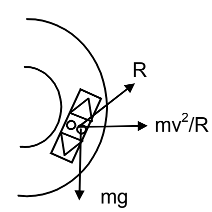
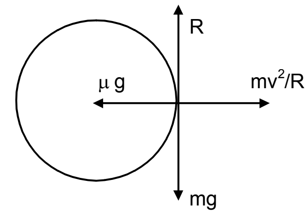
SOLUTIONS TO CONCEPTS circular motion;;
CHAPTER 7

1. Distance between Earth & Moon
$r = 3.85 \times 10^5$ km $= 3.85 \times 10^8$m
T = 27.3 days = $24 \times 3600 \times (27.3)$ sec $= 2.36 \times 10^6$ sec
$v = \frac{2\pi r}{T} = \frac{2\times 3.14\times 3.85\times 10^8}{2.36\times 10^6}$ = 1025.42m/sec
$a = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{(1025.42)^2}{3.85\times 10^8} = 0.00273\text{m/sec}^2 = 2.73 \times 10^{-3}\text{m/sec}^2$
2. Diameter of earth = 12800km
Radius R = 6400km = 64×10^5 m
$V = \frac{2\pi R}{T} = \frac{2\times 3.14\times 64\times 10^5}{24\times 3600}$ m/sec = 465.185
$a = \frac{V^2}{R} = \frac{(46.5185)^2}{64\times 10^5} = 0.0338\text{m/sec}^2$
3. V = 2t, r = 1cm
a) Radial acceleration at t = 1 sec.
$a = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{2^2}{1} = 4\text{cm/sec}^2$
b) Tangential acceleration at t = 1sec.
$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(2t) = 2\text{cm/sec}^2$
c) Magnitude of acceleration at t = 1sec
$a = \sqrt{4^2+2^2} = \sqrt{20}\ \text{cm/sec}^2$
4. Given that m = 150kg,
v= 36km/hr = 10m/sec, r = 30m
Horizontal force needed is $\frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{150\times(10)^2}{30} = \frac{150\times 100}{30} = 500\text{N}$
5. in the diagram
$R\cos\theta = mg$ ..(i)
$R\sin\theta = \frac{mv^2}{r}$ ..(ii)
Dividing equation (i) with equation (ii)



$\text{Tan}\,\theta = \frac{mv^2}{rmg} = \frac{v^2}{rg}$
v = 36km/hr = 10m/sec, r = 30m
$\text{Tan}\,\theta = \frac{v^2}{rg} = \frac{100}{30\times 10} = (1/3)$
$\Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}(1/3)$
6. Radius of Park = r = 10m
speed of vehicle = 18km/hr = 5 m/sec
Angle of banking $\tan\theta = \frac{v^2}{rg}$
$\Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{v^2}{rg} = \tan^{-1}\frac{25}{100} = \tan^{-1}(1/4)$

7. The road is horizontal (no banking)



$\frac{mv^2}{R} = \mu N$

and N = mg

So $\frac{mv^2}{R} = \mu$ mg v = 5m/sec, R = 10m

$\Rightarrow \frac{25}{10} = \mu g \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{25}{100} = 0.25$

8. Angle of banking = $\theta = 30°$

Radius = r = 50m

$\tan\theta = \frac{v^2}{rg} \Rightarrow \tan 30° = \frac{v^2}{rg}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{v^2}{rg} \Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{rg}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{50 \times 10}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{500}{\sqrt{3}}}$ = 17m/sec.

9. Electron revolves around the proton in a circle having proton at the centre.

Centripetal force is provided by coulomb attraction.

r = 5.3 $\rightarrow$t 10^{-11}m m = mass of electron = 9.1 × 10^{-3}kg.

charge of electron = 1.6 × 10^{-19}c.

$\frac{mv^2}{r} = k\frac{q^2}{r^2} \Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{kq^2}{rm} = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 1.6 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-38}}{5.3 \times 10^{-11} \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31}} = \frac{23.04}{48.23} \times 10^{13}$

$\Rightarrow v^2 = 0.477 \times 10^{13} = 4.7 \times 10^{12}$

$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{4.7 \times 10^{12}} = 2.2 \times 10^6$ m/sec

10. At the highest point of a vertical circle

$\frac{mv^2}{R} = mg$

$\Rightarrow v^2 = Rg \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{Rg}$

11. A celling fan has a diameter = 120cm.

$\therefore$Radius = r = 60cm = 0/6m

Mass of particle on the outer end of a blade is 1g.

n = 1500 rev/min = 25 rev/sec

$\omega = 2\,\pi\,n = 2\,\pi \times 25 = 157.14$

Force of the particle on the blade = $Mr\omega^2$ = (0.001) × 0.6 × (157.14) = 14.8N

The fan runs at a full speed in circular path. This exerts the force on the particle (inertia). The particle also exerts a force of 14.8N on the blade along its surface.

12. A mosquito is sitting on an L.P. record disc & rotating on a turn table at $33\frac{1}{3}$ rpm.

$n = 33\frac{1}{3}$ rpm = $\frac{100}{3 \times 60}$ rps

$\therefore \omega = 2\,\pi\,n = 2\,\pi \times \frac{100}{180} = \frac{10\pi}{9}$ rad/sec

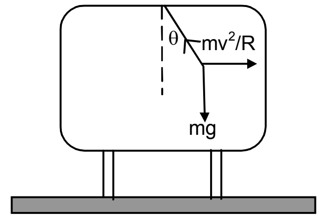
r = 10cm =0.1m, g = 10m/sec^2

$\mu mg \geq mr\omega^2 \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{r\omega^2}{g} \geq \frac{0.1 \times \left(\frac{10\pi}{9}\right)^2}{10}$

$\Rightarrow \mu \geq \frac{\pi^2}{81}$

13. A pendulum is suspended from the ceiling of a car taking a turn

r = 10m, v = 36km/hr = 10 m/sec, g = 10m/sec^2



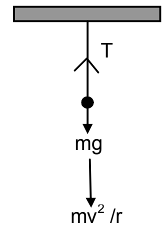
From the figure $T \sin\theta = \dfrac{mv^2}{r}$ ..(i)

$T \cos\theta = mg$ ..(ii)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = \frac{mv^2}{rmg} \Rightarrow \tan\theta = \frac{v^2}{rg} \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{v^2}{rg}\right)$$

$$= \tan^{-1}\frac{100}{10\times10} = \tan^{-1}(1) \Rightarrow \theta = 45°$$

14. At the lowest pt.



$T = mg + \dfrac{mv^2}{r}$

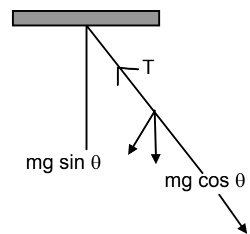
Here m = 100g = 1/10 kg, r = 1m, v = 1.4 m/sec

$$T = mg + \frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{1}{10}\times9.8\times\frac{(1.4)^2}{10} = 0.98 + 0.196 = 1.176 = 1.2\text{ N}$$

15. Bob has a velocity 1.4m/sec, when the string makes an angle of 0.2 radian.

m = 100g = 0.1kg, r = 1m, v = 1.4m/sec.

From the diagram,



$$T - mg\cos\theta = \frac{mv^2}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{mv^2}{R} + mg\cos\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{0.1\times(1.4)^2}{1} + (0.1)\times9.8\times\left(1-\frac{\theta^2}{2}\right)$$

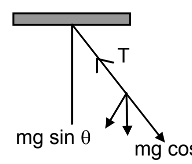
$$\Rightarrow T = 0.196 + 9.8 \times \left(1-\frac{(.2)^2}{2}\right) \qquad (\therefore \cos\theta = 1-\frac{\theta^2}{2} \text{ for small } \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 0.196 + (0.98) \times (0.98) = 0.196 + 0.964 = 1.156\text{N} \approx 1.16\text{ N}$$

16. At the extreme position, velocity of the pendulum is zero.

So there is no centrifugal force.

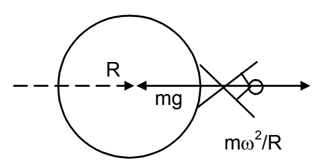
So $T = mg\cos\theta_o$



17. a) Net force on the spring balance.

$R = mg - m\omega^2 r$

So, fraction less than the true weight (3mg) is



$$= \frac{mg-(mg-m\omega^2 r)}{mg} = \frac{\omega^2}{g} = \left(\frac{2\pi}{24\times3600}\right)^2 \times \frac{6400\times10^3}{10} = 3.5\times10^{-3}$$

b) When the balance reading is half the true weight,

$$\frac{mg-(mg-m\omega^2 r)}{mg} = 1/2$$

$$\omega^2 r = g/2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{2r}} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{2\times6400\times10^3}}\text{ rad/sec}$$

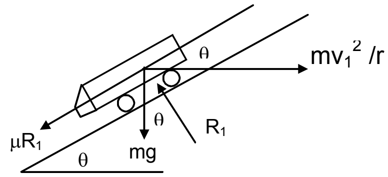
$\therefore$ Duration of the day is

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi\times\sqrt{\frac{2\times6400\times10^3}{9.8}}\text{ sec} = 2\pi\times\sqrt{\frac{64\times10^6}{49}}\text{ sec} = \frac{2\pi\times8000}{7\times3600}\text{ hr} = 2\text{hr}$$

18. Given, $v = 36\text{km/hr} = 10\text{m/s}$, $r = 20\text{m}$, $\mu = 0.4$

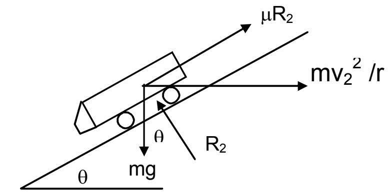
The road is banked with an angle,

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{v^2}{rg}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{100}{20\times 10}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ or } \tan\theta = 0.5$$



When the car travels at max. speed so that it slips upward, μR_1 acts downward as shown in Fig.1

So, $R_1 - mg\cos\theta - \dfrac{mv_1^2}{r}\sin\theta = 0$ ..(i)



And $\mu R_1 + mg\sin\theta - \dfrac{mv_1^2}{r}\cos\theta = 0$ ..(ii)

Solving the equation we get,

$$V_1 = \sqrt{rg\frac{\tan\theta-\mu}{1+\mu\tan\theta}} = \sqrt{20\times 10\times\frac{0.1}{1.2}} = 4.082 \text{ m/s} = 14.7 \text{ km/hr}$$

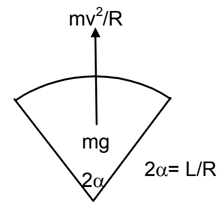
So, the possible speeds are between 14.7 km/hr and 54km/hr.

19. R = radius of the bridge

L = total length of the over bridge

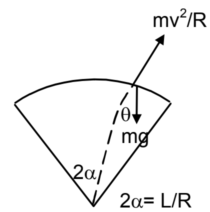
a) At the highest pt.

$$mg = \frac{mv^2}{R} \Rightarrow v^2 = Rg \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{Rg}$$



b) Given, $v = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{Rg}$

suppose it loses contact at B. So, at B, $mg\cos\theta = \dfrac{mv^2}{R}$



$\Rightarrow v^2 = Rg\cos\theta$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\sqrt{\frac{Rv}{2}}\right)^2 = Rg\cos\theta \Rightarrow \frac{Rg}{2} = Rg\cos\theta \Rightarrow \cos\theta = 1/2 \Rightarrow \theta = 60° = \pi/3$$

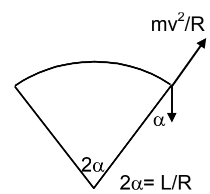
$$\theta = \frac{\ell}{r} \to \ell = r\theta = \frac{\pi R}{3}$$

So, it will lose contact at distance $\dfrac{\pi R}{3}$ from highest point

c) Let the uniform speed on the bridge be v.

The chances of losing contact is maximum at the end of the bridge for which $\alpha = \dfrac{L}{2R}$.

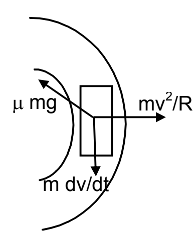
$$\text{So, } \frac{mv^2}{R} = mg\cos\alpha \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{gR\cos\left(\frac{L}{2R}\right)}$$

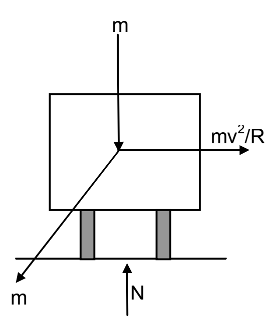


20. Since the motion is nonuniform, the acceleration has both radial & tangential component

$$a_r = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$a_t = \frac{dv}{dt} = a$$





$$\text{Resultant magnitude} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{v^2}{r}\right)^2 + a^2}$$

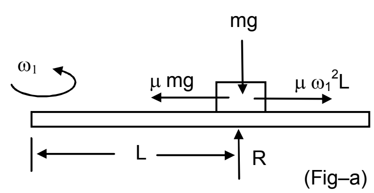
$$\text{Now } \mu N = m\sqrt{\left(\frac{v^2}{r}\right)^2 + a^2} \Rightarrow \mu\, mg = m\sqrt{\left(\frac{v^2}{r}\right)^2 + a^2} \Rightarrow \mu^2 g^2 = \left(\frac{v^4}{r2}\right) + a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v^4 = (\mu^2 g^2 - a^2)\, r^2 \Rightarrow v = [(\mu^2 g^2 - a^2)\, r^2]^{1/4}$$

21. a) When the ruler makes uniform circular motion in the horizontal plane, (fig–a)

$\mu\, mg = m\omega_1^2 L$

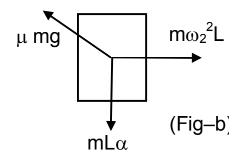
$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu g}{L}}$



(Fig–a)

b) When the ruler makes uniformly accelerated circular motion,(fig–b)

$\mu\, mg = \sqrt{(m\omega_2^2 L)^2 + (mL\alpha)^2} \Rightarrow \omega_2^4 + \alpha^2 = \frac{\mu^2 g^2}{L^2} \Rightarrow \omega_2 = \left[\left(\frac{\mu g}{L}\right)^2 - \alpha^2\right]^{1/4}$



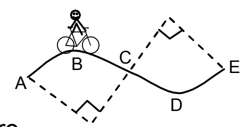
(Fig–b)

(When viewed from top)

22. Radius of the curves = 100m
Weight = 100kg
Velocity = 18km/hr = 5m/sec

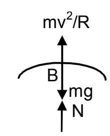
a) at B $mg - \frac{mv^2}{R} = N \Rightarrow N = (100 \times 10) - \frac{100 \times 25}{100} = 1000 - 25 = 975N$

At d, $N = mg + \frac{mv^2}{R} = 1000 + 25 = 1025$ N



b) At B & D the cycle has no tendency to slide. So at B & D, frictional force is zero.

At 'C', $mg \sin\theta = F \Rightarrow F = 1000 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 707N$



c) (i) Before 'C' $mg\cos\theta - N = \frac{mv^2}{R} \Rightarrow N = mg\cos\theta - \frac{mv^2}{R} = 707 - 25 = 683N$

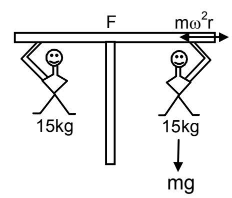
(ii) $N - mg\cos\theta = \frac{mv^2}{R} \Rightarrow N = \frac{mv^2}{R} + mg\cos\theta = 25 + 707 = 732N$

d) To find out the minimum desired coeff. of friction, we have to consider a point just before C. (where N is minimum)

Now, $\mu N = mg\sin\theta \Rightarrow \mu \times 682 = 707$

So, $\mu = 1.037$

23. $d = 3m \Rightarrow R = 1.5m$
R = distance from the centre to one of the kids
N = 20 rev per min = 20/60 = 1/3 rev per sec
$\omega = 2\pi r = 2\pi/3$
m = 15kg



$\therefore$ Frictional force $F = mr\omega^2 = 15 \times (1.5) \times \frac{(2\pi)^2}{9} = 5 \times (0.5) \times 4\pi^2 = 10\pi^2$

$\therefore$ Frictional force on one of the kids is $10\pi^2$

24. If the bowl rotates at maximum angular speed, the block tends to slip upwards. So, the frictional force acts downward.
Here, $r = R\sin\theta$
From FBD –1

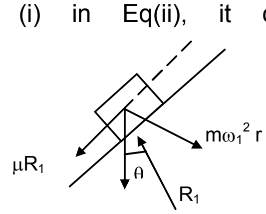
$R_1 - mg\cos\theta - m\omega_1^2 (R\sin\theta)\sin\theta = 0$ ..(i) [because $r = R\sin\theta$]

and $\mu R_1\, mg\sin\theta - m\omega_1^2 (R\sin\theta)\cos\theta = 0$ ..(ii)

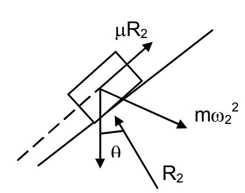
Substituting the value of R_1 from Eq (i) in Eq(ii), it can be found out that

$\omega_1 = \left[\frac{g(\sin\theta + \mu\cos\theta)}{R\sin\theta(\cos\theta - \mu\sin\theta)}\right]^{1/2}$

Again, for minimum speed, the frictional force μR_2 acts upward. From FBD–2, it can be proved that,



(FBD – 1)



(FBD – 2)

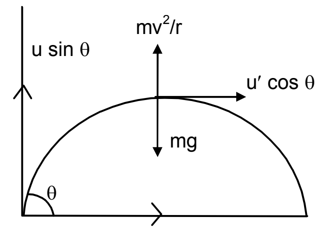
$$\omega_2 = \left[\frac{g(\sin\theta - \mu\cos\theta)}{R\sin\theta(\cos\theta + \mu\sin\theta)}\right]^{1/2}$$

$\therefore$ the range of speed is between ω_1 and ω_2

25. Particle is projected with speed 'u' at an angle θ. At the highest pt. the vertical component of velocity is '0'

So, at that point, velocity = u cos θ

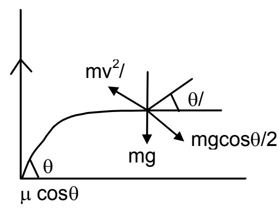
centripetal force = $m\, u^2 \cos^2\left(\frac{\theta}{r}\right)$



At highest pt.

$$mg = \frac{mv^2}{r} \Rightarrow r = \frac{u^2\cos^2\theta}{g}$$

26. Let 'u' the velocity at the pt where it makes an angle $\theta/2$ with horizontal. The horizontal component remains unchanged



So, $v \cos \theta/2 = \omega \cos \theta \Rightarrow v = \dfrac{u\cos\theta}{\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}$ ...(i)

From figure

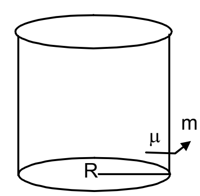
$$mg \cos(\theta/2) = \frac{mv^2}{r} \Rightarrow r = \frac{v^2}{g\cos(\theta/2)}$$

putting the value of 'v' from equn(i)

$$r = \frac{u^2\cos^2\theta}{g\cos^3(\theta/2)}$$

27. A block of mass 'm' moves on a horizontal circle against the wall of a cylindrical room of radius 'R' Friction coefficient between wall & the block is μ.

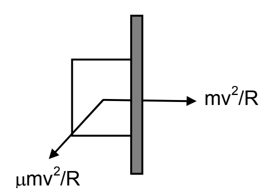
a) Normal reaction by the wall on the block is = $\dfrac{mv^2}{R}$



b) $\therefore$ Frictional force by wall = $\dfrac{\mu mv^2}{R}$

c) $\dfrac{\mu mv^2}{R} = ma \Rightarrow a = -\dfrac{\mu v^2}{R}$ (Deceleration)

d) Now, $\dfrac{dv}{dt} = v\dfrac{dv}{ds} = -\dfrac{\mu v^2}{R} \Rightarrow ds = -\dfrac{R}{\mu}\dfrac{dv}{v}$



$\Rightarrow s = -\dfrac{R\mu}{}\ \ln V + c$

At s = 0, v = v_0

Therefore, $c = \dfrac{R}{\mu}\ln V_0$

so, $s = -\dfrac{R}{\mu}\ln\dfrac{v}{v_0} \Rightarrow \dfrac{v}{v_0} = e^{-\mu s/R}$

For, one rotation $s = 2\pi R$, so $v = v_0 e^{-2\pi\mu}$

28. The cabin rotates with angular velocity ω & radius R

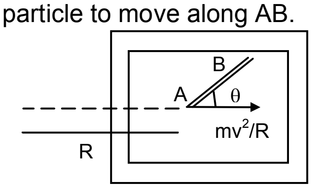
$\therefore$ The particle experiences a force $mR\omega^2$.

The component of $mR\omega^2$ along the groove provides the required force to the particle to move along AB.

$\therefore mR\omega^2 \cos\theta = ma \Rightarrow a = R\omega^2\cos\theta$

length of groove = L

$L = ut + ½ at^2 \Rightarrow L = ½ R\omega^2 \cos\theta\, t^2$



$$\Rightarrow t^2 = \frac{2L}{R\omega^2\cos\theta} = \Rightarrow t = 1\sqrt{\frac{2L}{R\omega^2\cos\theta}}$$

29. v = Velocity of car = 36km/hr = 10 m/s
r = Radius of circular path = 50m
m = mass of small body = 100g = 0.1kg.
μ = Friction coefficient between plate & body = 0.58
a) The normal contact force exerted by the plate on the block

$$N = \frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{0.1 \times 100}{50} = 0.2N$$

b) The plate is turned so the angle between the normal to the plate & the radius of the road slowly increases

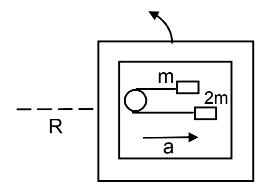
$$N = \frac{mv^2}{r} \cos\theta \quad ..(i)$$

$$\mu N = \frac{mv^2}{r} \sin\theta \quad ..(ii)$$

Putting value of N from (i)

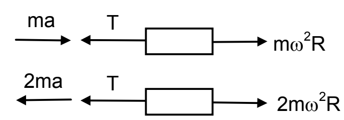
$$\mu \frac{mv^2}{r} \cos\theta = \frac{mv^2}{r} \sin\theta \Rightarrow \mu = \tan\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}\mu = \tan^{-1}(0.58) = 30°$$

30. Let the bigger mass accelerates towards right with 'a'.
From the free body diagrams,



$T - ma - m\omega^2 R = 0$ …(i)
$T + 2ma - 2m\omega^2 R = 0$ …(ii)
Eq (i) – Eq (ii) $\Rightarrow 3ma = m\omega^2 R$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{m\omega^2 R}{3}$$



Substituting the value of a in Equation (i), we get $T = 4/3\, m\omega^2 R$.

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