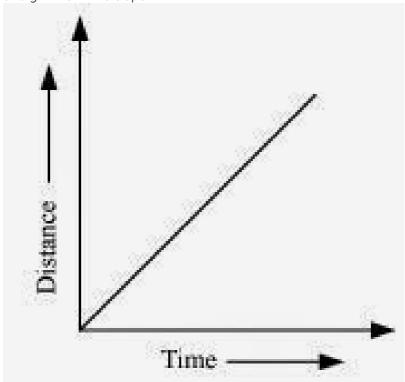


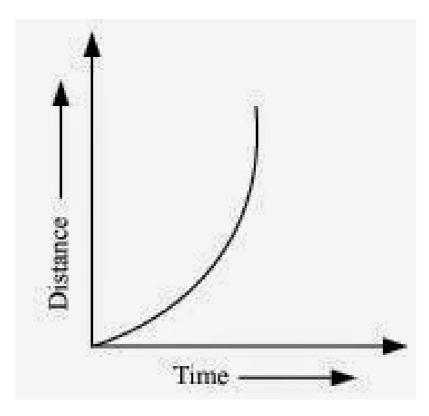
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1. What is the nature of the distance - time graphs for uniform and non-uniform motion of an object?

Answer: When the motion is uniform,the distance time graph is a straight line with a slope.

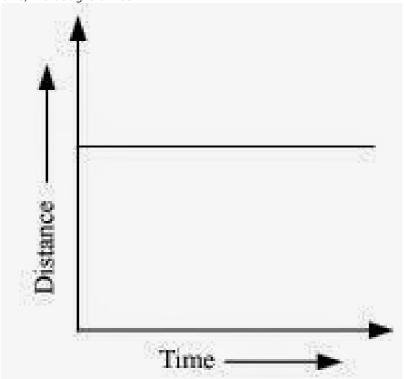


When the motion is non uniform, the distance time graph is not a straight line. It can be any curve.

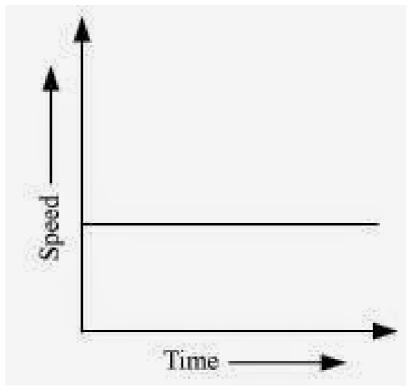


2. What can you say about the motion of an object whose distance - time graph is a straight line parallel to the time axis?

Answer: If distance time graph is a straight line parallel to the time axis, the body is at rest.



3. What can you say about the motion of an object if its speed - time graph is a straight line parallel to the time axis? Answer: If speed time graph is a straight line parallel to the time axis, the object is moving uniformly.



4. What is the quantity which is measured by the area occupied below the velocity -time graph?

Answer: The area below velocity-time graph gives the distance covered by the object.

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1. A bus starting from rest moves with a uniform acceleration of 0.1 m $\rm s^{-2}$ for 2 minutes. Find (a) the speed acquired, (b) the distance travelled.

Answer:

Initial speed of the bus, u = 0

Acceleration, $a = 0.1 \,\text{m/s}^2$

Time taken, t = 2 minutes = 120 s

(a) v = u + at

 $V = 0 + 0.1 \times 120$

 $v = 12 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

(b) According to the third equation of motion:

 $v^2 - u^2 = 2as$

Where, s is the distance covered by the bus

 $(12)^2 - (0)^2 = 2(0.1) s$

s = 720 m

Speed acquired by the bus is 12 m/s.

Distance travelled by the bus is 720 m.

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2. A train is travelling at a speed of 90 km h^{-1} . Brakes are applied so as to produce a uniform acceleration of $-0.5~m~s^{-2}$. Find how far the train will go before it is brought to rest.

Answer:

Initial speed of the train, u = 90 km/h = 25 m/s

Final speed of the train, v = 0 (finally the train comes to rest)

Acceleration = -0.5 m s^{-2}

According to third equation of motion:

 $v^2 = u^2 + 2$ as

$$(0)^2 = (25)^2 + 2(-0.5) s$$

Where, s is the distance covered by the train

$s = \frac{25^2}{2(0.5)} = 625 \text{ m}$

The train will cover a distance of 625 m before it comes to rest.

3. A trolley, while going down an inclined plane, has an acceleration of 2 cm s $^{-2}$. What will be its velocity 3 s after the start?

Initial Velocity of trolley, u = 0 cms⁻¹

Acceleration, $a = 2 \text{ cm s}^{-2}$

Time, t = 3 s

We know that final velocity, $v = u + at = 0 + 2 \times 3 \text{ cms}^{-1}$

Therefore, The velocity of train after 3 seconds = 6 cms^{-1}

4. A racing car has a uniform acceleration of 4 m s^{-2} . What distance will it cover in 10 s after start?

Answer

Initial Velocity of the car, u=0 ms⁻¹

Acceleration, a= 4 m s⁻²

Time, t= 10 s

We know Distance, s= ut + (1/2) at²

Therefore, Distance covered by car in 10 second= $0 \times 10 + (1/2) \times 4 \times 102$

 $= 0 + (1/2) \times 4 \times 10 \times 10 \text{ m}$

 $= (1/2) \times 400 \text{ m}$

 $= 200 \, \text{m}$

5. A stone is thrown in a vertically upward direction with a velocity of 5 m s $^{-1}$. If the acceleration of the stone during its motion is 10 m s $^{-2}$ in the downward direction, what will be the height attained by the stone and how much time will it take to reach there? Answer:

Given Initial velocity of stone, u=5 m s⁻¹

Downward of negative Acceleration, $a = 10 \text{ m s}^{-2}$

We know that 2 as= v^2 - u^2

Therefore, Height attained by the stone, $s = \frac{0^2}{5^2} x$ (-10) m

$$=\frac{-25}{-20}m$$

= 1.25 m

Also we know that final velocity, v= u + at

or, Time,
$$t = \frac{v - u}{a}$$

Therefore, Time, t taken by stone to attain the height, $s = \frac{0-5}{-10 \ s}$ = 0.5 s

******* END *******