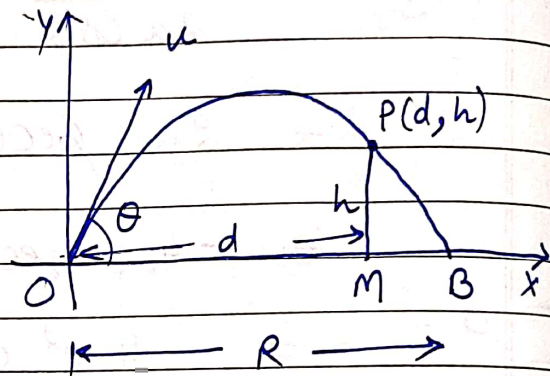


5(e) A particle projected from a given point on the ground just clears a wall of height 'h' at a distance 'd' from the point of projection. If the particle moves in a vertical plane and if the horizontal range is R, find the elevation of the projection.

Let the particle be projected from point O with a velocity u at an angle θ to the horizontal.

Take horizontal and vertical lines

OX and OY in the plane of projection as the coordinate axis.



The equations of trajectory is

$$x = (u \cos \theta) t \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$y = (u \sin \theta) t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$y = x \tan \theta - \frac{1}{2} \frac{g x^2}{u^2 \cos^2 \theta} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

The particle just clears the wall PM of height h at a distance 'd' from O and strikes ground at point B at a distance R from O.

Thus both points (d, h) and $(R, 0)$ lies on trajectory (3)

$$h = d \tan \theta - \frac{g d^2}{2 u^2 \cos^2 \theta} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$\text{and } 0 = R \tan \theta - \frac{g R^2}{2 u^2 \cos^2 \theta} \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

To eliminate 'u', multiply (4) by R^2 and (5) by d^2 and subtract.
We get

$$\begin{aligned} h R^2 &= d R^2 \tan \theta - d^2 R \tan \theta \\ &= d R \tan \theta (R - d) \end{aligned}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{h R}{d (R - d)} \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{h R}{d (R - d)} \right]$$

6(b) A particle moving with SHM in a straight line has velocities v_1 and v_2 at distances x_1 and x_2 respectively from the centre of its path. Find the period of its motion.

When the particle is at a distance x from the mean position, the velocity v is given by

$$v^2 = \mu(a^2 - x^2)$$

When $v = v_1$, $x = x_1$ and when $v = v_2$, $x = x_2$

$$\therefore v_1^2 = \mu(a^2 - x_1^2) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$v_2^2 = \mu(a^2 - x_2^2) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Subtracting (1) from (2)

$$v_2^2 - v_1^2 = \mu(x_1^2 - x_2^2)$$

$$\text{or } \mu = \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{x_1^2 - x_2^2}$$

$$\therefore \text{Periodic Time} = \frac{2\pi}{\mu}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{x_1^2 - x_2^2}{v_2^2 - v_1^2}}$$