

Qnn 4

$$m = 250 \text{ g}$$

$$= 0.25 \text{ kg}$$

$$k = 83 \text{ N/m}$$

$$b = 70 \text{ g/s}$$

$$= 0.07 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$C = 0.03 \text{ F}$$

$$L = 0.1 \text{ H}$$

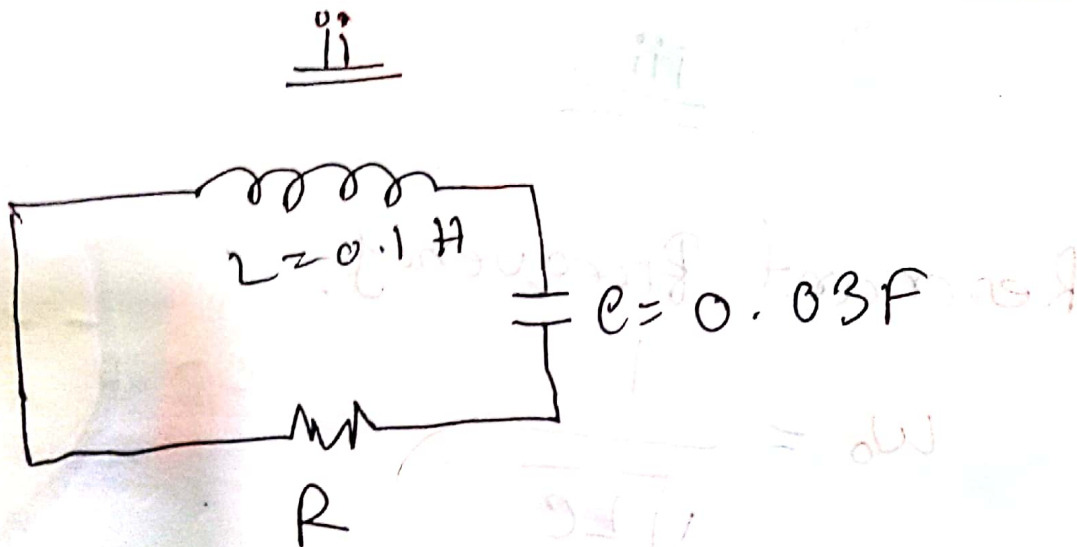
i

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

$$= 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{0.25}{83}}$$

$$= \cancel{3.448 \text{ s}}$$

$$= 0.3448 \text{ s} \text{ Ans}$$



$$R_{\max} = \sqrt{\frac{4L^2}{LC}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times (0.1)^2}{0.1 \times 0.03}}$$

$$= 13.333 \Omega$$

So that R_{\max} is 13.333Ω or
Smaller value to become oscillatory.

iii

Resonant Frequency.

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.1 \times 0.03}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{0.055}$$

$$= 18.182 \text{ rad/sec}$$

iv

$$\text{Life time} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{b}{m}}$$

$$= \frac{m}{b} = \frac{.25}{0.07}$$

$$= \frac{3.57143}{1} = 3.571 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

V

$$t = \frac{-m \ln \frac{1}{2}}{b}$$

$$= \frac{-25 \ln \frac{1}{2}}{0.07}$$

$$= \cancel{247.553} \text{ S } 2.476 \text{ S}$$

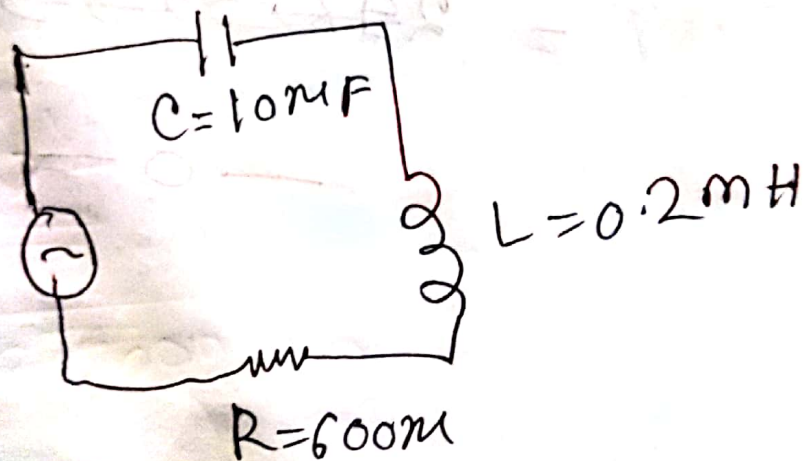
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Qnn 3

$$C = 10 \mu F$$

$$L = 0.2 \text{ mH} = 0.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$$

$$R = 600 \Omega$$



$$\frac{R^2}{4L^2} = \frac{(600)^2}{4 \times (0.2 \times 10^{-3})^2}$$

$$= \cancel{2250000} = \cancel{1.6 \times 10^7} \times 0.0225$$

$$\frac{1}{LC} = \frac{1}{0.2 \times 10^{-3} \times (10 \times 10^{-6})}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$Z = 5 \times 10^{-10} = 5 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$4 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$\frac{R^2}{4L^2} > \frac{1}{LC}$$

The circuit is overdamped D.H.M.

(ii)

damping frequency.

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \frac{R^2}{4L^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{10 \times (1 \times 10^{-6})} - \frac{(600)^2}{4 \times (0.2 \times 10^{-3})^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{100000 - 9 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$= 3.16 \cdot 228$$

Ans

iii

Resonant Frequency.

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{(0.2 \times 10^{-3}) \times (10 \times 10^{-6})}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2.8099 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$= 3558.896$$

A

Qn 5

$$y = -4 \cos(\omega t + \delta)$$

$$\lambda = 27 \text{ cm} = 27 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$A = 4 \quad \omega = ? \quad \text{(i)}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{g}}$$

$$= 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{27 \times 10^{-2}}{9.8}}$$
$$= 1.092$$

(i)

$$\omega = \frac{2 \times 3.1416}{1.092}$$

$$= 6.029 \text{ rad/s}$$

iii

$$\omega = 6.029 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$2\pi T = 6.029$$

$$T = \frac{6.029}{2\pi}$$

$$= 1.042$$

$$P = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1.042} = 0.95 \text{ Hz}$$

(v)

$$\begin{aligned} a_{\max} &= A \left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \right)^2 \\ &= A \omega^2 \\ &= 4 \times (1.042)^2 \end{aligned}$$

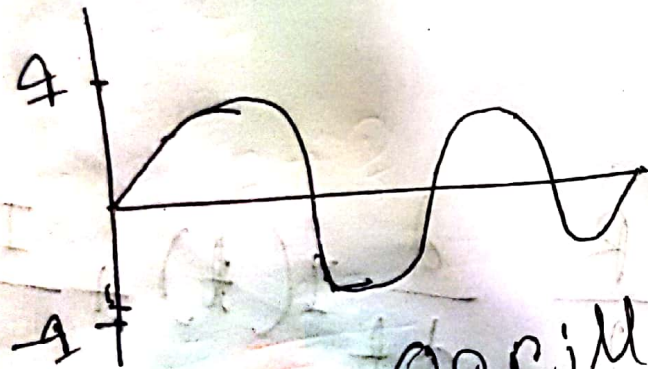
$$= 4.34 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

Ans.

(i)

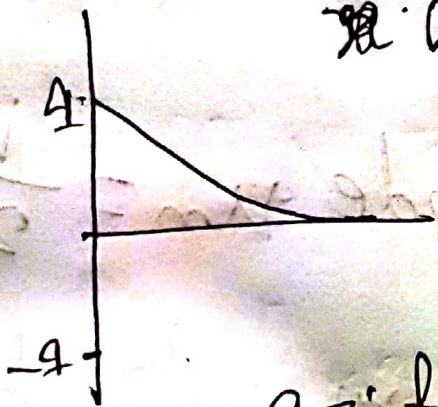
$$\frac{\omega_n \cdot 2}{\omega/\gamma} = 2$$

$$\frac{R^2}{T} = \omega$$



Oscillatory.

$$\omega/\gamma = 0.25$$



Critical damping

Qm 1

(i)

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{k}{2m}$$

(ii)

$$\frac{d^2 I(t)}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{d I(t)}{dt} + \frac{I(t)}{LC} = 0$$

(iii)

damping amplitude $\alpha_m = \frac{k}{2m} t$

damping energy = ~~1/2~~ $\frac{k}{2m} t$