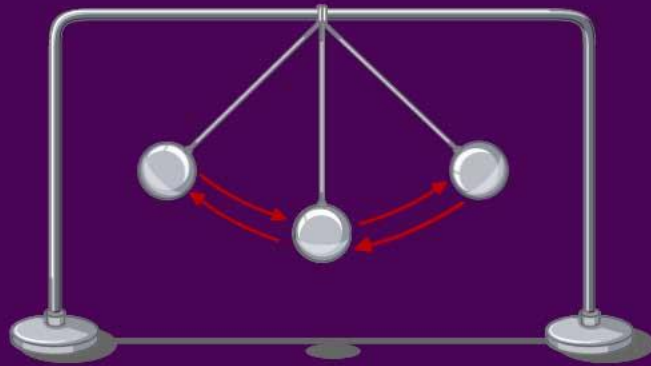


# **PRACTICE SESSION:** **NEWTON'S LAWS OF** **MOTION**



**PHYSICS**

**ANUSHRI MA'AM**



LIVE → 2<sup>nd</sup> Sept  
Friday 6:00 pm



# DOUBT SOLVING SESSION

## PHYSICS

SEND YOUR DOUBTS NOW



**LINK IN  
DESCRIPTION**



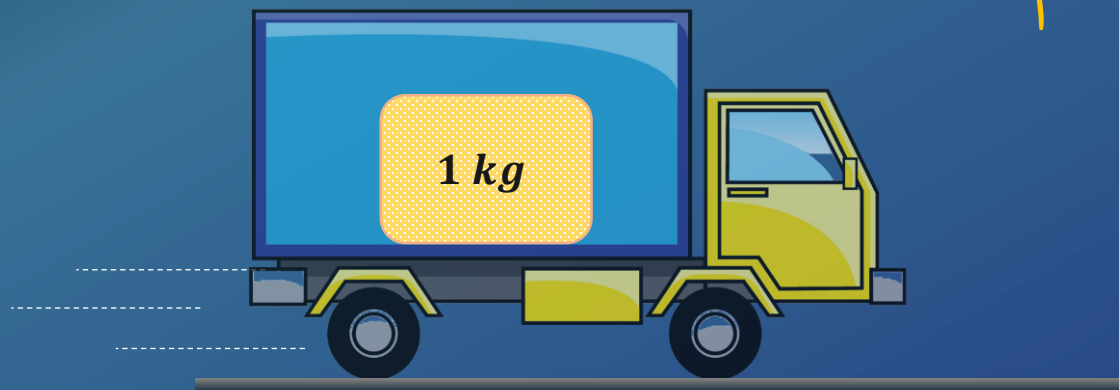


A body of mass 1 kg travelling with a velocity of 3 m/s accelerating uniformly with 8 m/s<sup>2</sup> to travel for 2 s. Find its change in momentum in N-s

$$\Delta p = (\Delta v) \times m$$

$$(v - u) \times m$$

$v = 3 \text{ m/s}, a = 8 \text{ m/s}^2$



A 16

B 6

C 12

D 20

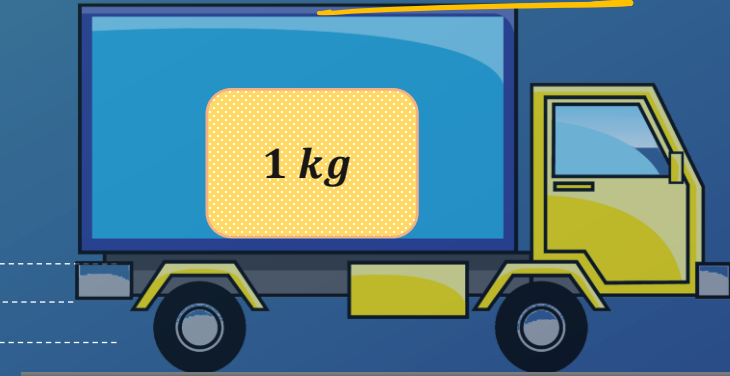


A body of mass 1 kg travelling with a velocity of 3 m/s accelerating uniformly with 8 m/s<sup>2</sup> to travel for 2 s. Find its change in momentum in N-s

$$(v - u) \times m$$
$$8 \times 2 \times 1$$
$$= 16 \text{ Ns}$$

$$v = u + at$$
$$v - u = \underline{\underline{at}}$$

$$v = 3 \text{ m/s}, a = 8 \text{ m/s}^2$$



16

A body of mass  $1\text{ kg}$  travelling with a velocity of  $3\text{ m/s}$  accelerating uniformly with  $8\text{ m/s}^2$  to travel for  $2\text{ s}$ . Find its change in momentum in  $\text{N-s}$

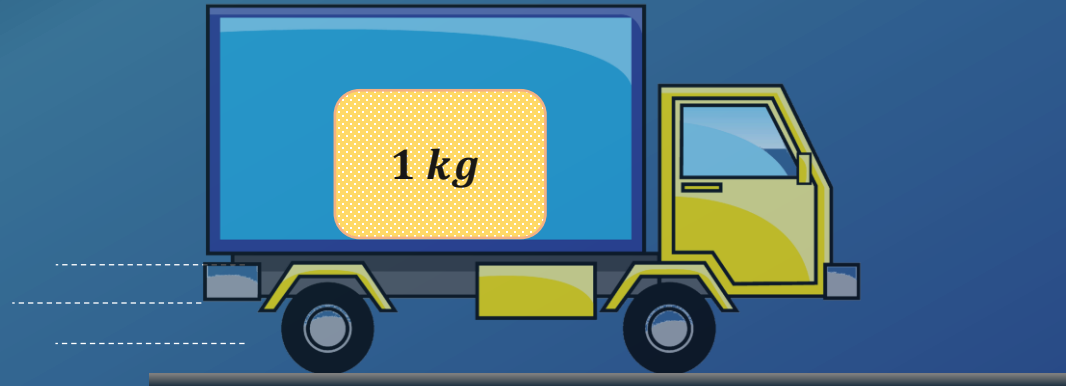
☒ A 16

☐ B 6

☐ C 12

☐ D 20

$v = 3\text{ m/s}, a = 8\text{ m/s}^2$





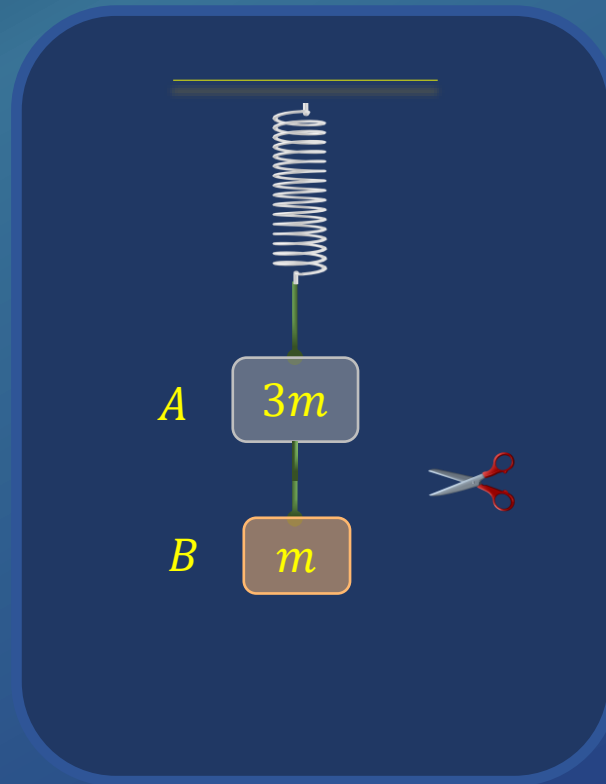
Two blocks  $A$  and  $B$  of masses  $3m$  and  $m$  respectively are connected by a massless and inextensible string. The whole system is suspended by a massless spring as shown in figure. The magnitudes of acceleration of  $A$  and  $B$  immediately after the string is cut, are respectively

(A)  $\frac{g}{3}; \frac{g}{3}$

(B)  $g; \frac{g}{3}$

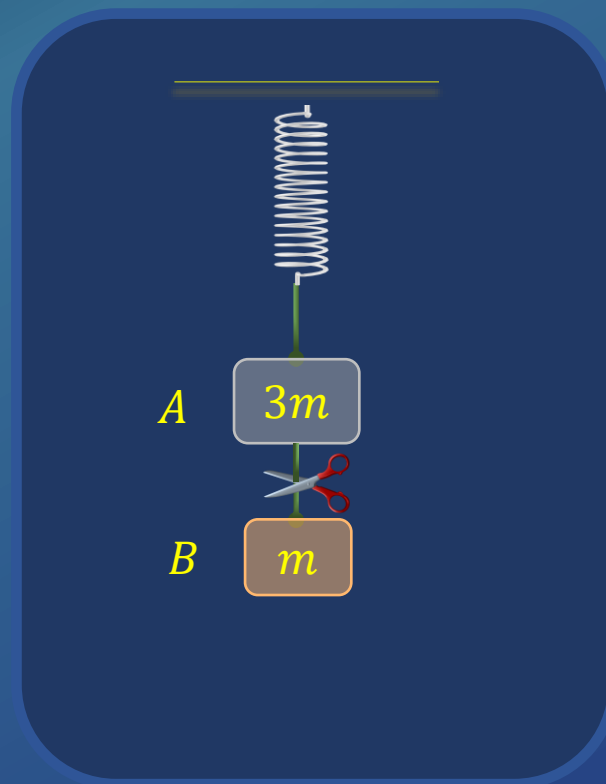
(C)  $\frac{g}{3}; g$

(D)  $g; g$



Two blocks  $A$  and  $B$  of masses  $3m$  and  $m$  respectively are connected by a massless and inextensible string. The whole system is suspended by a massless spring as shown in figure. The magnitudes of acceleration of  $A$  and  $B$  immediately after the string is cut, are respectively

NEET-2017



(A)  $\frac{g}{3}; \frac{g}{3}$

(B)  $g; \frac{g}{3}$

(C)  $\frac{g}{3}; g$

(D)  $g; g$



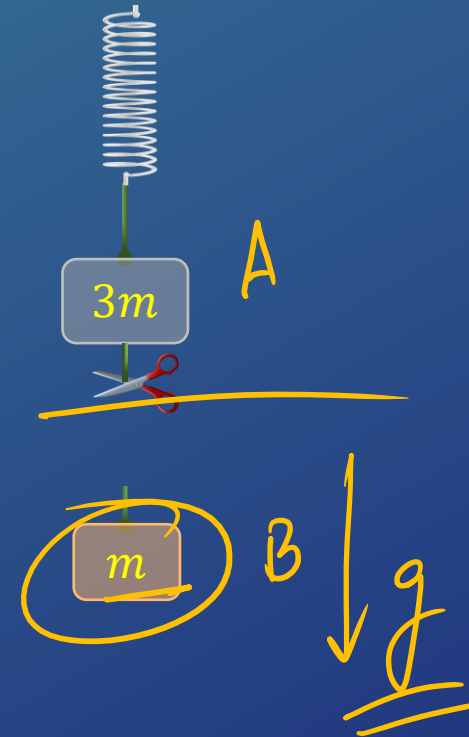
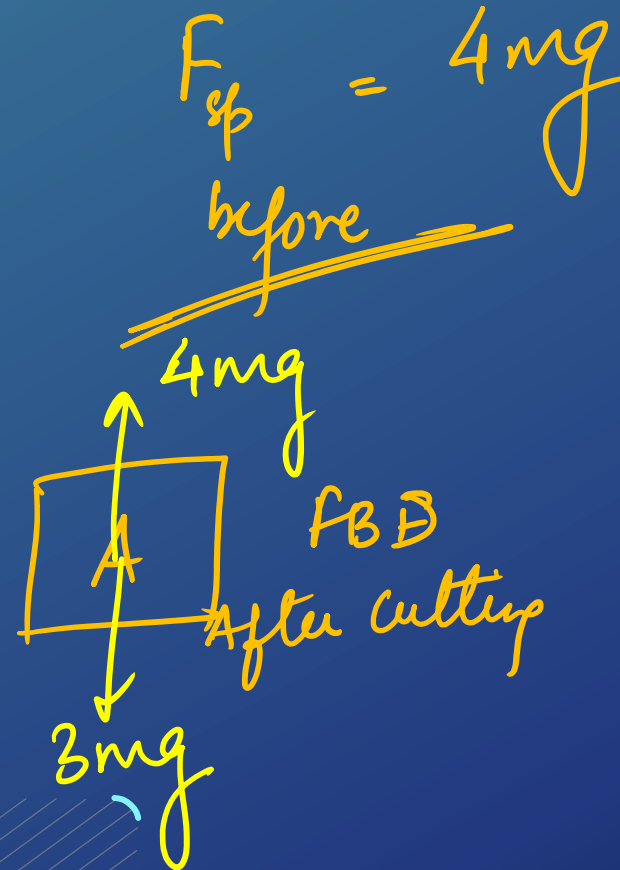


Two blocks  $A$  and  $B$  of masses  $3m$  and  $m$  respectively are connected by a massless and inextensible string. The whole system is suspended by a massless spring as shown in figure. The magnitudes of acceleration of  $A$  and  $B$  immediately after the string is cut, are respectively

String/spring cutting problems  
 $T_{\text{string}}$  can change instantaneously  
 $T_{\text{spring}}$  cannot

$$a = \frac{4mg - 3mg}{3m}$$

$$= \frac{g}{3}$$



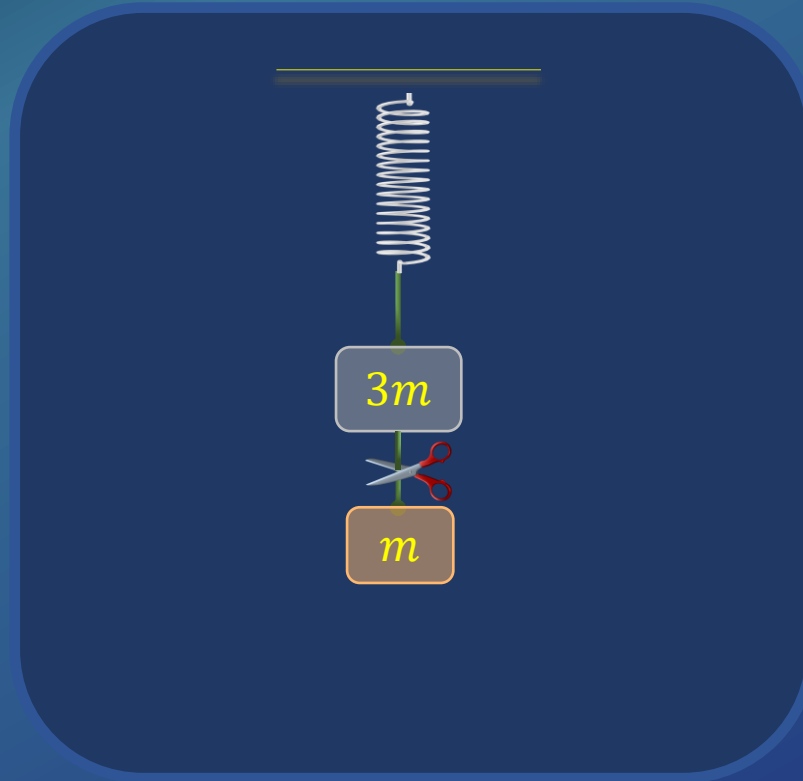
Two blocks  $A$  and  $B$  of masses  $3m$  and  $m$  respectively are connected by a massless and inextensible string. The whole system is suspended by a massless spring as shown in figure. The magnitudes of acceleration of  $A$  and  $B$  immediately after the string is cut, are respectively

(A)  $\frac{g}{3}; \frac{g}{3}$

(B)  $g; \frac{g}{3}$

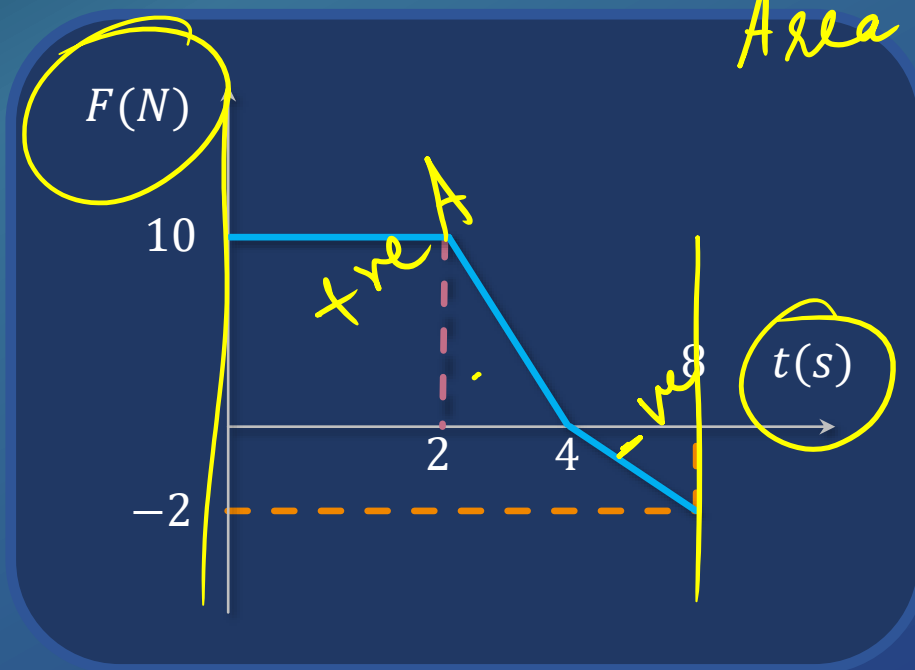
(C)  $\frac{g}{3}; g$

(D)  $g; g$



Find the total change in momentum of a body up to 8 s from the  $F - t$  graph shown.

Area under  $F - t$  graph  
=  $\Delta p$



A  $20 \text{ N}\cdot\text{s}$

B  $26 \text{ N}\cdot\text{s}$

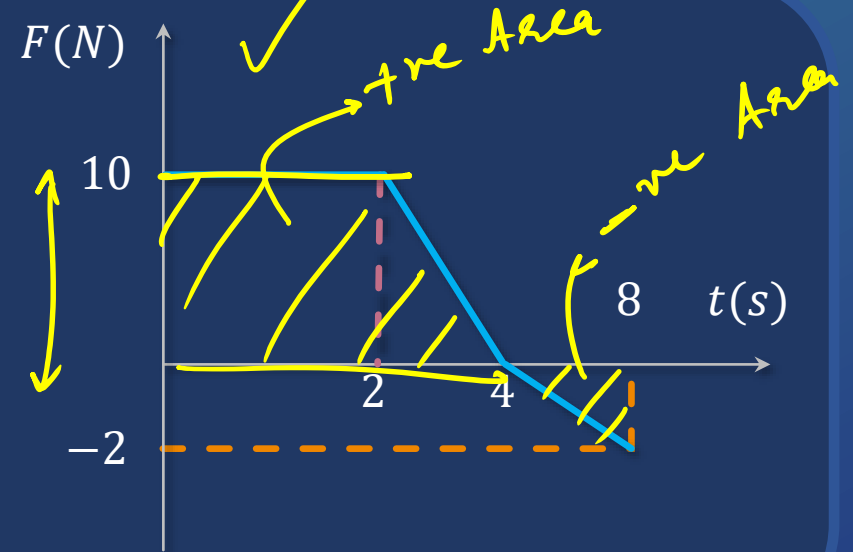
C  $14 \text{ N}\cdot\text{s}$

D  $40 \text{ N}\cdot\text{s}$



Find the total change in momentum of a body up to 8 s from the  $F - t$  graph shown.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \frac{1}{2}(2+4)10 - \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2 \\ &= 30 - 4 \\ &= \underline{\underline{26 \text{ Ns}}} \end{aligned}$$



26 N

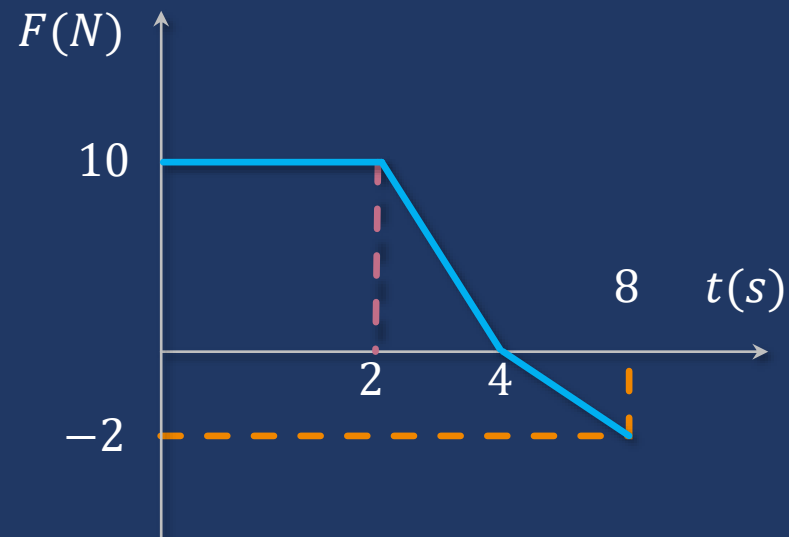
Find the total change in momentum of a body up to **8 s** from the  **$F - t$**  graph shown.

(A) 20 N s

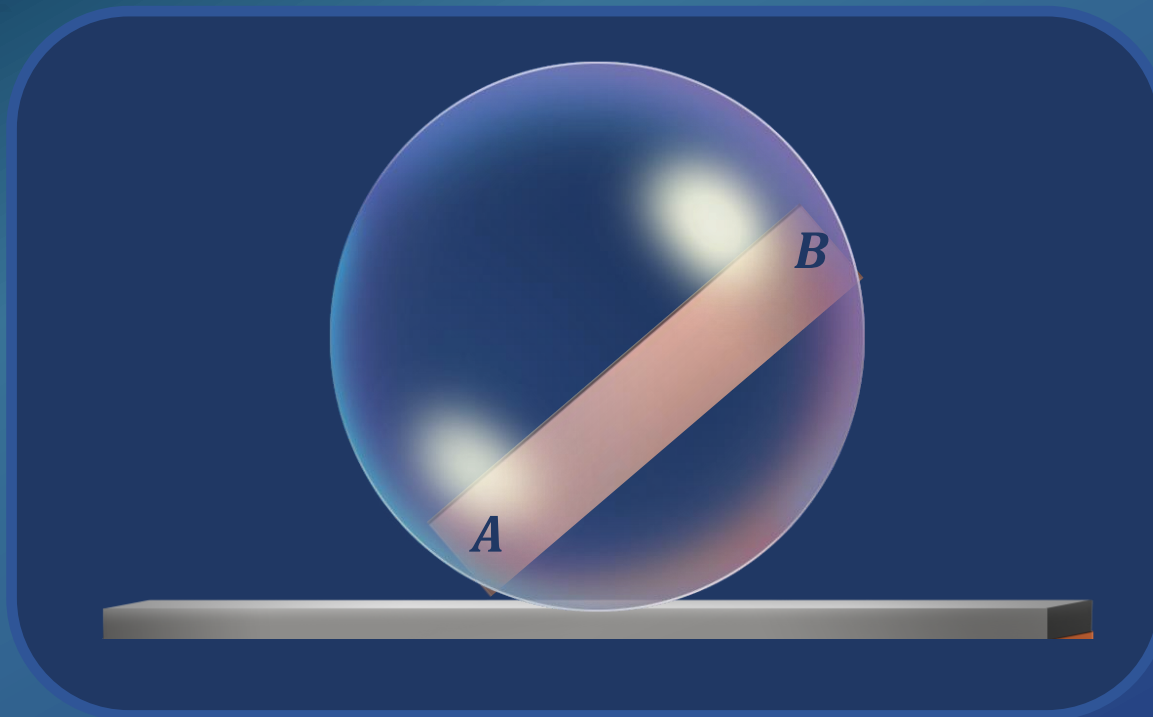
(B) 26 N s

(C) 14 N s

(D) 40 N s



A rod is placed inside a hollow spherical shell as shown in figure. Friction acts between the rod and the shell. The number of forces to be shown in FBD of rod is/are?



A 2

B 4

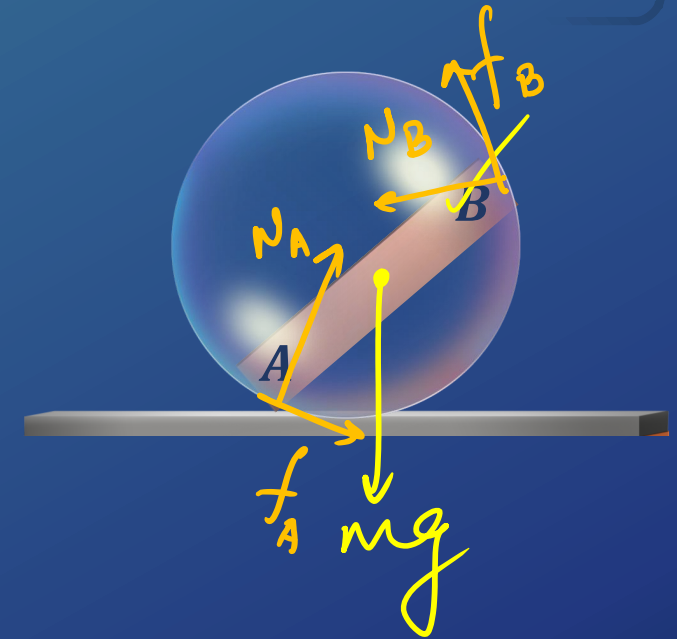
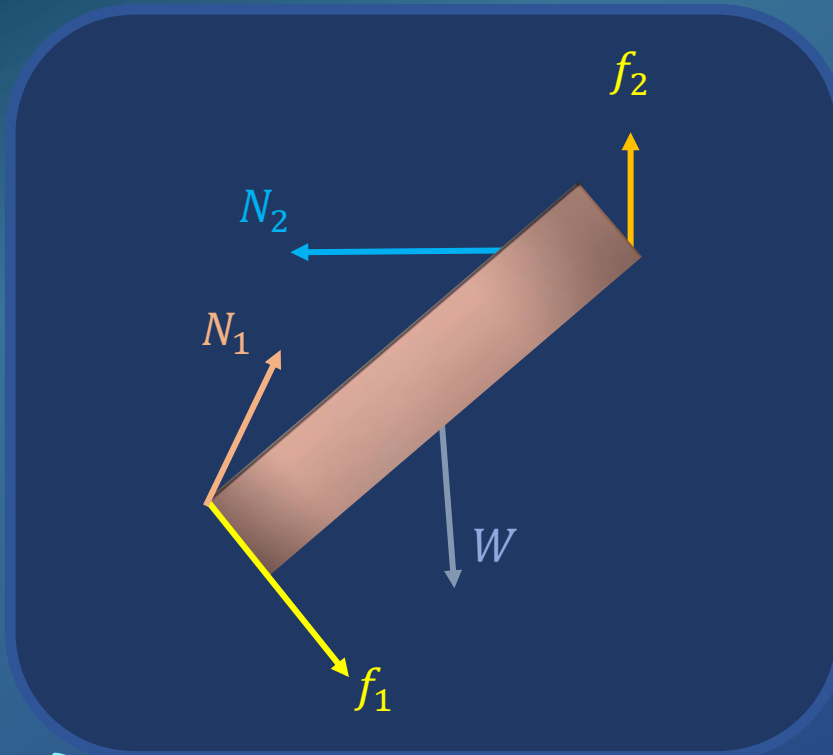
C 5

D 6



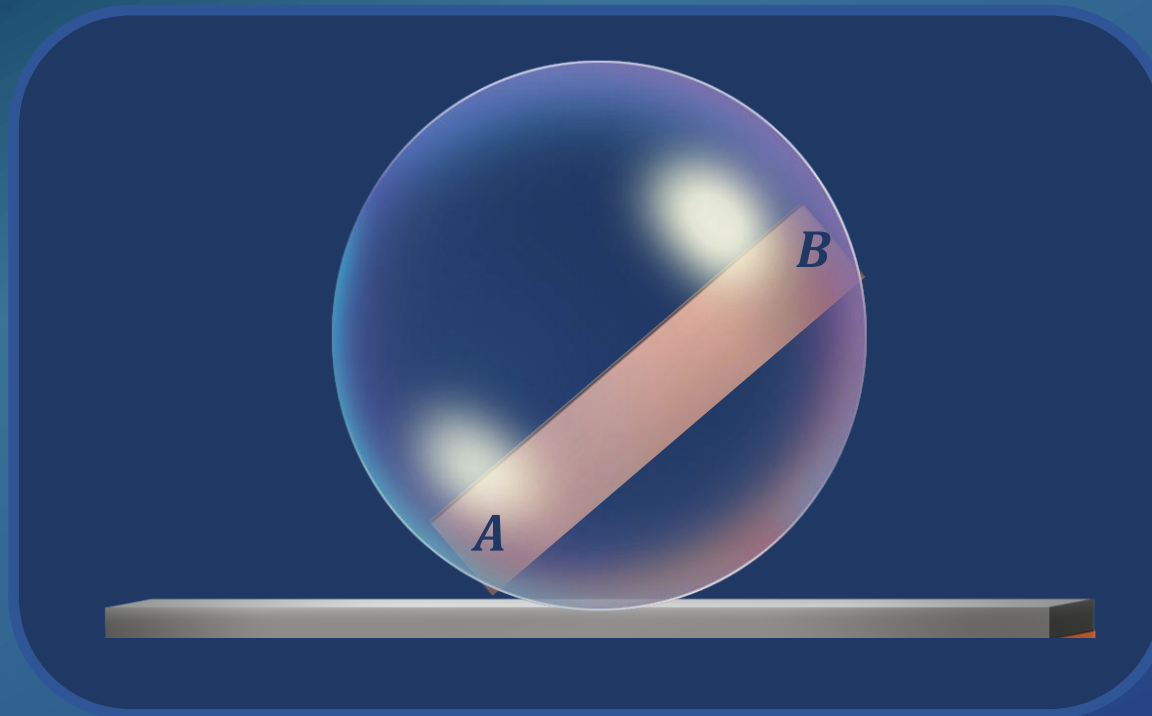


A rod is placed inside a hollow spherical shell as shown in figure. Friction acts between the rod and the shell. The number of forces to be shown in FBD of rod is/are?



5

A rod is placed inside a hollow spherical shell as shown in figure. Friction acts between the rod and the shell. The number of forces to be shown in FBD of rod is/are?



(A) 2

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D) 6

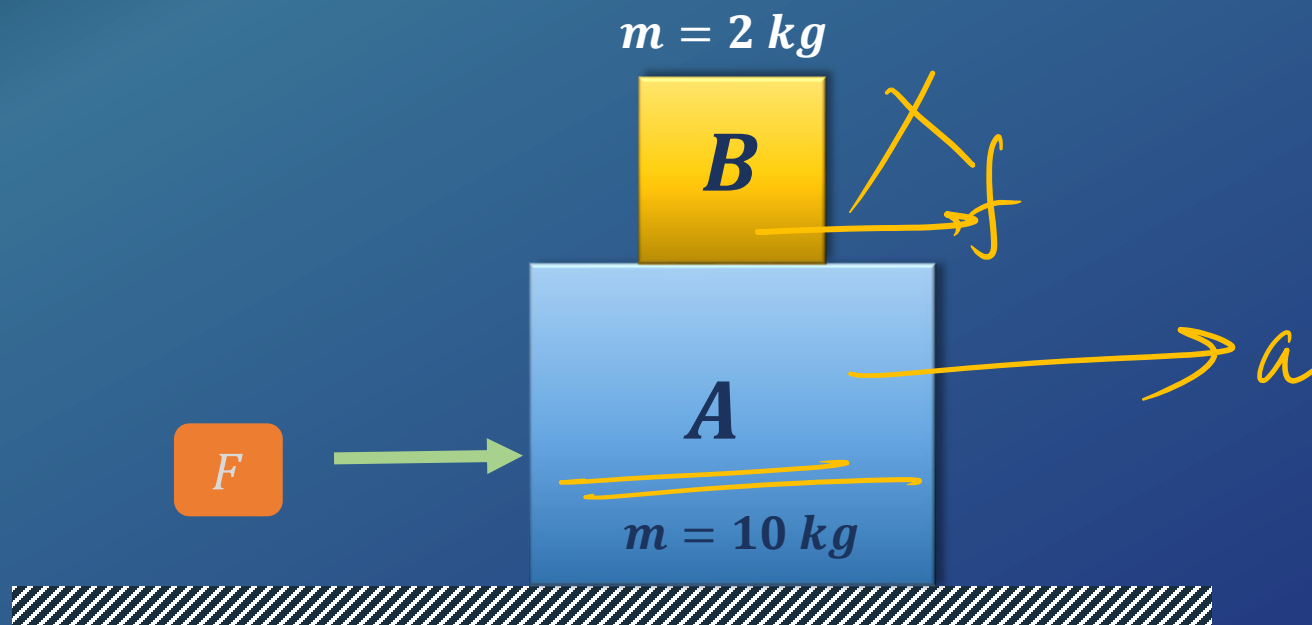
In the figure, a force  $F = 20 \text{ N}$  is applied on block  $A$ . What would be the acceleration of the block  $B$  after 10 seconds from the start? (Assume all surfaces are smooth).

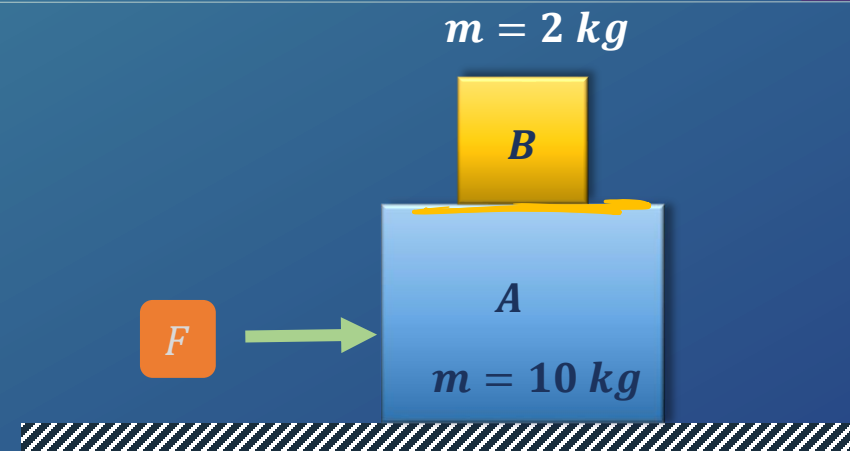
A  $\frac{10}{6} \text{ m/s}^2$

B  $2 \text{ m/s}^2$

C zero

D Cannot be calculated





Zero

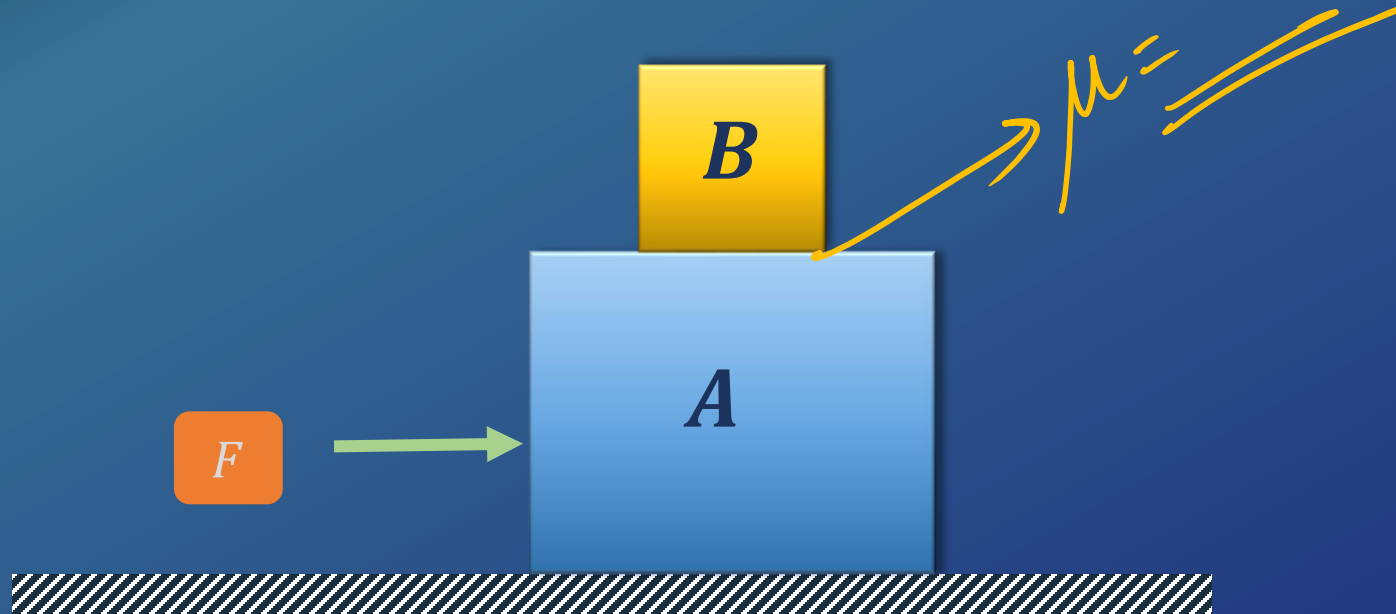
In the figure, a force  $F = 20 \text{ N}$  is applied on block  $A$ . What would be the acceleration of the block  $B$  after 10 seconds from the start? (Assume all surfaces are smooth).

(A)  $\frac{10}{6} \text{ m/s}^2$

(B)  $2 \text{ m/s}^2$

(C) zero

(D) Cannot be calculated



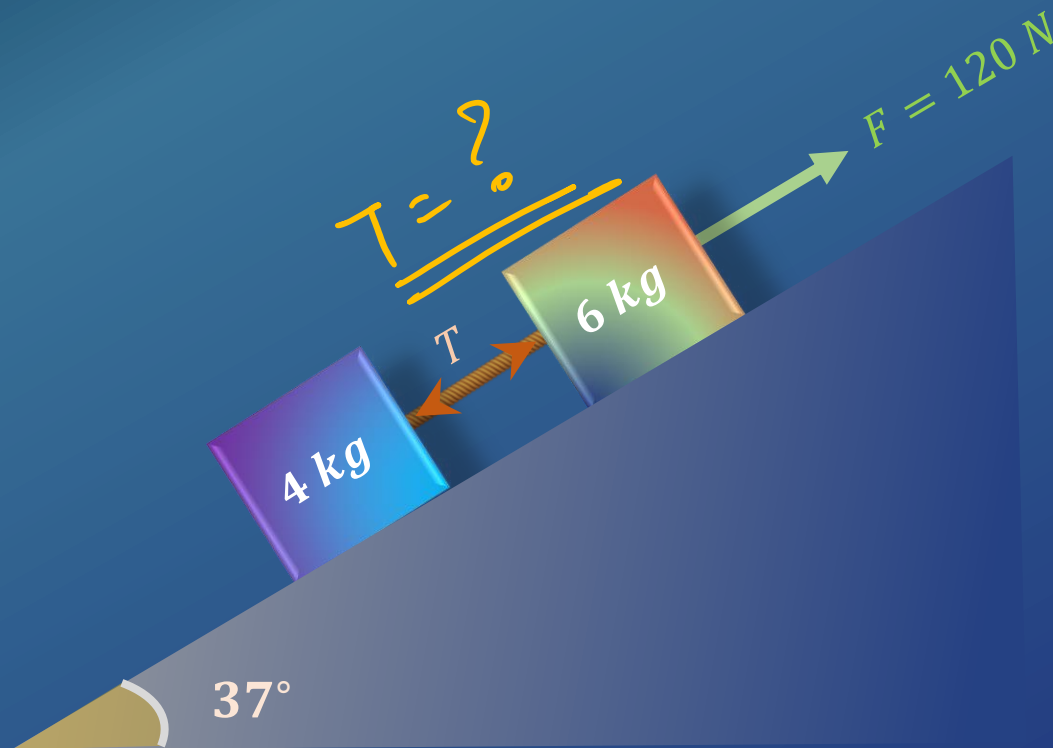
If force,  $F = 120\text{ N}$  is acting parallel to the inclined plane, find tension  $T$  in the string as shown in the figure. All surfaces are smooth. (Take  $g = 10\text{ m/s}^2$ ).

(A)  $15\text{ N}$

(B)  $30\text{ N}$

(C)  $48\text{ N}$

(D)  $60\text{ N}$





If force,  $F = 120 \text{ N}$  is acting parallel to the inclined plane, find tension  $T$  in the string as shown in the figure. All surfaces are smooth. (Take  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ ).

$$a = \frac{120 - 10 \times 10 \times \frac{3}{5}}{10}$$

$$a = 6 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$T - 4g \sin \theta = 4a$$

$$T = 4 \times 10 \times \frac{3}{5} + 4 \times 6$$

$$T = 48 \text{ N}$$

The diagram shows two blocks on a smooth inclined plane at an angle of  $37^\circ$ . The lower block has a mass of  $4 \text{ kg}$  and the upper block has a mass of  $6 \text{ kg}$ . They are connected by a string with tension  $T$ . A force  $F = 120 \text{ N}$  acts parallel to the incline on the  $6 \text{ kg}$  block. Handwritten free-body diagrams for both blocks show the forces acting on them: normal force  $N$ , weight  $mg$ , weight components  $mg \sin \theta$  and  $mg \cos \theta$ , tension  $T$ , and acceleration  $a$ . A final answer box at the bottom indicates the tension  $T = 48 \text{ N}$ .

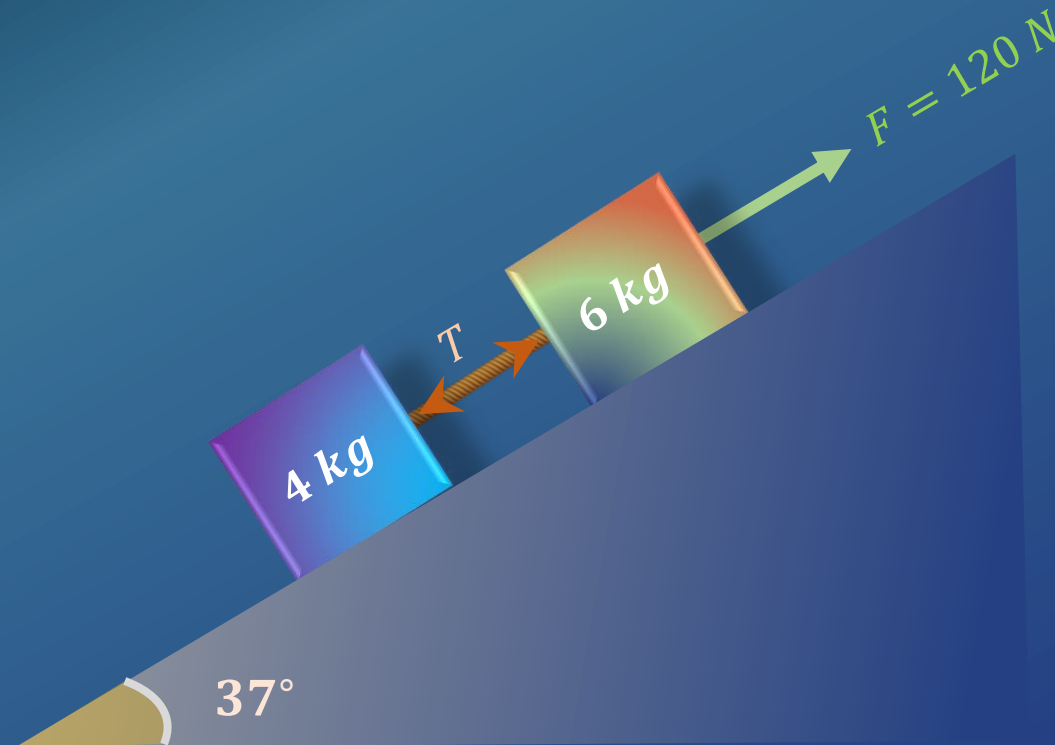
If force,  $F = 120\text{ N}$  is acting parallel to the inclined plane, find tension  $T$  in the string as shown in the figure. All surfaces are smooth. (Take  $g = 10\text{ m/s}^2$ ).

(A)  $15\text{ N}$

(B)  $30\text{ N}$

(C)  $48\text{ N}$

(D)  $60\text{ N}$

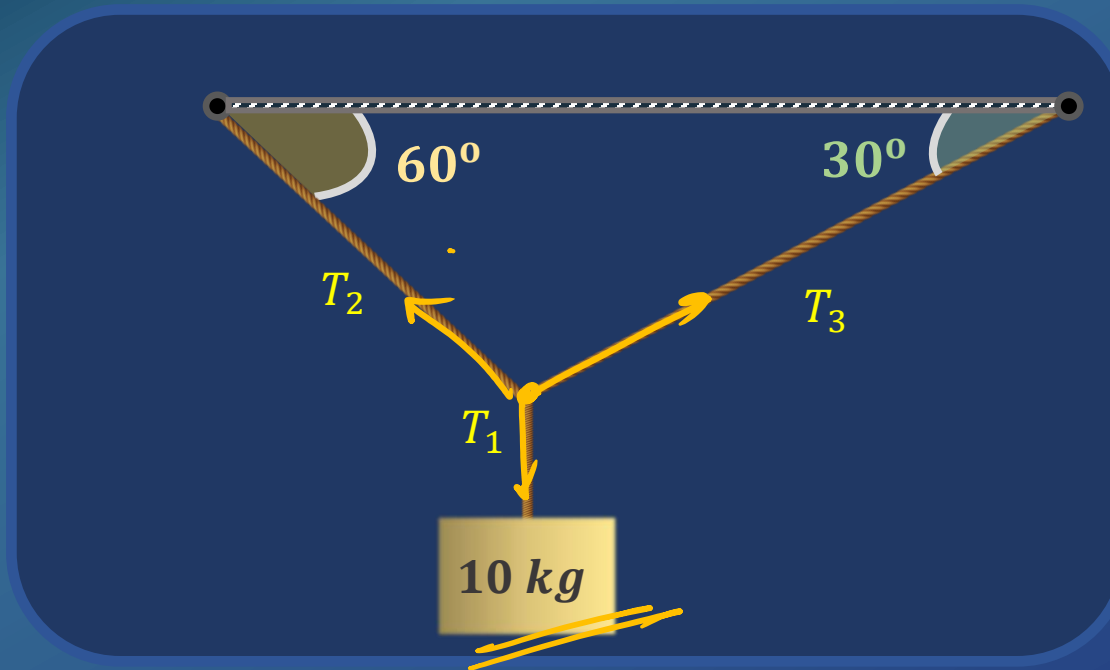


# QUESTION



A block of mass  $10\text{ kg}$  is suspended by three strings as shown in the figure. The tension  $T_2$  is (Take  $g = 10\text{ m/s}^2$ )

- (A)  $100\text{ N}$
- (B)  $\frac{100}{\sqrt{3}}\text{ N}$
- (C)  $100\sqrt{3}\text{ N}$
- (D)  $50\sqrt{3}\text{ N}$



A block of mass  $10\text{ kg}$  is suspended by three strings as shown in the figure. The tension  $T_2$  is (Take  $g = 10\text{ m/s}^2$ )

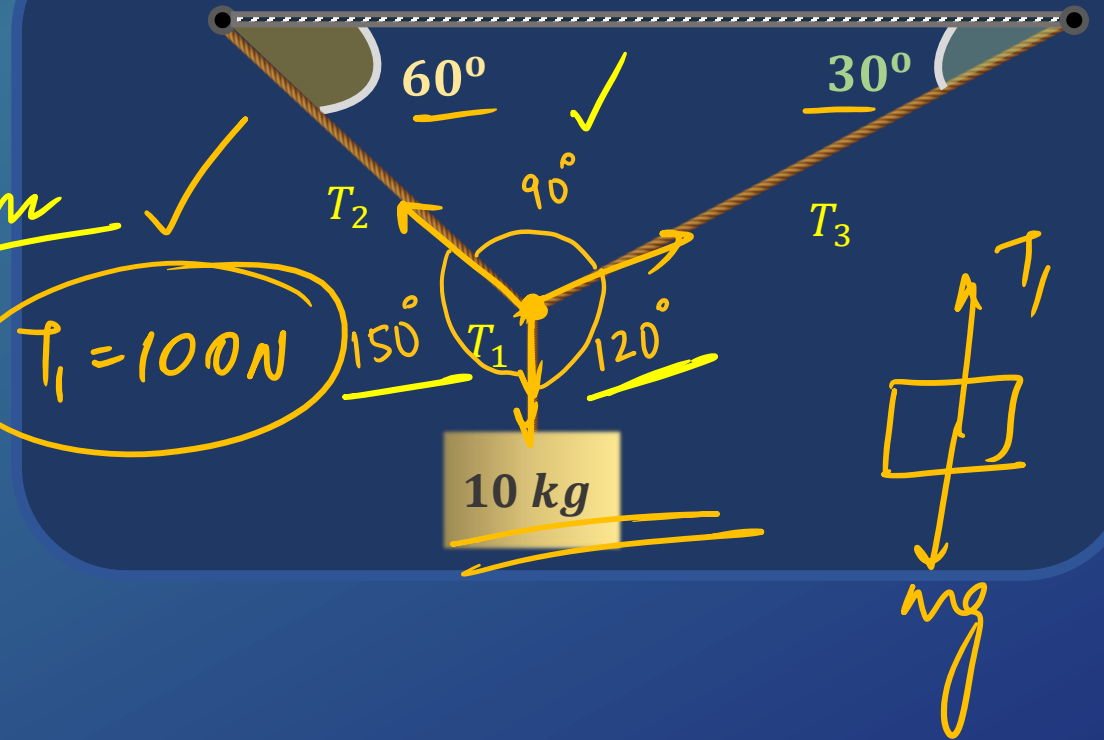
$$\vec{T}_1 + \vec{T}_2 + \vec{T}_3 = 0 \quad \text{Lami's theorem}$$

$$\frac{T_1}{\sin 90^\circ} = \frac{T_2}{\sin 120^\circ} = \frac{T_3}{\sin 150^\circ}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{100 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{1} = 50\sqrt{3}\text{ N}$$

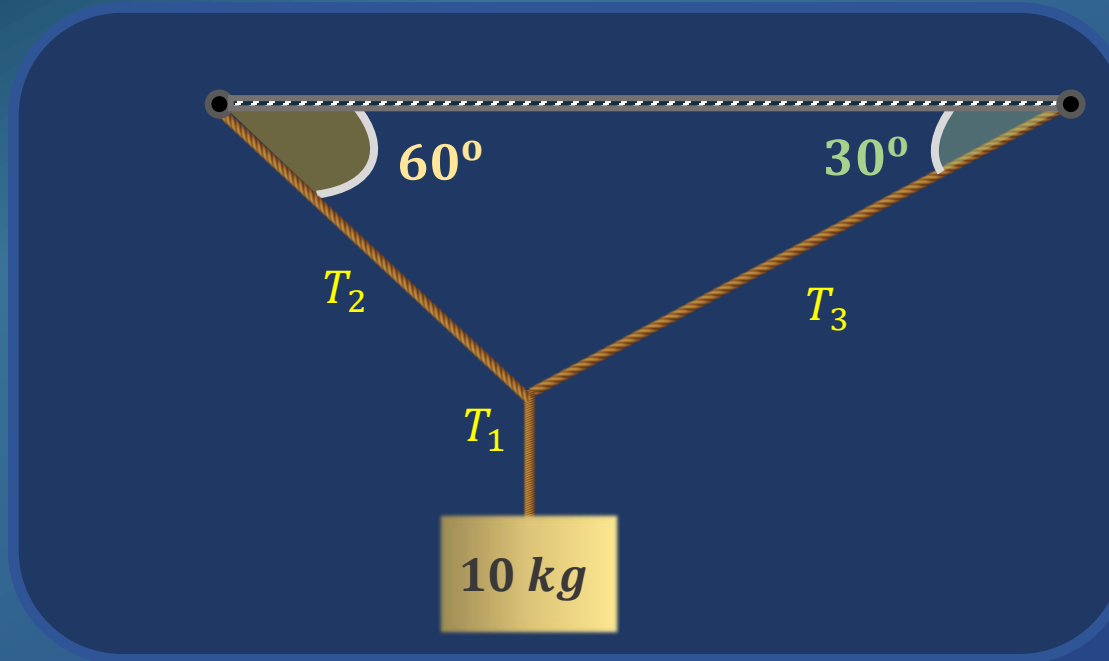
$$T_3 = 100 \times \frac{1}{2} = 50\text{ N}$$

$$50\sqrt{3}\text{ N}$$



A block of mass  $10\text{ kg}$  is suspended by three strings as shown in the figure. The tension  $T_2$  is (Take  $g = 10\text{ m/s}^2$ )

- (A)  $100\text{ N}$
- (B)  $\frac{100}{\sqrt{3}}\text{ N}$
- (C)  $100\sqrt{3}\text{ N}$
- (D)  $50\sqrt{3}\text{ N}$

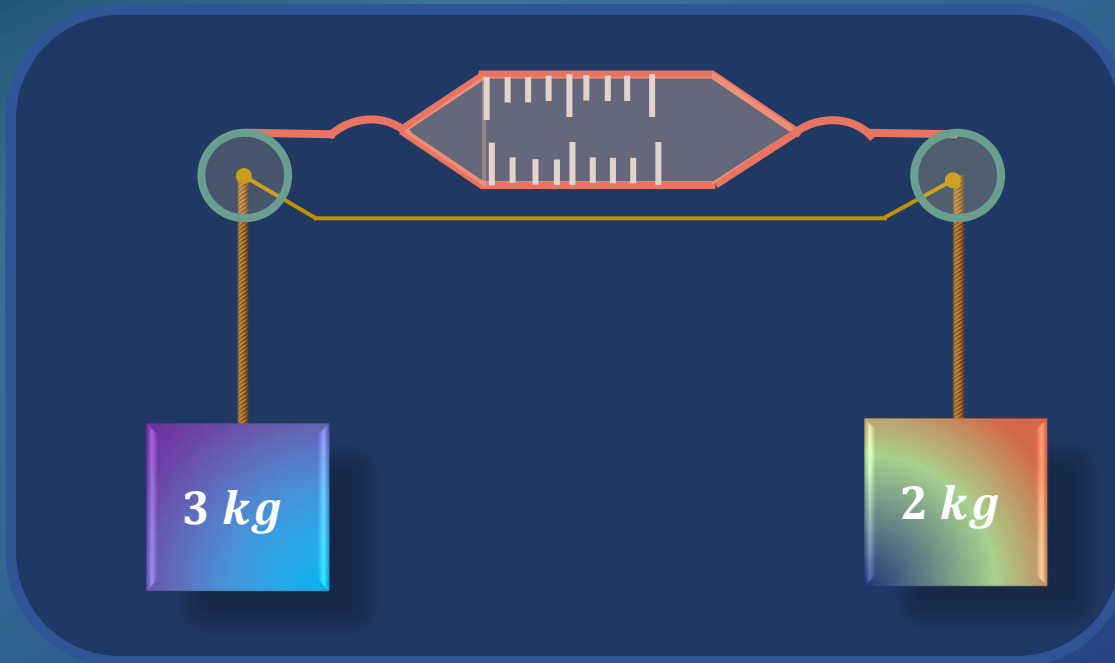






Find the reading of the spring balance if it is assumed to be of negligible mass. (Take  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ )

$$\frac{T}{g} = \text{reading (in kg)}$$



A 3 kg

B 2 kg

C 2.5 kg

D 2.4 kg



Find the reading of the spring balance if it is assumed to be of negligible mass. (Take  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ )

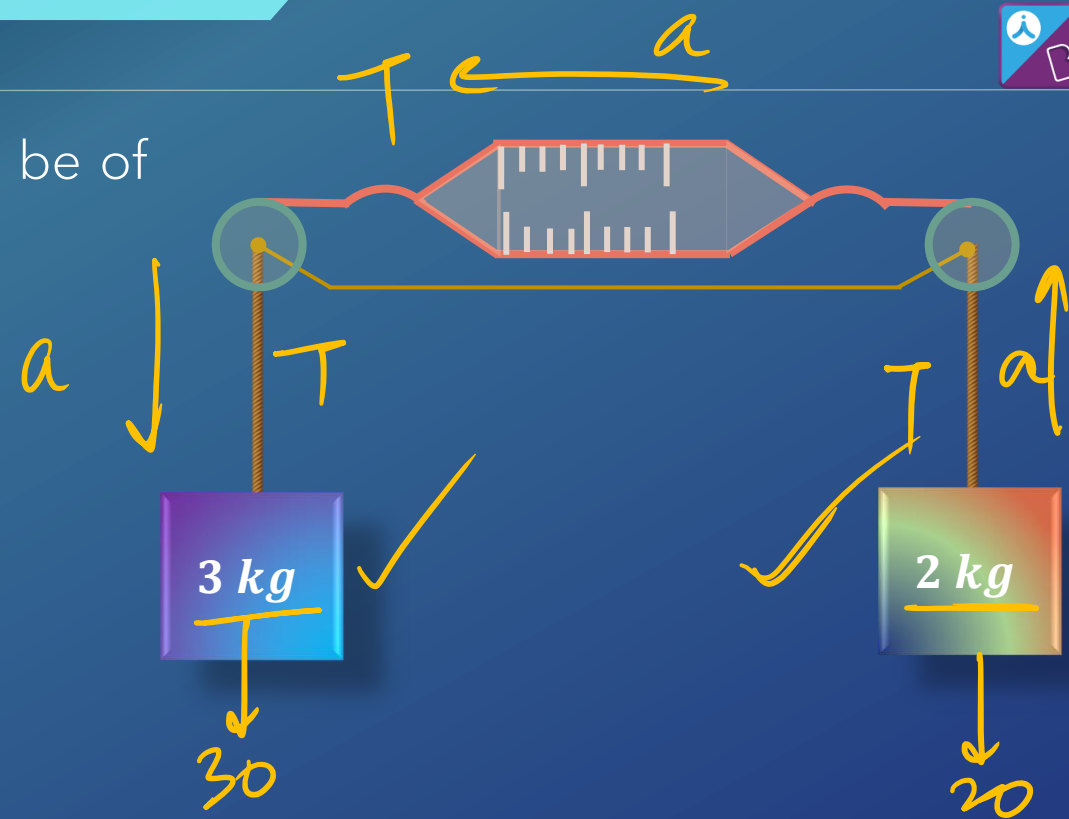
$$a = \frac{30 - 20}{5} = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

~~2 kg~~ 
$$T - 20 = 2 \times a$$

$$T = 20 + 2 \times 2$$

$$= 24 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{reading} = \frac{24}{10} = 2.4 \text{ kg}$$



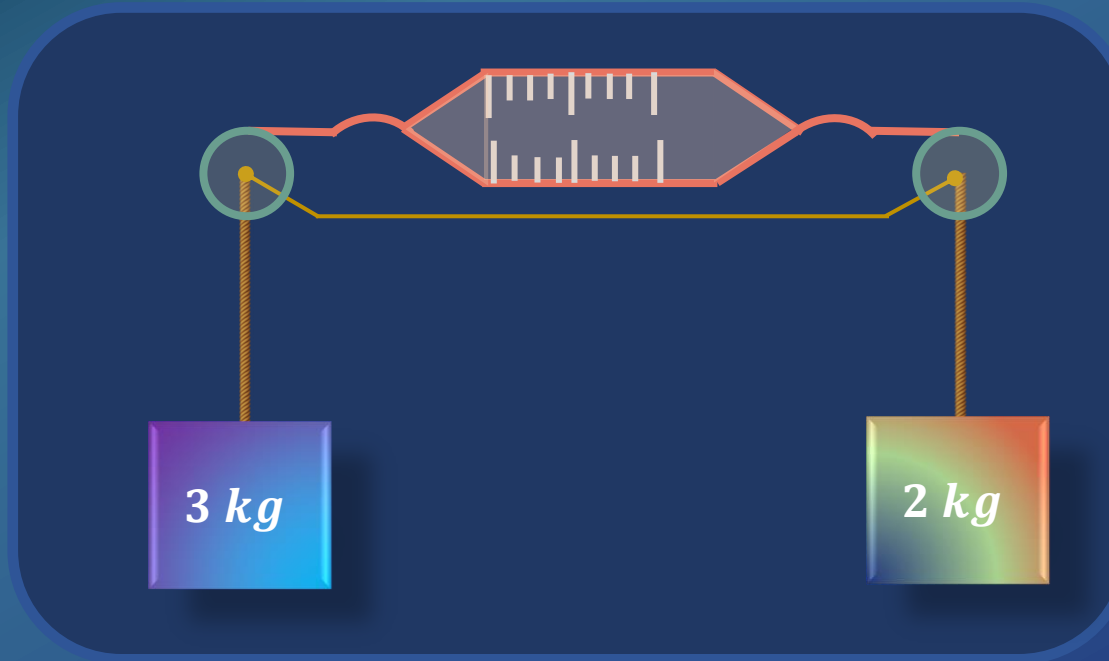
Find the reading of the spring balance if it is assumed to be of negligible mass. (Take  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ )

(A)  $3 \text{ kg}$

(B)  $2 \text{ kg}$

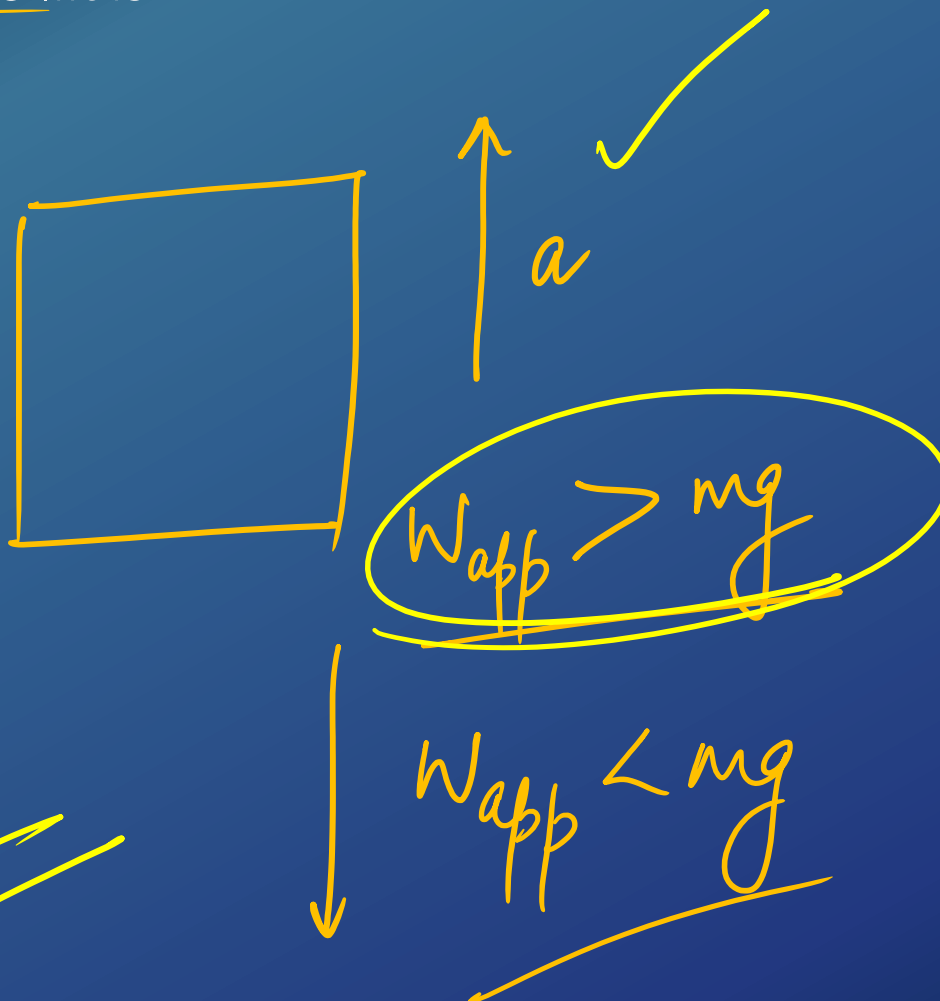
(C)  $2.5 \text{ kg}$

(D)  $2.4 \text{ kg}$



A weighing scale in a moving lift measures  $47\text{ N}$  when a block of mass  $4\text{ kg}$  is kept on it. If  $g = 9.8\text{ ms}^{-2}$  then acceleration of the lift is

- (A)  $9.80\text{ ms}^{-2}$  downwards
- (B)  $9.80\text{ ms}^{-2}$  upwards
- (C)  $1.95\text{ ms}^{-2}$  downwards
- (D)  $1.95\text{ ms}^{-2}$  upwards



$$W_{app} = m(g + a)$$



## SOLUTION

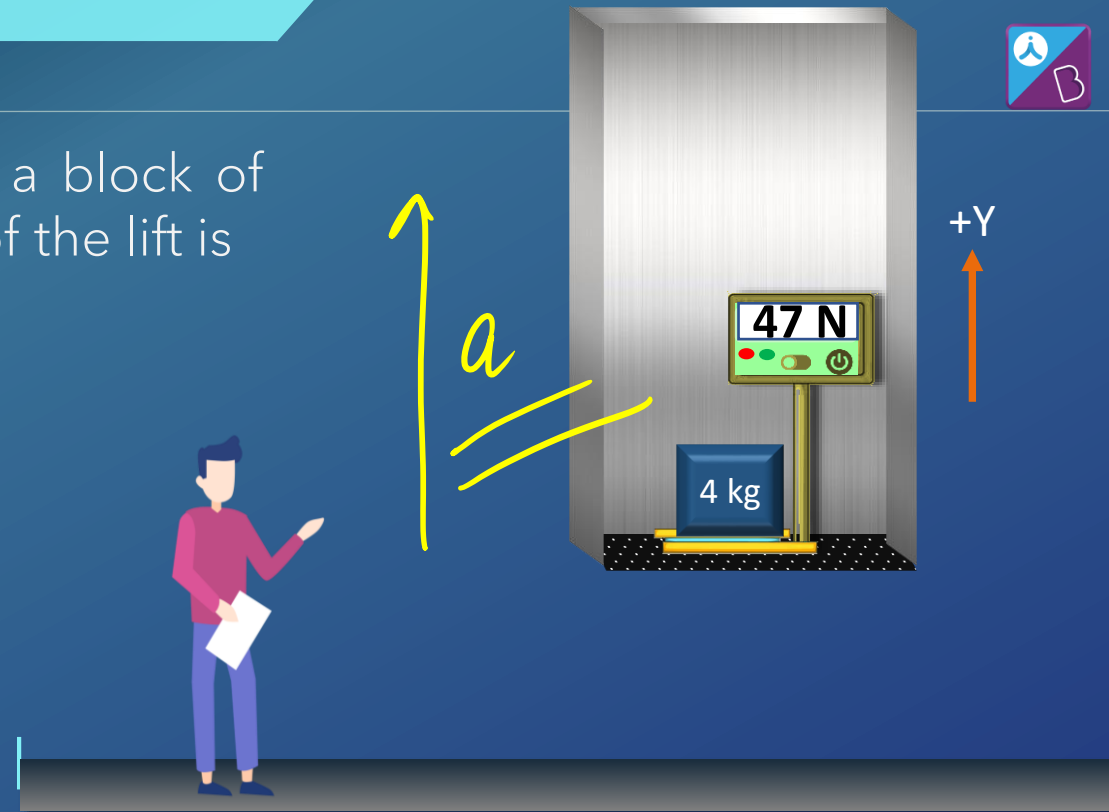
A weighing scale in a moving lift measures  $47\text{ N}$  when a block of mass  $4\text{ kg}$  is kept on it. If  $g = 9.8\text{ ms}^{-2}$  then acceleration of the lift is

$$W_{\text{app}} = m(g + a)$$
$$47 = 4(9.8 + a)$$

$$9.8 + a = \frac{47}{4}$$

$$a = 1.95\text{ ms}^{-2}$$

$1.95\text{ ms}^{-2}$  upwards



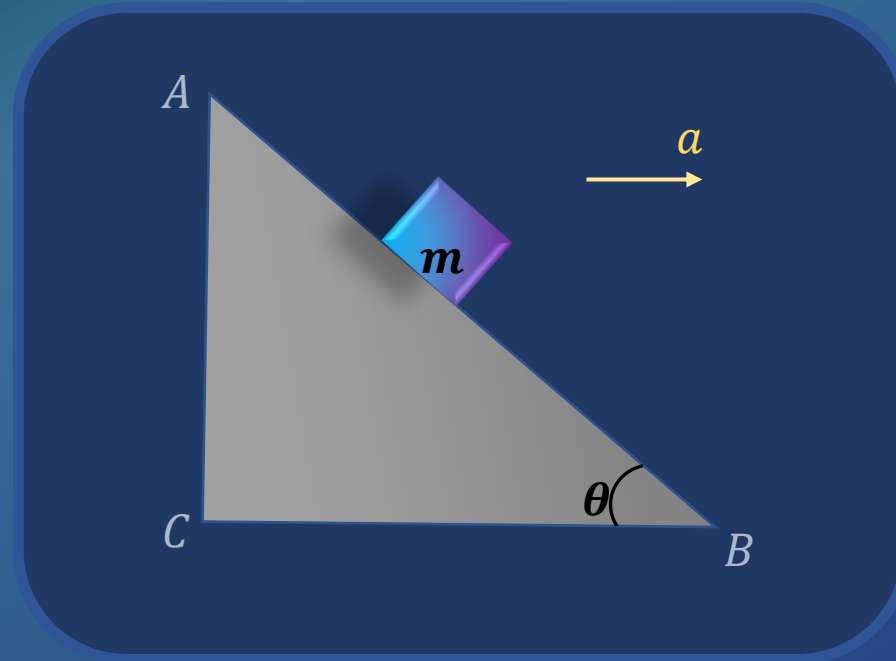
A weighing scale in a moving lift measures  $47\text{ N}$  when a block of mass  $4\text{ kg}$  is kept on it. If  $g = 9.80\text{ ms}^{-2}$  then acceleration of the lift is

- (A)  $9.80\text{ ms}^{-2}$  downwards
- (B)  $9.80\text{ ms}^{-2}$  upwards
- (C)  $1.95\text{ ms}^{-2}$  downwards
- (D)  $1.95\text{ ms}^{-2}$  upwards

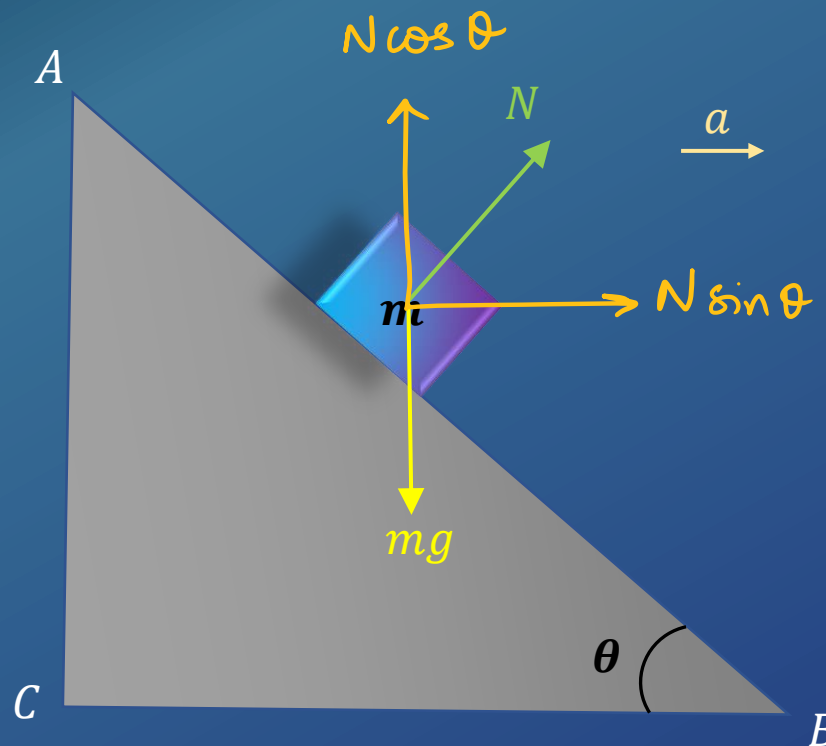


A block of mass  $m$  is placed on a smooth inclined wedge  $ABC$  of inclination  $\theta$  as shown in the figure. The wedge is given acceleration  $a$  towards the right. The relation between  $a$  and  $\theta$  for the block to remain stationary on the wedge is

- (A)  $a = \frac{g}{\operatorname{cosec} \theta}$
- (B)  $a = \frac{g}{\sin \theta}$
- (C)  $a = g \cos \theta$
- (D)  $a = g \tan \theta$



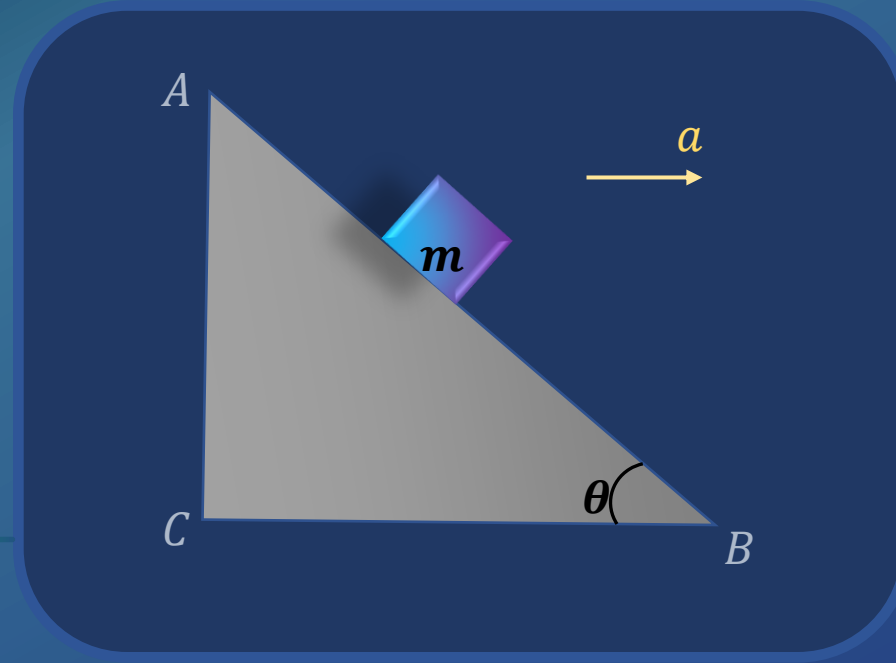
A block of mass  $m$  is placed on a smooth inclined wedge  $ABC$  of inclination  $\theta$  as shown in the figure. The wedge is given acceleration  $a$  towards the right. The relation between  $a$  and  $\theta$  for the block to remain stationary on the wedge is



$$a = g \tan \theta$$

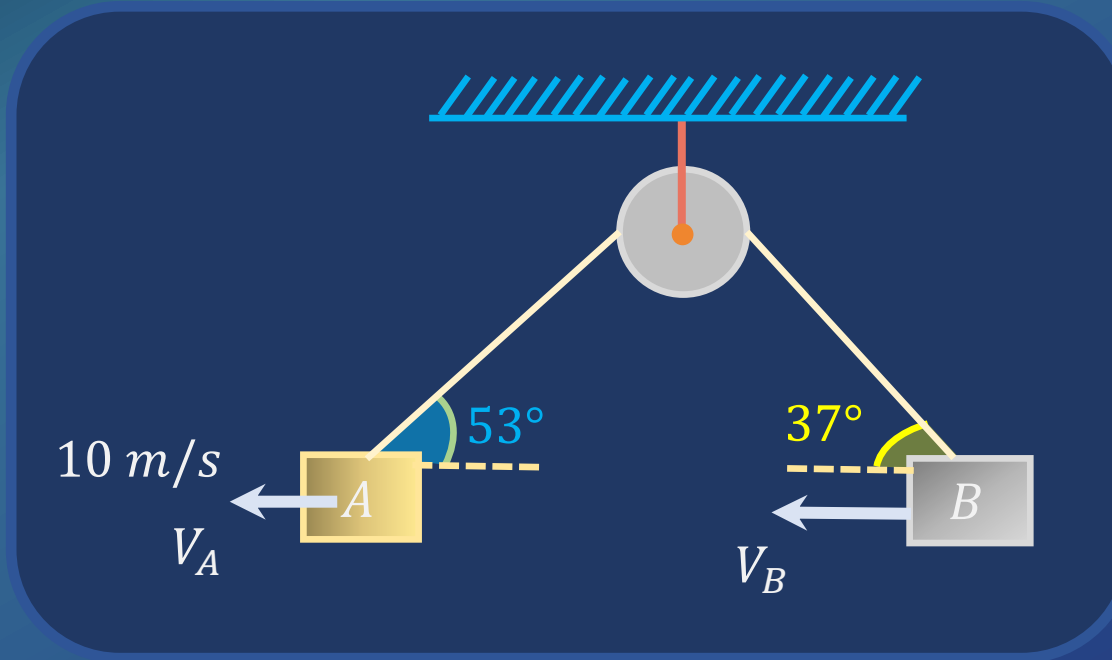
A block of mass  $m$  is placed on a smooth inclined wedge  $ABC$  of inclination  $\theta$  as shown in the figure. The wedge is given acceleration  $a$  towards the right. The relation between  $a$  and  $\theta$  for the block to remain stationary on the wedge is

- (A)  $a = \frac{g}{\operatorname{cosec} \theta}$
- (B)  $a = \frac{g}{\sin \theta}$
- (C)  $a = g \cos \theta$
- (D)  $a = g \tan \theta$

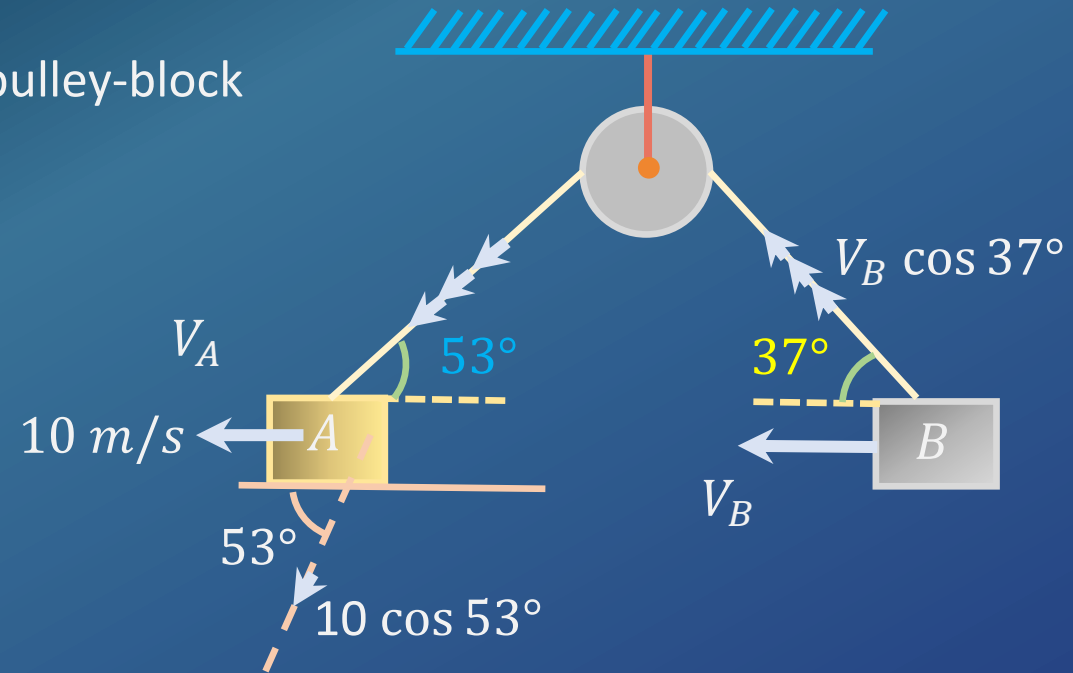


The speed of block  $B$  in a pulley-block  $B$  in a pulley-block system as shown in figure is

- (A)  $5 \text{ m/s}$
- (B)  $6.5 \text{ m/s}$
- (C)  $7.5 \text{ m/s}$
- (D)  $10 \text{ m/s}$



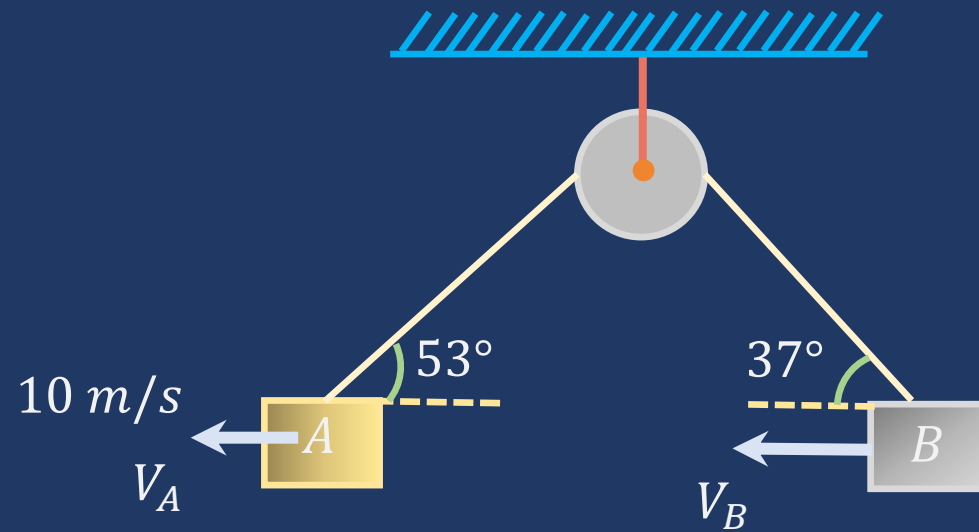
The speed of block  $B$  in a pulley-block  $B$  in a pulley-block system as shown in figure is



**7.5 m/s**

The speed of block  $B$  in a pulley-block  $B$  in a pulley-block system as shown in figure is

- (A)  $5 \text{ m/s}$
- (B)  $6.5 \text{ m/s}$
- (C)  $7.5 \text{ m/s}$
- (D)  $10 \text{ m/s}$





**FREE FOR 14 DAYS!**

*60 Questions  
every day*





**12<sup>TH</sup> CLASS | TUESDAY, THURSDAY**  
**11<sup>TH</sup> CLASS | MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY**  
**3 PM | 4 PM | 5 PM | 6 PM**



**VIVEK SIR**

**CHEMISTRY | 3:00 PM**



**ANUSHRI MA'AM**

**PHYSICS | 4:00 PM**



**SACHIN SIR**

**ZOOLOGY | 5:00 PM**



**PANKHURI MA'AM**

**BOTANY | 5:00, 6:00 PM**



**PUSHPENDU SIR**

**ZOOLOGY | 6:00 PM**



**Aakash**

+ BYJU'S

**DROPPERS  
BATCH**

**FROM  
1<sup>st</sup> AUGUST**

**MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY | 1 PM CHEMISTRY, 2 PM BOTANY**  
**TUESDAY AND THURSDAY | 1 PM PHYSICS, 2 PM ZOOLOGY**



**VIVEK SIR**

**CHEMISTRY | 1:00 PM**



**PANKHURI MA'AM**

**BOTANY | 2:00 PM**



**ANUSHRI MA'AM**

**PHYSICS | 1:00 PM**



**SACHIN SIR**

**ZOOLOGY | 2:00 PM**



# ANTHE

AAKASH NATIONAL TALENT HUNT EXAM

— Your Gateway To Success —

**For Class VII to XII**

Current Students & Passouts



**Win an all-expenses-paid trip to NASA**



Up to 100%\*  
Scholarship



All India  
Rank



Cash  
Awards



4 Mock  
ANTHE Tests



**ANTHE**  
**—2022—**

**November 2022**

Online

05 to 13

Offline

06 & 13

**ENROLL FOR FREE**

(link in description) 

