

# UNIT # 04 (PART-II) FLUID MECHANICS

#### EXERCISE -I

3. 
$$\phi = \frac{r\theta}{\ell} = \frac{1 \times 10^{-2}}{2} \times 0.8 = 0.004 \text{ radian}$$

**4.** Stress (प्रतिबल) = 
$$\frac{F}{A}$$

for breaking the copper stress should be same i.e. (तांबे के तार को तोड़ने के लिए प्रतिबल समान होगा अर्थात्)

$$\frac{F_1}{A_1} = \frac{F_2}{A_2} \Rightarrow \frac{F}{AR^2} = \frac{F_2}{\pi 4R^2} \Rightarrow F_2 = 4F$$

6. 
$$\Delta \ell = \frac{FL}{\Delta Y} \Rightarrow \Delta \ell \propto \frac{L}{r^2}$$

8. Volume = constant 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 A L = constant

$$\Rightarrow A \propto \frac{1}{L}; \Delta \ell = \frac{FL}{AY} \Rightarrow \Delta \ell \propto \frac{L}{A} \propto L^2$$

$$9. \qquad \Delta \ell = \frac{FL}{AY} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta \ell_1}{\Delta \ell_2} = \frac{L_1}{L_2} \times \frac{r_2^2}{r_1^2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{1}\right)^2 = 1$$

**10.** 
$$\Delta \ell = \frac{FL}{AY} = \frac{(1 \times 10) \times 1.1}{1 \times 10^{-6} \times 1.1 \times 10^{11}} = 0.1 \text{ mm}$$

11. Increment in length due to own weight (स्वयं के भार के कारण लम्बाई में वृद्धि)

$$\begin{split} \Delta \ell &= \frac{mgL}{2AY} = \frac{\rho g L^2}{2Y} = \frac{1.5 \times 9.8 \times (8 \times 10^{-2})^2}{2 \times 5 \times 10^8} \\ = &9.6 \quad 10^{-11} \ m \end{split}$$

12. 
$$-\frac{\Delta V}{V} = \frac{0.004}{100} :: B = \frac{\Delta P}{\left(-\frac{\Delta V}{V}\right)} \Rightarrow \Delta P = B\left(-\frac{\Delta V}{V}\right)$$

$$= 2100 \quad 10^6 \quad \left(\frac{0.004}{100}\right) = 84 \text{ kpa}$$

13. 
$$K = \frac{\Delta P}{\left(-\frac{\Delta V}{V}\right)} = \frac{h\rho g}{\left(-\frac{\Delta V}{V}\right)} = \frac{200 \times 10^3 \times 9.8}{\left(\frac{0.1}{100}\right)}$$
  
= 19.6 10<sup>8</sup> N/m<sup>2</sup>

**14.** 
$$W = \frac{1}{2} F \Delta \ell = \frac{1}{2} \frac{F^2 L}{AY} \Rightarrow W \propto L; \frac{W_1}{W_2} = \frac{\ell_1}{\ell_2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

15. Increase in energy (ऊर्जा में वृद्धि)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{F^2 L}{AY} = \frac{(5 \times 10)^2 \times 0.2}{2 \times 10^{-4} \times 10^{11}} = 2.5 \ 10^{-5} \ J$$

**17.** 
$$F_{ex} = 2T\ell = 2$$
 7.5 1.5 = 22.5 N

18. 
$$F_{ex} = 4\pi r T \Rightarrow T = \frac{F_{ex}}{4\pi r} = \frac{4}{4\pi \times 1} = \frac{1}{\pi} N / m$$

19. Initial surface energy (प्रारम्भिक पृष्ठ ऊर्जा) = 2 T  $4\pi r^2 = 8\pi r^2 T$  Final surface energy (अन्तिम पृष्ठ ऊर्जा) = 2 T  $4\pi (2r)^2 = 32 \pi r^2 T$  So energy needed (अत: आवश्यक ऊर्जा) =  $32 \pi r^2 T - 8\pi r^2 T = 24\pi r^2 T$ 

20. 
$$\Delta SE = 4\pi R^2 T (n^{1/3} - 1)$$
 
$$= 4\pi \frac{D^2}{4} T [(27)^{1/3} - 1] = 2\pi D^2 T$$

22. 
$$P_{\text{excess}_1} = \frac{4T}{R_1}$$
;  $P_{\text{excess}_2} = \frac{4T}{R_2}$   

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(P_{\text{excess}})_1}{(P_{\text{excess}})_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \Rightarrow \frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{1.01}{1.02} = \frac{1}{2}$$

So ratio of volume  $\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{R_1^3}{R_2^3} = \frac{8}{1}$ 

23. 
$$P_{in} = P_{atm} + \frac{2T}{r}$$
  
= 1.013  $10^5 + \frac{2 \times 70 \times 10^{-3}}{10^{-3}} = 1.0144$   $10^5$  Pa

**24.** 
$$r_{\text{common}} = \frac{r_1 r_2}{r_2 - r_1} [r_2 > r_1]$$
 here  $r_1 = r_2$ , so  $r_{\text{common}} = \infty$ 

**25.** 
$$r_{\text{new}} = \sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5 \text{ cm}$$

**29.** at moon 
$$g' = \frac{g}{6}$$
, height  $h \propto \frac{1}{g}$ 

**30.** 
$$h = \frac{2T\cos\theta}{rdg} \Rightarrow \frac{h_1}{h_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2} \times \frac{d_2}{d_1} = \frac{60}{50} \times \frac{0.6}{0.8} = \frac{9}{10}$$

31. 
$$g_{eff} = 0$$
,  $h = \frac{2T\cos\theta}{rd\sigma}$ 

so water rises maximum height i.e. length of the capillary =  $30\ \text{cm}$ 

(अत: पानी अधिकतम ऊंचाई तक चढ़ता है अर्थात् केशिकात्व की लम्बाई = 30 cm)



- 33. Density of water at 4 C is maximum so water rises in capillary is minimum by  $h = \frac{2T\cos\theta}{rdg}$  (4 C पर पानी का घनत्व अधिकतम होगा अतः केशिकात्व में पानी न्यूनतम ऊंचाई  $h = \frac{2T\cos\theta}{rdg}$  तक चढ़ता है)
- 34.  $\ell = \frac{h}{\cos \phi} = \frac{h}{\cos 45^{\circ}} = \sqrt{2}h$
- **35.** Mass of water M = volume density =  $\pi r^2 h \rho$  $\therefore$  hr = constant  $\Rightarrow$  M  $\propto$  r  $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{M_2}{M_1} = \frac{2r}{r} = 2$
- **36.**  $F = \frac{2AT}{t} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-2} \times 70 \times 10^{-3}}{0.05 \times 10^{-3}} = 28N$
- 37.  $h\rho g = \frac{2T}{r} \Rightarrow h = \frac{2T}{r\rho g} = \frac{2 \times 75}{0.05 \times 10^{-1} \times 1 \times 1000} = 30 \text{ cm}$
- 38. Let mass of gold is m then mass of copper =210-m (माना सोने का द्रव्यमान m तथा तांबे का द्रव्यमान 210-m) upthrust = loss of weight (उत्प्लावक बल=भार में कमी) = 210g –198g  $\Rightarrow$   $V_{\rm in}\rho_{\rm w}g$  = 12g  $\Rightarrow$   $V_{\rm in}$  = 12 cm³ Total volume (कुल आयतन)

$$= \frac{m}{\rho_{gold}} + \frac{210 - m}{\rho_{cu}} = 12 \Rightarrow \frac{m}{19.3} + \frac{210 - m}{8.5} = 12$$
$$\Rightarrow m = 193.$$

So weight of gold (अत: सोने का भार)= 193 g

39. Force on bottom = Pressure area (নল पर बल = दाब क्षेत्रफल)

=hpg 
$$\left(\frac{\pi d^2}{4}\right)$$
 ...(i)

force on vertical surface (ऊर्ध्वाधर सतह पर बल)

= Pressure area (दाब क्षेत्रफल)

$$= \left(\frac{h\rho g}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{2\pi dh}{2}\right) = \frac{h^2 \rho g \times \pi d}{2} \dots \text{(ii)}$$

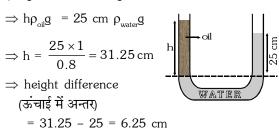
: according to question (प्रश्नानुसार)

hpg 
$$\frac{\pi d^2}{4} = \frac{h^2 \rho g \times \pi d}{2} \Rightarrow h = \frac{d}{2}$$

41. Pressure on the wall (दीवार पर दाब)=  $\frac{h\rho g}{2}$ Net horizontal force (कुल क्षैतिज बल)

= P area = 
$$\frac{h\rho g}{2} \times (h\sigma) = \frac{h^2 \rho g\sigma}{2}$$

**42.** Pressure at point A = Pressure at point B (बिन्दु A पर दाब = बिन्दु B पर दाब)



- **43.** Total force = P A =  $\frac{h\rho g}{2}$  (h L)  $= \frac{1 \times 10^3 \times 9.8}{2}$  (1 2) = 9.8 10<sup>3</sup> N
- **44.** Work =  $\Delta PV = (3 \quad 10^5 1 \quad 10^5) \quad 50000 = 10^{10} J$
- **45.** Barometer read atmospheric pressure. (बेरोमीटर वायुमण्डलीय दाब मापता है)
- **46.**  $P_1V_1 = P_2V_2 \Rightarrow (P_{atm} + h\rho_w g) \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 = P_{atm} \frac{4}{3} \pi (2r)^3$   $\Rightarrow h\rho_w g = 7 P_{atm}$  $\therefore P_{atm} = H\rho_w g \Rightarrow h\rho_w g = 7H\rho_w g \Rightarrow h = 7H$
- **48.** Weight = upthrust  $\Rightarrow$  mg = (3 2 10<sup>-2</sup>) 10<sup>3</sup> g  $\Rightarrow$  m = 60 kg
- **49.** Upthrust =  $V_{in}\rho_w g$  = 100 g-wt weight of water and jar= weight + Th = 700 + 100 = 800 g-wt
- 50. In balanced condition (संतुलन की स्थिति में)  $Mg = Th \implies 6g = \frac{V}{3} \rho_w g...(i)$  and  $(6+ m)g = V \rho_w g \qquad ...(ii)$  from equation (i) and (ii)  $18 = 6+m \implies m = 12$  kg
- 51. Density of metal=  $\frac{w_A}{w_A w_w} = \frac{210}{210 180} = 7g/cm^3$ density of liquid  $w_A - w_1 = 210 - 120 = 90$

$$= \frac{w_A - w_L}{w_A - w_w} = \frac{210 - 120}{210 - 180} = \frac{90}{30} = 3g/cm^3$$



- 55. Reading of spring (स्प्रिंग का पाठ्यांक)  $= Mg Th = Mg V_{in}\rho_{w}g$   $= 12 \frac{1000 \times 10^{-6}}{2} \quad 10^{3} \quad 10 = 7N$
- 58. Force due to pressure difference =  $\Delta P$  A (दाबांतर के कारण बल)
  In balanced condition (संतुलन की स्थिति में)
  =  $mg = \Delta P$  A  $\Rightarrow \Delta P = \frac{mg}{A} = \frac{3 \times 10^4 \times 10}{120} = 2.5 \text{ kPa}$

For horizontal motion (क्षैतिज गति के लिए)

- $P_{1} + \frac{1}{2} \rho V_{1}^{2} = P_{2} + \frac{1}{2} \rho V_{2}^{2}$   $\Rightarrow 3 \quad 10^{5} = 10^{5} + \frac{1}{2} \quad 10^{3} V_{2}^{2}$   $\Rightarrow V_{2}^{2} = 4 \quad 10^{2} \Rightarrow V_{2} = 20 \text{ m/s}$
- $60. \quad \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\pi \rho r^4}{8 \eta \ell}$

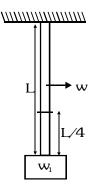
59.

- 61. Velocity of efflux (बहिस्राव वेग)  $= \sqrt{2gh} = \sqrt{2 \times 10 \times 5} = 10 \text{m/s}$  rate of flow (प्रवाह की दर)  $= \text{Av} = (1 \quad 10^{-4}) \quad 10 = 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- **63.**  $V_2^2 = V_1^2 + 2gh = (2)^2 + 2$  1000 5.1  $10^{-1} = 1024$   $V_2 = 32$  cm/s
- **64.** Rate of flow (प्रवाह की दर)=  $Av = \pi r^2 \sqrt{2gh}$ = 3.14 1  $\sqrt{2 \times 1000 \times 10}$  = 444 cm<sup>3</sup>/s
- 67. Viscous force (স্থান ৰূপ)= 6πητν = 6 3.14 18 10<sup>-5</sup> 0.3 10<sup>-1</sup> 10<sup>2</sup> = 101 .73 10<sup>-4</sup> dvne
- **68.**  $m_1 = m_2 \Rightarrow V_1 d_1 = V_2 d_2$  Rate of flow  $\frac{dV_1}{dt} = \frac{\pi \rho r^4}{8 \eta \ell} \Rightarrow \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{V_2 t_1}{V_1 t_2} = \frac{d_1 t_1}{d_2 t_2}$
- $R = (n)^{1/3}r = (2)^{1/3}r$   $v_{T} \propto r^{2} \Rightarrow \frac{v'_{T}}{v_{T}} = \frac{R^{2}}{r^{2}} = (2)^{2/3} = 4^{1/3}$   $\Rightarrow v'_{T} = 4^{1/3} \quad 5 \text{ cm/s}$

72. Radius of big drop (बडी बूंद की त्रिज्या)

# EXERCISE -II

1. Stress (प्रतिबल)=  $\frac{F}{A} = \frac{\left(W_1 + \frac{W}{4}\right)}{S}$ 



2. Tension in wire at lowest position (निम्नतम स्थिति पर तार पर तनाव)

$$T = mg + m\omega^2 r$$

So elongation (विस्तार) 
$$\Delta \ell = \frac{FL}{AY} = \frac{(mg + m\omega^2 L)L}{\pi r^2 Y}$$

Tension in wire (तार में तनाव)= mg = 10N
 so elongation (विस्तार)

$$= \frac{F.L}{AY} = \frac{10 \times 3}{10^{-6} \times 10 \times 10^{10}} = 0.3 \text{ mm}$$

4. Spring constant of wire (तार का स्प्रिंग नियतांक)=  $\frac{YA}{L}$ So effective spring constant (प्रभावी स्प्रिंग नियतांक)

$$= \frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_2} = \frac{k \frac{YA}{L}}{k + \frac{YA}{I}} = \frac{kYA}{kL + YA}$$

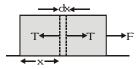
Time period (आवर्तकाल)

$$=2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k_{\rm eff}}}=2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m(kL+YA)}{kYA}}$$

5. 
$$\Delta \ell = \frac{FL}{AY} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta \ell}{F/A} = \frac{L}{Y} = \text{Slope of curve}$$
 
$$\Rightarrow \frac{L}{Y} = \frac{(4-2) \times 10^{-3}}{(8000 - 4000) \times 10^{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-9}$$
 
$$\therefore L = 1 \therefore Y = 2 \quad 10^{9} \text{ N/m}^{2}$$



**6.** Acceleration (त्वरण)a =  $\frac{F}{m}$ 

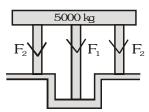


then tension in  $dx = \frac{mx}{\ell} \times \frac{F}{m} = \frac{Fx}{\ell}$ 

Extension in dx element =  $\frac{Tdx}{AY} = \frac{Fxdx}{AY\ell}$ 

total extension  $\Delta \ell = \int\limits_0^\ell \frac{Fxdx}{AY\ell} = \frac{F\ell}{2AY}$ 

in balanced condition  $F_1 + 2F_2 = 5000 g$ 



$$\Rightarrow F_1 + \frac{2 \times 15}{32} F_1 = 5000 g \Rightarrow F_1 = 2580 g$$

So stress in steel rod (स्टील छड़ में प्रतिबल)

$$=\frac{F_1}{A_1}=\frac{2580g}{16cm^2}=~161.2kg/cm^2$$

- 8. Surface tension does not depend on surface area. (पृष्ठ तनाव, पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल पर निर्भर नहीं होता है)
- 9. In balanced condition (संतुलन की स्थिति में) mg = 2πrT

$$\therefore \ 2\pi r = \frac{mg}{T} = \frac{75 \times 10^{-4}}{6 \times 10^{-2}} = 12.5 \times 10^{-2} \, m$$

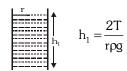
10. 
$$\Delta h = h_1 - h_2 = \frac{2T}{r_1 dg} - \frac{2T}{r_2 dg} = \frac{2T}{dg} \left( \frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$
  
=  $\frac{2 \times 72}{1 \times 980} \left( \frac{2}{0.5} - \frac{2}{1} \right) = 0.293 \text{cm}$ 

**11**. Potential energy (स्थितिज ऊर्जा)

= 
$$mg \frac{H}{2} = (\pi r^2 h \rho)g \frac{H}{2} = \frac{\pi \rho g}{2} (rh)^2$$

according to Zurin law rH = constant  $\Rightarrow$  u<sub>1</sub> = u<sub>2</sub>

13. For uniform radius tube in balanced condition (एकसमान त्रिज्य नली के लिए संतुलन की स्थिति में)



but weight of liquid in tapered tube is more than uniform tube of radius r then for balanced condition (लेकिन पतली नली में द्रव का भार r त्रिज्या की एकसमान नली की तुलना में अधिक होता है तो संतुलन की स्थिति में)

$$h \leq h_1 \Rightarrow h \leq \frac{2T}{r\rho g}$$

14. For spring balance A (स्प्रिंग संतुलन A के लिए)

$$= Mg - Th = 2g - Th$$

for balance B (स्प्रिंग संतुलन B के लिए)

$$= Mg + Th = 5g + Th$$

15. Due to extra water, extra upthrust act on the steel ball so ball move up.

(अतिरिक्त पानी के कारण स्टील की गेंद पर अतिरिक्त उत्प्लावक बल कार्य करता है इसलिए गेंद ऊपर गति करती है)

17. Acceleration of ball in water (पानी में गेंद का त्वरण)

$$=\frac{net\,force}{m}=\frac{Th-mg}{m}=\frac{V(d-D)g}{VD}=\frac{(d-D)g}{D}$$

Velocity at the surface (सतह पर वेग)

$$v = \sqrt{2ah} = \sqrt{2\frac{(d-D)}{D}gh}$$

When ball come out from water then g act on the ball so height in air (जब गेंद पानी से बाहर आती है तो गेंद पर g कार्य करता है अत: वायु में ऊंचाई)

$$h' = \frac{v^2}{2g} = \frac{2(d-D)gh}{D \times 2g} = \left(\frac{d}{D} - 1\right)h$$

**18.** Let  $V_1$  volume of the ball in the lower liquid then (माना  $V_1$  निचले द्रव में गेंद का आयतन है तो)

$$V \rho g = V_1 \rho_2 g + (V - V_1) \rho_1 g$$

$$\Rightarrow Vg(\rho-\rho_1)=V_1g(\rho_2-\rho_1)\Rightarrow \frac{V_1}{V}=\frac{\rho-\rho_1}{\rho_2-\rho_1}=\frac{\rho_1-\rho_1}{\rho_1-\rho_2}$$



When the ball is pushed down, the water gains potential energy, whereas the ball loses potential energy. Hence, gain in potential energy of water (जब गेंद नीचे गिरती है तो पानी की स्थितिज ऊर्जा बढती है, गेंद की स्थितिज ऊर्जा में कमी होती है अत: पानी की स्थितिज

ऊर्जा में वृद्धि) = 
$$(V\rho)rg - \left(\frac{V}{2}\rho\right)\left(\frac{3}{8}r\right)g$$

(When half of the spherical ball is immersed in

water, rise of c.g. of displaced water =  $\frac{3r}{g}$ )

(जब गोलीय गेंद का आधा भाग पानी में डुबा है तब हटाये गये पानी के गुरूत्वीय केन्द्र में वृद्धि

$$= V \rho rg \left(1 - \frac{3}{16}\right) = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 \rho rg \times \frac{13}{16} = \frac{13}{12} \pi r^4 \rho g$$

Loss in PE of ball =  $V\rho'rg = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^4 \rho'g$ 

(गेंद्र की स्थितिज ऊर्जा में कमी)

Work done = 
$$\frac{13}{12} \pi r^4 \rho g - \frac{4}{3} \pi r^4 \rho' g$$

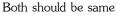
$$= \pi r^4 \rho g \left[ \frac{13}{12} - \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho'}{\rho} \right]$$

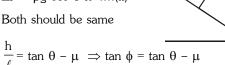
$$= \pi r^4 \rho g \left[ \frac{13}{12} - \frac{4}{3} \times 0.5 \right] = \frac{5}{12} \pi r^4 \rho g$$

20. According to equation's of continuity (सांत्यता समीकरण के अनुसार) A,v,= A,v,

$$(\pi R^2)$$
  $v = n(\pi r^2)v' \Rightarrow v' = \frac{v}{n} \left(\frac{R}{r}\right)^2$ 

**21.**  $\Delta P = \rho(g \sin \theta - \mu g \cos \theta) \ell \dots (i)$  $\Delta P = \rho g \cos \theta h \dots (ii)$ 





Velocity of efflux of water (बहिस्राव वेग ) 22.

$$= \sqrt{2g\bigg(\frac{h}{2}\bigg)} = \sqrt{gh}$$

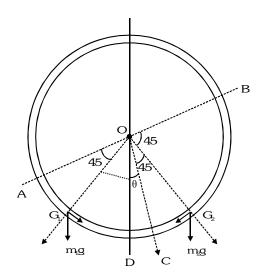
Force due to ejected water (बाहर निकले द्रव के कारण बल)

$$= \frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{dm}{dt} v = \rho(av)v = \rho av^2$$

Torque of these forces about central line (केन्द्रीय रेखा के सापेक्ष इन बलों का बलाघूर्ण)

$$= F \quad 2R + F \quad 2R = 4\rho a v^2 \quad R = 4\rho \ aghR$$

#### 23. Given ∠COD=Q



 $G_1$  &  $G_2$  be the center of gravities of two liquids,

$$\angle AOC = 90 = \angle COB$$

$$\angle AOG_1 = 45$$

$$\angle G_1OD = 45 - \theta$$

$$\angle COG_2 = 45$$

$$\angle G_{2}OD^{2} = 45 + \theta$$

Net torque about point O is zero  $\Rightarrow$  rm<sub>1</sub>g sin(45 - $\theta$ ) = rm<sub>2</sub>gsin(45+ $\theta$ )  $svsin(45-\theta) = \sigma vsin (45+\theta)$ 

$$\frac{s}{\sigma} = \frac{\sin(45 + \theta)}{\sin(45 - \theta)}$$

$$\frac{s}{\sigma} = \frac{\sin 45 \cos \theta + \cos 45 \sin \theta}{\sin 45 \cos \theta - \cos 45 \sin \theta}$$

$$\frac{s-\sigma}{s+\sigma} = \frac{\cos\theta + \sin\theta - \cos\theta + \sin\theta}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta + \cos\theta - \sin\theta}$$

$$\frac{s-\sigma}{s+\sigma} = \tan\theta$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{s - \sigma}{s + \sigma} \right)$$

24. From right Limb

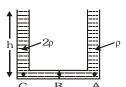
$$P_A = P_{atm} + h\rho g$$

$$P_{A} = P_{atm} + h\rho g$$

$$P_{C} = P_{A} + \rho a \left(\frac{\ell}{2}\right) + (2\rho) a \frac{\ell}{2}$$

$$R = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$R = \frac{3}{2}$$



= 
$$P_A + \frac{3}{2} \rho a \ell = P_{atm} + h \rho g + \frac{3}{2} \rho a \ell$$
 ....(i)

From left limb 
$$P_C = P_{atm} + 2\rho gh$$
 ....(ii

$$\Rightarrow P_{atm} + h\rho g + \frac{3}{2}\rho \ell a = P_{atm} + 2\rho g h \Rightarrow h = \frac{3a}{2g}\ell$$

g sine-µg cose



**25.** In pure rolling acceleration of the tube = 2a (शुद्ध लोटनी गति में नली का त्वरण)

$$P_A = P_{atm} + \rho(2a)L$$
 (from horizontal)  
 $P_A = P_{atm} + \rho gH$  (from vertical)  
 $\Rightarrow a = \frac{gH}{2I}$ 

**26.** Torque about CM  $F_b \times \frac{\ell}{4} = I\alpha$ 

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{F_b \ell}{4I} = \frac{(\pi r^2 \ell \rho g) \ell}{4I} = \frac{\pi r^2 \ell^2 \rho g}{4I}$$

**27**. 
$$v_0 = \sqrt{2gh}$$
,  $v = \sqrt{2g\frac{h}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{v_0}{\sqrt[4]{2}}$ 

28. Rate of flow = AvVolume of water filled in tank in 15 s

$$V = \int_{0}^{15} A \times 10 \left[ 1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{30} t \right] dt$$
$$= 10 A \left[ t + \frac{\cos \pi / t}{\pi / t} \right]_{0}^{15} = 10 A \left[ 15 - \frac{30}{\pi} \right]$$

height of water level = 
$$\frac{V}{10A} = \left[15 - \frac{30}{\pi}\right] m$$

29. The free liquid surface between the plates is cylindrical and curved along one axis only so radius of curvature (प्लेंटों के मध्य द्रव की मुक्त सतह बेलनाकार तथा केवल एक अक्ष के अनुदिश वक्रीय होगी अत: वक्रता त्रिज्या)

$$r = \frac{d}{2}$$
 and  $P_0 - P = \frac{s}{r} = \frac{2s}{d} \Rightarrow P = P_0 - \frac{2s}{d}$ 

30. As the cork moves up, the force due to buoyancy remains constant. As its speed increases, retarding force due to viscosity increase. The acceleration is variable, and hence the relation between velocity and time is not linear.

> (चूंकि कॉर्क ऊपर गित करता है, उत्प्लावक बल के कारण, बल नियत रहता है। इनकी चाल बढ़ती है, श्यानता के कारण मन्दक बल बढ़ता है। त्वरण चर है अत: वेग व समय के मध्य सम्बन्ध अरेखीय होगा।)

31. 
$$P_C - P_A = \ell \rho a$$
 and  $P_B = P_C + h \rho g$   
 $P_B - P_A = h \rho g + \ell \rho a$ 

 $\frac{1}{3}$  चाई =  $\frac{h_1 + h_2}{2}$ )

**32.** When the levels equalize then the height of the liquid in each arm =  $\frac{h_1+h_2}{2}$  (जब दोनों भुजाओं के तल समान हैं तो प्रत्येक भुजा में द्रव की

Transferred length of liquid (द्रव की स्थानान्तरित लम्बाई)

$$= h_1 - \frac{h_1 + h_2}{2} = \frac{h_1 - h_2}{2}$$

Transferred mass (स्थानान्तरित द्रव्यमान)

$$= \left(\frac{h_1 - h_2}{2}\right) A \rho.$$

Loss in gravitational potential energy (गरूत्वीय स्थितिज ऊर्जा में कमी)

= mgh = 
$$\left(\frac{h_1 - h_2}{2}\right)^2 A \rho g$$

Mass of the entire liquid (सम्पूर्ण द्रव्य का द्रव्यमान)

$$= (h_1 + h_2 + h) A\rho$$

If this liquid moves with a velocity v then its KE (यदि यह द्रव्य v वेग से गति करता है तो इसकी गतिज ऊर्जा)

$$= \frac{1}{2} (h_1 + h_2 + h) A \rho v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{h_1 - h_2}{2}\right)^2 A \rho g = \frac{1}{2} (h_1 + h_2 + h) A \rho v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{g}{2(h_1 + h_2 + h)}} (h_1 - h_2)$$

**34.**  $v_1 = \sqrt{2gx}$  and  $v_2 = \sqrt{2g(x+h)}$ .

force =  $v(av\rho) = a\rho v^2$ 

Let cross section area of hole is a then rate of flow (माना छिद्र का अनुप्रस्थ काट क्षेत्र aहै तो प्रवाह की दर )= av

$$\therefore$$
  $F_1 = a\rho v_1^2$  and  $F_2 = a\rho v_2^2$ 

Net force (কুল ৰল)

$$= (F_2 - F_1) = a\rho (v_2^2 - v_1^2) = a\rho(2g (x+h)-2gx)$$

$$= 2a\rho gh$$

36. In floating condition (तैरने की स्थिति में) weight = upthrust (भार = उत्प्लावक)  $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{A}{5}L\right)Dg = \left(\frac{A}{5}\frac{L}{4}\right)2dg + \left(\frac{A}{5}\frac{3L}{4}\right)dg$ 

$$\Rightarrow D = \frac{d}{2} + \frac{3d}{4} = \frac{5d}{4}$$

40. Viscous force = weight (श्यान बल = भार)

$$\eta A \frac{v}{t} = mg \sin \theta \Rightarrow \eta a^2 \frac{v}{t} = a^3 \rho g \sin \theta$$

$$a \rho g t \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta = \frac{a\rho gt \sin \theta}{v}$$

41. Net viscous force (कुल श्यान बल)

$$= 2F_{v} = 2\eta A \frac{dv}{dx} \qquad F_{v}$$

$$\therefore F = 1N \Rightarrow 1 = 2\eta \quad (0.5) \quad \frac{0.5}{1.25 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta = 2.5 \quad 10^{-2} \text{ kg-s/m}^{2}$$



**43.** 
$$v_T \propto (\rho_B - \rho_L)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v'_T}{v_T} = \frac{(10.5 - 1.5)}{(19.5 - 1.5)} = \frac{9}{18} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow v'_T = \frac{v_T}{2} = \frac{0.2}{2} = 0.1 \text{ m/s}$$

46. Tension in B = 
$$T_B = \frac{mg}{3}$$

Tension in A = 
$$T_A = T_B + mg = \frac{4mg}{3}$$
  
 $\therefore T_A = 4T_B$ 

Stress = 
$$\frac{F}{A} = \frac{T}{\pi r^2}$$

Wire breaks when stress = Breaking stress for  $r_A = r_B$  (तार टूटेगा जब प्रतिबल =  $r_A = r_B$  के लिए प्रतिबल)

 $\Rightarrow$  s<sub>A</sub> = 4s<sub>B</sub> ∴ A breaks before B

for 
$$r_A = 2r_B \Rightarrow s_B = \frac{T_B}{\pi r_B^2}$$
  
$$s_A = \frac{T_A}{\pi r_A^2} = \frac{4T_B}{\pi (2r_B)^2}$$

∴ stresses are equal so either A or B may break (प्रतिबल समान है अत: A या B कोई भी टूट सकता है)

- 47. The angle of contact at the free liquid surface inside the capillary tube will change such that the vertical component of the surface tension forces just balance the weight of the liquid column.
  (केश नली के अन्दर, द्रव की मुक्त सतह पर सम्पर्क कोण इस प्रकार परिवर्तित होगा कि पृष्ठ तनाव बल का ऊर्ध्वाधर घटक द्रव स्तम्भ के भार से ठीक संतुलित होगा)
- 51. If one surface is pushed down by x the other surface moves up by x.(यदि एक सतह x द्वारा नीचे की ओर दबाते हैं तो दूसरी सतह x द्वारा ऊपर गति करती है)
  Net unbalanced force on the liquid column (दव स्तम्भ पर कुल असंतुलित बल) = 2xAρg mass of the liquid column = ℓAρ (दव स्तम्भ का द्रव्यमान)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 -2x Apg =  $(\ell A \rho)a \Rightarrow a = \left(-\frac{2g}{\ell}\right)x$ 

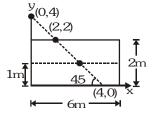
$$\label{eq:constraints} \because \ a = -\omega^2 x \ \Rightarrow \ \omega = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{\ell}} \ \Rightarrow T = \ \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\ell}{2g}}$$

### EXERCISE -III

#### Comprehension # 1

1. 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_x}{a_y + g} = \frac{g/2}{-g/2 + g} = 1$$
....(effective g will be g - a = g/2)  $\theta$  = 45

As the slope of free surface is 45.
 (चूंकि मुक्त सतह का भार 45 है)



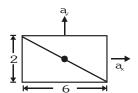
Thus free surface passes through centre of box and having co-ordinates (2,2) at top of box.

(अत: मुक्त सतह बॉक्स के केन्द्र से होकर गुजरेगी तथा बॉक्स के शीर्ष के निर्देशांक (2.2) हैं)

Length of exposed top part = 6-2=4m. (उद्भाषित ऊपरी भाग की लम्बाई)

- 3.  $P = P_a + \rho g h = 10^5 + 1000 \quad 10 \quad 1$ = $(10^5 + 10^4) \quad N/m^2 = 0.11 \quad MPa$
- 4.  $p = (10^5 + 10^3 10 4)N/m^2$ = [0.1 + 0.04] MPa = 0.14 MPa
- 5. As maximum slope of free surface is 1/3 for the condition of non-exposure of bottom of box, then (चूंकि पेंदे का कोई भाग खुला नहीं है इसलिए मुक्त सतह का अधिकतम ढाल 1/3 होगा)

$$\frac{a_x}{a_y + g} = \frac{1}{3}$$
 as  $a_x = g/2$ ,  $3a_x = a_y + g$   
  $a_y = g/2$ , thus  $g/2$  upward.





#### Comprehension # 2

- 1.  $F = \rho A(V_0 0)^2 [1 \cos 180]$ =  $2\rho A v^2 = 2 \cdot 1000 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 10 \cdot 10 = 40N$
- 2.  $F = 2\rho A (V_0 u)^2$  u = speed of cart

$$m \frac{du}{dt} = 2\rho A(v_0 - u)^2; \int_0^u \frac{du}{(V_0 - u)^2} = \frac{2\rho A}{m} \int_0^t dt$$

$$\left\lceil \frac{2\rho A}{m} = \frac{2 \times 10^3 \times 2 \times 10^{-4}}{10} = \frac{4}{100} \right\rceil$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{V_0 - u}\right]_0^u = \frac{2\rho At}{m}$$

$$\frac{1}{V_0 - u} - \frac{1}{V_0} = \frac{2\rho At}{m} = \frac{4t}{100} \qquad ...(i)$$

at t = 10 sec 
$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{V_0 - u} = \frac{4}{10} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$
  
 $V_0 - u = 2$   $u = 8$  m/sec.

- 3.  $F = 2\rho A(V_0 u)^2$   $= 2 \quad 10^3 \quad 2 \quad 10^{-4}(10-8)^2$   $= 2 \quad 10^3 \quad 2 \quad 10^{-4} \quad 4$   $a = \frac{F}{M} = 0.16 \quad m/sec^2$
- 4.  $\frac{1}{V_0 u} \frac{1}{V_0} = \frac{4t}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{10} = \frac{4t}{100}$  $\Rightarrow \frac{2}{80} = \frac{4t}{100}, \ t = 1.6 \text{ sec.}$
- 5.  $F = 2\rho A(V_0 u)^2$ = 2 10<sup>3</sup> 2 10<sup>-4</sup> 25 = 10N P = Fu = 10 5 = 50 W

# Comprehension # 3

1. Equating the pressures at the same level of third liquid at the boundary of first and third liquids on left hand side.

(बांयी ओर पर पहले तथा तीसरे द्रवों की सीमा पर तीसरे द्रव के समान स्तर पर दाबों की तुलना करने पर )

Pressure on left hand side = pressure on right hand side

(बांयी ओर दाब = दांयी ओर दाब)

$$P_0 + \rho(20)g = P_0 + 10(1.5)g + h(2\rho)g.$$

Solving this equation, we get h = 2.5 cm

2. Rewriting the equation as

 $P_0 + \rho(20)g = P_0 + 10(1.5)g + h(2\rho)g.$ 

From here we can see that h will decrease.

#### Comprehension # 4

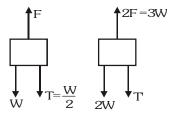
1. When the string is cut, tension becomes zero i.e., net upward force on the block becomes W/2 or net upward acceleration of the block will become g/2 or 5 m/s<sup>2</sup>.

(जब डोरी काट दी जाती है तो तनाव शून्य होगा। अर्थात् ब्लॉक पर ऊपर की ओर कुल बल W/2 अथवा ब्लॉक पर ऊपर की ओर कुल त्वरण q/2 अथवा 5 m/s² होगा)

Now, 
$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2s}{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 2}{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} s$$

2. If weight is doubled then obviously upthrust will also become two times, because weight can be increased only by increasing the volume by two times. When two out of three forces acting on the block have doubled then tension will also become two times to keep the block in equilibrium.

> (यदि भार दुगुना कर दिया जाये तो सम्भवतया उत्प्लावक बल भी दोगुना हो जायेगा क्योंकि भार केवल बढ़ सकता है जबिक आयतन दो गुना बढ़े। जब ब्लॉक पर आरोपित तीन बलों में से दो बल दुगुने हो तो साम्यावस्था में ब्लॉक का तनाव भी दो गुना होगा।)



Before F = W + 
$$\frac{W}{2} = \frac{3W}{2}$$

After 
$$3W = 2W + T'$$
  $\therefore T' = W = 2T$ 

When string is cut in second case, net upward acceleration will be (दूसरी स्थिति में जब डोरी काटते हैं

तो ऊपर की ओर कुल त्वरण) 
$$\frac{3W-2W}{(2W/q)} = \frac{g}{2}$$

so time taken will not change.

(अत: लिया गया समय परिवर्तित नहीं होगा)



#### Comprehension#5

 When the muscles of the heart relax, as they do during diastole, the heart is not exerting any force on the blood.

> (जब हृदय की मांसपेशियां शिथिल होती हैं तो diastole के दौरान हृदय रूधिर पर अधिक बल लगाता है)

- 2. Volume flow rate (आयतन प्रवाह दर)
  - ∞ Pressure difference (दाबान्तर)
  - ∞ (Radius of vessel)<sup>4</sup> (पात्र की त्रिज्या)<sup>4</sup>

If radius is increased by 10% volume flow rate would be increased by a factor  $(1.1)^4 \approx 1.44$ .

(यदि त्रिज्या में 10% की वृद्धि कर दी जाये तो आयतन प्रवाह दर  $(1.1)^4 \approx 1.44\,$  के गुणक से बढ़ती है।)

3. Gravitational potential energy (गुरूत्वीय स्थितिज ऊर्जा)

$$= \left(\frac{\text{energy}}{\text{volume}}\right) \times \text{volume} = (\rho \text{gh}) \text{ (volume)}$$

 $\therefore$  PE = 1050 9.8 0.3 8.0 10<sup>-6</sup> = 2.46 10<sup>-2</sup>J

- **4.** W = mgh =  $(200 10^{-6} 1050) (9.8) (0.5) \approx 1.0 J$
- 5. Power =  $\frac{blood\ pressure \times volume\ of\ blood\ pumped}{time (which\ blood\ is\ pumped)}$

Factor by which power increased = 7 1.2 = 8.4, 20% increases means increase by a factor of 1.2. (शक्ति में जिस गुणक से वृद्धि होगी वह है = 7 1.2 = 8.4, 20% वृद्धि का अर्थ है 1.2 से वृद्धि।)

#### Comprehension # 6

- 1.  $Q \propto \frac{1}{\eta}$  when volume flow rate is multiplied by density, it becomes mass flow rate. Both rates are inversely proportional to  $\eta$ .
- 2. From Q =  $\frac{\pi R^4 (P_2 P_1)}{8 \eta L}$

we have,  $\eta = \frac{\pi R^4 (P_2 - P_1)}{8LQ}$ 

Substituting the value we get  $~\eta \approx 4 \times 10^{-3} \, Pa - s$ 

3. From  $R_e = \frac{2\overline{v}\rho R}{\eta}$ ;  $\overline{v} = \frac{\eta R_e}{2\rho R}$ 

Flow remains laminar till  $R_e = 2000$ 

$$\vec{v} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-3} \times 2000}{2 \times 1000 \times 8 \times 10^{-3}} = 0.5 \text{ m/s}$$

- 4.  $F = 6\pi \eta rv = 6\pi \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 3 = 5.65 \cdot 10^{-5} N$
- 5.  $6\pi\eta rv_{T} = mg$

$$\therefore v_T = \frac{mg}{6\pi\eta r} = \frac{10^{-5} \times 9.8}{6\pi \times 10^{-3} \times 10^{-3}} = 5.2 \text{ m/s}$$

# EXERCISE -IV (A)

- 1. (i) Material A has greater value of Young's modulus. Because slope of A is greater than B. (पदार्थ A के लिये यंग प्रत्यास्थता गुणांक का मान अधिक होगा। क्योंकि A का ढाल B से अधिक है)
  - (ii) A material is more ductile because there is a large plastic deformation range between the elastic limit and the breaking point. (पदार्थ A अधिक तन्य होगा क्योंकि यहां प्लास्टिक विकृति परास का मान प्रत्यास्थता सीमा तथा विच्छेदन बिन्दु के मध्य अधिक होगा।)
  - (iii) B material is more brittle because the plastic region between the elastic limit and breaking point is small. (पदार्थ B अधिक भंगुर है क्योंकि प्रत्यास्थता सीमा तथा विच्छेदन बिन्दु के मध्य प्लास्टिक क्षेत्र छोटा होता है)
  - (iv) Strength of a material is determined by the amount of stress required to cause fracture. Material A is stronger than material B. (पदार्थ की सामर्थ्य पदार्थ को तोड़ने के लिये आवश्यक प्रतिबल की मात्रा द्वारा निर्धारित होती है। पदार्थ A पदार्थ B की तुलना में अधिक मजबृत है)
- 2. (i) The area of the hysteresis loop is proportional to the energy dissipated by the material as heat when the material undergoes loading and unloding. A material for which the hysteresis loop has larger area would absrob more energy when subjected to vibrations. Therefore to absorb vibrations one would prefer rubber B.

  (গীখিল্য ল্য का क्षेत्रफल, पदार्थ द्वारा ऊष्मा के रूप में

(शैथिल्य लूप का क्षेत्रफल, पदार्थ द्वारा ऊष्मा के रूप में व्यय ऊर्जा के समानुपाती होता है। जब पदार्थ को भारित तथा अभारित किया जाता है। वह पदार्थ जिसके लिये शैथिल्य लूप का क्षेत्रफल अधिक है, अधिक ऊर्जा अवशोषित करेगा जब उसे कम्पन्नों के प्रभाव में रखा जाता है। अत: मशीन के कंपन्नों के अवशोषण के लिये रबड B को प्राथमिकता देंगे)

(ii) Rubber A, to avoid excessive heating of the car tire.
(कार-टायर की अत्यधिक ऊष्मा को हटाने के लिये

हम रबड A को चुनेंगे)

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3. Maximum stress = 
$$\frac{F}{Area} = \frac{m(g+a)}{\pi r_{min}^2}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{\pi} \times 10^8 = \frac{900(9.8 + 2.2)}{\pi r_{min}^2}$$
$$\Rightarrow r_{min} = \sqrt{\frac{900 \times 12}{3 \times 10^8}} = 6mm$$

4. 
$$(\Delta \ell)_{\text{steel}} = \frac{FL}{AY} = \frac{(4+6) \times 10 \times 1.5}{\pi (0.125 \times 10^{-2})^2 \times 2 \times 10^{11}}$$

$$= 1.49 \qquad 10^{-4} \text{m}$$

$$(\Delta \ell)_{\text{brass}} = \frac{FL}{AY} = \frac{6 \times 10 \times 1}{\pi (0.125 \times 10^{-2})^2 \times 0.91 \times 10^{11}}$$

$$= 1.31 \qquad 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

5. (a) 
$$F' = m'a = \left(A \frac{L}{2} d\right) \left(\frac{F}{m}\right)$$

$$= \left(A \frac{L}{2} d\right) \left(\frac{dALg}{2 \times ALd}\right) = \frac{ALdg}{4}$$

Stress = 
$$\frac{F'}{A} = \frac{Ldg}{4}$$
  
 $\therefore Y = \frac{stress}{strain} \Rightarrow strain = \frac{stress}{V} = \frac{Ldg}{4V}$ 

6. Compressive strength = 
$$\frac{F_{\text{max}}}{\text{Area}}$$
  
 $\Rightarrow$  Fmax = 7.7 10<sup>8</sup> 3.6 10<sup>-4</sup> = 2.772 10<sup>5</sup>N  
 $\therefore$  applied force  $<$  F<sub>max</sub>  $\therefore$  bone will not break.

(ii) 
$$\Delta \ell = \frac{FL}{AY} = \frac{3 \times 10^4 \times 20 \times 10^{-2}}{3.6 \times 10^{-4} \times 1.5 \times 10^{10}}$$
  
= 11.11 10<sup>-4</sup> = 1.11 mm

7. For translatery equilibrium
$$T_1 + T_2 = W \quad ....(i)$$

$$T_1 + T_2 = W \quad ....(i)$$

$$T_1 = T_2$$
for equal stress 
$$\frac{T_1}{A_1} = \frac{T_2}{A_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{0.1 \times 10^{-4}}{0.2 \times 10^{-4}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow T_2 = 2T_1$$

from equation (i)  $T_1 + 2T_1 = W \Rightarrow T_1 = \frac{W}{3}$ ,  $T_2 = \frac{2W}{3}$  for rotational equilibrium

$$T_1 x = T_2(2 - x) \Rightarrow \frac{W}{3} x = \frac{2W}{3}(2 - x)$$
  
  $\Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{3} m$  from steel wire

**8.** In equilibrium mg =  $2T\ell \Rightarrow \pi r^2 \ell \rho g = 2T\ell$ 

$$\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{\frac{2T}{\pi \rho g}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 0.045}{3.14 \times 8.96 \times 10^3 \times 9.8}} = 5.7 \text{ mm}$$

 $\therefore$  diameter = 2r = 1.14 mm

9. 
$$\frac{4T}{r} = h \rho_{water} g \Rightarrow T = \frac{h\rho_{water}gr}{4}$$
$$= \frac{8 \times 10^{-1} \times 1 \times 980 \times 0.35}{4} = 68.6 \text{ dyne/cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textbf{10.} \quad & P_1 V_1 \, + \, P_2 V_2 = PV \\ \Rightarrow & \left( P + \frac{4T}{R_1} \right) \frac{4}{3} \, \pi R_1^3 + \left( P + \frac{4T}{R_2} \right) \frac{4}{3} \, \pi R_2^3 \\ = & \left( P + \frac{4T}{R} \right) \frac{4}{3} \, \pi R^3 \Rightarrow P \left( \frac{4}{3} \, \pi R_1^3 + \frac{4}{3} \, \pi R_2^3 - \frac{4}{3} \, \pi R^3 \right) \\ = & \frac{4T}{3} \left( \frac{4}{3} \, \pi R^2 - \frac{4}{3} \, \pi R_1^2 - \frac{4}{3} \, \pi R_2^2 \right) \\ \therefore \quad & V = \frac{4}{3} \, \pi R^3 - \frac{4}{3} \, \pi R_1^3 - \frac{4}{3} \, \pi R_2^3 \text{ and} \\ & S = 4 \pi R^2 - 4 \pi R_1^2 - 4 \pi R_2^2 \\ \therefore \quad & P[-V] = \frac{4T}{3} \left[ S \right] \Rightarrow 3PV + 4ST = 0 \end{aligned}$$

11. When the tube is taken out, a convex meniscus is formed at the bottom then. The total upward force due to surface tension is

> (जब नली को बाहर निकालते हैं तो पैंदे पर उत्तल नवचन्द्रक बनता है। पृष्ठ तनाव के कारण ऊपर की ओर कुल बल)

$$F = 2\pi rT + 2\pi rT = 4\pi rT$$

This balances the weight of water column of length H (यह H लम्बाई के द्रव स्तम्भ के भार से सन्तुलित होता है)

$$\Rightarrow \ 4\pi rT = (\pi r^2 H) \ \rho g \ \Rightarrow H = \frac{4T}{r\rho g}$$



but 
$$h = \frac{2T}{r\rho g}$$
 therefore  $H = 2h$ 

The length of the liquid column remaining = 2h (शेष द्रव स्तम्भ की लम्बाई)

13. Pressure = 
$$\frac{F}{A} = \frac{3000 \times 10}{425 \times 10^{-4}} = 7.06 \quad 10^5 \, Pa$$

14. In equilibrium 
$$\frac{600 \times 10}{800 \times 10^{-4}} = \frac{F}{25 \times 10^{-4}} + h\rho g$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{F}{25 \times 10^{-4}} = \frac{60}{8} \times 10^{4} - 8 \quad (0.75 \quad 10^{3}) \quad 10^{4}$$

$$\frac{F}{25 \times 10^{-4}} = 1.5 \quad 10^4 \implies F = 37.5 \text{ N}$$

$$= \frac{Mg}{A} = \frac{3 \times 10}{\pi [16 \times 10^{-4} - 1 \times 10^{-4}]}$$
$$= \frac{30 \times 10^{4}}{\pi \times 15} = \frac{2}{\pi} \times 10^{4} \text{ Pa}$$

According to Pascal law =  $Pr = h\rho g$ 

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{Pr}{\rho\sigma} = \frac{\frac{2}{\pi} \times 10^4}{10^3 \times 10} = \frac{2}{\pi} m$$

Mass of water in the pipe

= 
$$(\pi r^2 h) \rho = \pi 10^{-4} \frac{2}{\pi} 10^{-3} = 0.2 \text{ kg}$$

mass of water in cylinder=750–200=550 g = 0.55  $\Rightarrow$  0.55 = ( $\pi R^2 H$ ) $\rho$ 

$$\Rightarrow H = \frac{0.55}{\pi \times 16 \times 10^{-4} \times 10^{3}} = \frac{11}{32\pi} \text{m}$$

$$= m_1 g \frac{h_1}{2} + m_2 g \frac{h_2}{2}$$

$$= A \rho g \frac{h_1^2}{2} + A \rho g \frac{h_2^2}{2} = A \rho g \left[ \frac{h_1^2 + h_2^2}{2} \right]$$

Final height = 
$$\frac{h_1 + h_2}{2}$$

Final potential energy (अन्तिम स्थितिज ऊर्जा)

$$= mg\left(\frac{h_1 + h_2}{4}\right) = A\rho g\left(\frac{h_1 + h_2}{2}\right)^2$$

Work done by = Initial PE - Final PE

$$= A\rho g \left(\frac{h_1^2 + h_2^2}{2}\right) - A\rho g \left(\frac{h_1 + h_2}{2}\right)^2$$
$$= \frac{A\rho g}{4} (h_1 - h_2)^2$$

18. 
$$\therefore h_{w} + 8 \text{cm} + h_{o} = 22 \text{ cm} + 22 \text{ cm}$$
  
 $\Rightarrow h_{w} + h_{o} = 36 \text{ cm}$   
 $P_{c} = P_{B} \Rightarrow h_{o} \rho_{o} g = h_{w} \rho_{w} g \Rightarrow h_{o} = 0.8 = h_{w} = 1$   
 $\Rightarrow h_{o} = \frac{h_{w}}{0.8} = 1.25 h_{w} \Rightarrow h_{w} + 1.25 h_{w} = 36$   
 $\Rightarrow h_{w} = \frac{36}{2.25} = 16 \text{cm} \text{ so BE} = 22 - 16 = 6 \text{cm}$ 

$$21. \Rightarrow A\left(\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\right) \rho_w g \times \left(\frac{1}{2\sin\theta}\right) \cos\theta = mg \ (2 \cos \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{25 \times 10^{-4} \times 10^3}{2\sin^2\theta} = 2.5 \times 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2\theta = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = 30$$

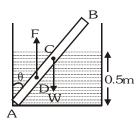
For minimum depth of water let water height is h (पानी की न्यूनतम गहराई के लिये माना पानी की ऊंचाई h)

$$\Rightarrow A \left(\frac{h}{\sin 90^{\circ}}\right) \rho_{w} g \times \left(\frac{h}{2}\right) = mg \times 2$$

$$\Rightarrow h^{2} = \frac{2.5 \times 2}{25 \times 10^{-4} \times 10^{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \Rightarrow h = 2m$$

$$\textbf{23.} \quad \text{Specific gravity of block} = \frac{W_{\text{A}}}{W_{\text{A}} - W_{\text{W}}} = \frac{15N}{15 - 12} = 5$$

24. Let cross-section area of the plank is A then weight of plank W=  $(1 \quad A) \quad 0.5 \quad g$  length of plank inside the water =  $\frac{0.5}{\cos \theta}$  (माना तख्ते का अनुप्रस्थ काट क्षेत्र A है। तब तख्ते का भार W=  $(1 \quad A) \quad 0.5 \quad g$ , पानी के अन्दर तख्ते की लम्बाई=  $\frac{0.5}{\cos \theta}$ )



So upthrust on the plank (अत: तख्ते पर उत्प्लावक बल)

$$= \left(\frac{0.5}{\cos \theta}\right) A \quad 1 \quad g$$

torque about point A (A के सापेक्ष बलाघूर्ण)

$$= \left(\frac{0.5}{\cos \theta}\right) A \quad 1 \quad g \quad \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \times \frac{0.5}{\cos \theta}\right] \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{2\cos^2\theta} \Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \theta = 45$$

25. When beaker half full with water then it float with completely immersed. (जब बीकर पानी से आधा भरा है तो यह पूर्ण डूबी अवस्था में तैरेगा)

So weight = upthrust

$$\Rightarrow \left(390g + \frac{500}{2} \times 1 \times g\right) = V_{in} \quad 1 \quad g = 640 \text{ cm}^3$$

So volume of glass beaker

(अत: कांच के बीकर का आयतन)

$$= 640-500 = 140 \text{ cm}^3$$

density of beaker =  $\frac{390}{140}$  = 2.78 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

26. Work done per unit volume by pressure
= change in energy
(दाब द्वारा प्रति एकांक आयतन किया गया कार्य = ऊर्जा में

$$= \frac{1}{2} \rho(v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \rho g(h_2 - h_1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} 10^3 [(0.5)^2 - (1)^2] + 10^3 10(5-2)$$

$$= -\frac{3}{8} \times 10^3 + 30 \times 10^3 = 29.625 10^3 \text{ J/m}^3$$

- work done per unit volume by gravity froce (गुरूत्वीय बल द्वारा प्रति एकांक आयतन किया गया कार्य) =  $\rho g(h_1-h_2) = 10^3 \quad 10(2-5) = -30 \quad 10^3 \text{ J/m}^3$
- 27. (i) Reaction force (प्रतिक्रिया बल)  $= \frac{vdm}{dt} = v^2 \frac{A}{100} \rho \Rightarrow m_o a = 2gh \frac{A}{100} \rho$  2ghAp 2g

$$\Rightarrow (A \quad h \quad \rho)a = \frac{2ghA\rho}{100} \Rightarrow a = \frac{2g}{100} = 0.2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

(ii) 
$$\frac{m_0}{4} = Ah'\rho \Rightarrow h' = \frac{m_0}{4A\rho}$$

$$v = \sqrt{2gh'} = \sqrt{2g \times \frac{m_0}{4A\rho}} = \sqrt{\frac{m_0g}{2A\rho}}$$

- 28.  $P_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2$  $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \rho (v_2^2 - v_1^2) = P_1 - P_2 = h \rho g$   $v_2^2 = v_1^2 + 2gh$   $v_2 = \sqrt{(2)^2 + 2 \times 1000 \times 0.51} = 32 \text{ cm/s}$
- 29. (i) Velocity of flow (प्रवाह का वेग)  $= \sqrt{2gh} = \sqrt{2 \times 10 \times 3.6} = 6\sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}$ 
  - (ii) Rate of flow

$$= Av = \pi \left(\frac{4 \times 10^{-2}}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)^2 \times 6\sqrt{2}$$

=9.6 
$$\sqrt{2}$$
 10<sup>-3</sup> m<sup>3</sup>/s

(iii) Bernoulli's theorem between surface and A (A तथा सतह के मध्य बर्नोली प्रमेय से)

$$P_{atm} = P + \frac{1}{2} \rho v^{2} + \rho g h$$

$$\Rightarrow P = P_{atm} - \frac{1}{2} \rho v^{2} - \rho g h$$

$$= 10^{5} - \frac{1}{2} \quad 10^{3} (6\sqrt{2})^{2} - 10^{3} \quad 10 \quad 1.8$$

$$= 4.6 \quad 10^{4} \text{ N/m}^{2}$$

**30**. Let v' be the horizontal speed of water when it emerges from the nozzle then from equation of continuity

(माना v' पानी की क्षैतिज चाल है जब यह नोजल से बाहर निकलता है तो सांतत्यता समीकरण से)

$$Av = av' \Rightarrow v' = \frac{Av}{a}$$

Let t be the time taken by the stream of water to strike the ground then vertical distance



(माना जब पानी की धार जमीन से टकराती है तो वह समय t है तो ऊर्ध्वाधर दूरी)

$$h = \frac{1}{2} gt^2 \implies t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$$

⇒ horizontal distance (क्षैतिज दूरी)

$$R = v' \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} = \frac{Av}{a} \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$$

- **31.** (i)  $v = \sqrt{2gh}$  (Acc. to Torricellis law of efflux)
  - (ii) Reaction of out flowing liquid (F) = Mass coming out per second velocity

(बाहर निकलने वाले द्रव की प्रतिक्रिया (F) = प्रति सेकण्ड बाहर निकलने वाला द्रव्यमान वेग)

$$F = v \left(\frac{dm}{dt}\right) \Rightarrow Ma = v \frac{dm}{dt} \Rightarrow (\rho A_2 h)a = v \rho A_1 v$$

$$\therefore \frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{d(\rho A_1 x)}{dt} = \rho A_1 \frac{dx}{dt} = \rho A_1 v$$

$$\Rightarrow A_2 ha = v^2 A_1 \Rightarrow A_2 ha = 2ghA_1$$

$$[\because v = \sqrt{2gh}] \Rightarrow a = \frac{2gA_1}{A_2}$$

**32.** 
$$v_A = \sqrt{2g \times \frac{h}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{gh}{2}}$$

$$(Range)_A = v_A \quad t = \sqrt{\frac{gh}{2}} \times \sqrt{2 \times \frac{3h}{4g}} \qquad \dots (i)$$

Bernoulli's theorem between surface and B (B तथा सतह के मध्य बर्नोली प्रमेय से)

$$2\sigma g \frac{h}{2} + \sigma g \frac{h}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (2\sigma) v^2 + \left(2\sigma g \frac{h}{4}\right) \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{gh}$$

$$(Range)_{B} = \sqrt{gh} \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times h}{4g}} \implies \frac{R_{A}}{R_{B}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

**34.** F = 
$$\eta A \frac{dv}{dx} = 1$$
 100  $10^{-4} \frac{7 \times 10^{-2}}{10^{-3}} = 0.7 \text{N}$ 

**35.** Velocity at surface = terminal velocity (सतह पर वेग = सीमान्त वेग)

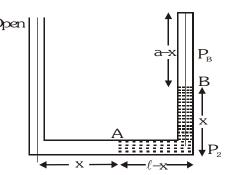
$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2gh} = \frac{2}{9} \frac{r^2 (\rho - \sigma)g}{\eta}$$

$$\sqrt{2gh} = \frac{2}{9} \times \frac{(3 \times 10^{-4})^2 \times (10^4 - 10^3) \times 9.8}{9.8 \times 10^{-6}} = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{(180)^2}{2\sigma} = \frac{180 \times 180}{2 \times 9.8} = 1.65 \times 10^3 \,\text{m}$$

# EXERCISE -IV (B)

1. V = A(a - x)



Final pressure,  $P = \frac{P_0 V_0}{V} = \frac{P_0 a}{a - x}$  or pressure at B,

$$P_2 = P + x\rho g = \frac{P_0 a}{a - x} + x\rho g$$

force exerted by pressure difference is (दाबान्तर द्वारा लगाया गया बल)

$$f_1 = (P_B - P_A) s = (P_2 - P_0) s = \left(\frac{P_0 x}{a - x} + x \rho g\right) s$$

Mass of horizontal arm A(B) of liquid is (द्रव की क्षैतिज भुजा A(B) का द्रव्यमान)  $m=A(\ell-x)\rho$ 

$$r = x + \frac{\ell - x}{2} = \frac{\ell + x}{2}$$

$$\{A \rho (\ell - x)\} \left(\frac{\ell + x}{2}\right) \omega_0^2 = \left(\frac{P_0 x}{a - x} + x \rho g\right) A$$

 $x=0.01 \text{ m} \Rightarrow x=1 \text{ cm}$ length of air column in sealed arm (a-x) = 6-1=5cm

3. (i) As for floating W = Th  $V \rho g = V_1 d_1 g + V_2 d_2 g$ 

or 
$$L\left(\frac{A}{5}\right)\rho = \left(\frac{3}{4}L\right)\left(\frac{A}{5}\right)d + \left(\frac{1}{4}L\right)\left(\frac{A}{5}\right)2d$$

i.e., 
$$\rho = \frac{3}{4}d + \frac{2}{4}d = \frac{5}{4}d$$

(ii) Total pressure =  $p_0$  + (weight of liquid + weight of solid) A i.e.,

$$P = P_0 + \frac{H}{2} dg + \frac{H}{2} 2dg + \frac{5}{4} d \left( \frac{A}{5} \times L \right) g \frac{1}{A}$$

i.e. 
$$P=P_0 + \frac{3}{2}H dg + \frac{1}{4}L dg = P_0 + \frac{1}{4}(6H+L)dg$$

(b) (i) By Bernoulli theorem for a point just inside and outside the hole (छिद्र के ठीक अन्दर तथा बाहर के बिन्दु के लिये बर्नोली प्रमेय द्वारा)



$$P_{1} + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_{1}^{2} + \rho g h_{1} = P_{2} + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_{2}^{2}$$
i.e., 
$$P_{0} + \frac{H}{2} dg + \left(\frac{H}{2} - h\right) 2 dg = P_{0} + \frac{1}{2} (2d) v^{2}$$
or 
$$g(3H - 4h) = 2v^{2} \text{ or } v = \sqrt{\frac{g}{2} (3H - 4h)}$$

(ii) As at the hole vertical velocity of liquid iszero so time taken by it to reach the ground, (चूंकि छिद्र पर द्रव का ऊर्ध्वाधर वेग शून्य होता है अत: जमीन तक पहुंचने में लगा समय)

$$t = \sqrt{(2h/g)}$$
 So that

$$_{x=\ vt}\ \sqrt{\frac{g}{2}(3H-4h)}\times\sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}=\sqrt{h(3H-4h)}$$

(iii) For x to be maximum  $x^2$  must be maximum,

i.e., 
$$\frac{d}{dh}(x^2) = 0$$
 or  $\frac{d}{dh}(3Hh - 4h^2) = 0$   
or  $3H - 8h = 0$ , i.e.,  $h = (3/8)H$ 

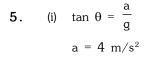
and 
$$X_{max} = \sqrt{\frac{3H}{8}(3H - \frac{3}{2}H)} = \frac{3}{4}H$$

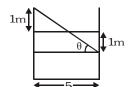
4. Upthrust on the block

$$= \frac{2}{5}V \times 1500 \left(g + \frac{g}{2}\right) + \frac{3}{5}V \times 1000 \times \left(g + \frac{g}{2}\right)$$
$$= 1800 \quad 10^{-3} \quad 10 = 18N$$

Weight of the block =  $10^{-3}$  800  $\left(g + \frac{g}{2}\right) = 12N$ 

so Tension in the string = Th-mg = 18-12 = 6N

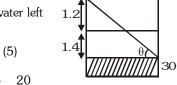




(ii) New a = 4.8

$$\tan \theta = \frac{4.8}{10} \Rightarrow \frac{P}{5m} \Rightarrow 2.4$$

= volume of water left



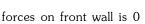
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad (2.4) \quad (5)$$

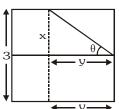
$$\Rightarrow$$
 24 + 12 = 36 m<sup>3</sup>  
V<sub>f</sub> = 36 m<sup>3</sup>; V<sub>i</sub> = 5 4 2  $\Rightarrow$  40 m<sup>3</sup>

$$\left(\frac{V_f - V_i}{V_i}\right) \times 100 = 10\%$$

(iii) 
$$\tan \theta = \frac{9}{10} = \frac{x}{4} = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$60 - \frac{20x^2}{9} = 40$$



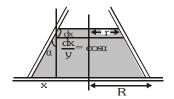


$$\Rightarrow \int_{0}^{3} \rho \left[ \frac{5}{3} + x \tan \theta \right] 9 (4dx)$$

$$\Rightarrow 36 \ 10^3 \left[ \left[ \frac{5}{3} x \right] + \frac{9x^2}{20} \right] \Rightarrow 36 \ 10^3 + \left[ \frac{15}{3} + \frac{81}{2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\rho \times 9 \times \frac{5}{3} + \rho g \frac{h}{2}\right) 12 \Rightarrow (\rho \ 15 + 15\rho) = 360\rho$$

 $W + N_v = \rho g h \pi R^2$ 



$$W = \int \rho gx(2\pi r) \frac{dx}{\cos \alpha} \sin \alpha$$

$$\int_{0}^{h} \rho g x 2h - (9 + x \tan \alpha) \frac{dy}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho g 2\pi \int_{0}^{h} ax \frac{dx}{\cos \alpha} + \int_{0}^{h} x^{2} \tan \alpha dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho g 2\pi h^2 \left[ \frac{9R - h \sin \alpha}{2\cos \alpha} + \frac{h}{3} \tan \alpha \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow W = \rho g 2\pi h^2 \left[ \frac{R}{2\cos\alpha} - \frac{h}{6}\tan\alpha \right]$$

$$= \rho g \pi h^2 \left[ \frac{R}{\cos \alpha} - \frac{h}{3} \tan \alpha \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = \frac{W}{g\pi h^2 \left[ \frac{R}{\cos \alpha} - \frac{h}{3} \tan \alpha \right]}$$



8. Pressure at A,  $P_A = P_0 + h\rho_2 g + (h-y)\rho_1 g$ Pressure at B,  $P_B = P_0$ 

According to Bernoulli's theorem,

pressure energy at A = pressure energy at B + kinetic energy at B

$$\therefore P_A = P_B + \frac{1}{2} \rho_1 v^2$$

 $\therefore v = 4ms^{-1}$ 

$$\therefore F = (Av \rho) (v - 0) = A\rho v^2$$

or F = 7.2N



Total mass of the liquid in the cylinder is

(बेलन में द्रव का कुल द्रव्यमान)

$$m = Ah\rho_1 + Ah\rho_2 = 450 \text{ kg}$$

Limiting friction =  $\mu$ mg = 45N

 $\therefore$  F < Limiting friction, therefore, minimum force required is zero.

(F< सीमित घर्षण, अत: आवश्यक न्यूनतम बल शून्य होगा)

Consider free body diagram for maximum value of force. Considering vertical forces, N = mg

(माना FBD से बल के अधिकतम मान के लिये माना ऊर्ध्वाधर

ৰল N =mg )

Now considering horizontal forces,

$$F_{max} = F + \mu N \text{ or} F_{max} = 52.2 \text{ N}$$

**9.**(i) AH 
$$d_m g = Ahd_1 g$$

$$h= H \frac{d_m}{d_1}; f_{net} = mg - f_B$$

 $f_{net} = AHd_mg - Axgd_L$ 

If will perform SHM about its position

$$x = \frac{d_M}{d_I} H$$
, with  $\omega = \frac{d_L g}{d_M}$ 

$$f_{net} = (Ag) d_L \left[ \frac{Hd_m}{d_L} - x \right] dx$$

$$d\omega = \int_{0}^{0.8H} f_{\text{net}} dx = Agd_{L} \left[ \frac{Hd_{m}}{d_{L}} x - \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right]_{0}^{0.8H}$$

$$= Ag \left[ H(0.8)x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{0.8}^{0.8}$$

$$= Ag \left[ H(0.8)(0.8)H - \frac{(0.8)^2 H^2}{2} \right]^{0.8} = \frac{AgH^2 dm^2}{2}$$

$$\omega \ = \ \frac{4000 \times 10^{-4} \times 10 \times 2.500 \times 10^{-4} \times .64}{2}$$

$$\omega = .32 \quad 10^4 \Rightarrow 32 \text{kgC}$$

- (ii) Particle starts oscillating in the fluid (कण पानी में दोलन प्रारम्भ करता है)
  - .. Work done by person
    - = Total energy of oscillation work =  $\frac{1}{2}$  M $\omega^2$ A<sup>2</sup>

$$\Rightarrow \, \frac{1}{2} \, (AH) d_{_{m}} \, \, \frac{d_{_{L}}}{d_{_{m}}} g \ \, H \bigg( 1 - \frac{d_{_{m}}}{L} \bigg)^{2}$$

work = 
$$\frac{1}{2}AH^{2}\left(1 - \frac{d_{m}}{d_{1}}\right)^{2}g = 2kg \text{ f-m}$$

10. Intially:  $mg = f_B \Rightarrow mg = Vd_Lg = Ahd_Lg$ when pulled slightly up by x then

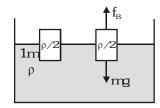
$$f_{net} = mg - f_B = mg - A(h-x)d_Lg$$

$$= mg - Ahd_1g + Axd_1g$$

 $f_{net} = Axd_Lg$ 

force directry propotional to x therefore if will perform S.H.M. (जब x द्वारा इसे धीरे से ऊपर खींचा जाता है तो यह सरल आवर्त गति करेगी)

(ii) 
$$ma = (mg - Vd_1(g))$$



$$a = \left(g - \frac{Ad_{L}xg}{A(H)d_{m}}\right)$$

$$a = g - \frac{2gx}{2}$$

 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + gx + g$  can be compered with

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \omega^2 x + g = 0 \Rightarrow w = \sqrt{g}$$

 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$   $\Rightarrow$  and time required is = T/2, t = 1 sec

11. 
$$mg \frac{b}{2} \sin \theta = f_B \left( b - \frac{x}{2} \right) \sin \theta$$

(Ab) 
$$d_m g \frac{b}{2} = (Ax)d_L g \left(\frac{bx}{2}\right); \frac{5}{9} \frac{b^2}{2} = bx - \frac{x^2}{2}$$

By solving It 
$$x = \frac{b}{3}$$



12. 
$$f_{net} = f_2 - f_1$$

$$f_2 = \frac{dp}{dt} = v_2 \frac{dm}{dt} = \rho s v_2^2$$

$$f_1 = \frac{dp}{dt} = v_1 \frac{dm}{dt} = \rho s v_1^2$$

$$f_{net} = \rho s (v_2^2 - v_1^2) = \rho s 2g(h_2 - h_1)$$

$$f_{net} \Rightarrow 0.51 \text{ Newton}$$

13. We consider a ring element of radius r and thickness dr whose centre is at the centre of disc. The velocity of fluid at distance r from axis is v = rω (माना एक वलय जिसकी त्रिज्या r तथा मोटाई dr है तथा जिसका केन्द्र चकती के केन्द्र पर है। अक्ष से r द्री पर द्रव का वेग)

$$\therefore \frac{dv}{dx} = \omega \frac{dr}{dx}$$

Where dx is the thickness of layer of liquid. (जहां dx द्रव की परत की मोटाई है)

The area of the considered element is  $dA = (2\pi \ rdr)$  (माने गये अल्पांश का क्षेत्रफल)

: the viscous froce on the considered element is (माने गये अल्पांश पर श्यान बल)

$$dF = \eta(2\pi rdr) \frac{dv}{dx}$$

Here, velocity gradient is (वेग प्रवणता)

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v}{h} = \frac{r\omega}{h}$$

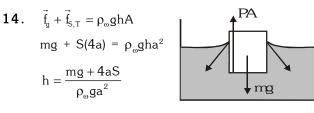
$$\therefore dF = \eta(2\pi r dr) \frac{r\omega}{h} = \frac{2\pi\eta\omega}{h} r^2 dr$$

The power developed on the considered element by viscous force is (श्यान बल द्वारा अल्पांश पर उत्पन्न शक्ति)

$$dP = v dF = (r \omega) \frac{2\pi\eta\omega}{h} r^2 dr = \frac{2\pi\eta\omega^2}{h} r^3 dr$$

: Total power developed due to viscous force is (श्यान बल के कारण उत्पन्न कुल शक्ति)

$$\begin{split} P &= 2 \int\limits_{r=0}^{r=R} dP \quad \text{(on both sides)} \\ &= 2 \int\limits_{0}^{R} \frac{2\pi \eta \omega^{2}}{h} r^{3} dr \quad = \frac{\pi \eta \omega^{2} R^{4}}{h} \\ &= \frac{3.14 \times 0.08 \times 10^{-1} \times (60)^{2} \times (10^{-1})^{4}}{1 \times 10^{-3}} = 9 W \end{split}$$



15. From diagram  $r \cos \theta = \frac{d}{2} \Rightarrow r = \frac{d}{2 \cos \theta}$   $P_{0}\ell A = P_{T}(A) (\ell - h)$   $P_{T} = \frac{P_{0}\ell}{\ell - h}; P_{A} = \left(\frac{P_{0}\ell}{\ell - h} - \frac{2T}{r}\right)$   $P_{B} = \frac{P_{0}\ell}{\ell - h} - \frac{2T}{r} + \rho g h = P_{0}$   $= \left(\frac{P_{0}h}{\ell - h} + \rho g h\right) = \frac{2T}{d} (2 \cos \theta)$   $T = \left(\frac{P_{0}h}{\ell - h} + \rho g h\right) \frac{d}{4 \cos \theta}$ 

3.



## **EXERCISE-V(A)**

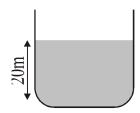
- 1. Elastic energy =  $\frac{1}{2}$  F x F = 200 N, x = 1mm = 10<sup>-3</sup> m  $\therefore$  E =  $\frac{1}{2}$  200 1 10<sup>-3</sup> = 0.1 J
- **2.** Work done  $\frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}k\ell^2$  where  $\ell$  is the total extensions.  $=\frac{1}{2}(k\ell)\ell = \frac{1}{2}F\ell$
- $= \frac{\text{Energy}}{\text{Volume}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{Stress} \quad \text{Strain}$   $\frac{\text{Energy}}{\text{Volume}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{Stress} \quad \text{Strain}$

Energy density

$$= \frac{1}{2} Stress \qquad \frac{Stress}{Y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{S^2}{Y}$$

Energy density = 
$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{S^2}{Y}$$

5. Velocity of efflux through a small hole =  $\sqrt{2gh}$  where h is the position of the small hole from the top of the vessel. (छोटे छिद्र से निकलने वाले पानी का वेग (बहिस्राव वेग) =  $\sqrt{2gh}$ ) जहां h पात्र के शीर्ष से छोटे छिद्र की स्थिति है)



$$v_{efflow} = \sqrt{2 \times 10 \times 20} = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

6. The viscous force experienced by the spherical ball is expressed as (गोलीय गेंद द्वारा अनुभव किया गया श्यान बल)

$$F=6\pi\eta rv \Rightarrow f \propto r \Rightarrow F \propto v$$

- 7. Excess pressure inside a soap bubble is  $P=\frac{4T}{r}$  Air will flow from the bubble at high pressure to the bubble at lower pressure as  $P\propto\frac{1}{r}$ , hence bubble of smaller radius will be at higher pressure, hence air will flow from smaller to the bigger sphere. (साबुन के बुलबुले के अन्दर दाब आधिक्य  $P=\frac{4T}{r}$  हवा उच्च दाब वाले बुलबुले से निम्न दाब वाले बुलबुले की ओर प्रवाहित होगी चूंकि  $P\propto\frac{1}{r}$ , अतः कम त्रिज्या वाला
- 8. Water will rise to the full length of capillary tube (पानी केशनली में पूर्ण लम्बाई तक चढेगा)

बुलबुला उच्च दाब पर होगा अत: हवा छोटे बुलबुले से बड़े

9. 
$$\frac{v_s}{v_g} = \frac{(\rho_s - \rho_\ell)}{(\rho_g - \rho_\ell)} \Rightarrow v_s = 0.1 \text{ m/s}$$

बुलबुले की ओर प्रवाहित होगी)

$$\textbf{10.} \quad \rho_1 Vg - \rho_2 Vg = k v_T^2 \Rightarrow v_T = \sqrt{\frac{Vg \left(\rho_1 - \rho_2\right)}{k}}$$

- 11. As liquid 1 floats above liquid 2,  $\rho_1 < \rho_2$  (चूंकि द्रव 1, द्रव 2 के ऊपर तैर रहा है)

  The ball is unable to sink into liquid 2,  $\rho_3 < \rho_2$  (गेंद, द्रव 2 में डूबने में असमर्थ है)

  The ball is unable to rise over liquid 1,  $\rho_1 < \rho_3$  (गेंद, द्रव 1 के ऊपर चढने में असमर्थ है)

  Thus  $\rho_1 < \rho_3 < \rho_2$
- 12. Capillary rise  $\frac{2T\cos\theta}{\rho gr}$ .

As soap solution has lower T, h will be low (चूंकि साबुन के विलयन का T कम है, अत: h का मान कम होगा)

**14.** 
$$\therefore Y = \frac{F/A}{\Delta \ell/\ell}$$
  $\therefore F = \frac{YA^2\Delta\ell}{\ell A}$ 

 $F = \frac{YA^2\Delta\ell}{v} \quad \text{here} \quad v = \text{volume of wire}$ 

$$F \propto A^2 \Rightarrow \frac{F_2}{F_1} = \left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{3A}{A}\right)^2 = 9$$

$$F_2 = 9F$$



**15.** In equilibrium ball will remain at the interface of water and oil.

(साम्यावस्था में गेंद पानी एवं तेल के अन्तर्रापृष्ठ पर रहेगी)

16. According to equation of continuity (सांतत्य समीकरण के अनुसार)

$$A_1V_1 = A_2V_2 \text{ or } r_2 = \sqrt{\frac{r_1^2v_1}{v_2}}$$

Velocity of stream at 0.2 m below tap.  $V_2^2 = V_1^2 + 2as = 0.16 + 2 \quad 10 \quad 0.2 = 4.16 \text{ m/s}$ 

$$r_{_{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{r_{_{1}}^{2}v_{_{1}}}{v_{_{2}}}} = \sqrt{\frac{16 \times 10^{-6} \times 0.4}{2}} = \sqrt{3.2} \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

so diameter = 2  $\sqrt{3.2} \times 10^{-3}$  m = 2 1.8  $10^{-3}$  m = 3.6  $10^{-3}$  m

- 17. W =  $8\pi T [(r_2^2) (r_1^2)]$ =  $8 \pi 0.03 [25 - 9] 10^{-4}$ =  $\pi 0.24 16 10^{-4}$ =  $3.8 10^{-4} \pi$ =  $0.384 \pi \text{ mJ} \approx 0.4 \pi \text{ mJ}$
- 18. By volume conservation

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 = 2\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3\right)$$

$$R = 2^{\frac{1}{3}} r$$

Surface energy E = T (A)

- $= T (4\pi R^2)$
- $= T (4\pi 2^{2/3} r^2)$
- $= 2^{8/3} \pi r^2 T$
- 19. Terminal velocity  $V \propto \ \frac{d_b d_\ell}{\eta}$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{7.8 - 1}{8.5 \times 10^{-4}} \quad \frac{13.2}{7.8 - 1.2}$$

$$\frac{10}{V_2} = 1.6 \quad 10^4$$

$$V_2 = \frac{10}{1.6 \times 10^4} = 6.25 \quad 10^{-4}$$

**20.** weight = mg = 1.5  $10^{-2}$  N (given) length =  $\ell$  = 30 cm (given) = 0.3 m

$$2T\ell = mg$$

$$T = \frac{mg}{2\ell} = \frac{1.5 \times 10^{-2}}{2 \times 0.3} = 0.025 \text{ N/m}.$$

#### EXERCISE -V(B)

From equation of continuity (सांतत्य समीकरण से)
 v,A,= v,A<sub>2</sub>

and

$$v_2^2 - u^2 = 2gs$$
;  $v_2^2 - 1 = 2 \times 10 \times 0.15 \Rightarrow v_2 = 2 \text{ m/s}$ 

Hence 
$$A_2 = \frac{v_1 A_1}{v_2} = \frac{1 \times 10^{-4}}{2} = 5 \quad 10^{-5} \text{m}^2$$

3. If we apply Newton's law to find the force exerted by the molecules on the walls of the container, we will have to apply a pseudo force (the frame of molecules is an accelerated frame). This pseudo force acting on gas molecules will act in opposite to the direction of motion of closed compartment. The result will be more pressure on the rear side and less pressure on the front side.

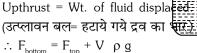
(यदि हम पात्र की दीवारों पर अणुओं द्वारा लगाये जाने वाले बल को ज्ञात करने के लिये न्यूटन के नियम का प्रयोग करें तो हमें छद्म बल का प्रयोग करना होगा (अणुओं का तंत्र एक त्वरित तंत्र है)। गैस के अणुओं पर लगने वाला यह छद्म बल बंद पात्र की गित की विपरीत दिशा में कार्य करेगा। परिणामस्वरूप पीछे वाले भाग पर अधिक दाब व सामने वाले भाग पर कम दाब लगेगा।

 Equating the rate of flow (प्रवाह की दर की तुलना करने पर)

$$\sqrt{(2gy)} \times L^2 = \sqrt{(2g \times 4y)} \pi R^2$$

$$\Rightarrow L^2 = 2\pi R^2 \Rightarrow R = \frac{L}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

According to archemedes principle (आर्किमिडीज सिद्धांत के अनुसार)
 Upthrust = Wt. of fluid display



$$\therefore F_{\text{bottom}} = F_{\text{top}} + V \rho g$$

$$= P_1 A + V \rho g$$

$$= (h \rho g) (\pi R^2) + V \rho g$$

$$= \rho g [\pi R^2 h + V]$$

6. l decreases as the block moves up. h will also decreases because when the coin is in the water it will displace euqal volume of water, whereas when it is on the block an equal weight of water is displaced. (जब ब्लॉक ऊपर गित करता है, l घटता है। h भी घटेगा क्योंकि जब सिक्का पानी में है, तब यह पानी के समान आयतन को विस्थापित करेगा जबिक यदि यह ब्लॉक पर है तो यह पानी के समान भार को विस्थापित करेगा।

$$7. \qquad Y = \frac{F}{A} \bigg/ \frac{\Delta \ell}{\ell} = \frac{20 \times 1}{10^{-6} \times 10^{-4}} = 2 \times 10^{11} \, \text{N} \, / \, \text{m}^2 \ . \label{eq:fitting}$$

8. 
$$K = \frac{\Delta P}{\left(-\frac{\Delta v}{v}\right)} = \frac{\left(1.165 - 1.01\right) \times 10^5}{10^{-3}} = 1.55 \times 10^5 Pa$$

 The square of the velocity of flux (बहिस्राव वेग का वर्ग)

$$v^{2} = \frac{2gh}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{A_{0}}{A}\right)^{2}}} = \frac{2 \times 10 \times 2.475}{\sqrt{1 - (0.1)^{2}}} = 50 \text{ m}^{2}/\text{s}^{2}$$

$$3m$$

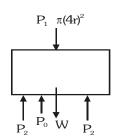
$$A = \frac{2gh}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{A_{0}}{A}\right)^{2}}} = \frac{2 \times 10 \times 2.475}{\sqrt{1 - (0.1)^{2}}} = 50 \text{ m}^{2}/\text{s}^{2}$$

11. 
$$P_2 - P_{atm} = \frac{4T}{R_2}, P_1 - P_{atm} = \frac{4T}{R_1}$$

Here  $R_2 > R_1$ . So  $P_2 < P_1$  $\Rightarrow$  Air will flow from end 1 to end 2. (हवा सिरों 1 से सिरे 2 तक प्रवाहित होगी)

#### Comprehension

(a) Consider the equilibrium of wooden block.
 (लकड़ी के ब्लॉक की साम्यावस्था पर विचार कीजिये)
 Forces acting in the downward direction are
 (नीचे की दिशा में लगने वाले बल हैं)
 Weight of wooden cylinder
 (लकडी के बेलन का भार)



$$= \pi (4r)^2 \quad h \quad \frac{\rho}{3} \quad g = \pi \quad 16r^2 \frac{h\rho}{3} g$$

(b) Force due to pressure ( $P_1$ ) created by liquid of height  $h_1$  above the wooden block is (लकड़ी के ब्लॉक के ऊपर  $h_1$  ऊंचाई के द्रव द्वारा लगाये गए दाब  $P_1$  के कारण बल)

$$= P_1 \quad \pi(4r^2) = [P_0 + h_1 \rho g] \quad \pi(4r)^2$$
$$= [P_0 + h_1 \rho g] \pi \quad 16r^2$$

Force acting on the upward direction due to pressure  $P_2$  exerted from below the wooden block and atmospheric pressure is

(लकड़ी के ब्लॉक के नीचे से आरोपित दाब  $P_2$  के कारण ऊपर की दिशा में कार्यरत् बल है)

$$= P_{2} \pi[(4r)^{2} - (2r)^{2}] + P_{0} (2r)^{2}$$

$$= [P_{0} + (h_{1} + h)\rho g] \pi 12r^{2} + 4r^{2}P_{0}$$
At the verge of rising
$$[P_{0} + (h_{1} + h)\rho g] \pi 12r^{2} + 4r^{2}P_{0}$$

$$= \pi 10r^{2}h \frac{\rho}{3}g + [P_{0} + h_{1}\rho g] \pi 16r^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 12h_{1} + 12h = \frac{16h}{3} + 16h_{1} \Rightarrow \frac{5h}{3} = h_{1}$$

2.(b) Again considering eqilibrium of wooden block.
(लकड़ी के ब्लॉक की साम्यावधा पर पुन: विचार करते हैं)
Total Downward force = Total force upwards
(नीचे की ओर कुल बल = ऊपर की ओर कुल बल)
Wt. of block + force due to atmospheric pressure
= Force due to pressure of liquid + Force due to atmospheric pressure
(ब्लॉक का भार + वायुमण्डलीय दाब के कारण बल = द्रव के दाब के कारण बल + वायुमण्डलीय दाब के कारण बल)

$$\pi(16r^{2})\frac{\rho}{3} + g + P_{0}\pi \quad 16r^{2}$$

$$= [h_{2}\rho g + P_{0}] \pi [16 - 4r^{2}] + P_{0} \quad 4r^{2}$$

$$\pi(16r^{2})h \frac{\rho}{g} g = h_{2}\rho g \quad \pi \quad 12r^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 16\frac{h}{3} = 12h_{2} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{9}h = h_{2}$$

3. (a) When the height h<sub>2</sub> of water level is further decreased, then the upward force acting on the wooden block decreases. The total force downward remains the same. This difference will be compensated by the normal reaction by the tank wall on the wooden block. Thus the block does not moves up and remains at its original position. (जब जल स्तर की ऊंचाई h<sub>2</sub> की ओर घटाया जाता है तो लकड़ी के ब्लॉक पर ऊपर की ओर लगने वाला बल घटता है। नीचे की ओर लगने वाला कुल बल समान रहा है। यह अन्तर लकड़ी के ब्लॉक पर टेंक की दीवार द्वारा लगने वाली अभिलम्ब प्रतिक्रिया द्वारा समायोजित होता है। अत: ब्लॉक ऊपर गित नहीं करता है तथा अपनी मुल अवस्था में बना रहता है)

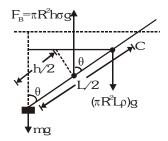
#### Subjective

equilibrium the center of gravity of stick-mass system should be lower than the center of buoyancy. Also in equilibrium the centre of gravity (G) and the center of buoyancy (B) lie in the same vertical axis. (लकड़ी की छड़-द्रव्यमान निकाय को स्थायी साम्यावस्था में बनाये रखने के लिये छड़-द्रव्यमान निकाय का गुरूत्व केन्द्र, उत्प्लावन केन्द्र की तुलना में नीचे होना चाहिये। साम्यावस्था में गुरूत्व केन्द्र (G) तथा उत्प्लावन केन्द्र (B) एक ही ऊर्ध्वाधर अक्ष पर स्थित होने चाहिये।

For the wooden stick-mass system to be in stable

The above condition 1 will be satisfied if the mass is towards the lower side of the stick as shown in the figure. The two forces will create a torque which will bring the stick-mass system in the vertical position of the stable equilibrium. Let  $\ell$  be the length of the stick immersed in the liquid.

(उपरोक्त स्थिति 1 संतुष्ट होगी यदि द्रव्यमान चित्रानुसार छड़ के निचले सिरे की ओर है। दो बल एक बलाघूर्ण का निर्माण करेंगे जो कि छड-द्रव्यमान निकाय को स्थायी साम्यावस्था की ऊर्ध्वाधर स्थिति में लायेंगे। माना कि द्रव में डूबी हुई छड़ की लम्बाई  $\ell$  है तो)



OB = 
$$\frac{\ell}{2}$$
 . Let OG = y

For vertical equilibrium (ऊर्ध्वाधर साम्यावस्था के लिए)  $F_G = F_B \Rightarrow (M+m) \ g = F_B \Rightarrow \pi R^2 L \rho g + mg = \pi R^2 \ell \sigma g$ 

$$\ell = \frac{\pi R^2 L \rho + m}{\pi R^2 \sigma} \dots (i)$$

Now using the concept of centre of mass to find y. (अब y ज्ञात करने के लिए द्रव्यमान केन्द्र की अवधारण का उपयोग करते हैं)

Then 
$$y = \frac{My_1 + my_2}{M + m}$$

Since mass m is at O the origin (चूंकि द्रव्यमान m मूल बिन्दु O पर है)

$$\therefore y_0 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{M(L/2) + m \times O}{M + m} = \frac{ML}{2(M + m)}$$
$$= \frac{(\pi R^2 L \rho)L}{2(\pi R^2 L \rho + m)} \qquad \dots (ii)$$

Therefore for stable equilibrium  $\frac{\ell}{2}$  > y

(अत: स्थायी साम्यावस्था के लिए)

$$\therefore \frac{\pi R^2 L \rho + m}{2\pi R^2 \sigma} > \frac{(\pi R^2 L \rho) L}{2(\pi R^2 L \rho + m)}$$
$$\Rightarrow m \ge \pi R^2 L (\sqrt{\rho \sigma} - \rho)$$

 $\therefore$  Minimum value of m is  $\pi$  R<sup>2</sup>L( $\sqrt{\rho\sigma}-\rho$ ) (m का न्यूनतम मान )

- (i) As the pressure exerted by liquid A on the cylinder is radial and symmetric. The force due to this pressure cancels out and the net value is zero.
   (चूंकि द्रव A द्वारा बेलन पर आरोपित दाब त्रिज्यीय एवं सममित है। अत: इस दाब के कारण बल निरस्त हो जायेंगे तथा कुल मान शुन्य होगा।)
  - (ii) For equilibrium (साम्यावस्था के लिए)
     Buoyant force= weight of the body
     (उत्प्लावक बल = वस्तु का भार)
     ⇒ h<sub>A</sub>ρ<sub>A</sub>Ag + h<sub>B</sub>ρ<sub>B</sub>Ag = (h<sub>A</sub> + h + h<sub>B</sub>)A ρ<sub>C</sub>g
     (where ρ<sub>c</sub> = density of cylinder)
     (जहां ρ<sub>c</sub> = बेलन का घनत्व)

$$h = \left(\frac{h_A \rho_A + h_B \rho_B}{\rho_c}\right) - (h_A + h_B) = 0.25 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{(iii)} \quad a = \frac{F_{Buoyant} - Mg}{M} \\ &= \left[ \frac{h_A \rho_A + \rho_B (h + h_B) - (h + h_A + h_B) \rho_C}{\rho_C (h + h_A + h_C)} \right] g \\ &= \frac{g}{6} \text{ upwards} \end{aligned}$$

3. When the force due to excess pressure in the bubble equals the force of air striking at the bubble, the bubble will detach from the ring (जब बुलबुले में दाब आधिक्य के कारण बल, बुलबुले से टकराने वाली हवा के कारण बल के कारण हो जाता है तो बुलबुला वलय से अलग हो जाता है)

$$\therefore \quad \rho A v^2 = \frac{4T}{r} \quad A \implies r = \frac{4T}{\rho v^2}$$

4. When the tube is not there, using Bernoulli's theorem (जब केशनलिका को हटा दिया जाता है तो बर्नोली प्रमेय लगाने पर)

$$P + P_0 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_1^2 + \rho g H = \frac{1}{2}\rho v_0^2 + P_0$$

$$\Rightarrow P + \rho g H = \frac{1}{2} \rho \left( v_0^2 - v_1^2 \right)$$

But according to equation of continuity (लेकिन सांतत्य समीकरण के अनुसार)

$$A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2$$
 or  $v_1 = \frac{A_2 v_0}{A_1}$ 

$$\therefore P + \rho g H = \frac{1}{2} \rho \left[ v_0^2 - \left( \frac{A_2}{A_1} v_0 \right)^2 \right]$$

$$P + \rho g H = \frac{1}{2} \rho v_0^2 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^2 \right]$$



Here  $P + \rho gH = \Delta P$ 

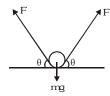
According to Poisseuille's equation

$$Q = \frac{\pi \left(\Delta P\right) a^4}{8 \, \eta \, \ell} \quad \ \ \dot{\square} \ \, \eta = \frac{\pi \left(\Delta P\right) a^4}{8 \, Q \, \ell}$$

$$\therefore \, \eta = \frac{\pi \Big(P + \rho g H\Big) a^4}{8Q\ell} = \frac{\pi}{8Q\ell} \times \frac{1}{2} \rho v_0^2 \left[1 - \left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2\right] \times a^4$$

where 
$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{b^2}{D^2}$$

5. The free body diagram of wire is given below. (तार के लिए FBD नीचे दिया गया है)



If  $\ell$  is the length of wire, then for equilibrium (यिंद तार की लम्बाई  $\ell$  है तो साम्यावस्था के लिए)  $2F\sin\theta=W$ .

$$F = S \quad \ell \Rightarrow 2S \quad \ell \quad \sin \theta = \lambda \quad \ell \quad g$$

or 
$$S = \frac{\lambda g}{2\sin\theta}$$
 also  $\sin\theta = y/a$ 

$$\therefore S = \frac{\lambda g}{2v / a} = \frac{a\lambda g}{2v}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Surface tension (पृष्ठ तनाव)  $S = \frac{a+g}{2y}$ 

**6.** From law of continuous  $A_1v_1 = A_2v_2$ 

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{\pi \times (4 \times 10^{-3})^2 \times 0.25}{\pi \times (1 \times 10^{-3})^2} = 4 \text{m/s}$$

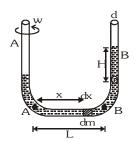
and 
$$x = v$$
  $t = v$   $\sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} = 2m$ 

7. Weight of liquid of height H (H ऊंचाई के द्रव का भार)

$$= \frac{\pi d^2}{4} \times H \times \rho \times g \dots (i)$$

Let us consider a mass dm situated at a distance x from A as shown in the figure.

(माना a से x दूरी पर द्रव्यमान dm है (चित्रानुसार)



The centripetal force required for the mass to rotate (द्रव्यमान को घुमाने के लिए आवश्यक अभिकेन्द्रीय बल)

= (dm)  $x\omega^2$ 

.. The total centripetal force required for the mass of length L to rotate (अत: L लम्बाई के द्रव्यमान को घुमाने के लिए आवश्यक अभिकेन्द्रीय बल)

$$=\int_0^L (dm)x\omega^2$$

Here, 
$$dm = \rho \frac{\pi d^2}{4} dx$$

:. Total centripetal force (कुल अभिकेन्द्रीय बल)

$$= \int_0^L \! \left( \rho \times \frac{\pi d^2}{4} \times dx \right) \times x \omega^2$$

$$= \rho \times \frac{\pi d^2}{4} \times \omega^2 \int_0^L x dx$$

$$= \rho \times \frac{\pi d^2}{4} \times \omega^2 \times \frac{L^2}{2} \quad ... \text{(ii)}$$

This centripetal force is provided by the weight of liquid of height H. (यह अभिकेन्द्रीय बल, Hऊंचाई के द्रव के भार द्वारा प्रदान किया जायेगा)

From (i) and (ii)

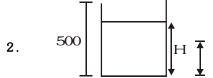
$$\frac{\pi d^2}{4} \times H \times \rho \times g = \rho \times \frac{\pi d^2}{4} \times \frac{\omega^2 \times L^2}{I}; H = \frac{\omega^2 L^2}{2q}$$

#### Integer Type

1. 
$$(P_{in})_A = \frac{4S}{r_A} + P_0 = \frac{4 \times .04}{0.02} + 8 = 16 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$(P_{in})_B = \frac{4S}{r_B} + P_0 = \frac{4 \times .04}{.04} + 8 = 12 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$n_{_A} = \frac{\left(P_{_{in}}\right)_{_A} V_{_A}}{RT} \; ; \; \frac{n_{_B}}{n_{_A}} = \frac{\left(P_{_{in}}\right)_{_B}}{\left(P_{_{in}}\right)_{_A}} \quad \left(\frac{r_{_B}}{r_{_A}}\right)^3 \; = \; 6 \label{eq:nA}$$



$$(500 - H) P_0 = 300 (P_0 - rg 0.2)$$
  
 $(0.5 - H) 10^5 = 0.3 [10^5 - 10^4 0.2)$   
 $0.5 - H = 0.294$   
 $H = 206 \text{ mm}$