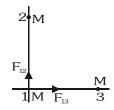


### **UNIT # 04 (PART-I) GRAVITATION**

### EXERCISE -I

1. 
$$F_1 = F_2 = \frac{G(1)(1)}{(.2)^2} = \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11}}{.04} = 1.67 \times 10^{-9}$$



$$\vec{F}_{\rm net} = F_1\left(\tilde{i}\right) + F_2\left(\tilde{j}\right) = F\left(\tilde{i} + \tilde{j}\right) = 1.67 \times 10^{-9} \left(\tilde{i} + \tilde{j}\right)$$

2. 
$$F \propto \frac{1}{r^{m}}; F = \frac{C}{r^{m}}$$

This force will provide the required centripetal force (आवश्यक अभिकेन्द्रीय बल इसी बल द्वारा प्रदान किया जाता

Therefore

$$m\omega^{2} r = \frac{C}{r^{m}}; \ \omega^{2} = \frac{C}{mr^{m+1}}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \implies T \propto r^{(m+1)/2}$$

3. At P: 
$$g = \frac{GM}{x^2} - \frac{G81M}{(D-x)^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 D - x = 9x; 10x = D

$$\Rightarrow D - x = 9x; \ 10x = D \qquad \underbrace{\frac{M}{}}_{P} \underbrace{\frac{P}{}}_{D-x} \underbrace{81M}_{M}$$

$$x = \frac{D}{10}$$
 from the Moon and  $\frac{9D}{10}$  from the earth

4. 
$$g = \frac{GM}{r^2} \Rightarrow$$

R is reduced to R/2 and the mass of the mars becomes 10 times (R का मान R/2 तक घटता है तथा मंगल का द्रव्यमान पृथ्वी के द्रव्यमान का 10 गुना है)

$$g_{\text{mars}} = \frac{4}{10} g_{\text{earth}} \text{ and } W_{\text{mars}} = \frac{4}{10} W_{\text{earth}} = 80 \text{N}$$

5. 
$$g' = g\left(1 - \frac{2h}{R}\right); \frac{\Delta g}{\sigma} = \frac{2h}{R}$$

$$1 = 2\frac{h}{R} \Rightarrow \frac{h}{R} = \frac{1}{2}$$
;  $g' = g\left(1 - \frac{d}{R}\right)$ 

$$\frac{\Delta g'}{\sigma} = \frac{d}{R} \Rightarrow \frac{h}{R}$$
 g decreases by 0.5%

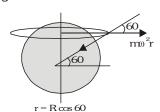
6. 
$$g = \frac{GM}{R^2} = \frac{G\rho \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3}{R^2} \Rightarrow g = \frac{4}{3}G\rho\pi R$$
$$\Rightarrow g \propto R \Rightarrow \frac{g}{g'} = \frac{R}{3R} \Rightarrow g' = 3g$$

7. 
$$g' = \frac{GM}{(R+h)^2} = \frac{g}{49}$$
;  $w' = \frac{mg}{49} = \frac{10}{49} = 0.20 \text{ N}$ 

Apparent weight of the rotating satellite is zero because satellite is in free fall state. (घूर्णन कर रहे उपग्रह का आभासी भार शून्य होगा क्योंकि उपग्रह मुक्त रूप से गिर रही अवस्था में है)

8. 
$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} = 1 \text{ sec}; \ t' = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g'}} = \sqrt{6}\sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} = \sqrt{6} \text{ sec}$$

9. 
$$g' = g - \omega^2 r \cos 60$$
  
 $g' = g - \omega^2 R \cos^2 60$   
 $g' = 0, g = \omega^2 R \cos^2 60$ 



$$\sqrt{\frac{4g}{R}} = \omega$$
,  $t = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{R}{4g}} = \pi \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}}$ 

Acceleration of small body w.r.t. earth=g-(-2g) =3g Now from second equation of motion (पृथ्वी के सापेक्ष छोटी वस्तु का त्वरण =g-(-2g) =3g अब गति की दसरी समीकरण से)

$$H = \frac{1}{2}(3g)t^2 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{3g}}$$

$$\overline{X}_{CM} = \frac{2mx_1 + m(x_2)}{2m + m} = \frac{2mH + 0}{2m + m} = \frac{2H}{3}$$

$$\frac{H}{3} = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{3\sigma}}$$

11. Gravitational field inside the shell is zero. But the force on the man due to the point mass at the centre is (गोलीय कोश के अन्दर गुरूत्वीय क्षेत्र शून्य होगा लेकिन केन्द्र पर बिन्दु द्रव्यमान के कारण व्यक्ति पर बल)



$$F_{\text{New}} = \frac{GMm}{3R^2}; F_{\text{old}} = \frac{GMm}{R^2}$$

Change in force (बल में परिवर्तन) =  $\frac{2GMm}{3R^2}$ 

12. By applying conservation of energy (ऊर्जा संरक्षण का नियम लगाने पर)

$$KE_i + PE_i = KE_f + PE_f$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{GM_em}{R} = 0 - \frac{GM_em}{2R}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
mv<sup>2</sup> =  $\frac{GM_{e}m}{R} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right]$ 

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
mv<sup>2</sup> =  $\frac{GM_e m}{2R}$   $\Rightarrow$  u =  $\sqrt{\frac{GM_e}{R}}$ 

**13.**  $PE_i = -\frac{GM_e m}{R} = -mgR$ ;  $PE_f = -\frac{GM_e m}{2R} = -\frac{mgR}{2}$ 

Increase in PE is  $\frac{mgR}{2}$ 

14. Centre of gravity of the two particles. (द्विकण-निकाय का गुरूत्वीय केन्द्र)

$$X_{CG} = \frac{W_1X_1 + W_2X_2}{W_1 + W_2} = \frac{(0)(0) + (mg)(R)}{0 + mg} = R$$

The centre of mass of the two particle system is at

(द्विकण निकाय का द्रव्यमान केन्द्र)

$$X_{CM} = \frac{M(R) + m(0)}{2M} = \frac{R}{2}$$

- 15.  $I_g = \frac{GM}{R^2}, V = -\frac{GM}{R},$ V=I R=6 8 10<sup>6</sup> = 4.8 10<sup>7</sup>
- **16.**  $\int dV = -\int I_g . dx ; \int_v^0 dV = -\int_r^\infty \frac{k}{x^3} dx$

$$0 - V = \left[ -\frac{1}{2x^2} \right]_r^{\infty} \Rightarrow V = +\frac{k}{2r^2} \Rightarrow V = \frac{k}{2x^2}$$

17. Equilibrium position of the neutral point from mass 'm' is (m द्रव्यमान से स्वाभाविक बिन्दु की साम्यावस्था स्थिति)

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{M}}\right) d$$
 
$$V_1 = \frac{-Gm_1}{r_1}; \ V_2 = \frac{-Gm_2}{r_2}$$

$$V_{1} = \frac{-Gm}{\sqrt{md}} (\sqrt{M} + \sqrt{m}); V_{2} = \frac{-GM}{\sqrt{Md}} (\sqrt{M} + \sqrt{m})$$

$$V_{1} = \frac{-G}{d} \sqrt{m} (\sqrt{M} + \sqrt{m}); V_{2} = \frac{-G}{d} \sqrt{M} (\sqrt{M} + \sqrt{m})$$

$$V = \frac{-G}{d} (\sqrt{M} + \sqrt{m})^{2}$$

- 18. There will be no buoyant force on the moon. (Eventually balloon bursts) (चन्द्रमा पर कोई उत्प्लावक बल नहीं होता है (अत: गुब्बारा फट जाता है))
- 19.  $v_e = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}}$ ;  $v'_e = \sqrt{\frac{2G2M}{R/2}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}}$  $v_e = 2 (11.2 \text{ km/sec}) = 22.4 \text{ km/sec}$
- 20. To escape from the earth total energy of the body should be zero KE+ PE = 0 (पृथ्वी से पलायन कर जाये इसके लिये वस्तु की कुल ऊर्जा शून्य होनी चाहिये)

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{GMm}{5R} = 0 \Rightarrow KEmin = \frac{mgR_e}{5}$$

- 21. There is no atmosphere on the moon. (चन्द्रमा पर कोई वायुमण्डलीय दाब नहीं होता है)
- 22. K.E. =  $+\frac{1}{2} \frac{GM_1M_2}{r}$ r= 2R for the first and r = 8R for the II<sup>nd</sup>  $\frac{K.E_1}{K.E_2} = \left(\frac{1}{2R} \frac{8R}{1}\right) = 4:1$

Similarly P.E. is 
$$\Rightarrow -\frac{GM_1M_2}{R}$$
,  $\frac{P.E_1}{P.E_2} = 4:1$ 

Put the ratio of  $\frac{K.E}{P.E} = 2$ 

23. Relative angular velocity when the particle are moving in same direction is (जब कण समान दिशा में गित कर रहे है तो आपेक्षिक कोणीय वेग)

$$\omega_1^+ \omega_2 \Rightarrow (\omega_1^- + \omega_2^-) t = 2\pi$$

$$\therefore \ \omega_2 = \frac{2\pi}{24} \text{rad/sec}; \ \omega_1 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

When the particles are moving in the same direction then angular velocity becomes

(जब कण समान दिशा में गित कर रहे हैं तो कोणीय वेग)

$$(\omega_1 - \omega_2) \Rightarrow (\omega_1 - \omega_2) t = 2\pi$$

**24.** At points A, B and C, total energy is negative. (बिन्दुओं A,B तथा C पर कुल ऊर्जा ऋणात्मक होगी)



### EXERCISE -II

1. Net force towards the centre  $\Rightarrow$   $m\omega^2(9R) = \frac{GMm}{(9R)^2}$ (केन्द्र की ओर कुल बल)

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{GM}{729R^3} \Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \Rightarrow 27 \times 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}}$$

2.  $\Delta V = -E_g$ .dr Because field is uniform (क्योंकि गुरूत्वीय क्षेत्र एकसमान्

$$\therefore 2 = -E_g.20 \implies E = -\frac{1}{10}; \Delta V = + \frac{1}{10}[4] = \frac{2}{5}$$

work done in taking a 5 kg body to height 4 m = m (change in gravitational potential)

(5 kg की वस्तु को सतह से 4m ऊपर उठाने में किया गया कार्य = m ( गुरूत्वीय विभवान्तर में परिवर्तन)

$$= 5\left[\frac{2}{5}\right] \Rightarrow 2 J$$

**3.** when  $r < r_1$ , gravitational intensity is equal to 0 (जब  $r < r_1$  तो गुरूत्वीय क्षेत्र की तीव्रता शून्य होगी)



when  $r > r_1$ , gravitational intensity is equal to  $\frac{GM_1}{r^2}$  when  $r > r_2$ , gravitational intensity is equal to  $\frac{G(M_1+M_2)}{r^2}$  (जब  $r > r_1$  तो गुरूत्वीय क्षेत्र की तीव्रता  $\frac{GM_1}{r^2}$  होगी, जब  $r > r_2$  तो गुत्वीय क्षेत्र की तीव्रता  $\frac{G(M_1+M_2)}{r^2}$  होगी)

**4.**  $\int dV = -\int E.dr \; , \; \int dV = -\int \frac{k}{r} dr$   $v = -k \; \log \; r \; + \; c \quad \text{at} \; r = r_0; \; v = v_0$   $\Rightarrow v_0 = -k \; \log \; r_0 \; + \; c \; \Rightarrow c = v_0 \; + \; k \; \log \; r_0$  By substituting the value c from equation (c का मान उपरोक्त समीकरण में रखने पर)

$$v = k \log \left(\frac{r_0}{r}\right) + V_0$$

5.  $\vec{F} = -\frac{dU}{dr} = \frac{d}{dr}(ax + 6y)$ ;  $F_x = -a$  and  $F_y = b$   $\vec{F} = -a\vec{i} + b\vec{j} \Rightarrow acceleration = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{m}$ 

- $\text{f.} \qquad \text{T sin } \theta = \frac{Gm^2}{\ell^2} \quad ; \text{ T cos } \theta = \text{mg}$   $\tan \theta = \frac{Gm}{g\ell^2} \; ; \; \theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{Gm}{g\ell^2}\right)$
- 8. Gravitational field and the electrostatic field both are conservation in nature (गुरूत्वीय क्षेत्र तथा स्थिर वैद्युत क्षेत्र दोनों प्रकृति में संरक्षी होते हैं)
- 10. Both field and the potential inside the shell is non zero (कोश के अन्दर गुरूत्वीय क्षेत्र तथा गुरूत्वीय विभव दोनों अशून्य होते हैं)
- $\begin{aligned} &\textbf{11.} \quad & \textbf{Case I:} \\ & U_{_{I}} + K_{_{I}} = U_{_{f}} + K_{_{g}} \\ & \frac{-GM_{_{e}}m}{R} + \frac{1}{2}mv^{2} = -\frac{GM_{_{e}}m}{R + h_{_{1}}} + 0 \\ & \frac{-GM_{_{e}}m}{R} + \frac{1}{2}m\frac{2GM_{_{e}}}{R^{2}}\frac{R}{3} = -\frac{GM_{_{e}}m}{R + h_{_{1}}} \\ & -\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{3R} = -\frac{1}{R + h_{_{1}}} \Longrightarrow h_{_{1}} = \frac{R}{2} \\ & \textbf{Case II:} \\ & U_{_{I}} + K_{_{I}} = U_{_{f}} + K_{_{g}} \\ & -\frac{GM_{_{e}}m}{R} + \frac{1}{2}mv^{2} = -\frac{GM_{_{e}}m}{R + h_{_{2}}} + 0 \\ & \frac{-GM_{_{e}}m}{R} + \frac{1}{2}m\frac{2GM_{_{e}}}{R^{2}}R = -\frac{GM_{_{e}}m}{R + h_{_{2}}} \end{aligned}$

$$-\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{2R} = -\frac{1}{R + h_2} \implies h_2 = R$$

$$\begin{split} & \textbf{Case III:} \\ & U_{_{i}} + K_{_{i}} = U_{_{f}} + K_{_{g}} \\ & - \frac{GM_{_{e}}m}{R} + \frac{1}{2}m\frac{4GM_{_{e}}}{R^{2}}\frac{R}{3} = -\frac{GM_{_{e}}m}{R + h_{_{3}}} \end{split}$$

$$-\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{3R} = -\frac{1}{R + h_3} \Rightarrow h_3 = 2R$$

= work done by all the forces (कार्य ऊर्जा प्रमेय लगाने पर गतिज ऊर्जा में परिवर्तन = सभी बलों द्वारा किया गया कार्य)  $\Delta K.E. = W_g - W_{fr}; W_g > W_{fr}$  therefore  $KE_f$  increases due to the torque of the air resistance its angular momentum decreases therefore A,C (अत: वायु प्रतिरोध के बलाघूर्ण के कारण

KE, बढती है तथा इसका कोणीय संवेग घटता है)

By applying work energy theorem change in K.E.

12.

$$=\frac{GMm}{R^3}\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)+0 \Rightarrow \frac{GMm}{2R^2}=\frac{mg}{2}$$

15. Pressing force by the particle on the wall of tunnel is and acceleration is  $mgsin\theta$ .

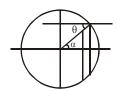
(सुरंग की दीवारों पर कण द्वारा लगाया गया दबाव बल तथा त्वरण mgsinθ होगा)

Pressing force (दबाव बल)

= 
$$mgcos\theta \Rightarrow \frac{GMx}{R^3} \times \frac{R}{2x} \Rightarrow \frac{GM}{2R^2}$$

Pressing force is independent from 'x' thus it is constant (दबाव बल का मान x से स्वतंत्र है अत: यह नियत होगा)

$$gsin\theta \,=\, \frac{GMx}{R^3} \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - \frac{R^2}{4}}{x^2}} \,= \frac{GM}{2R^3} \sqrt{4x^2 - R^2}$$



 $\boldsymbol{x}$  is increases from  $\frac{R}{2}$  to  $\boldsymbol{R},$  thus acceleration

increases ( $\frac{R}{2}$  से R तक x बढ़ता हे अत: त्वरण बढ़ेगा)

16. Motion of m (m की गति):

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \text{CM} \\
 & 2r/3 & r/3
\end{array}$$

$$m\omega^2 \, \left(\frac{2r}{3}\right) \; = \; \frac{Gm \, (2m)}{r^2} \; \Rightarrow \; \; T \; = \; \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{r^3}{3Gm}} \label{eq:model}$$

$$\therefore$$
 T  $\propto$  r<sup>3/2</sup> and T  $\propto$  m<sup>-1/2</sup>

17. Due to symmetry the gravitational field at the origin is zero. The equipotential line will take the shape of a circle in yz plane.

> (समिमती के कारण मूल बिन्दु पर गुरूत्वीय क्षेत्र शून्य होगा। अत: समिवभव रेखा yz तल में वृत्त की आकृति ले लेती है)

**18.** Gravitational field intensity  $F = \frac{GMr}{R^3}$ 

(गुरूत्वीय क्षेत्र की तीव्रता)

Inside the sphere (गोले के अन्दर)

$$(F_1 \propto r_1, F_2 \propto r_2)$$

$$\frac{F_1}{F_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$
 of  $r_1 \le R \& r_2 \le R$ 

Gravitational field intensity (गुरूत्वीय क्षेत्र की तीव्रता)

$$I \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$$
 (Out side the sphere(गोले के बाहर))

$$\therefore \frac{F_1}{F_2} = \frac{r_2^2}{r_1^2} \text{ if } r_1 > R \text{ and } r_2 > R$$

**19.** Gravitational potential (गुरूत्वीय विभव)  $V = -\frac{GM}{R}$ 

(B) Gravitational field at the point x from the centre of the coil is (कुण्डली के केन्द्र से बिन्द् x पर गुरूत्वीय क्षेत्र)

$$\frac{GMx}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

20. Gravitational potential due to hemisphere at the centre is V because distance of each mass particle from the centre O is R. If the distance between the point and mass is changed potential will also change (केन्द्र पर अर्ध गोले के कारण गुरूत्वीय विभव V है क्योंकि केन्द्र से प्रत्येक द्रव्यमान की दूरी R है। यदि बिन्दु तथा द्रव्यमान के मध्य की दूरी परिवर्तित होती है तो विभव के मान में भी परिवर्तन होगा)

21. Acceleration of the particle from the centre of the earth is directly proportional to the distance from the centre (पृथ्वी के केन्द्र से कण का त्वरण, केन्द्र से दूरी के समानुपाती होते हैं)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 a =  $\frac{GMx}{R^3}$   $\Rightarrow$  a  $\propto x \Rightarrow$  a =  $-\omega^2 x$ 

Particle will perform oscillatory motion. (कण दोलन गति करेगा)

**22.** By energy conservation(ऊर्जा संरक्षण द्वारा)  $K_{_{i}} + U_{_{i}} = K_{_{f}} + U_{_{f}}$ 

$$0 - \frac{GMm}{2R} = \frac{1}{2}K\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{11GMm}{8R}$$



$$\frac{GMm}{R} \left[ \frac{11}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} K \left( \frac{R^2}{4} \right)$$

$$\frac{7GMm}{8R} = \frac{KR^2}{8}$$

$$K = \frac{7GMm}{R^3}$$

P.E. of the system is equal to  $U_i = -\frac{3GMm}{2R}$ (निकाय की स्थितिज ऊर्जा) work done (किया गया कार्य)

$$\Rightarrow -\Delta U \Rightarrow -\left[U_{f} - U_{i}\right] \Rightarrow U_{i} \Rightarrow -\frac{3GMm}{2R}$$

 $m \leftarrow V_1 \qquad d \qquad V_2 \rightarrow M$ Total energy of mass M will become zero, it will be escape (यह पलायन करेगा जब M द्रव्यमान की कुल ऊर्जा शुन्य होगी।)

$$K + U = 0$$

24.

$$\frac{1}{2}Mv^2 - \frac{Gm_1m2}{d} - \frac{Gm_2m2}{d} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}MV^2 = \frac{GM2}{d}(M_1 + M_2)$$

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{4G}{d} \left(M_1 + M_2\right)}$$

#### **EXERCISE** -III

#### True / False

- 1. True
- 2. False, total energy must be negative. (असत्य, कल ऊर्जा ऋणात्मक होगी)
- 3. True, two (negative) masses attract each other. (सत्य, दो (ऋणात्मक) द्रव्यमान एक-दूसरे को आकर्षित करते हैं)

#### Fill in the blanks

- 1. COME :  $U_1 + K_1 = U_2 + K_2$  $0 + 0 = \frac{3GMm}{2R} + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{3GM}{R}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} v_e$
- $V_{\text{orbital}} = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$

Kinetic energy after firing(दहन के पश्चात् गतिज ऊर्जा)

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)\left(2v_{0}\right)^{2}=\frac{10GMm}{R}$$

COME :  $U_1 + K_1 = U_2 + K_2$ 

$$\Rightarrow 0 + 0 = -\frac{GMm}{r} + \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + \frac{1}{2} mv^2 \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$$

- $g_{eff} = \frac{GM}{R^2} \omega^2 R = g \omega^2 R = 0$  $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{R}} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{6400 \times 10^3}} = \frac{1}{800} \text{ rad/s}$  $= 1.25 \quad 10^{-3} \text{ rad/s}$
- Kepler's third law is the consequence of conservation of angular momentum.

(कैपलर का तृतीय नियम कोणीय संवेग संरक्षण का परिणाम है)

Area enclosed by earth's orbit (पृथ्वी की कक्षा द्वारा घेरा गया क्षेत्रफल)

$$\left(\frac{L}{2m}\right)T = \frac{4.4 \times 10^{15}}{2}$$
 (365 86400)  
= 6.94 10<sup>22</sup> m<sup>2</sup>

7. COME:  $K_1 + U_1 = K_2 + U_2$  $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left\lceil \frac{1}{2} m \left( \frac{2GM}{R} \right) \right\rceil - \frac{GMm}{R} = 0 - \frac{GMm}{R+h} \Rightarrow h = R$ 



#### Match the Column

1.



For (A):L'=mv'r'= 
$$m\left(\sqrt{\frac{GM}{2r}}\right)$$
 (2r) =  $\sqrt{2}$  mvr= $\sqrt{2}$  L

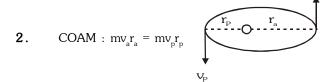
For (B): Area of earth covered by satellite signal increases. (उपग्रह संकेत द्वारा घेरा गया पृथ्वी का क्षेत्रफल बढ़ता है)

For (C): Potential energy (स्थितिज ऊर्जा)

$$U' = -\frac{GMm}{2r} = \frac{U}{2}$$
 and  $-\frac{GMm}{2r} > -\frac{GMm}{r}$ 

For (D): Kinetic energy (गतिज ऊर्जा)

$$K' = \frac{1}{2} mv'^2 = \frac{K}{2} \Rightarrow K' \leq K$$



(A) At perigee (अपसौर की स्थिति में)

$$r_p < r_a : v_p > v_a(r)$$

- (B) Distance from sun at the position of perigee decreases (q) (उपसौर से अपसौर तक आने में सूर्य से ग्रह की दूरी घटती है)
- (C) Potential energy at perigee  $U_p = -\frac{GMm}{r_p}$  (अपसौर की स्थिति में स्थितिज ऊर्जा  $U_p = -\frac{GMm}{r_p}$  जैसे ही  $r_p$  घटता है,  $U_p$  घटता है)
- (D) Angular momentum remains same (p) (कोणीय संवेग समान होता है)
- (A) Potential at A Potential at B
   (A पर विभव B से कम है)
  - (B) We can not compare about gravitational field at A and at B

    (A तथा B पर गुरूत्वीय क्षेत्र के बारे में हम तुलना नहीं कर सकते हैं।)

- (C) At C and D, gravitational field and potential remains same
  (जब C से D तक गति करता है तो गुरूत्वीय क्षेत्र तथा विभव समान होते हैं)
- (D) As one moves from D to A, field decreases (जब D से A गति करता है तो गुरूत्वीय क्षेत्र घटता है)
- (A) Kinetic energy in gravitational field increases if the total work done by all forces is positive.
   (गुरूत्वीय क्षेत्र में किसी कण की गतिज ऊर्जा बढ़ती है यदि सभी बलों द्वारा किया गया कार्य धनात्मक हो)
  - (B) Potential energy in gravitational field increases as work done by gravitational force is negative. (गुरूत्वीय क्षेत्र में किसी कण की स्थितिज ऊर्जा बढ़ती है यदि गुरूत्वीय बल द्वारा किया गया कार्य ऋणात्मक हो)
  - (C) For mechanical energy in a gravitational field to increase, work done by external force should be non-zero.

    (गुरूत्वीय क्षेत्र में किसी कण की यांत्रिक ऊर्जा बढ़ती है यदि बाह्य बल द्वारा किया गया कार्य अशुन्य हो)

### Comprehension Based questions

#### Comprehension#1

 By applying conservation of angular momentum (कोणीय संवेग संरक्षण के द्वारा)

$$mv_0R \cos \theta = m v (R + h)$$

$$v = \frac{v_0 R \cos \theta}{R + h} \left( \frac{R}{R + h} < 1 \right) \implies v_0 \cos \theta > v$$

 By applying conservation of energy (र्जा संरक्षण द्वारा)

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 - \frac{GM_e m}{r} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - \frac{GM_e m}{(R+h)}$$

Solving above equation (उपरोक्त समीकरण हल करने पर)

$$h > \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g}$$

Alternate: As height increases gravitational force decreases and hence the acceleration. Therefore

height will be more than  $H = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g}$ 



#### Comprehension # 2

1. 
$$F = \frac{G2Mm}{(R + R_x)^2} \implies a = \frac{GM}{2R^2}$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2}at^2 \Rightarrow \frac{4hR^2}{GM} = t^2 \Rightarrow t = 2\sqrt{\frac{hR^2}{GM}}$$

$$\textbf{2.} \qquad \text{V at surface = } \sqrt{2 \frac{GM}{2R^2} h} = \frac{\sqrt{GMh}}{R}$$

If 
$$a = 0$$
,  $t_1 = \frac{R}{v} = \frac{R^2}{\sqrt{GMh}}$ ; but  $a > 0$ ;  $t < \frac{R^2}{\sqrt{GMh}}$ 

3. COME 
$$\Rightarrow 0 - \frac{G(2M)m}{(2R+h)} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{GMm}{R} - \frac{GMm}{2R}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 v  $\cong \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}$ 

#### Comprehension # 3

1. As the distance of the star is doubled the potential energy becomes half of the initial and the velocity of the particle will become  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  times of its initial

of the particle will become  $\sqrt{2}$  times of its initial value because K.E. = 1/2 P.E.

(जब तारे की दूरी दुगुनी है तो स्थितिज ऊर्जा का मान प्रारम्भिक स्थितिज ऊर्जा का आधा तथा कण का वेग इसके प्रारम्भिक वेग

का 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
 गुणा होगा क्योंकि KE= 1/2 P.E.)

2. Its kinetic energy

### EXERCISE -IV(A)

1. 
$$F_1 = |\vec{F}_{42} + \vec{F}_{41} + \vec{F}_{41}|$$

$$= \frac{G8}{4L^2} + \frac{G4}{2L^2} (2\cos 45) = \frac{(2+2\sqrt{2})G}{L^2}$$

$$F_2 = |\vec{F}_{24} + \vec{F}_{21} + \vec{F}_{21}| = \frac{G8}{4L^2} + \frac{G2}{2L^2} (2\cos 45)$$

$$= \frac{G}{L^2} \left( 2 + \sqrt{2} \right) \implies \frac{F_1}{F_2} = \sqrt{2}$$

2. 
$$mg - T = ma$$
 .... (1)

$$T + mg' = ma$$
 .... (2)

By adding (1) and (2)

$$a = \frac{g + g'}{2}$$
;  $T = \frac{m(g + g)}{2} - mg'$ 

$$T = m \bigg( \frac{g - g^{\,\prime}}{2} \bigg) = \frac{m}{2} \Bigg\lceil g - g \Bigg\lceil 1 - \frac{2h}{R} \Bigg\rceil \Bigg\rceil$$

$$T = \frac{mg}{2} \frac{2\ell}{R} = \frac{mg\ell}{R} = \frac{GMm\ell}{R^3}$$

3. 
$$F_1 = \frac{GMm}{4R^2}$$

 $F_2$  = force due to whole sphere – force due to cavity

(F2= सम्पूर्ण गोले के कारण बल -कोटर के कारण बल)

$$F_{_{2}}=\frac{GMm}{4R^{^{2}}}-\frac{GMm}{18R^{^{2}}}\Rightarrow\frac{7GMm}{36R^{^{2}}}\quad \div\frac{F_{_{2}}}{F_{_{1}}}=\frac{7}{9}$$

**4.** For the line 
$$4y = 3 x + 9$$

$$4dy = 3dx$$
;  $4dy - 3 dx = 0....(i)$ 

For work in the region,

$$dW = \vec{E}.(dx\vec{i} + dy\vec{j}) = (3\vec{i} - 4\vec{j}).(dx\vec{i} + dy\vec{j})$$

= 
$$3dx-4dy$$
 (from equation (i)) = 0

**5.** Total mass of earth

$$M = \frac{4}{3} \pi \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^3 \rho_1 + \frac{4}{3} \pi \left(R^3 - \frac{R^3}{8}\right) \rho_2$$

$$M = \frac{4\pi R^3}{24} (\rho_1 + 7\rho_2)$$

Acceleration due to gravity at earth's

surface = 
$$\frac{GM}{R^2} = \frac{4\pi GR}{24} (\rho_1 + 7\rho_2)$$



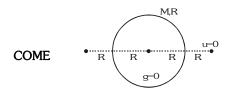
Acceleration due to gravity at depth  $\frac{R}{2}$  from the

surface 
$$= \frac{G\left[\frac{4}{3}\pi\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^{2}\rho_{1}\right]}{\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^{2}} = \frac{4\pi G\rho_{1}R}{6}$$

Now according to question

$$\frac{4\pi GR\left(\rho_{1}+7\rho_{2}\right)}{24}=\frac{4\pi GR\rho_{1}}{6}\Rightarrow\frac{\rho_{1}}{\rho_{2}}=\frac{7}{3}$$

6. Speed at surface (तल पर चाल)= v (let)



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

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}} ...(i)$$

Inside the shell (कोश के अन्दर) g = 0

$$\therefore t = \frac{distance}{speed} = \frac{2R}{v} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{R^3}{GM}}$$

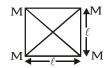
7. 
$$V_{1} = \frac{GM}{(R^{2} + x^{2})^{1/2}} = \frac{G(5)}{(16 + 9)^{1/2}} = G$$

$$V_{2} = \frac{GM}{(R^{2} + x^{2})^{1/2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{G(5)}{(Q + 27)^{1/2}} \Rightarrow \frac{G5}{6}$$

work done = 
$$m[V_2 - V_1] = \frac{G}{6} = 1.11 \quad 10^{-11} \text{ Joule}$$

8. Potential at centre (केन्द्र पर विभव)



$$=\sum\frac{GM}{r}\,=\frac{-4GM}{r}=-\frac{4\sqrt{2}GM}{\ell}$$

Potential energy of the system (निकाय की स्थितिज ऊर्जा)

$$-\frac{4GM^{2}}{\ell} - \frac{2GM^{2}}{\sqrt{2}\ell} = -\frac{5.41GM^{2}}{\ell}$$

9. No. of pairs for P.E. can be calculated by using (स्थितिज ऊर्जा के लिये युग्मों की संख्या)

$$= {}^{n}C_{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = 28$$

where n is the no. of mass particles.

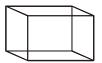
(जहां n द्रव्यमान कणों की संख्या है)

out of 28 pairs :-

 $12 \rightarrow \text{sides of cube}$ 

 $12 \rightarrow face diagonal$ 

12 → body diagonal



$$U = \frac{GM_1M_2}{d} \text{ for the point Mass}$$

$$dU = \frac{GmdM}{x} \Rightarrow U = -\int \frac{GMm}{\ell x} dx$$

$$U = -\frac{GMm}{\ell} \int\limits_{\ell}^{\ell+a} \frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{GMm}{\ell} \ell n \bigg( \frac{\ell+a}{a} \bigg)$$

11. 
$$U_{f} = -\frac{GMm}{R(1+n)} \Rightarrow U_{i} = -\frac{GMm}{R}$$

$$\Delta U = U_{f} - U_{i} = -\frac{GMm}{R} \left[ \frac{1}{1+n} - 1 \right]$$

By applying energy conservation (ऊर्जा संरक्षण लगाने पर)

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^{2} = \frac{GMm}{R} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{1+n} \right]; v = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{1+n} \right]}$$

- 13. Net torque on the comet is zero then the angular momentum is conserved. (धूमकेतु पर कुल बलाघूर्ण शून्य है । अत: कोणीय संवेग संरक्षित होता है)
- 14. (i) Orbital velocity (कक्षीय वेग)

$$v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 2R = R + h \Rightarrow h = R = 6400 \text{ km}$$
(ii) COME: 
$$-\frac{GMm}{2R} + 0 = -\frac{GMm}{R} + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}} = \sqrt{gR} = 7.9184 \text{ m/s}$$



# EXERCISE -IV(B)

1. Orbital velocity (कक्षीय वेग)  $v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r_1}}$ 

After impulse (आवेग के बाद)  $v_1 = \sqrt{k}v_0$ 

$$COAM : mv_1r_1 = mv_2r_2....(i)$$

$$COME \quad : \quad \frac{-GMm}{r_1} + \ k \ \left(\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2\right)$$

$$=\frac{-GMm}{r_2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}mv_2^2\right)...(ii)$$

Solving equation (i) and (ii)  $\frac{r_2}{r_1} = \frac{k}{2-k}$ 

2. Let r = distance of apogee (उपसौर की दूरी)

COAM : 
$$\sqrt{\frac{6GM}{5R}}$$
 R = vr ...(iv)

$$COME \quad : \quad -\frac{GMm}{R} + \frac{1}{2} \; m \; \left(\frac{6GM}{5R}\right)$$

$$= - \frac{GMm}{r} + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$
 ....(ii)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 r =  $\frac{3R}{2}$  and v =  $\sqrt{\frac{8GM}{15R}}$ 

Orbital speed at r (r पर कक्षीय चाल)

$$= \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \frac{GM}{R}}$$

∴ Increase in speed (चाल में वृद्धि)

$$= \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}} \left[ \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} - \sqrt{\frac{8}{15}} \right]$$

3. 
$$v_1(H+R) = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{\frac{GM}{2R}}R$$

$$v_1 = \left(\frac{3R}{R+H}\right)\sqrt{\frac{Gm}{8R}}$$

$$v_0^2 - \frac{GM}{2R} = v^2 - \frac{2GM}{(R+H)}$$

$$-\frac{GM}{2R} = \frac{9R^2}{(R+H)^2} \frac{GM}{8R} - \frac{2GM}{R+h} R$$

$$-1 = \frac{9R^2}{4(R+H)^2} - \frac{4R}{R+H}$$

$$-1 = \frac{9R^2 - 16R^2 - 16RH}{4(R+H)^2}$$

$$4R^{2} + 4H^{2} + 8RH + 9R^{2} - 16R^{2} - 16RH = 0$$

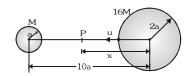
$$4H^{2} - 8RH - 3R^{2} = 0$$

$$= \frac{8R \pm \sqrt{64R^{2} + 48R^{2}}}{8}$$

$$= R \pm R \sqrt{R^2 + \frac{3}{4}R^2}$$

$$= R \pm \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{7}$$

4. Point P, where field is zero (बिन्दु P, जहां क्षेत्र शून्य है)



$$\Rightarrow \frac{GMm}{(10a-x)^2} = \frac{G(16M)m}{x^2} \Rightarrow x = 8a$$

COME : 
$$-\frac{G(16M)m}{2a} - \frac{GMm}{8a} + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$= -\frac{G(16M)m}{8a} - \frac{GMm}{2a} \Rightarrow v = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{5GM}{a}}$$

5. COAM :  $mv_1$  (2R) =  $mv_2$ (2R)  $\Rightarrow v_1 = 2v_2$ ...(i)

COME: 
$$\frac{-GMm}{2R} + \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 = -\frac{GMm}{4R} + \frac{1}{2}mv_2^2$$
...(ii)

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{3R}}$$

∴ Radius of curvature at perigee =  $\frac{v_1^2}{g_1}$ (अपसौर पर वक्रता त्रिज्या)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 R<sub>p</sub> =  $\frac{2GM}{3R} \times \frac{4R^2}{GM} = \frac{8R}{3}$ 

6. 
$$s = \frac{1}{2} g_1 t_0^2$$
 ...(i)  $g_1 = \frac{1}{2} g_2 (t_0 - n)^2$  ...(ii)  $g_2 = \frac{1}{2} g_2 (t_0 - n)^2$  ...(iii)  $g_3 = \frac{1}{2} g_2 (t_0 - n)^2$  ...(iv)  $g_4 = \frac{1}{2} g_2 (t_0 - n)^2$  ...(iv)  $g_5 = \frac{1}{2} g_5 g_5$  ...(iv)  $g_6 = \frac{1}{2} g_5 g_5$ 

After solving we get  $g_1g_2 = \left(\frac{u}{n}\right)^2$ 

7. Loss of total energy (कुल ऊर्जा में कमी)  $= |TE|_{final} - |TE|_{initial} = Ct$   $\Rightarrow Ct = \frac{GM_sM_e}{2} \left(\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R_c}\right)$ 



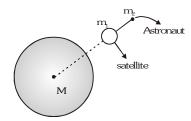
8. 
$$v \frac{dv}{dh} = -\frac{GM}{(R+h)^2}; \int_{v_0}^{v} v dv = -\int \frac{gR^2}{(R+h)^2} dh$$

$$\frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{2} = \left(-gR^2\right) \left[\frac{-1}{R+h}\right]_0^h$$

$$\frac{v - v_0^2}{2} = +gR^2 \left[ \frac{1}{R+h} - \frac{1}{R} \right]$$

$$v_0^2 - v^2 = \frac{2gRh}{(R+h)}\,; \quad v_0^2 - v^2 = \frac{2gh}{\left(1 + \frac{h}{R}\right)}$$

9.



For satellite : 
$$\frac{GMm_1}{R^2}$$
 -T =  $m_1\omega^2R$  ...(i)

For astronaut : 
$$\frac{GMm_2}{(R+r)^2} + T = m_2\omega^2 (R+r)...(ii)$$

Dividing eqn(i) by (ii) 
$$\frac{gm_1 - T}{\frac{gm_2R^2}{(R+r)^2} + T} = \frac{m_1R\omega^2}{m_2(R+r)\omega^2}$$

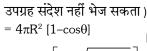
$$\Rightarrow gm_1m_2\left[\left(R+r\right)-\frac{R^3}{\left(R+r\right)^2}\right]=T\left[m_1R+m_2\left(R+r\right)\right]$$

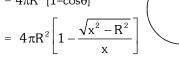
$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{m_2 g}{R} \left[ \left( R + r \right) - \frac{R^3}{\left( R + r \right)^2} \right] \left( \because \frac{m_2}{m_1} = 0 \right)$$

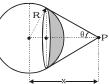
$$= \ m_2 g \ \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{r}{R} \right) - \left( 1 - \frac{2r}{R} \right) \right] = \ \frac{3 m_2 gr}{R}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 100 \times 10 \times 64}{6400 \times 1000} = 0.03 \text{ N}$$

10. The area on earth surface in which satellite can not send message (पृथ्वी की सतह पर वह क्षेत्रफल जिसमें





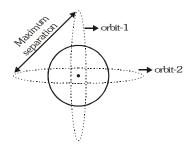


11. g below surface (सतह से नीचे) 
$$g = \frac{GM}{R^3}$$
 (R-x)

g above surface (सतह से ऊपर)g= 
$$\frac{GM}{\left(R+x\right)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{GM}{R^3} (R - x) = \frac{GM}{(R + x)^2}$$
$$\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}\right) R \text{ or } 0$$

**12.** (i) Orbital velocity of each particle  $v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$  (प्रत्येक कण का कक्षीय वेग)



- (ii) Maximum separation before collision =  $\sqrt{2}$  r (टक्कर के पहले अधिकतम दुरी)
- (iii) Relative velocity before collision (टक्कर के पहले आपेक्षिक वेग)

$$v_{Rel} = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2} = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{r}}$$

**13**. Average velocity of satellite P, (उपग्रह P का औसत वेग)

$$W_{p} = \frac{v_{p}}{2R} = \frac{1}{2R} \sqrt{\frac{GM}{2R}}$$

Average velocity of satellite Q, (उपग्रह Q का औसत वेग)

$$W_{Q} = \frac{v_{Q}}{3R} = \frac{1}{3R} \sqrt{\frac{GM}{3R}}$$

Least time when P and Q will be in same vertical line (वह अल्प समय जब P व Q समान ऊर्ध्व रेखा में होंगे)

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\omega_1} + \frac{2\pi}{\omega_2} = \frac{2\pi R^{3/2} 6\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{GM} (2\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{3})}$$

**14**. (i) At equator (भूमध्य रेखा पर)

$$m\omega^2 R = \frac{GMm}{R^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{T} = \omega = \sqrt{\frac{G\rho}{R^3} \cdot \frac{4\pi R^3}{3}} \quad \Rightarrow \ T = \sqrt{\frac{3\pi}{G\rho}}$$

(ii) 
$$T = \sqrt{\frac{3\pi}{6.63 \times 10^{-11} \times 3000}} = 1.9 \text{ hr}$$



15. (i) Necessary centripetal force = Gravitational force (आवश्यक अभिकेन्द्रीय बल = गुरूत्वीय बल)

$$\Rightarrow M\omega^2 r = \frac{GM^2}{4r^2} \Rightarrow \ T = \ 4\pi \sqrt{\frac{r^3}{GM}}$$

(iii) COME: KE + PE = 0

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - \frac{2GMm}{r} = 0 \Rightarrow \ v = \ \sqrt{\frac{4GM}{r}} \; ; \; \left( r = \frac{d}{2} \right)$$

16. Let x = distance of the particle from the surface Acceleration, (माना x= तल से कण की दूरी है)

$$\frac{vdv}{dx} = \frac{GM}{R^3}(R-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{v_{-}}^{v} v dv = \int_{0}^{x} g \left( 1 - \frac{x}{R} \right) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{v_e^2 + 2g\left(x - \frac{x^2}{2R}\right)} = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{0}^{t} dt = \int_{R}^{0} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2g \left[R + x - \frac{x^{2}}{2R}\right]}}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \int_{R}^{0} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{g}{R} [3R^{2} - (x - R)^{2}]}}$$

Let 
$$x - R = \sqrt{3}R \sin \theta$$
  $dx = \sqrt{3}R \cos \theta d\theta$ 

$$\therefore t = \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}} \int d\theta = \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}} \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x - R}{\sqrt{3R}} \right)_0^R$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

17. Range of throw is = 10m

$$\frac{u^2}{g} = 10 \implies u^2 = 100 \implies u = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_e = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}} \implies \frac{v_e}{v_{ep}} = \sqrt{\frac{M_e}{R_e} \times \frac{R_p}{M_p}}$$

$$\frac{v_e}{v_p} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{S_e}{S_p}\right) \left(\frac{R_e}{R_p}\right)^2} \quad \text{(S = density)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{11.2}{10} = \frac{R_{_e}}{R_{_p}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow R_{_p} = \frac{10}{11.2 \times \sqrt{2}} \times R_{_e}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10 \times 6.4 \times 10^6}{11.2 \times \sqrt{2}} = 40.42 \text{ km}$$

18. 
$$F = \frac{GMmx}{R^3} = m\omega^2 x$$

Particle will perform a oscillation

with angular speed 
$$\omega^2 = \frac{GM}{R^3}$$

(कण कोणीय वेग  $\omega^2 = \frac{GM}{R^3}$  के साथ दोलन गति करेगा)

$$T_i = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{R^3}{GM}} \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{\frac{R^3}{GM}}$$

If acceleration is constant (यदि त्वरण नियत है तो)

$$g = \frac{GM}{R^2}$$
;  $S = \frac{1}{2}at^2 \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{2}\frac{GM}{R^2}t^2$ 

$$\Rightarrow t^2 = \frac{2R^3}{GM} \Rightarrow t_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2R^3}{GM}}; \ \frac{t_1}{t_2} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

19. Relative velocity when satellite revolving anticlockwise (जब उपग्रह वामावर्त दिशा में परिक्रमण कर रहा है तो आपेक्षिक वेग)

$$(\omega_1 + \omega_2) t = 2\pi \Rightarrow \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{2\pi}{24}\right) t = 2\pi ; t = \frac{24}{17}$$

If it moves in same direction (यदि यह समान दिशा में गित करता है तो)

$$\left(\frac{4\pi}{3} - \frac{2\pi}{24}\right) t = 2\pi$$

$$\left(\frac{30\pi}{24}\right) t = 2\pi \implies t = \frac{24}{15} = 1.6 \text{ hrs.}$$

20. By applying conservation of linear momentum (रेखीय संवेग संरक्षण द्वारा)

$$m(v) - m(v) = 2mv'; v' = 0$$

Initially, energy of a satellite 'A' and 'B' is (प्रारम्भ में, उपग्रह A तथा B की ऊर्जा)

$$E_A = -\frac{GM_e m}{2R}$$
;  $E_B = -\frac{GM_e m}{2R}$ 

Total energy (কুল ক্রর্जা): 
$$E_A + E_B = -\frac{GM_e m}{R}$$

After collision velocity of satellite becomes zero then the K.E. = 0, therefore total mechanical energy becomes (टक्कर के बाद उपग्रह का वेग शुन्य होगा तो KE=0

अत: कुल यांत्रिक ऊर्जा) - 
$$\frac{GM_e2M}{R}$$



# EXERCISE -V(A)

- 2. Required KE =  $\frac{GMm}{R}$  = mgR
- **3**. Energy required (आवश्यक ऊर्जा) =  $U_f U_i$

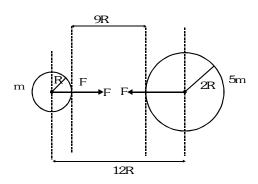
$$= -\frac{GMm}{3R} + \frac{GMm}{2R} = -\frac{GMm}{R} \left( -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{GMm}{R} \left( -\frac{2+3}{6} \right) = \frac{GMm}{6R}$$

**4**.  $: T \propto R^{3/2}$ 

$$\therefore T_2 = T_1 \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)^{3/2} = 5h(4)^{3/2} = 40h$$

5. Force on M block (M ब्लॉक पर बल)  $F = \frac{GM5m}{144R^2}$ 



$$a = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{5GM}{144R^2}$$

Force on 5 m block (5m ब्लॉक पर बल)

$$F = \frac{GM5m}{144R^2}$$

$$_{a}=\frac{GM5m}{144R^{2}\cdot5m}=\frac{GM}{144R^{2}}$$

Relative acceleration (आपेक्षिक त्वरण)

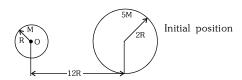
$$a = \frac{5GM}{144R^2} + \frac{GM}{144R^2} = \frac{6GM}{144R^2} = \frac{GM}{24R^2}$$

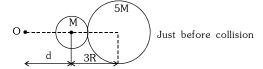
$$9R = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{GM}{24R^2} \times t^2$$

$$t^2 = \frac{18R \times 24R^2}{GM}$$

$$s = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5GM}{144R^2} \times \frac{18R \times 24R^2}{GM} = 7.5R$$

#### OR





इस System के centre of mass की situation वही रहेगी

$$\left[ \because \vec{F}_{system} = 0 \right]$$

$$\frac{M(0) + 5M(12R)}{M + 5M} = \frac{M(d) + 5M(d + 3R)}{M + 5M} \Rightarrow d = 7.5R$$

5. 
$$F = \frac{mv^2}{(R+x)}$$

$$\frac{GMm}{(R+x)^2} = \frac{mv^2}{(R+x)}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{(R+x)}} = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R^2} \frac{R^2}{(R+x)}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{gR^2}{(R+x)}} = \left(\frac{gR^2}{R+x}\right)^{1/2}$$

8. 
$$\Delta U = U_f - U_i = -\frac{GMm}{2R} + \frac{GMm}{R}$$
$$= \frac{GMm}{2R} = \frac{mgR}{2}$$

$$\textbf{9.} \quad F = \frac{GMm}{r^n} = m\omega^2 r \Rightarrow \ \omega = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r^{n+1}}} \Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \left(r^{\frac{n+1}{2}}\right)$$

11. 
$$g_h = g\left(\frac{1-2h}{R}\right); g_d = g\left(1-\frac{d}{R}\right)$$

$$\Delta g_h = \Delta g_d \Rightarrow g\left(\frac{2h}{R}\right) = g\left(\frac{d}{R}\right) \Rightarrow 2h = d$$

12. Work done = 
$$U_f - U_i = U_i^= 0 - (-0)$$

$$U_i = \frac{GM_1m_2}{R} = \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-4} \times 100 \times 10 \times 10^{-1}}{10 \times 10^2}$$

$$= \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 100 \times 10 \times 10^{-3}}{10 \times 10^{-2}} = 6.67 \times 10^{-10}$$



13. Electronic charge is independent from g, then the ratio will be equal for 1. (इलेक्ट्रॉन का आवेश g से स्वतंत्र है। अत: अनुपात 1 के बराबर होगा)

14. 
$$v_e = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}} v_e \propto \sqrt{\frac{M}{R}}$$

$$\frac{v_{e}}{v_{e}^{1}} = \sqrt{\frac{M_{e}}{R_{e}} \times \frac{R_{p}}{M_{p}}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{M_{e}}{R_{e}} \times \frac{R_{e} / 10}{10 Me}}$$

$$\frac{11}{v_o^1} = \frac{1}{10}$$
;  $v_e^1 = 110 \text{ m/s}$ 

16. 
$$g_h = \frac{g}{\left(1 + \frac{h}{R}\right)^2} = \frac{g}{9} \Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{h}{R}\right)^2 = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{h}{R} = 3 \Rightarrow h = 2R$$

$$\frac{G \times m}{x^2} = \frac{G \times 4m}{(r-x)^2} \implies x = \frac{r}{3}$$

Potential at point the gravitational field is zero between the masses.

(दोनों द्रव्यमानों के मध्य वह बिन्दु जिस पर गुरूत्वीय क्षेत्र शून्य है पर विभव)

$$V = -\frac{3Gm}{r} - \frac{3 \times G \times 4m}{2r}$$
$$= -\frac{3Gm}{r} [1 + 2] = -\frac{9GM}{r}$$

18. 
$$\frac{Gm^2}{4R^2} = \frac{mV^2}{R} = V = \sqrt{\frac{Gm}{4R}}$$
 m

**19.** 
$$PE_i + KE_i = PE_f + KE_f \Rightarrow -mgR + KE_i = 0 + 0$$
  
 $KE_i = +mgR = 1000 \quad 10 \quad 6.4 \quad 10^6$   
Work done = 6.4  $\quad 10^{10}$  J

# EXERCISE -V(B)

#### Single Choice

- Force on satellite is always towards earth, therefore, acceleration of satellite S is always directed towards centre of the earth. Net torque of this gravitational force F about centre of earth is zero. Therefore, angular momentum (both in magnitude and direction) of S about centre of earth is constant throughout. Since the force F is conservative in nature, therefore mechanical energy of statellite remains constant. Speed of S is maximum when it is nearest to earth and minimum when it is farthest. (उपग्रह पर बल हमेशा पथ्वी की ओर होता है। अत: उपग्रह S का त्वरण हमेशा पथ्वी के केन्द्र की ओर होगा। पथ्वी के केन्द्र के सापेक्ष इस गुरूत्वीय बल F का बलाघुर्ण शुन्य होगा। अत: पथ्वी के केन्द्र के सापेक्ष S का कोणीय संवेग (परिमाण तथा दिशा दोनों में) सम्पूर्ण जगह नियत होगा। चुंकि बल F संरक्षी है अत: उपग्रह की यांत्रिक ऊर्जा नियत बनी रहती है। S की चाल अधिकतम होगी जब यह पथ्वी के नजदीक हो तथा न्यनतम होगी जब यह पृथ्वी से दूर हो।)
- 2.  $T^2 \propto R^3$ ; with  $R_a = 6400$  km,

$$\frac{T^2}{(24)^2} = \left(\frac{6400}{36000}\right)^3 \Rightarrow T \approx 1.7 \text{ hr}$$

For spy satellite R is slightly greater than (जासूसी उपग्रह R मान  $R_e$  से थोड़ा अधिक होगा)  $R_e \Rightarrow T_S > T : T_S = 2 hr$ 

**3.** Figure shows a binary star system.

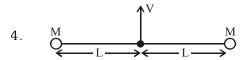


stars will provide the necessary centripetal forces. In this case angular velocity of both stars is the same. Therefore time period remains the same. (प्रदर्शित द्वि–तारा निकाय में गुरूत्वाकर्षण बल का आकर्षण, तारों के मध्य आवश्यक अभिकेन्द्रीय बल द्वारा प्रदान किया जाता है। इस स्थिति में दोनों तारों के कोणीय वेग समान होगा अत: आवर्तकाल मान होगा)

The gravitational force of attraction between the

$$\left(\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}\right)$$





Total energy of m is conserved for escape velocity

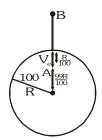
$$K.E_f + P.E_f = K.E_i + P.E_i$$

$$0 + 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + 2\left[\frac{-GMm}{L}\right] \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{4GM}{L}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{GM}{L}}$$

### Subjective

Total energy at A = Total energy at B
 (A पर कुल ऊर्जा = B पर कुल ऊर्जा)
 (KE)<sub>A</sub> + (PE)<sub>A</sub> = (PE)<sub>B</sub>



$$\left[ \frac{1}{2} m \times \frac{2GM}{R} + \left[ \frac{-GMm}{2R^3} \left\{ 3R^2 - \left( \frac{99R}{100} \right)^2 \right\} \right] = -\frac{GMm}{R+h}$$

On solving we get h = 99.5 R