

Meerab Latif

Class = 11

Section = A

Physics

Q#1

Consider a sphere is rolling down the inclined plane without slipping so that it has that translational and rotational motion.

$$K.E_{\text{trans}} = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

$$K.E_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} I\omega^2$$

$$I = \frac{2}{5} mr^2$$

$$K.E_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{5} mr^2 \right) \omega^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} mr^2 \omega^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} m (r\omega)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} mv^2$$

$$\text{Total } K.E = K.E_{\text{trans}} + K.E_{\text{rot}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + \frac{1}{5} mv^2$$

$$\text{Total } K.E = \frac{7}{10} mv^2$$

Calculation for Speed = $\frac{P.E \text{ at top}}{K.E \text{ at bottom}}$

$$7gh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$10gh = v^2$$

$$10/7 gh = v^2$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{10}{7} gh}$$

Hence Proved.

Q#2

$$v = \sqrt{gR}$$

$$v = \sqrt{9.8 \times 6.4 \times 10^6}$$

$$v = \sqrt{62.72 \times 10^6}$$

$$v = 7.9 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = 7.9 \text{ km/s}$$

Hence Proved.

Q#6

Given: $s = 250 \text{ m}$, $\theta = 6.6 \times 10^{-4}$

Find $r = ?$

Solution: $s = r\theta$

$$r = \frac{s}{\theta}$$

$$r = \frac{250}{6.6 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$6.6 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$= 0.0817 \times 10^{12-18} = 0.0817 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$= 8.17 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$L_2 = 8.2 \times 10^{12}$$

$$L_0 \approx$$

Q#5

$$r = \left[\frac{GMT^2}{4\pi^2} \right]^{1/3}$$

$$G = 6.673 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$$

$$M = 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$$

$$\pi = 3.14$$

$$T = 24 \text{ hr} = 86400 \text{ sec}$$

$$r = 42.3 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$$

$$r = R + h$$

$$r = r - R$$

$$h = 42.3 \times 10^6 - 6.4 \times 10^6$$

$$h = 35.9 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$$

$$h = 3.59 \times 10^7 \text{ m}$$

$$r = 0.37 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$r = 3.8 \times 10^{-9}$$

Q#7

$$r_0 = 3.85 \times 10^8 \text{ m}$$

$$r_s = 1.74 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$$

spin angular mom

Orbital angular mom

$$L_s = I_s \omega_s$$

$$L_o = I_o \omega_o$$

$$\frac{L_s}{L_o} = \frac{I_s \omega_s}{I_o \omega_o}$$

$$\omega_s = \omega_o = \omega$$

$$I_s = \frac{2}{5} m r_s^2$$

$$I_o = m r_o^2$$

$$\frac{L_s}{L_o} = \frac{I_s \omega_s}{I_o \omega_o} = \frac{\frac{2}{5} m r_s^2 \omega}{m r_o^2 \omega}$$

$$\frac{L_s}{L_o} = \frac{2 r_s^2}{5 r_o^2} = \frac{2 (1.74 \times 10^6)^2}{5 (3.85 \times 10^8)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 1.74 \times 1.74}{5 \times 3.85 \times 3.85} \times \frac{10^{-2}}{10^{16}}$$