

# CHAPTER

# 2

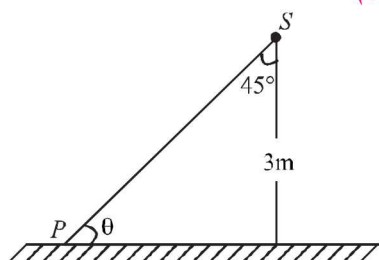
# Motion

## Section-A

## JEE Advanced/ IIT-JEE

### A Fill in the Blanks

1. A particle moves in a circle of radius  $R$ . In half the period of revolution its displacement is \_\_\_\_\_ and distance covered is \_\_\_\_\_. (1983 - 2 Marks)
2. Four persons  $K, L, M, N$  are initially at the four corners of a square of side  $d$ . Each person now moves with a uniform speed  $v$  in such a way that  $K$  always moves directly towards  $L, L$  directly towards  $M, M$  directly towards  $N$ , and  $N$  directly towards  $K$ . The four persons will meet at a time ..... (1984 - 2 Marks)
3. Spotlight  $S$  rotates in a horizontal plane with constant angular velocity of  $0.1$  radian/second. The spot of light  $P$  moves along the wall at a distance of  $3$  m. The velocity of the spot  $P$  when  $\theta = 45^\circ$  (see fig.) is ..... m/s (1987 - 2 Marks)



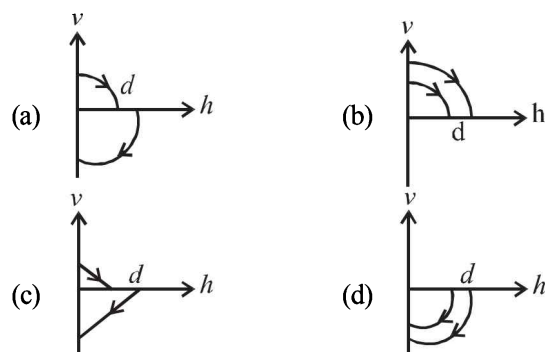
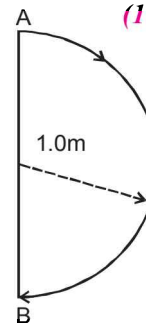
### B True/False

1. Two balls of different masses are thrown vertically upwards with the same speed. They pass through the point of projection in their downward motion with the same speed (Neglect air resistance). (1983 - 2 Marks)
2. A projectile fired from the ground follows a parabolic path. The speed of the projectile is minimum at the top of its path. (1984 - 2 Marks)
3. Two identical trains are moving on rails along the equator on the earth in opposite directions with the same speed. They will exert the same pressure on the rails. (1985 - 3 Marks)

### C MCQs with One Correct Answer

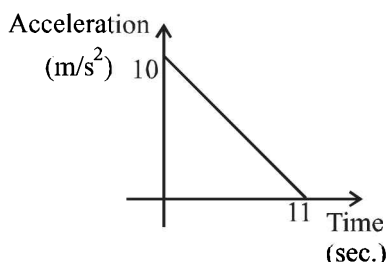
1. A river is flowing from west to east at a speed of  $5$  metres per minute. A man on the south bank of the river, capable of swimming at  $10$  metres per minute in still water, wants to swim across the river in the shortest time. He should swim in a direction (1983 - 1 Mark)

- (a) due north (b)  $30^\circ$  east of north  
(c)  $30^\circ$  west of north (d)  $60^\circ$  east of north
2. A boat which has a speed of  $5$  km/hr in still water crosses a river of width  $1$  km along the shortest possible path in  $15$  minutes. The velocity of the river water in km/hr is (1988 - 1 Mark)  
(a)  $1$  (b)  $3$   
(c)  $4$  (d)  $\sqrt{41}$
3. In  $1.0$  s, a particle goes from point  $A$  to point  $B$ , moving in a semicircle of radius  $1.0$  m (see Figure). The magnitude of the average velocity (1999S - 2 Marks)  
(a)  $3.14$  m/s  
(b)  $2.0$  m/s  
(c)  $1.0$  m/s  
(d) Zero
4. A ball is dropped vertically from a height  $d$  above the ground. It hits the ground and bounces up vertically to a height  $d/2$ . Neglecting subsequent motion and air resistance, its velocity  $v$  varies with the height  $h$  above the ground as (2000S)

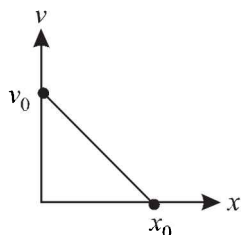


5. A particle starts sliding down a frictionless inclined plane. If  $S_n$  is the distance travelled by it from time  $t = n - 1$  sec to  $t = n$  sec, the ratio  $S_n/S_{n+1}$  is (2004S)  
(a)  $\frac{2n-1}{2n+1}$  (b)  $\frac{2n+1}{2n}$   
(c)  $\frac{2n}{2n+1}$  (d)  $\frac{2n+1}{2n-1}$
6. A body starts from rest at time  $t = 0$ , the acceleration time graph is shown in the figure. The maximum velocity attained by the body will be (2004S)

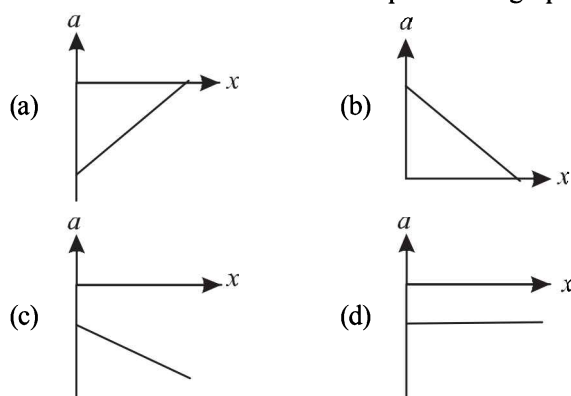
- (a) 110 m/s  
(b) 55 m/s  
(c) 650 m/s  
(d) 550 m/s



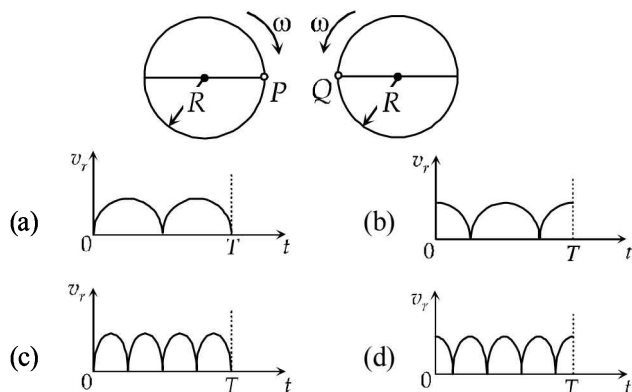
7. The velocity-displacement graph of a particle moving along a straight line is shown (2005S)



The most suitable acceleration-displacement graph will be

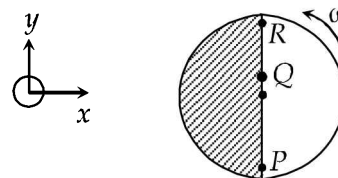


8. Two identical discs of same radius  $R$  are rotating about their axes in opposite directions with the same constant angular speed  $\omega$ . The discs are in the same horizontal plane. At time  $t = 0$ , the points  $P$  and  $Q$  are facing each other as shown in the figure. The relative speed between the two points  $P$  and  $Q$  is  $v_r$ . In one time period ( $T$ ) of rotation of the discs,  $v_r$  as a function of time is best represented by (2012)



9. Consider a disc rotating in the horizontal plane with a constant angular speed  $\omega$  about its centre  $O$ . The disc has a shaded region on one side of the diameter and an unshaded region on the other side as shown in the figure. When the disc is in the orientation as shown, two pebbles  $P$  and  $Q$  are simultaneously projected at an angle towards  $R$ . The velocity of projection is in the  $y$ - $z$  plane and is same for both pebbles with respect to the disc. Assume that (i) they land back on the disc before the disc has completed  $1/8$  rotation, (ii) their

range is less than half the disc radius, and (iii)  $\omega$  remains constant throughout. Then (2012)



- (a)  $P$  lands in the shaded region and  $Q$  in the unshaded region.  
(b)  $P$  lands in the unshaded region and  $Q$  in the shaded region.  
(c) Both  $P$  and  $Q$  land in the unshaded region.  
(d) Both  $P$  and  $Q$  land in the shaded region.

## D MCQs with One or More than One Correct

- A particle is moving eastwards with a velocity of 5 m/s. In 10s the velocity changes to 5 m/s northwards. The average acceleration in this time is (1982 - 3 Marks)
  - zero
  - $1/\sqrt{2}$  m/s<sup>2</sup> towards north-west
  - $1/\sqrt{2}$  m/s<sup>2</sup> towards north-east
  - $\frac{1}{2}$  m/s<sup>2</sup> towards north-west
  - $\frac{1}{2}$  m/s<sup>2</sup> towards north
- A particle of mass  $m$  moves on the  $x$ -axis as follows : it starts from rest at  $t = 0$  from the point  $x = 0$ , and comes to rest at  $t = 1$  at the point  $x = 1$ . NO other information is available about its motion at intermediate times ( $0 < t < 1$ ). If  $\alpha$  denotes the instantaneous acceleration of the particle, then: (1993-2 Marks)
  - $\alpha$  cannot remain positive for all  $t$  in the interval  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .
  - $|\alpha|$  cannot exceed 2 at any point in its path.
  - $|\alpha|$  must be  $\geq 4$  at some point or points in its path.
  - $\alpha$  must change sign during the motion, but no other assertion can be made with the information given.
- The coordinates of a particle moving in a plane are given by  $x(t) = a \cos(pt)$  and  $y(t) = b \sin(pt)$  where  $a, b (< a)$  and  $p$  are positive constants of appropriate dimensions. Then (1999S - 3 Marks)
  - the path of the particle is an ellipse
  - the velocity and acceleration of the particle are normal to each other at  $t = \pi/(2p)$
  - the acceleration of the particle is always directed towards a focus
  - the distance travelled by the particle in time interval  $t = 0$  to  $t = \pi/(2p)$  is  $a$

## E Subjective Problems

- A car accelerates from rest at a constant rate  $\alpha$  for some time after which it decelerates at a constant rate  $\beta$  to come to rest. If the total time lapse is  $t$  seconds, evaluate. (1978)
  - maximum velocity reached, and
  - the total distance travelled.
- The displacement  $x$  of particle moving in one dimension, under the action of a constant force is related to the time  $t$

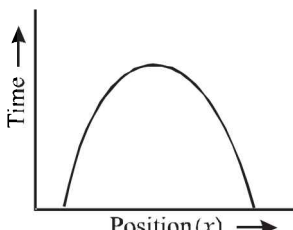
by the equation  $t = \sqrt{x} + 3$  (1979)

where  $x$  is in meters and  $t$  in seconds. Find

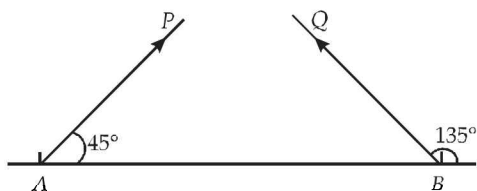
- The displacement of the particle when its velocity is zero, and
- The work done by the force in the first 6 seconds.

3. Answer the following giving reasons in brief :

Is the time variation of position, shown in the figure observed in nature? (1979)



4. Particles  $P$  and  $Q$  of mass 20 gm and 40 gm respectively are simultaneously projected from points  $A$  and  $B$  on the ground. The initial velocities of  $P$  and  $Q$  make  $45^\circ$  and  $135^\circ$  angles respectively with the horizontal  $AB$  as shown in the figure. Each particle has an initial speed of 49 m/s. The separation  $AB$  is 245 m. (1982 - 8 Marks)

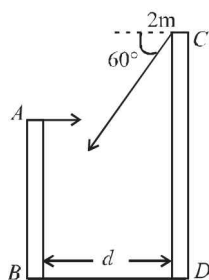


Both particles travel in the same vertical plane and undergo a collision. After the collision,  $P$  retraces its path. Determine the position of  $Q$  when it hits the ground. How much time after the collision does the particle  $Q$  take to reach the ground? Take  $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ .

5. Two towers  $AB$  and  $CD$  are situated a distance  $d$  apart as shown in figure.

$AB$  is 20 m high and  $CD$  is 30 m high from the ground. An object of mass  $m$  is thrown from the top of  $AB$  horizontally with a velocity of 10 m/s towards  $CD$ . (1994 - 6 Marks)

Simultaneously another object of mass 2 m is thrown from the top of  $CD$  at an angle of  $60^\circ$  to the horizontal towards  $AB$  with the same magnitude of initial velocity as that of the first object. The two objects move in the same vertical plane, collide in mid-air and stick to each other.

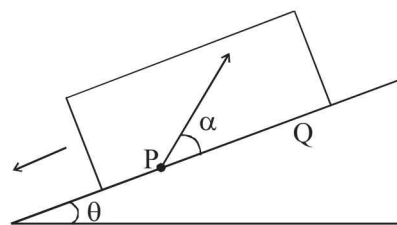


- Calculate the distance ' $d$ ' between the towers and,
- Find the position where the objects hit the ground.

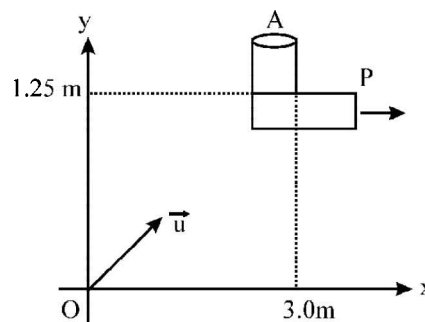
6. Two guns, situated on the top of a hill of height 10 m, fire one shot each with the same speed  $5\sqrt{3} \text{ m/s}$  at some interval of time. One gun fires horizontally and other fires upwards at an angle of  $60^\circ$  with the horizontal. The shots collide in air at a point  $P$ . Find (i) the time-interval between the firings, and (ii) the coordinates of the point  $P$ . Take origin of the coordinate system at the foot of the hill right below the muzzle and trajectories in  $x$ - $y$  plane. (1996 - 5 Marks)

7. A large, heavy box is sliding without friction down a smooth plane of inclination  $\theta$ . From a point  $P$  on the bottom of the box, a particle is projected inside the box. The initial speed of the particle with respect to the box is  $u$ , and the direction

of projection makes an angle  $\alpha$  with the bottom as shown in Figure. (1998 - 8 Marks)

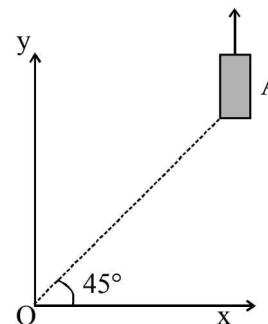


- Find the distance along the bottom of the box between the point of projection  $P$  and the point  $Q$  where the particle lands. (Assume that the particle does not hit any other surface of the box. Neglect air resistance.)
  - If the horizontal displacement of the particle as seen by an observer on the ground is zero, find the speed of the box with respect to the ground at the instant when the particle was projected.
8. An object  $A$  is kept fixed at the point  $x = 3 \text{ m}$  and  $y = 1.25 \text{ m}$  on a plank  $P$  raised above the ground. At time  $t = 0$  the plank starts moving along the  $+x$  direction with an acceleration  $1.5 \text{ m/s}^2$ . At the same instant a stone is projected from the origin with a velocity  $\vec{u}$  as shown. A stationary person on the ground observes the stone hitting the object during its downward motion at an angle of  $45^\circ$  to the horizontal. All the motions are in the  $X$ - $Y$  plane. Find  $\vec{u}$  and the time after which the stone hits the object. Take  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$  (2000 - 10 Marks)



9. On a frictionless horizontal surface, assumed to be the  $x$ - $y$  plane, a small trolley  $A$  is moving along a straight line parallel to the  $y$ -axis (see figure) with a constant velocity of  $(\sqrt{3} - 1) \text{ m/s}$ . At a particular instant, when the line  $OA$  makes an angle of  $45^\circ$  with the  $x$ -axis, a ball is thrown along the surface from the origin  $O$ . Its velocity makes an angle  $\phi$  with the  $x$ -axis and it hits the trolley.

- The motion of the ball is observed from the frame of the trolley. Calculate the angle  $\theta$  made by the velocity vector of the ball with the  $x$ -axis in this frame.
- Find the speed of the ball with respect to the surface, if  $\phi = 40/4$ . (2002 - 5 Marks)



## H Assertion & Reason Type Questions

1. **STATEMENT-1** : For an observer looking out through the window of a fast moving train, the nearby objects appear to move in the opposite direction to the train, while the distant objects appear to be stationary.

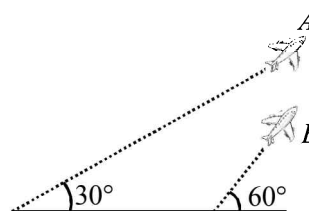
**STATEMENT-2** : If the observer and the object are moving at velocities  $\vec{v}_1$  and  $\vec{v}_2$  respectively with reference to a laboratory frame, the velocity of the object with respect to the observer is  $\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1$ . (2008)

- (a) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1  
 (b) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-1  
 (c) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False  
 (d) Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True

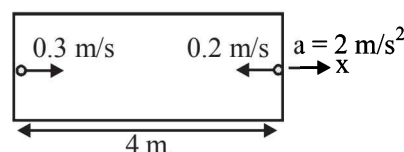
## I Integer Value Correct Type

1. A train is moving along a straight line with a constant acceleration 'a'. A boy standing in the train throws a ball forward with a speed of 10 m/s, at an angle of  $60^\circ$  to the horizontal. The boy has to move forward by 1.15 m inside the train to catch the ball back at the initial height. The acceleration of the train, in  $\text{m/s}^2$ , is (2011)

2. Airplanes A and B are flying with constant velocity in the same vertical plane at angles  $30^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$  with respect to the horizontal respectively as shown in figure. The speed of A is  $100\sqrt{3}$  m/s. At time  $t = 0$  s, an observer in A finds B at a distance of 500 m. The observer sees B moving with a constant velocity perpendicular to the line of motion of A. If at  $t = t_0$ , A just escapes being hit by B,  $t_0$  in seconds is (JEE Adv. 2014)



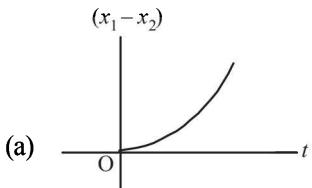
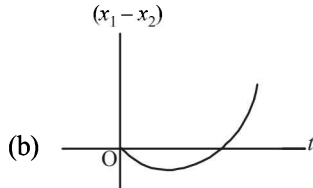
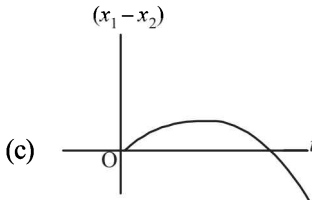
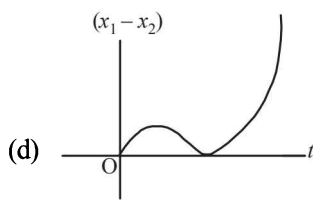
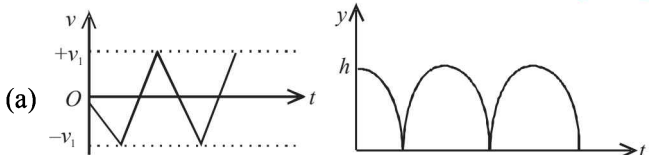
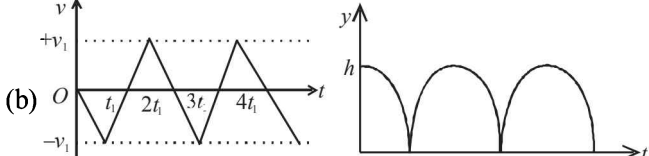
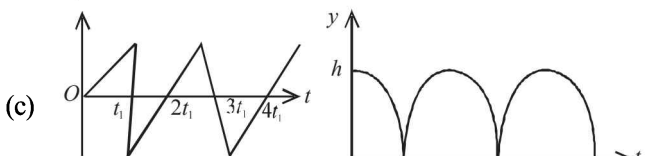
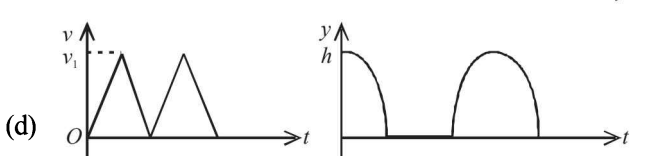
3. A rocket is moving in a gravity free space with a constant acceleration of  $2 \text{ m/s}^2$  along +x direction (see figure). The length of a chamber inside the rocket is 4 m. A ball is thrown from the left end of the chamber in +x direction with a speed of 0.3 m/s relative to the rocket. At the same time, another ball is thrown in -x direction with a speed of 0.2 m/s from its right end relative to the rocket. The time in seconds when the two balls hit each other is (JEE Adv. 2014)



## Section-B JEE Main / AIEEE

1. A ball whose kinetic energy is  $E$ , is projected at an angle of  $45^\circ$  to the horizontal. The kinetic energy of the ball at the highest point of its flight will be [2002]  
 (a)  $E$  (b)  $E/\sqrt{2}$  (c)  $E/2$  (d) zero.
2. From a building two balls A and B are thrown such that A is thrown upwards and B downwards (both vertically with the same speed). If  $v_A$  and  $v_B$  are their respective velocities on reaching the ground, then [2002]  
 (a)  $v_B > v_A$  (b)  $v_A = v_B$  (c)  $v_A > v_B$   
 (d) their velocities depend on their masses.
3. A car, moving with a speed of 50 km/hr, can be stopped by brakes after at least 6 m. If the same car is moving at a speed of 100 km/hr, the minimum stopping distance is [2003]  
 (a) 12m (b) 18m (c) 24m (d) 6m
4. A boy playing on the roof of a 10 m high building throws a ball with a speed of 10 m/s at an angle of  $30^\circ$  with the horizontal. How far from the throwing point will the ball be at the height of 10 m from the ground? [2003]  
 [  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ ,  $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  ]  
 (a) 5.20m (b) 4.33m  
 (c) 2.60m (d) 8.66m
5. The co-ordinates of a moving particle at any time 't' are given by  $x = \alpha t^3$  and  $y = \beta t^3$ . The speed of the particle at time 't' is given by [2003]  
 (a)  $3t\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}$  (b)  $3t^2\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}$   
 (c)  $t^2\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}$  (d)  $\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}$
6. A ball is released from the top of a tower of height h meters. It takes T seconds to reach the ground. What is the position of the ball at  $\frac{T}{3}$  second [2004]  
 (a)  $\frac{8h}{9}$  meters from the ground  
 (b)  $\frac{7h}{9}$  meters from the ground  
 (c)  $\frac{h}{9}$  meters from the ground  
 (d)  $\frac{17h}{18}$  meters from the ground
7. If  $\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \vec{B} \times \vec{A}$ , then the angle between A and B is [2004]  
 (a)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  (c)  $\pi$  (d)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$

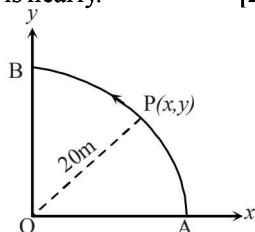


8. A projectile can have the same range 'R' for two angles of projection. If ' $T_1$ ' and ' $T_2$ ' to be time of flights in the two cases, then the product of the two time of flights is directly proportional to. [2004]
- (a)  $R$  (b)  $\frac{1}{R}$  (c)  $\frac{1}{R^2}$  (d)  $R^2$
9. Which of the following statements is **FALSE** for a particle moving in a circle with a constant angular speed? [2004]
- (a) The acceleration vector points to the centre of the circle  
(b) The acceleration vector is tangent to the circle  
(c) The velocity vector is tangent to the circle  
(d) The velocity and acceleration vectors are perpendicular to each other.
10. An automobile travelling with a speed of 60 km/h, can brake to stop within a distance of 20m. If the car is going twice as fast i.e., 120 km/h, the stopping distance will be [2004]
- (a) 60m (b) 40m (c) 20m (d) 80m
11. A ball is thrown from a point with a speed ' $v_0$ ' at an elevation angle of  $\theta$ . From the same point and at the same instant, a person starts running with a constant speed  $\frac{v_0}{2}$  to catch the ball. Will the person be able to catch the ball? If yes, what should be the angle of projection  $\theta$ ? [2004]
- (a) No (b) Yes,  $30^\circ$  (c) Yes,  $60^\circ$  (d) Yes,  $45^\circ$
12. A car, starting from rest, accelerates at the rate  $f$  through a distance  $S$ , then continues at constant speed for time  $t$  and then decelerates at the rate  $\frac{f}{2}$  to come to rest. If the total distance traversed is  $15S$ , then [2005]
- (a)  $S = \frac{1}{6}ft^2$  (b)  $S = ft$   
(c)  $S = \frac{1}{4}ft^2$  (d)  $S = \frac{1}{72}ft^2$
13. A particle is moving eastwards with a velocity of  $5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . In 10 seconds the velocity changes to  $5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  northwards. The average acceleration in this time is [2005]
- (a)  $\frac{1}{2} \text{ ms}^{-2}$  towards north  
(b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ ms}^{-2}$  towards north - east  
(c)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ ms}^{-2}$  towards north - west  
(d) zero
14. The relation between time  $t$  and distance  $x$  is  $t = ax^2 + bx$  where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants. The acceleration is [2005]
- (a)  $2bv^3$  (b)  $-2abv^2$  (c)  $2av^2$  (d)  $-2av^3$
15. A particle located at  $x = 0$  at time  $t = 0$ , starts moving along with the positive  $x$ -direction with a velocity ' $v$ ' that varies as  $v = \alpha\sqrt{x}$ . The displacement of the particle varies with time as [2006]
- (a)  $t^2$  (b)  $t$  (c)  $t^{1/2}$  (d)  $t^3$
16. A particle is projected at  $60^\circ$  to the horizontal with a kinetic energy  $K$ . The kinetic energy at the highest point is [2007]
- (a)  $K/2$  (b)  $K$  (c) Zero (d)  $K/4$
17. The velocity of a particle is  $v = v_0 + gt + ft^2$ . If its position is  $x = 0$  at  $t = 0$ , then its displacement after unit time ( $t = 1$ ) is [2007]
- (a)  $v_0 + g/2 + f$  (b)  $v_0 + 2g + 3f$   
(c)  $v_0 + g/2 + f/3$  (d)  $v_0 + g + f$
18. A body is at rest at  $x = 0$ . At  $t = 0$ , it starts moving in the positive  $x$ -direction with a constant acceleration. At the same instant another body passes through  $x = 0$  moving in the positive  $x$ -direction with a constant speed. The position of the first body is given by  $x_1(t)$  after time ' $t$ '; and that of the second body by  $x_2(t)$  after the same time interval. Which of the following graphs correctly describes  $(x_1 - x_2)$  as a function of time ' $t$ '? [2008]
- (a)  (b) 
- (c)  (d) 
19. Consider a rubber ball freely falling from a height  $h = 4.9 \text{ m}$  onto a horizontal elastic plate. Assume that the duration of collision is negligible and the collision with the plate is totally elastic. Then the velocity as a function of time and the height as a function of time will be: [2009]
- (a) 
- (b) 
- (c) 
- (d) 
20. A particle has an initial velocity of  $3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$  and an acceleration of  $0.4\hat{i} + 0.3\hat{j}$ . Its speed after 10 s is: [2009]
- (a)  $7\sqrt{2}$  units (b) 7 units (c) 8.5 units (d) 10 units

21. A particle is moving with velocity  $\vec{v} = k(y\hat{i} + x\hat{j})$ , where  $k$  is a constant. The general equation for its path is [2010]  
 (a)  $y = x^2 + \text{constant}$  (b)  $y^2 = x + \text{constant}$   
 (c)  $xy = \text{constant}$  (d)  $y^2 = x^2 + \text{constant}$

22. A point P moves in counter-clockwise direction on a circular path as shown in the figure. The movement of 'P' is such that it sweeps out a length  $s = t^3 + 5$ , where  $s$  is in metres and  $t$  is in seconds. The radius of the path is 20 m. The acceleration of 'P' when  $t = 2$  s is nearly. [2010]

- (a)  $13\text{m/s}^2$   
 (b)  $12\text{m/s}^2$   
 (c)  $7.2\text{ms}^2$   
 (d)  $14\text{m/s}^2$

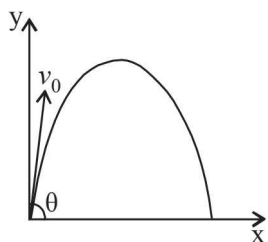


23. For a particle in uniform circular motion, the acceleration  $\vec{a}$  at a point P(R,  $\theta$ ) on the circle of radius R is (Here  $\theta$  is measured from the x-axis) [2010]

- (a)  $-\frac{v^2}{R} \cos \theta \hat{i} + \frac{v^2}{R} \sin \theta \hat{j}$  (b)  $-\frac{v^2}{R} \sin \theta \hat{i} + \frac{v^2}{R} \cos \theta \hat{j}$   
 (c)  $-\frac{v^2}{R} \cos \theta \hat{i} - \frac{v^2}{R} \sin \theta \hat{j}$  (d)  $\frac{v^2}{R} \hat{i} + \frac{v^2}{R} \hat{j}$

24. A small particle of mass  $m$  is projected at an angle  $\theta$  with the x-axis with an initial velocity  $v_0$  in the x-y plane as shown in the figure. At a time  $t < \frac{v_0 \sin \theta}{g}$ , the angular momentum of the particle is [2010]

- (a)  $-mg v_0 t^2 \cos \theta \hat{j}$   
 (b)  $mg v_0 t \cos \theta \hat{k}$   
 (c)  $-\frac{1}{2} mg v_0 t^2 \cos \theta \hat{k}$   
 (d)  $\frac{1}{2} mg v_0 t^2 \cos \theta \hat{i}$



where  $\hat{i}, \hat{j}$  and  $\hat{k}$  are unit vectors along  $x, y$  and  $z$ -axis respectively.

25. An object, moving with a speed of 6.25 m/s, is decelerated at a rate given by: [2011]

$\frac{dv}{dt} = -2.5\sqrt{v}$  where  $v$  is the instantaneous speed. The time taken by the object, to come to rest, would be:

- (a) 2 s (b) 4 s (c) 8 s (d) 1 s

26. A water fountain on the ground sprinkles water all around it. If the speed of water coming out of the fountain is  $v$ , the total area around the fountain that gets wet is: [2011]

- (a)  $\pi \frac{v^4}{g^2}$  (b)  $\frac{\pi v^4}{2 g^2}$  (c)  $\pi \frac{v^2}{g^2}$  (d)  $\pi \frac{v^2}{g}$

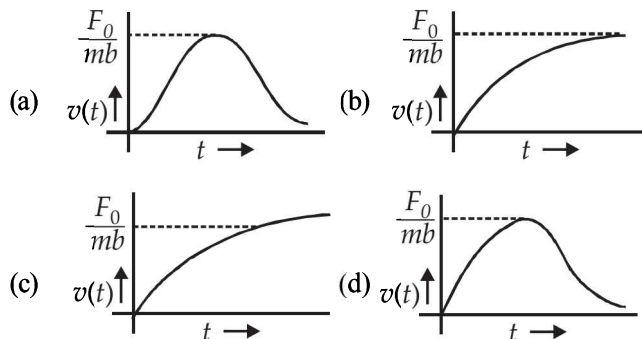
27. A boy can throw a stone up to a maximum height of 10 m. The maximum horizontal distance that the boy can throw the same stone up to will be: [2012]

- (a)  $20\sqrt{2}$  m (b) 10m (c)  $10\sqrt{2}$  m (d) 20m

28. Two cars of mass  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  are moving in circles of radii  $r_1$  and  $r_2$ , respectively. Their speeds are such that they make complete circles in the same time  $t$ . The ratio of their centripetal acceleration is:

- (a)  $m_1 r_1 : m_2 r_2$  (b)  $m_1 : m_2$   
 (c)  $r_1 : r_2$  (d) 1 : 1

29. A particle of mass  $m$  is at rest at the origin at time  $t = 0$ . It is subjected to a force  $F(t) = F_0 e^{-bt}$  in the  $x$  direction. Its speed  $v(t)$  is depicted by which of the following curves?



30. A projectile is given an initial velocity of  $(\hat{i} + 2\hat{j})$  m/s, where  $\hat{i}$  is along the ground and  $\hat{j}$  is along the vertical. If  $g = 10$  m/s<sup>2</sup>, the equation of its trajectory is: [JEE-Main 2013]

- (a)  $y = x - 5x^2$  (b)  $y = 2x - 5x^2$   
 (c)  $4y = 2x - 5x^2$  (d)  $4y = 2x - 25x^2$

31. From a tower of height  $H$ , a particle is thrown vertically upwards with a speed  $u$ . The time taken by the particle, to hit the ground, is  $n$  times that taken by it to reach the highest point of its path. The relation between  $H, u$  and  $n$  is: [JEE Main 2014]

- (a)  $2gH = n^2 u^2$  (b)  $gH = (n-2)^2 u^2$   
 (c)  $2gH = nu^2 (n-2)$  (d)  $gH = (n-2)u^2$

32. Two stones are thrown up simultaneously from the edge of a cliff 240 m high with initial speed of 10 m/s and 40 m/s respectively. Which of the following graph best represents the time variation of relative position of the second stone with respect to the first?

(Assume stones do not rebound after hitting the ground and neglect air resistance, take  $g = 10$  m/s<sup>2</sup>)

(The figures are schematic and not drawn to scale)

[JEE Main 2015]

