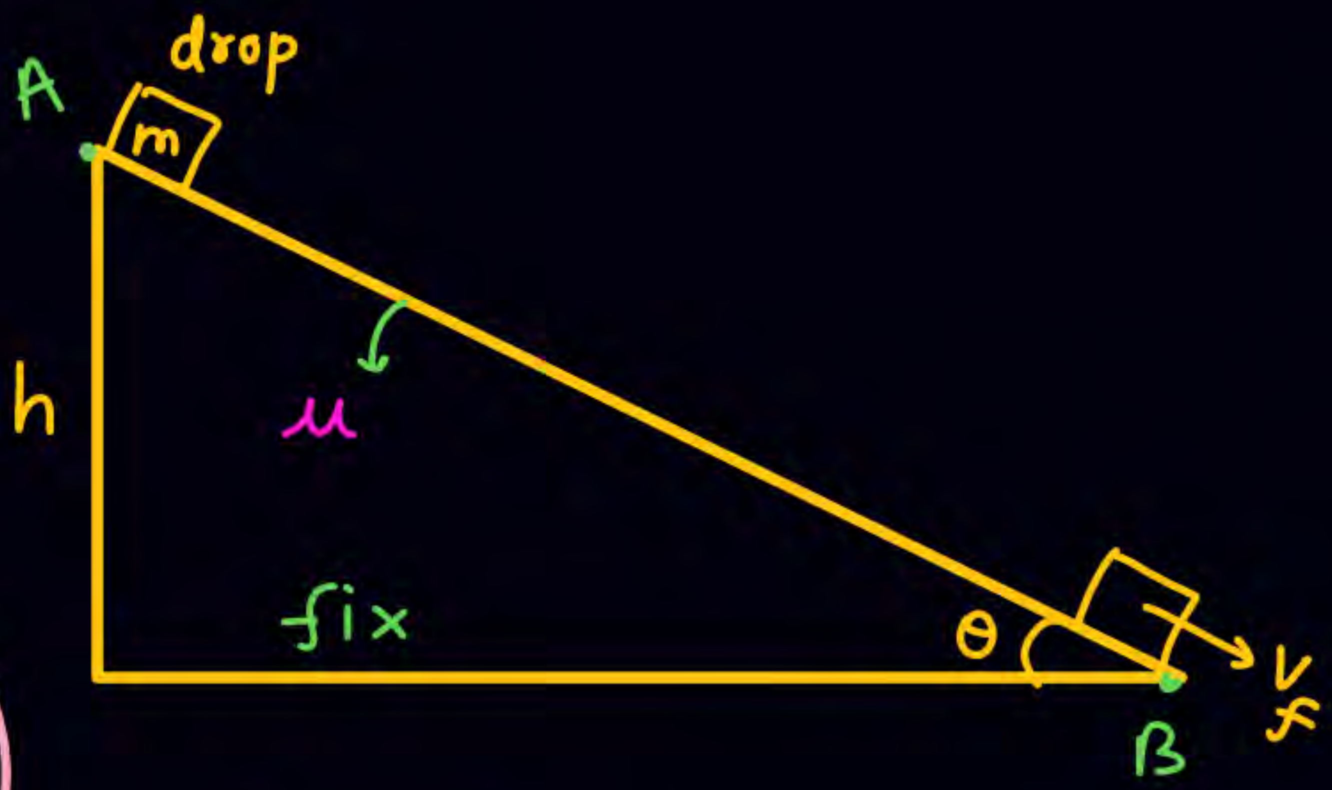
$$(WD)_{all} = \Delta K.E.$$

$$W_g + W_N = \Delta K.E.$$

$$+mgh + 0 = \frac{1}{2} m V_f^2 - 0$$

$$V_f = \sqrt{2gh}$$

Q



Likhna hai

$AB = l$

$f_K = \mu N = \mu mg\cos\theta$

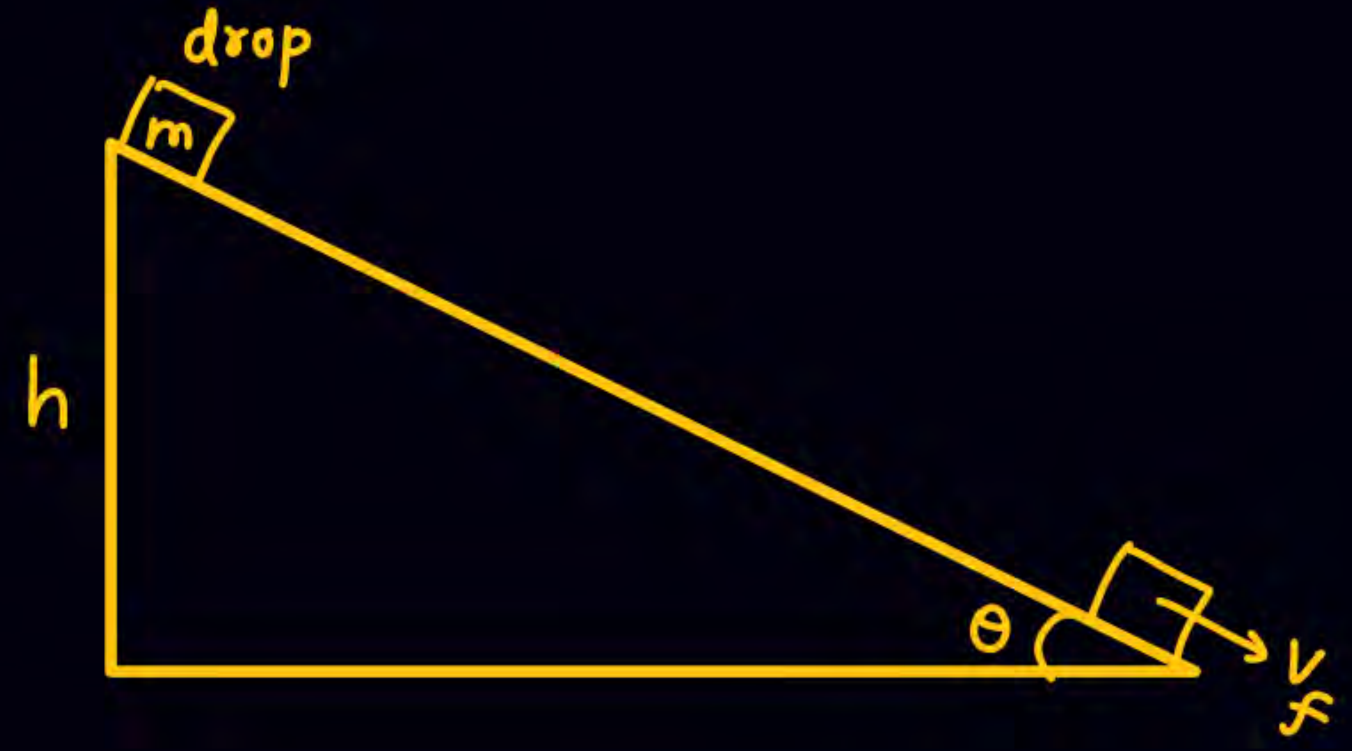
$(WD)_{all} = \Delta K.E.$

$W_g + W_N + W_f = \Delta K.E.$

$+mgh + 0 - \mu mg\cos\theta \cdot l = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - 0$

$v^2 = 2gh - 2\mu g\cos\theta \cdot l$

Q



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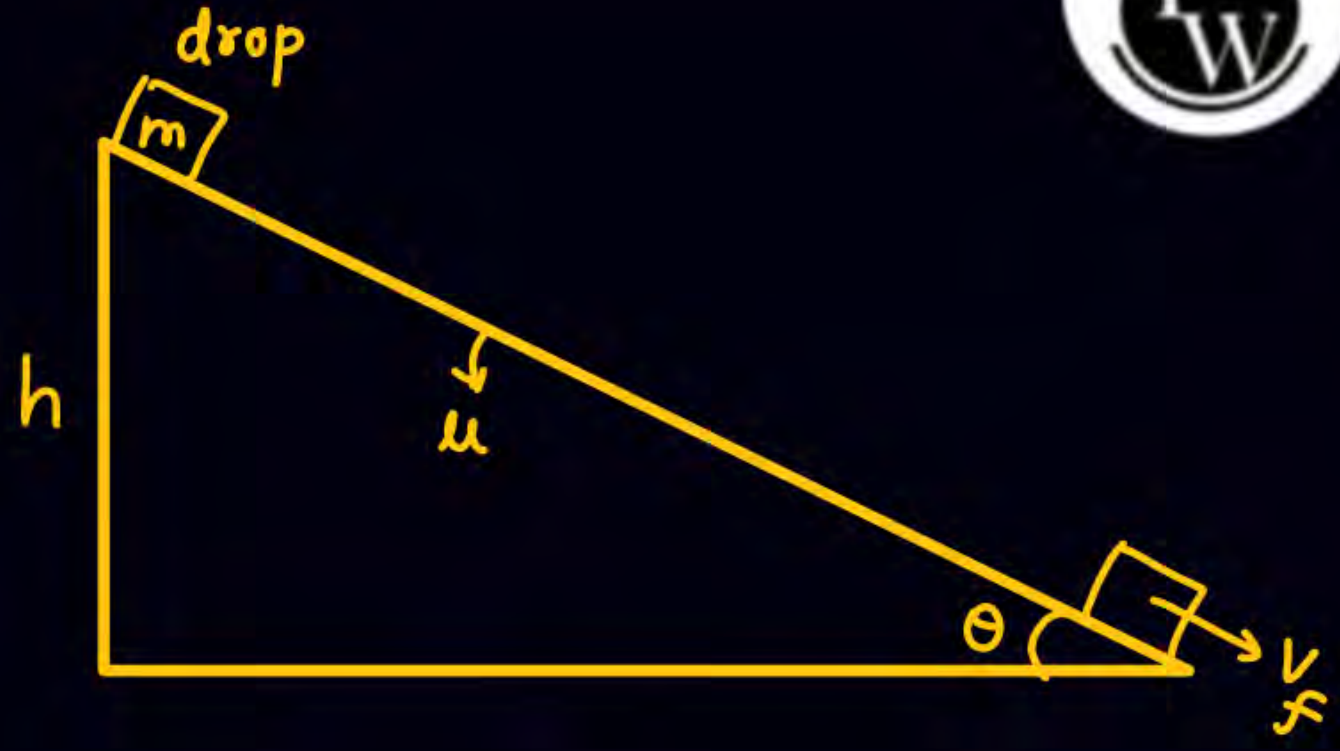

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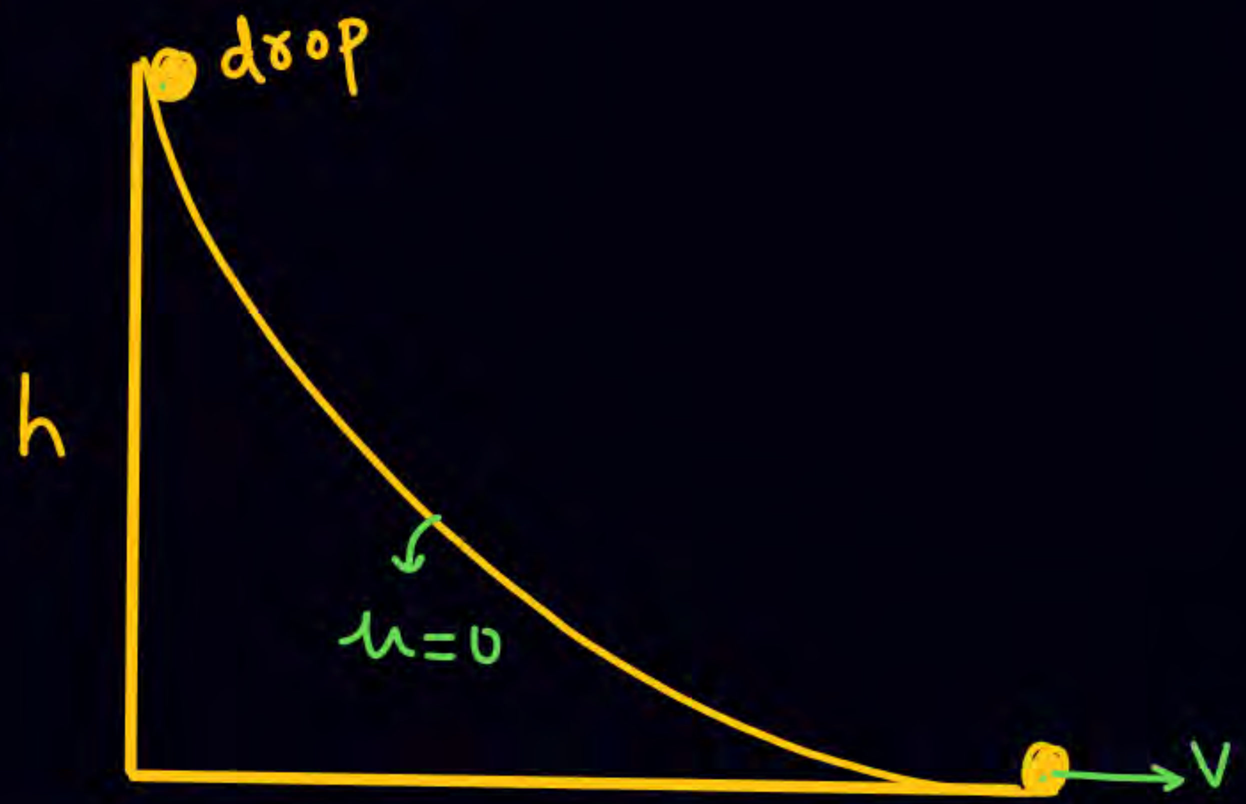


Q

(likhna hai)

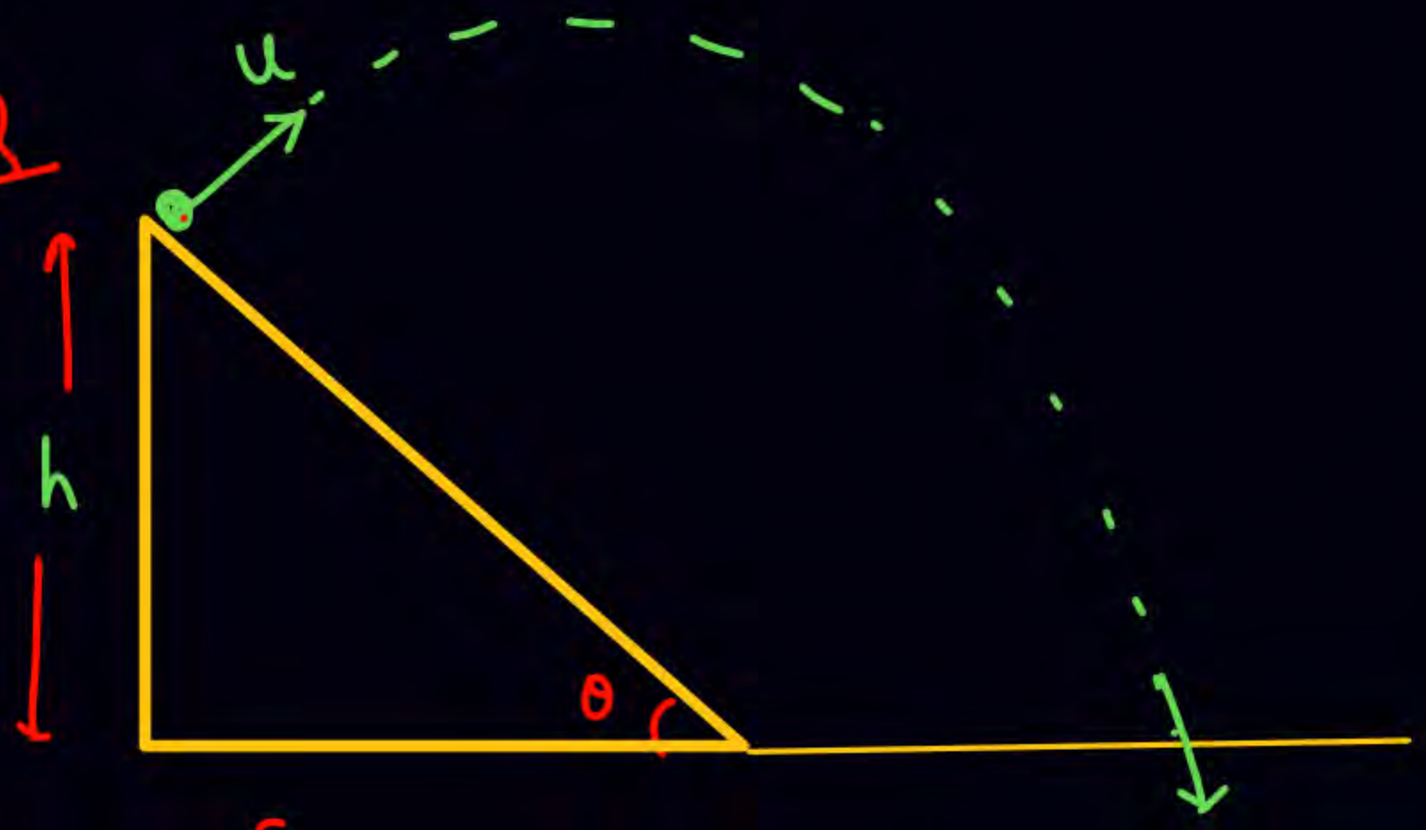
$$(WD)_{all} = \Delta K.E.$$

$$W_g + W_N = K_f - K_i$$

$$mgh + 0 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - 0$$

$$V = \sqrt{2gh}$$

Q



$V_f = ?$

$$(WD)_{all} = \Delta K.E.$$

$$W_g = K_f - K_i$$

$$mgh = \frac{1}{2}mV^2 - 0$$

$$V = \sqrt{2gh}$$

Q

$\mu = 0$

$$(WD)_{all} = \Delta K.E.$$

$$W_g + W_N = \Delta KE.$$

$$mgh + 0 + 0 = \frac{1}{2}mV_f^2 - 0$$

$$V_f = \sqrt{2gh}$$

(likhna hai)

Q

$$w_g + w_N + w_f = \Delta K.E.$$

$$+mgh + 0 + (0 - \mu mg\ell) = \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 - 0$$

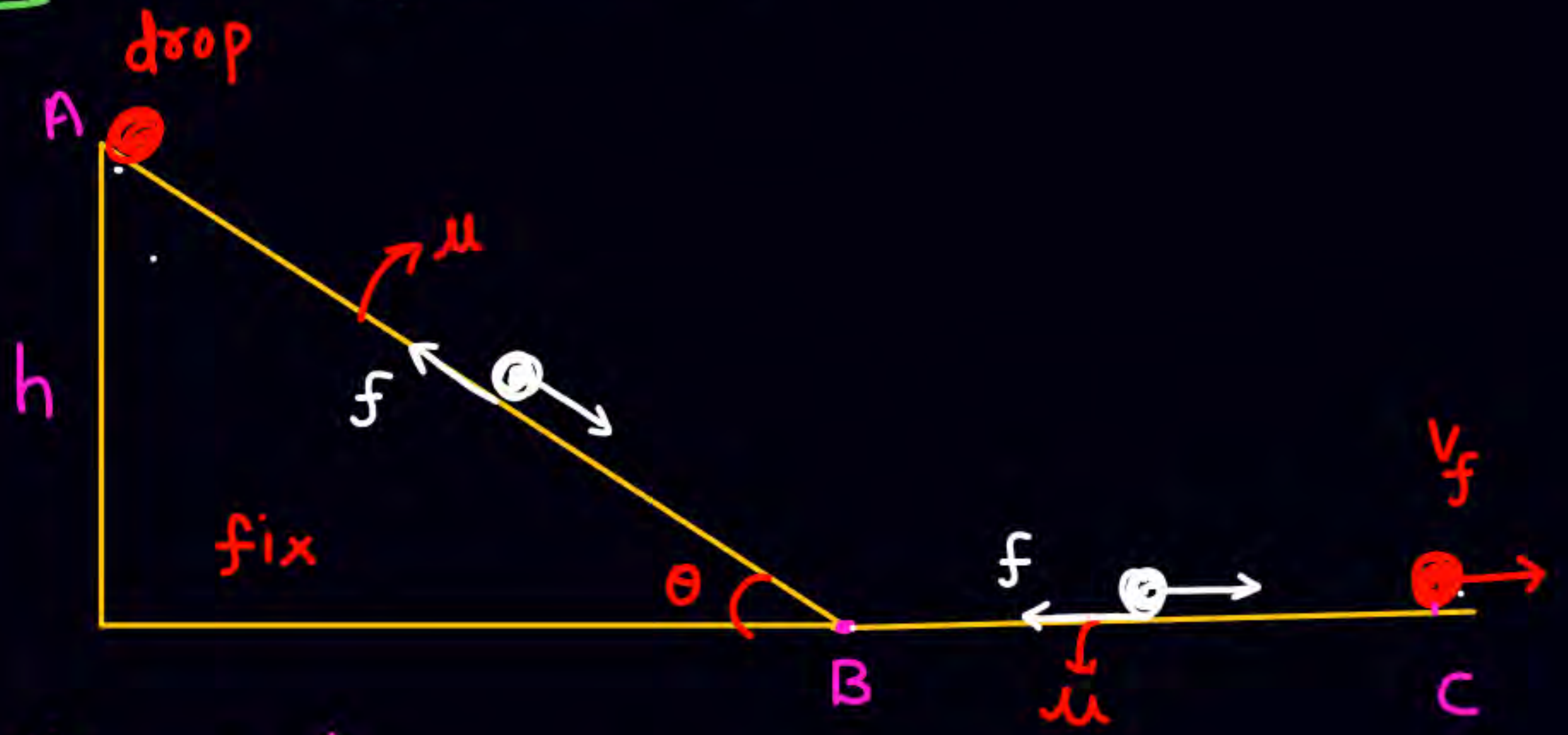
(b) find $\ell = ?$
so that particle comes to at rest.

$$w_g + w_N + w_f = \Delta KE = K_f - K_i$$

$$mgh + 0 + 0 - \mu mg\ell = 0 - 0$$

$f = \mu mg$

Q (likhna hai)



(b) find BC = ?
so that particle come to at rest

$V_f = 0$ (put)

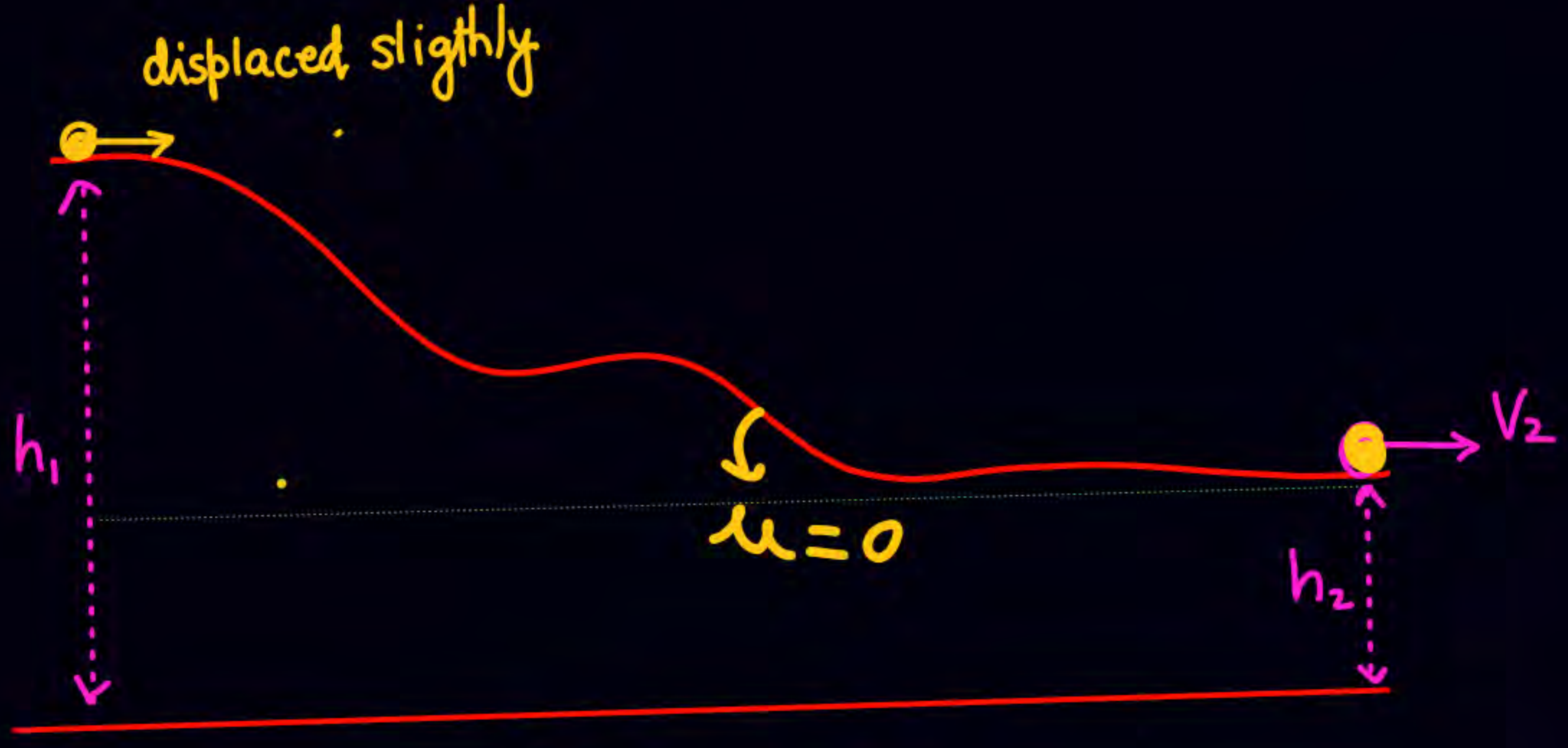
$\begin{pmatrix} AB = l_1 \\ BC = l_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$(WD)_{all} = \Delta K.E.$

$W_g + W_N + W_f = K_f - K_i$

$+mgh + 0 - \mu mg\cos\theta\, l_1 - \mu mg\, l_2 = \frac{1}{2}mV_f^2 - 0$

Q2

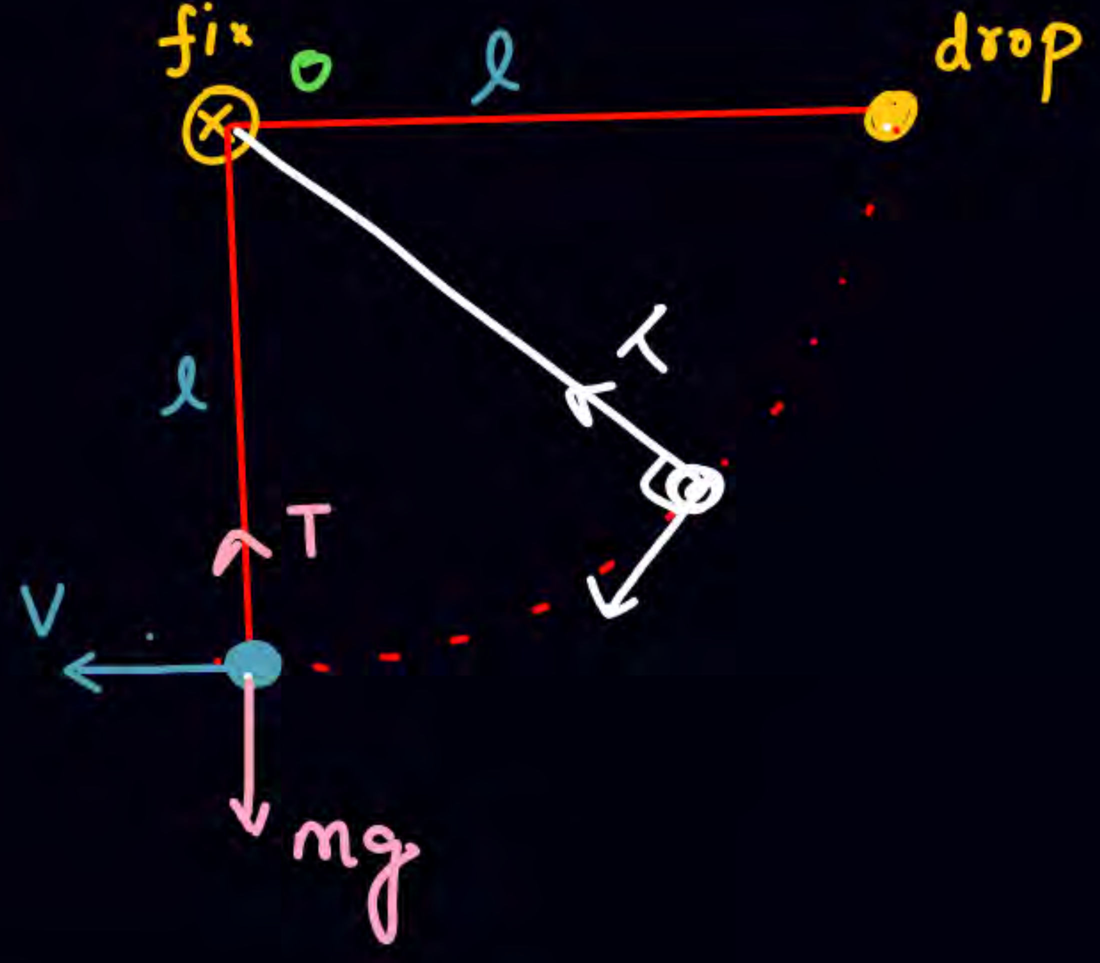


$$W_g + W_N = \Delta KE$$

$$mg(h_1 - h_2) + 0 = \frac{1}{2} m V_2^2 - 0$$

Q

(likhna hai)



$$W_g + W_T = \Delta K.E.$$

$$mgl + 0 = \frac{1}{2}mV^2 - 0$$

$$V = \sqrt{2gl}$$

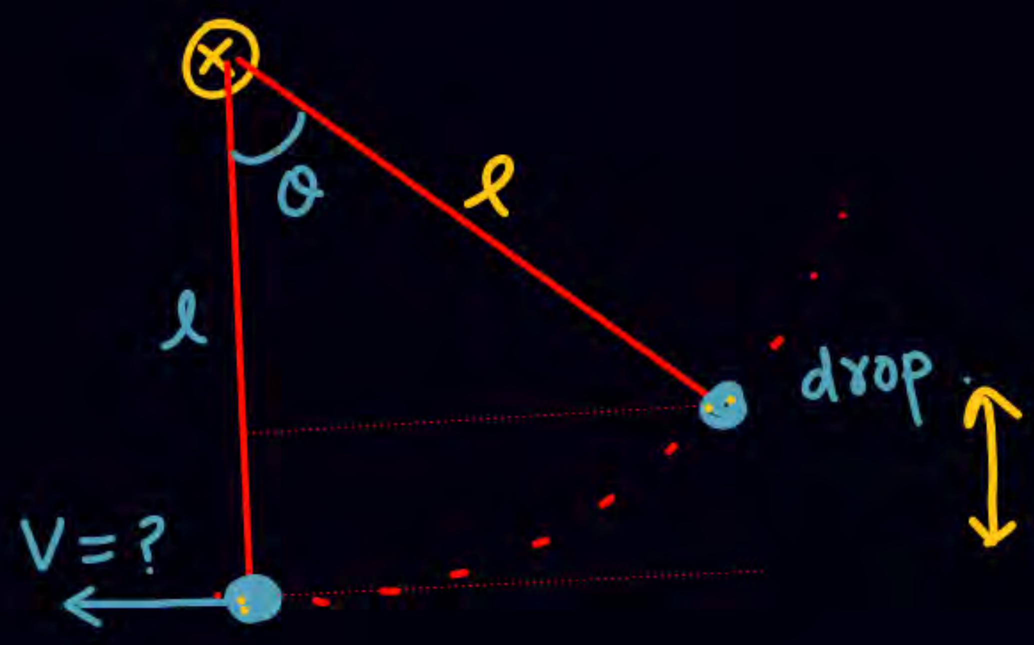
$$T - mg = \frac{mV^2}{R}$$

$$T - mg = \frac{m\,2gl}{l}$$

$$T = 3mg$$

likhna hai

Q



$h = l - l\cos\theta$

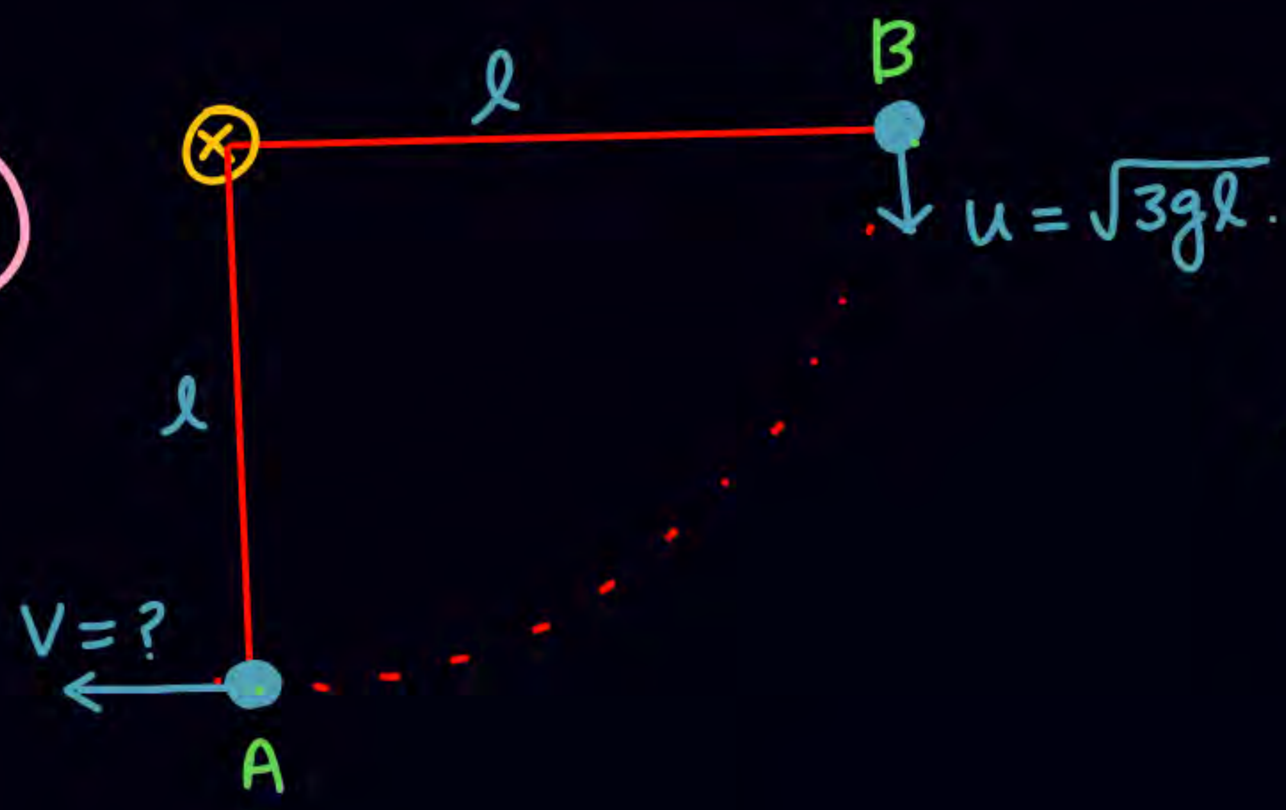
$$W_g + W_T = \Delta K.E.$$

$$+mgh + 0 = \frac{1}{2}mV^2 - 0$$

$$V = \sqrt{2gh}$$

Q

(Likhna hai)

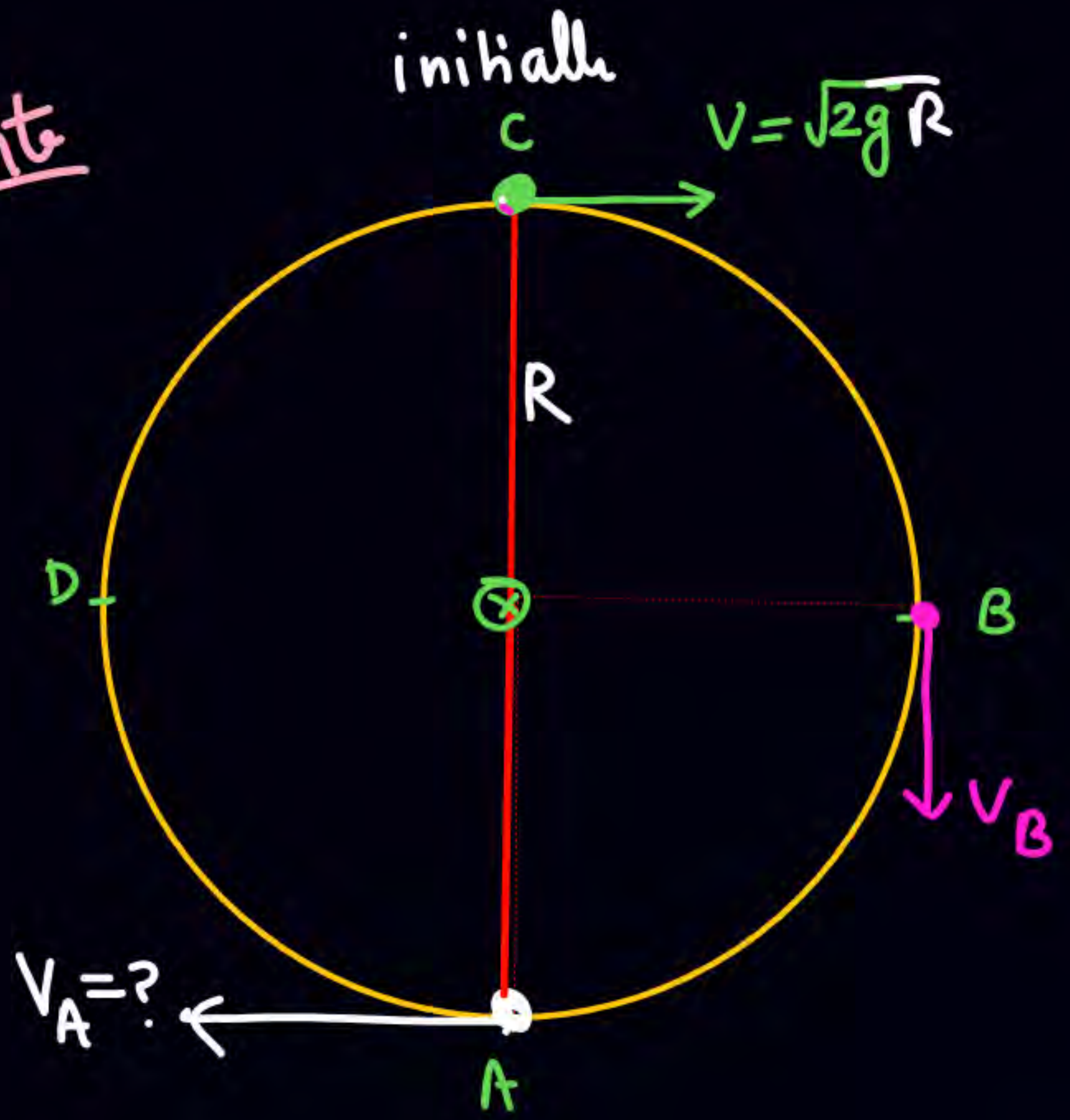


$$W_g + W_T = \Delta K.E.$$

$$+mgl + 0 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}m\,3gl$$

$$V = \sqrt{5gl}$$

Q
Dont write



$C \longrightarrow B$ (WET)

$W_g + W_T = \Delta K.E.$

$+mgR + 0 = \frac{1}{2}mV_B^2 - \frac{1}{2}m(2gR)$

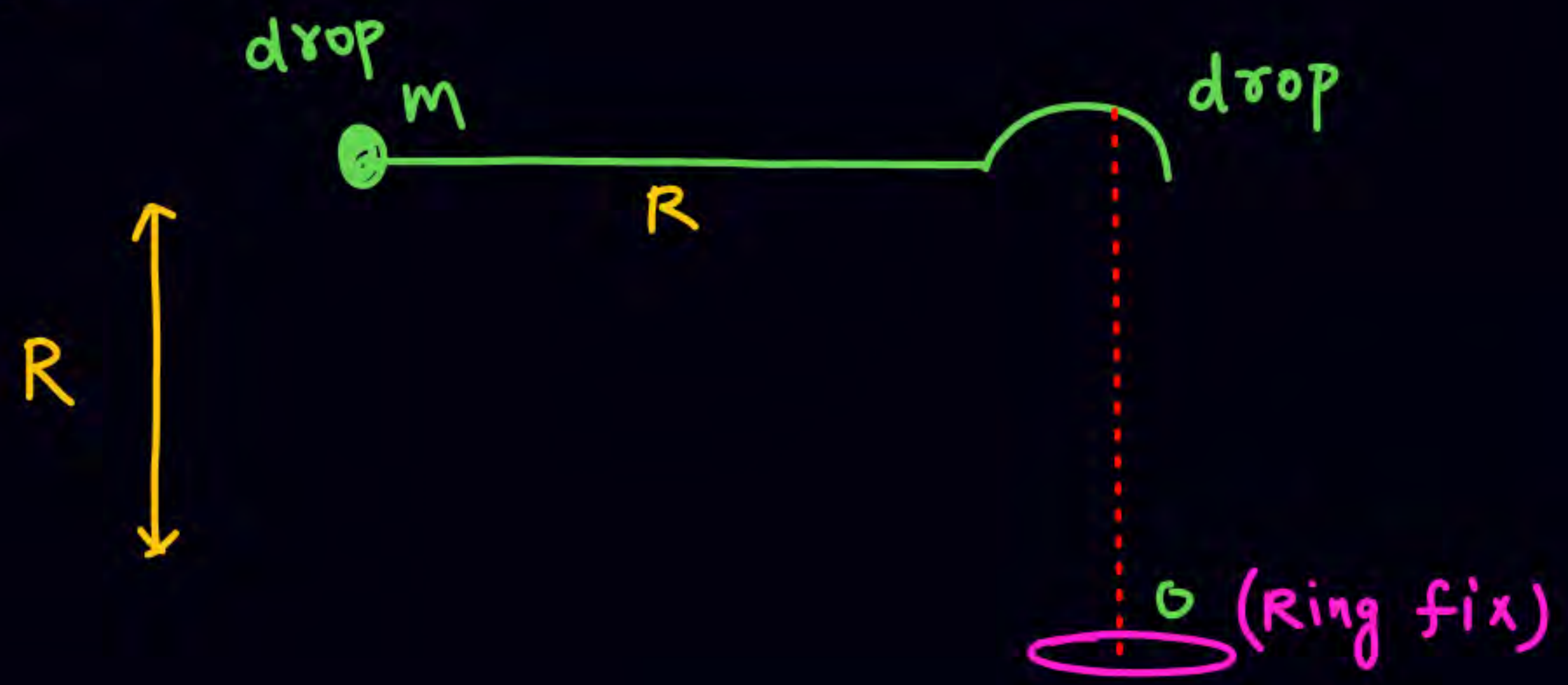
$C \longrightarrow A$

$W_g + W_T = \Delta K.E.$

$mg2R + 0 = \frac{1}{2}mV_A^2 - \frac{1}{2}m(2gR)$

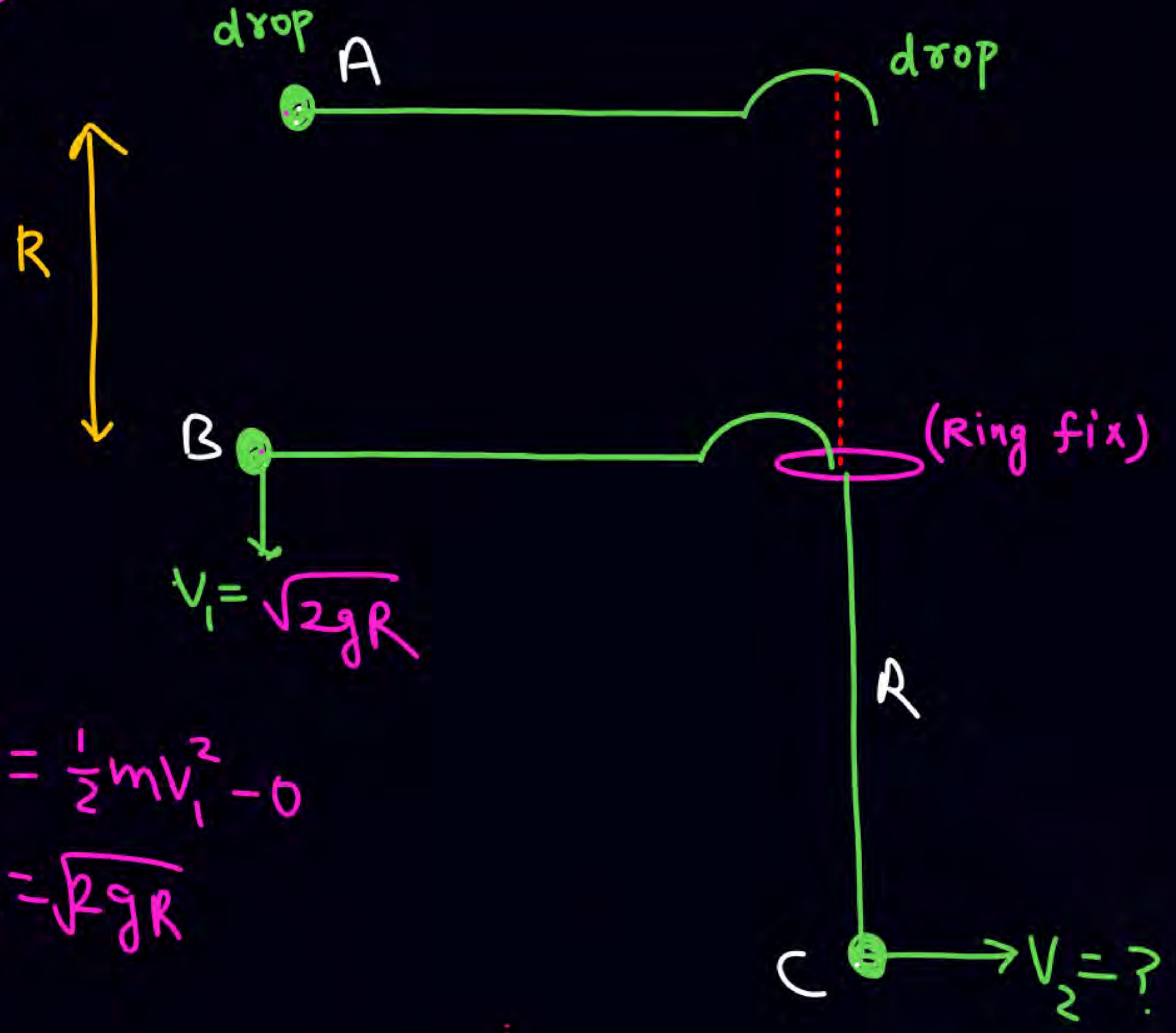
Dont writ

Q



copy X

Q



$mgR = \frac{1}{2}mV_1^2 - 0$

$V_1 = \sqrt{2gR}$

$A \longrightarrow C$

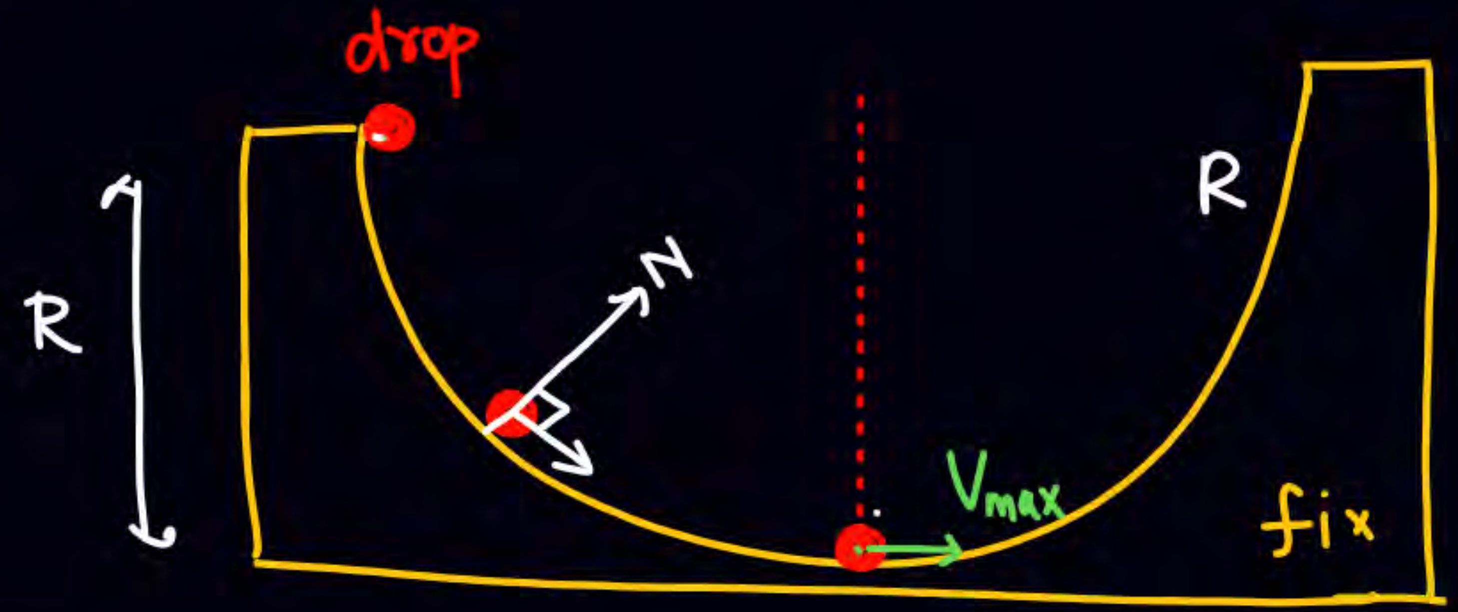
$W_g + W_T = \Delta K.E.$

$mg2R + 0 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - 0$

$V = \sqrt{}$

Likhna hai

Q



$$W_g + W_N = \Delta K.E$$

$$+mgR + 0 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - 0$$

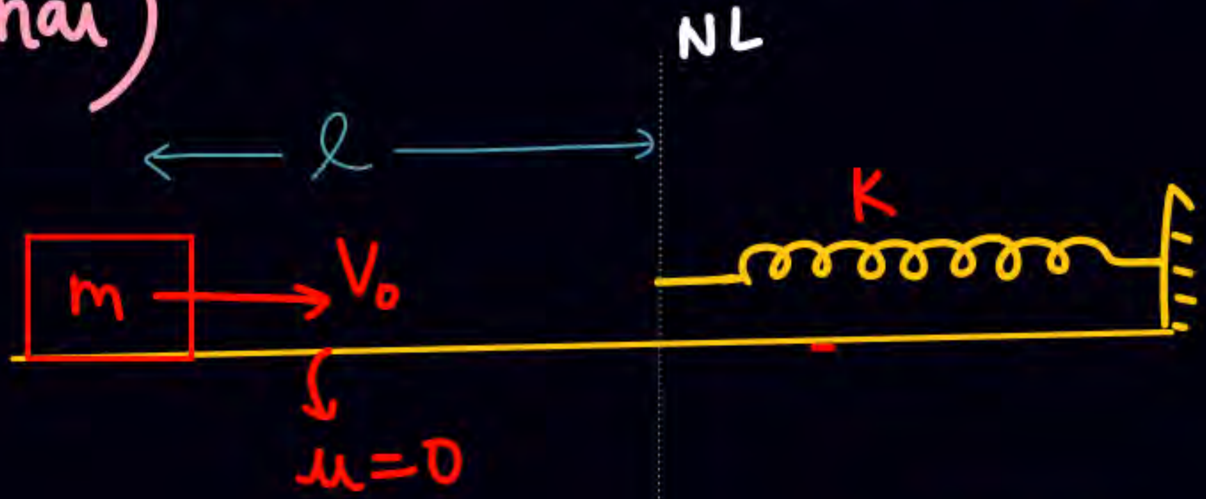
$$v = \sqrt{2gR}$$

① V_{max} of particle
& N at that point

spring वाले Ques max compression/elongation

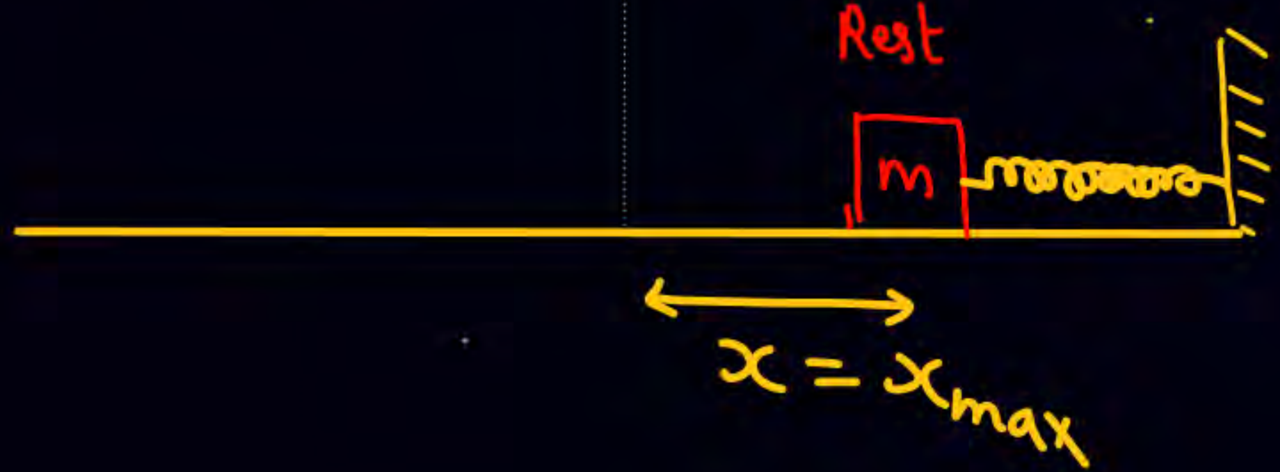
(Likhna hai)

Q



Find max compression in spring

Soln



① $W_g + W_N + W_{sp} = \Delta K.E. = K_f - K_i$

$0 + 0 - \frac{1}{2}K(x_{max}^2 - 0) = 0 - \frac{1}{2}mV_0^2$

$$\boxed{x_{max} = \sqrt{\frac{m}{K}}\,V_0}$$

② Repeat the above ques if $\mu \neq 0$

$W_g + W_N + W_{sp} + W_f = \Delta KE$

$0 + 0 - \frac{1}{2}K(x_{max}^2 - 0^2) - \mu mg(l + x) = 0 - 0$

Spring वाले Ques max compression/elongation

Dont write

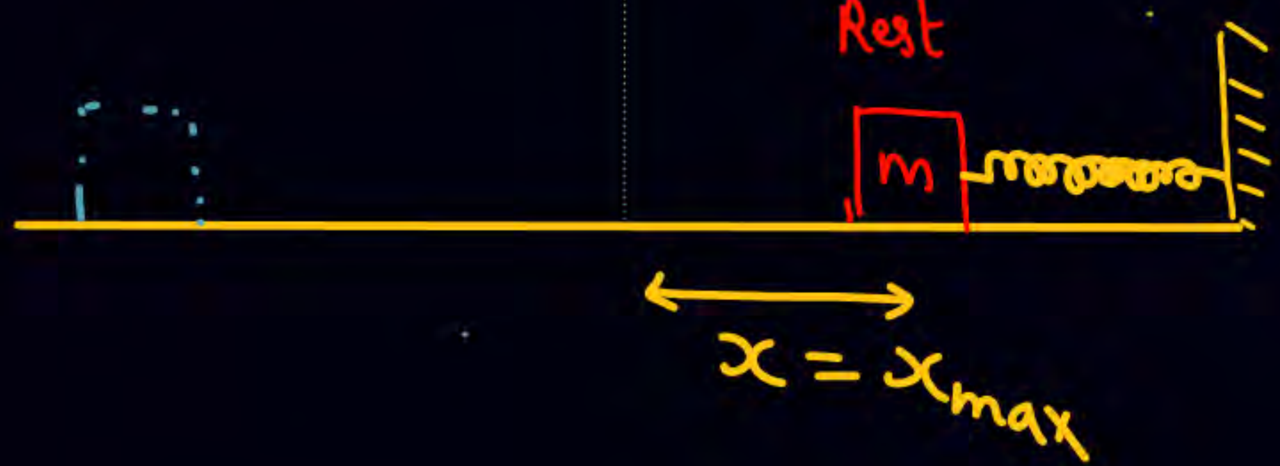
Q

$$W_g + W_N + W_f + W_{sp} = \Delta K.E.$$

$$0 + 0 - \mu mg(l + x) - \frac{1}{2}K(x^2 - 0) = 0 - \frac{1}{2}mV_0^2$$

Find max compression in spring

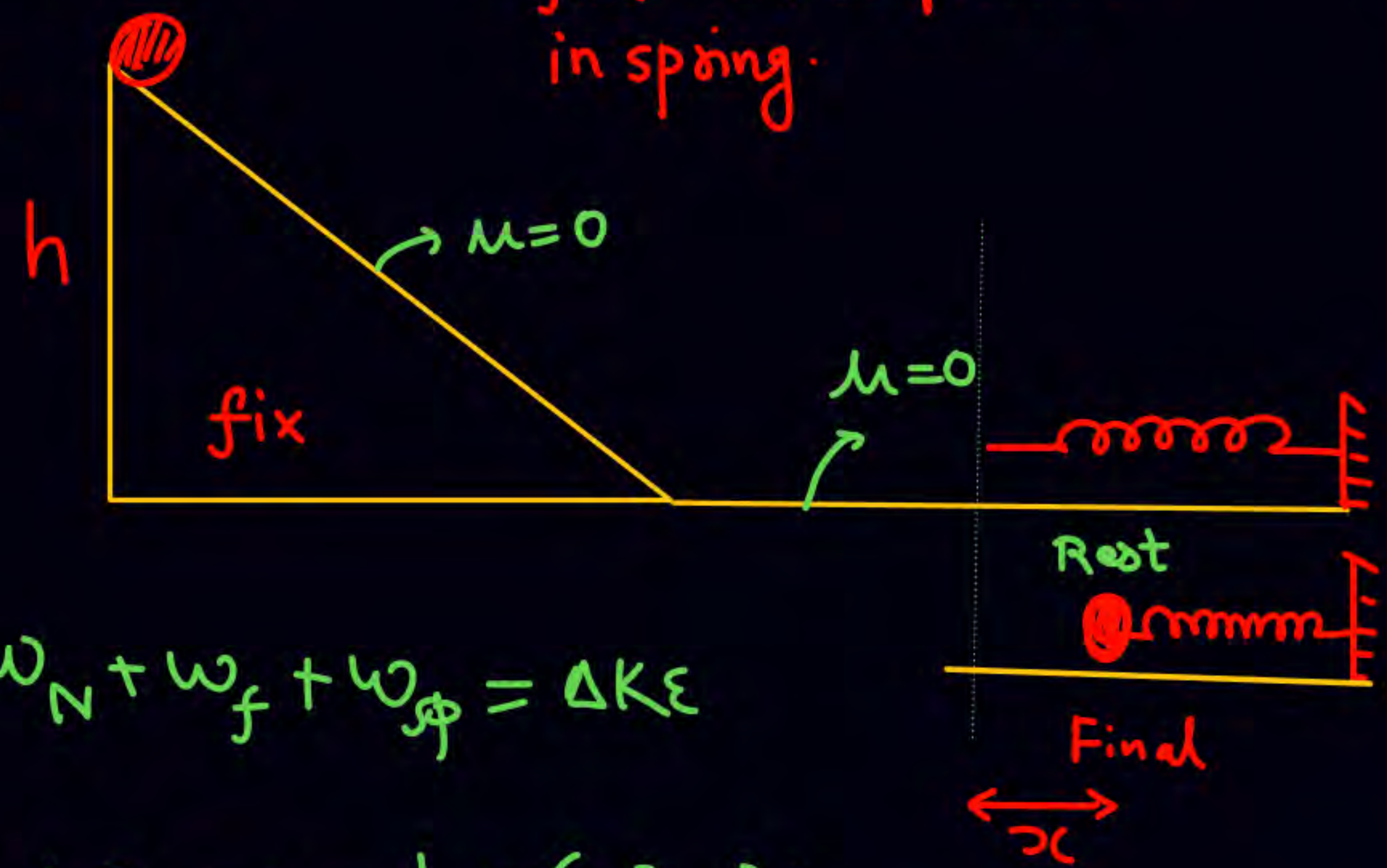
Sol^n



Q drop

find max compression in spring.

op



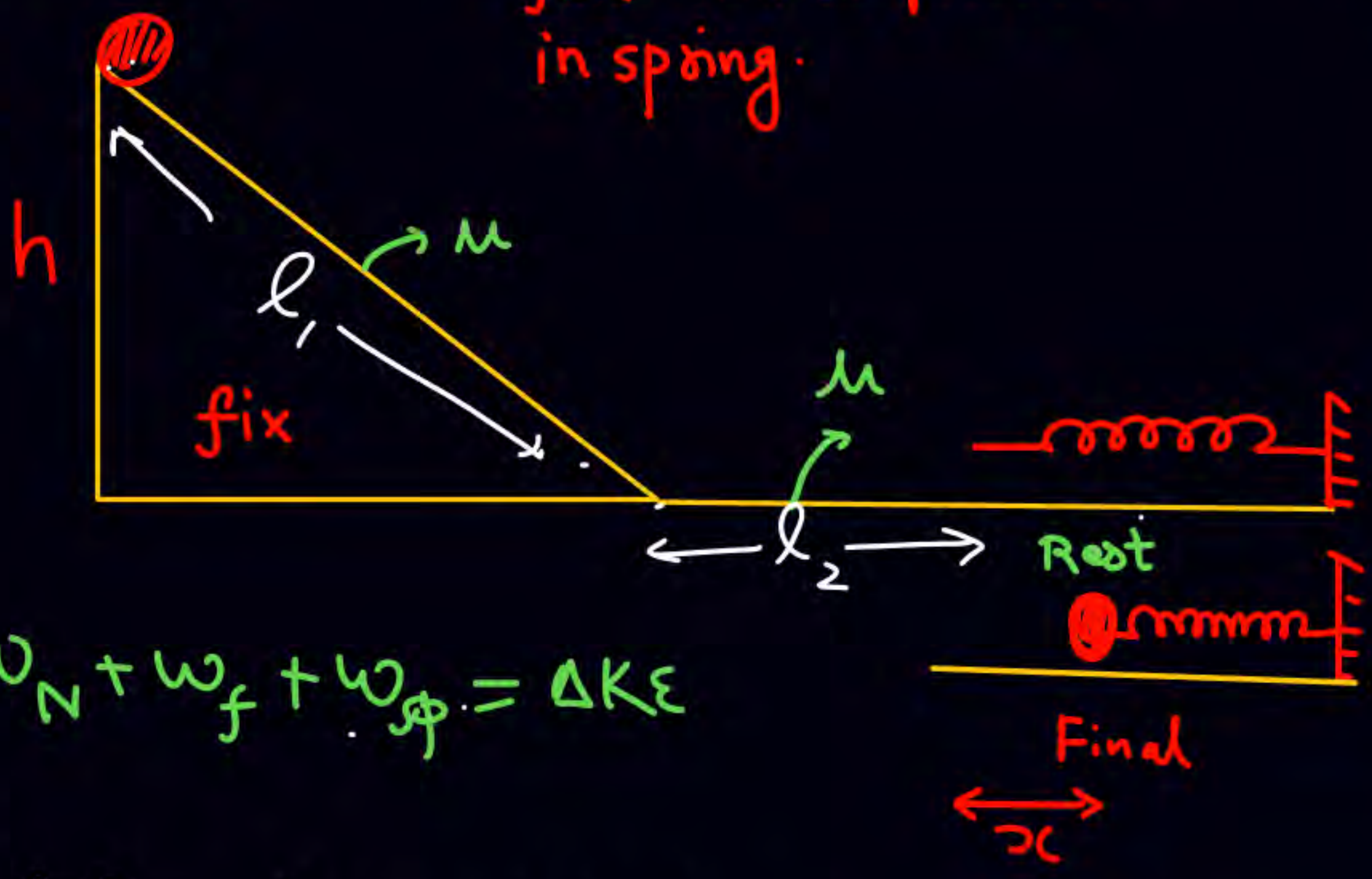
$$w_g + w_N + w_f + w_{sp} = \Delta KE$$

$$+mgh + 0 + 0 - \frac{1}{2}K(x^2 - 0^2) = 0 - 0$$

SSSQ

लिखना

Q



find max compression in spring.

op

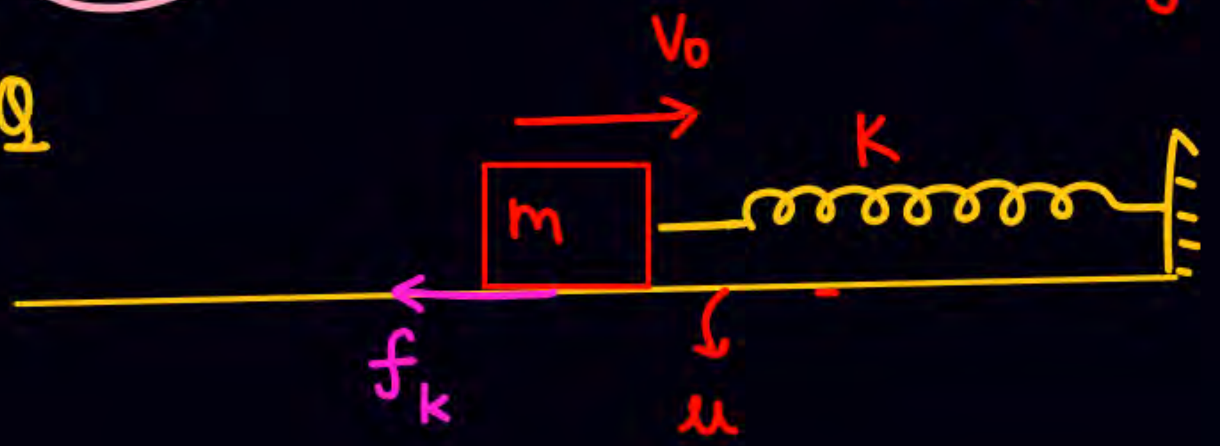
$$W_g + W_N + W_f + W_{sp} = \Delta KE$$

$$mgh + 0 - \mu mg\cos\theta\, l_1 - \mu mg(l_2 + x) - \frac{1}{2}K(x^2 - 0) = 0 - 0$$

Likhna hai

find max compression in spring

Q



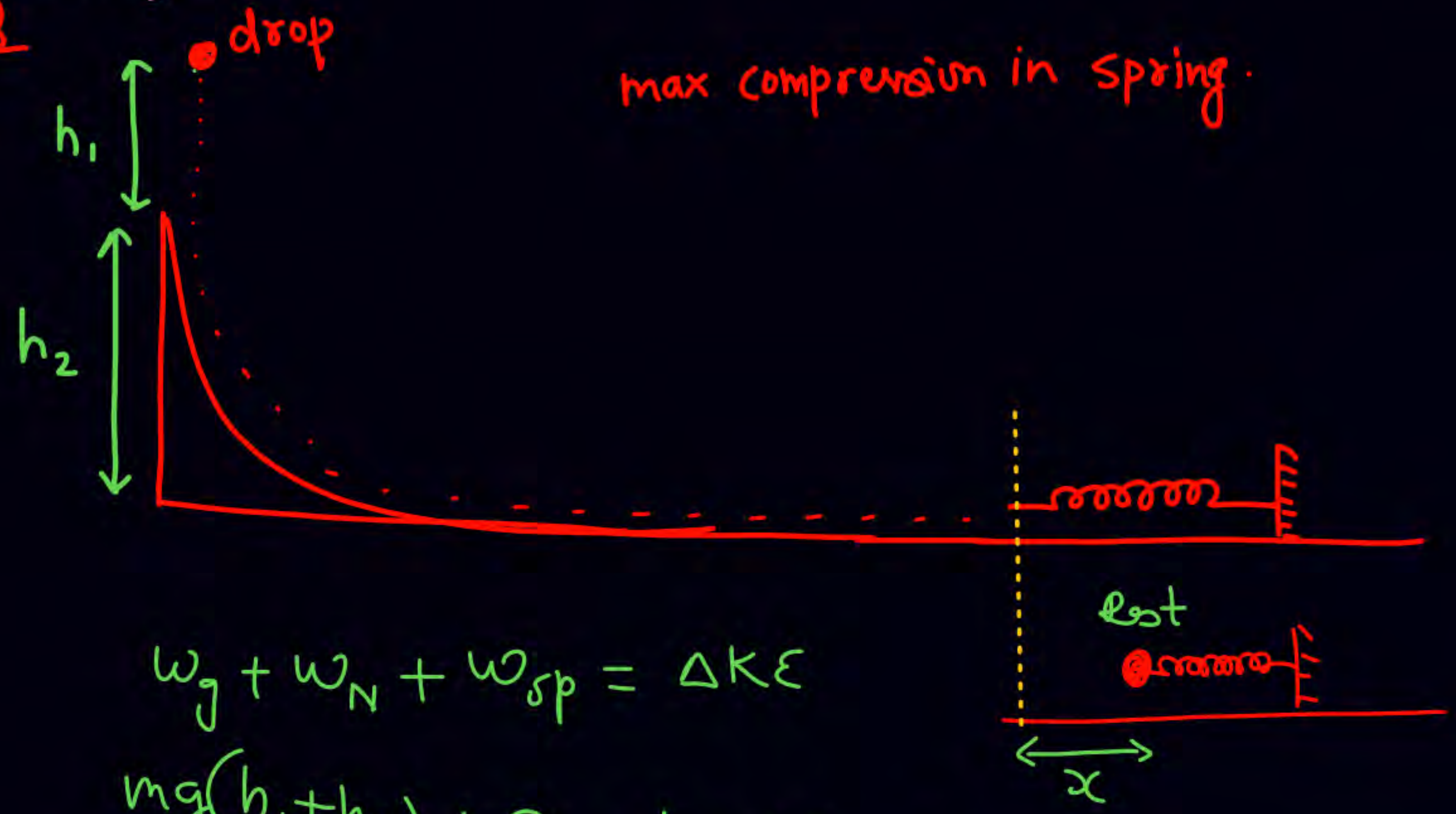
$$(WD)_{all} = \Delta K.E.$$

$$W_g + W_N + W_f + W_{sp} = \Delta K.E.$$

$$0 + 0 - \mu mg\, x_{max} - \frac{1}{2}K\left(x_{max}^2 - 0^2\right) = 0 - \frac{1}{2}mV^2$$

(Likhna hai)

Q



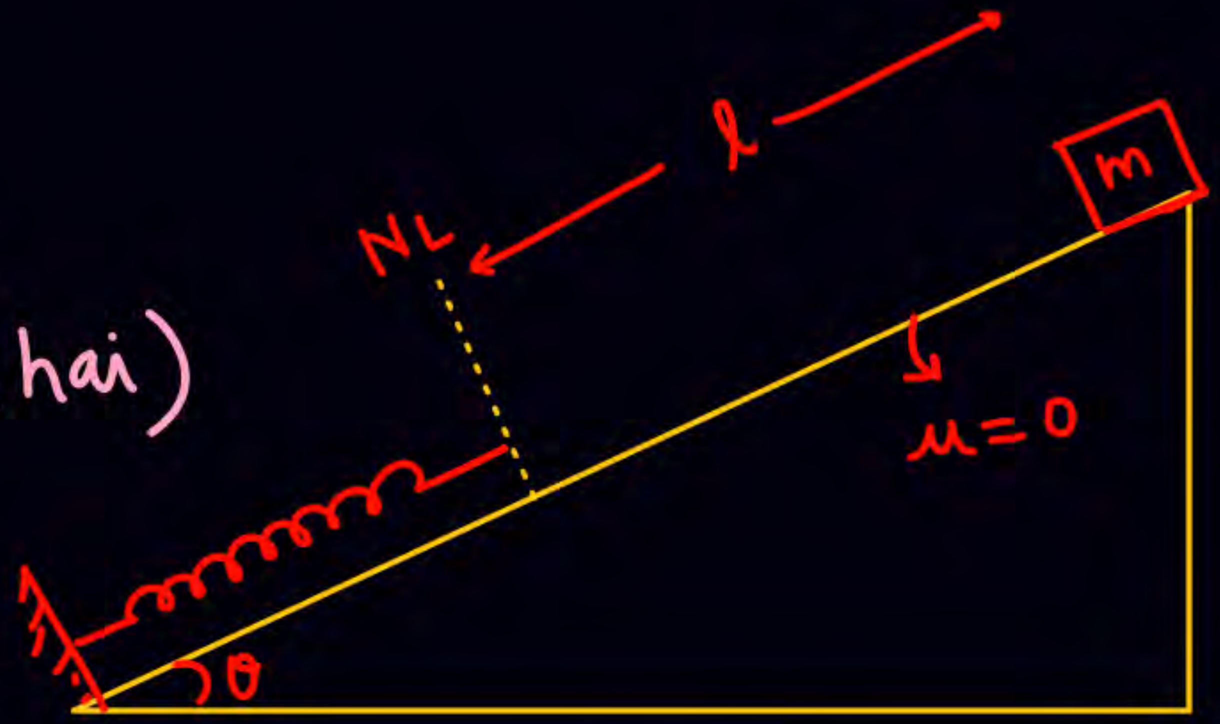
max compression in spring.

$$W_g + W_N + W_{sp} = \Delta KE$$

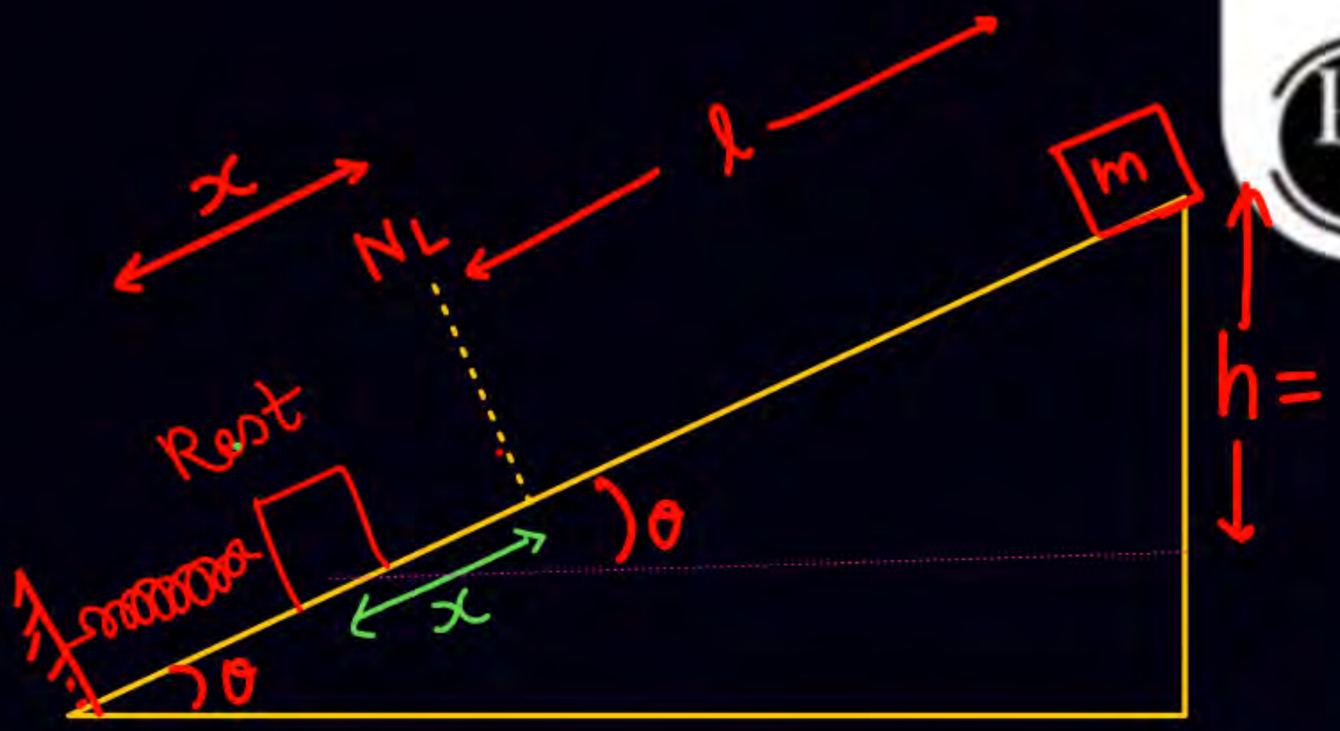
$$mg(h_1+h_2) + 0 - \frac{1}{2}K(x^2 - 0^2) = 0 - 0$$

Q

(likhna hai)



(max compression in spring)



$W_g + W_N + W_f + W_{sp} = \Delta K.E.$ $\quad h = (l+x)\sin\theta$

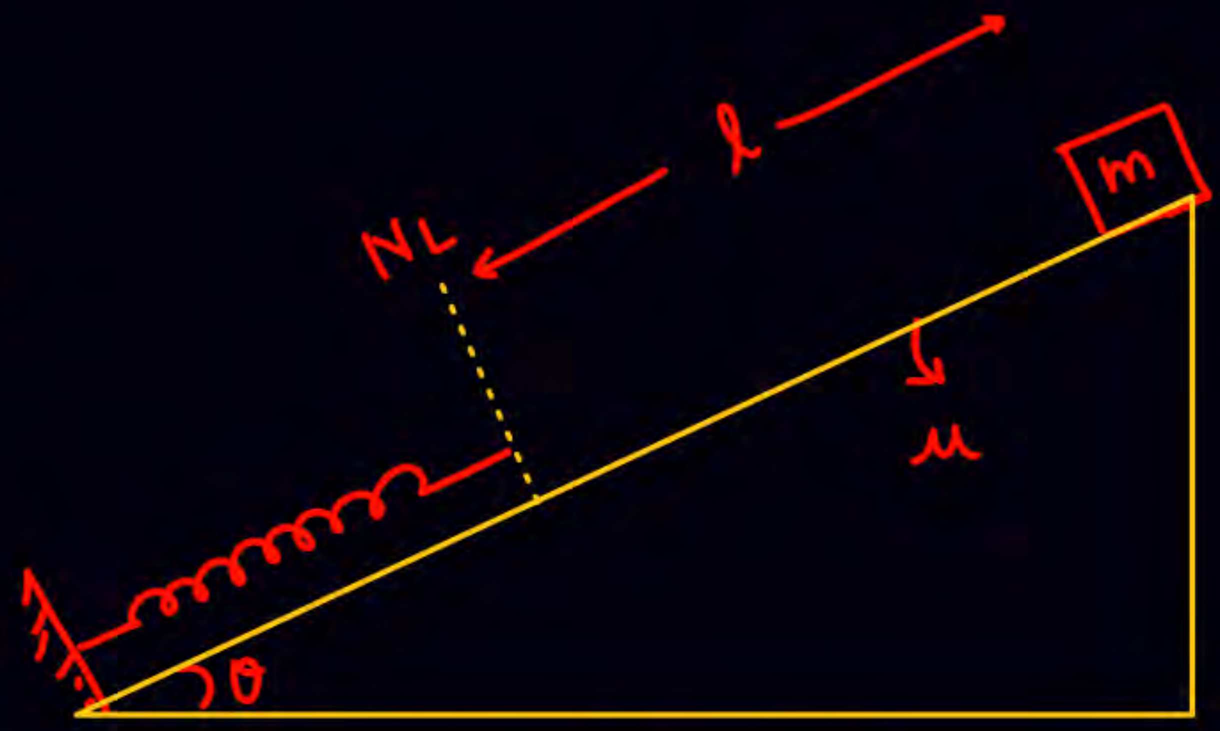
$mgh + 0 + 0 - \frac{1}{2}k(x^2 - 0^2) = 0 - 0$

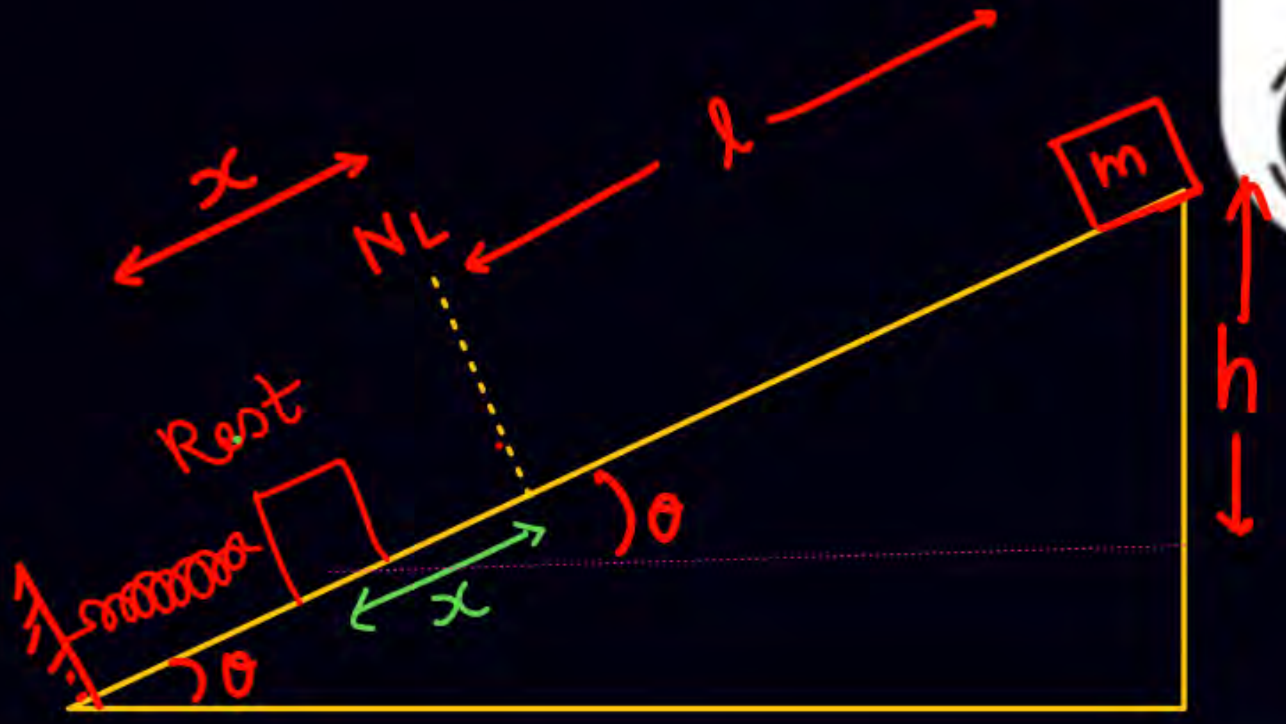
$mg(l+x)\sin\theta + 0 + 0 - \frac{1}{2}k(x^2 - 0^2) = 0 - 0$

(b) Repeat the above ques if friction is present

sol^n → next page par hai but daigram dowara mat bnana.

Q





(max compression in spring)

$$W_g + W_N + W_f + W_{sp} = \Delta K.E. \qquad h = (l+x)\sin\theta$$

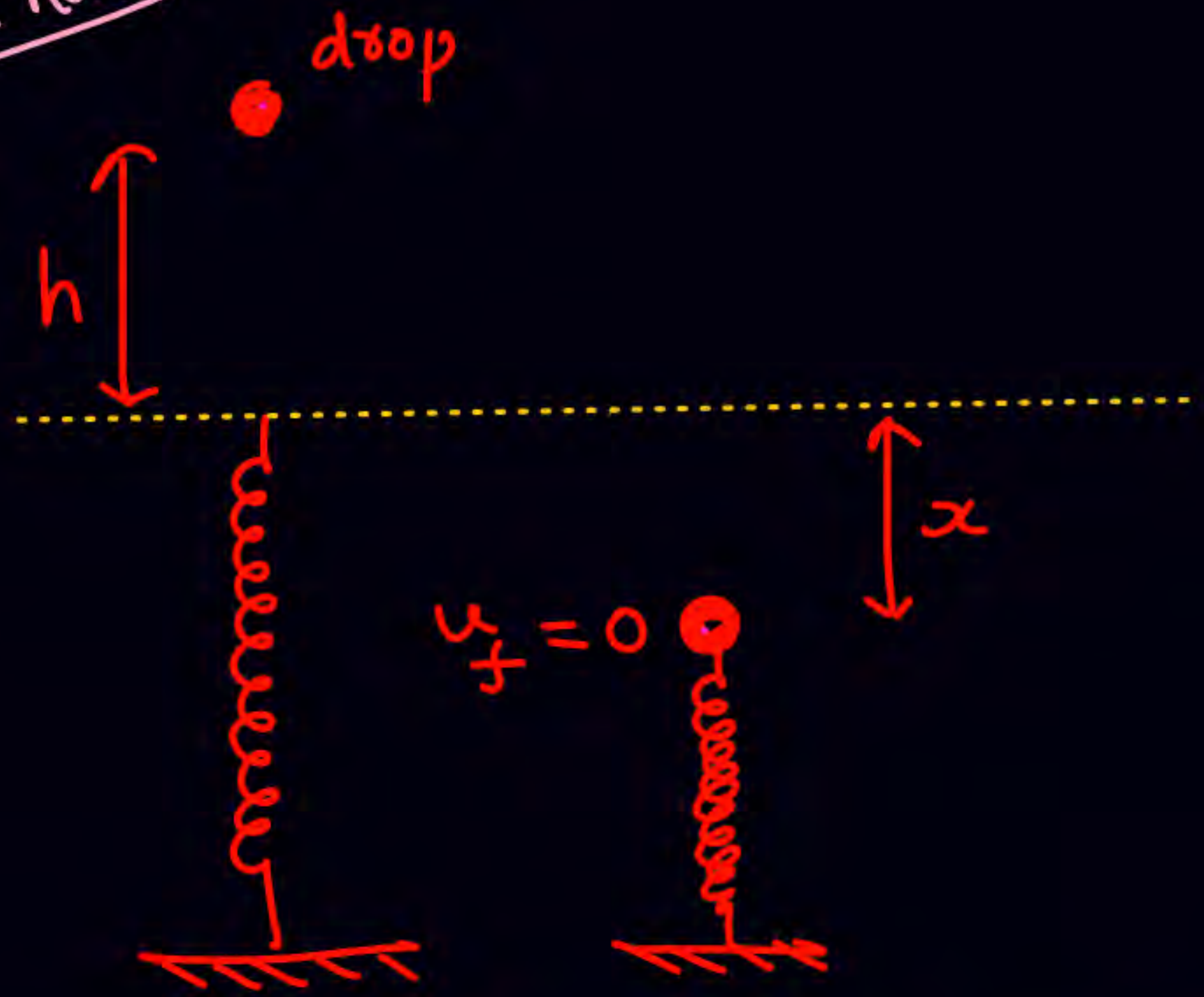
$$+ mg(l+x)\sin\theta + 0 - \mu mg\cos\theta\,(l+x) - \frac{1}{2}K(x^2 - 0^2) = 0 - 0$$

only this likhna

Q

likhna hai

Q



Max compression in spring will be.

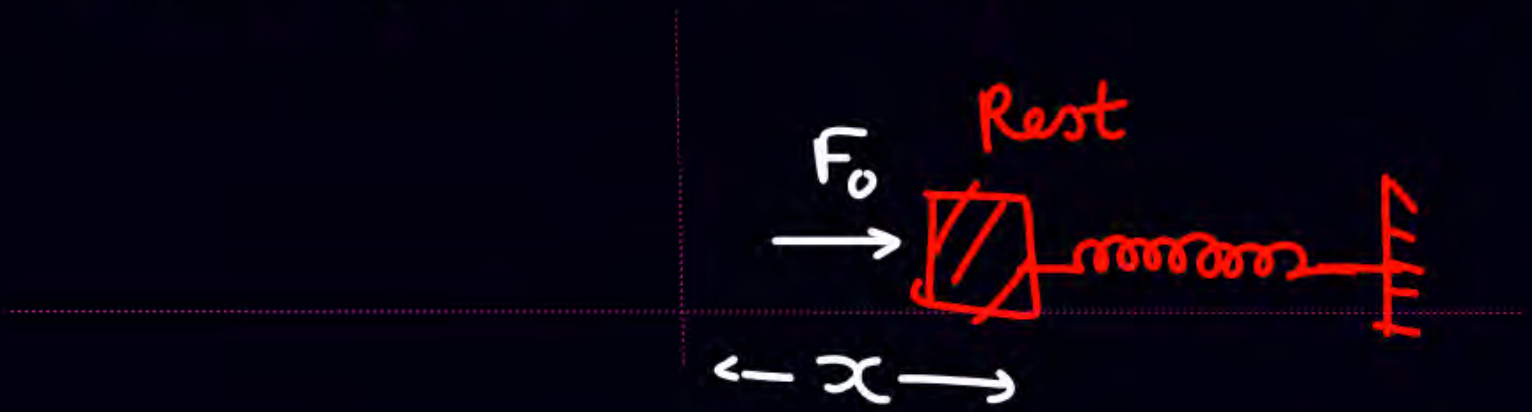
$$(WD)_g + (WD)_{sp} = \Delta K.E.$$

$$mg(h+x) - \frac{1}{2}K(x^2 - 0) = 0 - 0$$

Likhna hai

Q

max compression in spring.



① $\mu = 0$

$$W_g + W_N + W_f + W_{sp} + W_{F_0} = \Delta K.E.$$

$$0 + 0 + 0 - \frac{1}{2}K(x^2 - 0) + F_0 x = 0 - 0$$

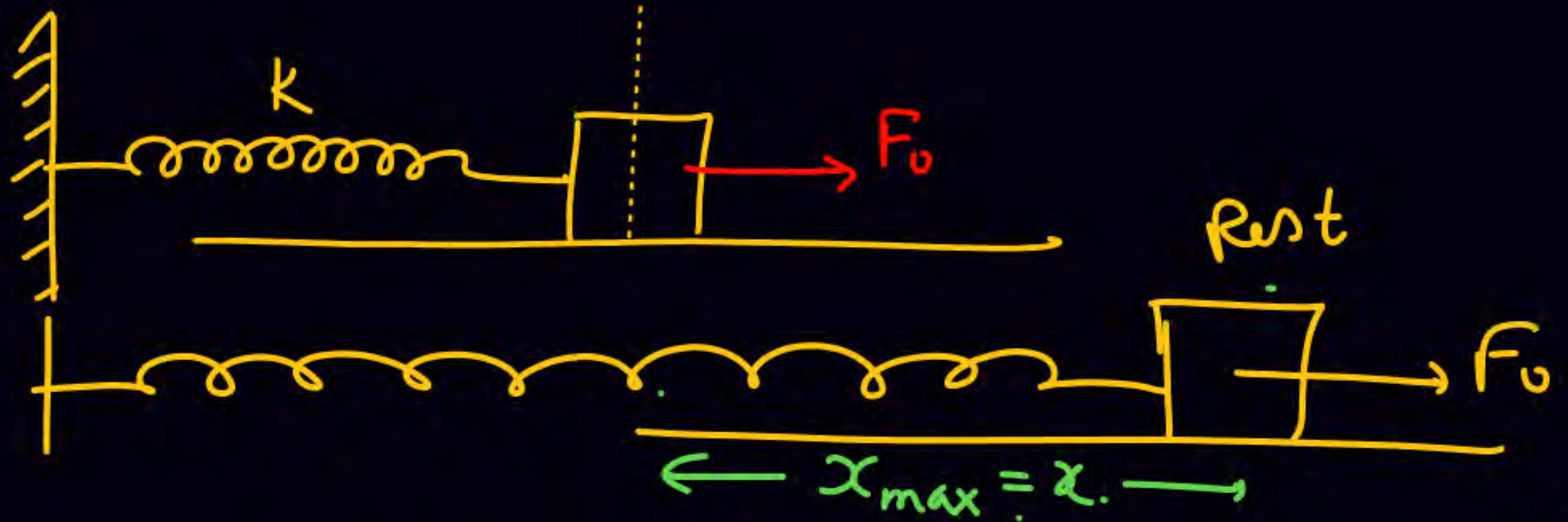
JA

② μ होता

$$W_g + W_N + W_f + W_{sp} + W_{F_0} = \Delta K.E.$$

$$0 + 0 - \mu m g x - \frac{1}{2}K(x^2 - 0^2) + F_0 x = 0 - 0$$

Q



max elongation in spring

① $\mu = 0$

$$w_g + w_N + w_f + w_F + w_{sp} = \Delta KE$$

$$0 + 0 + 0 + F_0 x - \frac{1}{2}k(x^2 - 0^2) = 0 - 0$$

$$x = \frac{2F_0}{K}$$

② $\mu \neq 0$

$$w_g + w_N + w_f + w_F + w_{sp} = \Delta KE$$

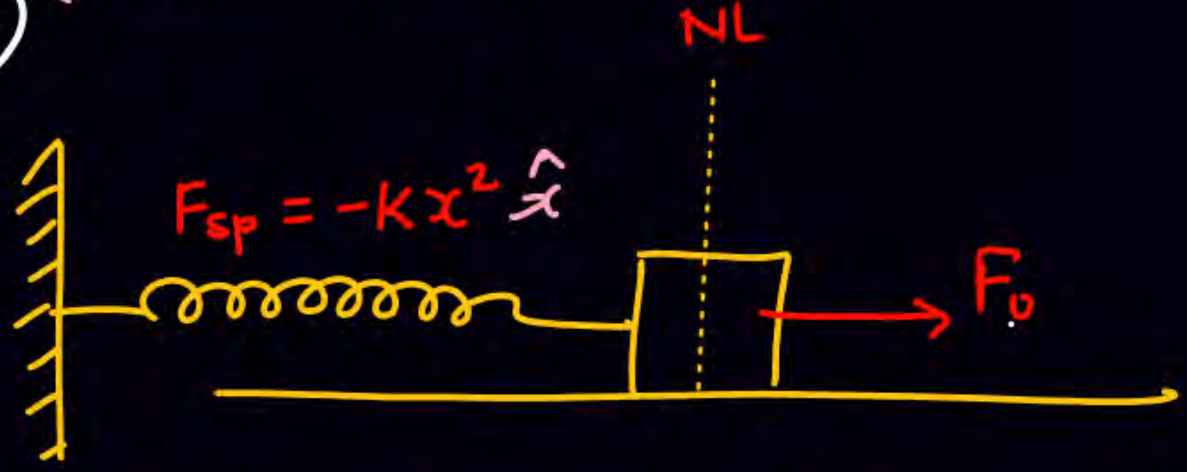
$$0 + 0 - \mu mg x + F_0 x - \frac{1}{2}k(x^2 - 0^2)$$

$$= 0 - 0$$

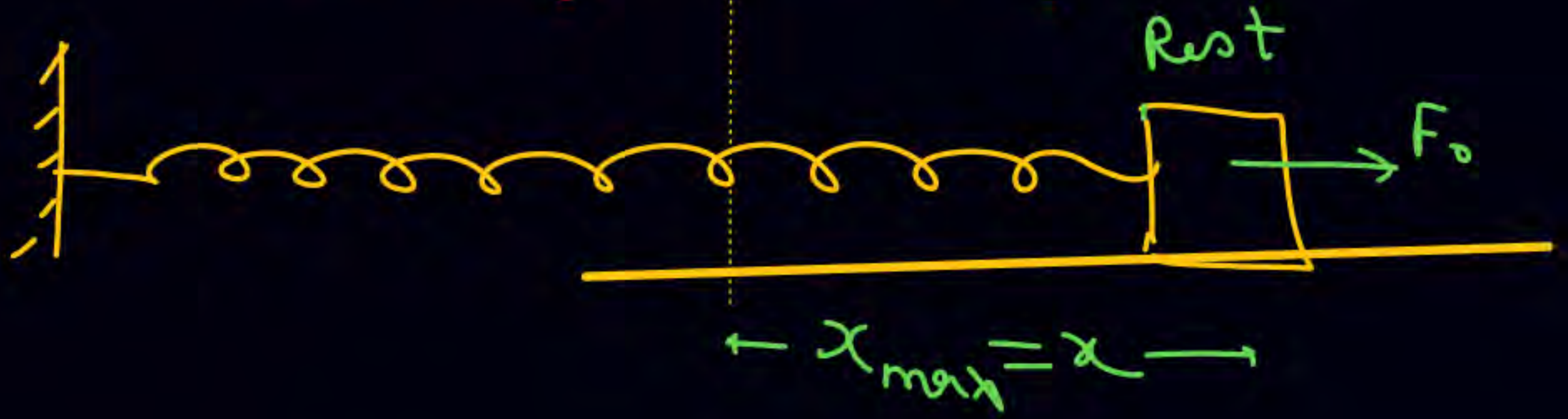
SSSQ (likhna hai)

Q

$F_{sp} = -kx^2 \hat{x}$



max elongation in spring



$$(WD)_{sp} = \int F \cdot dx$$

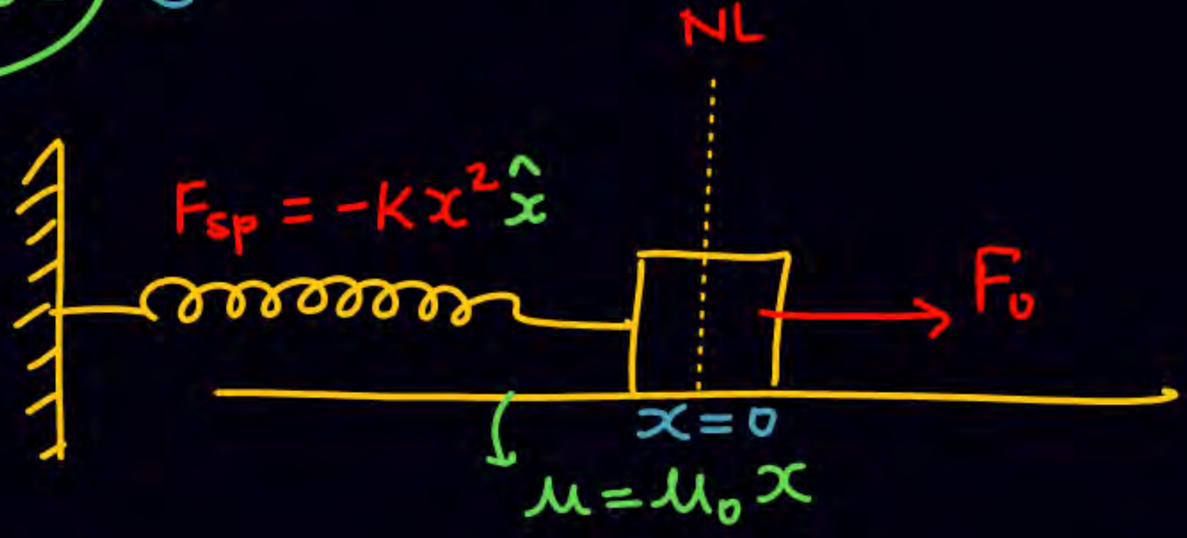
$$= \int -kx^2 dx$$

$$W_g + W_N + W_f + W_{F_0} + W_{sp} = \Delta KE$$

$$0 + 0 + 0 + F_0 x - \int_0^x kx^2 dx = 0 - 0$$

SSSQ (likhna hai)

Q



max elongation in spring

$$W_g + W_N + W_f + W_{sp} + W_{F_0} = \Delta K.E.$$

$$0 + 0 - \int_0^x \mu_0 x\, mg\, dx - \int_0^x Kx^2 dx + F_0 x = 0 - 0$$

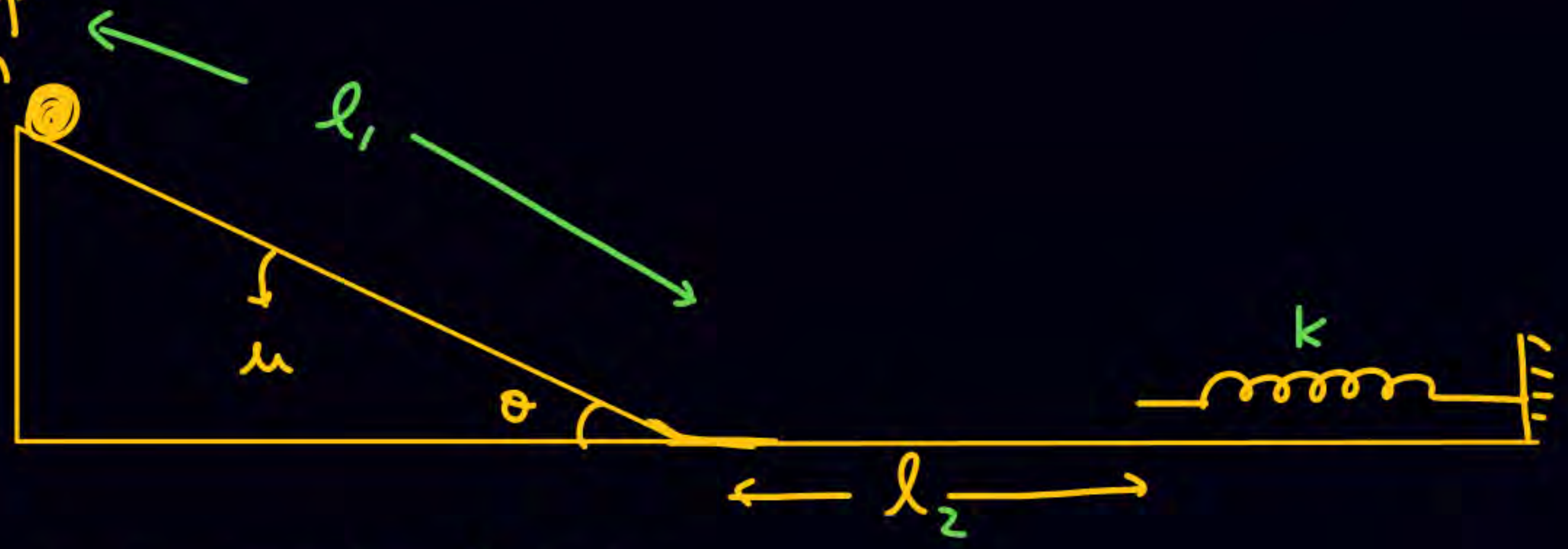
$$W_f = \int F\, dx = -\int \mu mg\, dx$$

$$= -\int_0^x \mu_0 x\, mg\, dx$$

Q drop

H/W

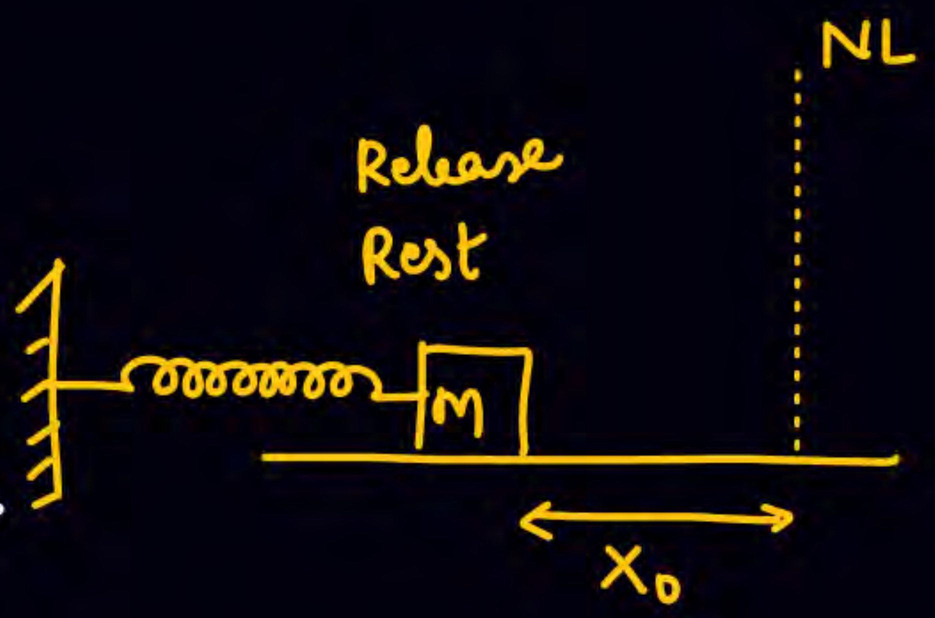
Rough copy



max compression in spring

Q

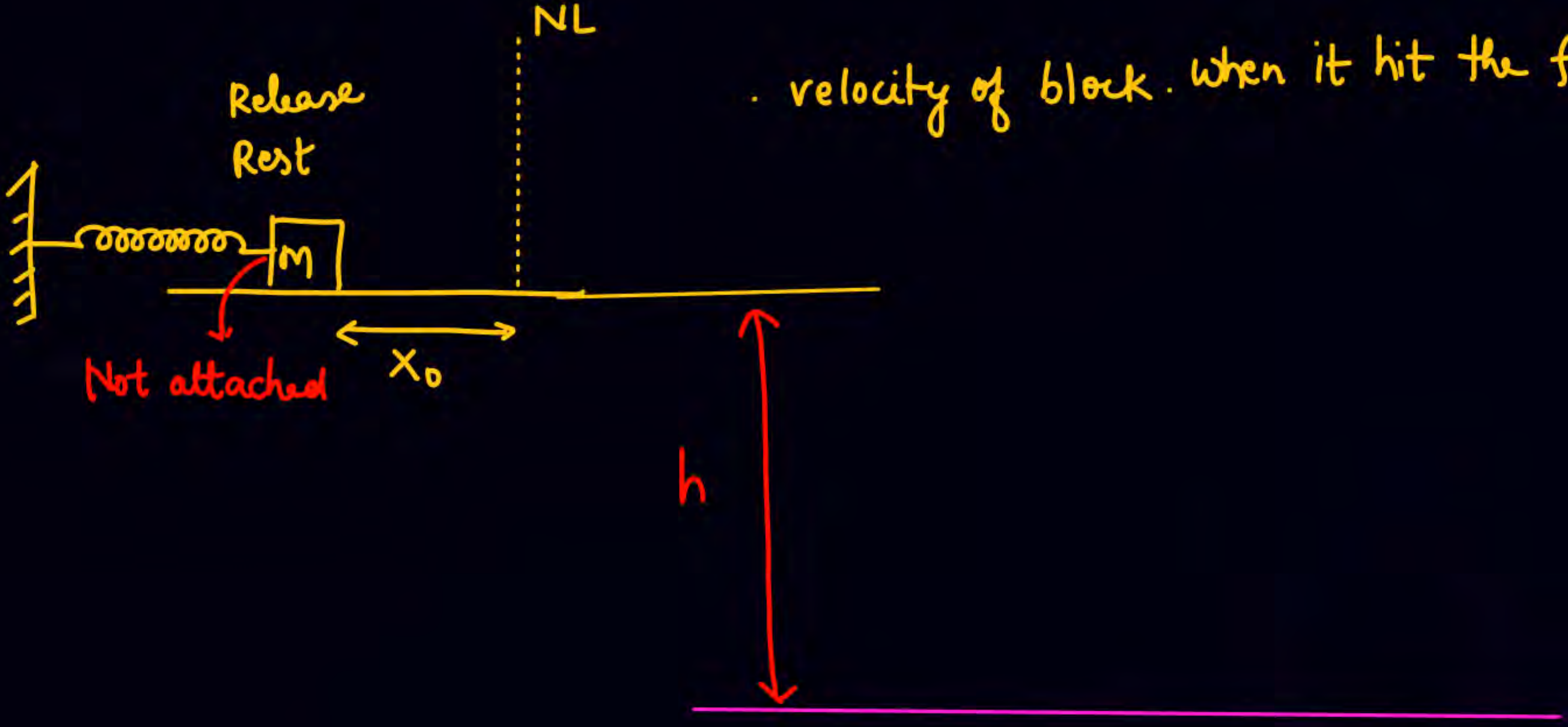
H/W



max. velocity of block.

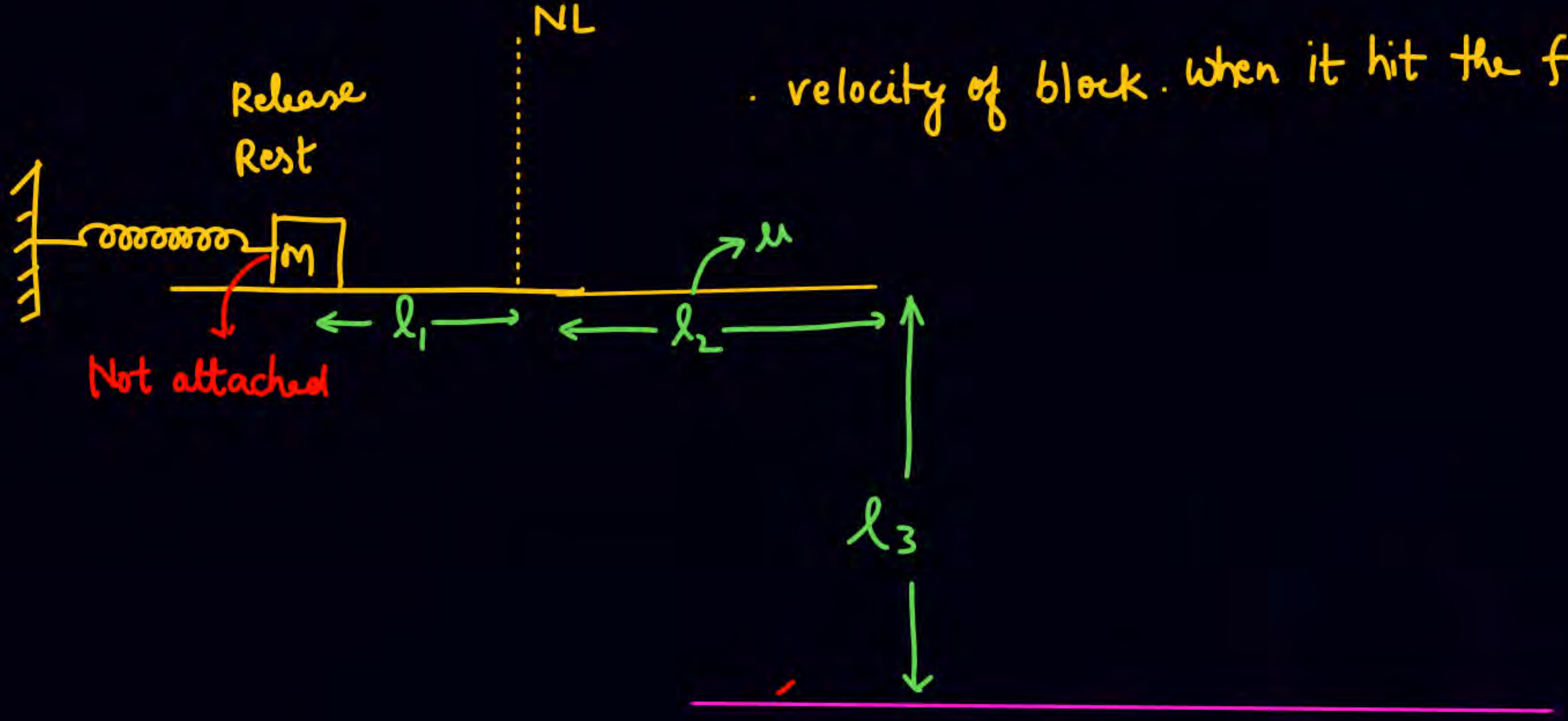
H/W Q

. velocity of block. when it hit the floor.

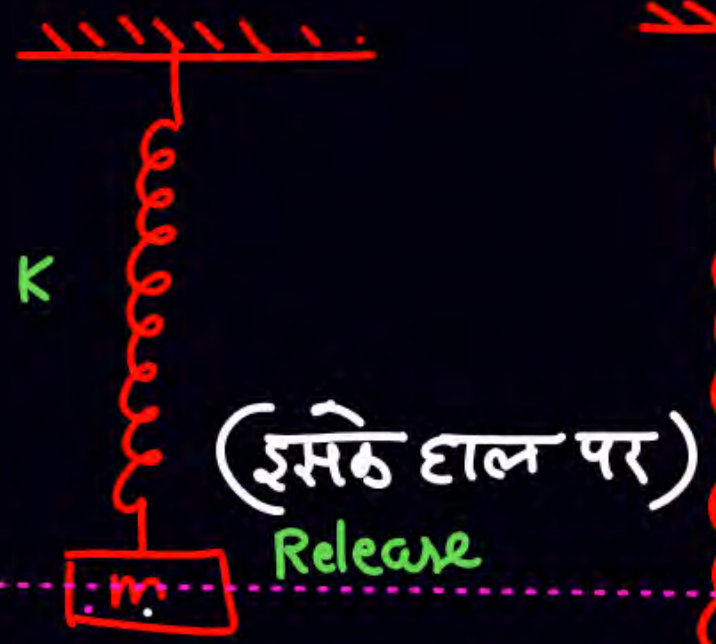


H/W Q

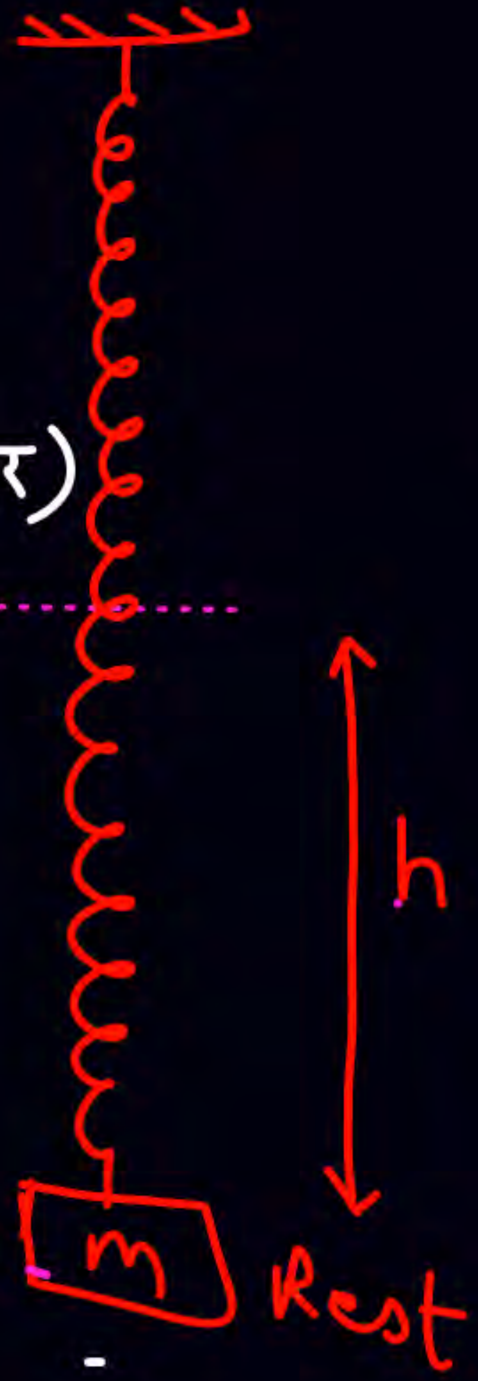
. velocity of block. when it hit the floor.



Q



Find max elongation of spring.



$$w_g + w_{sp} = \Delta K.E$$

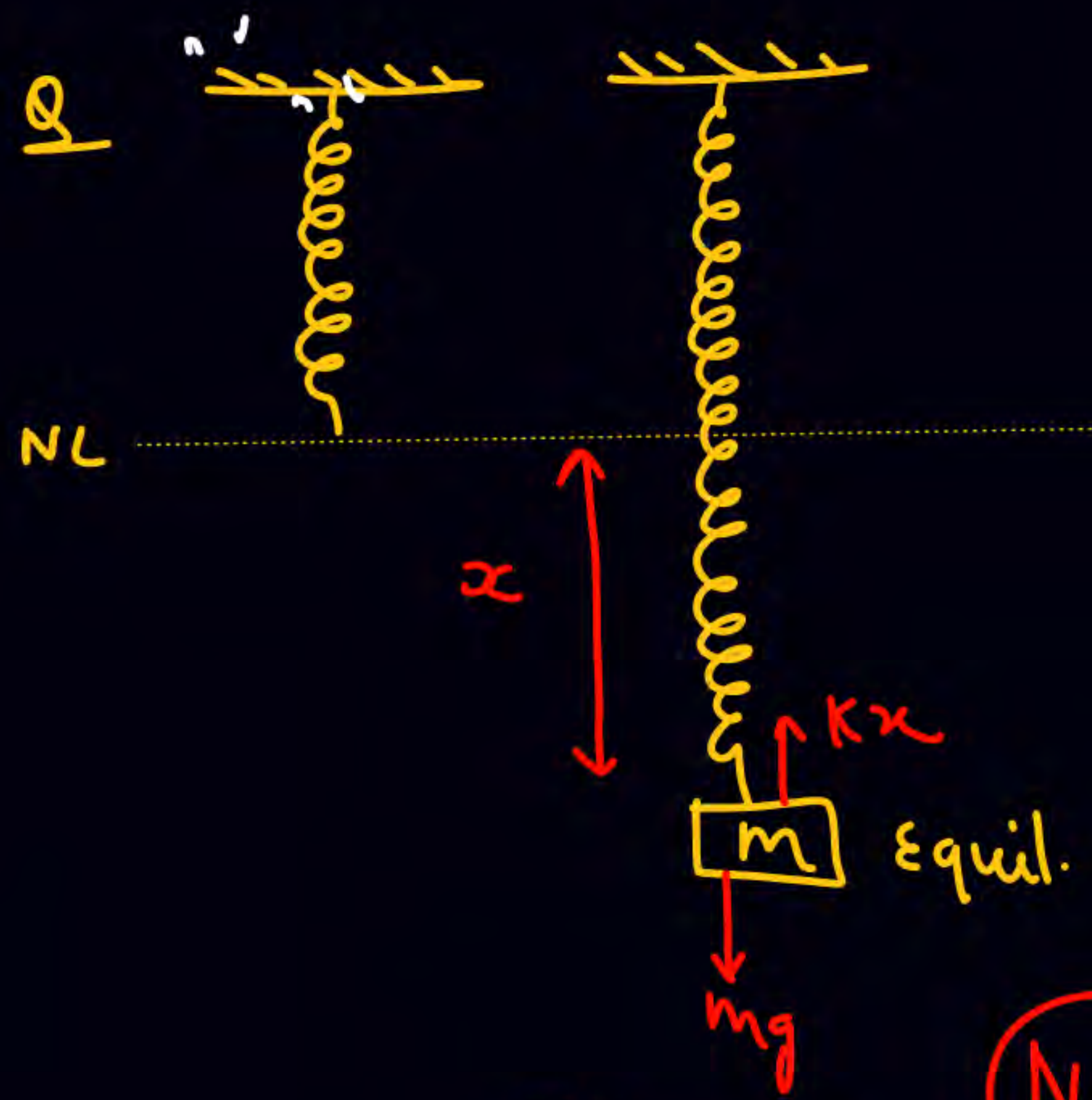
$$+mgh - \frac{1}{2}K(h^2 - 0^2) = 0 - 0$$

$$h = x_{max} = \frac{2mg}{K}$$

Doubt

$$mg = Kx$$

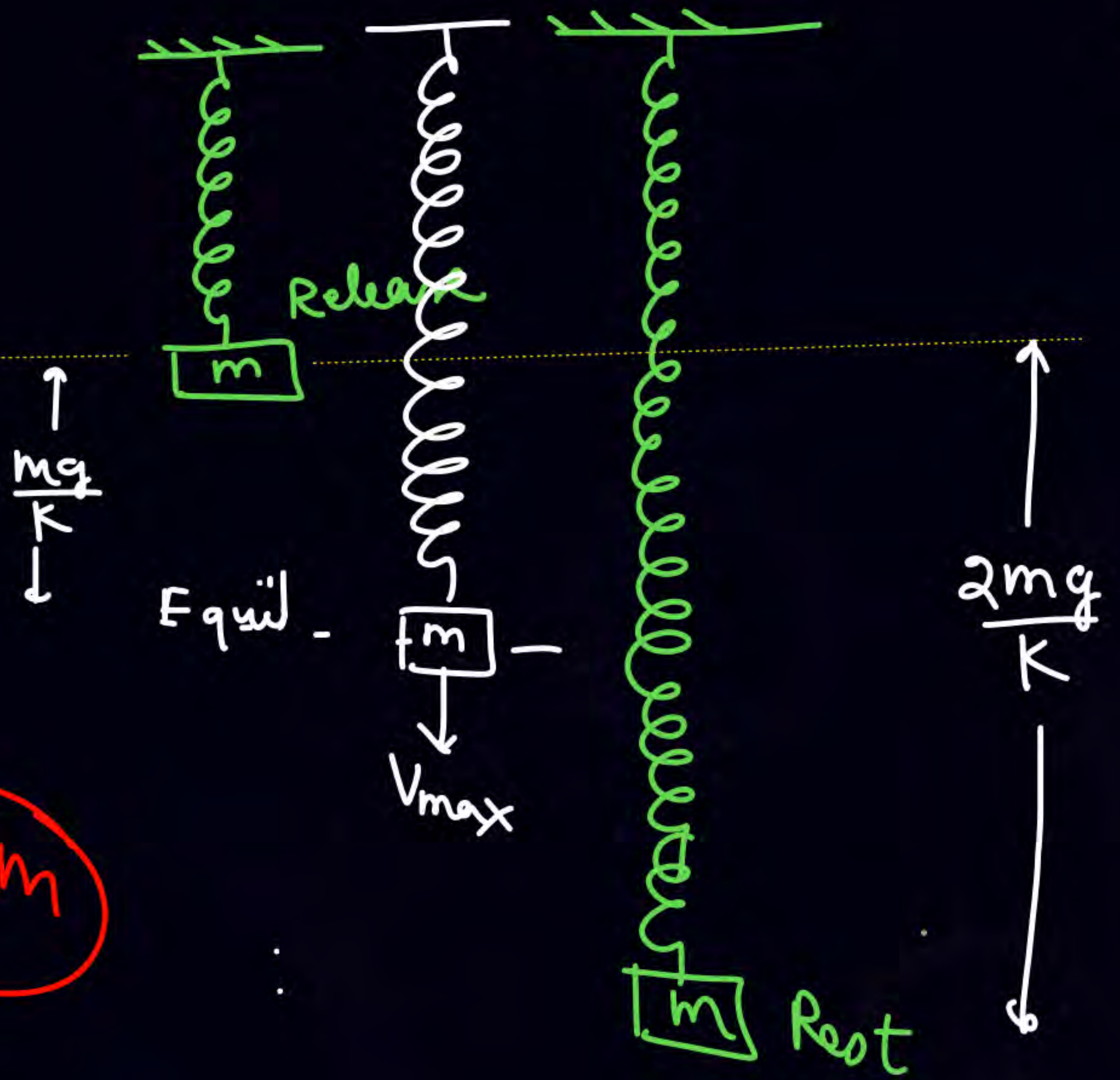
$$x = \frac{mg}{K}$$



$$mg = kx$$

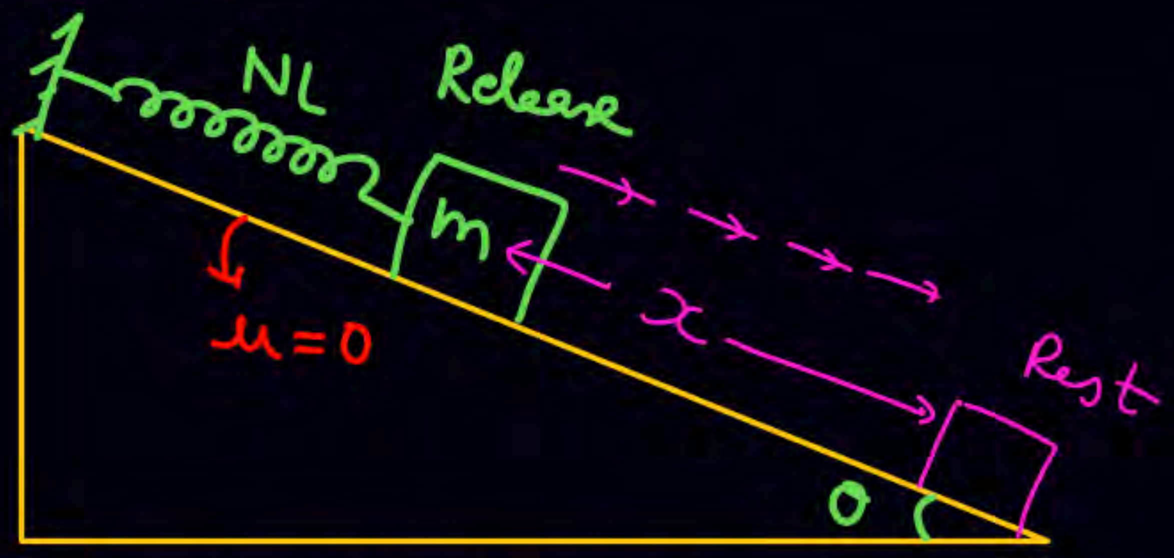
$$x = mg/k$$

NLM



Find max elongation of spring.

Q



(length of inclined is large enough)

$$h = x\sin\theta$$

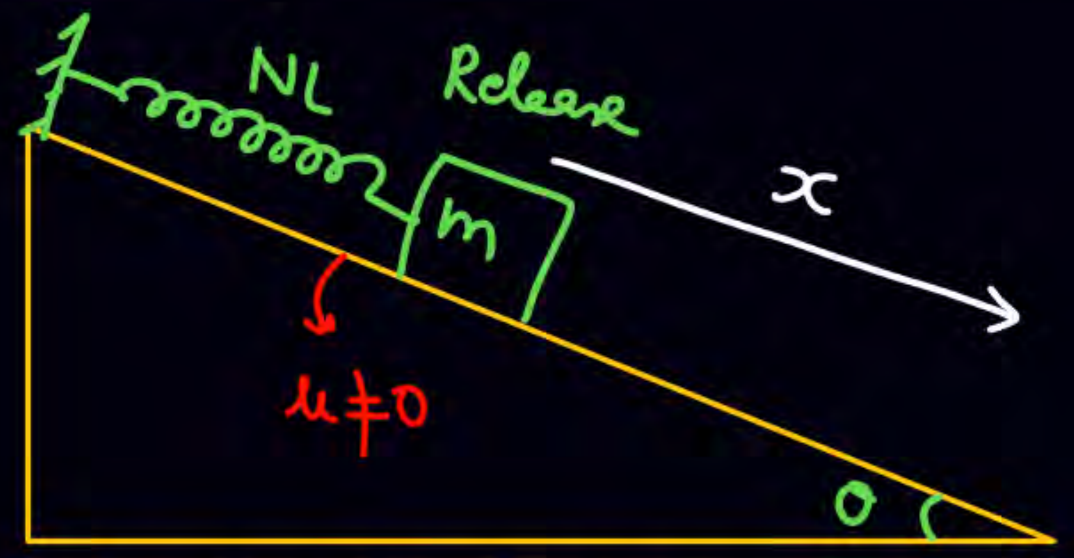
$$W_g + W_N + W_{sp} + W_f = \Delta K.E.$$

$$mgh + 0 - \frac{1}{2}K(x^2 - 0^2) + 0 = 0 - 0$$

$$x = \frac{2mg\sin\theta}{K}$$

Find max elongation of spring.

Q



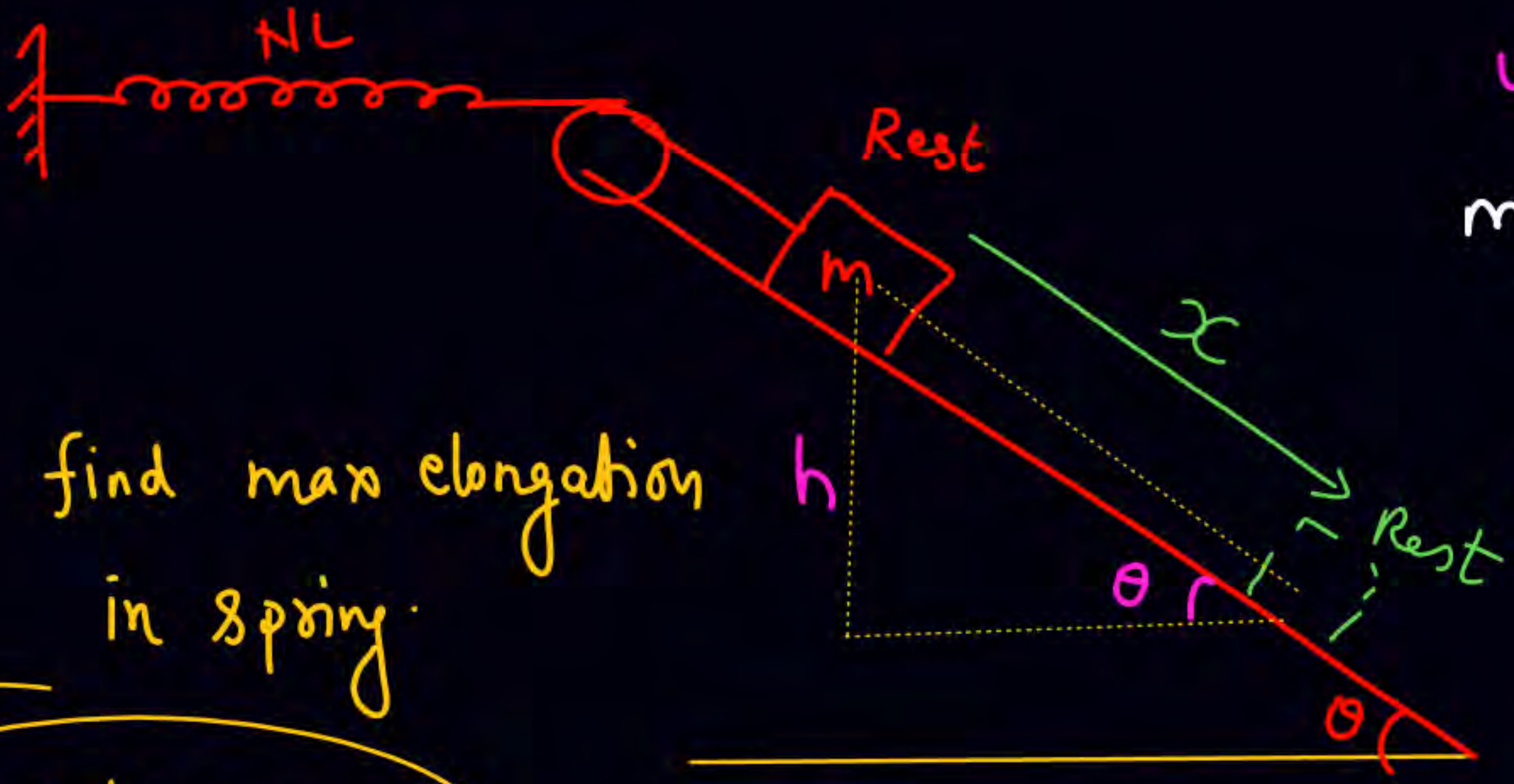
(length of inclined is large enough)

$$W_g + W_N + W_f + W_{sp} = \Delta KE$$

$$mg(x\sin\theta) + 0 - \mu mg\cos\theta . x - \frac{1}{2}K(x^2 - 0^2) = 0 - 0$$

JA

Q



find max elongation in spring.

JEE Adv 2002 Subj

$h = x\sin\theta$

① $\mu = 0$

$W_g + W_N + W_{sp} + W_f = \Delta K.E.$

$mgh + 0 - \frac{1}{2}K(x^2 - 0^2) + 0 = 0 - 0$

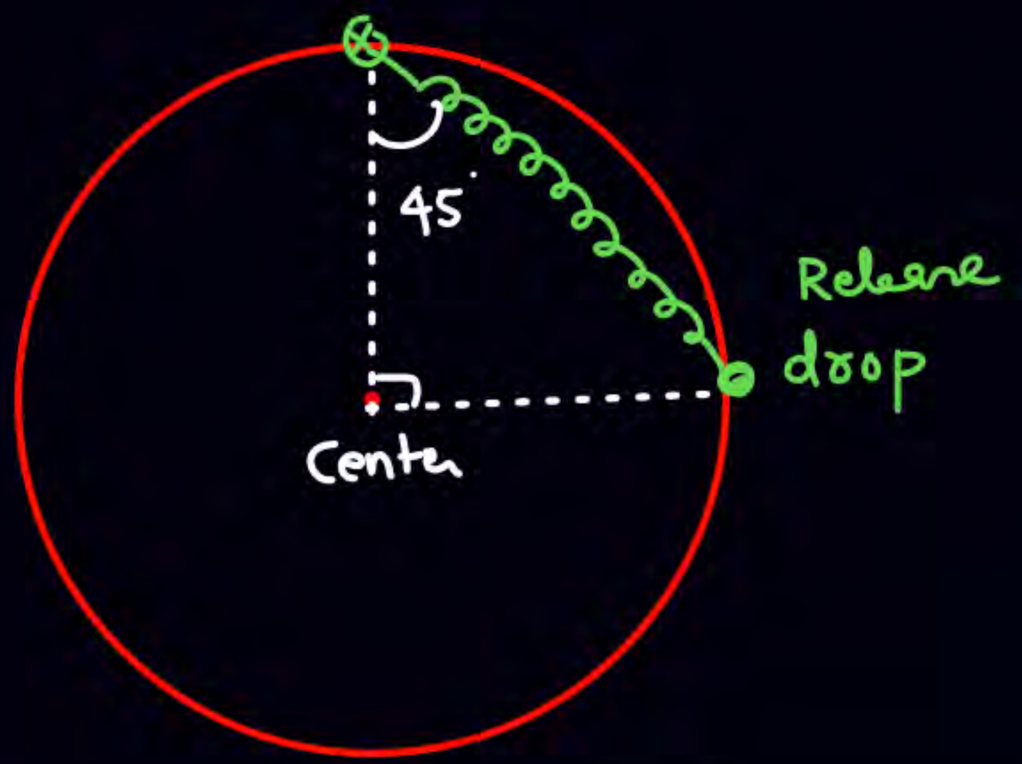
② $\mu \neq 0$

$W_g + W_N + W_{sp} + W_f = \Delta K.E.$

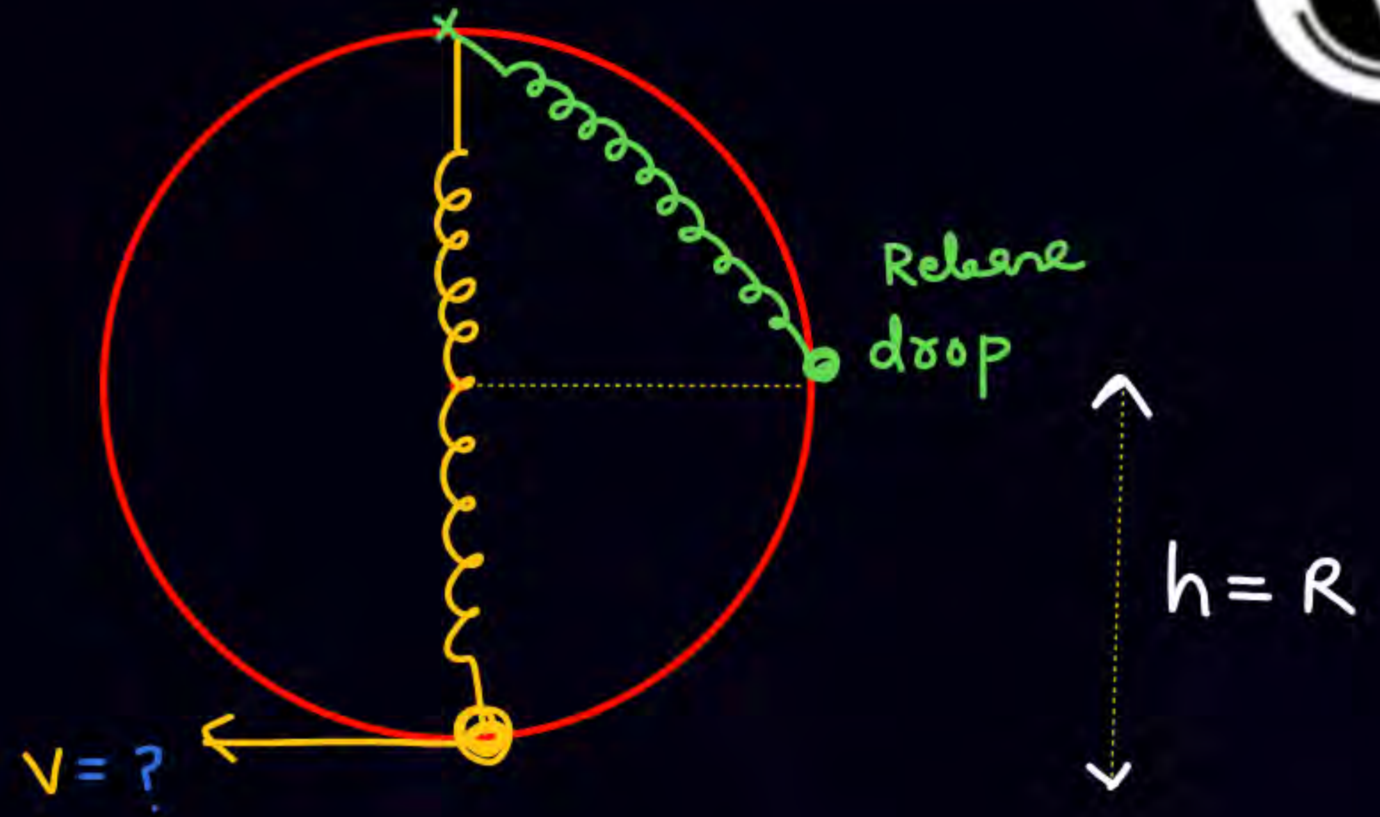
$mgh + 0 - \frac{1}{2}K(x^2 - 0^2) - \mu mg\cos\theta . x$

$= 0 - 0$

Q



(N.L. of spring $= R\sqrt{2}$)



$$W_g + W_N + W_{sp} = \Delta K.E.$$

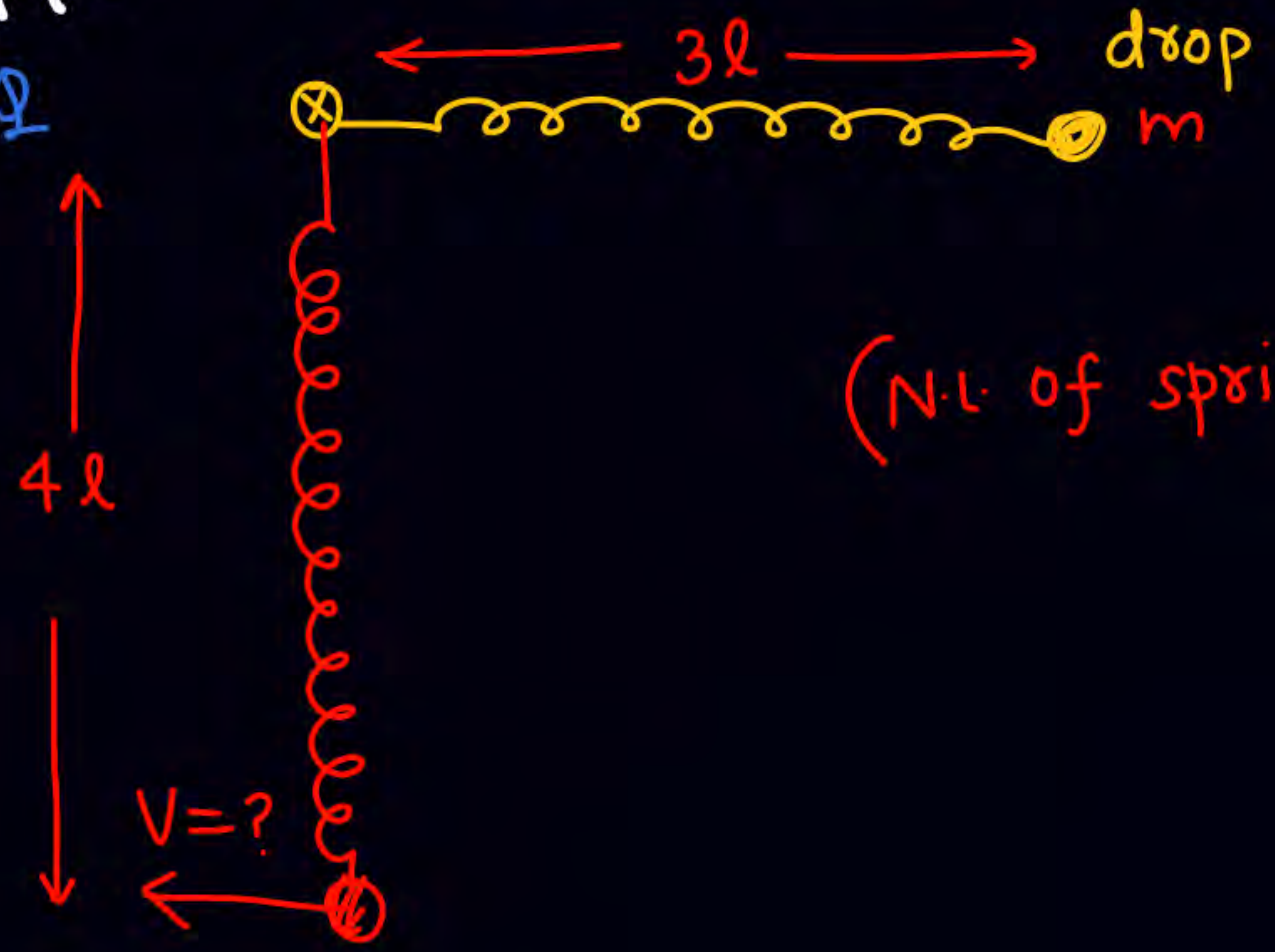
$$+mgR + 0 - \frac{1}{2}K\left(x_f^2 - x_i^2\right) = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - 0^2$$

$$x_i = 0$$

$$x_f = 2R - R\sqrt{2}$$

H/W

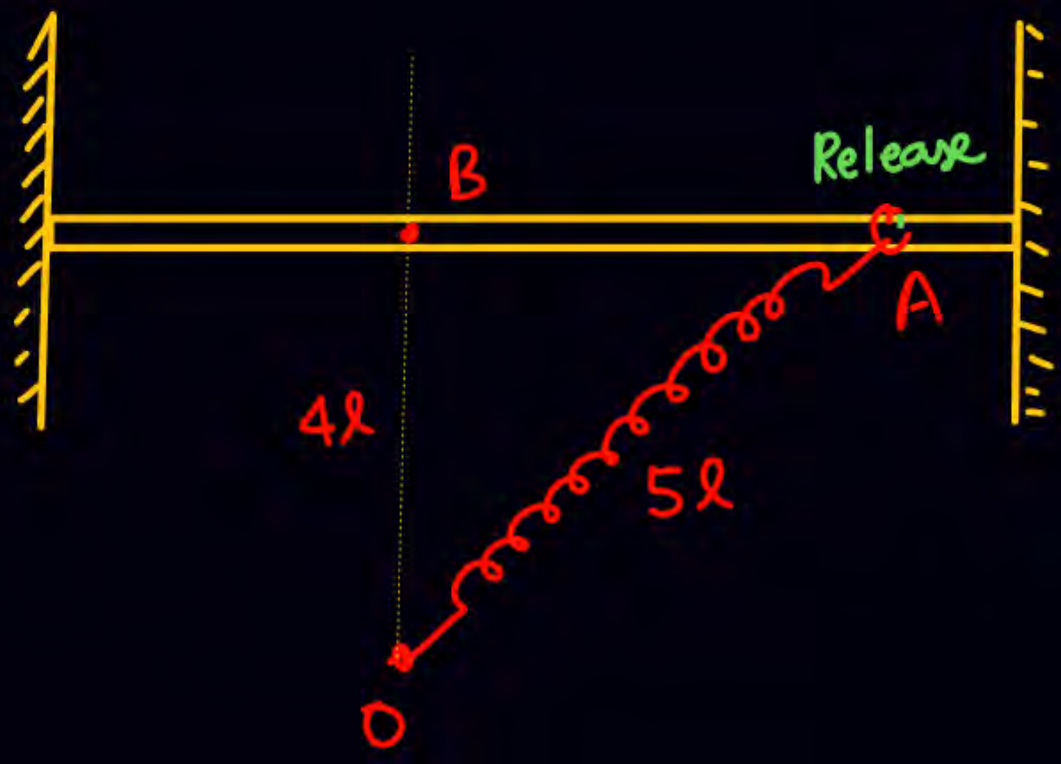
Q

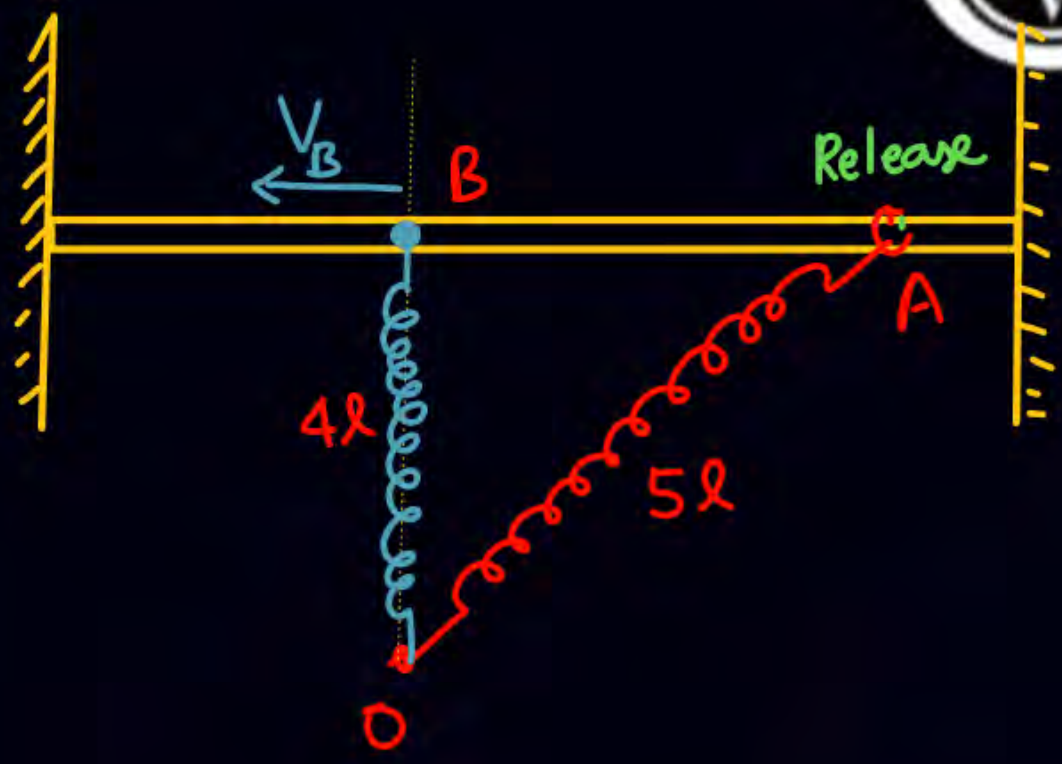


(N.L. of spring = 2l)

H/W

Q





Natural length of spring $= l$

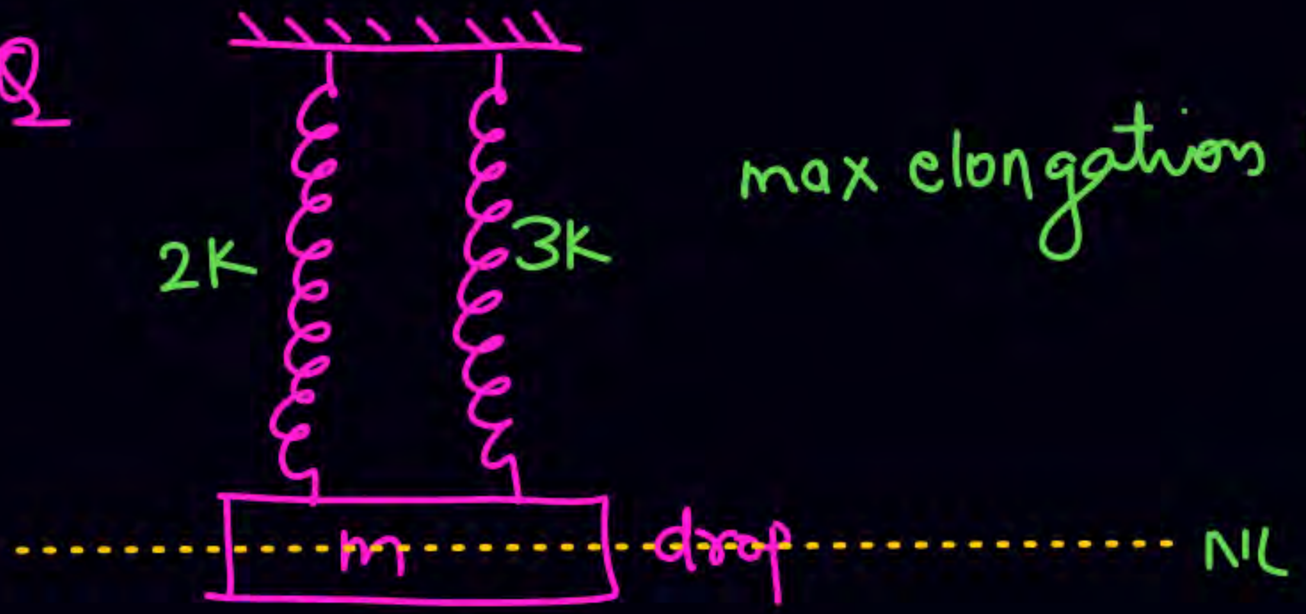
$OA = 5l$

$OB = 4l$

find v_{ring} at 'B'

H/W

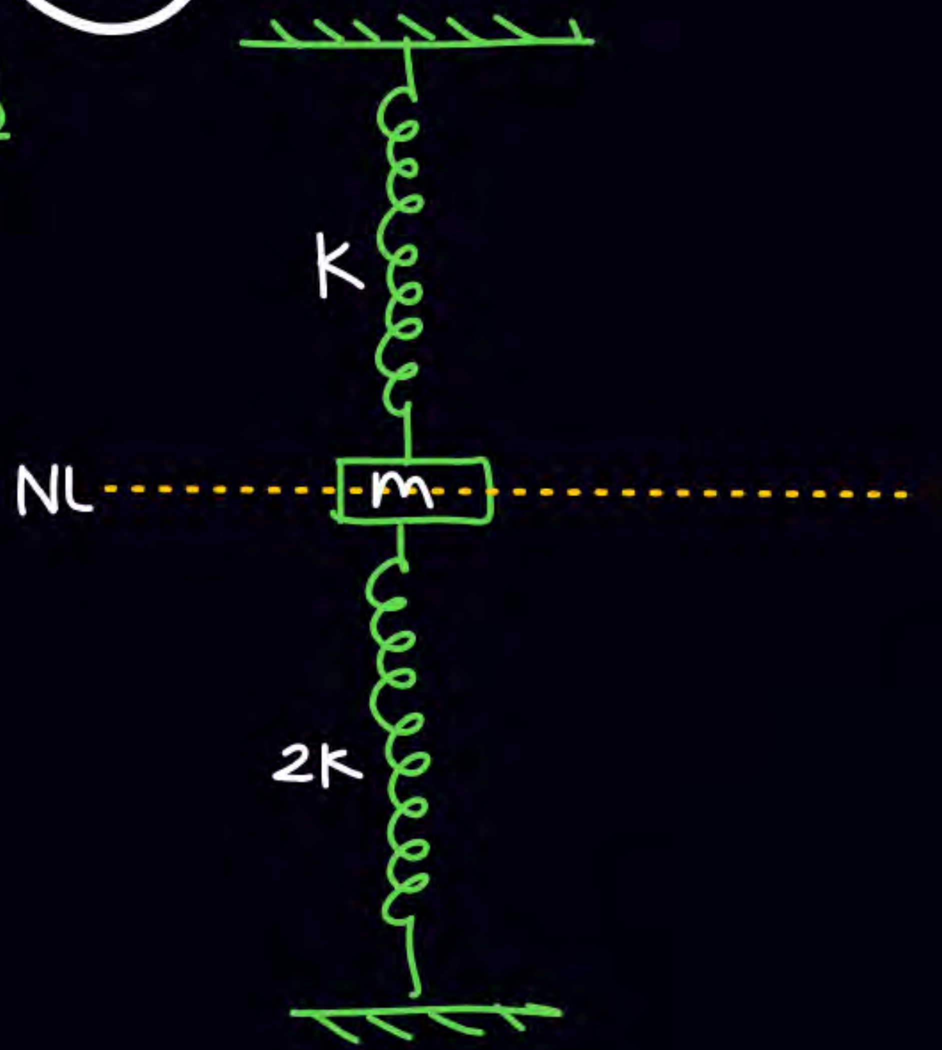
Q



max elongation in Spring.

H/W

Q



4. *A force* $F = (10 + 0{\cdot}50\,x)$ *acts on a particle in the* x *direction, where* F *is in newton and* x *in meter. Find the work done by this force during a displacement from* $x = 0$ *to* $x = 2{\cdot}0$ m.

Solution **:** As the force is variable, we shall find the work done in a small displacement x to $x + dx$ and then integrate it to find the total work. The work done in this small displacement is

$$dW = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{dx} = (10 + 0{\cdot}5\,x)\,dx.$$

Thus, $W = \int_0^{2\cdot0} (10 + 0{\cdot}50\,x)\,dx$

$$= \left[10\,x + 0{\cdot}50\,\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^{2\cdot0} = 21\ \text{J}.$$

8. A force $F = a + bx$ acts on a particle in the x-direction, where a and b are constants. Find the work done by this force during a displacement from $x = 0$ to $x = d$.

9. A block of mass 250 g slides down an incline of inclination 37° with a uniform speed. Find the work done against the friction as the block slides through 1·0 m.

11. *A particle is placed at the point A of a frictionless track ABC as shown in figure (8-W7). It is pushed slightly towards right. Find its speed when it reaches the point B. Take g = 10 m/s*^{2}.

MCV

$W_g + W_N = \Delta K.E.$

$mgh + 0 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - 0$

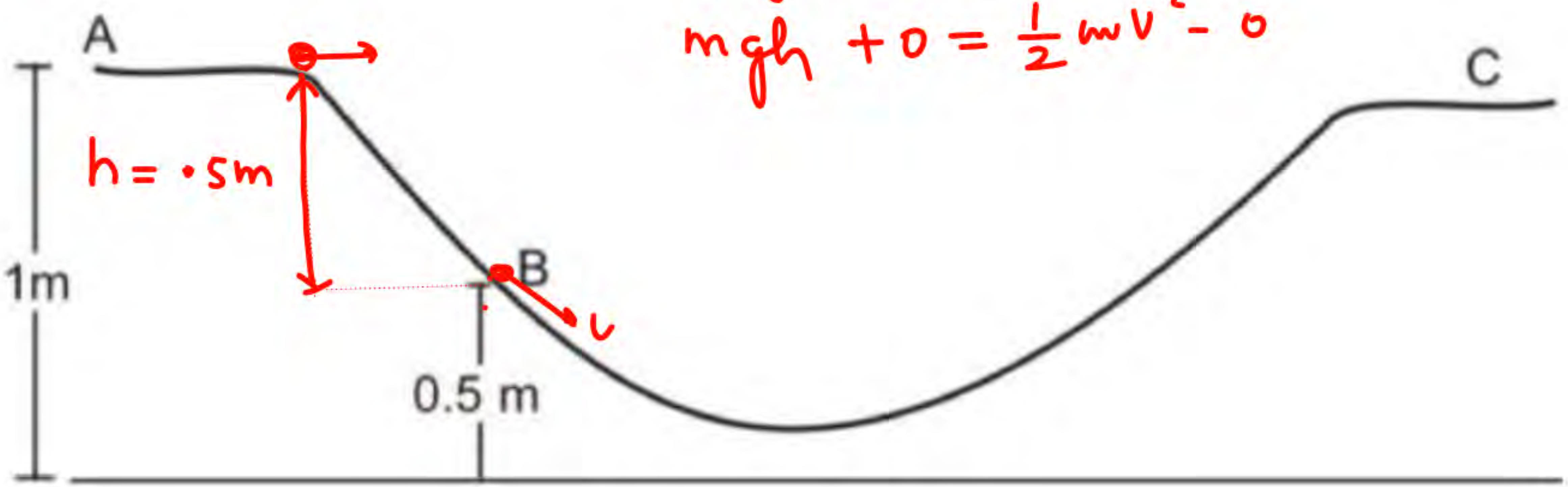


Figure 8-W7

13.

5. *A body dropped from a height H reaches the ground with a speed of $1{\cdot}2\sqrt{gH}$. Calculate the work done by air-friction.*

HCV

36. Figure (8-E4) shows a particle sliding on a frictionless track which terminates in a straight horizontal section. If the particle starts slipping from the point A, how far away from the track will the particle hit the ground ?

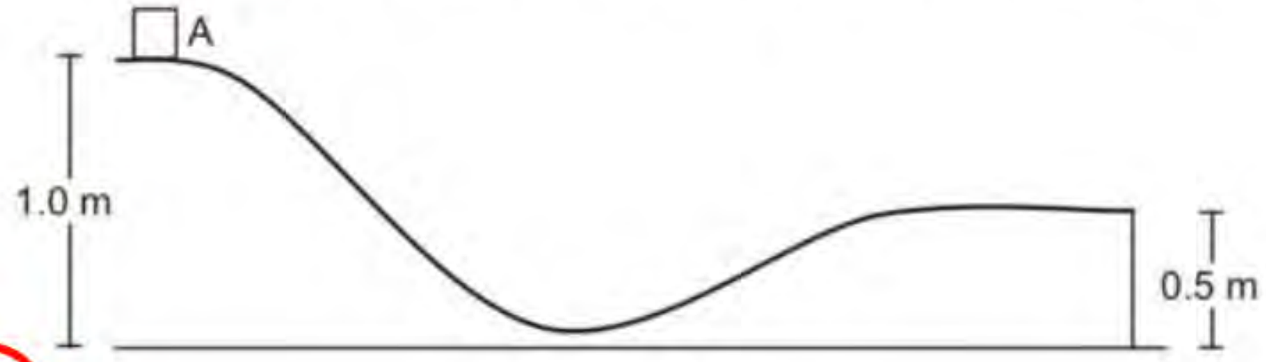


Figure 8-E4

HCV

37. A block weighing 10 N travels down a smooth curved track AB joined to a rough horizontal surface (figure 8-E5). The rough surface has a friction coefficient of 0·20 with the block. If the block starts slipping on the track from a point 1·0 m above the horizontal surface, how far will it move on the rough surface ?

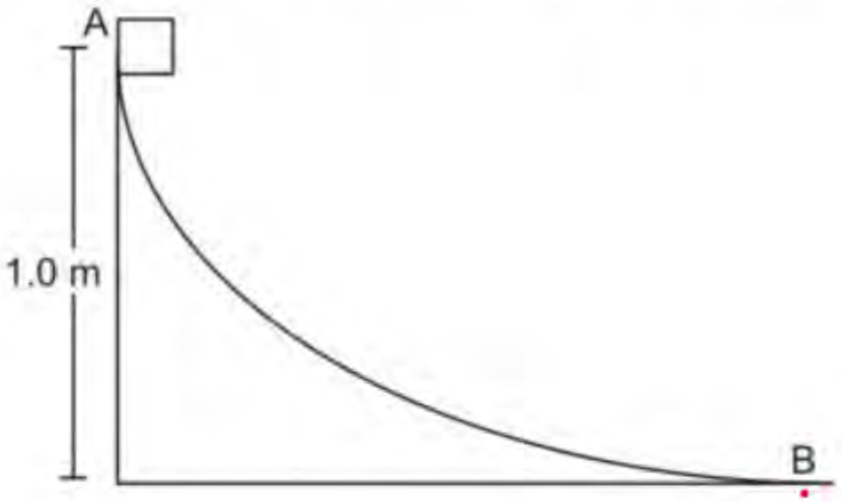


Figure 8-E5

15. A particle of mass m moves on a straight line with its velocity varying with the distance travelled according to the equation $v = a\sqrt{x}$, where a is a constant. Find the total work done by all the forces during a displacement from $x = 0$ to $x = d$.

16. A block of mass 2·0 kg kept at rest on an inclined plane of inclination 37° is pulled up the plane by applying a constant force of 20 N parallel to the incline. The force acts for one second. (a) Show that the work done by the applied force does not exceed 40 J. (b) Find the work done by the force of gravity in that one second if the work done by the applied force is 40 J. (c) Find the kinetic energy of the block at the instant the force ceases to act. Take $g = 10\ \mathrm{m/s^2}$.

48. A small block of mass 100 g is pressed against a horizontal spring fixed at one end to compress the spring through 5·0 cm (figure 8-E11). The spring constant is 100 N/m. When released, the block moves horizontally till it leaves the spring. Where will it hit the ground 2 m below the spring?

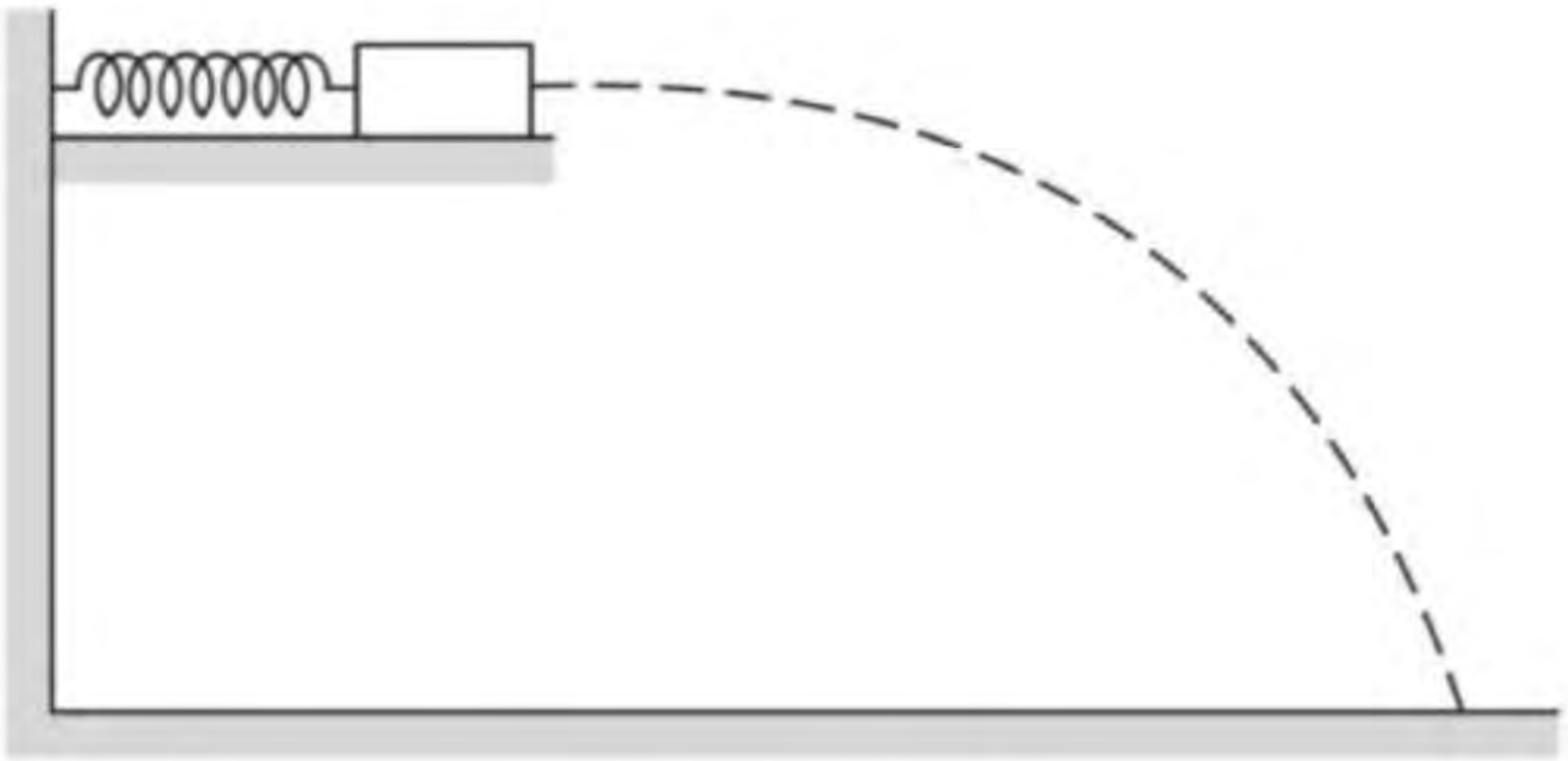


Figure 8-E11

x and is released. Find the speed of the block as it passes through the mean position shown.

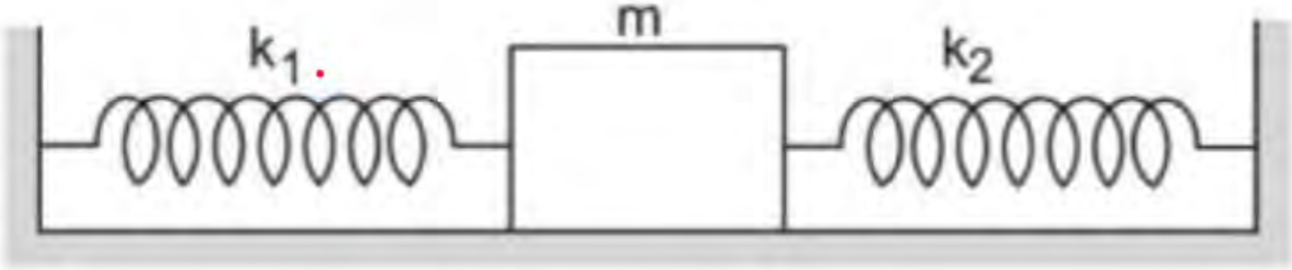


Figure 8-E9

HCV

47. A block of mass m sliding on a smooth horizontal surface with a velocity $\vec{v}$ meets a long horizontal spring fixed at one end and having spring constant k as shown in figure (8-E10). Find the maximum compression of the spring. Will the velocity of the block be the same as $\vec{v}$ when it comes back to the original position shown?

Figure 8-E10

45. Consider the situation shown in figure (8-E8). Initially the spring is unstretched when the system is released from rest. Assuming no friction in the pulley, find the maximum elongation of the spring.

H/W

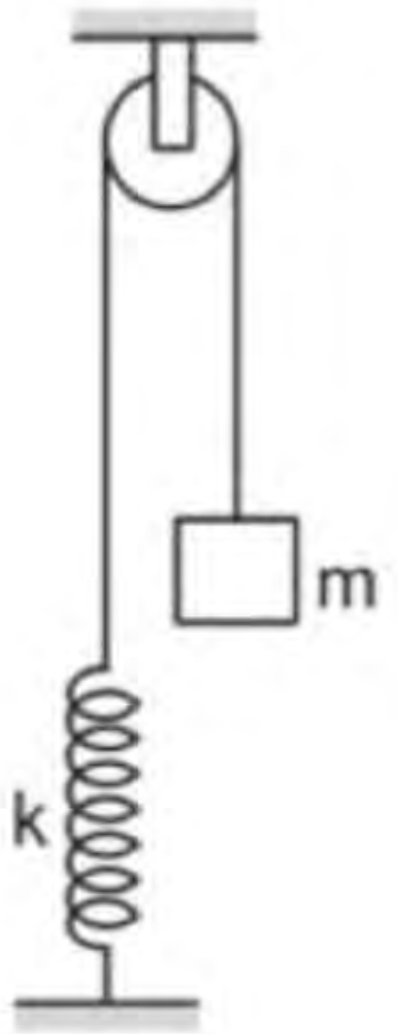


Figure 8-E8

QUESTION

An ideal spring with spring-constant k is hung from the ceiling and a block of mass M is attached to its lower end. The mass is released with the spring initially unstretched. Then the maximum extension in the spring is: **[JEE Advanced - 2002]**

1. $\frac{4Mg}{k}$
2. $\frac{2Mg}{k}$
3. $\frac{Mg}{k}$
4. $\frac{Mg}{2k}$

Ans: (2)

8. An ideal spring with spring-constant k is hung from the ceiling and a block of mass M is attached to its lower end. The mass is released with the spring initially unstretched. Then the maximum extension in the spring is **[2002]**

(1) $\frac{4Mg}{k}$ (2) $\frac{2Mg}{k}$

(3) $\frac{Mg}{k}$ (4) $\frac{Mg}{2k}$

QUESTION

ε

The work done on a particle of mass m by a force, $K\left[\frac{x}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}}\hat{\imath}+\frac{y}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}}\hat{\jmath}\right]$ (K being a constant of appropriate dimensions), when the particle is taken from the point $(a, 0)$ to the point $(0, a)$ along a circular path of radius a about the origin in the x-y plane is:

[JEE Advanced - 2013]

1. $\frac{2K\pi}{a}$
2. $\frac{K\pi}{a}$
3. $\frac{K\pi}{2a}$
4. 0

Ans: (4)

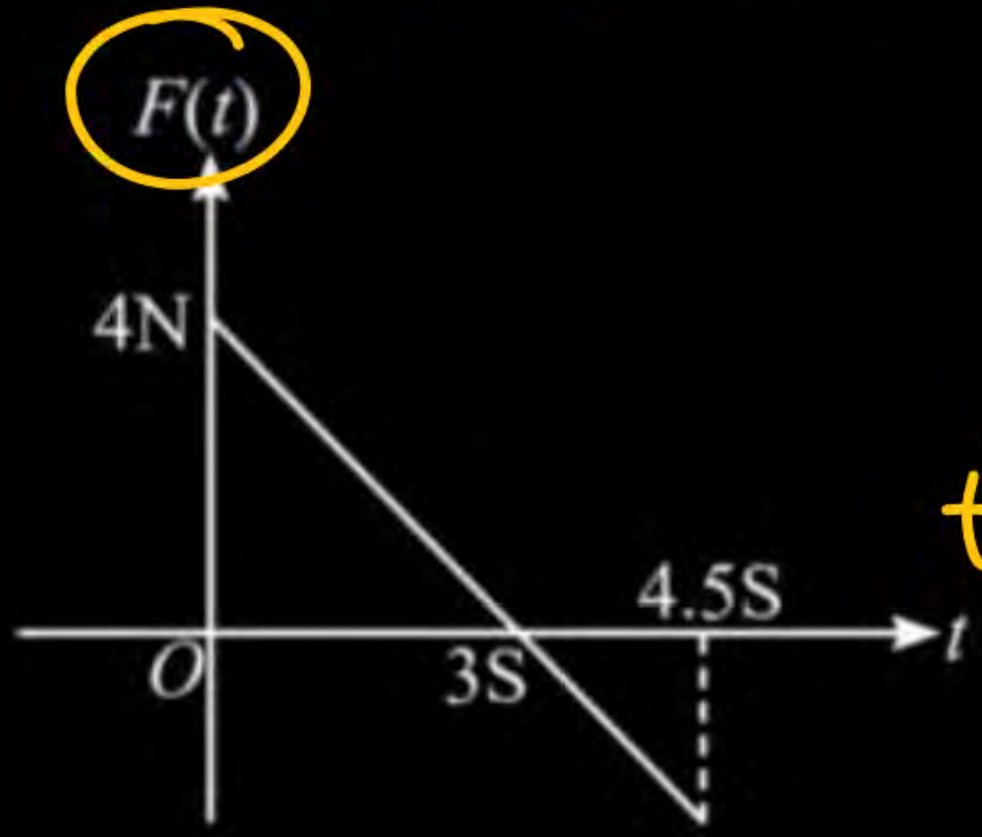
QUESTION

ε

A block of mass 2 kg is free to move along the x-axis. It is at rest and from $t = 0$ onwards it is subjected to a time-dependent force F(t) in the x direction. The force F(t) varies with t as shown in the figure. The kinetic energy of the block after 4.5 seconds is:

[JEE Advanced - 2010]

1. 4.50 J
2. 7.50 J
3. 5.06 J
4. 14.06 J



t

Ans: (3)

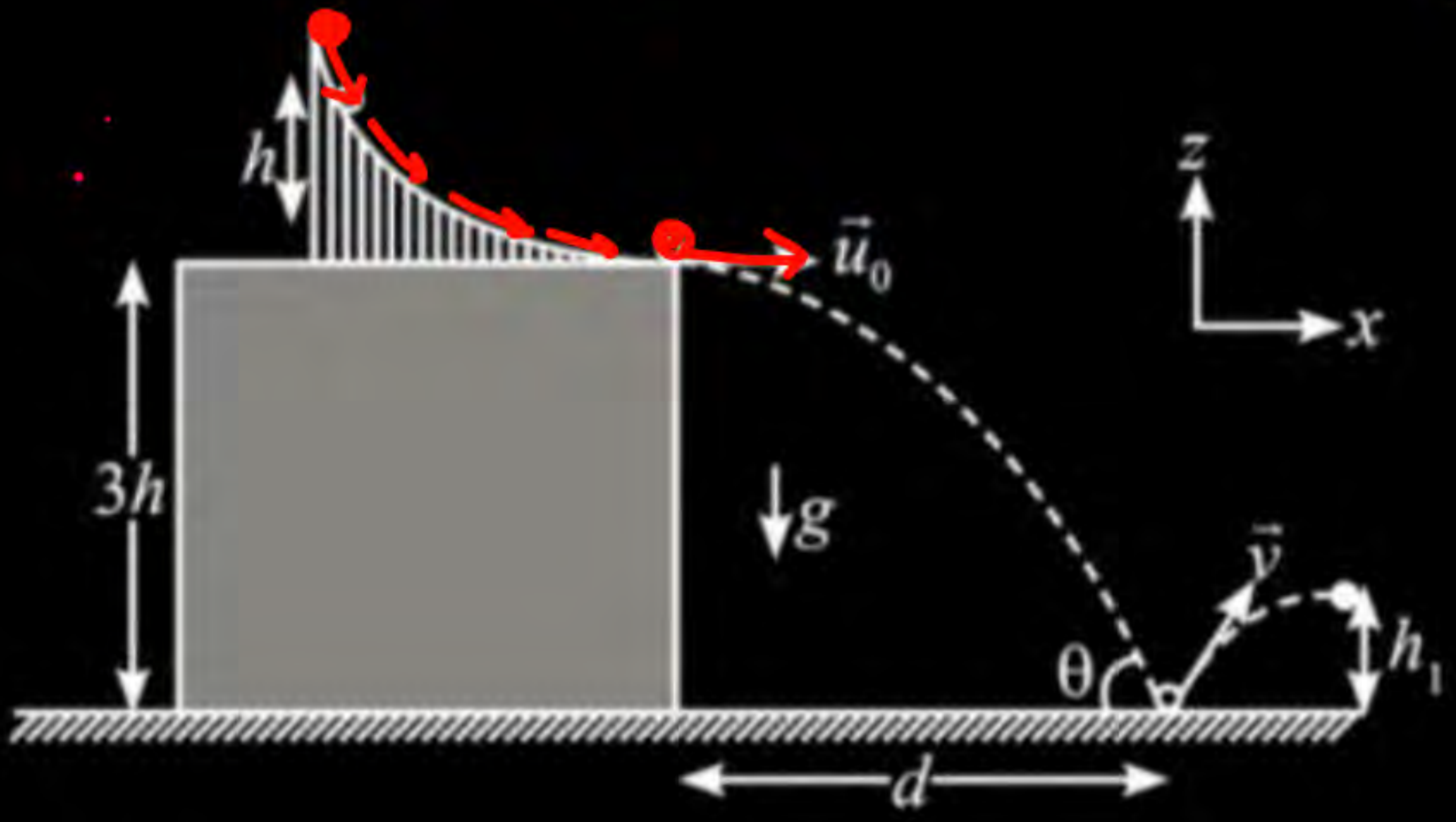
QUESTION

A slide with a frictionless curved surface, which becomes horizontal at its lower end, is fixed on the terrace of a building of height 3h from the ground, as shown in the figure. A spherical ball of mass m is released on the slide from rest at a height h from the top of the terrace. The ball leaves the slide with a velocity $\vec{u}_0 = u_0\hat{x}$ and falls on the ground at a distance d from the building making an angle θ with the horizontal. It bounces off with a velocity $\vec{v}$ and reaches a maximum height h_1. The acceleration due to gravity is g and the coefficient of restitution of the ground is $1/\sqrt{3}$. Which of the following statement(s) is(are) correct?

$mgh = \frac{1}{2}mu_0^2$ $\quad u_0 = \sqrt{2gh}$

[JEE Advanced - 2023]

1. $\vec{u}_0 = \sqrt{2gh}\,\hat{x}$
2. $\vec{v} = \sqrt{2gh}(\hat{x} - \hat{z})$
3. $\theta = 60°$
4. $d/h_1 = 2\sqrt{3}$



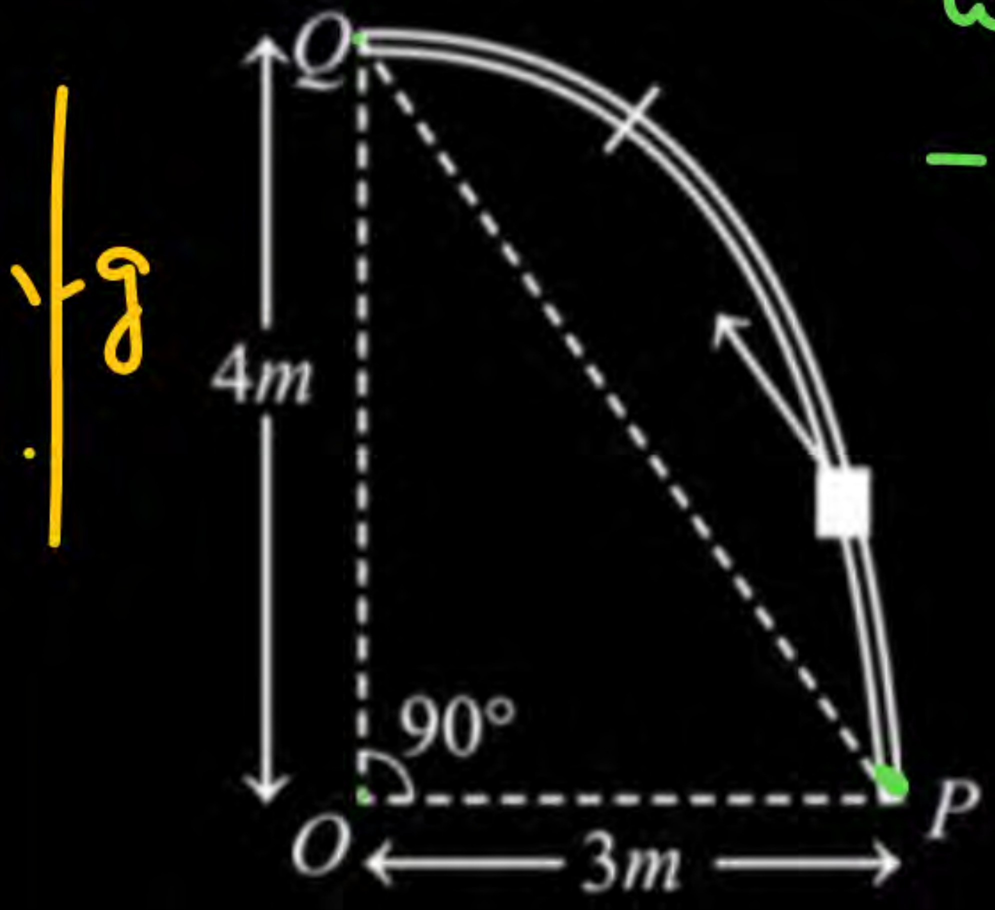
Ans: (1, 2, 4)

QUESTION

Consider an elliptically shaped rail PQ in the vertical plane with OP = 3 m and OQ = 4 m. A block of mass 1 kg is pulled along the rail from P to Q with a force of 18 N, which is always parallel to line PQ (see the figure given).

Assuming no frictional losses, the kinetic energy of the block when it reaches Q is $(n \times 10)$ Joules. The value of n is (take acceleration due to gravity = 10 ms^{-2}).

[JEE Advanced - 2014]



$$W_g + W_f + W_N + W_F = K_f - 0$$

$$-1 \times 10 \times 4 + 0 + 0 + 18 \times 5 = K_f$$

$$K_f = 50 = n \times 10$$

$$n = 5$$

Ans: (5)

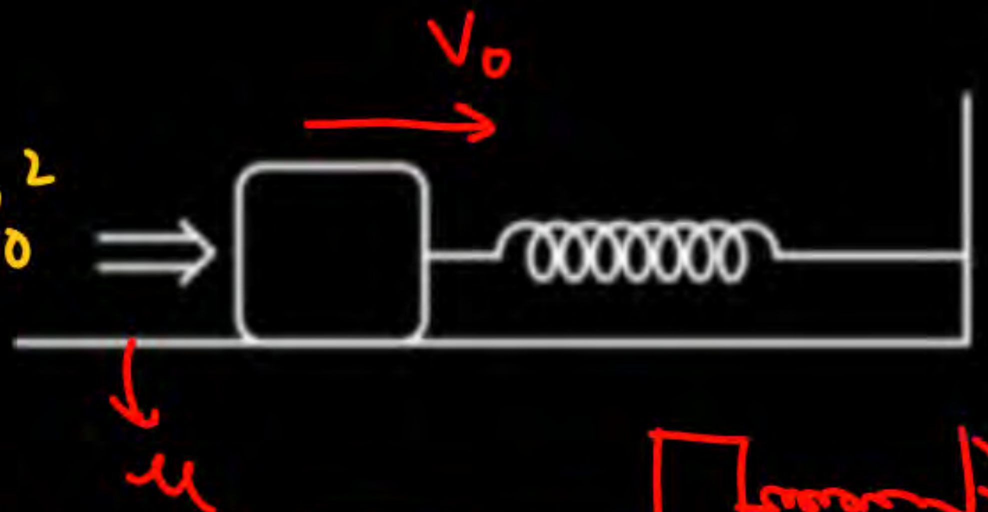
QUESTION

A block of mass 0.18 kg is attached to a spring of force constant 2 N/m. The coefficient of friction between the block and the floor is 0.1. Initially the block is at rest and the spring is unstretched. An impulse is given to the block as shown in the figure. The block slides a distance of 0.06 m and comes to rest for the first time. The initial velocity of the block in m/s is V = N/10. Then N is:

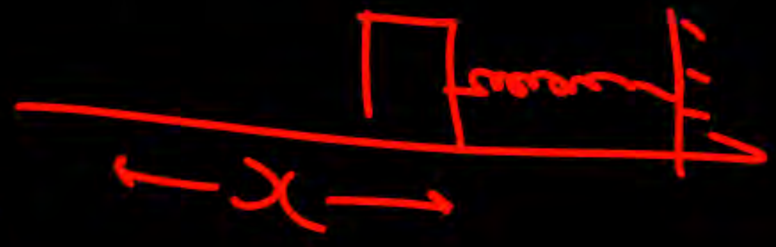
[JEE Advanced - 2011]

$$w_g + w_N + w_f + w_{sp} = \Delta K.E.$$

$$0 + 0 + \mu m g x + \frac{1}{2}K(x^2 - 0^2) = 0 + \frac{1}{2} m V_0^2$$



$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{18}{100} \times 10 \times \frac{6}{100} + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \frac{36}{10000}} = \frac{18}{100} \times V_0^2$$

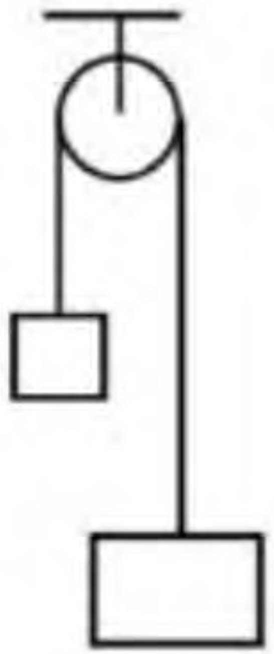


$$\sqrt{\frac{16}{100}} = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{N}{10}$$

Ans: (4)

1. A light inextensible string that goes over a smooth fixed pulley as shown in the figure connects two blocks of masses 0.36 kg and 0.72 kg. Taking $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$, find the work done (in **joules**) by the string on the block of mass 0.36 kg during the first second after the system is released from rest.

चित्र में दर्शाये अनुसार एक चिकनी स्थिर घिरनी पर से गुजरती हुई एक हल्की अवितान्य रस्सी से 0.36 kg तथा 0.72 kg द्रव्यमान के दो ब्लॉक जुड़े हुए हैं। निकाय को विरामावस्था से छोड़ने के बाद प्रथम सैकण्ड के दौरान 0.36 kg द्रव्यमान के ब्लॉक पर रस्सी द्वारा किया गया कार्य (जूल में) ज्ञात कीजिये। **[IIT-JEE-2009]**



Ans. 8

Homework

- Aaj In ques ko notes me likho aur try to solve again 2-3 times in rough copy.... believe me....Bahut fayda aur bahut maza ayega...

THANK

YOU