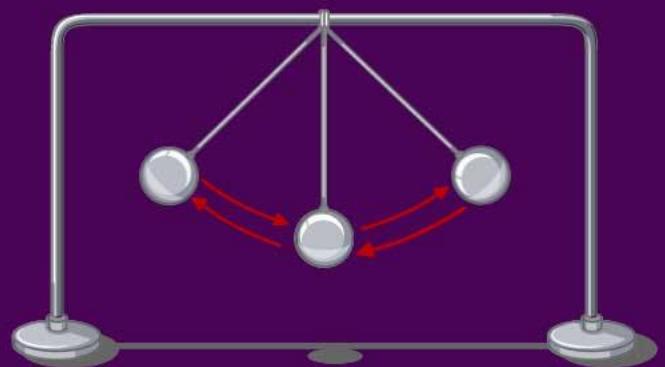




PRACTICE SESSION: NEWTON'S LAWS OF MOTION



PHYSICS

ANUSHRI MA'AM

LIVE → 2nd Sept

Friday 6:00 PM



DOUBT SOLVING SESSION

— PHYSICS —

SEND YOUR DOUBTS NOW



LINK IN
DESCRIPTION

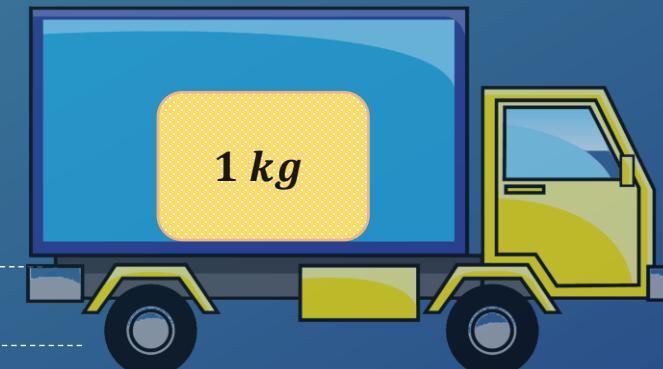




A body of mass 1 kg travelling with a velocity of 3 m/s accelerating uniformly with 8 m/s² to travel for 2 s. Find its change in momentum in N-s

$$\Delta p = (p_f - p_i) \times m$$

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



- 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/s² to travel for 2 s. Find its change in momentum in N-s

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

$$8 \times 2 \times 1$$

$$= 16 \text{ Ns}$$

$$v = u + at$$

$$v - u = at$$

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



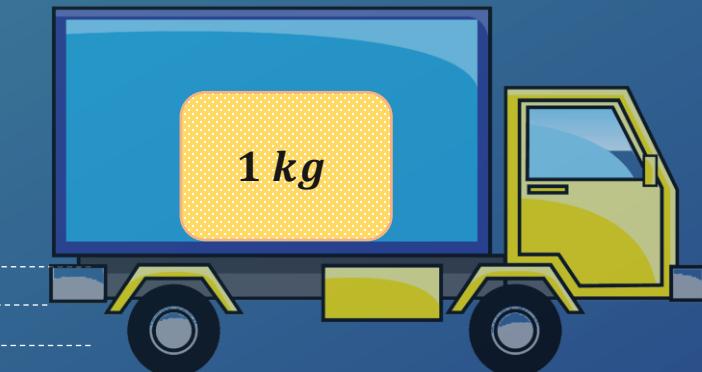
16

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

16

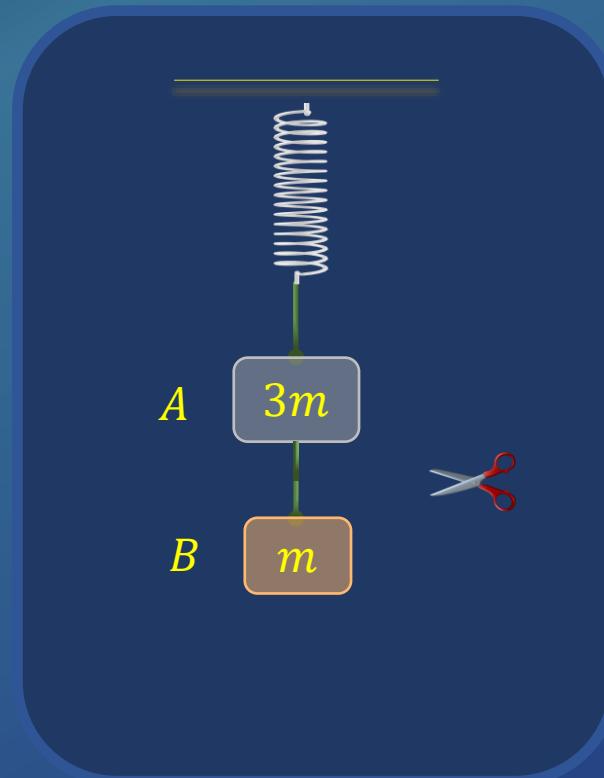
- A 16
- B 6
- C 12
- D 20

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

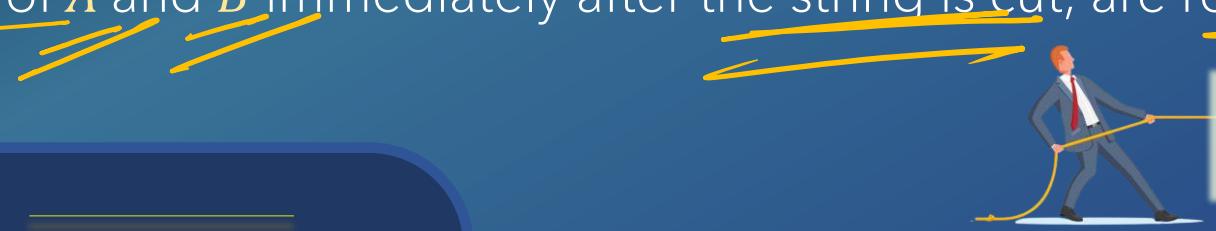


Two blocks A and B of masses $3m$ and m respectively are connected by a massless and inextensible string. The whole system is suspended by a massless spring as shown in figure. The magnitudes of acceleration of A and B immediately after the string is cut, are respectively

- (A) $\frac{g}{3}; \frac{g}{3}$
- (B) $g; \frac{g}{3}$
- (C) $\frac{g}{3}; g$
- (D) $g; g$

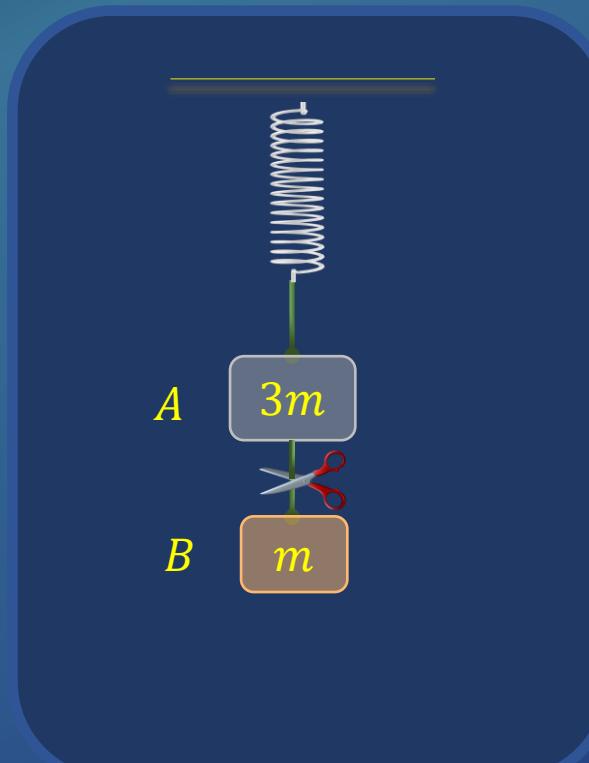


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NEET-2017

- (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
can change instantaneously
 T_{string} cannot

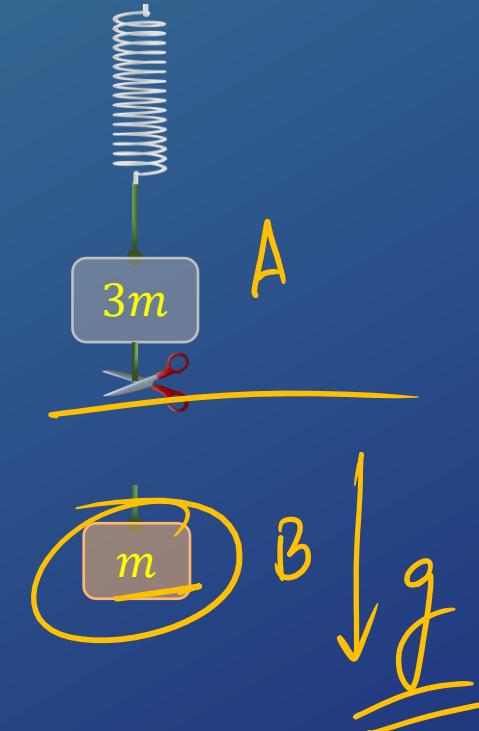
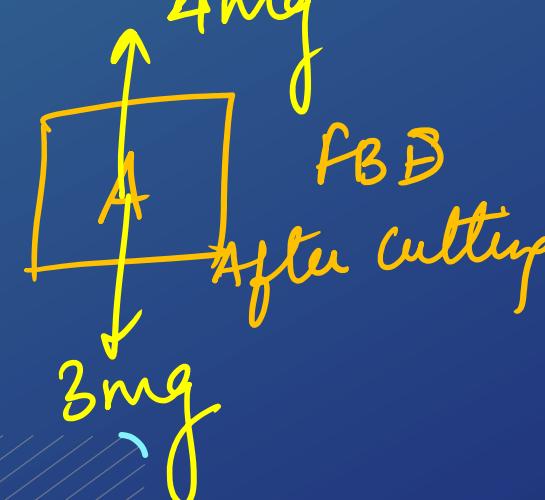
T_{spring}

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

$$= g/3$$

$$F_{\text{sp}} = 4mg$$

before



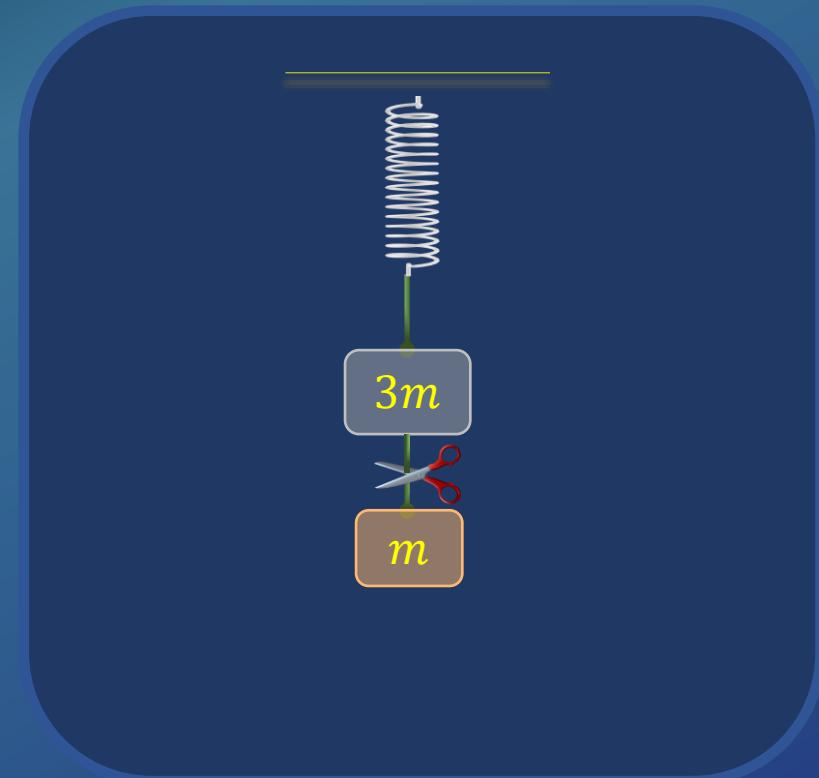
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(B) $g; \frac{g}{3}$

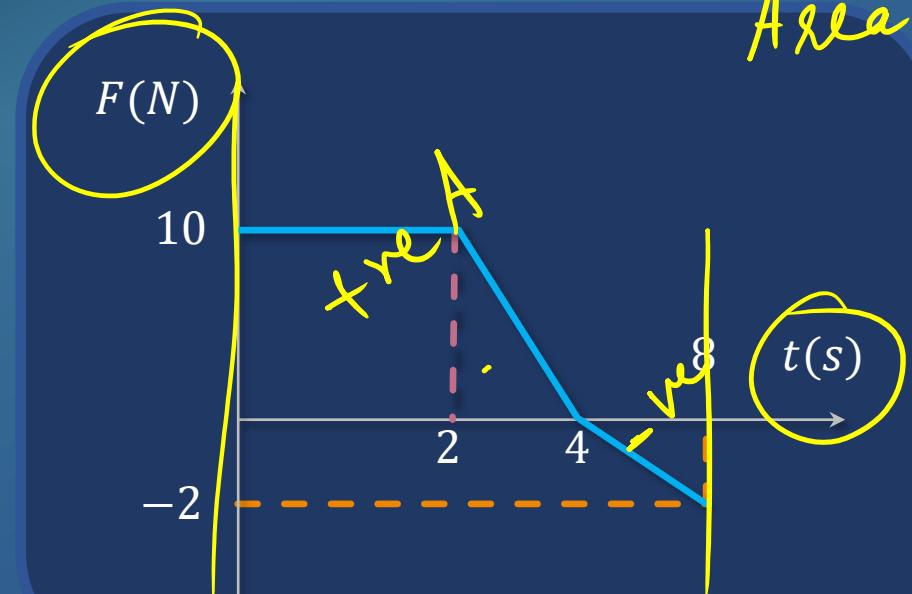
(C) $\frac{g}{3}; g$

(D) $g; g$



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

- (A) 20 N_s
- (B) 26 N_s
- (C) 14 N_s
- (D) 40 N_s



Area under $F - t$ graph

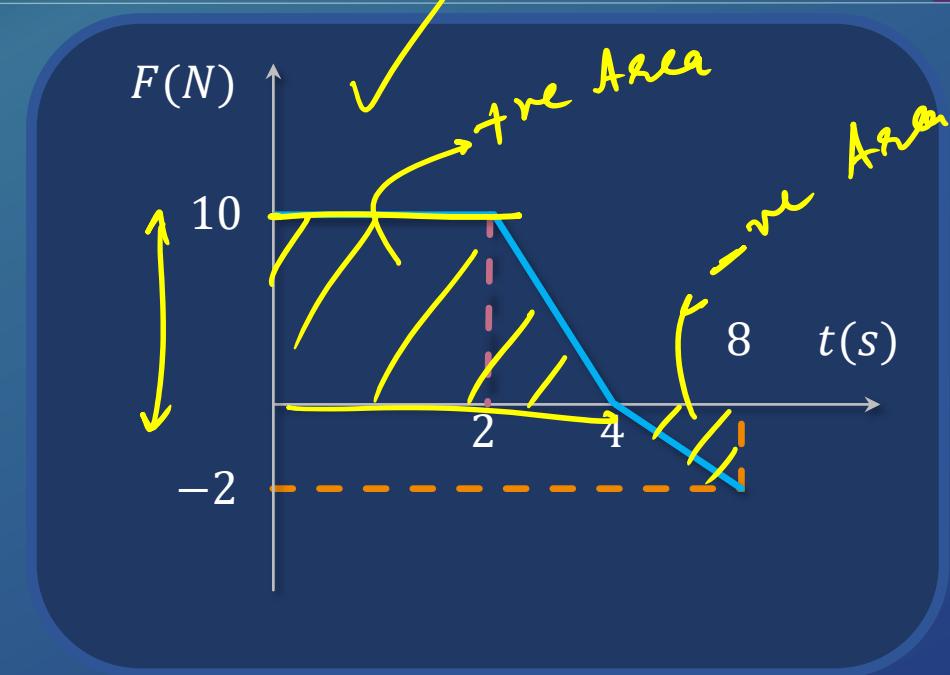
$$= \Delta p$$

A diagram showing a blue curve representing a function. A yellow arrow points from the text ' $= \Delta p$ ' to the area under the curve, which is shaded in yellow. The area is bounded by the curve, the x-axis, and two vertical lines.



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

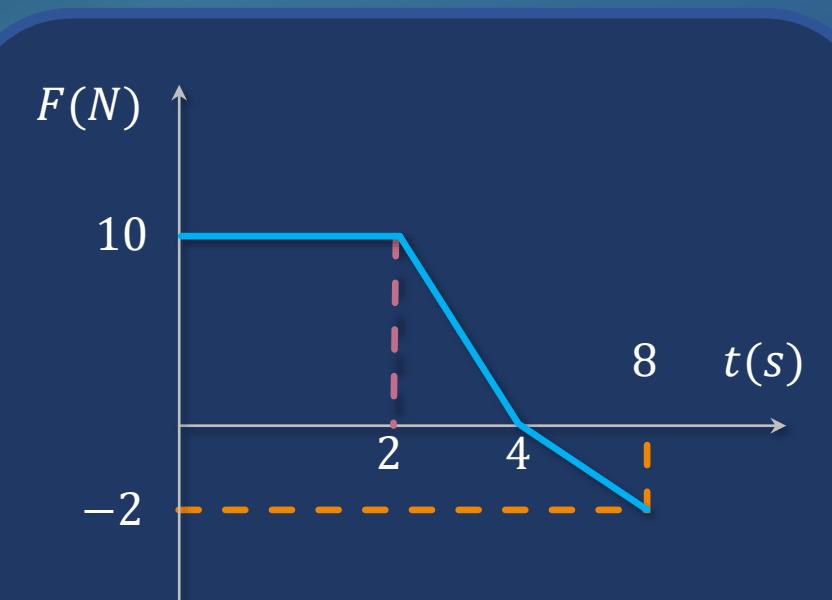
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \frac{1}{2} (2 + 4) \times 10^5 - \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2 \\ &= 30 - 4 \\ &= 26 \text{ Ns} \end{aligned}$$



26 N

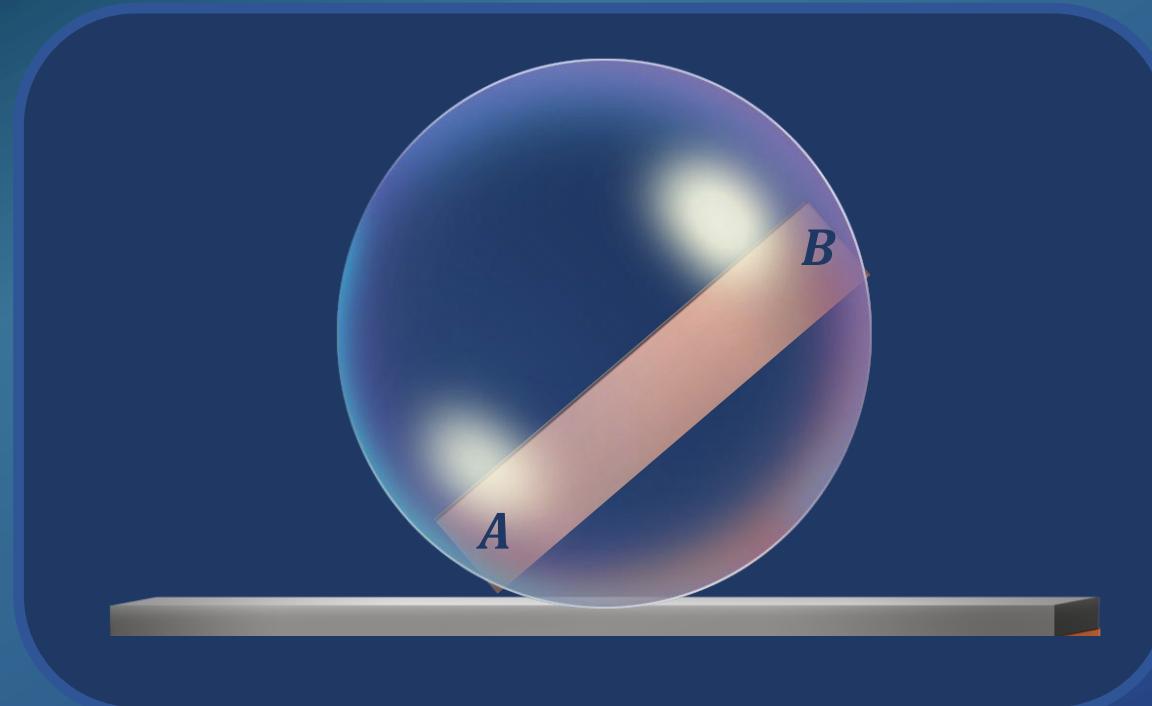
Find the total change in momentum of a body up to **8 s** from the **$F - t$** graph shown.

- (A) $20 \text{ N}\cdot\text{s}$
- (B) $26 \text{ N}\cdot\text{s}$
- (C) $14 \text{ N}\cdot\text{s}$
- (D) $40 \text{ N}\cdot\text{s}$

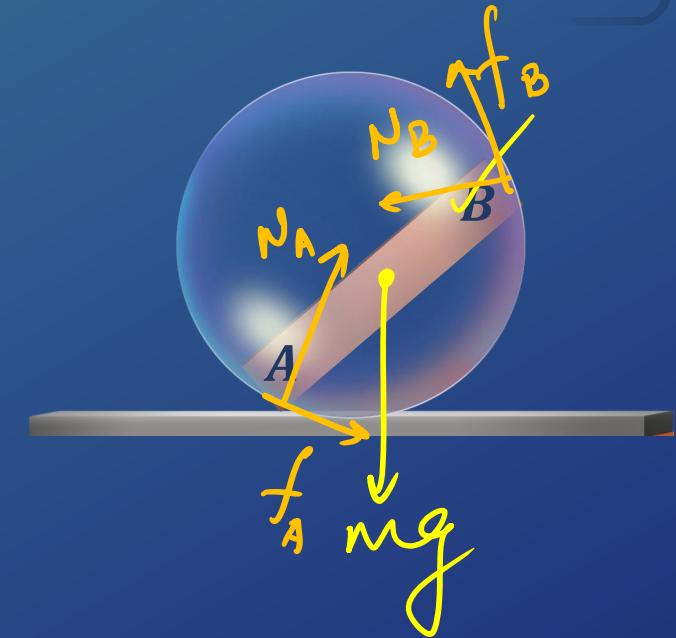
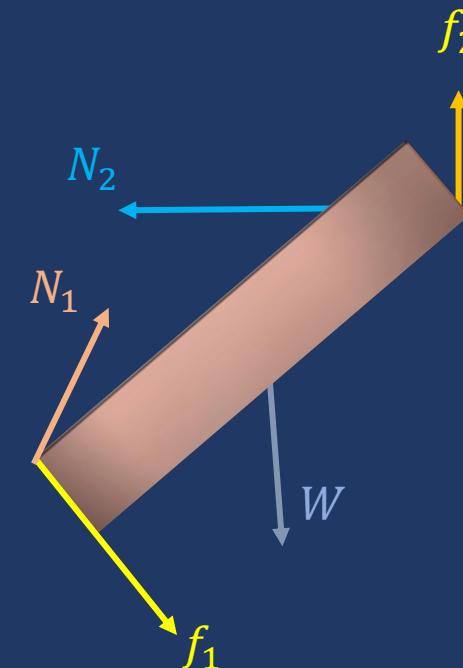


A rod is placed inside a hollow spherical shell as shown in figure. Friction acts between the rod and the shell. The number of forces to be shown in FBD of rod is/are?

- (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

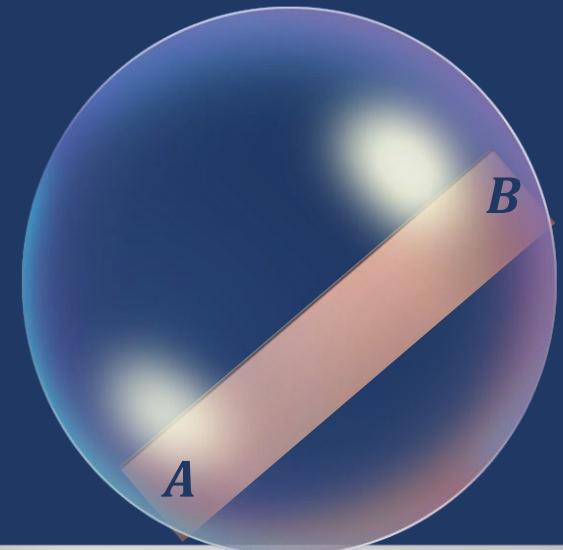
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(A) 2

(B) 4

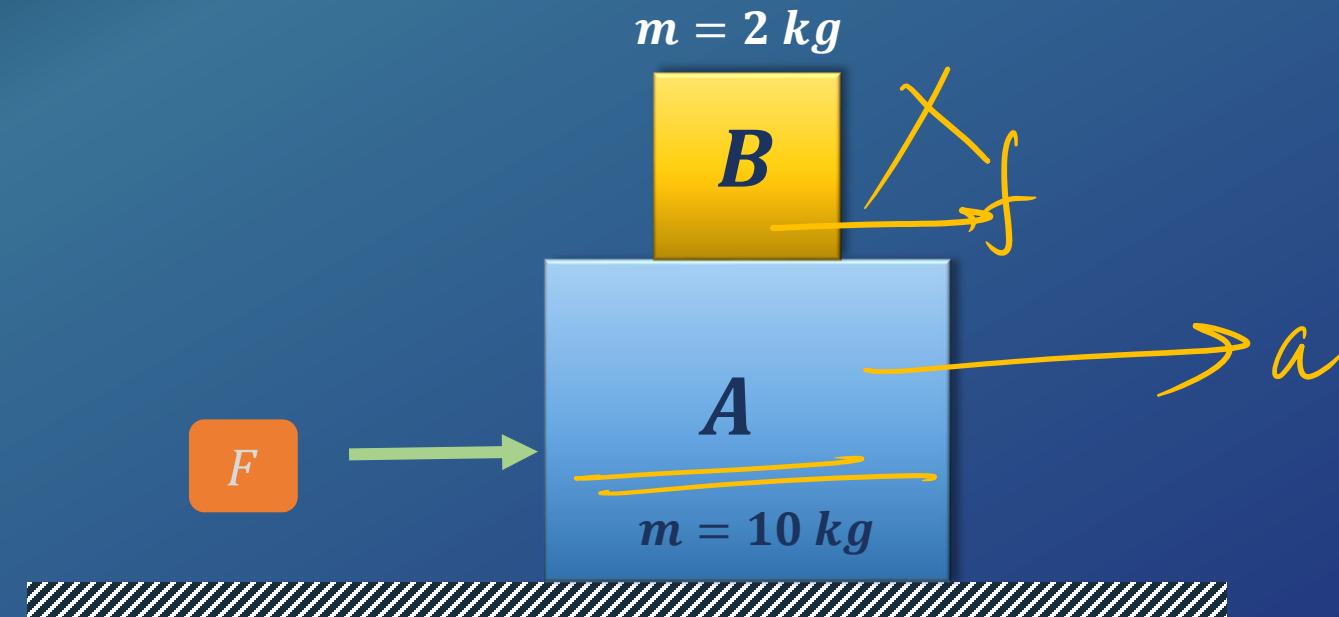
(C) 5

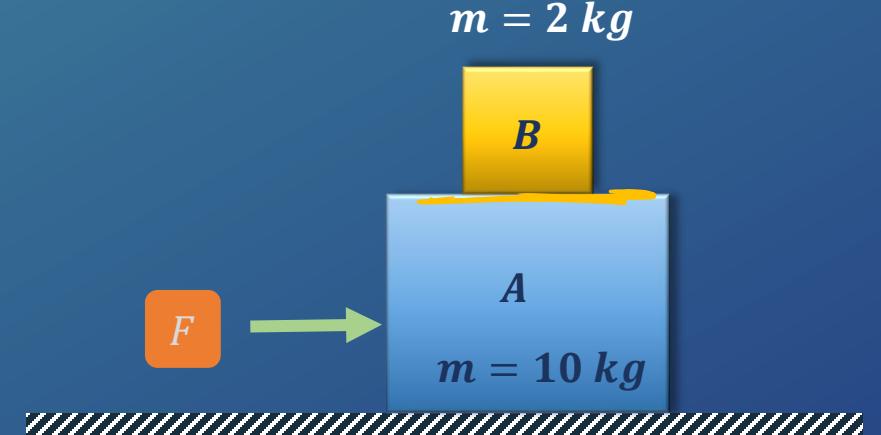
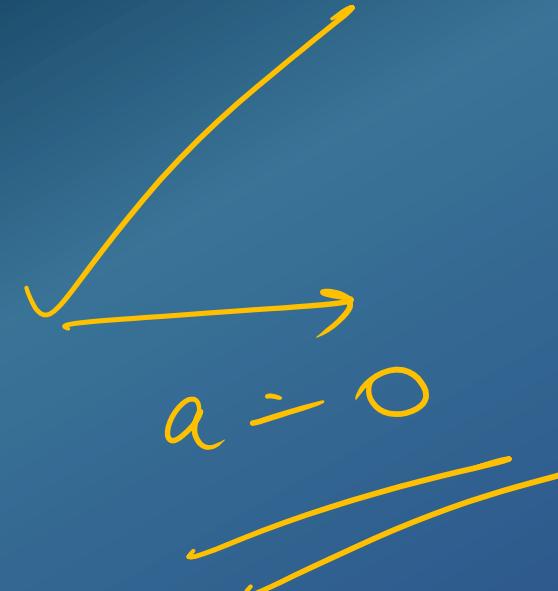
(D) 6



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).

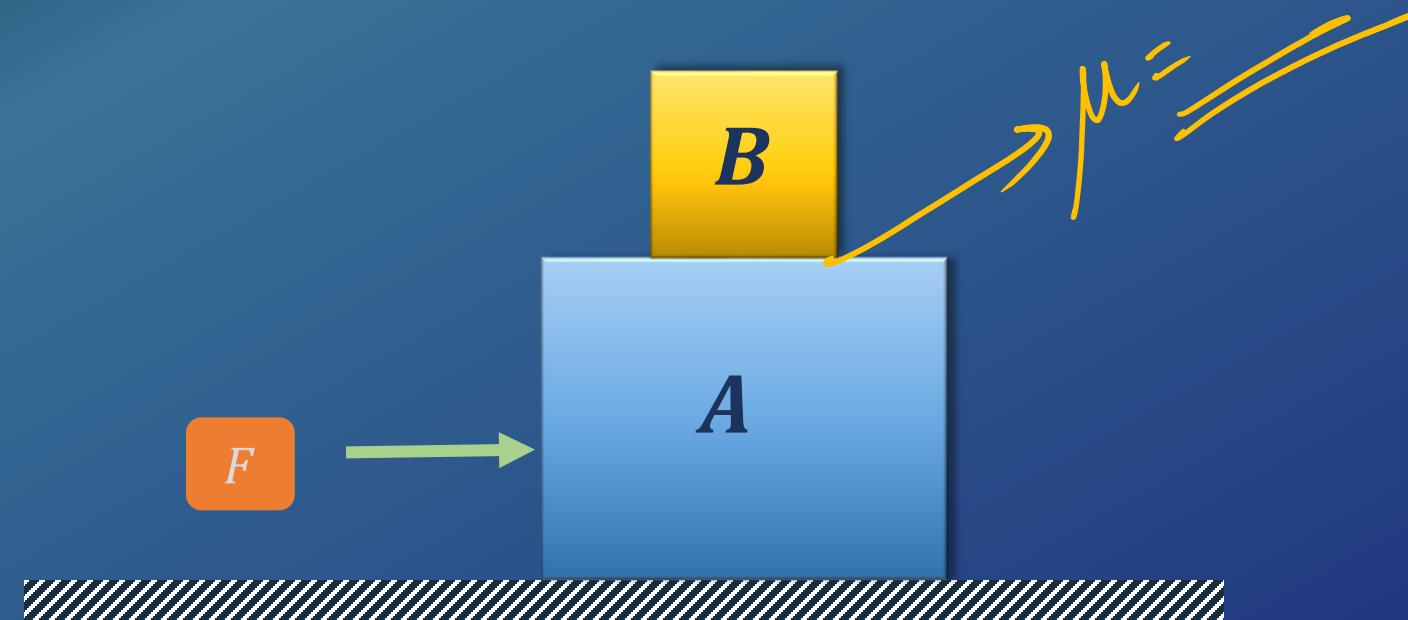
- A $\frac{10}{6} \text{ m/s}^2$
- B 2 m/s^2
- C zero
- D Cannot be calculated





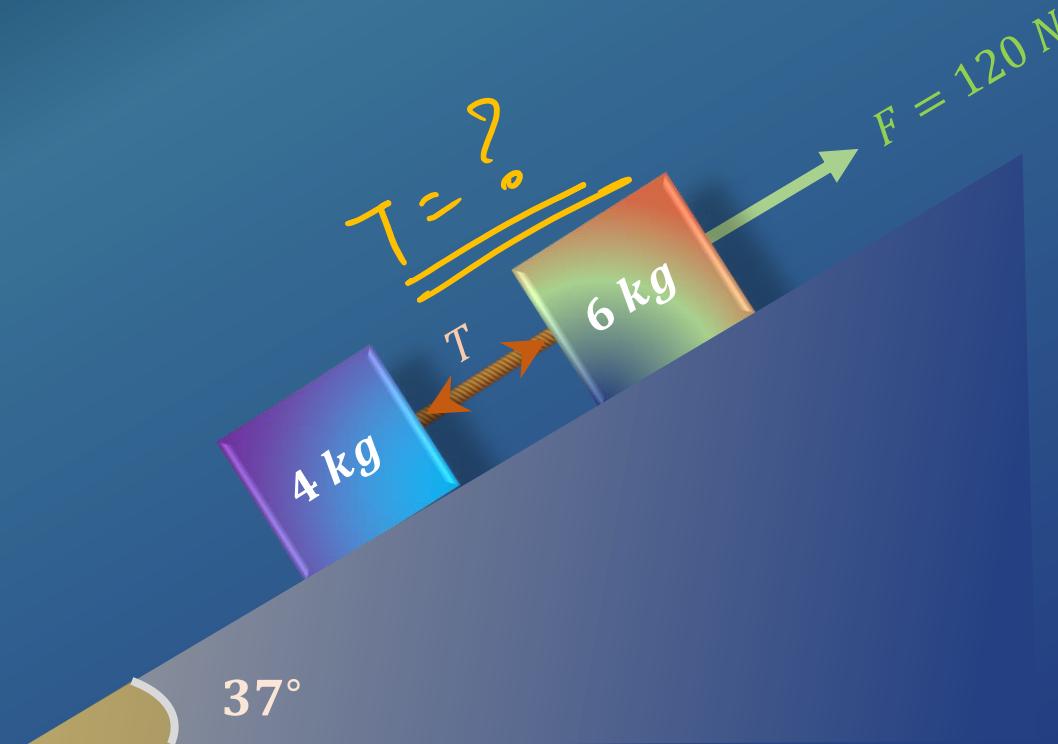
In the figure, a force $F = 20 \text{ N}$ is applied on block **A**. What would be the acceleration of the block **B** after 10 seconds from the start? (Assume all surfaces are smooth).

- (A) $\frac{10}{6} \text{ m/s}^2$
- (B) 2 m/s^2
- (C) zero
- (D) Cannot be calculated

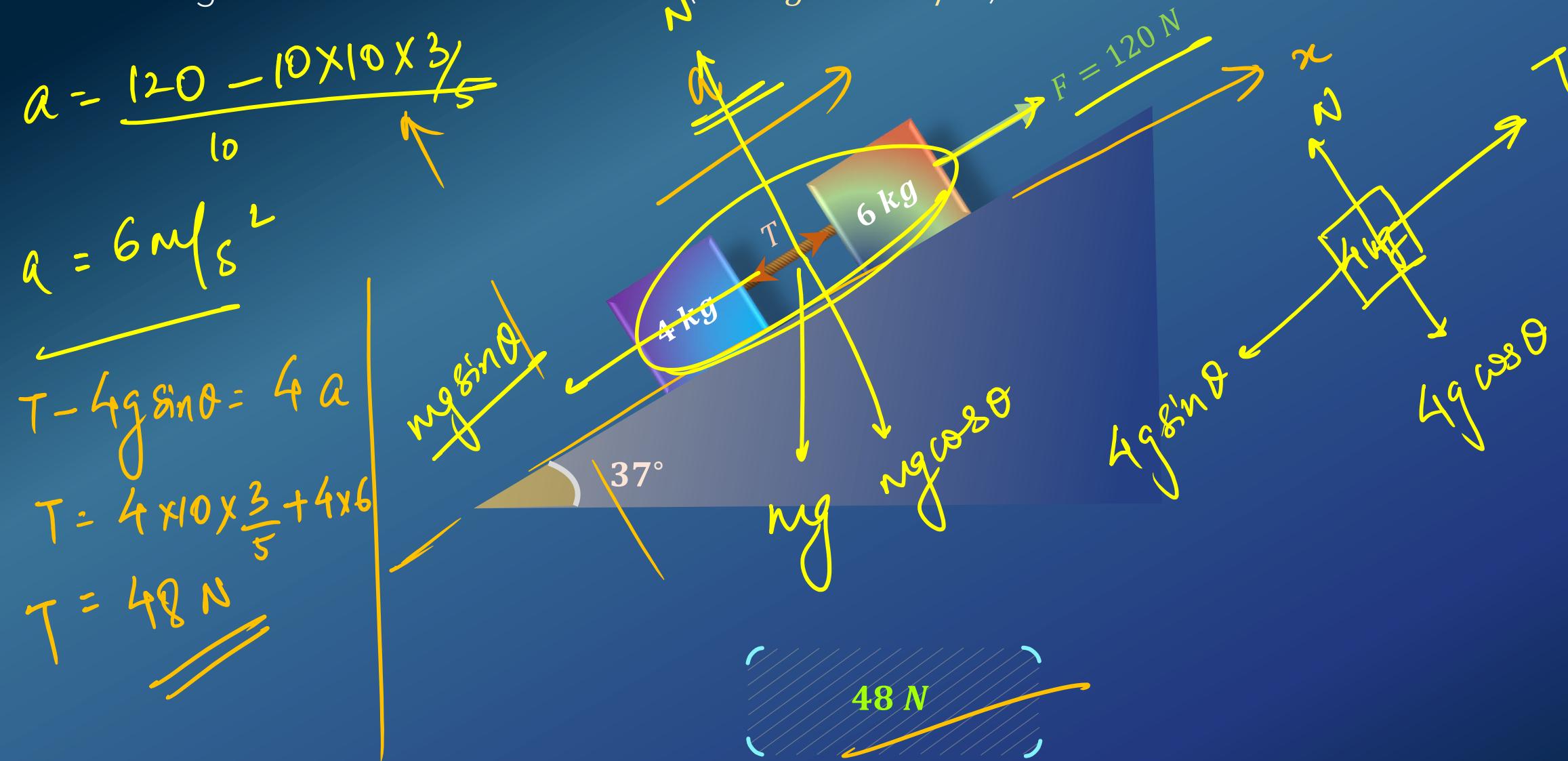


If force, $F = 120 \text{ N}$ is acting parallel to the inclined plane, find tension T in the string as shown in the figure. All surfaces are smooth. (Take $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)

- (A) 15 N
- (B) 30 N
- (C) 48 N
- (D) 60 N



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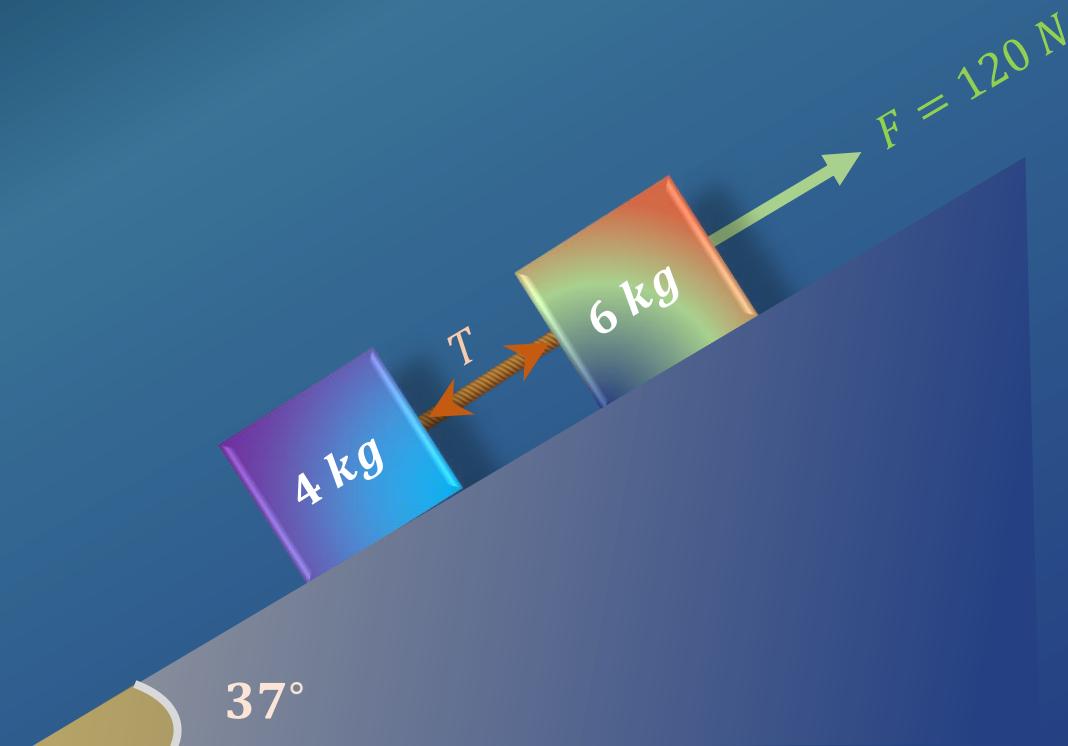
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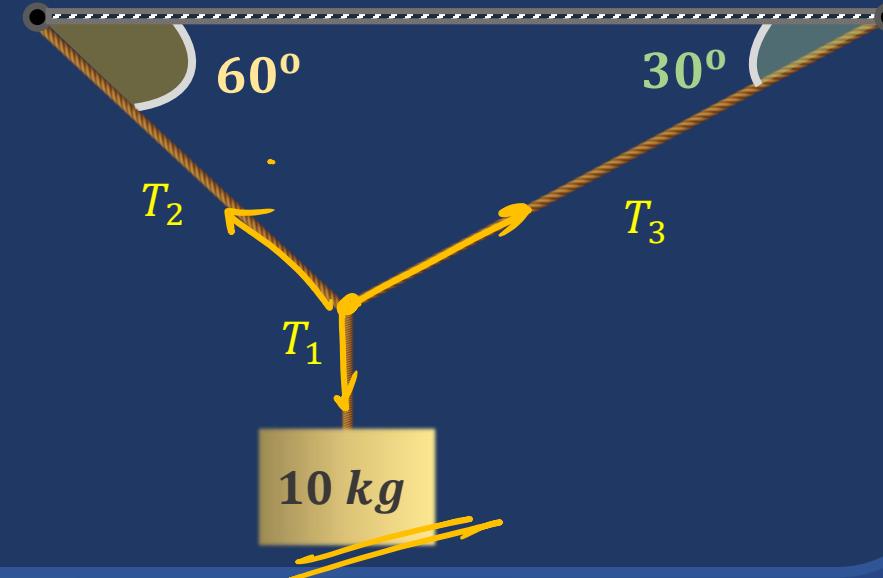
(C) 48 N

(D) 60 N



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

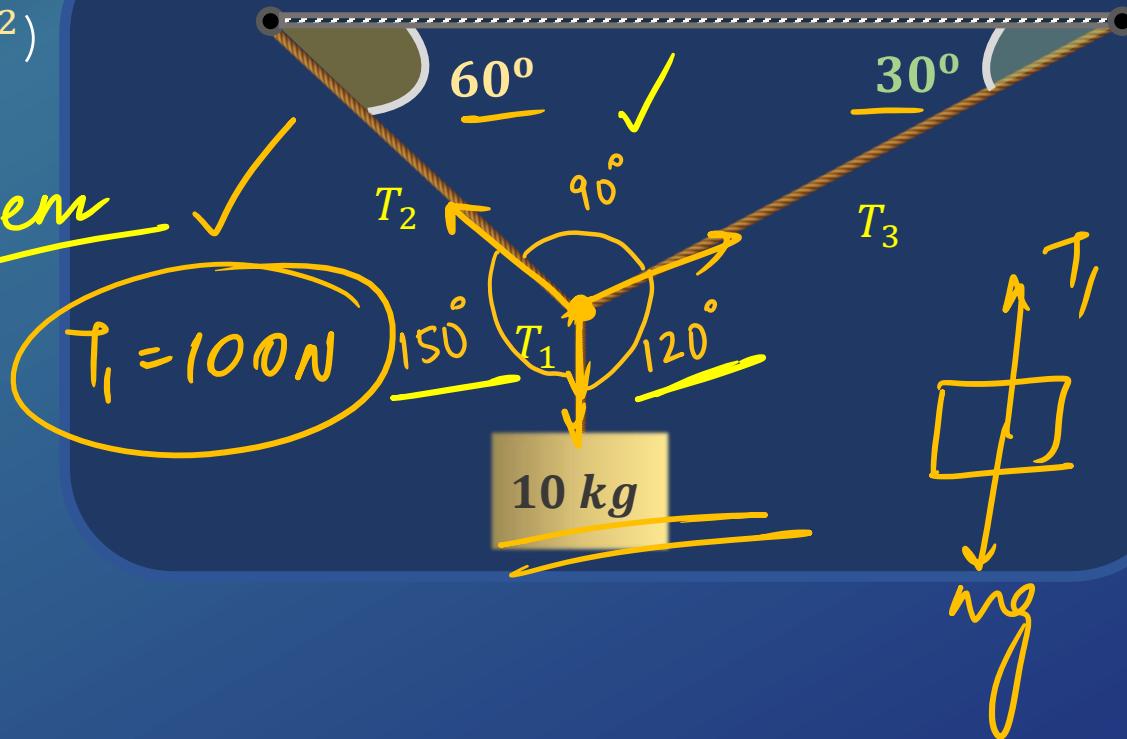
$$\vec{T}_1 + \vec{T}_2 + \vec{T}_3 = 0 \quad \text{Lami's theorem}$$

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

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

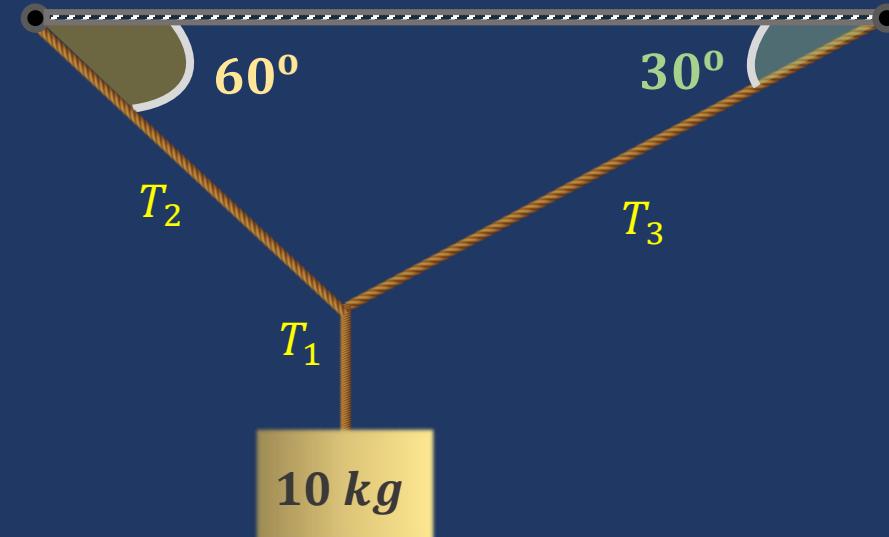
$$T_3 = 100 \times \frac{1}{2} = 50 \text{ N}$$

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



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

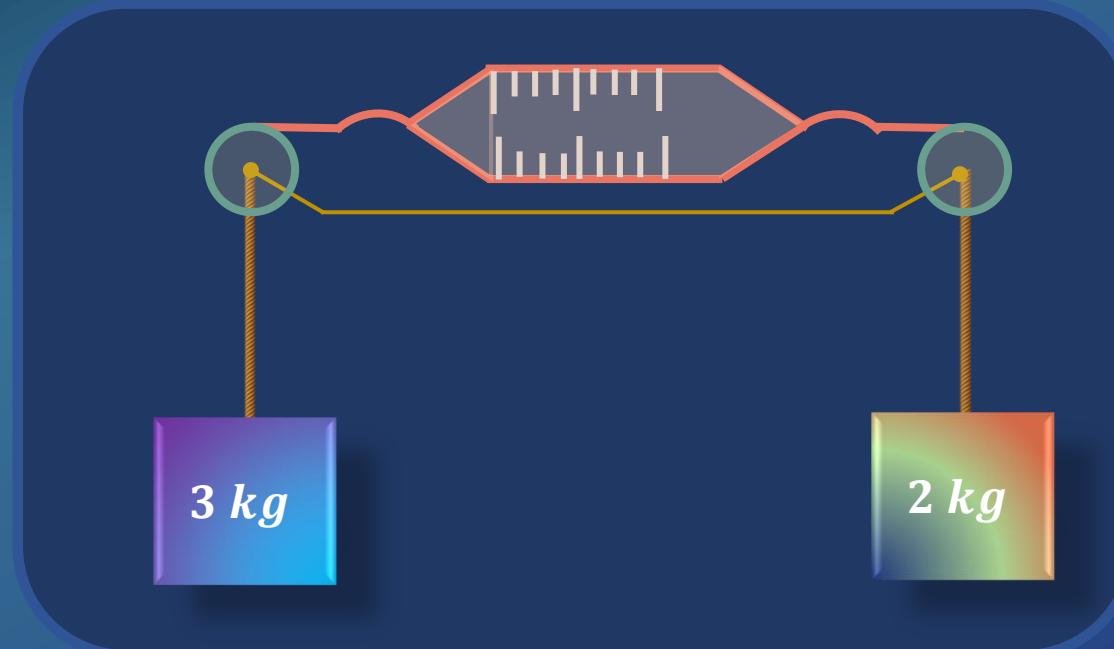
- (A) 100 N
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- (C) $100\sqrt{3} \text{ N}$
- (D) $50\sqrt{3} \text{ N}$





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

- (A) 3 kg
- (B) 2 kg
- (C) 2.5 kg
- (D) 2.4 kg



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

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

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

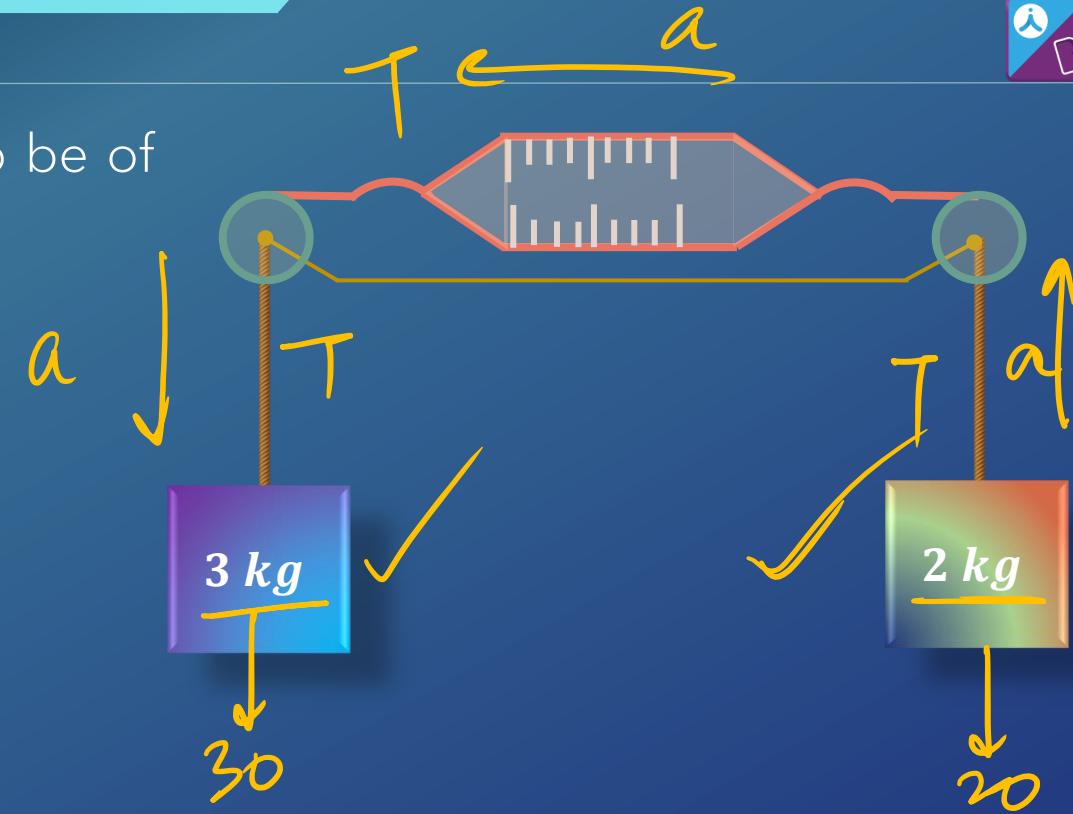
~~$$24g \quad T - 20 = 2 \times a$$~~

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

$$= 24 \text{ N}$$

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

2.4 kg



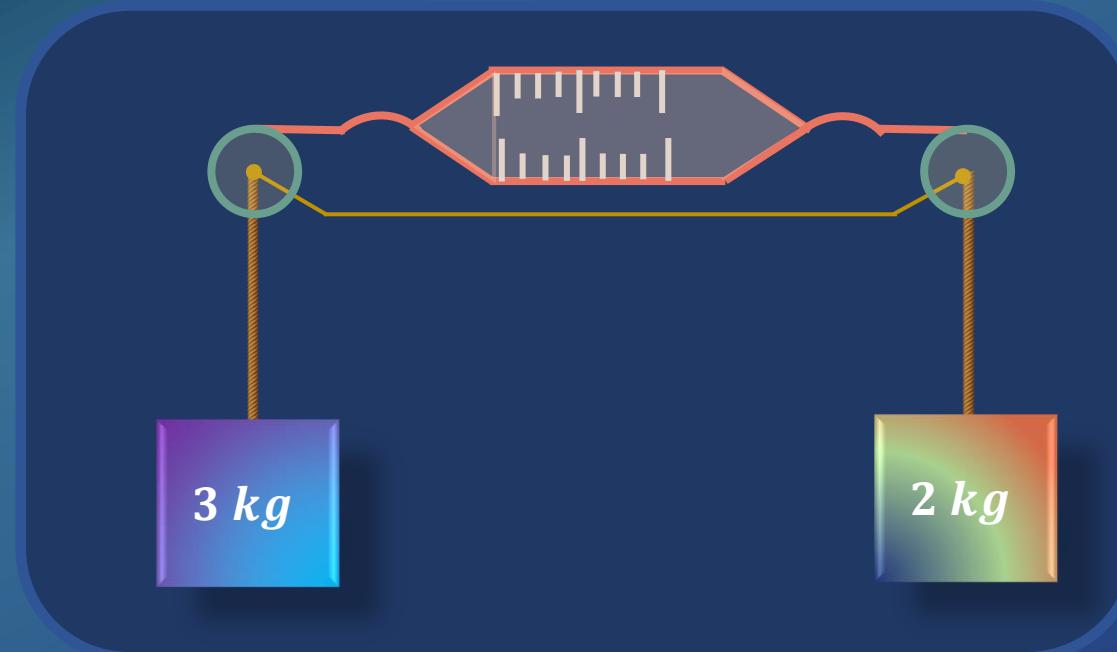
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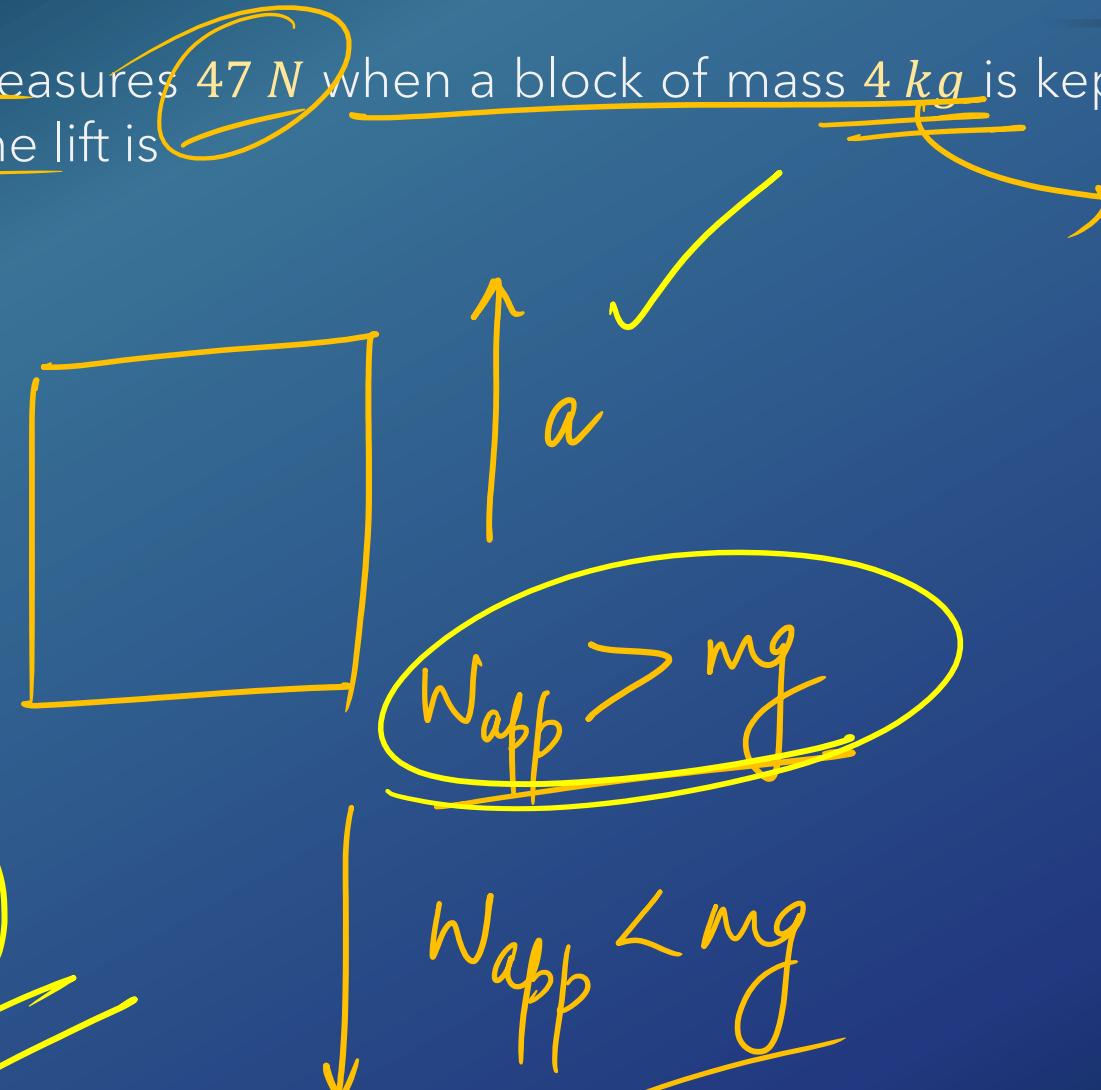
(C) 2.5 kg

(D) 2.4 kg



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

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



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



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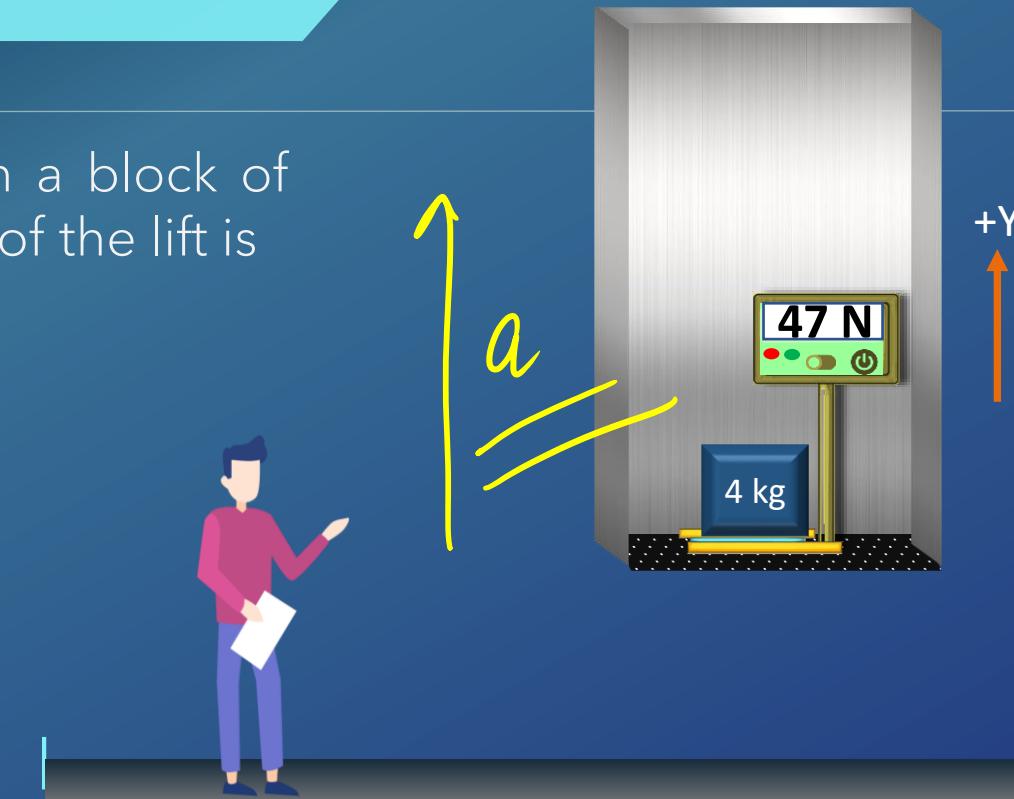
$$W_{\text{app}} = m(g + a)$$

$$47 = 4(9.8 + a)$$

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

$$a = 1.95\text{ m/s}^2$$

1.95 ms^{-2} upwards

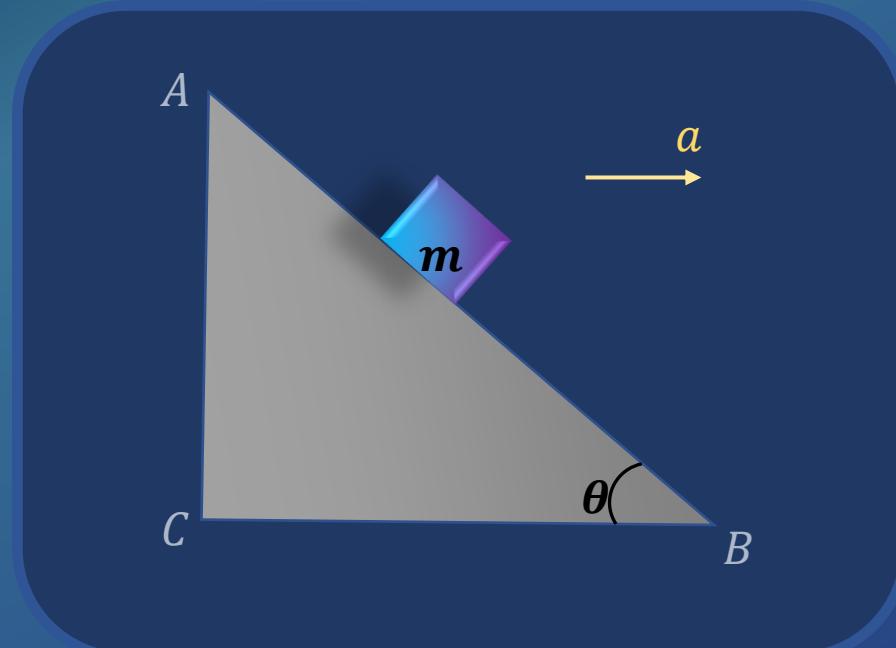


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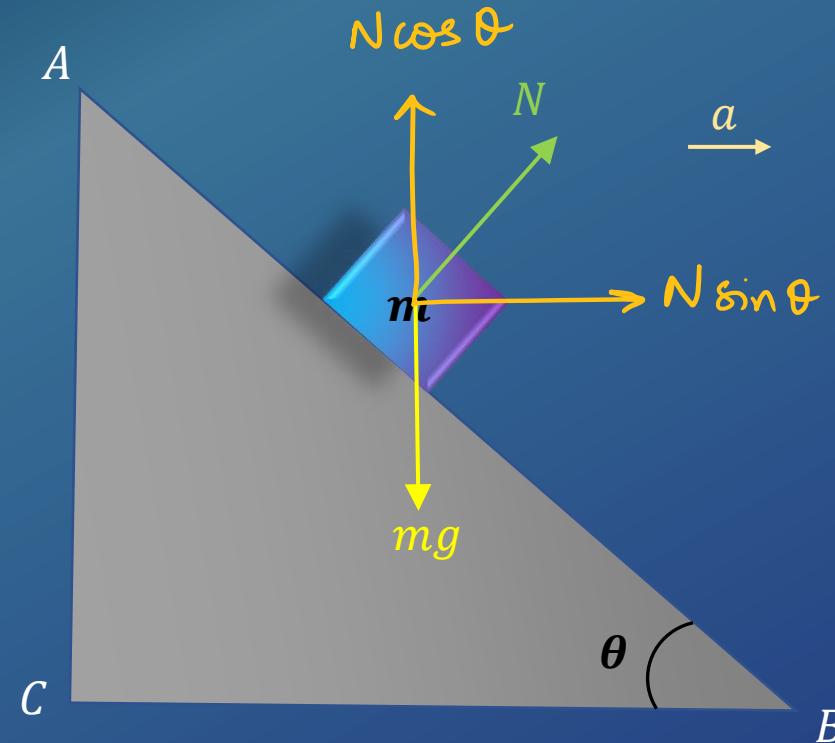
- A 9.80 ms^{-2} downwards
- B 9.80 ms^{-2} upwards
- C 1.95 ms^{-2} downwards
- D 1.95 ms^{-2} upwards

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

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



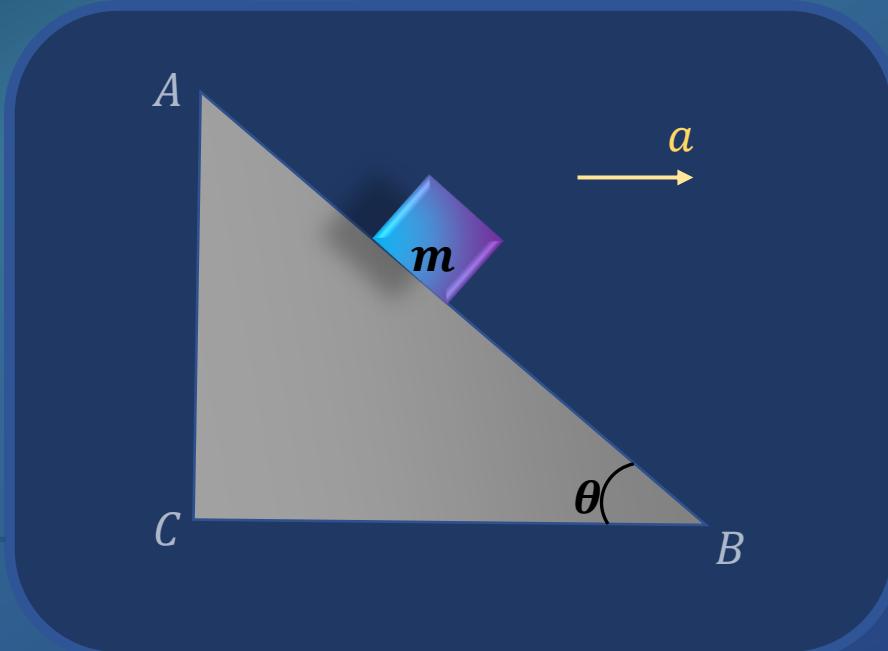
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$$a = g \tan \theta$$

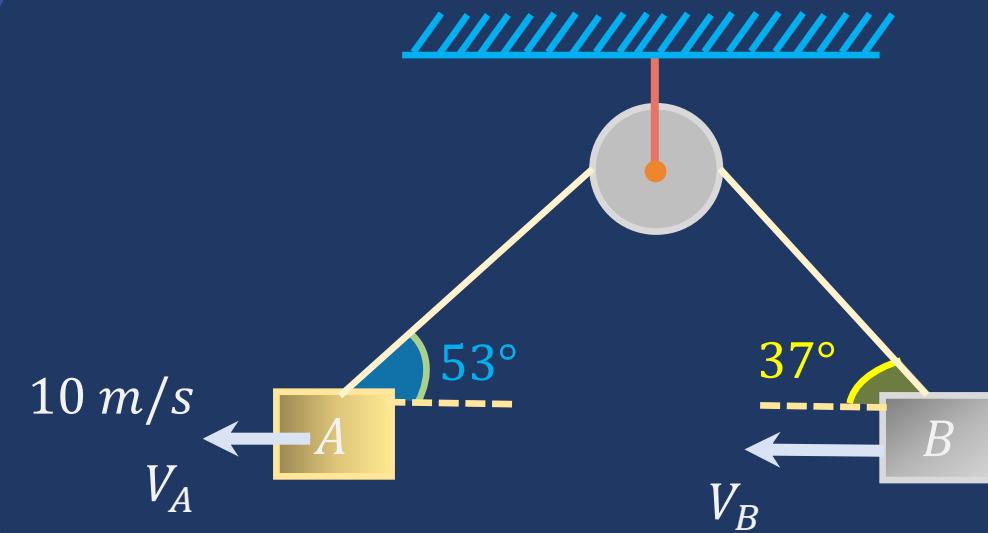
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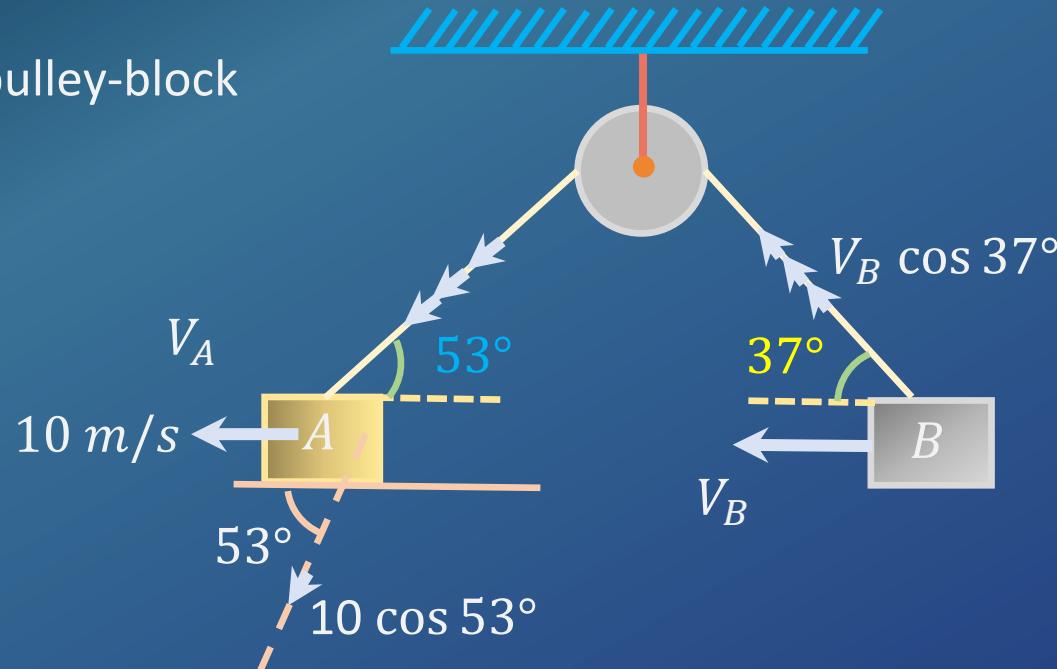


The speed of block B in a pulley-block B in a pulley-block system as shown in figure is

- (A) 5 m/s
- (B) 6.5 m/s
- (C) 7.5 m/s
- (D) 10 m/s



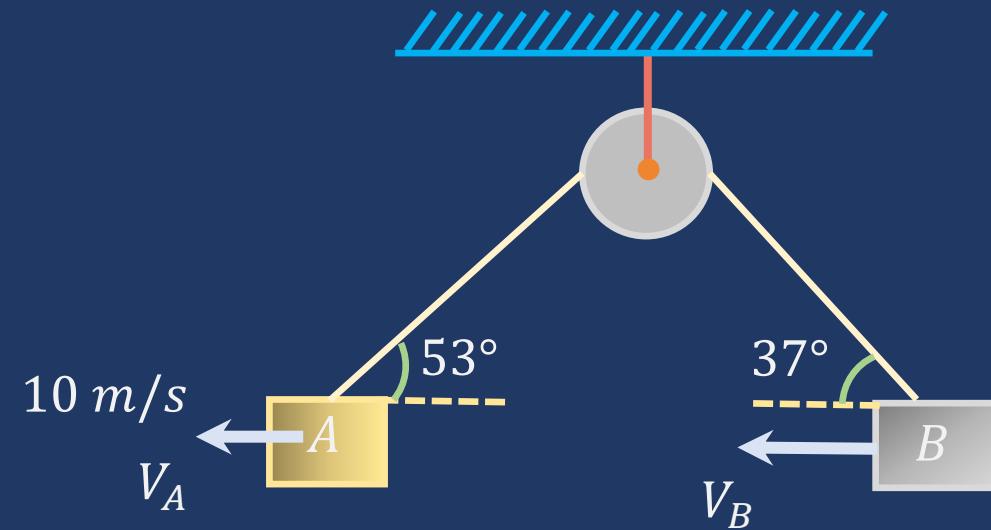
The speed of block B in a pulley-block B in a pulley-block system as shown in figure is



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 m/s
- (B) 6.5 m/s
-
- (C) 7.5 m/s
-
- (D) 10 m/s



FREE FOR 14 DAYS!

60 Questions
every day



12TH CLASS | TUESDAY, THURSDAY
11TH 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
1st 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

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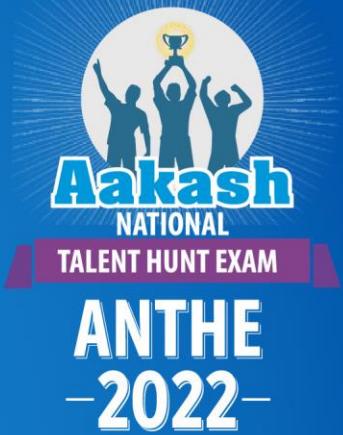
All India
Rank



Cash
Awards



4 Mock
ANTHE Tests



November 2022

Online

05 to 13

Offline

06 & 13

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