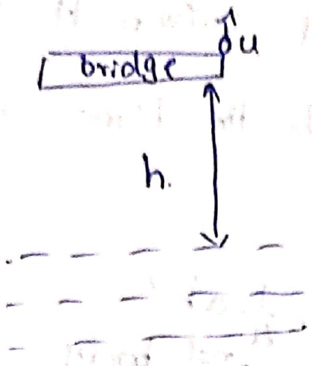
WS-7

(1)



Here the velocity of Projection $u = 3\ m/s$

time taken to reach ground = 2s.

$\therefore$ Height of bridge

$$h = -ut + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$h = -(3)(2) + \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 2^2$$

$$= -6 + (10) \times 2$$

$$= -6 + 20$$

$$h = 14m$$

(2) Let u be the velocity with which stone was Projected i.e) Given $u = v$

The velocity with which the stone reach ground $v = 2v$.

$\therefore$ From $v^2 - u^2 = 2as$ Here $a = g$; $s = h$

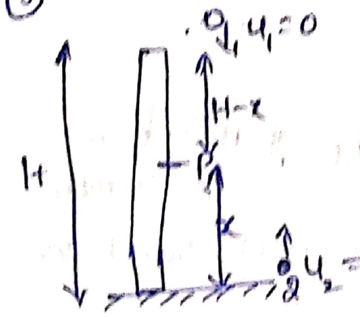
$$\Rightarrow (2v)^2 - v^2 = 2gh$$

$$\Rightarrow 4v^2 - v^2 = 2gh$$

$$\Rightarrow 3v^2 = 2gh$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{3v^2}{2g}$$

(3)



Let 'P' is meeting point, whose position is 'x' from the ground. Given $H = 300$ m

Let 't' be the time after which '2' bodies are meet at P.

From $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$

1 stone (or) body — Freely Falling: $u_1 = 0;\ a_1 = g;\ s_1 = H - x$

2nd body — Vertically Projected: $u_2 = 100$ m/s ; $a_2 = -g$; $s_2 = x$

$\therefore H - x = u_1 t + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$

$\Rightarrow H - x = 0 \times t + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$

$\Rightarrow H - x = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \rightarrow (1)$

$x = u_2 t + \frac{1}{2}(-g)t^2$

$\Rightarrow x = 100t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \rightarrow (2)$

From (1) & (2) we get

$\therefore H - (100t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2) = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$

$\Rightarrow 300 - 100t + \cancel{\frac{1}{2}gt^2} = \cancel{\frac{1}{2}gt^2}$

$\Rightarrow 300 - 100t = 0 \quad \Rightarrow 100t = 300$

$\Rightarrow t = 3$ sec.

$\therefore$ From (1) $\quad H - x = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$

$\Rightarrow 300 - x = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 3^2$

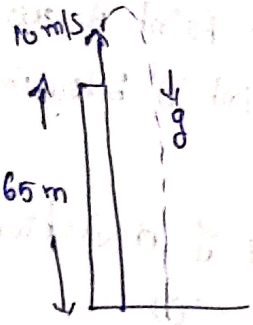
$\Rightarrow 300 - x = 5 \times 9$

$\Rightarrow 300 - x = 45 \quad \Rightarrow x = 300 - 45$

$\Rightarrow x = 255$ m

Both bodies meet after '3' sec of their start at a height 255m from ground.

4



let the velocity of projection $u = 10$ m/s.

Height of cliff $= h = 65$ m

The velocity of the stone just before reaching the ground is calculated from

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

$$\Rightarrow v^2 - 10^2 = 2 \times g \times h$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 - 100 = 2 \times 10 \times 65$$

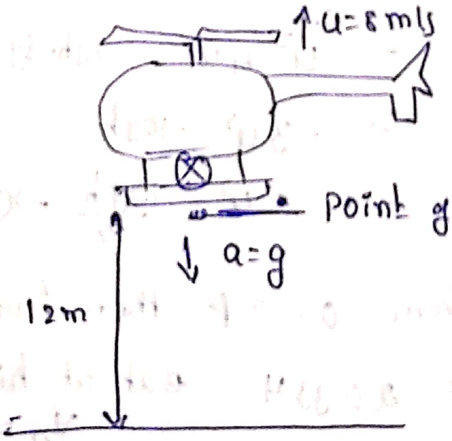
$$\Rightarrow v^2 - 100 = 1300$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 = 1400$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{1400} \approxeq 37 \text{ m/s}$$

5

Here Given that helicopter is ascending with a speed $u = 8$ m/s



At the time of dropping the speed of food packet is same as that of helicopter.

$\therefore$ From $h = -ut + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$

$$\Rightarrow 12 = -8t + \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} \times \overset{5}{\cancel{10}} \times t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 = -8t + 5t^2$$

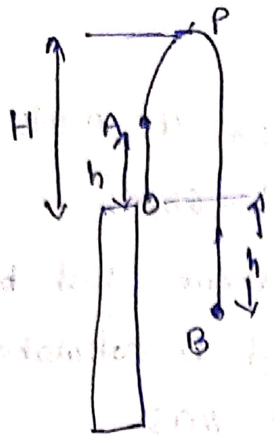
$$\Rightarrow 5t^2 - 8t - 12 = 0$$

Then the roots for 't' can be calculated by using

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-(-8) \pm \sqrt{(-8)^2 - 4(5)(-12)}}{2 \times 5}$$

$$t = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 + 2400}}{10} = 2.54 \text{ sec}$$

⑥



let H = Height reached by a ball from 'O'
h = height of the Point 'A' above Top and the point 'B' below the top of a tower.

'u' be the Velocity of Projection

From $v^2 - u^2 = 2as \rightarrow ①$

For 'B' $v_B^2 - u^2 = 2gh$ [Ball is in downward journey]

For 'A' $v_A^2 - u^2 = 2(-g)h$ [Ball is moving up]

$\Rightarrow v_A^2 - u^2 = -2gh$

In the Question given $v_B = 2v_A$

$\Rightarrow v_B^2 = 4v_A^2$

$\Rightarrow (u^2 + 2gh) = 4(u^2 - 2gh)$

$\Rightarrow u^2 + 2gh = 4u^2 - 8gh$

$\Rightarrow u^2 - 4u^2 = -2gh - 8gh$

$\Rightarrow -3u^2 = -10gh$

$\Rightarrow u^2 = \frac{10gh}{3} \rightarrow ②$

As the ball moving from $O \rightarrow P$ then from ①

$v_P^2 - u^2 = 2(-g)H$ But at highest Point P $v_P = 0$

$\Rightarrow 0^2 - u^2 = -2gH$

$\Rightarrow \cancel{-}u^2 = \cancel{-}2gH$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\cancel{5}\cancel{10}gh}{3} = \cancel{2g}H$ [From 2]

$\Rightarrow H = \frac{5h}{3}$

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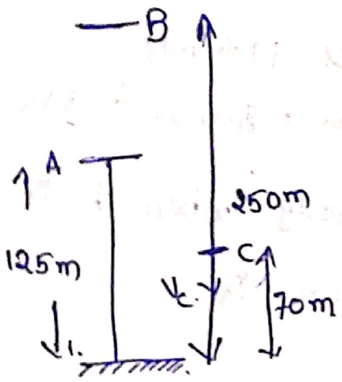
(7)



let 'B' be the highest point reached by the body.

For the journey $A \to B$:

Initial velocity $= u$.

Displacement $s = 250 - 125$

$= 125\,m$.

Acceleration $a = -g = -10\,m/s^2$

Final velocity $v_B = 0$

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

$\Rightarrow 0^2 - u^2 = 2(-10)(125)$

$\Rightarrow \cancel{-}u^2 = \cancel{-}2500$

$\Rightarrow u = \sqrt{2500} = 50\,m/s$

Now for $A \to C$:

$u = 50\,m/s$; $v = v_c$

Displacement $= s_{AC} = -(125 - 70)$

$= -55\,m$.

Acceleration $a = -g = -10\,m/s^2$

$\therefore$ From $v^2 - u^2 = 2as$

$\Rightarrow v_c^2 - (50)^2 = 2(-10)(-55)$

$\Rightarrow v_c^2 - 2500 = 1100$

$\Rightarrow v_c^2 = 3600 \Rightarrow v_c = \sqrt{3600} = 60\,m/s$

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(8) let the velocity of projection $u = 19.6$ m/s

Time taken by the body to reach ground $t = 5$ sec

$\therefore$ The displacement of the body when it is projected from top of a tower is

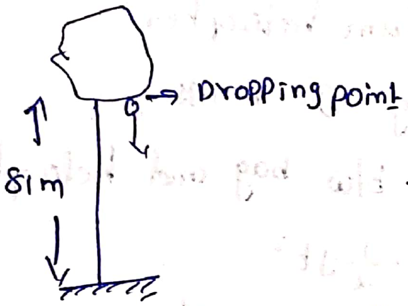
$$h = -ut + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow h = -19.6(5) + \frac{1}{2}(\overset{4.9}{9.8})(5)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow h = -98.0 + 122.5$$

$$= 24.5 \text{ m}$$

(10)



At the time of dropping

$V_{Body} = V_{Balloon} = 12\ m/s$

∴ The displacement of the body = Height from which it is dropped

∴ the height can be calculated by using

$$h = -ut + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 81 = -12t + \frac{1}{2} \times \overset{5}{10}\, t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 81 = -12t + 5t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 5t^2 - 12t - 81 = 0$$

This is in the form of quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

∴ Roots for $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$; Here $x = t$

$$= \frac{-(-12) \pm \sqrt{(-12)^2 - 4(5)(-81)}}{2 \times 5}$$

$$= \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 + 1620}}{10}$$

$$= \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{1764}}{10} = \frac{12 \pm 42}{10}$$

$$= \frac{12+42}{10} \text{ (or) } \frac{12-42}{10}$$

$$= \frac{54}{10}$$

There is No '-ve' value for time.

$t = 5.4$ sec

(15) For (i) (ii)

Here the bag is dropped from helicopter.

So the velocity of bag $U = 2$ m/s.

Then the seperation b/w bag and helicopter after 2' sec is $h = ut - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$

$$= 2\times2 - \frac{1}{\cancel{2}}(9.8)\,2^{\cancel{2}}$$

$$= 4 - (9.8)\,2$$

$$= 4 - 19.6\ m$$

$$= -15.6\ m$$ Because the bag is moving in downward direction it's displacement is -ve.

The velocity of bag after 2' sec

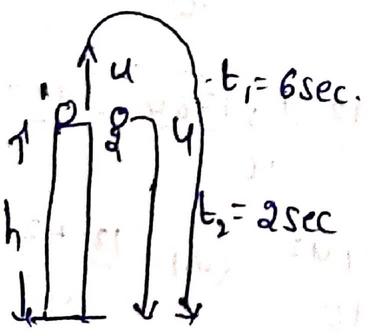
$$V = u - gt$$

$$= 2 - (9.8)\times 2$$

$$= 2 - 19.6$$

$$= -17.6\ m/s$$

(16)



For 1st body $h = -ut_1 + \frac{1}{2}gt_1^2$

$$\Rightarrow h = -6u + \frac{g}{2}(6)^2$$

$$h = -6u + 18g \rightarrow (1)$$

For 2nd stone $h = ut_2 + \frac{1}{2}gt_2^2$

$$\Rightarrow h = 2u + \frac{1}{2}g(2)^{\cancel{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 2u + 2g \rightarrow (2)$$

From ① and ② we get

$\Rightarrow 2u+2g = -6u+18g$

$\Rightarrow 8u = 16g$

$\Rightarrow u = 2g$

sub 'u' value in ② we get

$\Rightarrow h = 2(2g)+2g$

$= 4g+2g$

$= 6g$

$h = 60\ m$

17

Given balloon starts from rest i.e $u=0$

It's acceleration $a = \frac{g}{8}$. After 8 sec from start

The velocity of balloon is $v = u+at$

$v = 0+\frac{g}{8}\times 8$

$\Rightarrow v = g\ m/s$

The height to which balloon was rised is h. From this height the stone was released from balloon.

$\therefore h = ut+\frac{1}{2}at^2 \Rightarrow h = 0\times 8+\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{g}{8}(8)^2$

$\Rightarrow h = \frac{1}{2}\times\frac{g}{8}\times 64$

$\Rightarrow h = 4g$

$\therefore$ For stone $h = -ut+\frac{1}{2}gt^2$ [Here $u=v$]

$\Rightarrow 4g = -gt+\frac{1}{2}gt^2$

$\Rightarrow +4 = -t + \frac{1}{2}t^2$

$\Rightarrow t^2 - 2t = 8$

$\Rightarrow t^2 - 2t - 8 = 0$

$\Rightarrow t^2 - 4t + 2t - 8 = 0$

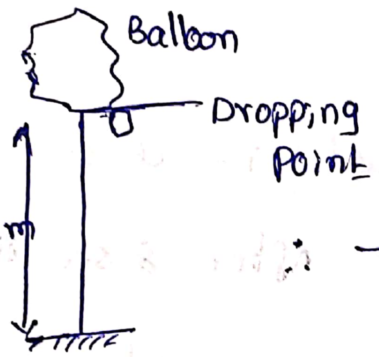
$\Rightarrow (t-4)(t+2) = 0$

i.e $t = 4$ (or) -2 but No -ve values for time

. So correct ans is $t = 4$ sec.

1 Task SAQ's

(1)



The velocity of the packet = velocity of Balloon at the time of dropping.

∴ The displacement of package = Height from which it was dropped. It can be calculated by using $h = -ut + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$

$\Rightarrow 39.2 = -9.8t + \frac{1}{2}(9.8)t^2$ (4.9)

$\Rightarrow \cancel{39.2}^{8} = -\cancel{9.8}^{2}t + \cancel{4.9}t^2$

$\Rightarrow 8 = -2t + t^2$

$\Rightarrow t^2 - 2t - 8 = 0$

$\Rightarrow t^2 - 4t + 2t - 8 = 0$

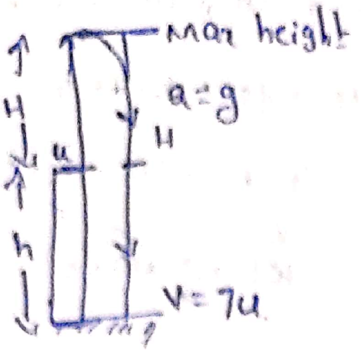
$\Rightarrow t(t-4) + 2(t-4) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (t-4)(t+2) = 0$

(i.e) $t = 4s$ (or) -2 sec

No -ve values for time, so 4s is correct

2



Here H = Maximum height reached by the body from top of tower

$\Rightarrow H = \frac{u^2}{2g}$.

The displacement of the body = h, this can be calculated by using $v^2 - u^2 = 2as$

$\Rightarrow (7u)^2 - u^2 = 2gh$

$\Rightarrow 49u^2 - u^2 = 2gh$

$\Rightarrow 48u^2 = 2gh$

$\Rightarrow h = \frac{48}{2g} u^2$

$\therefore$ The total distance travelled by the body

$= H + H + h$

$= \frac{u^2}{2g} + \frac{u^2}{2g} + \frac{48 u^2}{2g}$

$= \frac{50 u^2}{2g} = 25 \frac{u^2}{g}$

3

Given initial velocity $u = 20$ m/s

$h = 80$ m ; $a = g = 10$ m/s^2

The speed with which the stone reach the ground is calculated by using $v^2 - u^2 = 2as$

$\Rightarrow v^2 - (20)^2 = 2(10)(80)$

$\Rightarrow v^2 - 400 = 1600$

$\Rightarrow v^2 = 2000 \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{2000}$

$\Rightarrow v = 20\sqrt{5}$ m/s.

(4) Here the balloon is moving with uniform velocity

The velocity of stone = 10 m/s ; h = 75 m

The displacement of stone is $h = -ut + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$

$\Rightarrow \cancel{75}^{15} = -\cancel{10}^{2}t + \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} \times \cancel{10}^{5} \times t^2$

$\Rightarrow 15 = -2t + t^2$

$\Rightarrow t^2 - 2t - 15 = 0$

$\Rightarrow t^2 - 5t + 3t - 15 = 0$

$\Rightarrow t(t-5) + 3(t-5) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (t-5)(t+3) = 0$

$\Rightarrow t = 5$ sec (or) -3 sec.

No '-ve' values for time, so time is 5 sec correct.

(5)

The velocity of helicopter = velocity of food packet = 2 m/s

After '2' sec velocity of food packet $= v = u - gt$

$= 2 - 9.8 \times 2$

$= 2 - 19.6$

$= -17.6$ m/s

'-ve' sign shows the direction of motion is downwards.

(6)

Here Given Acceleration of balloon is $a = \frac{g}{8}$

$u = 0$

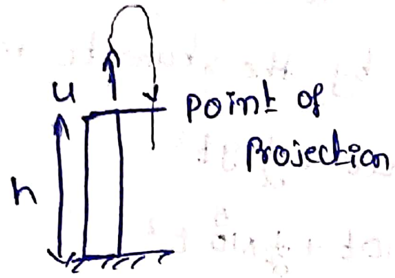
∴ The time taken by the stone to reach ground can be calculated by using $h = -ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$

$\Rightarrow h = -0 \times t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{g}{8} t^2 \Rightarrow h = \frac{g}{16} t^2$

$\Rightarrow t^2 = \frac{16h}{g} \Rightarrow t = 4\sqrt{\frac{h}{g}}$

7

Here the Body was projected up with a velocity $u = 19.6$ m/s



The Body crosses point of Projection After time of flight

i.e) $T = \frac{2u}{g} = \frac{2 \times \cancel{19.6}^{2}}{\cancel{9.8}} = 4$ sec

8

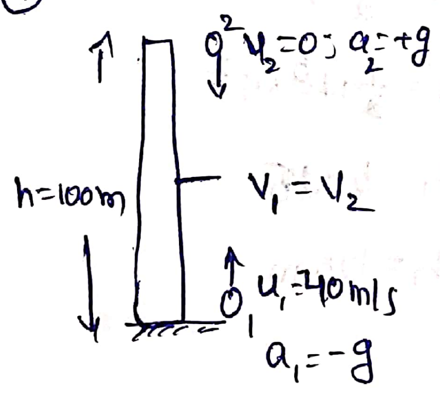
After an object was dropped, the distance between balloon and object after '2' sec is

$= \frac{1}{2} g t^2$

$= \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} \times 10 \times 2^{\cancel{2}}$

$= 10 \times 2 = 20$ m

9



Here $g = 10$ m/s^2

For Vertically Projected body velocity after 't' sec is $v = u + at$

$\Rightarrow V_1 = u_1 + a_1 t$

$\Rightarrow V_1 = 40 - gt \rightarrow (1)$

For Freely Falling body $V_2 = u_2 + a_2 t$

$\Rightarrow V_2 = 0 + gt$

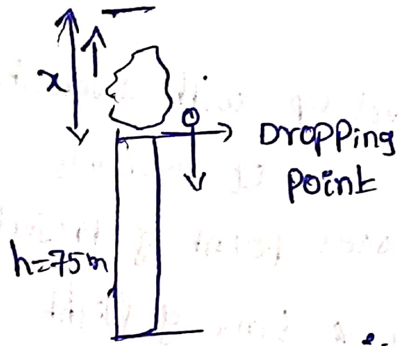
$\Rightarrow V_2 = gt \rightarrow (2)$

Given $V_1 = V_2 \Rightarrow gt = 40 - gt$

$\Rightarrow 2gt = 40$

$\Rightarrow t = \frac{40}{2g} = 2$ sec.

(10)



The velocity of stone = velocity of balloon
– at the time of dropping

$u = 10\ m/s$

Time taken by the stone to reach ground

is $h = -ut + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$

$\Rightarrow 75 = -10t + \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} \times \overset{5}{\cancel{10}}\, t^2$

$\Rightarrow \overset{15}{\cancel{75}} = -\overset{2}{\cancel{10}}t + \cancel{5}t^2$

$\Rightarrow 15 = -2t + t^2 \Rightarrow t^2 - 2t - 15 = 0$

$\Rightarrow t^2 - 5t + 3t - 15 = 0$

$\Rightarrow t(t-5) + 3(t-5) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (t-5)(t+3) = 0$ i.e) $t = 5$ (or) -3 sec

No –ve values for time. so $t = 5$ sec

$\therefore$ The height of the balloon from ground when stone

reaches the ground is $h = \frac{1}{2} g t^2$

$\Rightarrow h = \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} \times \overset{5}{\cancel{10}} \times 5^2$

$\Rightarrow h = 5 \times 25$

$h = 125\ m.$

(16)

(i) For a Freely falling body $u=0$; $a=g$

$\therefore$ The ratio of distance travelled by the body in successive sec is $= 1:3:5: \text{---} (2n-1)$

(ii)

Given x = distance travelled in n^{th} sec.

$\therefore$ From $S_n = u + \frac{g}{2}(2n-1)$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{g}{2}(2n-1) \rightarrow (1)$$

In $(n+1)^{th}$ sec let s be the distance travelled by a freely falling body.

$$\therefore S = u + \frac{g}{2}(2(n+1)-1] \quad [u=0]$$

$$\Rightarrow S = 0 + \frac{g}{2}[2n+2-1]$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{g}{2}(2n+1) \rightarrow (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow S = ng + \frac{g}{2}$$

From (1) $x = \frac{g}{\cancel{2}}(\cancel{2}n) - \frac{g}{2} \Rightarrow x = ng - \frac{g}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow x + \frac{g}{2} = ng$$

From (2) By sub 'ng' value we get

$$\Rightarrow S = x + \frac{g}{2} + \frac{g}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{S = x + g}$$

$\Rightarrow$ S

(iii) let 'x' be the distance travelled by a FFB in n^{th} sec

$\therefore$ From $S_n = u + \frac{a}{2}(2n-1) \rightarrow (1)$

Here $u=0$; $a=g$

$\Rightarrow x = 0 + \frac{g}{2}(2n-1)$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{g}{2}(2n-1) = \frac{g}{2}(2n) - \frac{g}{2}$

$\Rightarrow x = ng - \frac{g}{2} \rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow x + \frac{g}{2} = ng$

let 's' be distance travelled in $(n-1)^{th}$ sec

$\therefore$ From (1) $s = 0 + \frac{g}{2}[2(n-1)-1]$

$\Rightarrow s = \frac{g}{2}[2n-2-1]$

$\Rightarrow s = \frac{g}{2}(2n-3)$

$\Rightarrow s = ng - \frac{3g}{2} \rightarrow (3)$

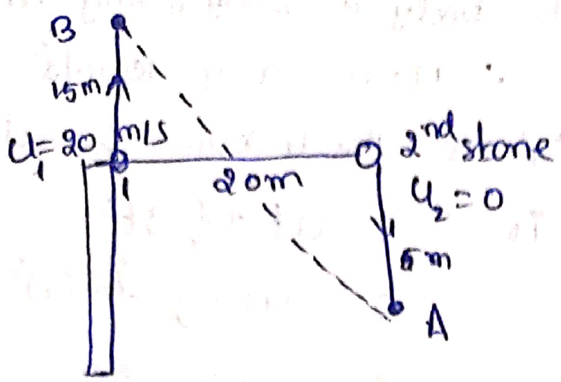
sub 'ng' value in (3) we get

$\Rightarrow s = x + \frac{g}{2} - \frac{3g}{2}$

$\Rightarrow s = x - \frac{\cancel{2}g}{\cancel{2}}$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{s = x - g}$

17



2nd stone is clearly FFB

so $u_2 = 0$; $a_2 = g$

After '1' sec velocity

$V_2 = u_2 + a_2 t$

$V_2 = 0 + g(1)$

$\Rightarrow V_2 = g = 10$ m/s

After '1' sec 2nd stone is at A, S_2 is distance travelled by it $\therefore S_2 = u_2 t + \frac{1}{2} a_2 t^2$

$\Rightarrow S_2 = 0 \times t + \frac{1}{2} \times g\, t^2 = \frac{1}{2} g t^2$

$\Rightarrow S_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 1^2 = 5$ m.

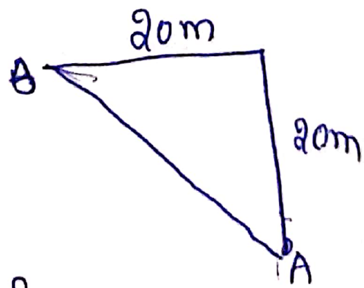
let the first stone is at B, and it covers a distance of S_1 $\therefore S_1 = u_1 t + \frac{1}{2} a_1 t^2$ $[a_1 = -g]$

$S_1 = 20(1) + \frac{1}{2}(-g)(1)^2$

$= 20 - \frac{1}{2} \times 10$

$S_1 = 15$ m

$\therefore$ After '1' sec the distance between two stones is AB. =

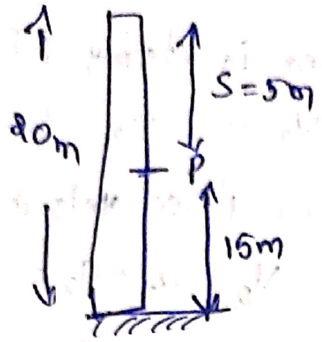


Acc to pythagorous theorem

$AB^2 = 20^2 + 20^2$

$AB = \sqrt{20^2 + 20^2} = 20\sqrt{2}$ m

(18)



clearly the body is freely falling body

$\therefore u=0;\ a=g=10\ m/s^2$

In '1' sec the distance travelled by a FFB is

$S = ut + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$

$S = 0 \times (1) + \frac{1}{2}(10)(1)^2$

$S = 0 + 5 = 5m.$

$\therefore$ The velocity of a FFB after '1' sec is

$v = u + gt$

$= 0 + (10)(1)$

$v = 10\ m/s$

$\therefore$ After '1' sec the body reaches P with a velocity 10 m/s. From here onwards gravity disappears. so the body travells further 15m without gravity

$\therefore$ From the defination of velocity

$$V = \frac{\text{displacement}}{\text{time}}$$

$\Rightarrow\ 10 = \frac{15}{t}$

$\Rightarrow\ t = \frac{15}{10} = 1.5\ sec$