

MANZIL

COMEBACK

FOR JEE
ASPIRANTS

Physics

ATDB.uno

Laws of Motion

In One Shot

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Physics Wallah



Topics *to be covered*



- 1 # Newton Laws of Motion
- 2 # Constrain Motion
- 3 # Pseudo Force
- 4 # Friction
- 5 #

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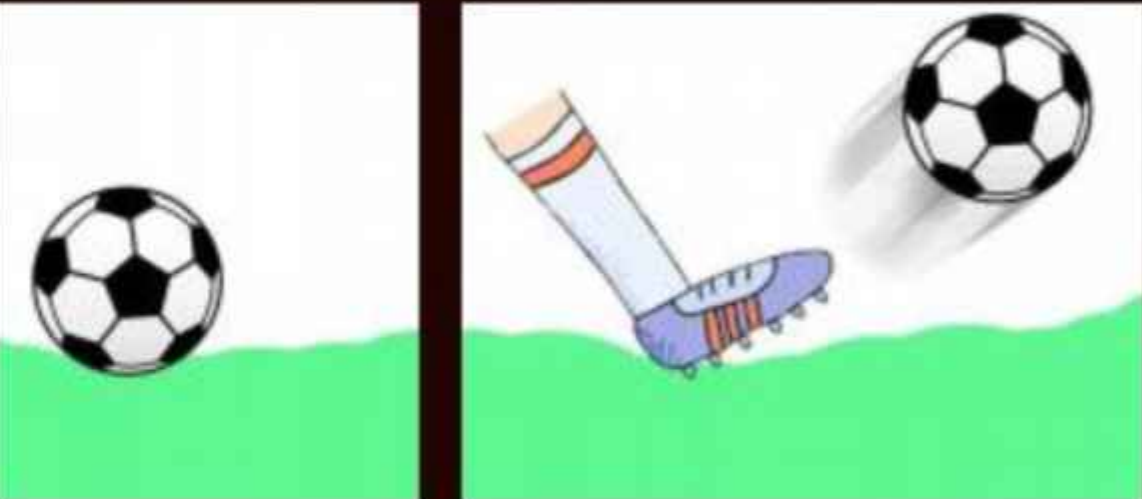


Topic	22-01-2025		23-01-2025		24-01-2025		28-01-2025		29-01-2025	
	Morning	Evening	Morning	Evening	Morning	Evening	Morning	Evening	Morning	Evening
Laws of Motion	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

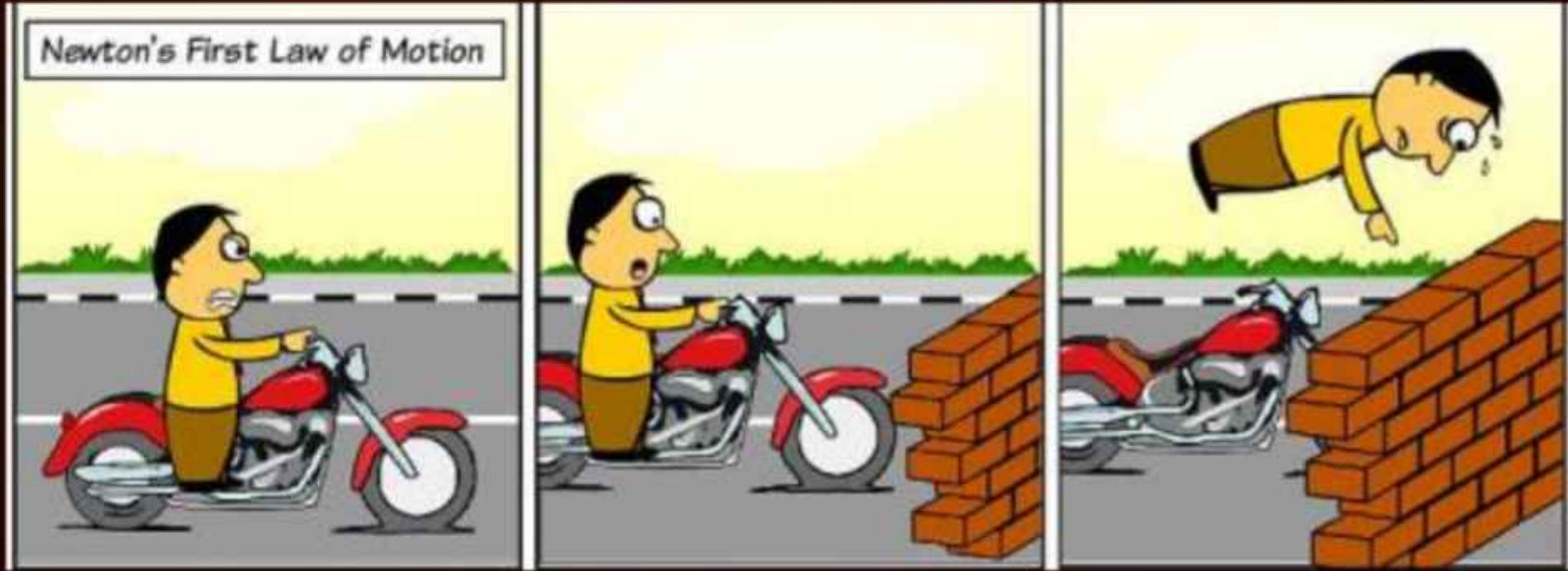
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Newton's Laws of Motion

Newton's First Law (law of inertia)



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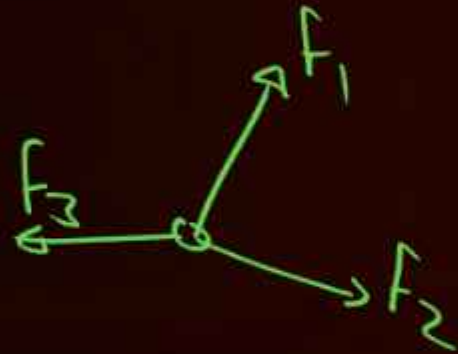
Newton's Second Law



Rate of change of momentum of particle is directly proportional to net force acting on the particle

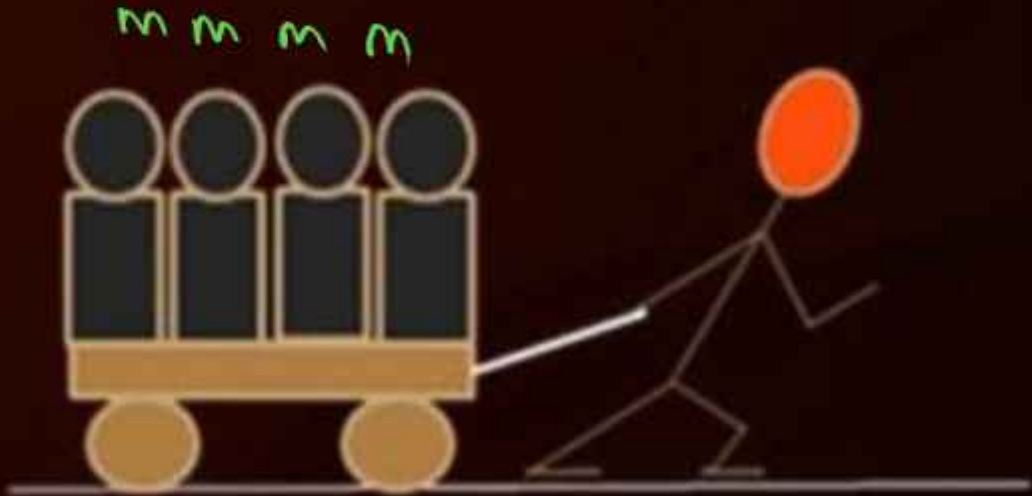
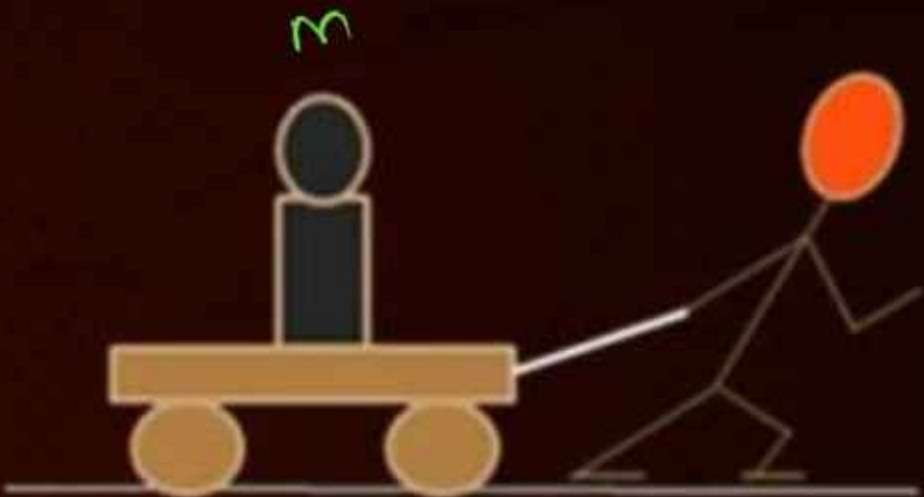
momentum $\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$

** $\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$ $\vec{F}$ $\vec{p}$ $\rightarrow$ vector



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f_2 f_1



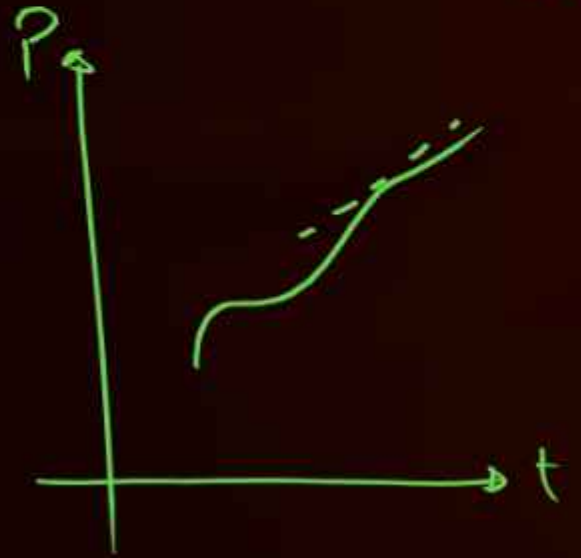


→ net force $\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(m\vec{v})$

if mass = Constant

$\vec{F} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{F} = m\vec{a}}$
net

→ $F = \frac{dP}{dt}$ in 1-D



→ Slope in P-t Graph

$$\int d\vec{P} = \int \vec{F} dt$$

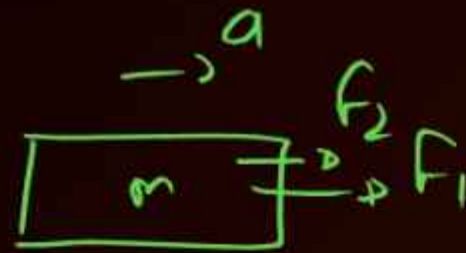
$$\vec{P}_2 - \vec{P}_1 = \int \vec{F} dt$$

Impulse $\vec{J}$

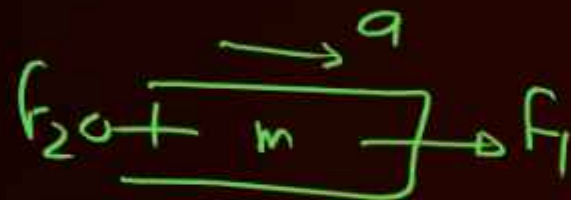
$\vec{J} = \vec{P}_2 - \vec{P}_1 = \int \vec{F} dt$

Area under Curve $\vec{F}$ -t Graph

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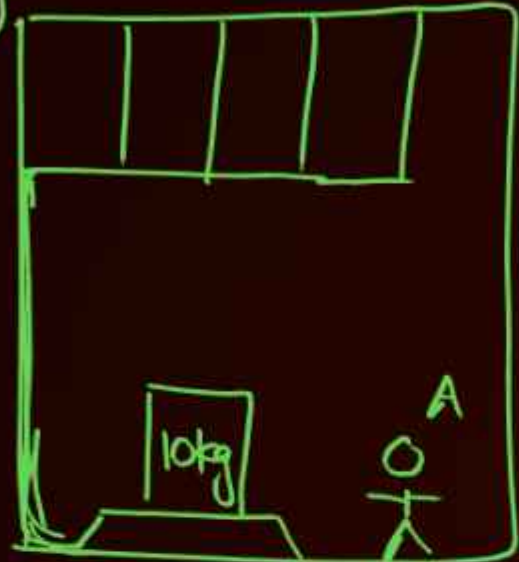
$$F_1 + F_2 = ma$$



$$F_1 - F_2 = ma$$

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Weight machine always read
Normal force
on it



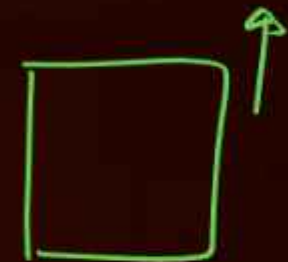
lift at rest $\rightarrow$
 $acc = 0$



$$N = 10g$$
$$\underline{N = 100\text{ N}}$$



if lift is moving up
with $acc = 2\text{ m/s}^2$
w.r.t B



w.r.t A



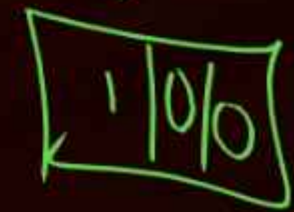
$a = 2$

$$N - 100 = 10 \times 2$$
$$N = 120$$



rest ($acc = 0$)

$$N = 10g = 100\text{ N}$$





inertial frame $\rightarrow \vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$ valid ($\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$)

assumption $\rightarrow$ Let Ground frame is inertial
then any frame having zero acc. w.r.t Ground is
inertial

non-inertial $\rightarrow$ any frame having acc. w.r.t inertial frame
(Ground)

$\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$ is not valid without Correction term

if observer have acc. $\vec{a}$

then use a Correction term

pseudo force ($\vec{F}_{ps}$)

$m \rightarrow$ mass of object

Given as ** $\vec{F}_{ps} = -m\vec{a}$

object

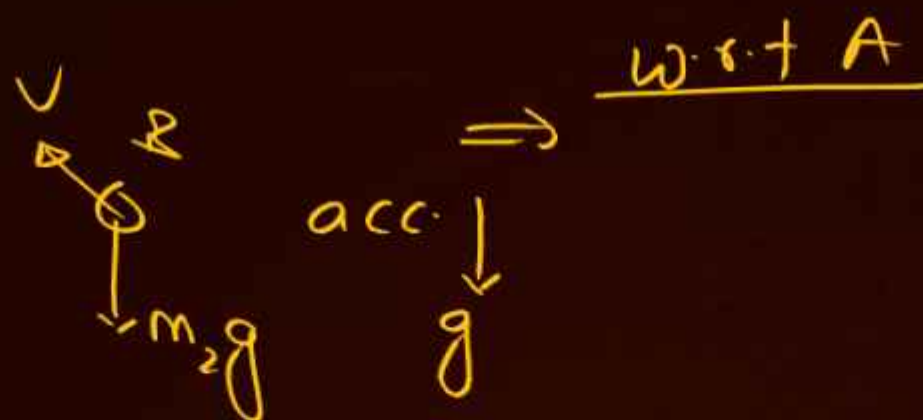
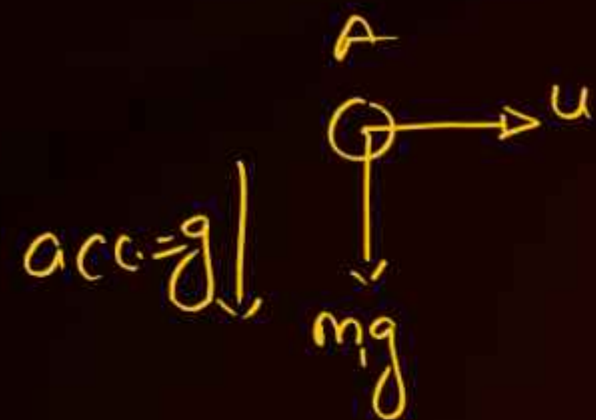
observer

dirⁿ is opposite to acc. of observer

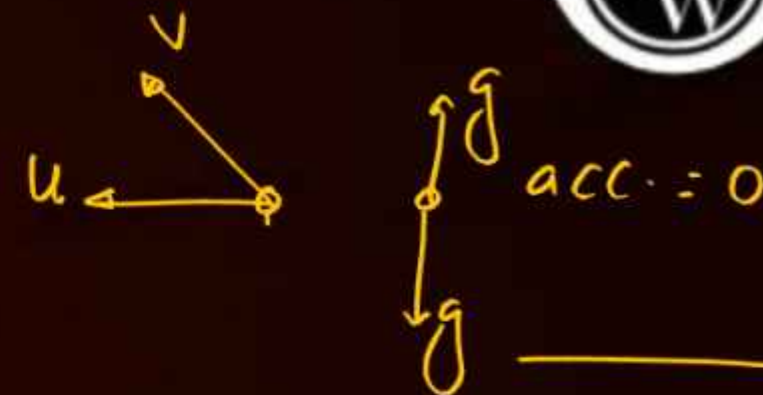
** $\vec{F}_{Real} + \vec{F}_{ps} = m\vec{a}_{object/observer}$

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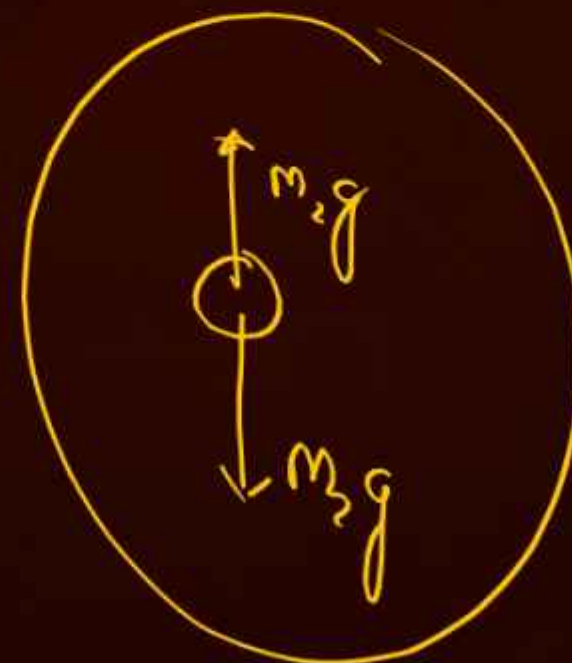


Stop
 A_0



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Pseudo vayo vâi lagaya
vayo maine $f = ma$ use krâya ??
FRD krâya



$\vec{q}_1 \cdot \frac{1}{m_1}$

m_1 F m_2 F

A B

$\vec{F}_{1/2}$ $\vec{F}_{2/1}$

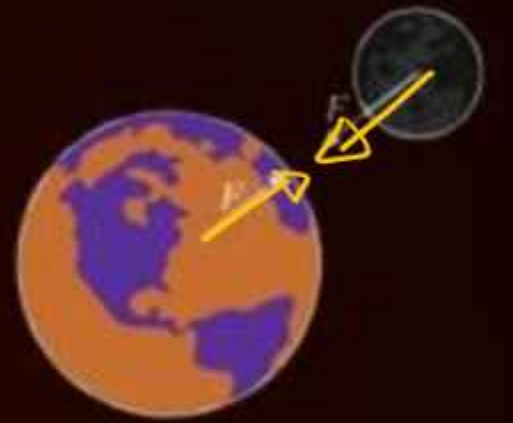
q_1 q_2

$\vec{F}_{1/2} = -\vec{F}_{2/1}$

→ nature same

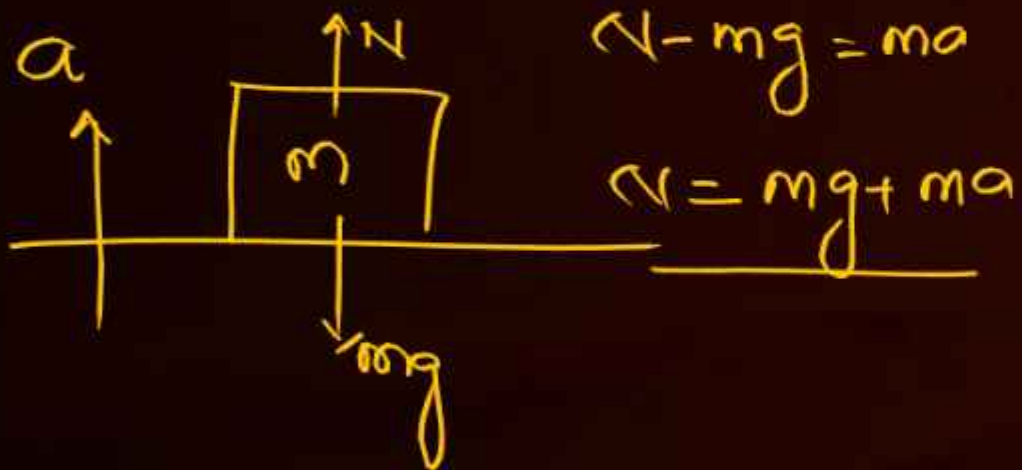
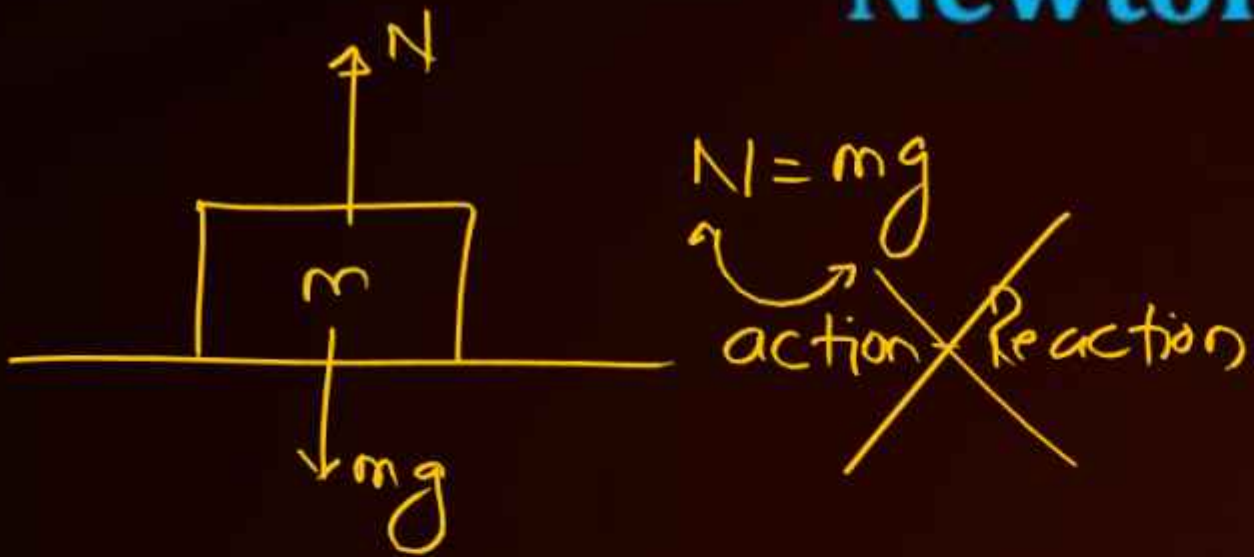
→ Impact v diff. may

Newton's Third Law



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Newton's Third Law



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Newton's Third Law



1. Force always exist in pair

2. If particle A exert force $\vec{F}$ on particle B then particle B exert force $-\vec{F}$ on particle A

$$\vec{F}_{B/A} = -\vec{F}_{A/B}$$

3. Force $\vec{F}_{B/A}$ and $\vec{F}_{A/B}$ are should be of same nature like both are electric or gravitation etc.

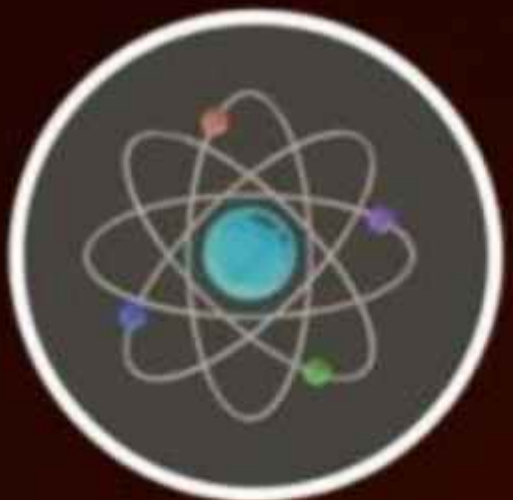
4. Force $\vec{F}_{B/A}$ and $-\vec{F}_{A/B}$ are also known as action and reaction and acted simultaneously

5. Action and reaction are always acting on different particles

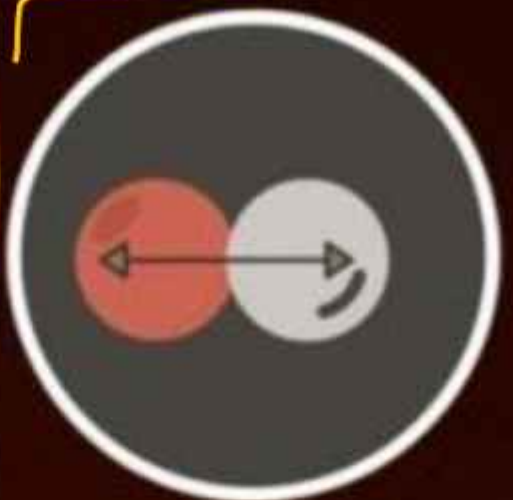
Four Fundamental forces



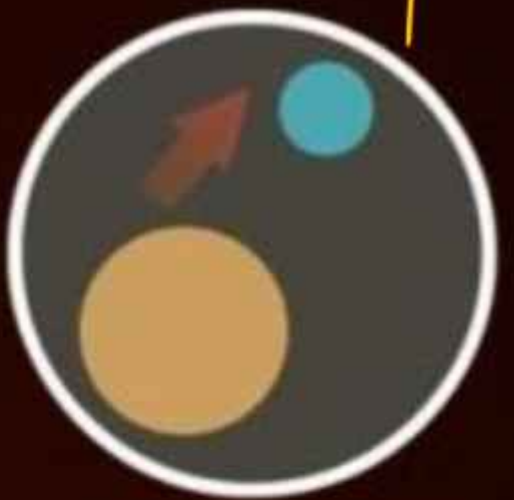
Gravitation



Electro-
magnetism



Strong Force



Weak Force

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Friction
Normal
Tension
Spring

Nuclear

Nuclear

Gravitational force

➤ Gravitational force on object is acting directly towards center of earth

➤ Gravitational force per unit mass is known as acceleration due to gravity

$$(g = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{mg}{m})$$

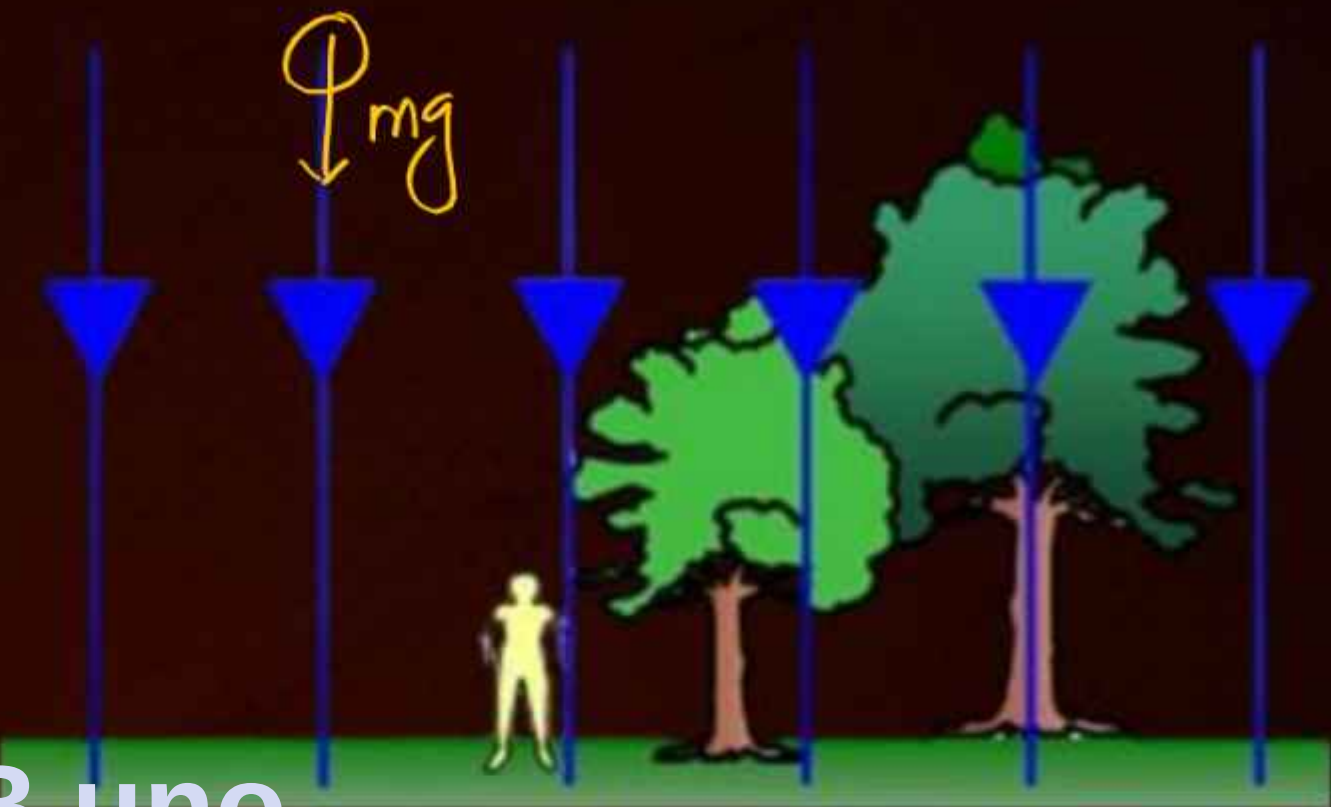
➤ Value of force change with height and depth

Gravitation Chapter

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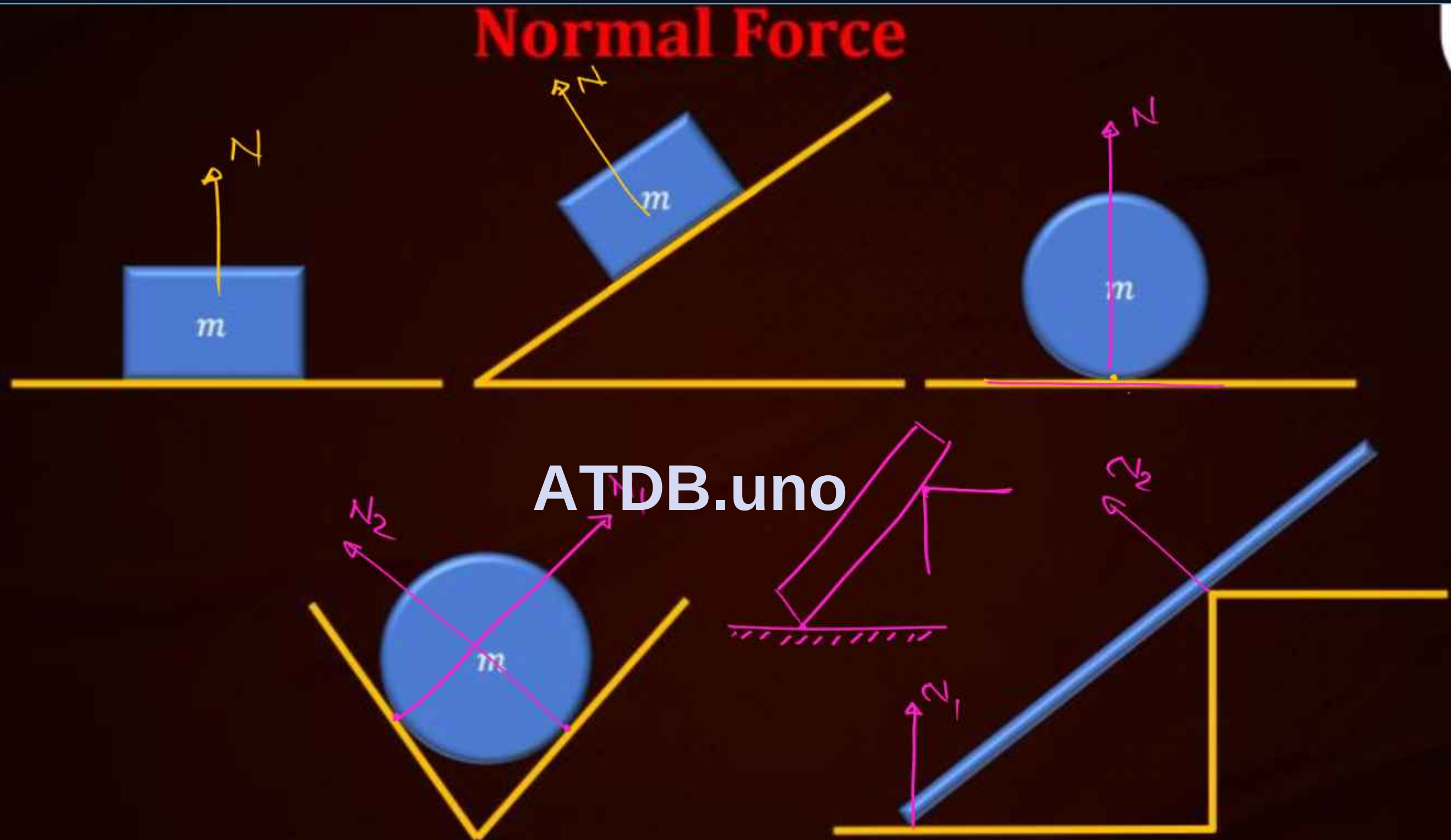


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mg downward
uniform





Tension Force



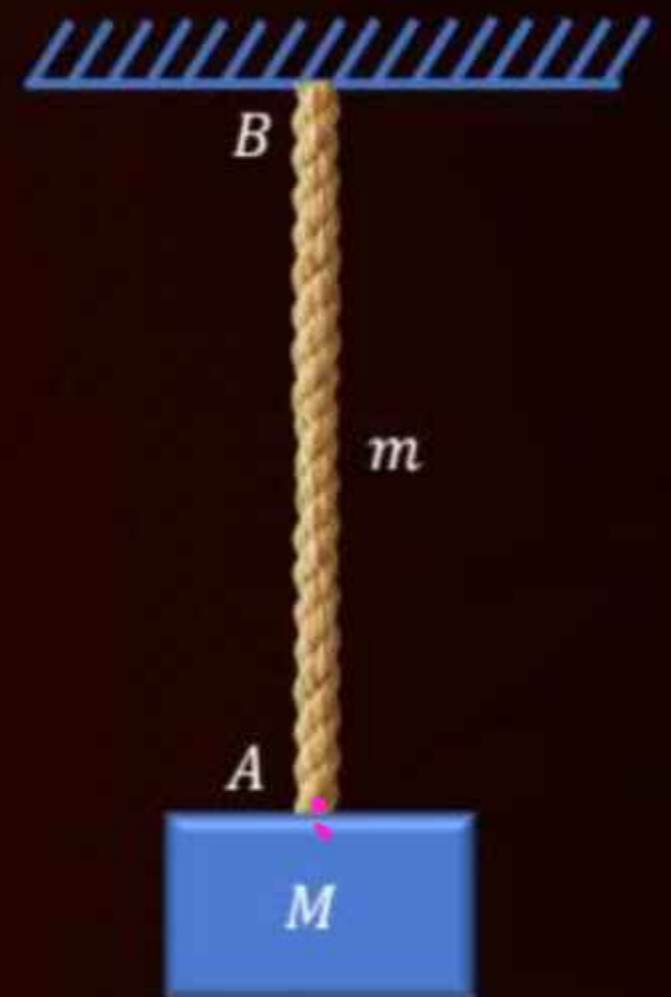
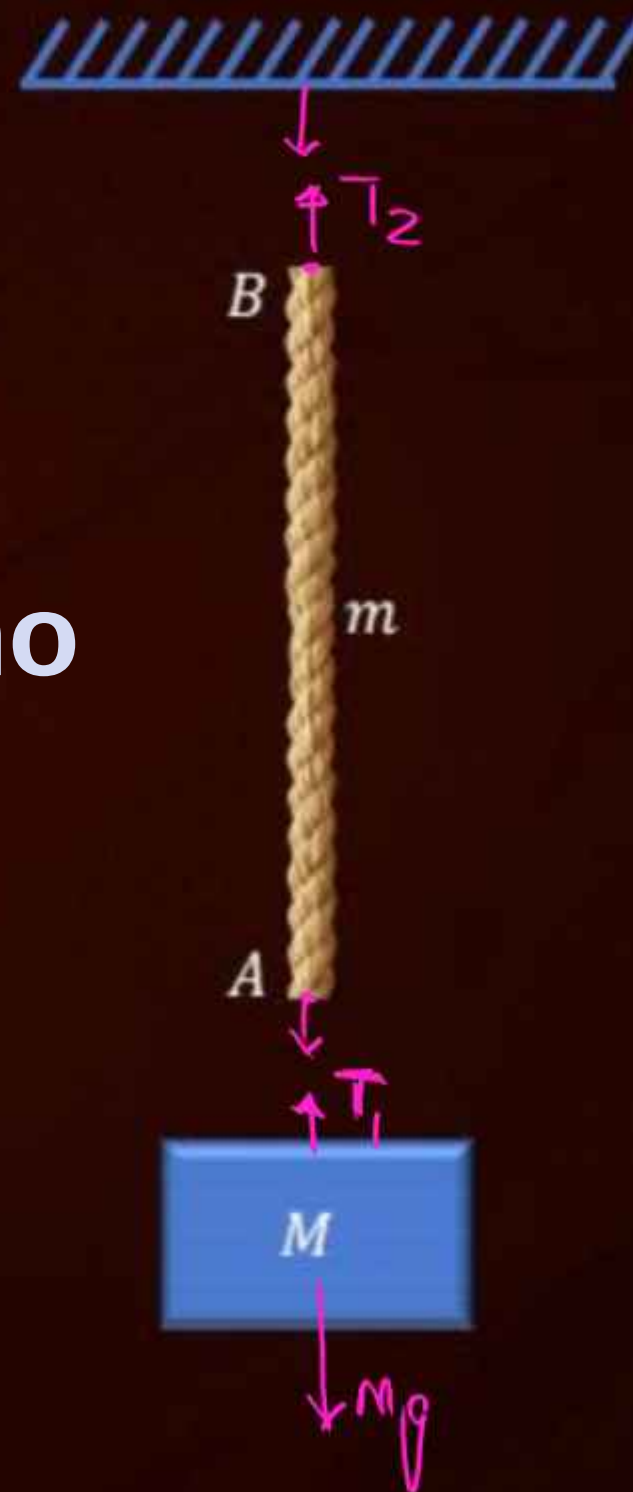
-force in string

$T \rightarrow$ pull force

$\rightarrow$ away from object of FBD

$\rightarrow$ Along the String

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String $\rightarrow$ massless

if pulley is frictionless then

$$T_1 = T_2$$

A diagram of a pulley with a string passing over it. Tension T_1 acts downwards on the left side, T_2 acts downwards on the right side, and T_3 acts upwards from the center of the pulley.

A diagram of a pulley with a string passing over it. Mass m_1 is attached to the left end of the string, and mass m_2 is attached to the right end. The pulley is labeled "Pulley".

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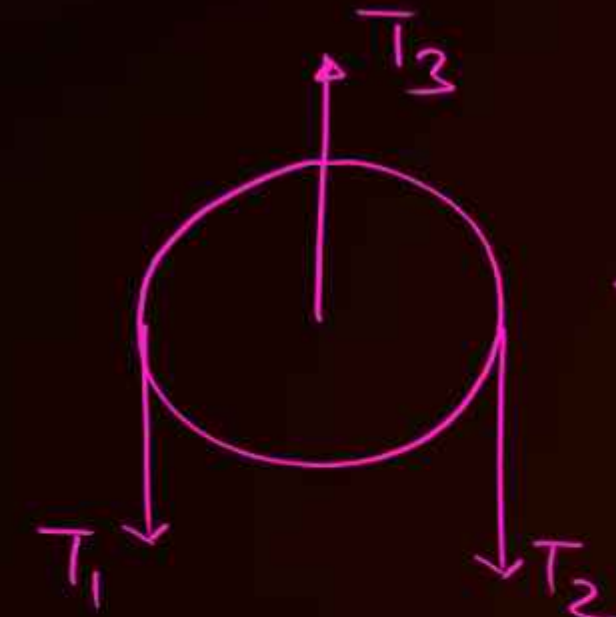


Diagram of a pulley with three tension vectors: T_1 pointing down-left, T_2 pointing down-right, and T_3 pointing straight up from the center.

frictionless

$T_1 = T_2 = T$

massless

$\vec{F}_{net} = m\vec{a} = 0 (\vec{a}) = 0$

(massless spring $m=0 \Rightarrow F_{net}=0$ for any acc.)

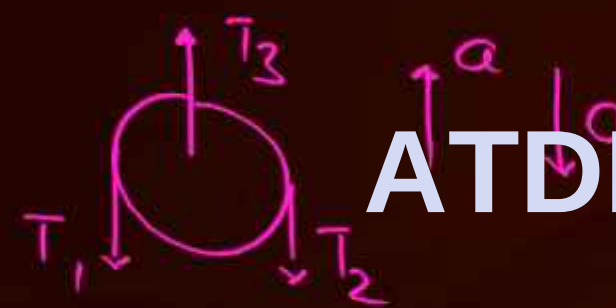


Diagram of a pulley with three tension vectors: T_1 pointing down-left, T_2 pointing down-right, and T_3 pointing straight up from the center. An acceleration vector a points downwards.

$T_3 = T_1 + T_2 = 2T$

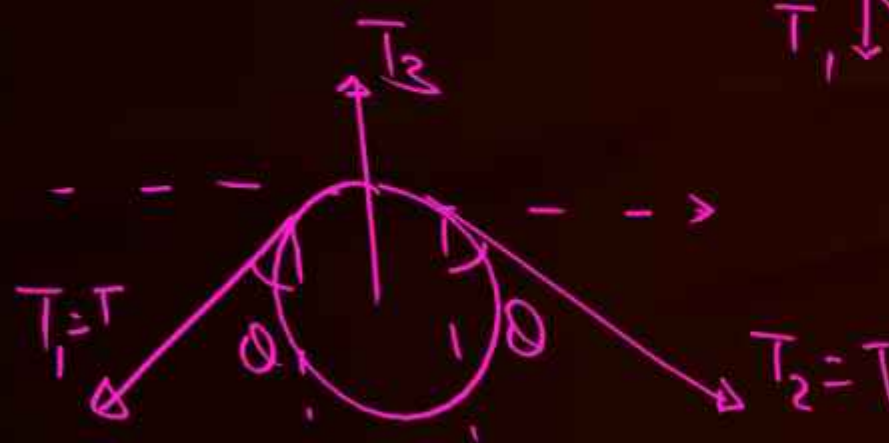
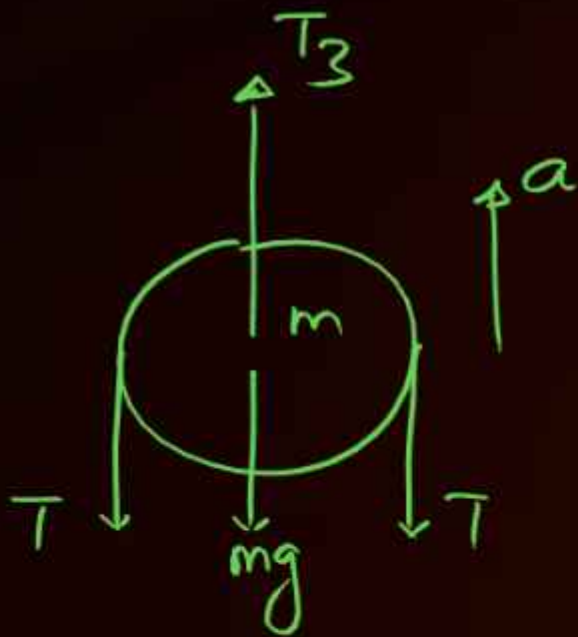


Diagram of a pulley with two tension vectors $T_1 = T$ and $T_2 = T$ at an angle θ to a horizontal dashed line, and a tension vector T_3 pointing straight up from the center.

$T_3 = 2T \cos \theta$

ideal pulley $\rightarrow$ massless
frictionless



frictionless , have mass

$$\underline{T_3 - 2T - mg = ma}$$

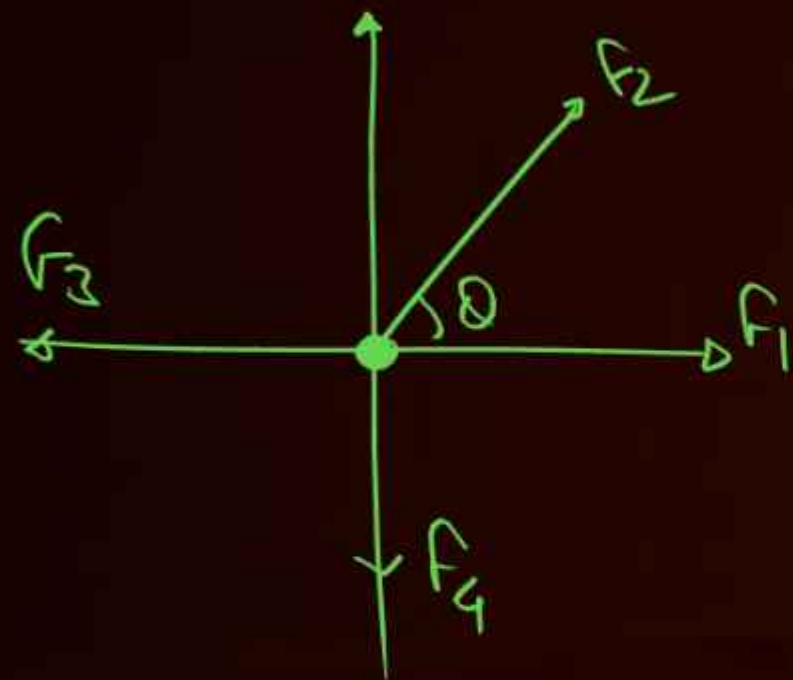
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Equilibrium (चलन दल)



if net force on object is Zero

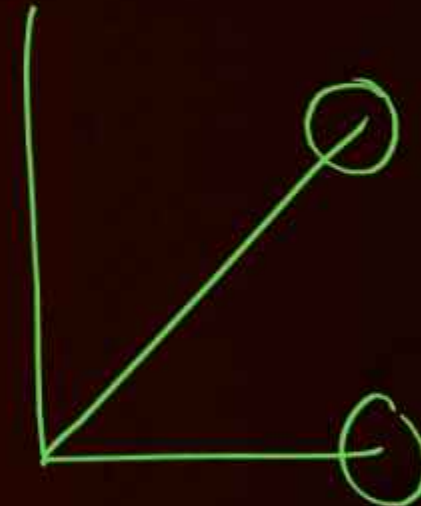
$$f_x)_{net} = 0 = f_y)_{net} = f_z)_{net}$$



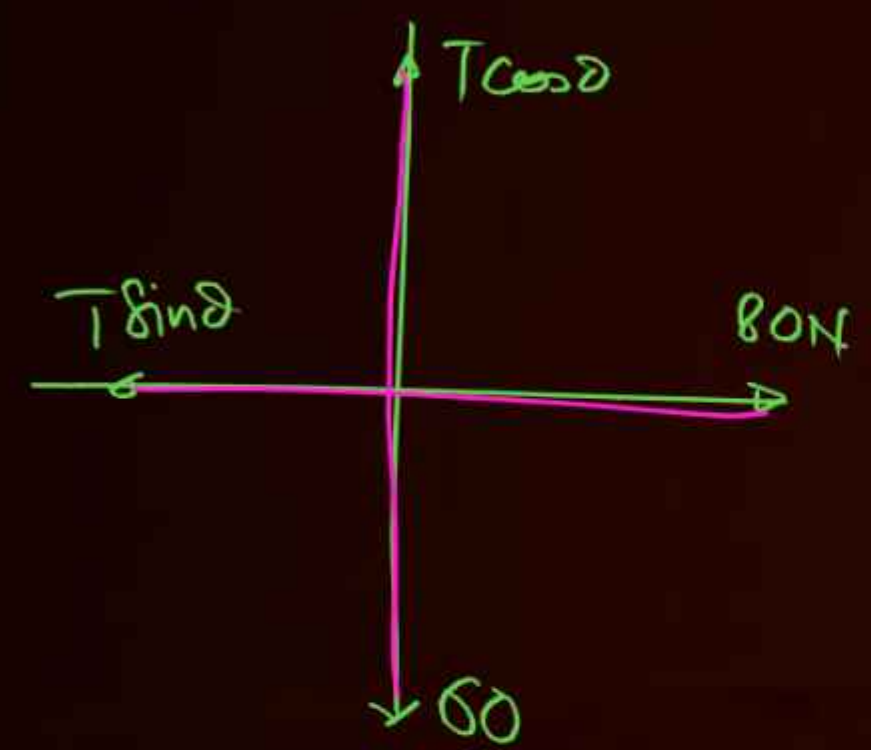
$$f_1 + f_2 \cos \theta = f_3$$

$$f_2 \sin \theta = f_4$$

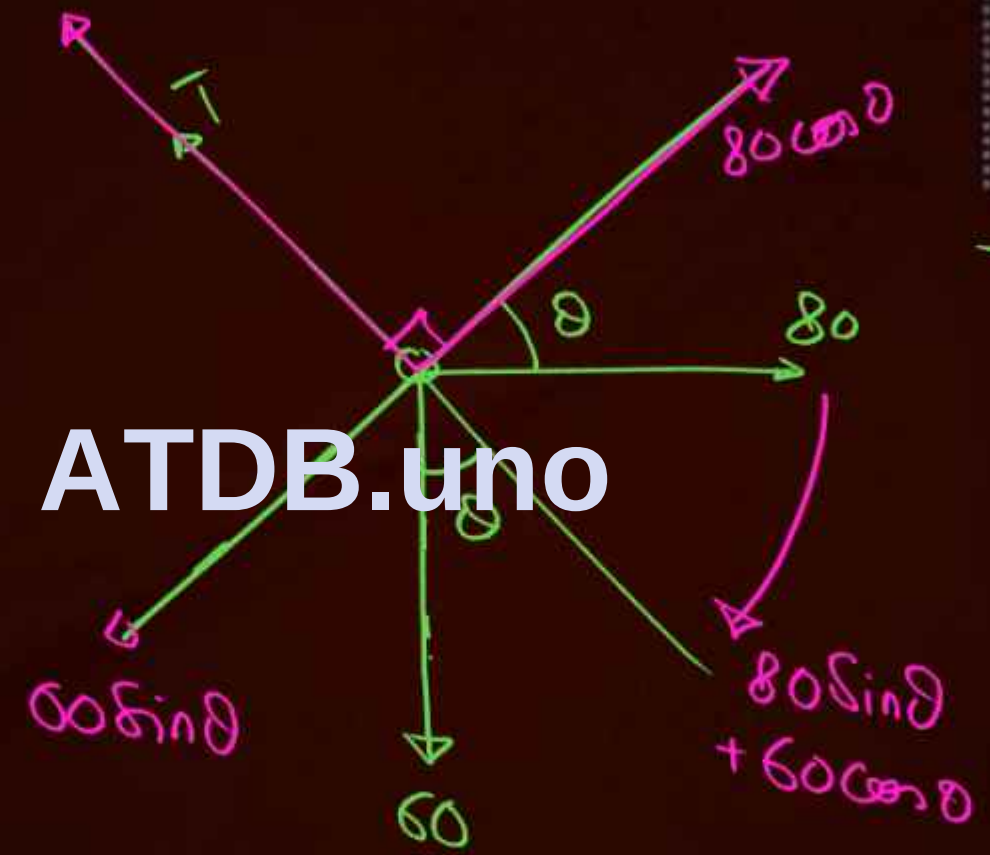
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Q. find Tension and θ
6 kg is in Equilibrium

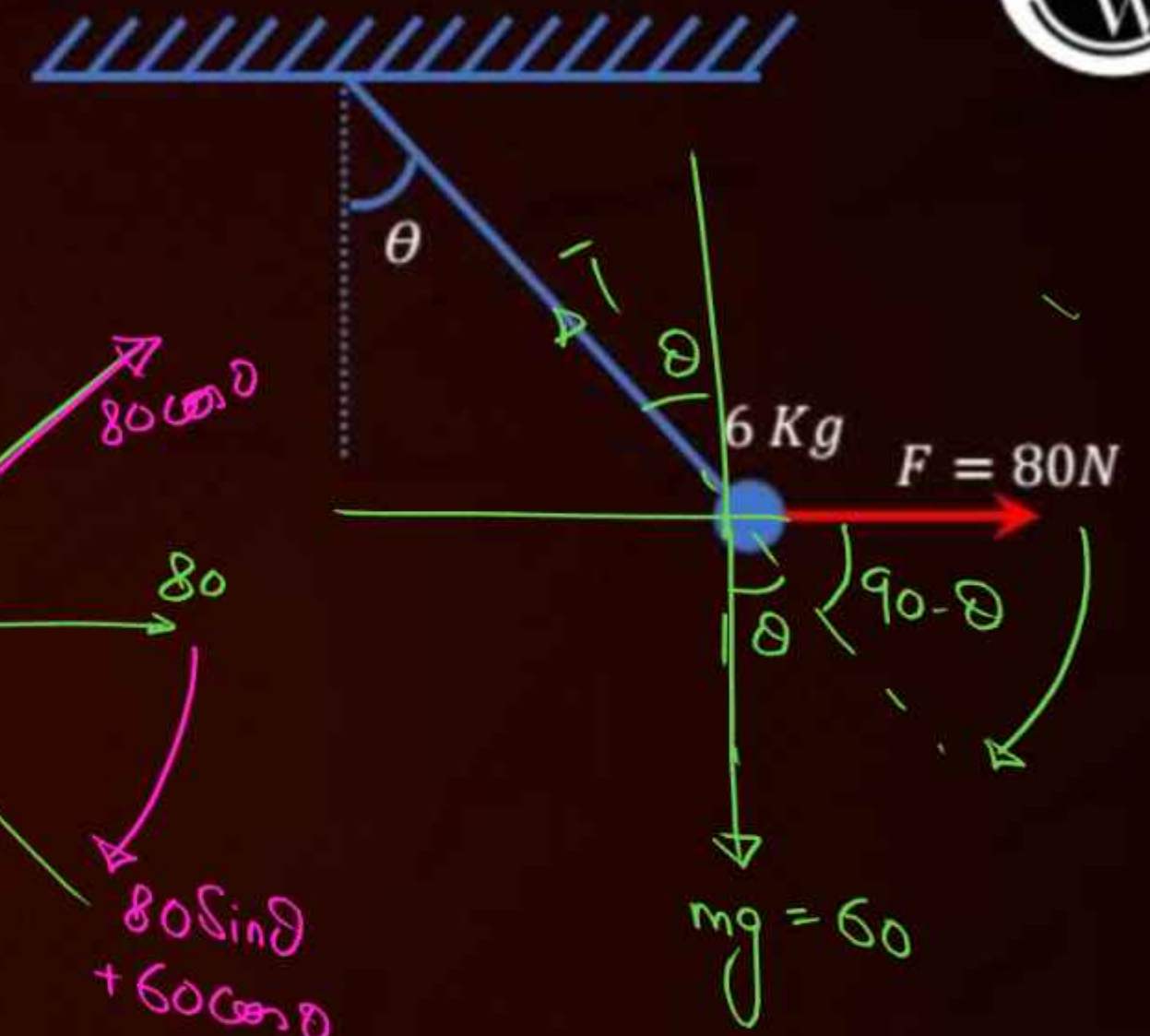


$$\begin{aligned} T \cos \theta &= 60 \\ T \sin \theta &= 80 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{4}{3}$$
$$\Rightarrow \theta = 53^\circ$$
$$T = 100 \text{ N}$$



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$$60 \sin \theta = 80 \cos \theta \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{4}{3}$$
$$T = 80 \sin \theta + 60 \cos \theta$$
$$= \underline{100 \text{ N}}$$



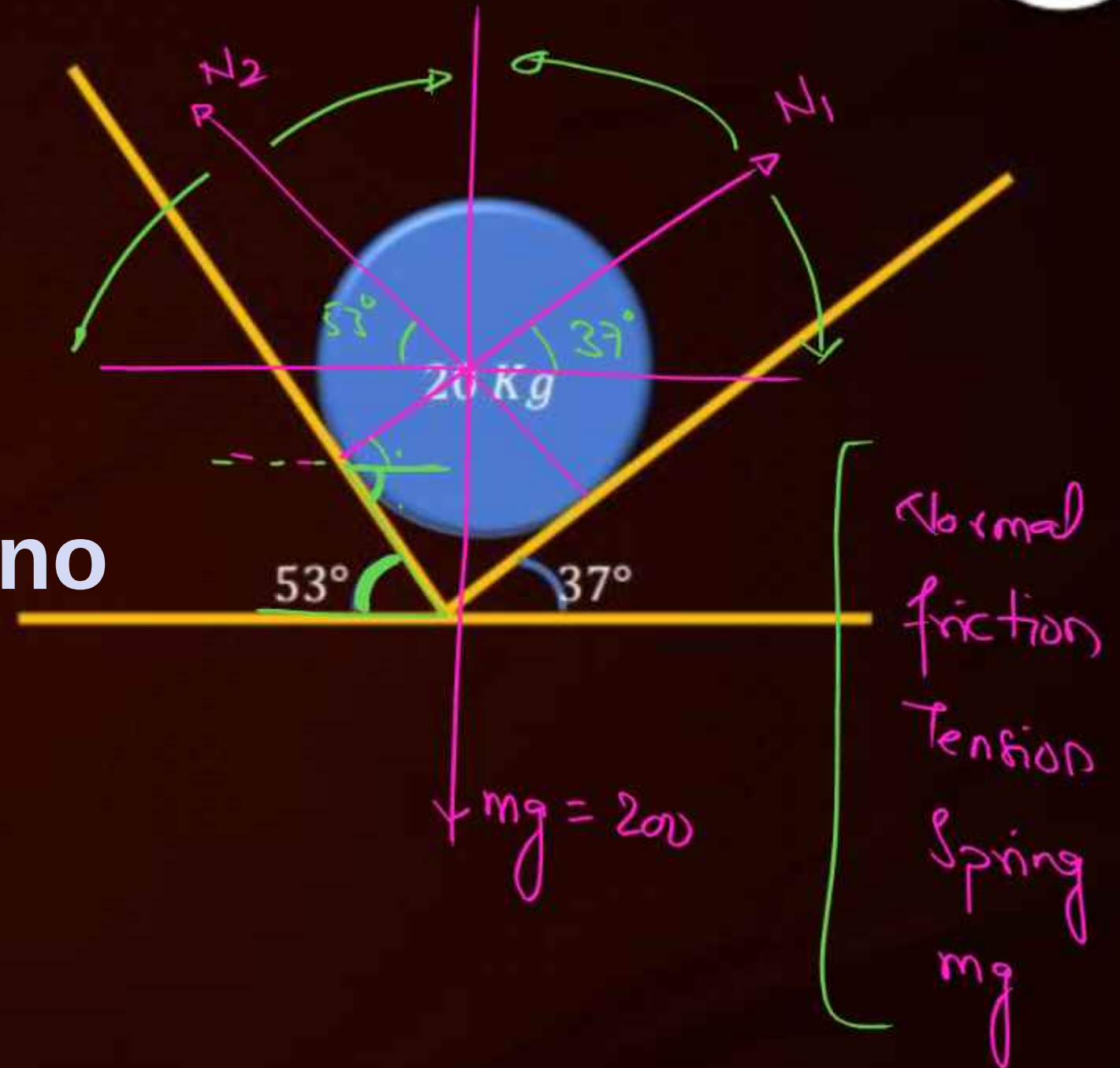
find Normal forces (Smooth Surfaces)



$$N_1 \cos 37^\circ = N_2 \cos 53^\circ$$

$$N_1 \sin 37^\circ + N_2 \sin 53^\circ = mg$$

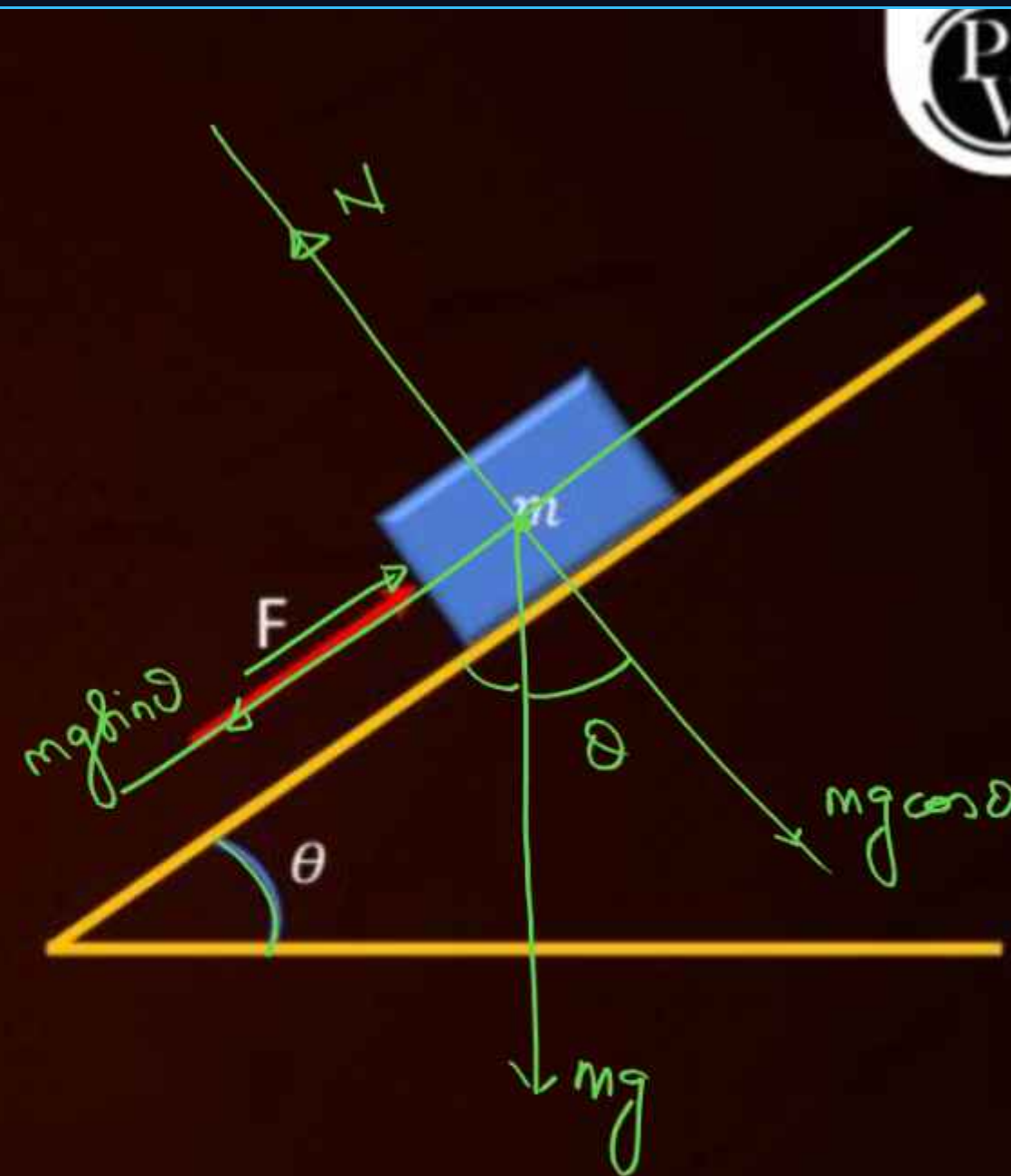
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find F for which block remain
in Equilibrium
(Smooth Surface)

$$N = mg \cos \theta, \quad F = mg \sin \theta$$

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Question



A block of $\sqrt{3}$ kg is attached to a string whose other end is attached to the wall. An unknown force F is applied so that the string makes an angle of 30° with the wall. The tension T in the string is: (Given $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$)

[30 Jan, 2023 (Shift-II)]

- ✓

1

20 N
- 2

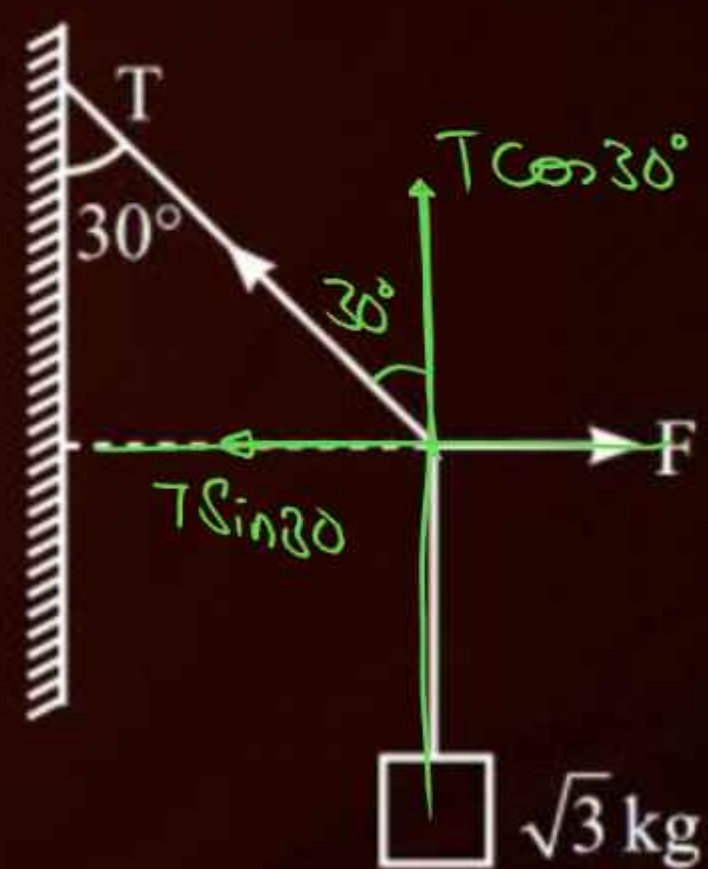
25 N
- 3

10 N
- 4

15 N

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$$\frac{T}{2} = F$$
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}T}{2} = \sqrt{3} \times 10 \Rightarrow T = 20$$
$$F = 10 \text{ N}$$



Ans : (1)

Question

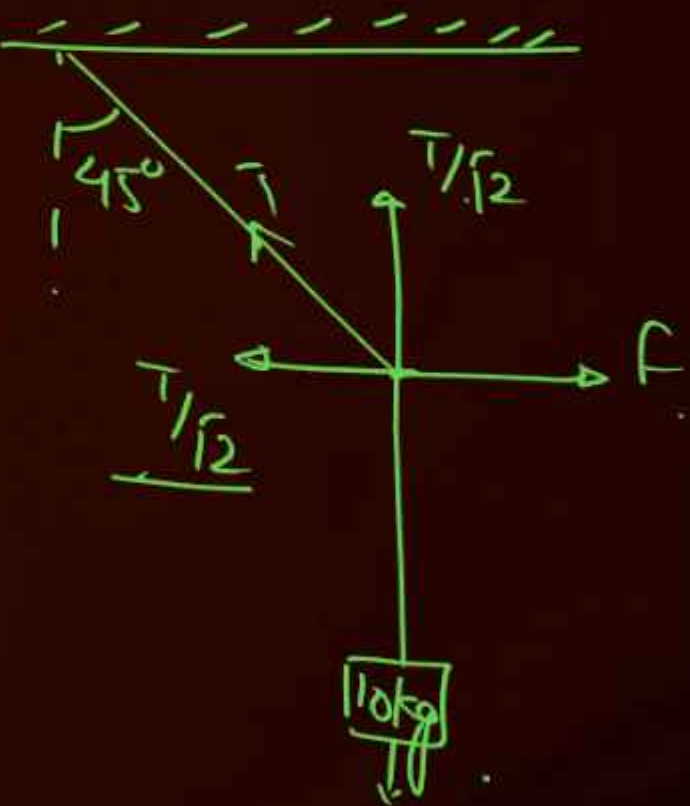


A mass of 10 kg is suspended by a rope of length 4 m, from the ceiling. A force F is applied horizontally at the mid-point of the rope such that the top half of the rope makes an angle of 45° with the vertical. Then F equals
(Take $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ and the rope to be massless).

[7 Jan, 2020 (Shift-II)]

- 1 75 N
- 2 90 N
- 3 100 N
- 4 70 N

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Ans : (3)

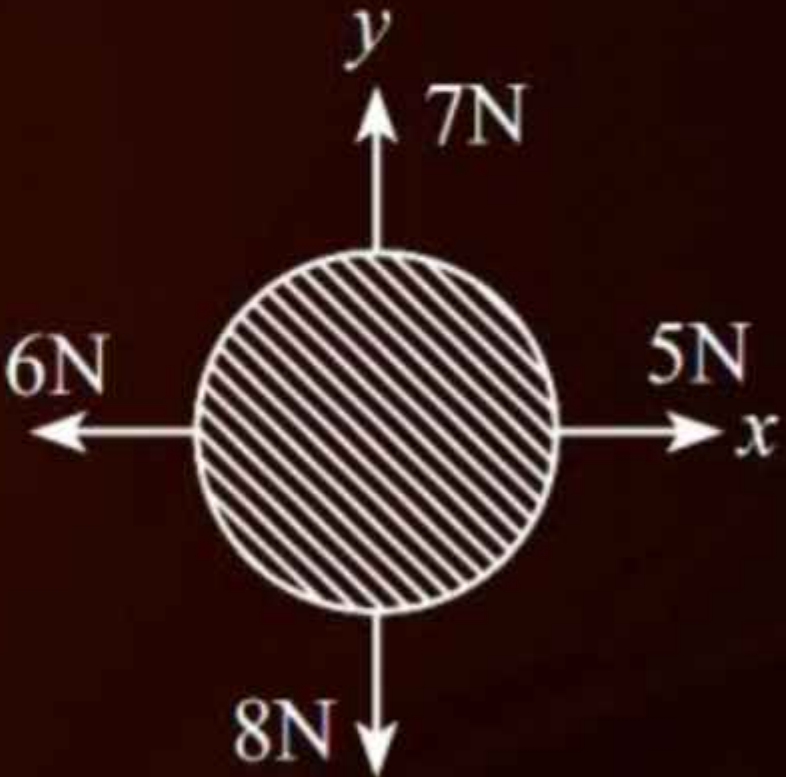
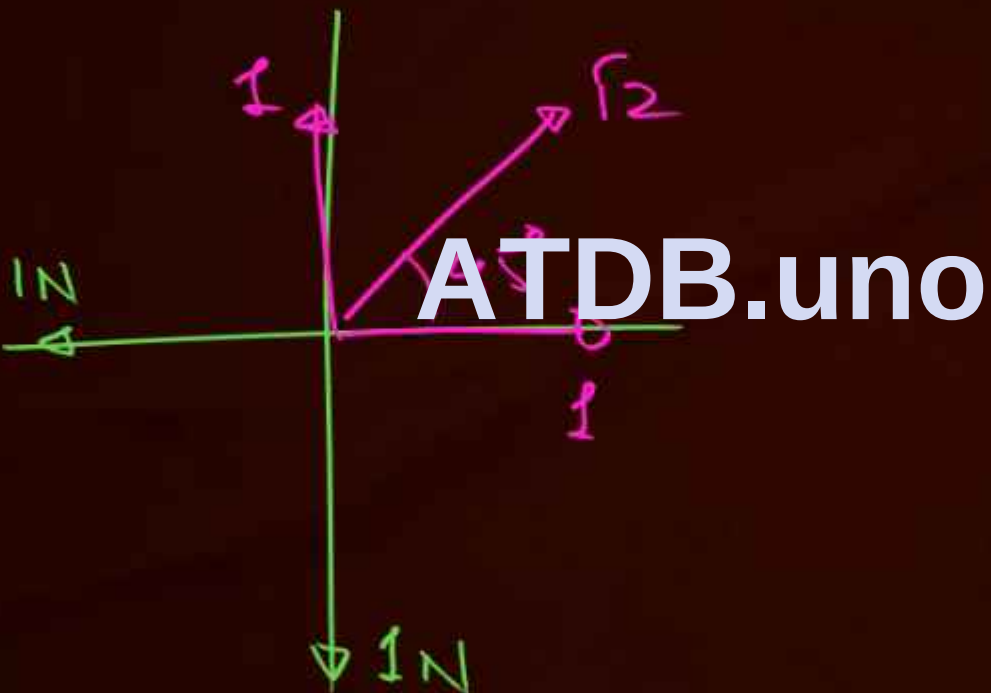
Question



For a free body diagram shown in the figure, the four forces are applied in the 'x' and 'y' directions. What additional force must be applied and at what angle with positive x-axis so that the net acceleration of body is zero?

[25 July, 2022 (Shift-II)]

- 1 $\sqrt{2}$ N, 45°
- 2 $\sqrt{2}$ N, 135°
- 3 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ N, 30°
- 4 2 N, 45°



Ans : (1)

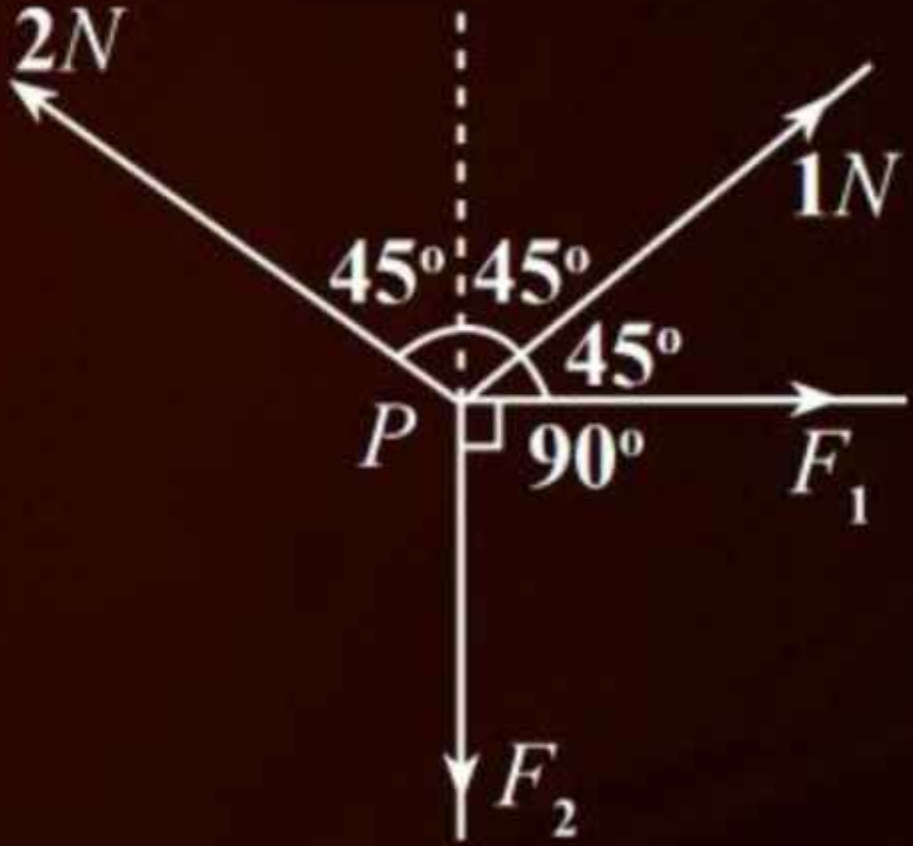
Question

H1a



Four forces are acting at a point P in equilibrium as shown in figure. The ratio of force F_1 to F_2 is $1 : x$ where $x =$ _____.
[25 July, 2022 (Shift-I)]

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Ans : (3)

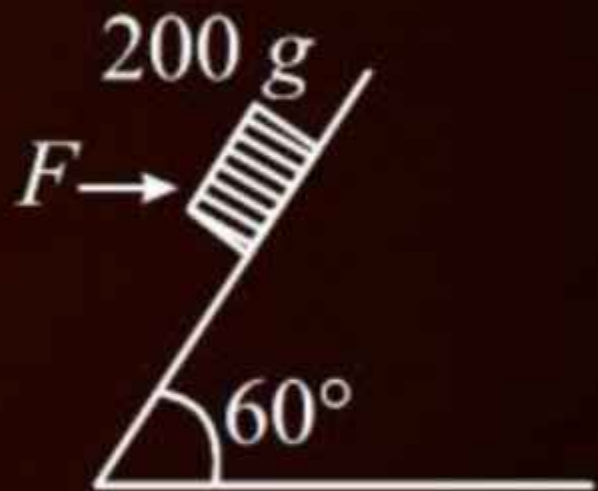
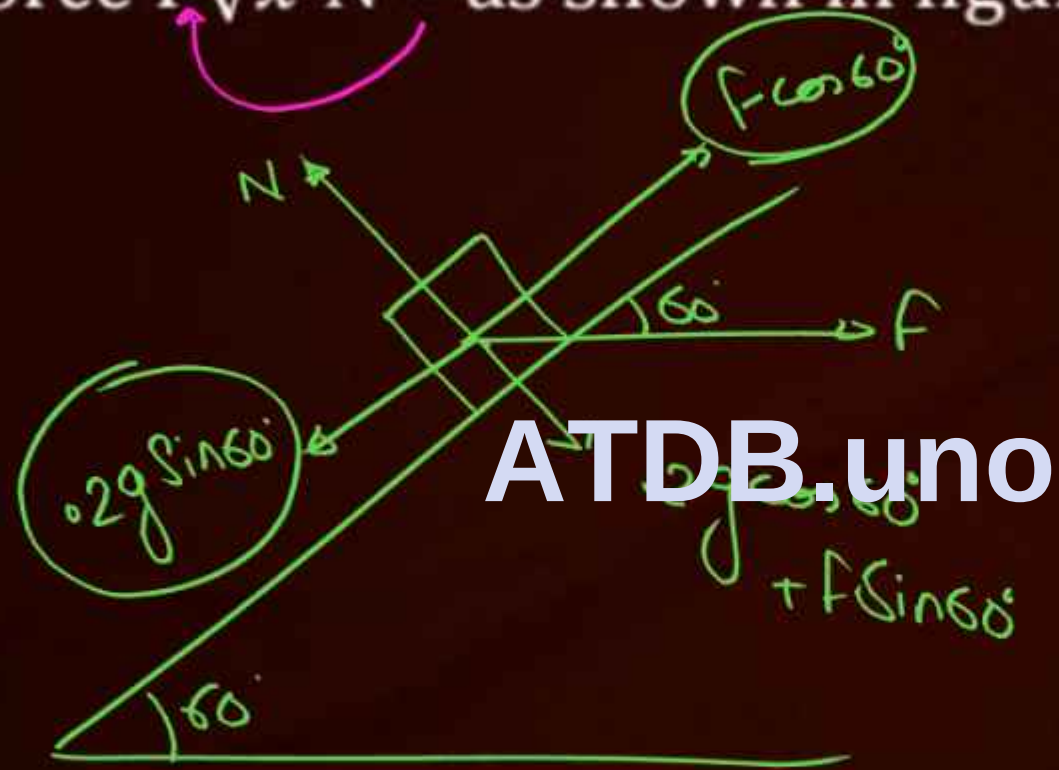
Question



A block of mass 200 g is kept stationary on a smooth inclined plane by applying a minimum horizontal force $F\sqrt{x}$ N = as shown in figure. The value of $x =$ _____.

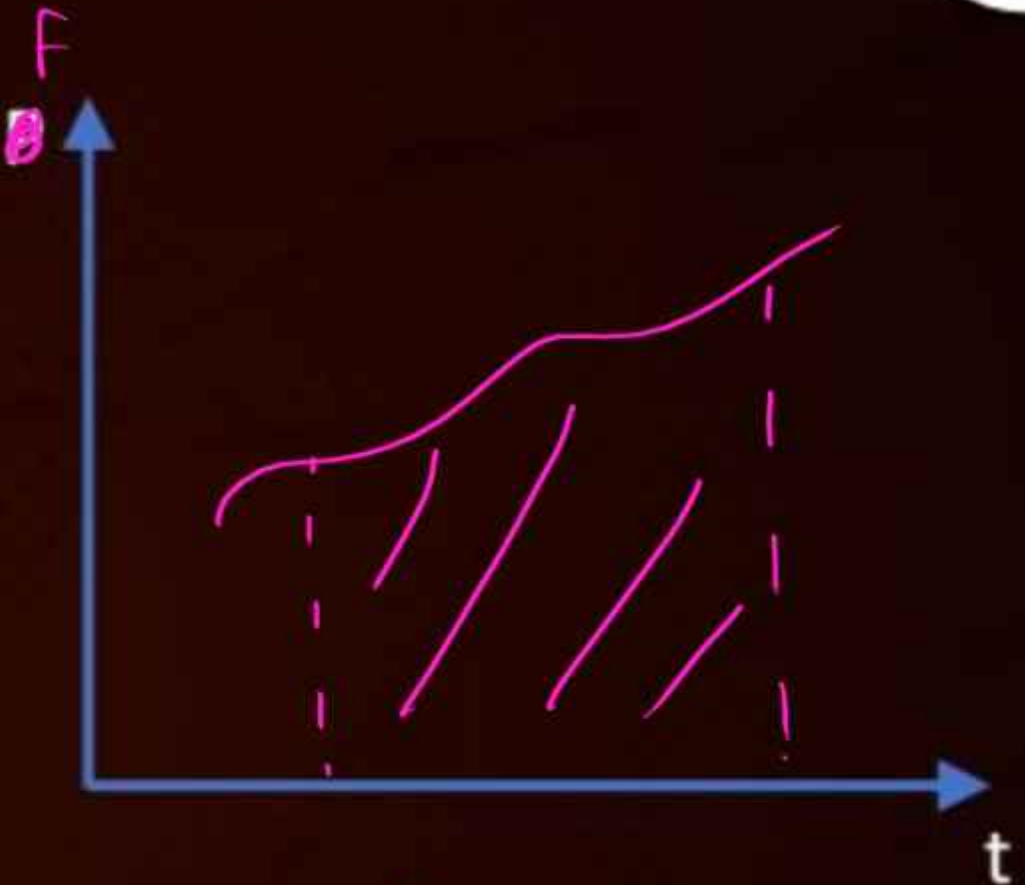
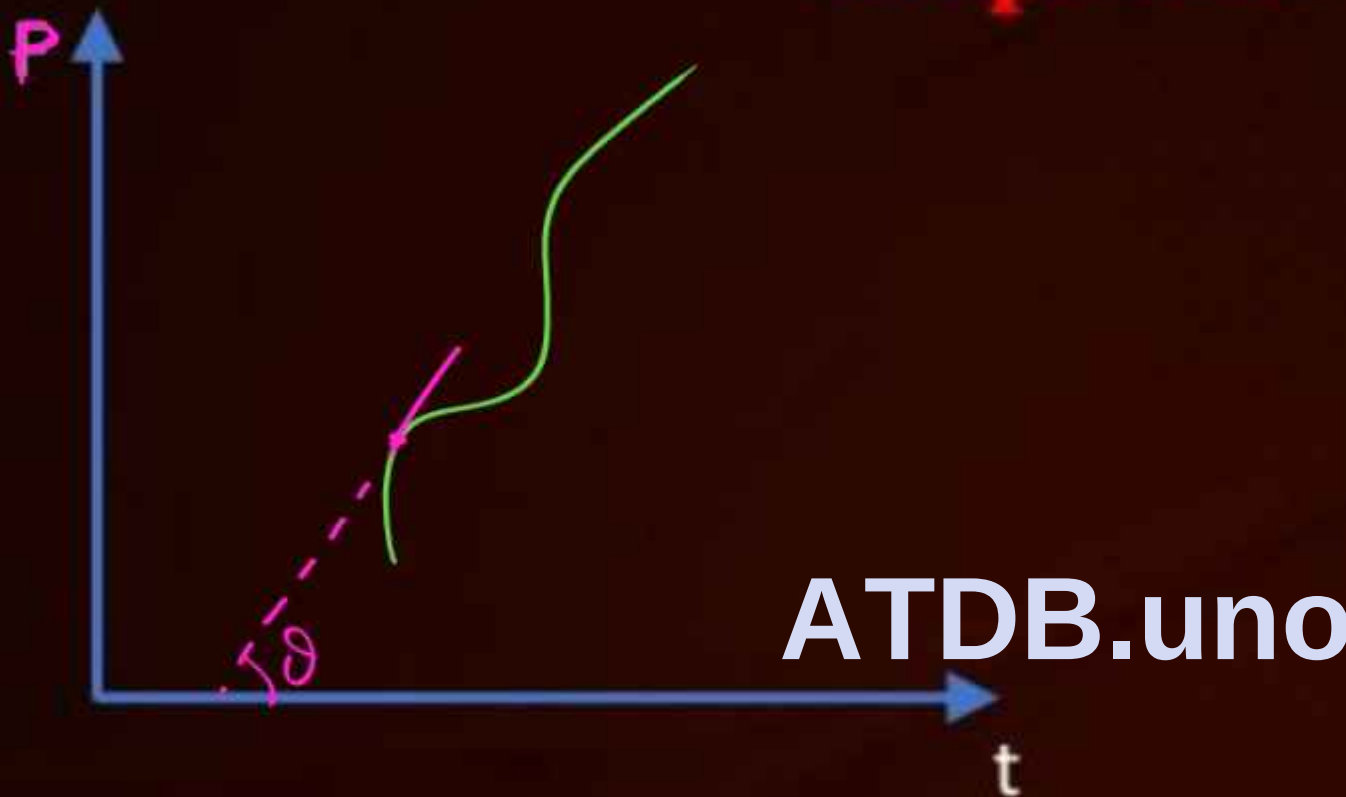
[25 June, 2022 (Shift-II)]

$$\frac{F}{2} = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
$$F = \sqrt{12}$$



Ans : (12)

Relation in Force and Momentum, Impulse



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$$\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} \quad \left(F = \frac{dp}{dt} = \text{slope in } p-t \text{ Graph} \right)$$

$$\Delta \vec{p} = \int \vec{F} dt = \text{impulse} = \text{Area in } F-t \text{ Graph}$$

Change in momentum

Question



At any instant the velocity of a particle of mass 500 g is $(2t\hat{i} + 3t^2\hat{j})\text{ms}^{-1}$. If the force acting on the particle at $t = 1\text{ s}$ is $(\hat{i} + x\hat{j})\text{N}$. Then the value of x will be:

[08 Apr, 2023 (Shift-1)]

- 1

3
- 2

4
- 3

6
- 4

2

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$

$$\vec{P} = \frac{1}{2}(2t\hat{i} + 3t^2\hat{j})$$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \hat{i} + 3t\hat{j}$$

$$= \hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$$

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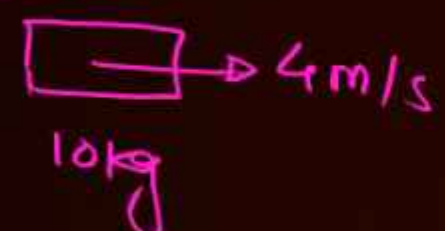
Ans : (1)

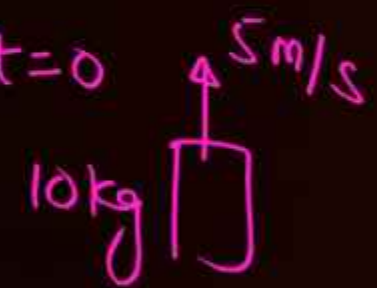
Average Force due to Collision



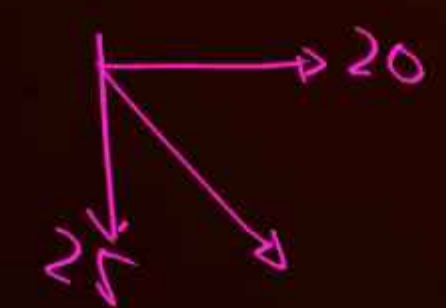
$$\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{F}_{avg} = \frac{\Delta \vec{P}}{\Delta t}} = \frac{\vec{P}_f - \vec{P}_i}{\Delta t}$$

Ex. 1

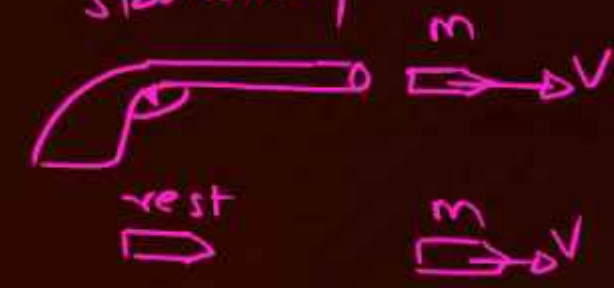
$t=2$

10kg $\rightarrow 4\text{m/s}$

$t=0$

10kg $\uparrow 5\text{m/s}$

find Avg. Force

$$\vec{F}_{avg} = \frac{40\hat{i} - 50\hat{j}}{2} = 20\hat{i} - 25\hat{j}$$


Ex. 2

stationary

rest $\rightarrow$ $m \rightarrow v$

fires n bullets per sec.
find Avg. force required to hold the gun

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$$\vec{F}_{avg} = \frac{mv - 0}{\frac{1}{n}} = n(mv)$$
$$= \underline{n(\text{change of momentum of one bullet})}$$

Question



A force $\vec{F} = (40\hat{i} + 10\hat{j})N$ acts on a body of mass 5 kg. If the body starts from rest, its position vector $\vec{r}$ at time $t = 10$ s, will be: [25 July, 2021 (Shift-II)]

$\vec{a} = \frac{40\hat{i} + 10\hat{j}}{5} = 8\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}, u = 0$

$\vec{s} = \cancel{\vec{u}t} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}t^2 = \vec{r}_f - \cancel{\vec{r}_i}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times (8\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}) (10)^2$

- 1 $(100\hat{i} + 100\hat{j})m$
- 2 $(400\hat{i} + 100\hat{j})m$
- 3 $(400\hat{i} + 400\hat{j})m$
- 4 $(100\hat{i} + 400\hat{j})m$

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Ans : (2)

Question

HW



A body of mass 2 kg moves under a force of $(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 5\hat{k})N$. It starts from rest and was at the origin initially. After 4s, its new coordinates are $(8, b, 20)$. The value of b is:
(Round off to the Nearest Integer). **[16 March, 2021 (Shift-II)]**

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Ans : (12)

Question

$$F = \frac{dP}{dt} = \text{slope}$$



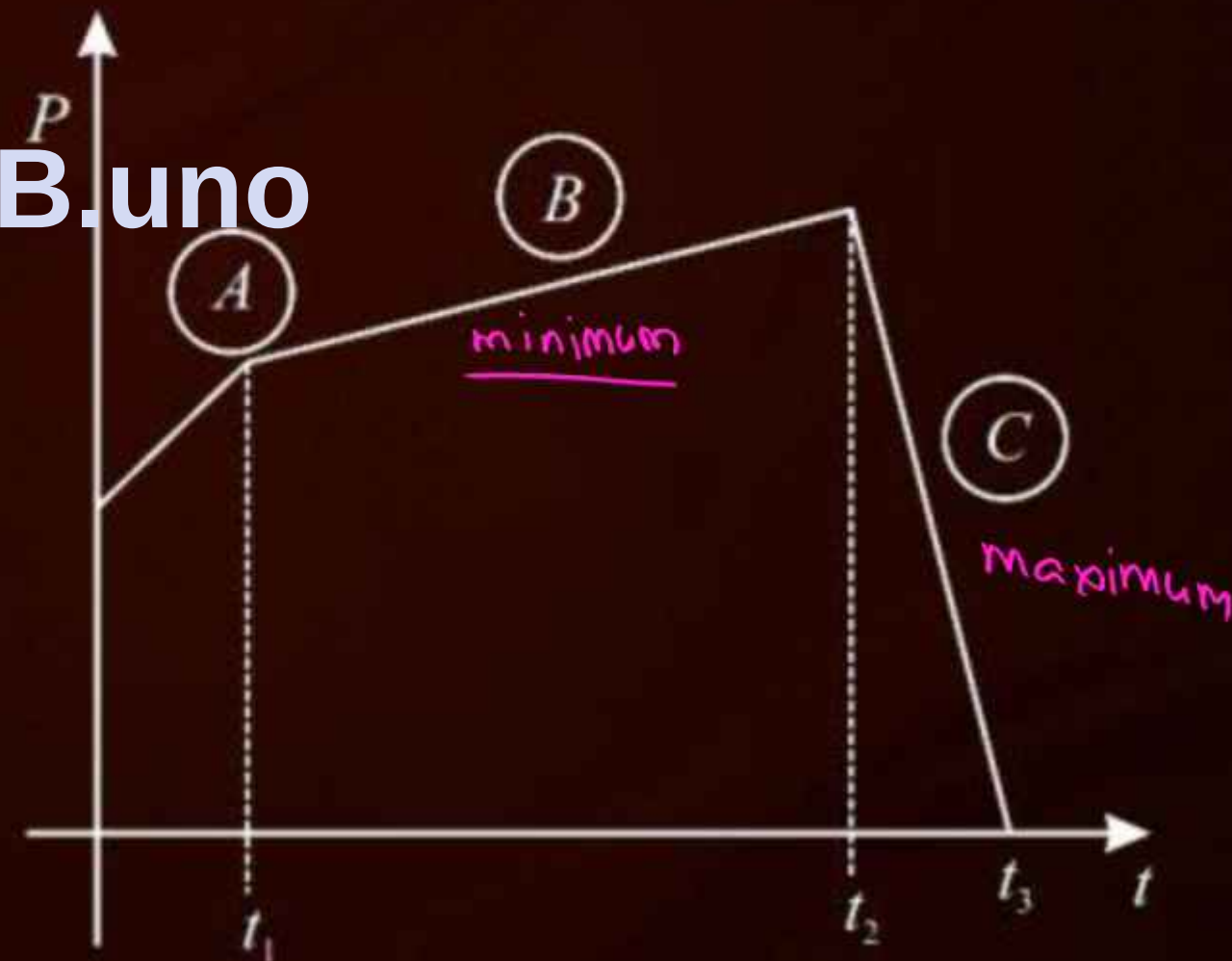
The figure represents the momentum time ($P - t$) curve for a particle moving along an axis under the influence of the force. Identify the regions on the graph where the magnitude of the force is maximum and minimum respectively?

If $(t_3 - t_2) < t_1$.

[30 Jan, 2023 (Shift-I)]

- 1 C and A
- 2 B and C
- 3 C and B
- 4 A and B

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Ans : (3)

Question

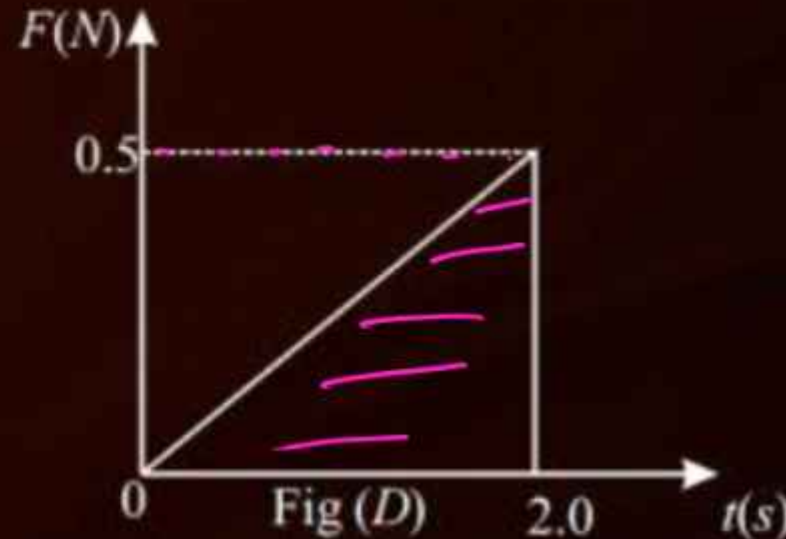
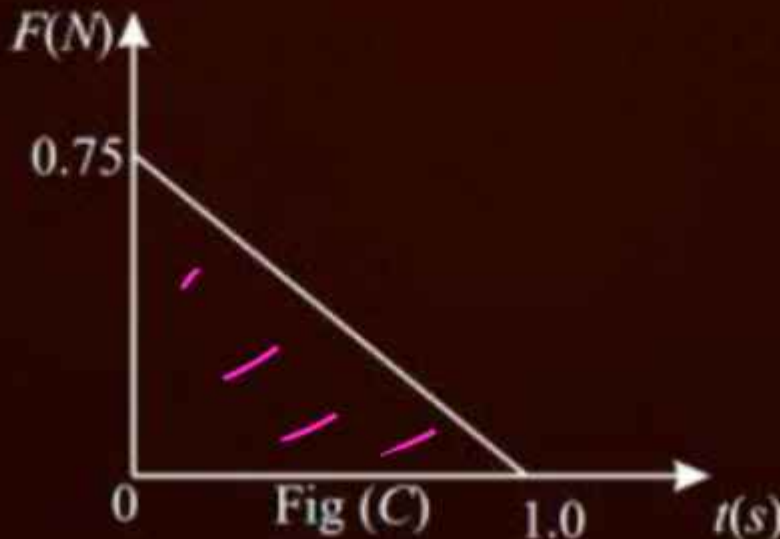
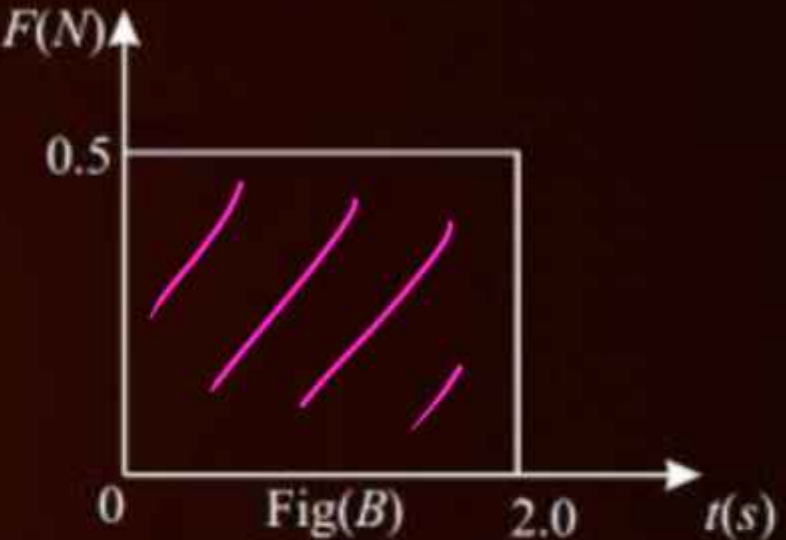
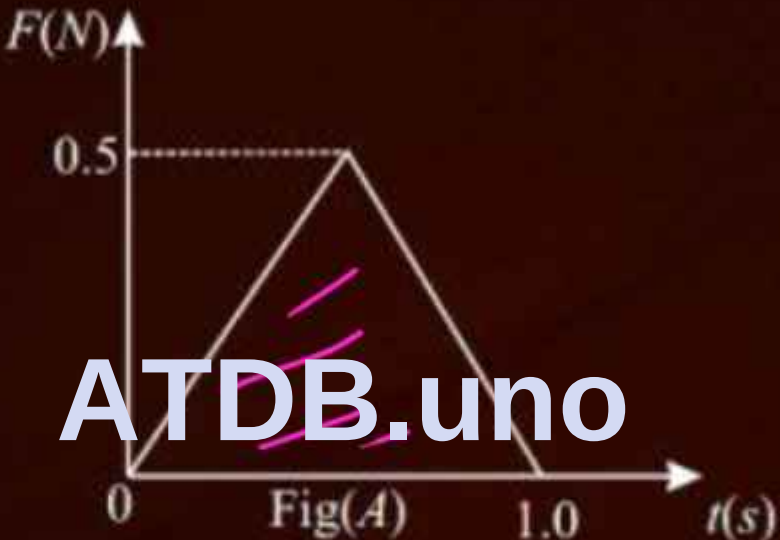
$$Impulse = \Delta P = \text{Area under}$$
$$\int \vec{F} dt$$



Figures (A), (B), (C) and (D) show variation of force with time. The impulse is highest in figure.

[1 Feb, 2023 (Shift-II)]

- 1 Fig (C)
- 2 Fig (B)
- 3 Fig (A)
- 4 Fig (D)



ATDB.uno

Ans : (2)

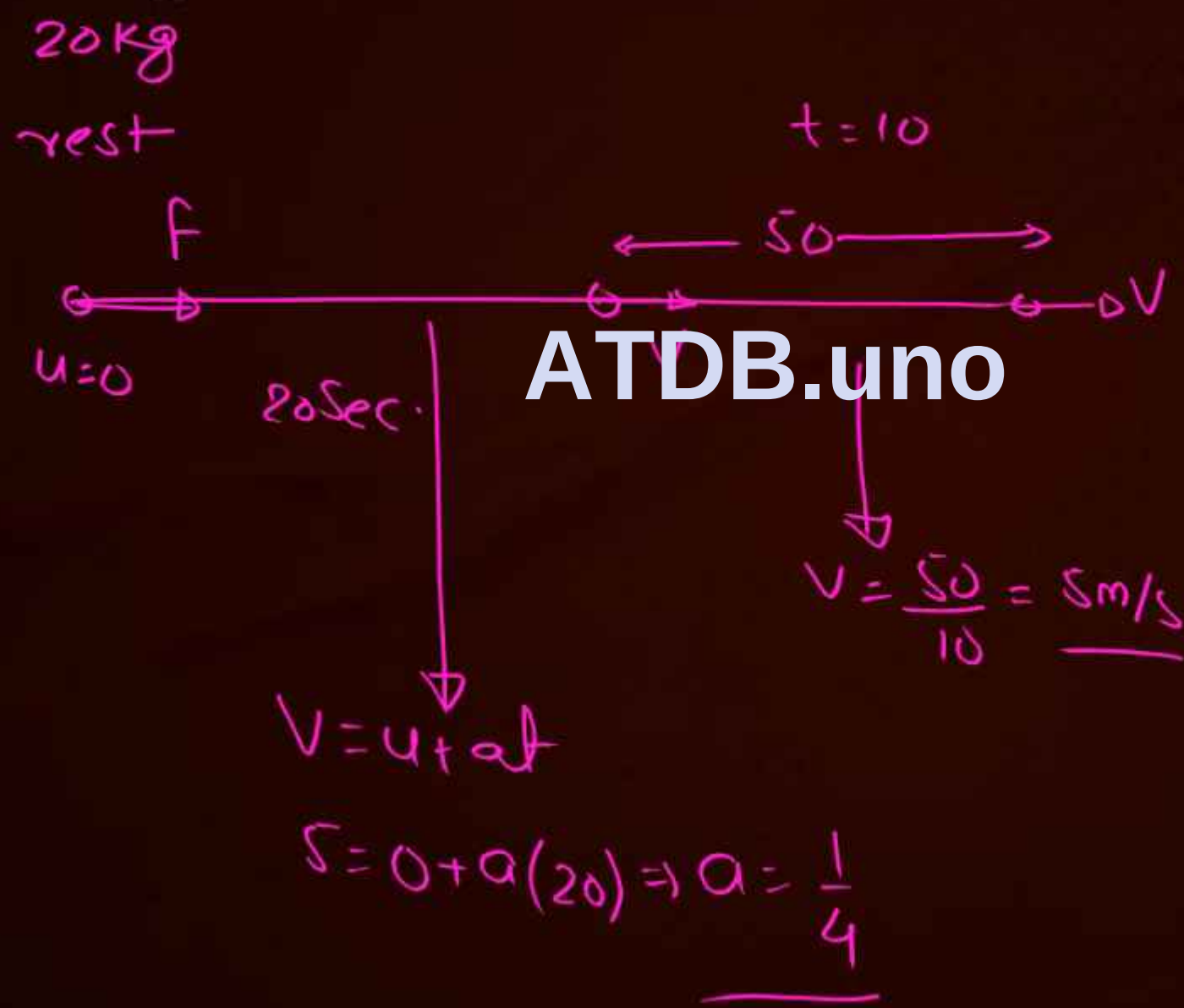
Question



Force acts for 20 sec on a body of mass 20 kg, starting from rest, after which the force ceases and then the body describes 50 m in the next 10 s. The value of force will be:

[29 Jan, 2023 (Shift-II)]

- 1 40 N
- 2 5 N
- 3 20 N
- 4 10 N



Ans : (2)

Question



100 balls each of mass m moving with speed v simultaneously strike a wall normally and are reflected back with the same speed, in time t s. The total force exerted by the balls on the wall is:

[31 Jan, 2023 (Shift-I)]

1 $\frac{100mv}{t}$

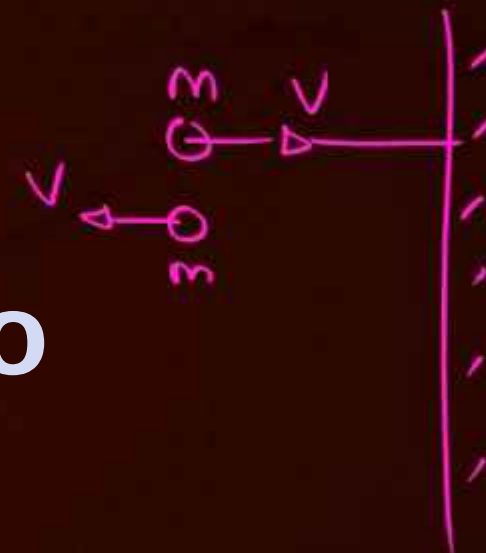
2 $\frac{200mv}{t}$

3 $200 mvt$

4 $\frac{mv}{100t}$

$$F = \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta t} = \frac{100(2mv)}{t}$$

ATDB.uno



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\Delta P} &= -mv\hat{i} - (mv\hat{i}) \\ &= -2mv\hat{i} \end{aligned}$$

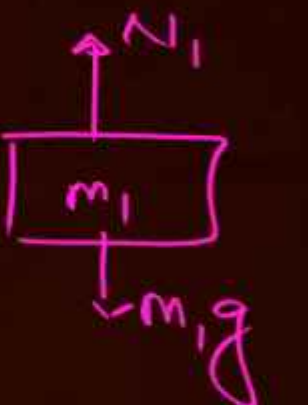
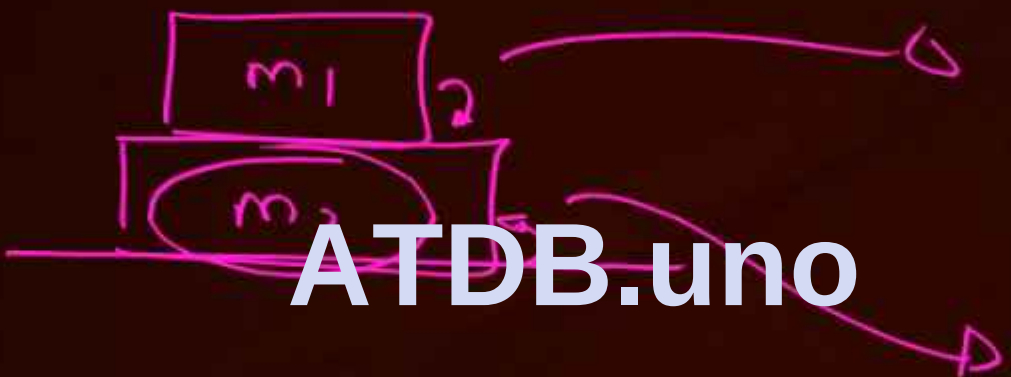
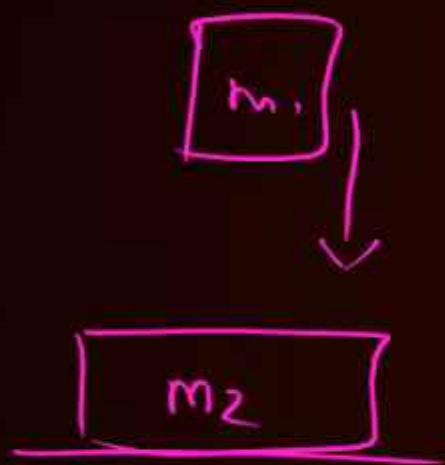
$$\Delta P = 2mv$$

Ans : (2)

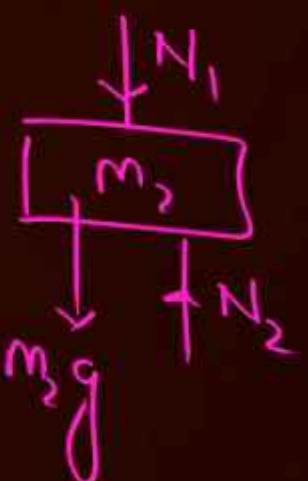
FBD Making and $F = ma$



free the object with all ^{direct} real forces (also Pseudo for non-inertial)



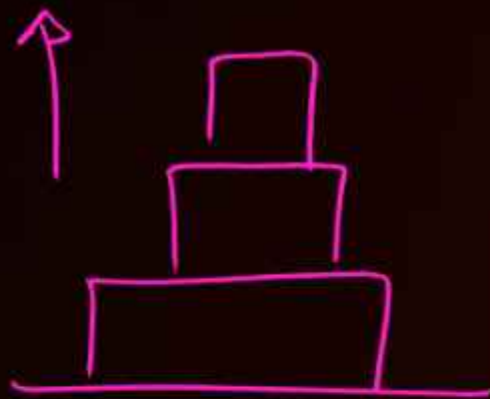
$$N_1 = m_1 g$$



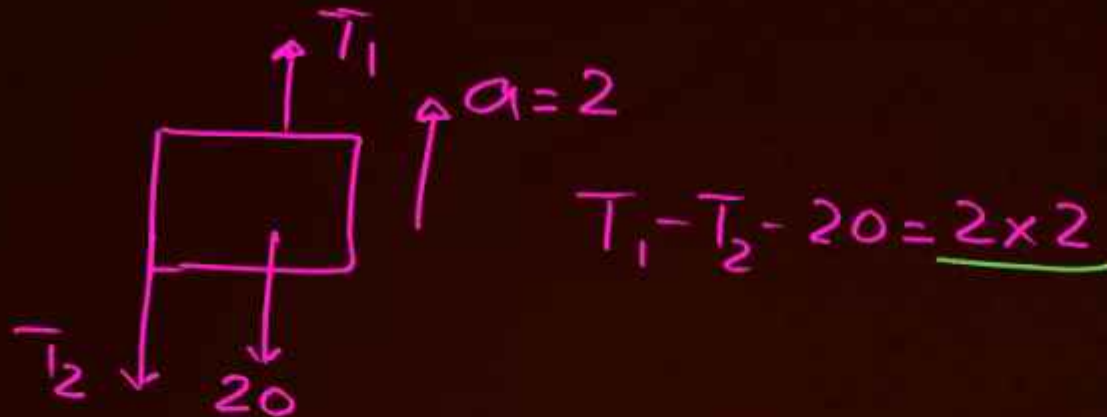
$$N_2 = N_1 + m_2 g = m_1 g + m_2 g$$

ATDB.uno

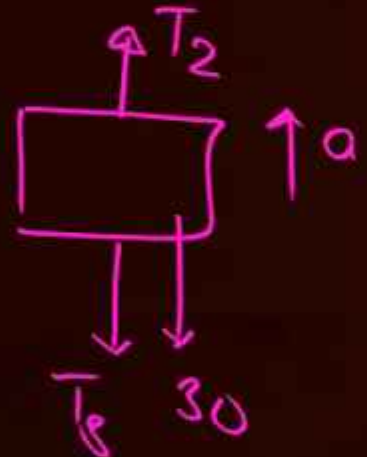
find T_1, T_2 & T_3



$$T_1 - 100 = 20$$
$$T_1 = 120\text{N}$$



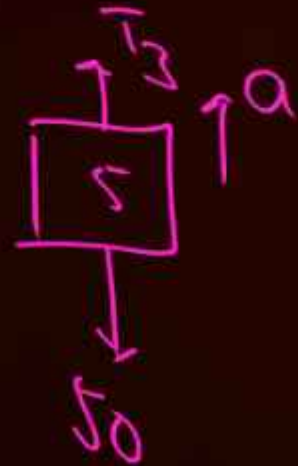
$$T_1 - T_2 - 20 = 2 \times 2$$



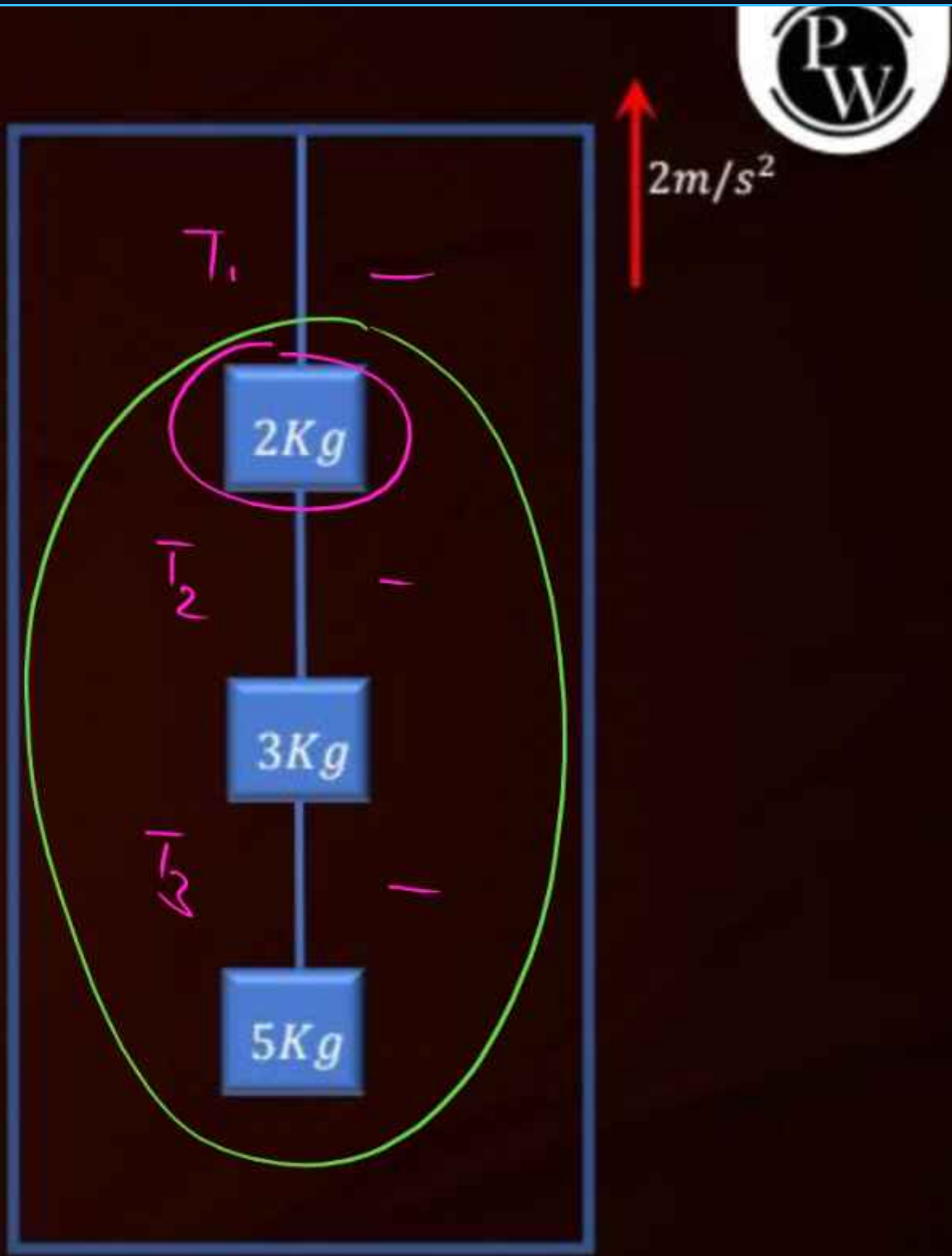
$$T_2 - T_3 - 30 = 3 \times 2$$

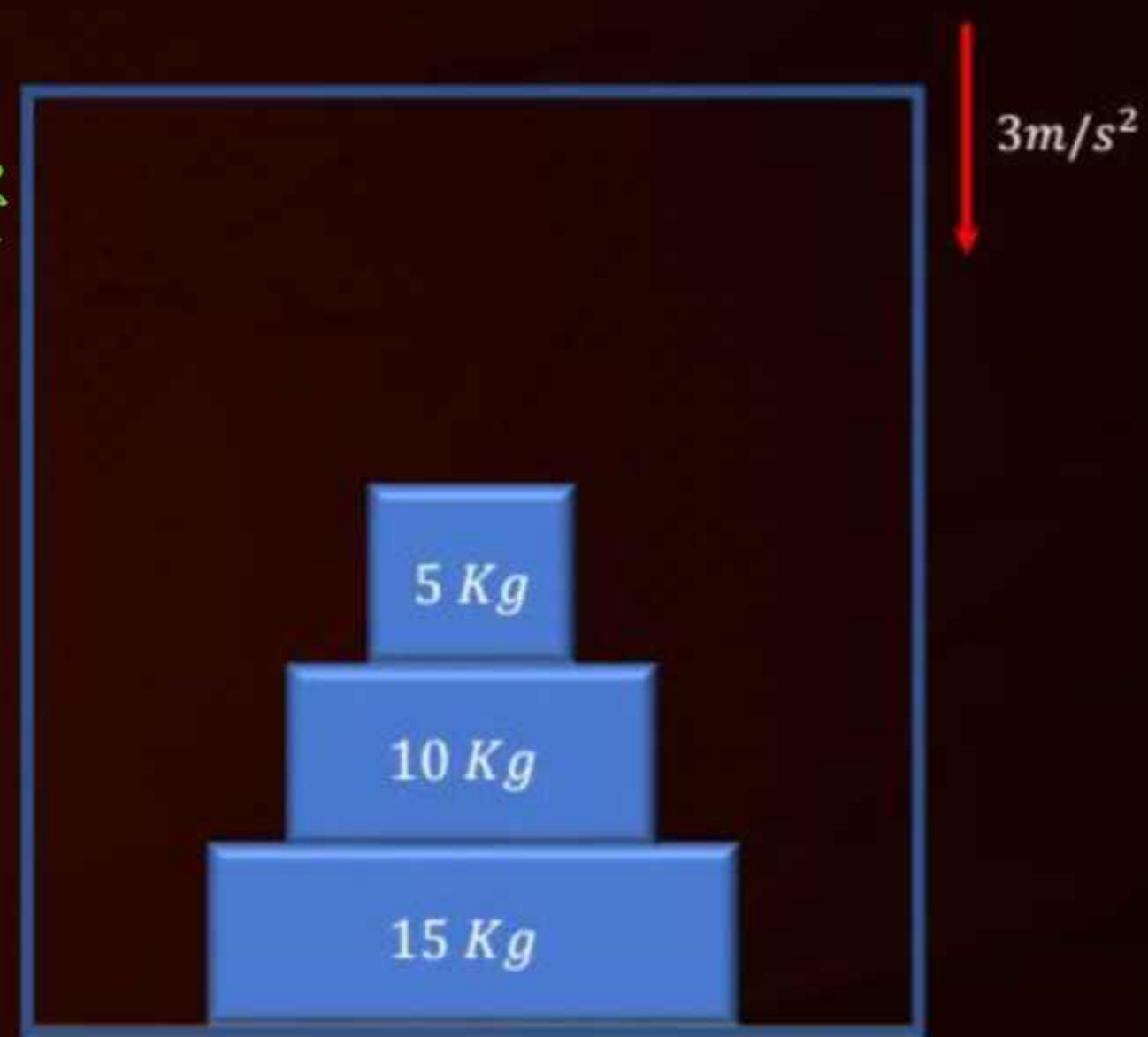
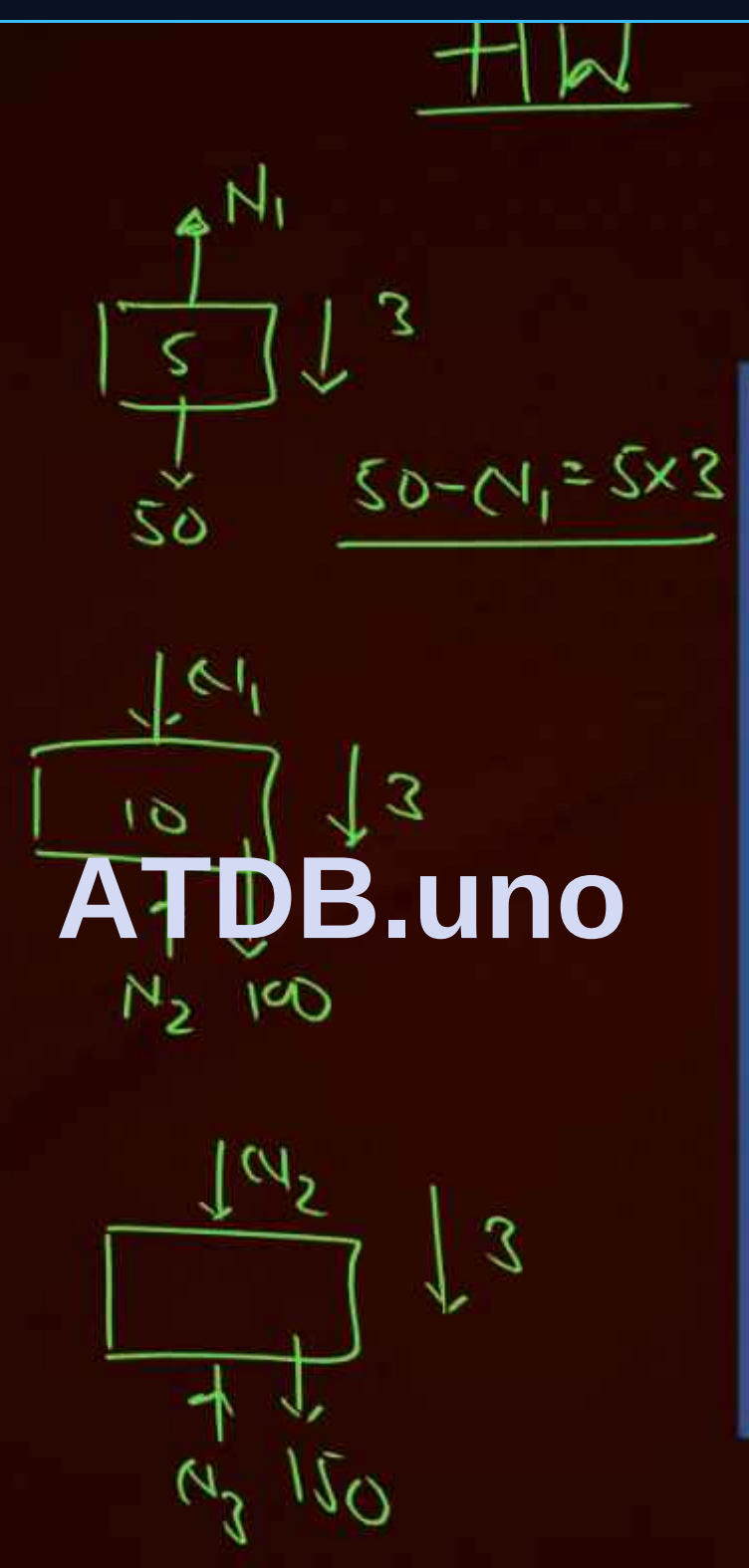
ATDB.uno

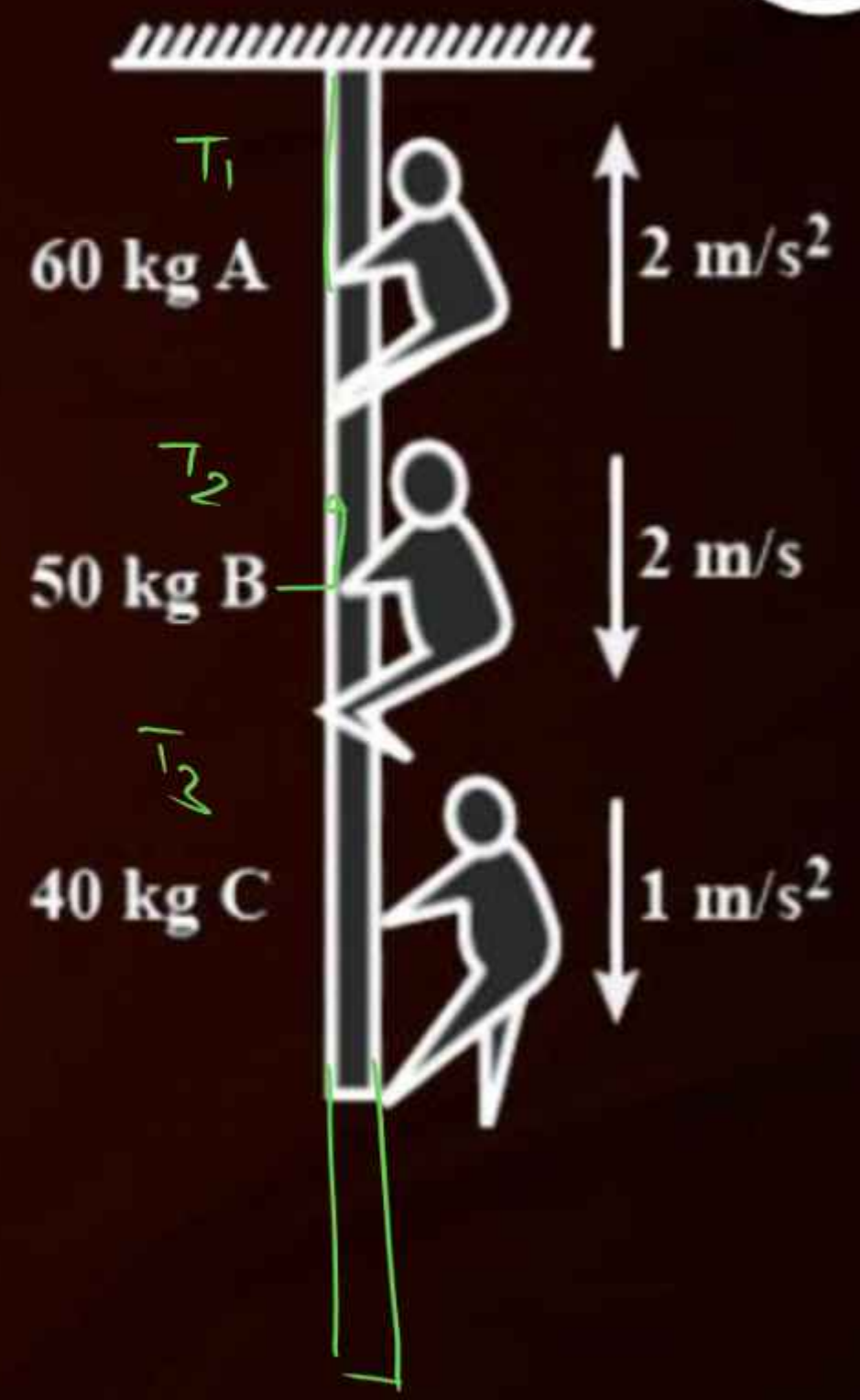
$$T_3 = 60$$



$$T_3 - 50 = 5 \times 2$$









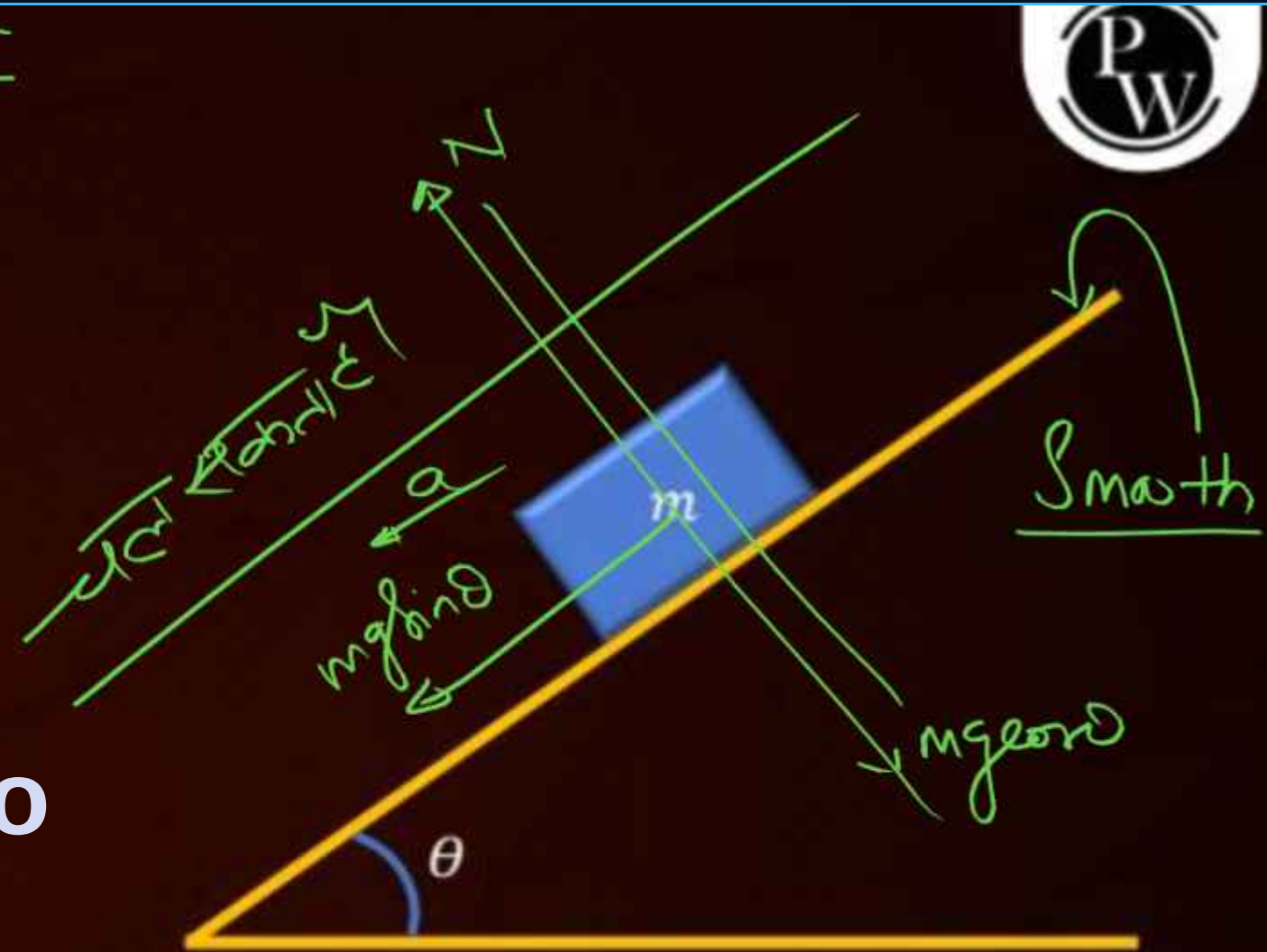
find acc. of block

$$N = mg \cos \theta$$

$$mg \sin \theta = ma$$

$$a = g \sin \theta$$

ATDB.uno

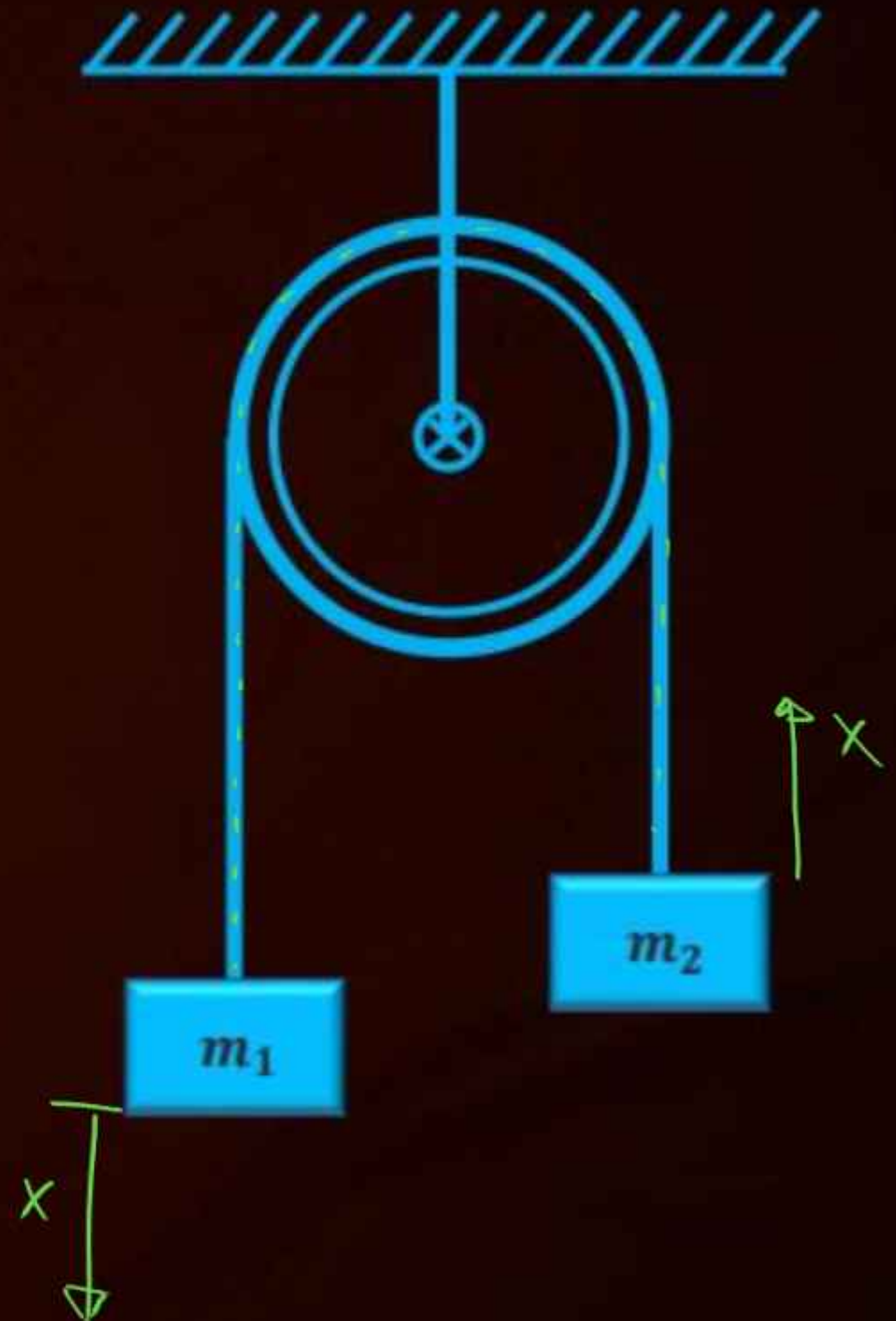


String Constrain

ideal string $\rightarrow$ length constant



ATDB.uno



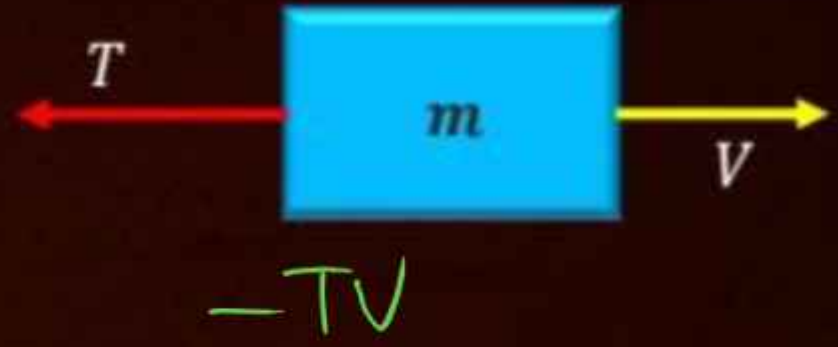
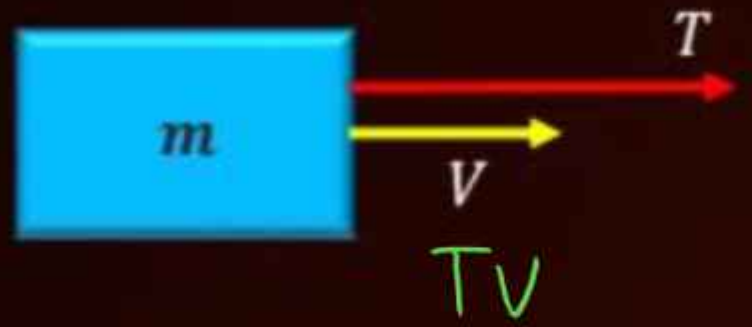
$T \cdot V = TV \cos \theta$

$\sum \vec{T} \cdot \vec{V} = 0$

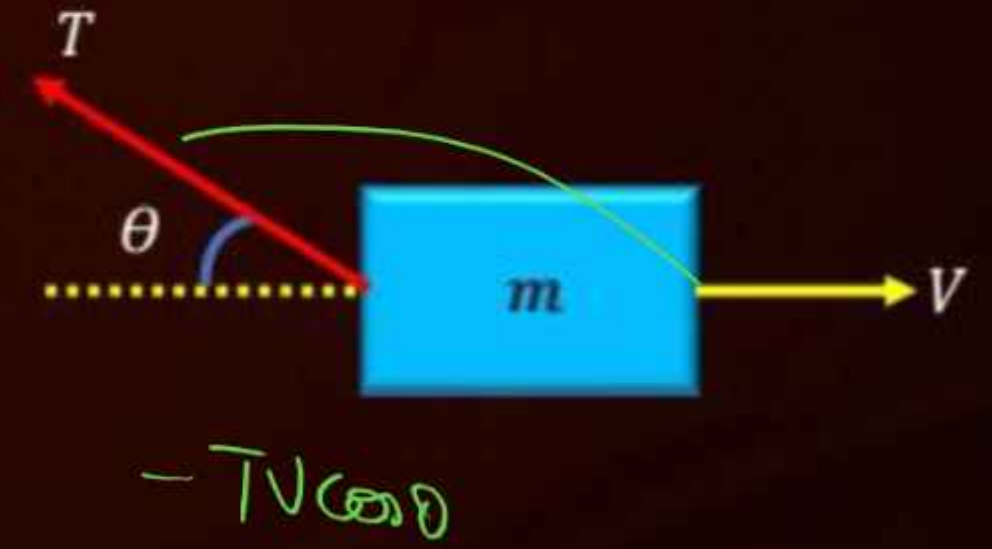
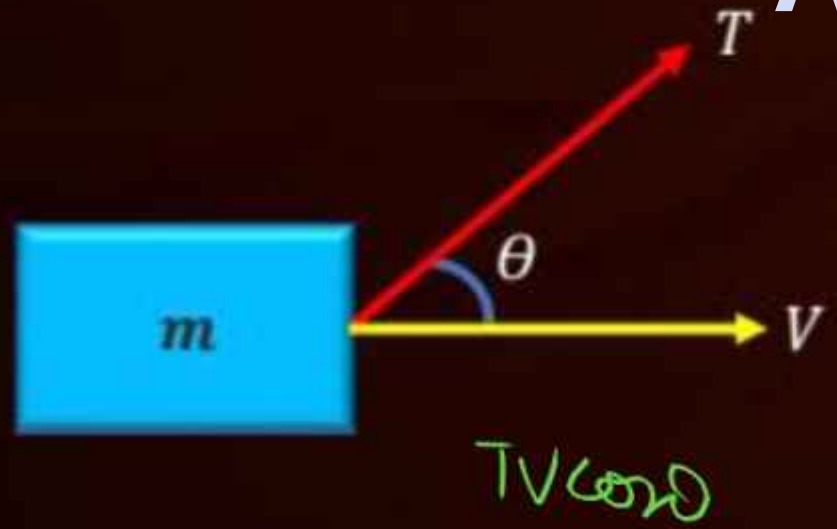
show a app /
the Contact points of string



object / Point
in Contact with
string



ATDB.uno



$T \cos \theta +$ - String Constrain

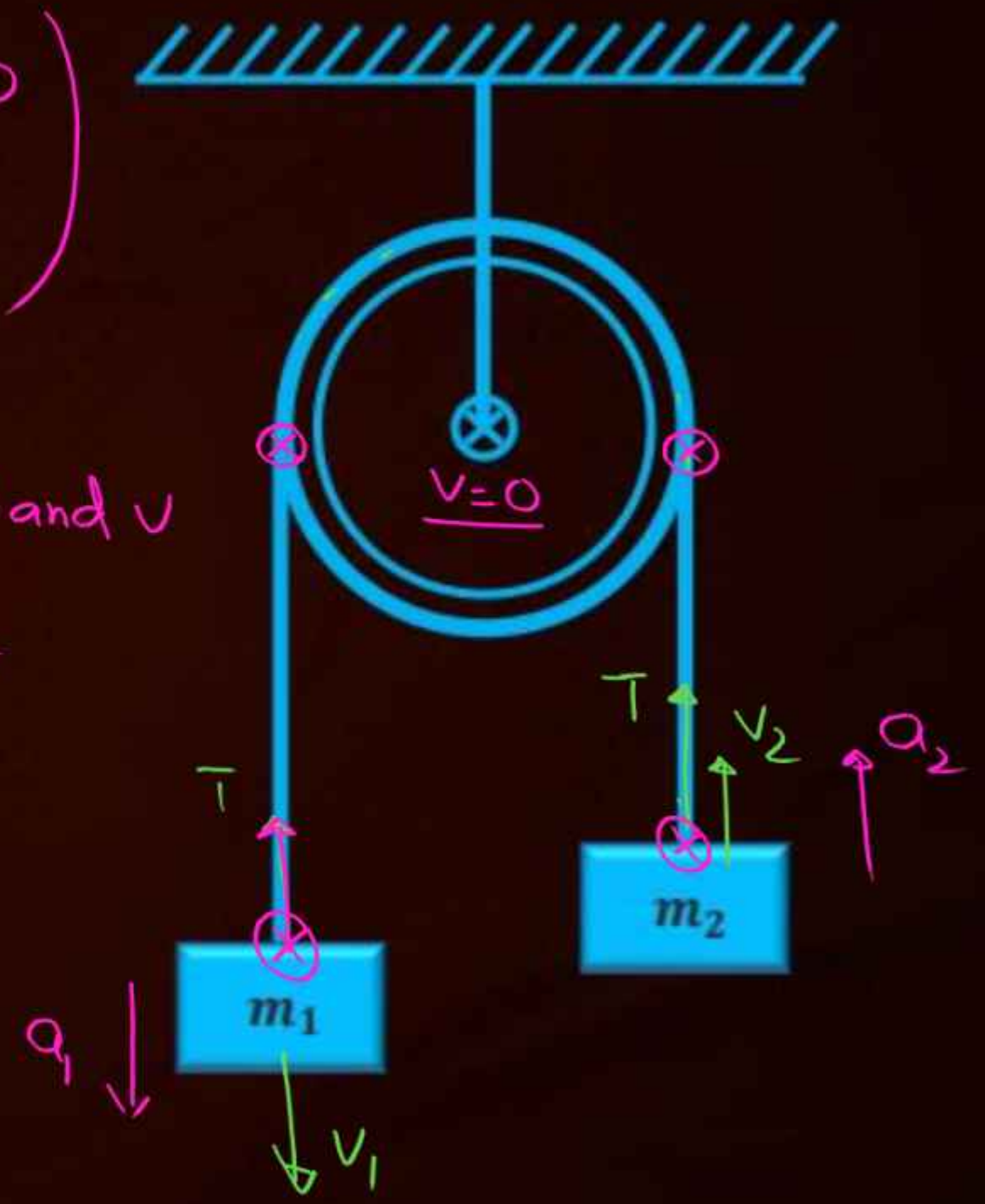


$$\sum \vec{T} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$$
$$\sum \vec{T} \cdot \vec{a} = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} -TV_1 + TV_2 = 0 \\ \underline{V_1 = V_2} \end{array} \right)$$

if angle b/w T and v remain Constant

$\Rightarrow a_1 = a_2$

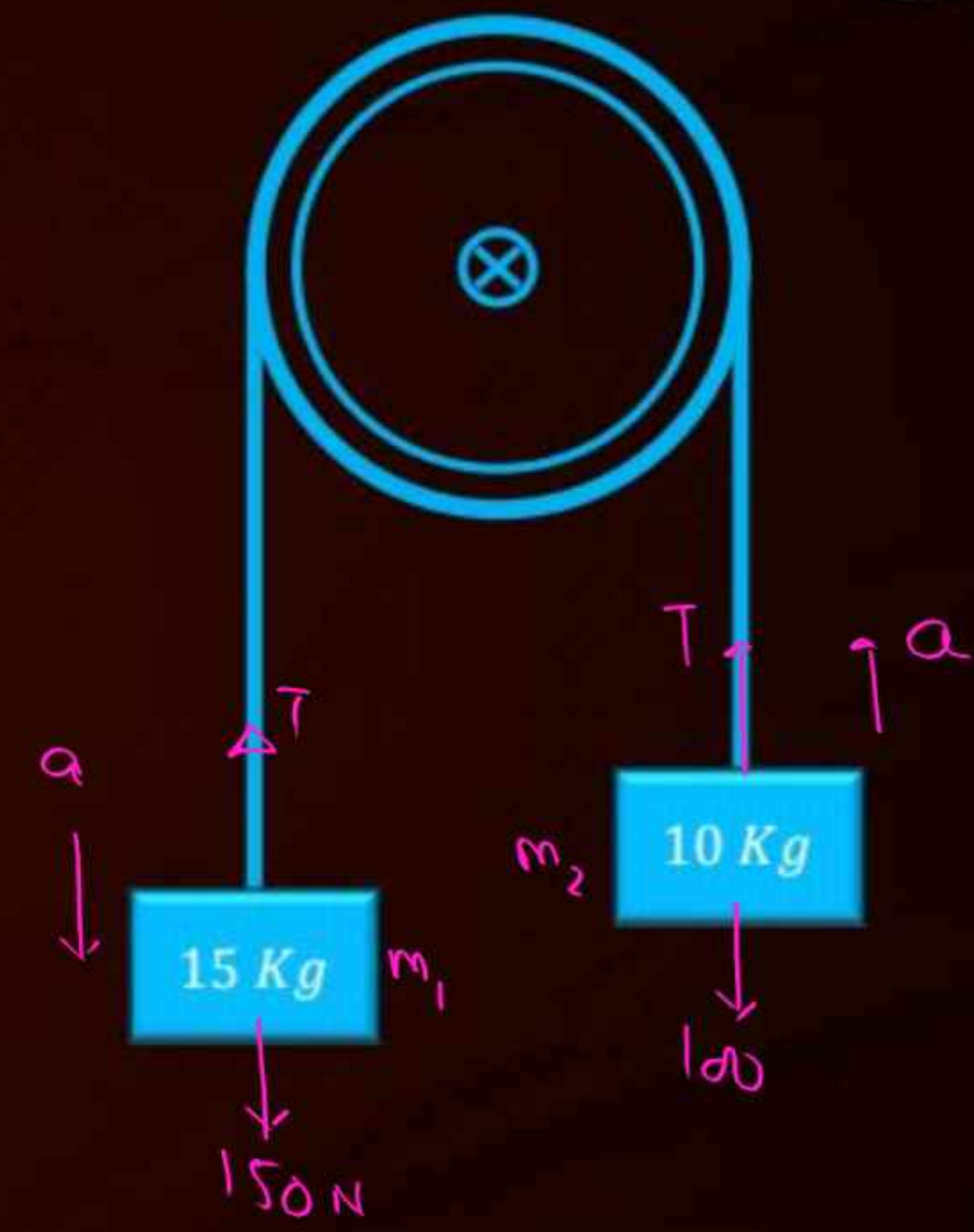


Handwritten equations:

$$150 - T = 15a$$
$$T - 100 = 10a$$

$$50 = 25a$$
$$a = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

ATDB.uno



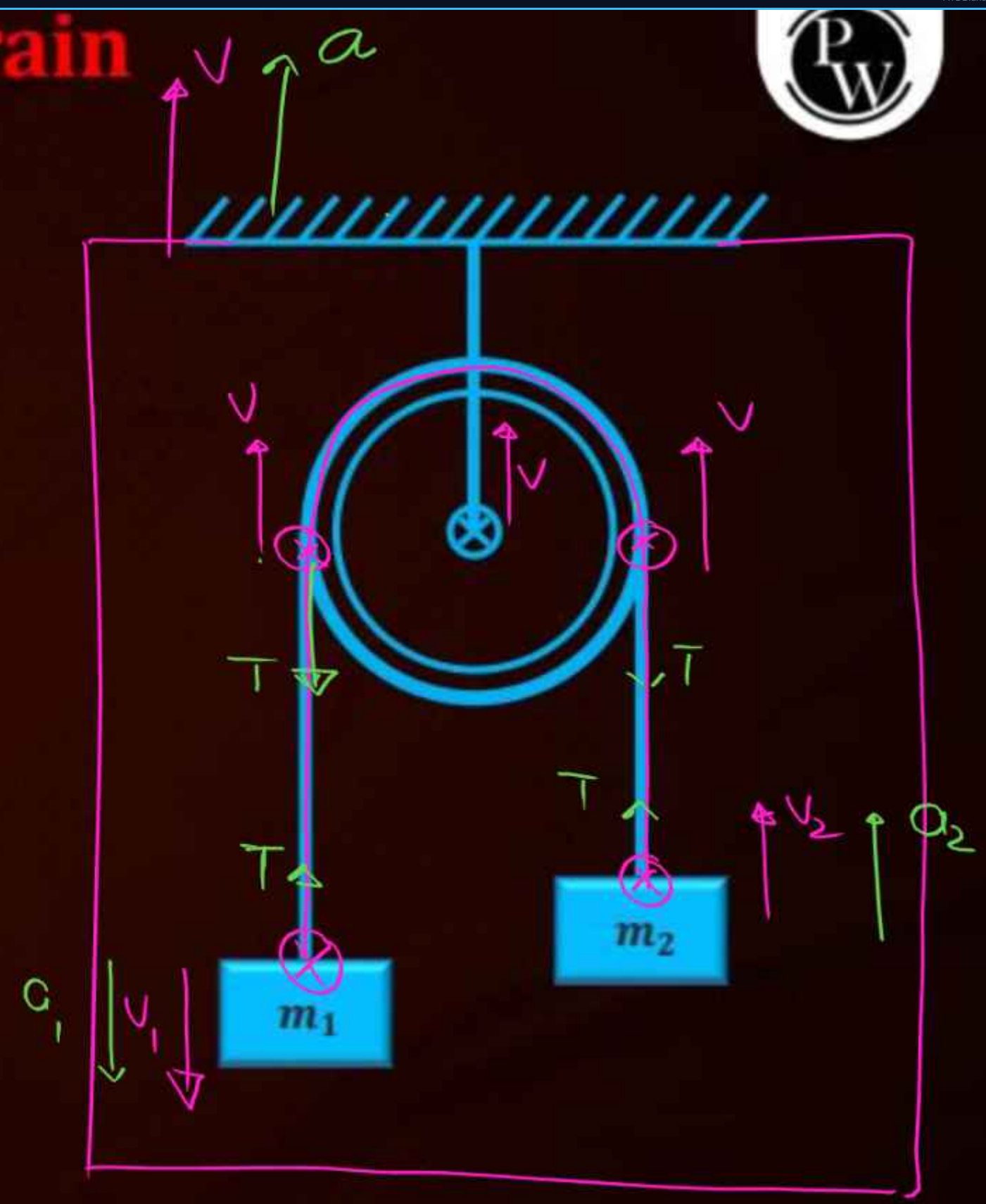
$TV \cos \theta +$ - String Constrain

$$-TV_1 - TV - TV + TV_2 = 0$$

$$2V = V_2 - V_1$$

$$2a = a_2 - a_1$$

ATDB.uno



$$-Ta_1 + Ta_4 + Ta_4 + Ta_2 = 0$$

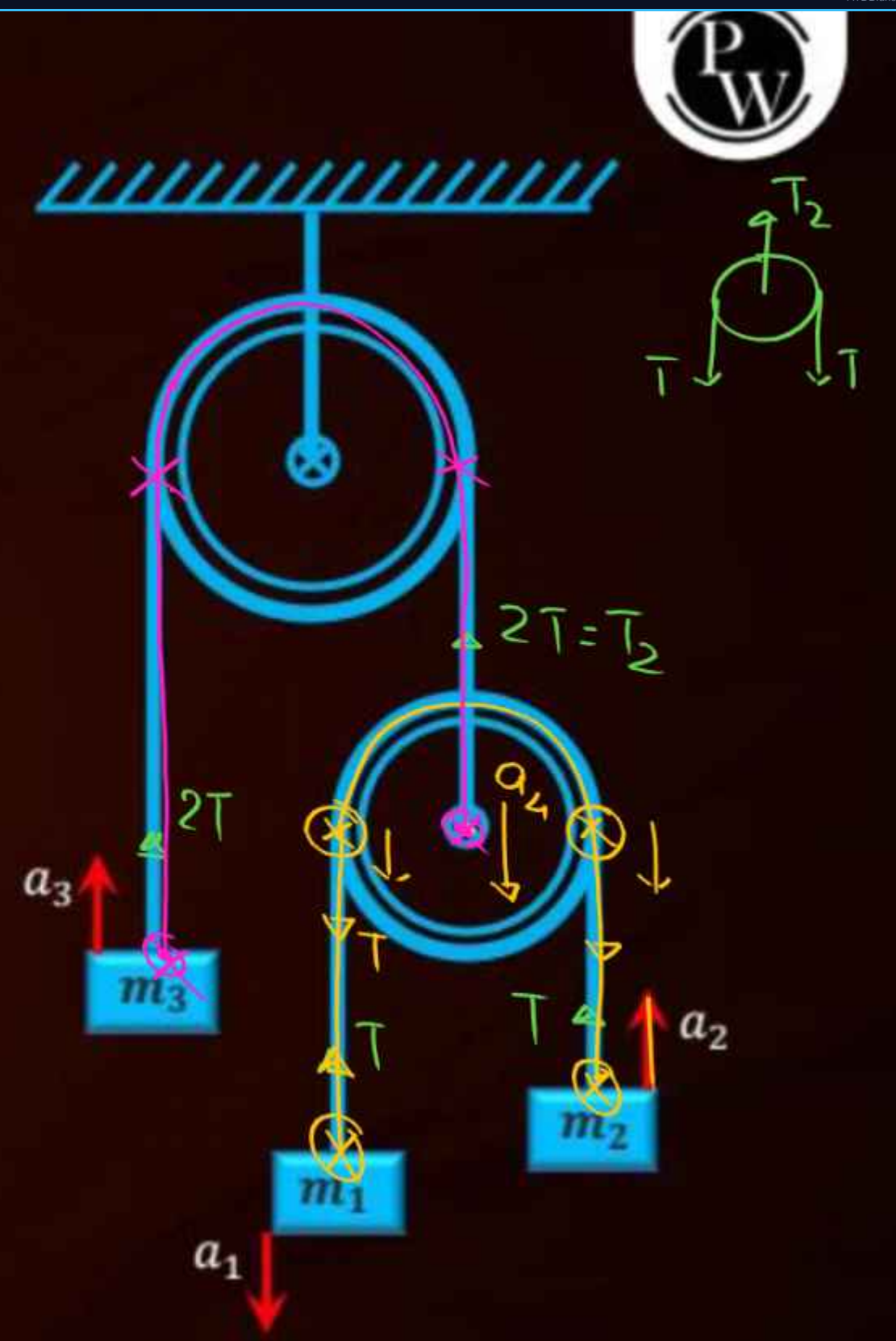
$$a_1 = 2a_4 + a_2$$

$$2Ta_3 + 0 + 0 - 2Ta_4 = 0$$

$$a_3 = a_4$$

$$a_1 = 2a_3 + a_2$$

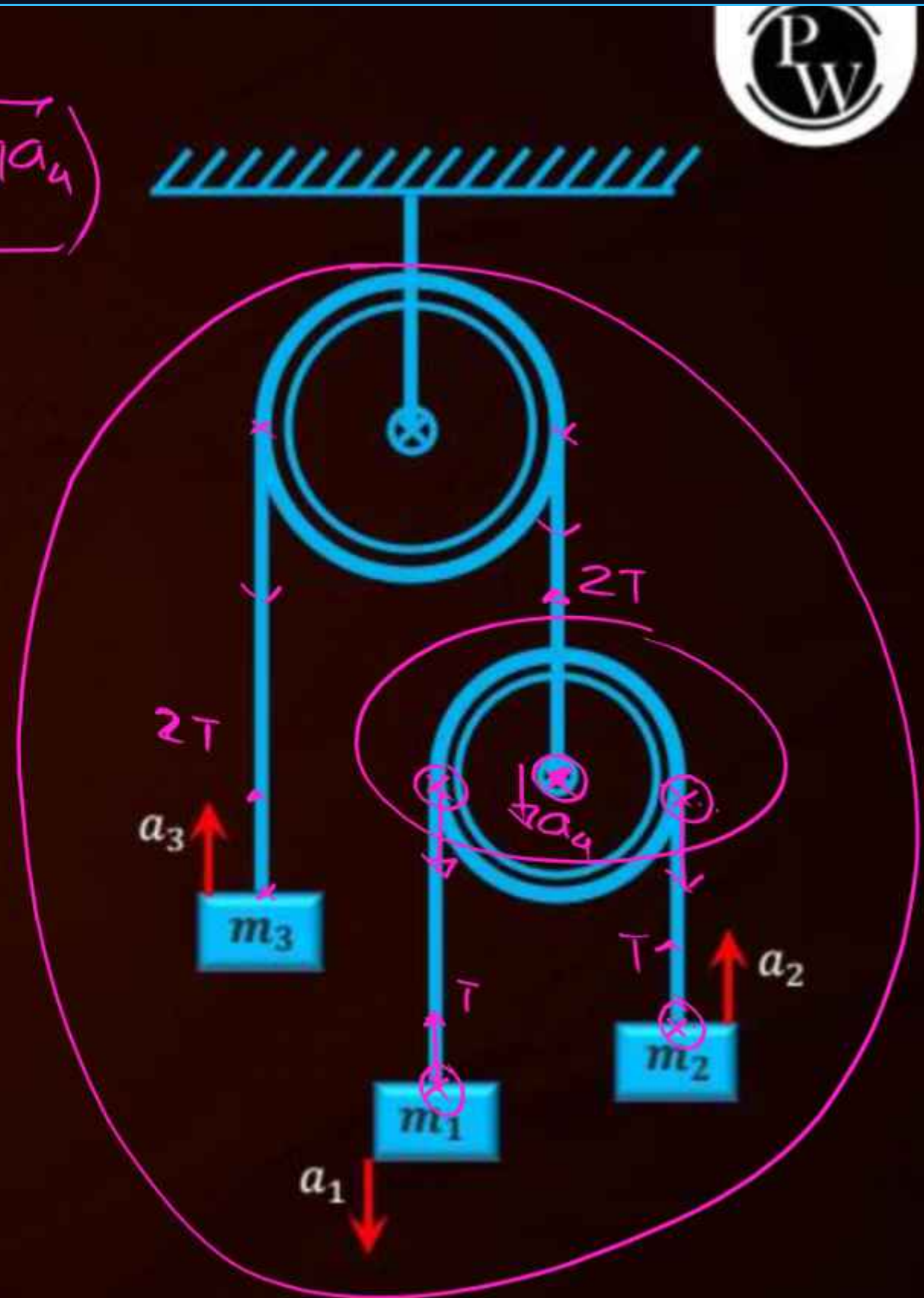
ATDB.uno



2 strings

$$-Ta_1 + Ta_2 + \left(Ta_4 + Ta_4 - 2Ta_4 \right) + 2Ta_3 = 0$$

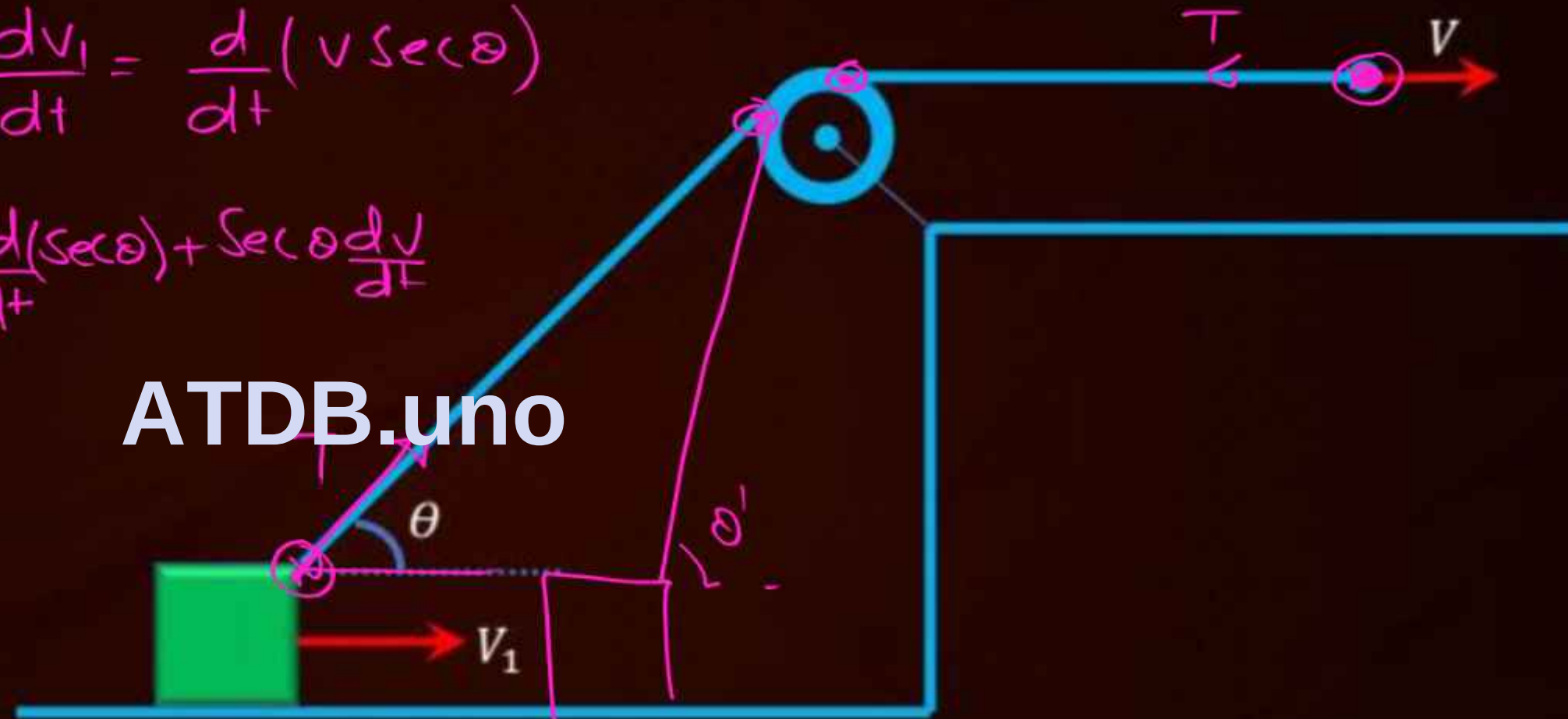
ATDB.uno



$$TV_1 \cos \theta - TV = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 \cos \theta = V$$
$$V_1 = V \sec \theta$$

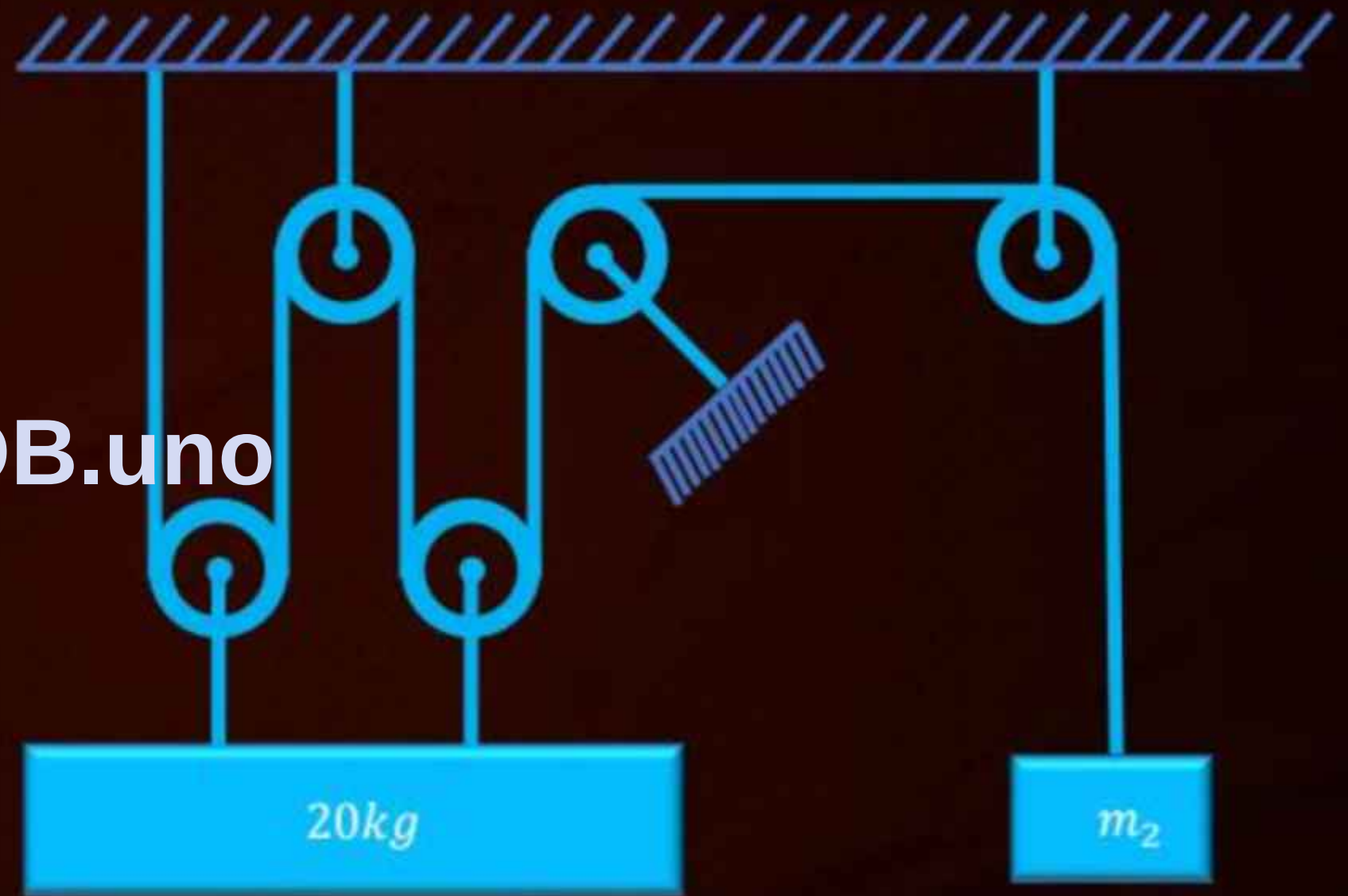
$$a_1 = \frac{dv_1}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(V \sec \theta)$$

$$a_1 = V \frac{d(\sec \theta)}{dt} + \sec \theta \frac{dV}{dt}$$





ATDB.uno



natural length

l_0



Spring Force

(ideal spring)
mass less

net Force = 0 ; force at both ends is same



$F = kx$

$x \rightarrow$ Elongation / Compression



Elongation

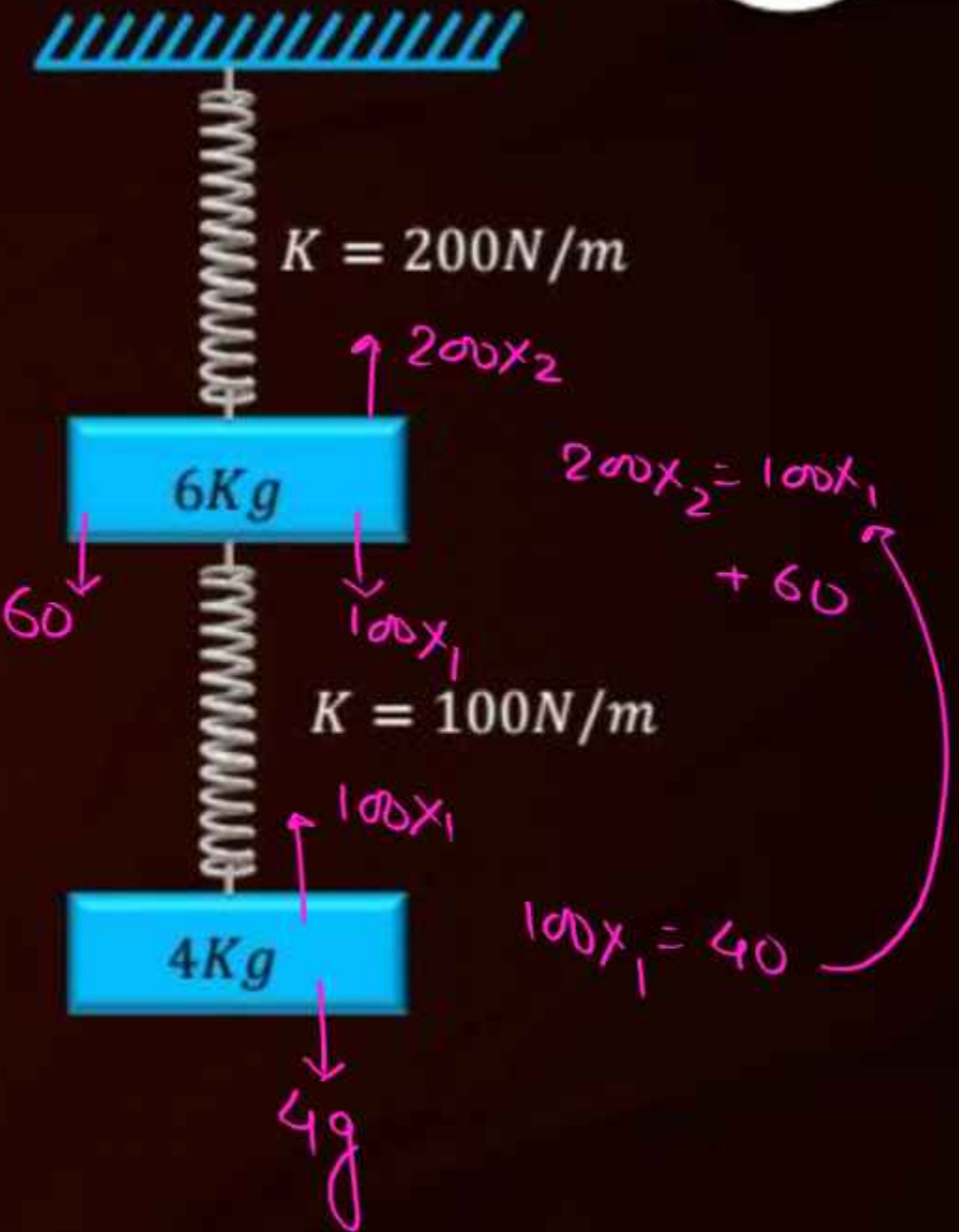
ATDB.uno



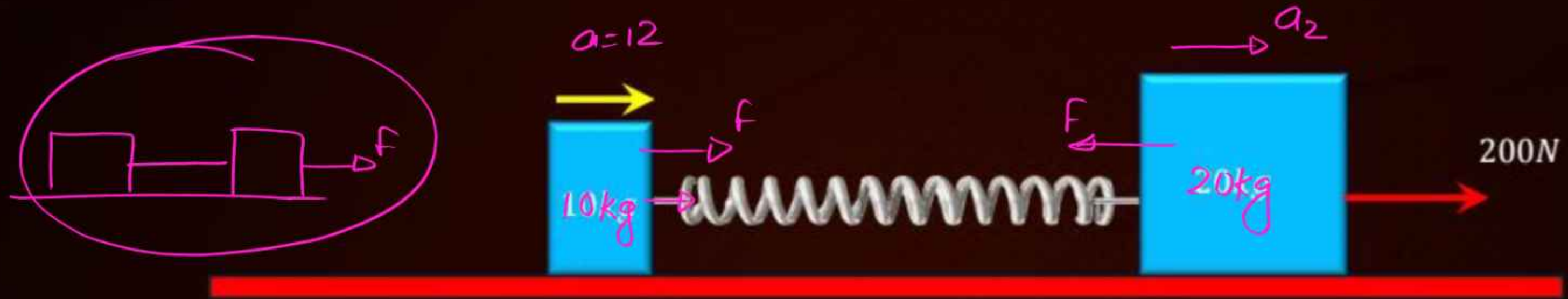
find elongation in each spring at equilibrium



ATDB.uno



Acceleration of 10 kg block is 12m/s^2 as shown . find acceleration of 20 Kg block



$$F = 10 \times 12 = 120\text{N}$$
$$200 - F = 20a_2 \Rightarrow \underline{a_2 = 4\text{m/s}^2}$$

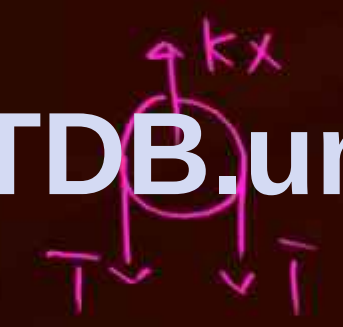
Comp. } पता चले
Along }

Find Elongation in Spring
(Pulley is at rest)



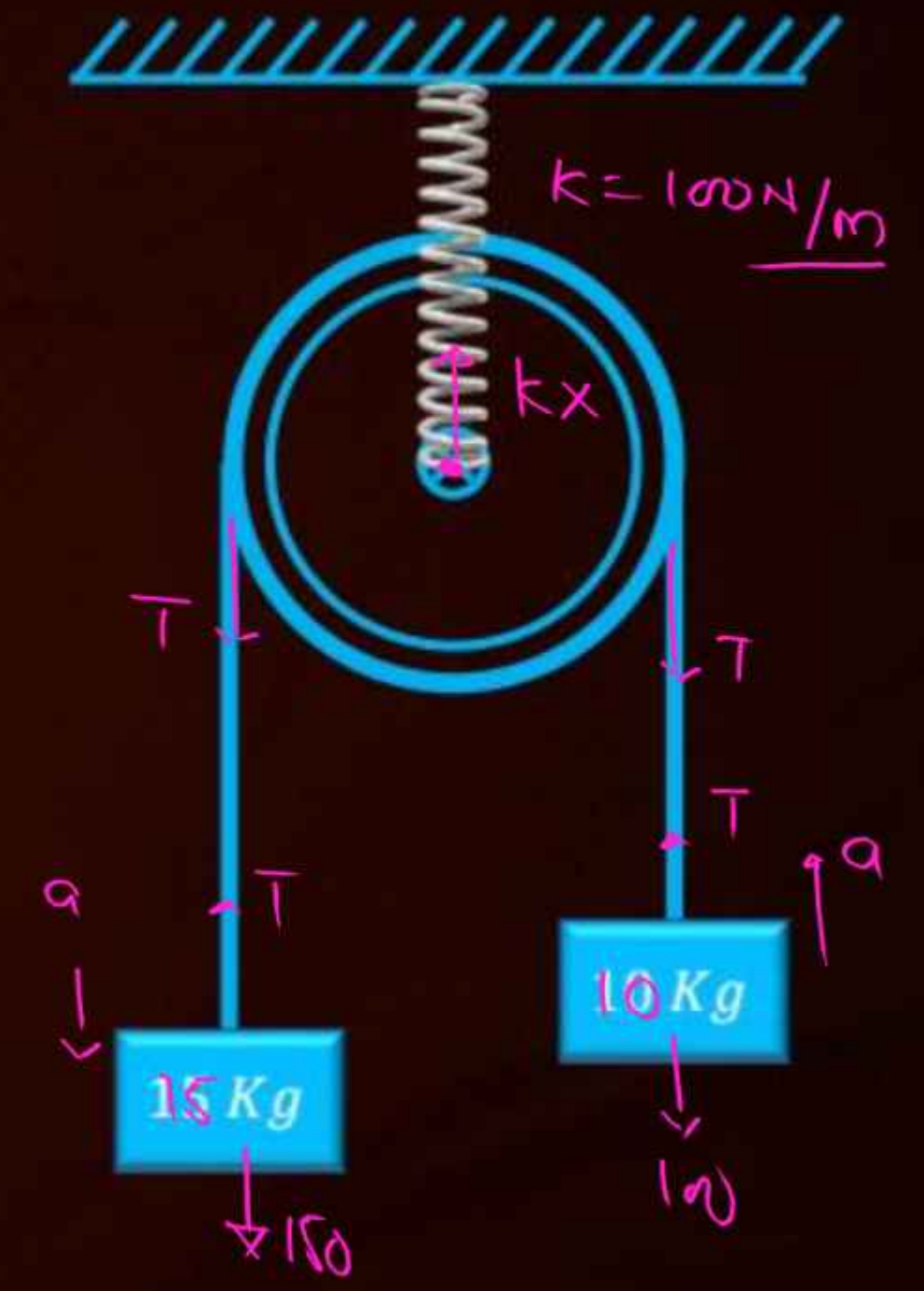
$$\begin{aligned} 150 - T &= 15a \\ T - 100 &= 10a \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} a &= 2 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ T &= 120 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

ATDB.uno



$$kx = 2T = 240$$

$$x = \frac{240}{100} = 2.4 \text{ m}$$



Wedge Constraint

$$\sum \vec{N} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$$

$$\sum \vec{N} \cdot \vec{a} = 0$$

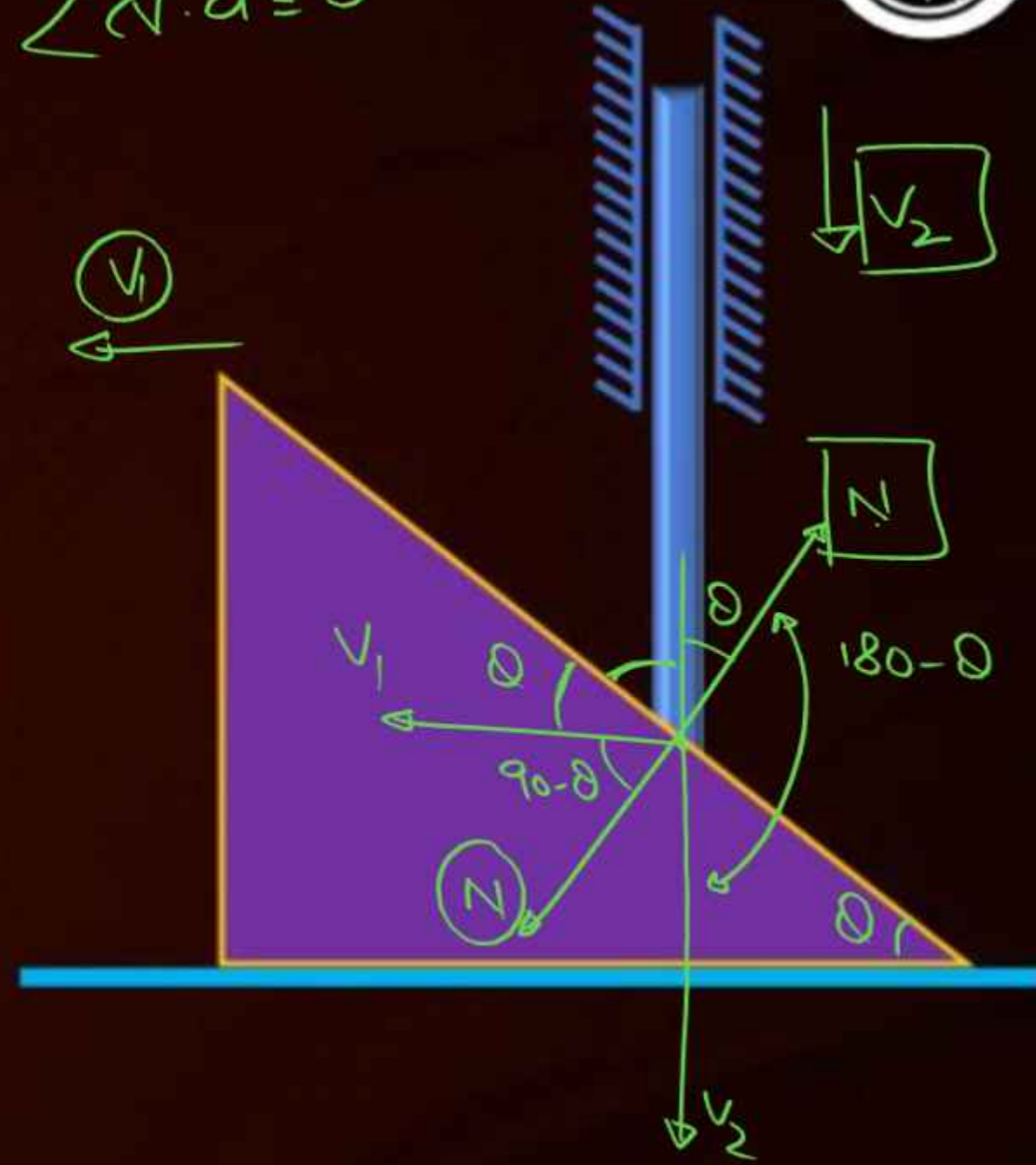
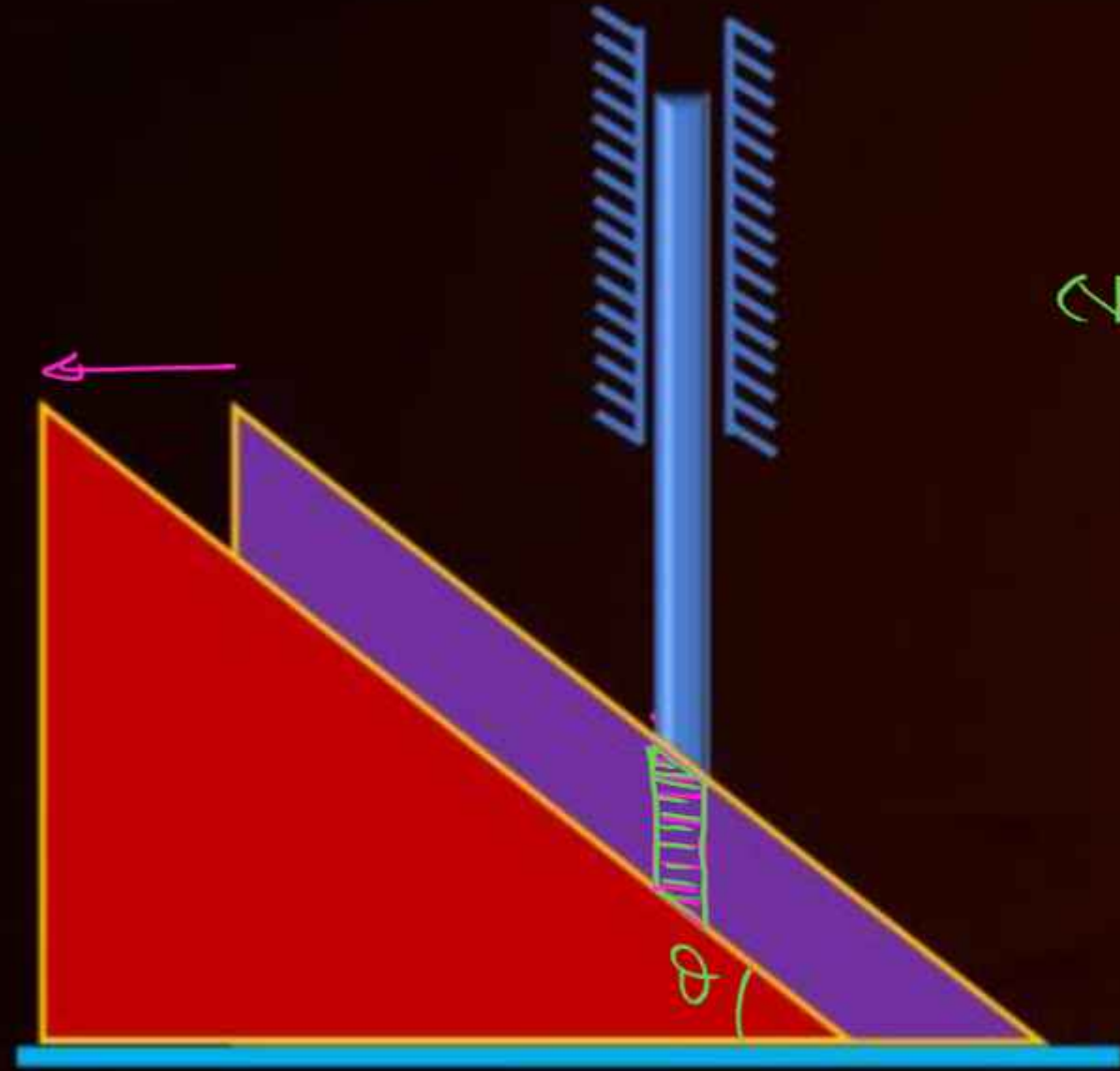
$$N_1 \cos(90 - \theta) +$$

$$N_2 \cos(180 - \theta) = 0$$

$$v_1 \sin \theta = v_2 \cos \theta$$

$$v_2 = v_1 \tan \theta$$

$$a_2 = a_1 \tan \theta$$



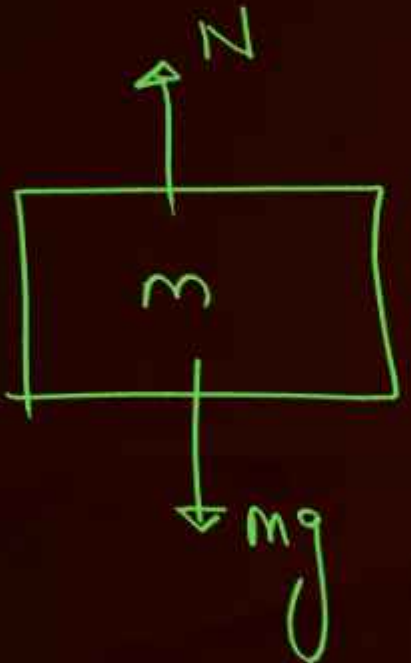
Question



A block of mass M placed inside a box descends vertically with acceleration ' a '. The block exerts a force equal to one-fourth of its weight on the floor of the box. The value of ' a ' will be:

[29 June, 2022 (Shift-II)]

- 1 $g/4$
- 2 $g/2$
- 3 $3g/4$
- 4 g



$mg - N = ma$
 $mg - \frac{mg}{4} = ma$
 $a = \frac{3g}{4}$

Ans : (3)

Question

Weight machine $\rightarrow$ Normal



A person standing on a balance inside a stationary lift measures 60 kg. The weight of that person if the lift descends with uniform downward acceleration of 1.8 m/s^2 will be _____ N. [$g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$].

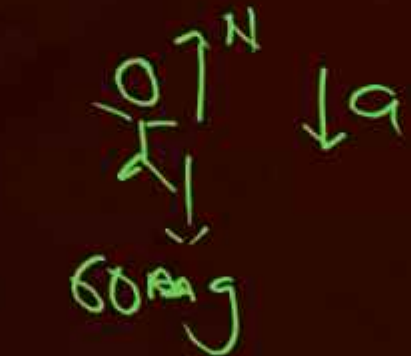
[26 Feb, 2021 (Shift-I)]

ATDB.uno



$acc. = 0$

$N = mg = 60g \Rightarrow \underline{m = 60 \text{ kg}}$



$60g - N = \underline{60a}$

$N = 600 - 60 \times 1.8$

Ans : (492)

Question



A steel block of 10 kg rests on a horizontal floor as shown. When three iron cylinders are placed on it as shown, the block and cylinders go down with an acceleration 0.2 m/s^2 . The normal reaction R' by the floor if mass of the iron cylinders are equal and of 20 kg each, is _____ N. [Take $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ and $\mu_s = 0.2$].

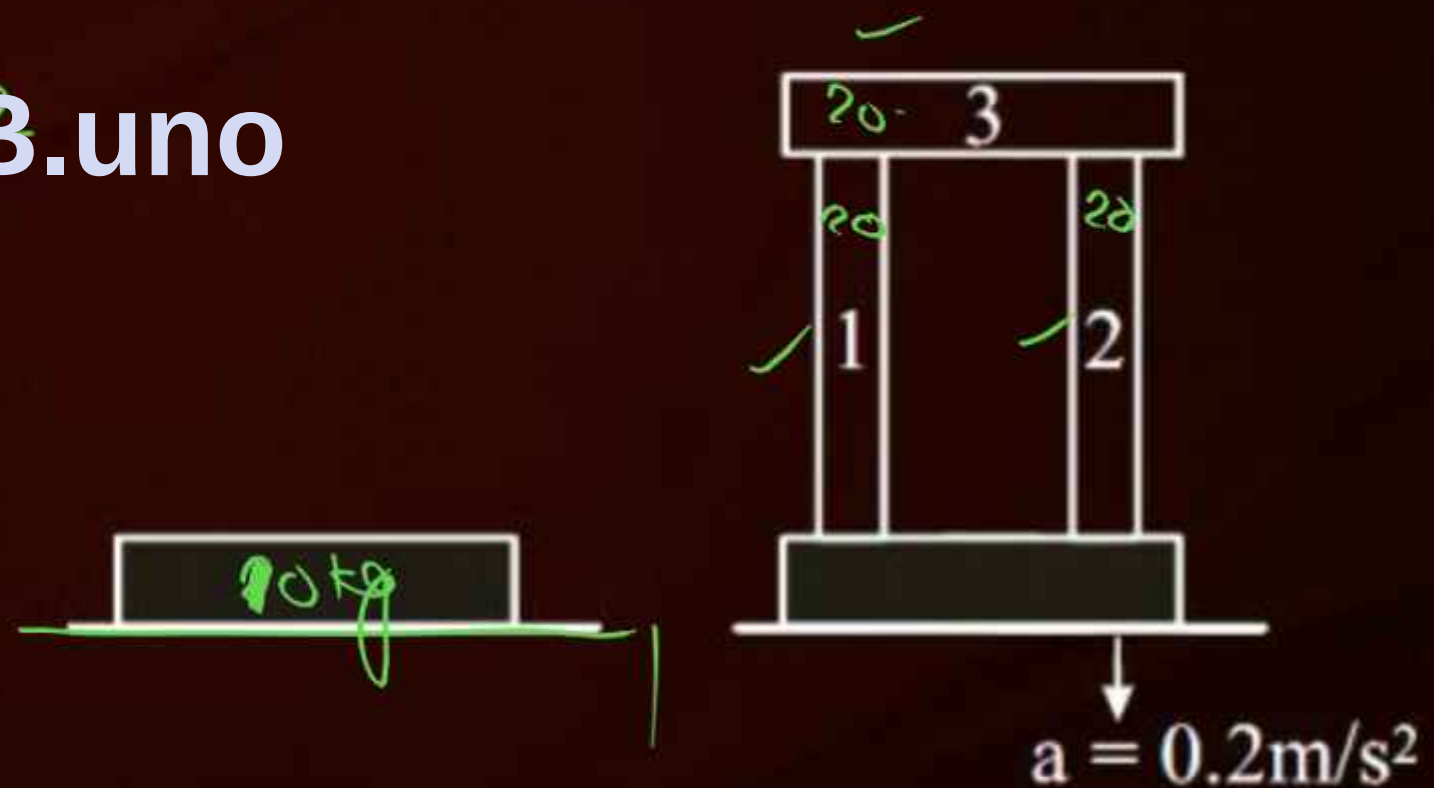
[20 July, 2021 (Shift-I)]

- 1 714
- 2 684
- 3 716
- 4 686

Free body diagram of the steel block:

Handwritten calculations:

$$700 - N = 70 \times 0.2$$
$$N = 700 - 14 = \underline{686}$$



Ans : (4)

Question



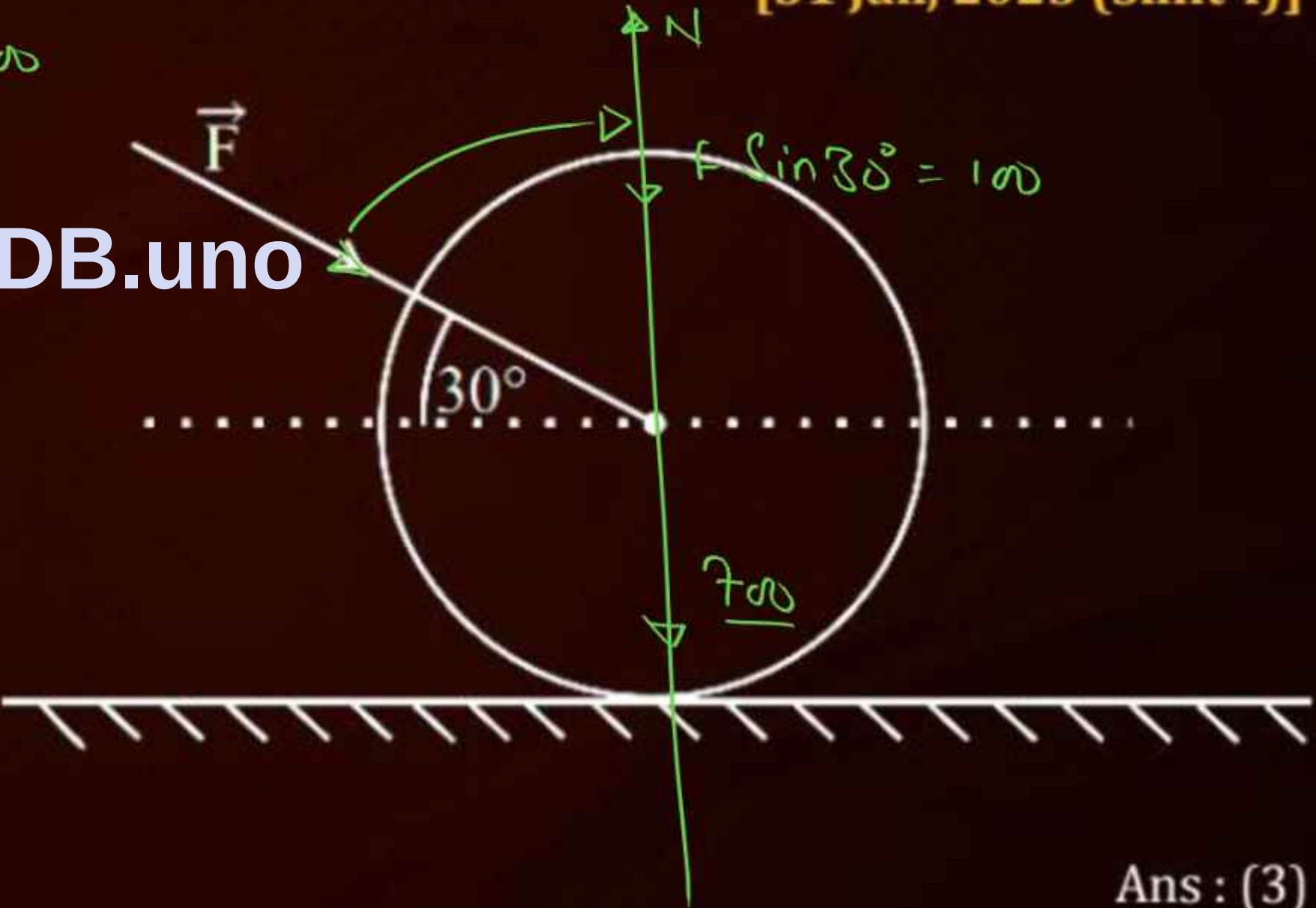
As shown in figure, a 70 kg garden roller is pushed with a force of $\vec{F} = 200\text{ N}$ at an angle of 30° with horizontal. The normal reaction on the roller is (Given $g = 10\text{ ms}^{-2}$).

[31 Jan, 2023 (Shift-I)]

- 1 $800\sqrt{2}\text{ N}$
- 2 600 N
- 3 800 N
- 4 $200\sqrt{3}\text{ N}$

$N = 100 + 700$

ATDB.uno



Ans : (3)

Question

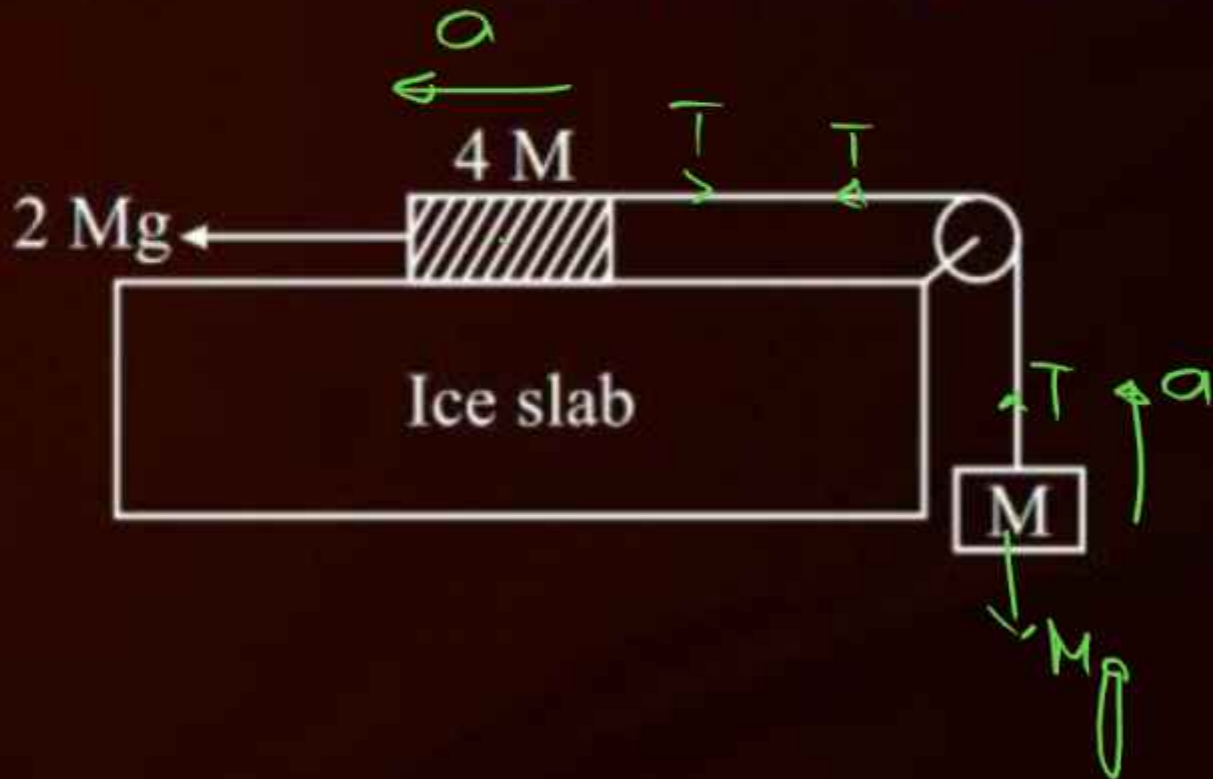


A hanging mass M is connected to a four times bigger mass by using a string pulley arrangement, as shown in the figure. The bigger mass is placed on a horizontal ice-slab and being pulled by $2 Mg$ force. In this situation, tension in the string is $x/5 Mg$ for $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. Neglect mass of the string and friction of the block (bigger mass) with ice slab.

[28 June, 2022 (Shift-I)]

$$2Mg - T = 4Ma$$
$$T - Mg = Ma$$

$$a = g/5$$
$$T = \frac{6Mg}{5}$$



Ans : (6)

Question

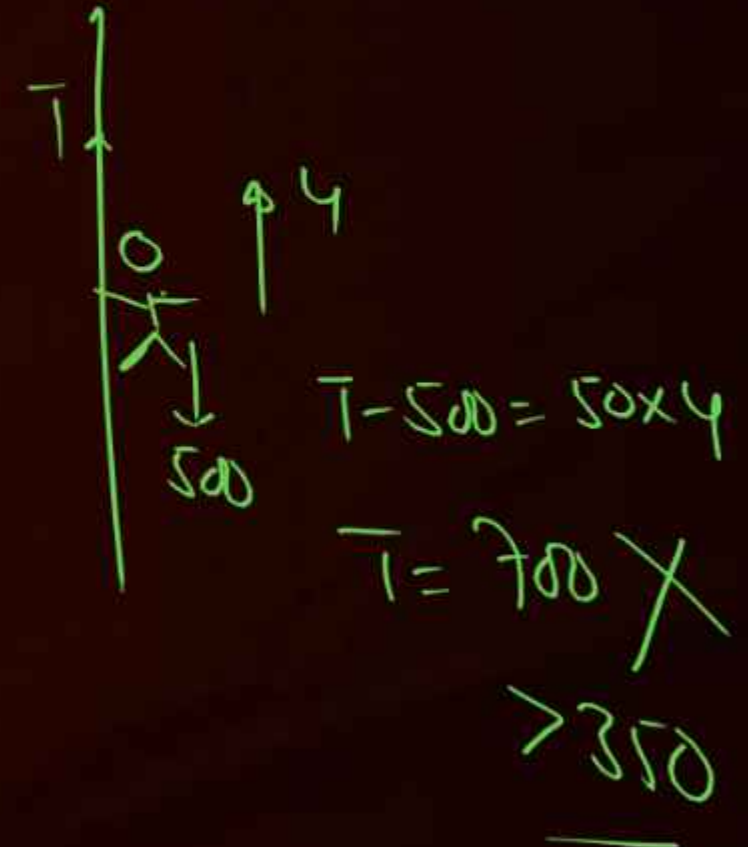
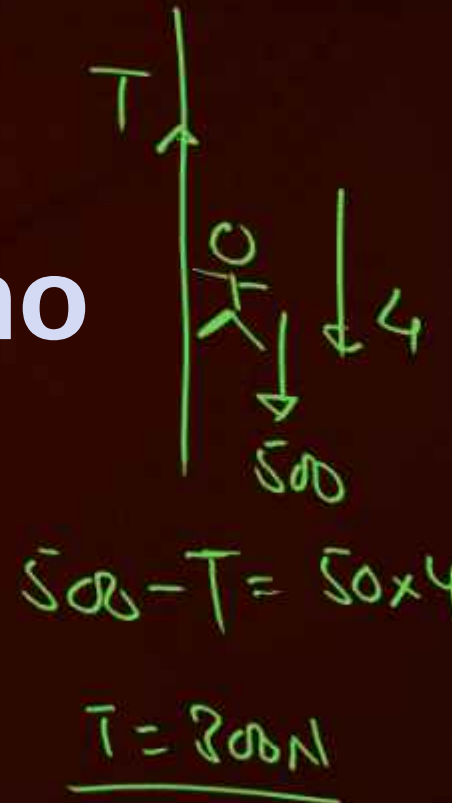


A monkey of mass 50 kg climbs on a rope which can withstand the tension (T) of 350 N. If monkey initially climbs down with an acceleration of 4 m/s^2 and then climbs up with an acceleration of 5 m/s^2 . Choose the correct option. (Take $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$)

[26 July, 2022 (Shift-I)]

- 1 $T = 700 \text{ N}$ while climbing upward
- 2 $T = 350 \text{ N}$ while going downward $\times$
- 3 Rope will break while climbing upward
- 4 Rope will break while going downward $\times$

ATDB.uno



Ans : (3)

Question

$$a = \left(\frac{L - 2\ell}{L} \right) g = \frac{g}{2}$$
$$2L - 4\ell = L \Rightarrow \ell = L/4$$

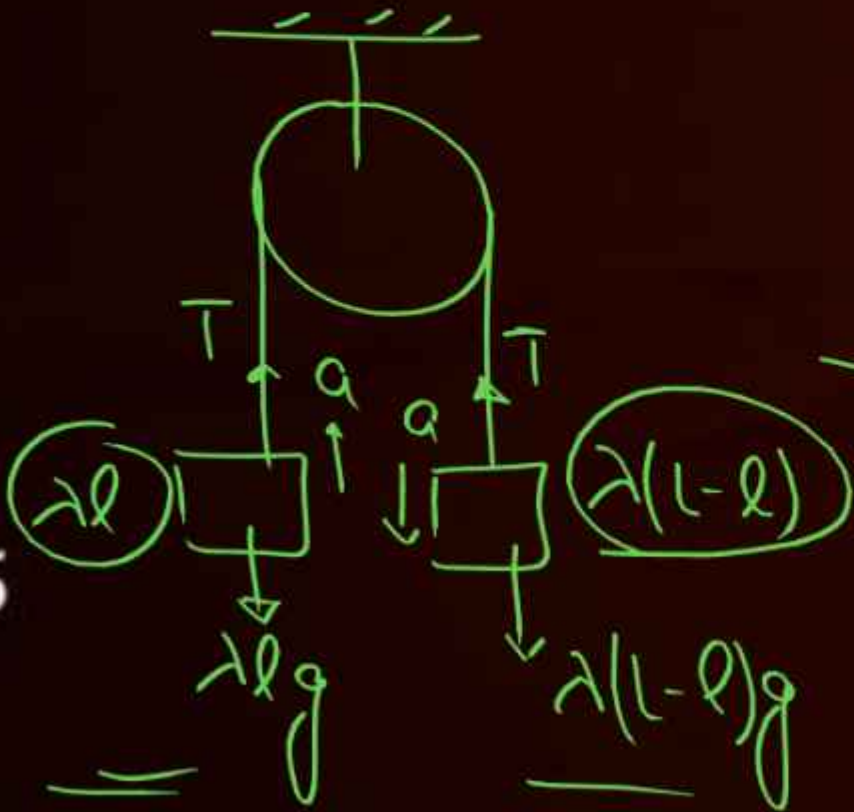
Let $1\text{m} \rightarrow \wedge$
chain



A uniform metal chain of mass m and length ' L ' passes over a massless and frictionless pulley. It is released from rest with a part of its length ' ℓ ' is hanging on one side and rest of its length ' $L - \ell$ ' is hanging on the other side of the pulley. At a certain point of time, when $\ell = \frac{L}{x}$ the acceleration of the chain is $\frac{g}{2}$. The value of x is _____.

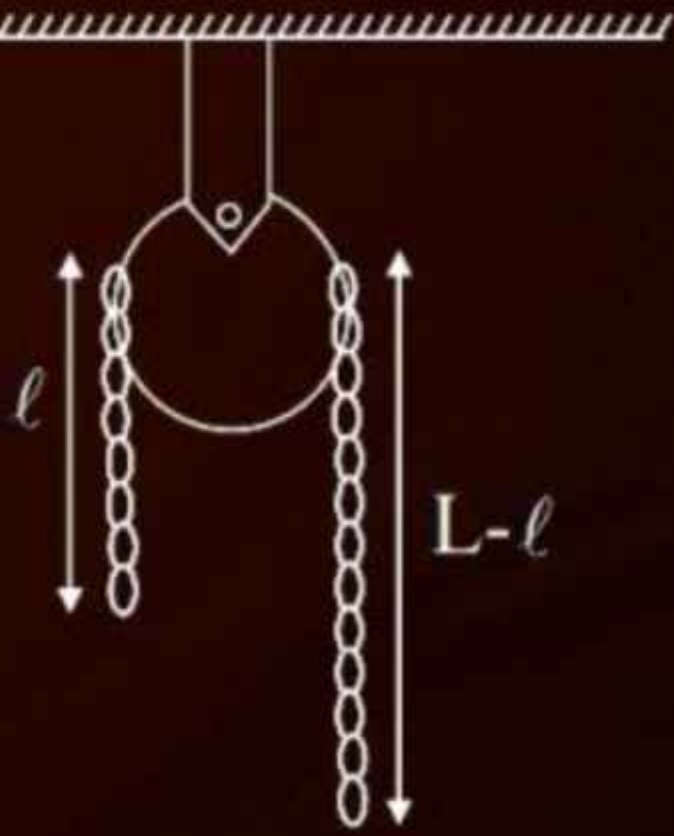
[28 July, 2022 (Shift-II)]

- 1 6
- 2 2
- 3 1.5
- 4 4



$$\lambda(L-\ell)g - T = \lambda(L-\ell)a$$
$$T - \lambda\ell g = \lambda\ell a$$

$$\lambda(L-\ell-\ell)g = \lambda(L)a$$
$$a = \left(\frac{L - 2\ell}{L} \right) g$$



Ans : (4)

Question

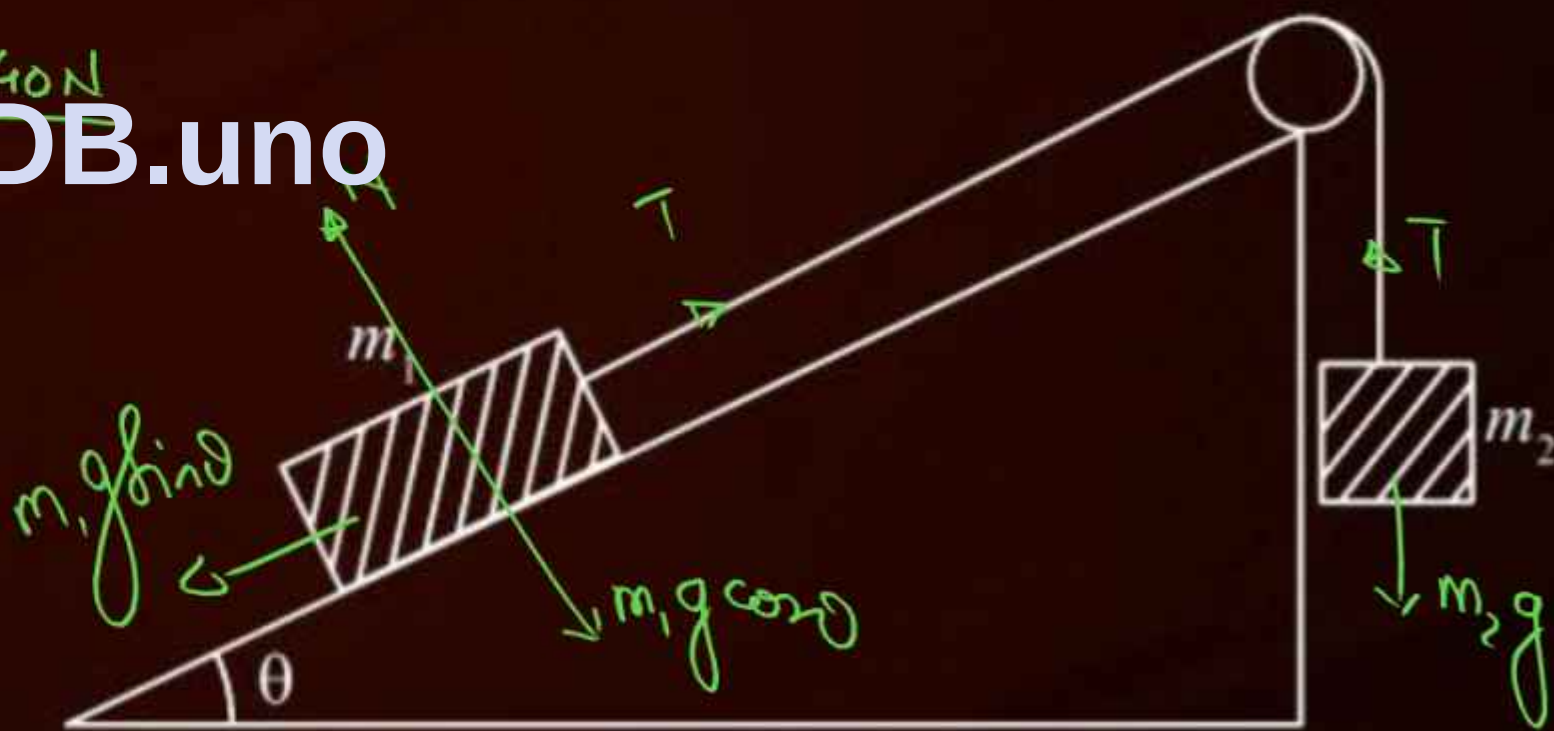


Two bodies of masses $m_1 = 5\text{ kg}$ and $m_2 = 3\text{ kg}$ are connected by a light string going over a smooth light pulley on a smooth inclined plane as shown in the figure. The system is at rest. The force exerted by the inclined plane on the body of mass m_1 will be:
[Take $g = 10\text{ ms}^{-2}$].

$T = m_2 g = m_1 g \sin \theta \Rightarrow 3 = 5 \sin \theta \Rightarrow \theta = 37^\circ$ [29 July, 2022 (Shift-II)]

$N = 5g \cos 37^\circ = 40\text{ N}$

- 1 30 N
- 2 40 N
- 3 50 N
- 4 60 N



Ans : (2)

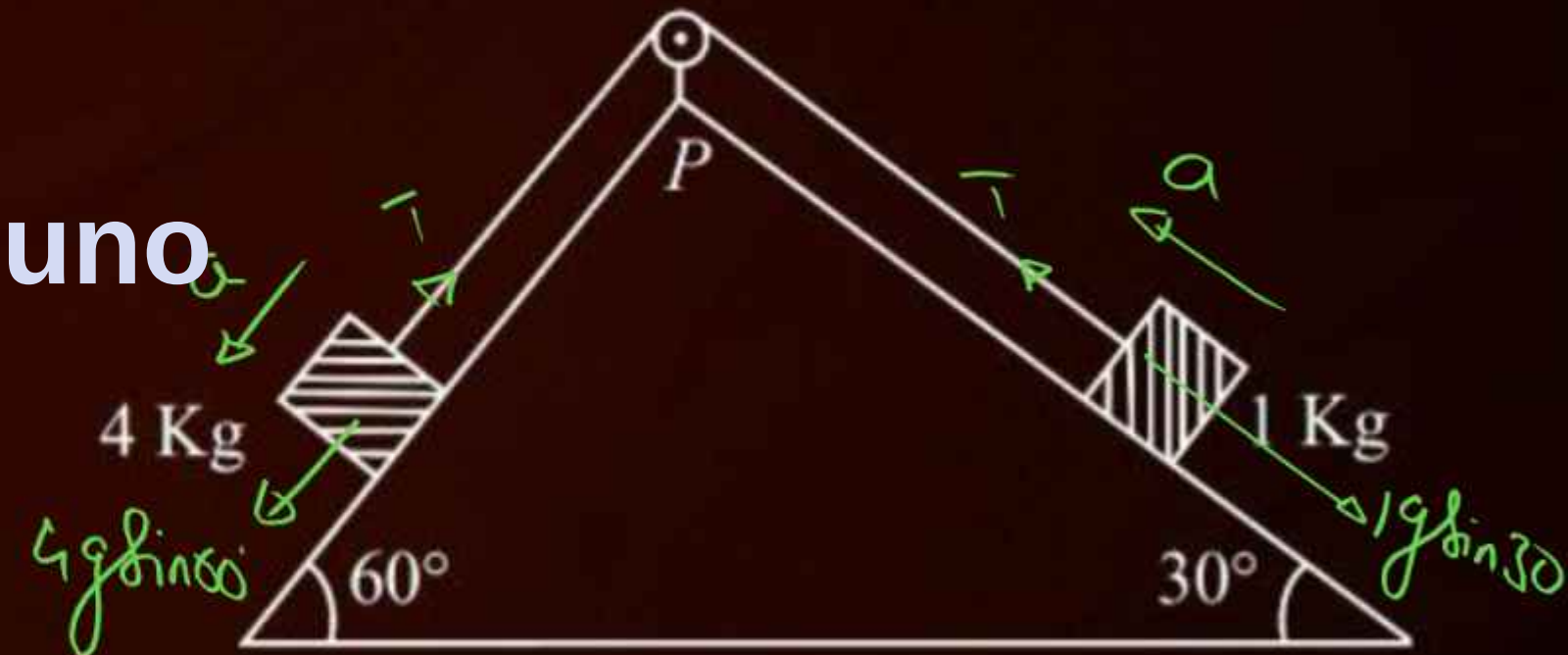
Question



As per given figure, a weightless pulley P is attached on a double inclined frictionless surface. The tension in the string (massless) will be (if $g = 10\text{m/s}^2$) **[24 Jan, 2023 (Shift-I)]**

- 1 $(4\sqrt{3} + 1)\text{N}$
- 2 $(4(\sqrt{3} + 1)\text{N}$
- 3 $4(\sqrt{3} - 1)\text{N}$
- 4 $(4\sqrt{3} - 1)\text{N}$

ATDB.uno



Ans : (2)

Question



Two masses M_1 and M_2 are tied together at the two ends of a light inextensible string that passes over a frictionless pulley. When the mass M_2 is twice that of M_1 the acceleration of the system is a_1 . When the mass M_2 is thrice that of M_1 . The acceleration of system is a_2 . The ratio a_1/a_2 will be:

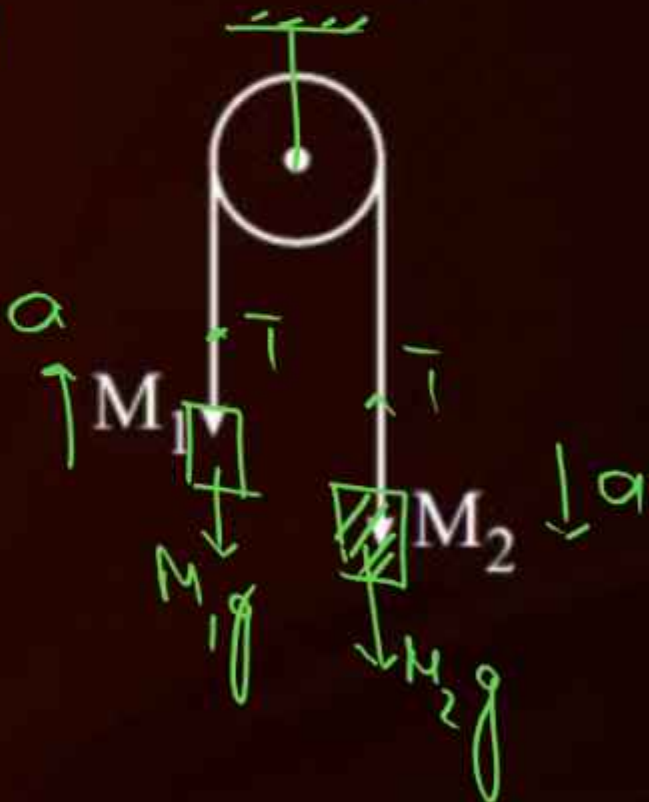
[26 July, 2022 (Shift-II)]

- 1 1/3
- 2 2/3
- 3 3/2
- 4 1/2

$$\begin{aligned} M_2g - T &= M_2a \\ T - M_1g &= M_1a \end{aligned} \rightarrow a = \left(\frac{M_2 - M_1}{M_2 + M_1} \right) g$$

$$a_1 = \left(\frac{2M_1 - M_1}{2M_1 + M_1} \right) g = g/3$$

$$a_2 = \left(\frac{3M_1 - M_1}{3M_1 + M_1} \right) g = g/2$$



Ans : (2)

Question

$$S = ut + \frac{1}{2}at \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{5}$$
$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{2}{5} \text{ sec} = 0.4 \text{ sec}$$



The boxes of masses 2 kg and 8 kg are connected by a massless string passing over smooth pulleys. Calculate the time taken by box of mass 8 kg to strike the ground starting from rest. (use $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$).

[27 Aug, 2021 (Shift-II)]

1 0.25 s

2 0.4 s

3 0.34 s

4 0.2 s

$$-T_{O_2} - T_{a_2} + T_{a_1} = 0$$

$$a_1 = 2a_2$$

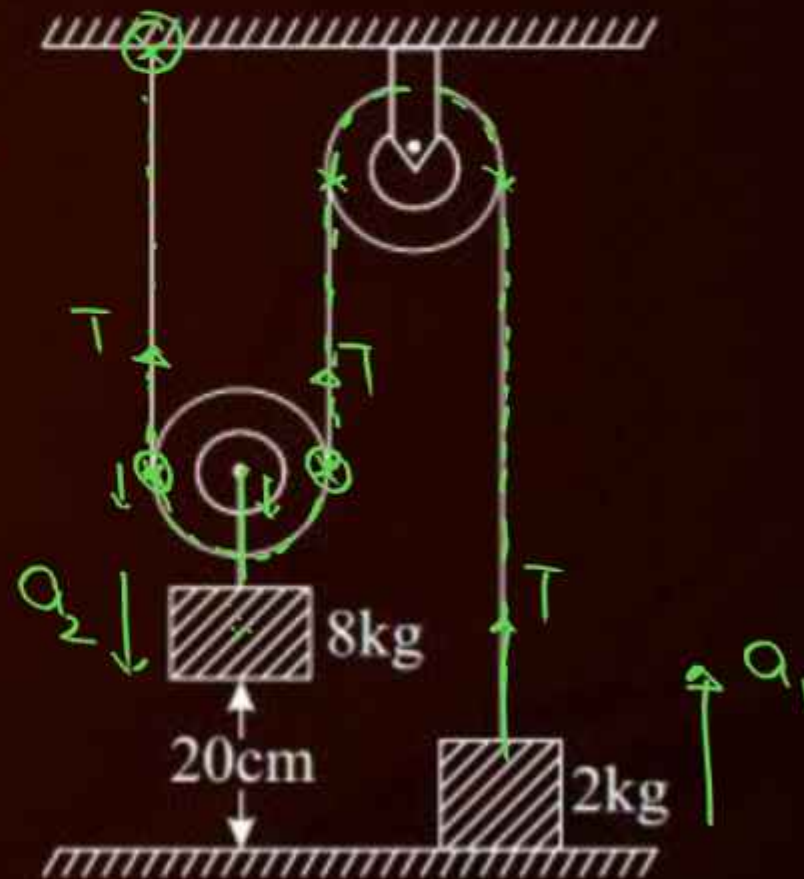
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$$T - 20 = 2a_1 = 4a_2 \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$80 - 2T = 8a_2$$

$$\Rightarrow 40 - T = 4a_2 \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$$40 = 8a_2 \Rightarrow a_2 = 5/2$$



Ans : (2)

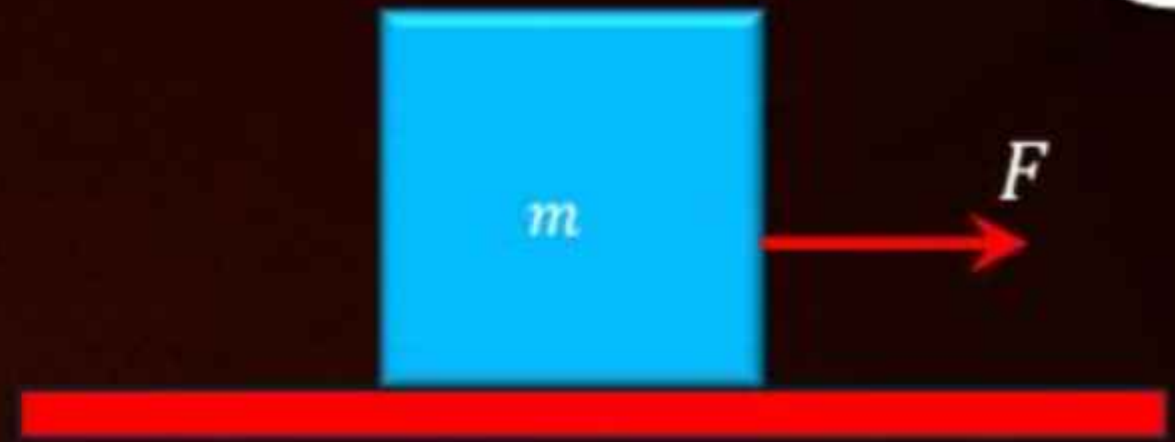


Friction

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friction always oppose relative motion
at Contact ^{Points} or tendency of relative
motion at Contact points



Relative motion $\rightarrow$ kinetic friction $f_k = \mu_k N$

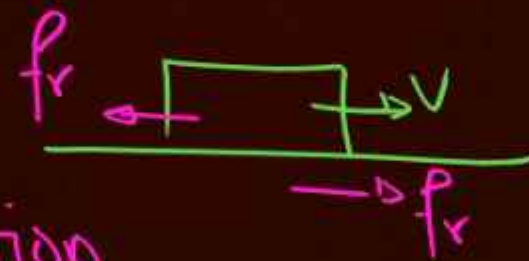
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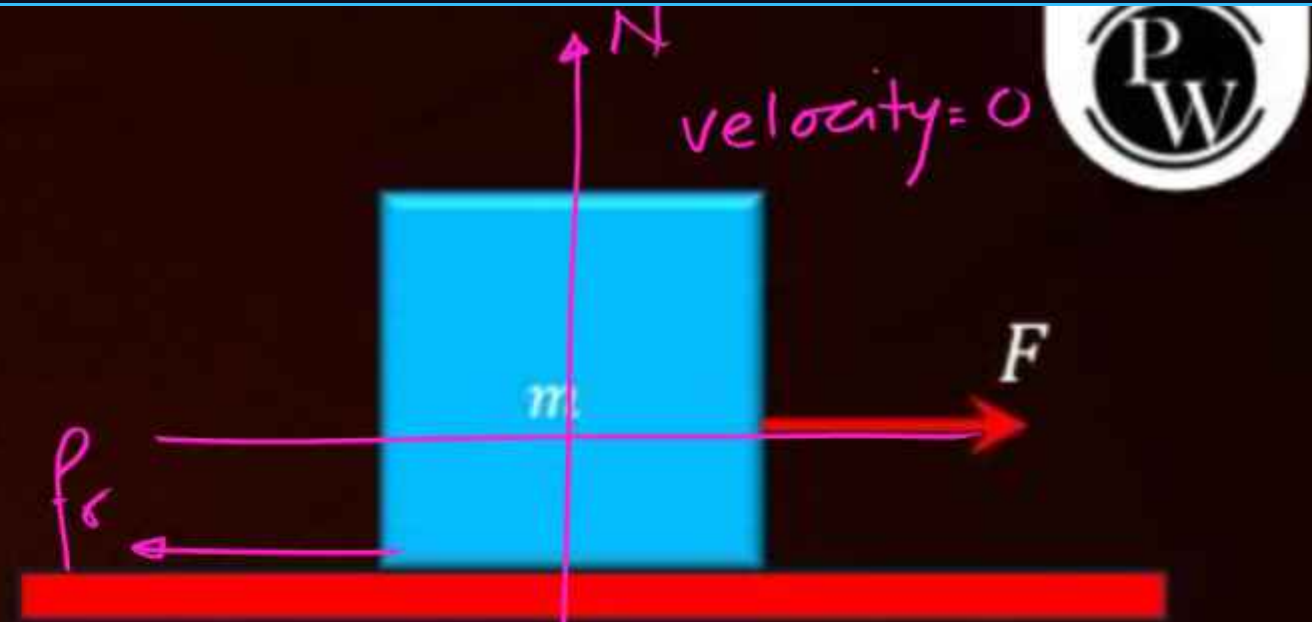
dirⁿ opposite to relative motion

Relative motion $\rightarrow$ Static friction
(tendency)

$$0 \leq f_s \leq \mu_s N$$

dirⁿ $\rightarrow$ opposite of tendency





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if $F < f_{r(\max)} = \mu_s mg$

then $f_r = F$ (Static) (block will not slide)

if $F > f_{r(\max)}$

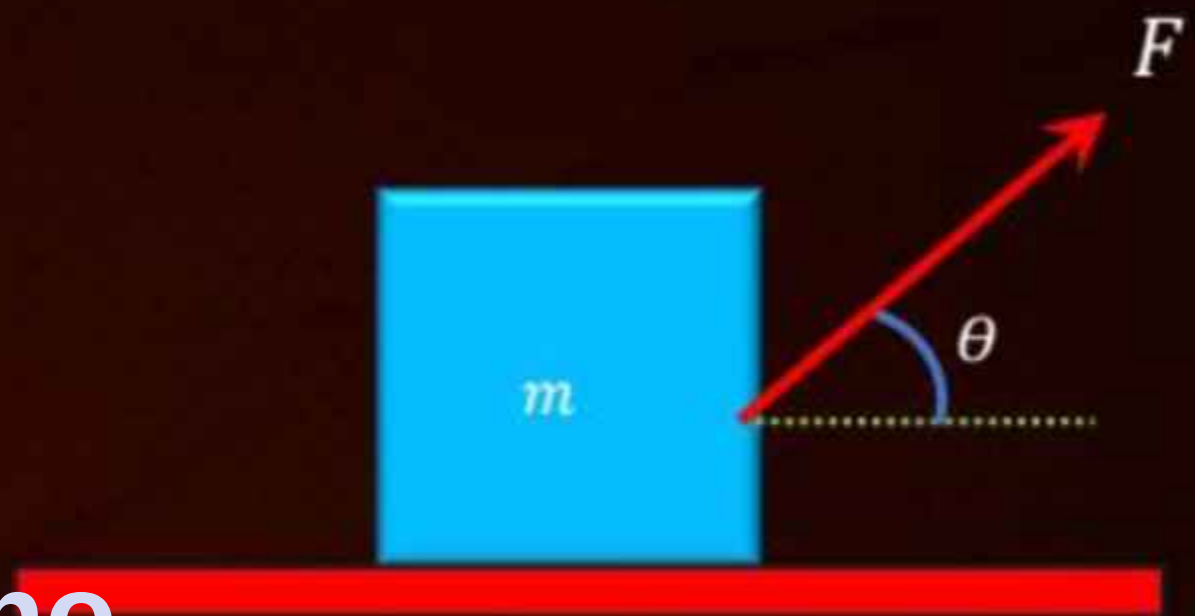
$\left(\frac{F - \mu_k mg}{m} = a \right)$ then $f_r = \mu_k mg$ (kinetic) block will slide

mistake $\rightarrow$ ~~$N = mg$
 $f_s)_{\max} = \mu mg$~~

$N + F \sin \theta = mg \Rightarrow N = mg - F \sin \theta$
 $f_r)_{\max} = \mu (mg - F \sin \theta)$

if $F \cos \theta < f_r)_{\max}$ block will not slide $f_r = F \cos \theta$

if $F \cos \theta > f_r)_{\max}$ block will slide $f_r \rightarrow$ kinetic
 $f_r = \mu_k (mg - F \sin \theta)$



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Minimum Force to slide block



Condition for just Slipping

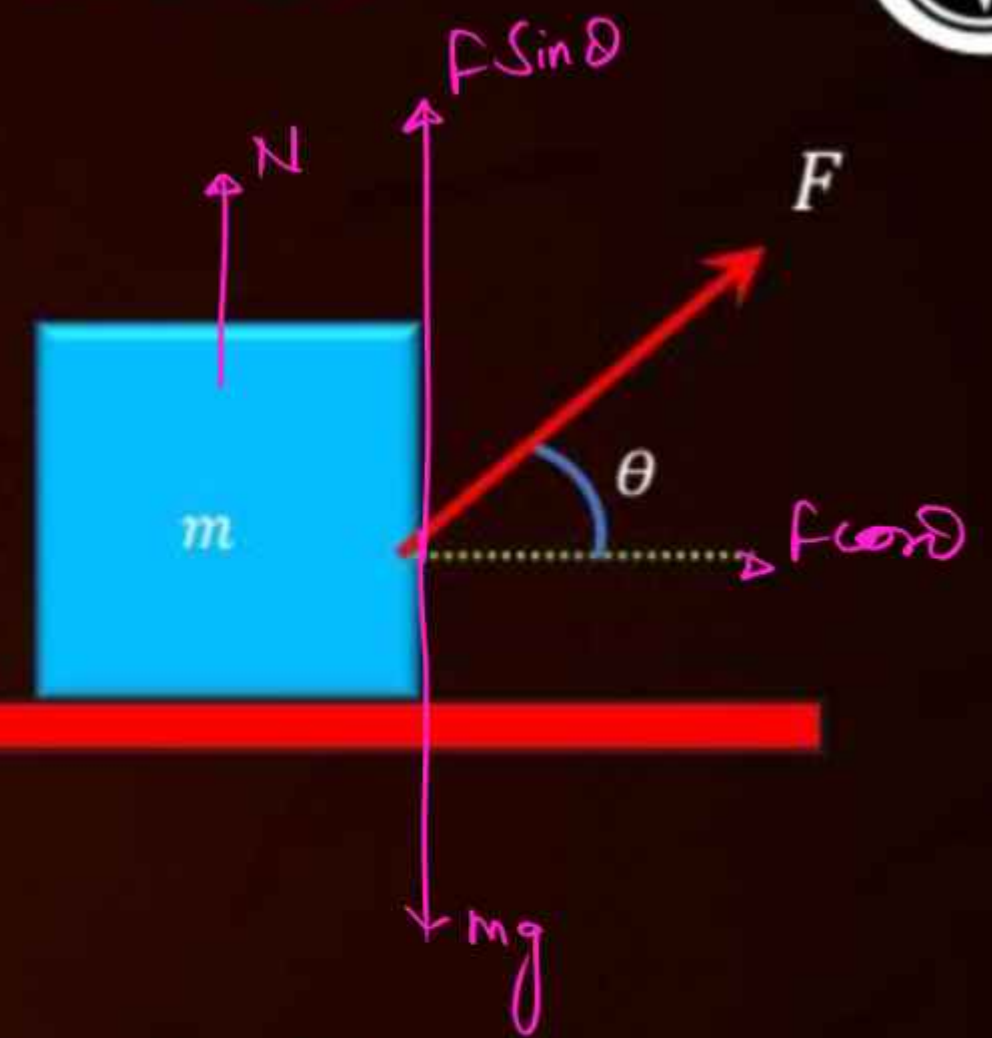
$$f \cos \theta = f_s)_{\max} = \mu_s (mg - F \sin \theta)$$

$$f = \frac{\mu_s mg}{\cos \theta + \mu_s \sin \theta}$$

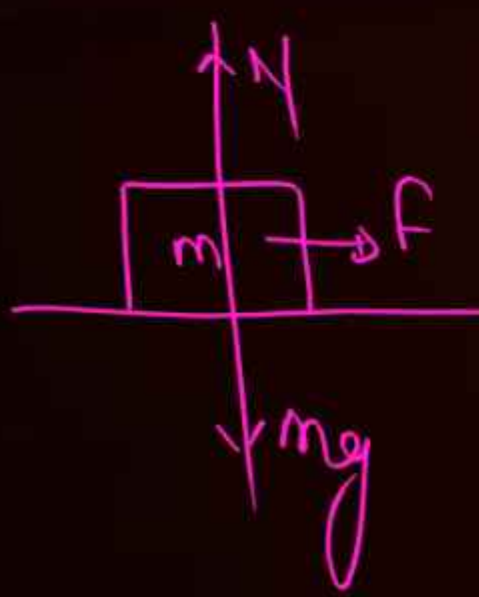
$\theta \rightarrow$ adjust **

$$f_{\min} = \frac{\mu_s mg}{\sqrt{1 + \mu_s^2}} \quad \tan \theta = \mu_s$$

min^m horizontal force to slide the block = $\mu_s mg$



$$N = mg - F \sin \theta$$
$$f_s)_{\max} = \mu_s (mg - F \sin \theta)$$



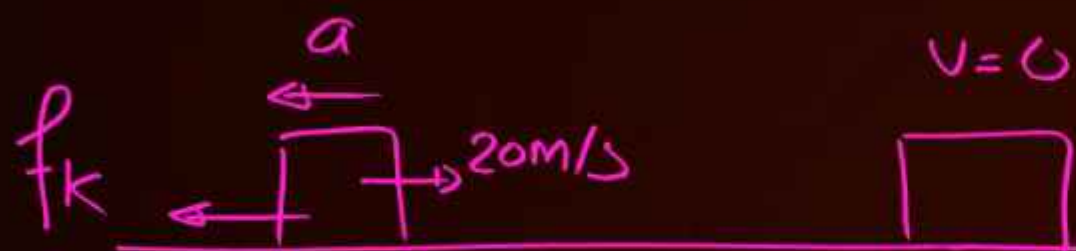
Question



A body of mass 10 kg is moving with an initial speed of 20 m/s. The body stops after 5 s due to friction between body and the floor. The value of the coefficient of friction is:
(Take acceleration due to gravity $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$)

[31 Jan, 2023 (Shift-II)]

- 1 0.2
- 2 0.3
- 3 0.5
- 4 0.4



f_k a 20 m/s $v=0$

$v = u + at$

$0 = 20 - (10\mu_k)(5)$

$\Rightarrow 0.4$

$f_k = \mu_k mg$

$a = \mu_k g = 10\mu_k$

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Ans : (4)

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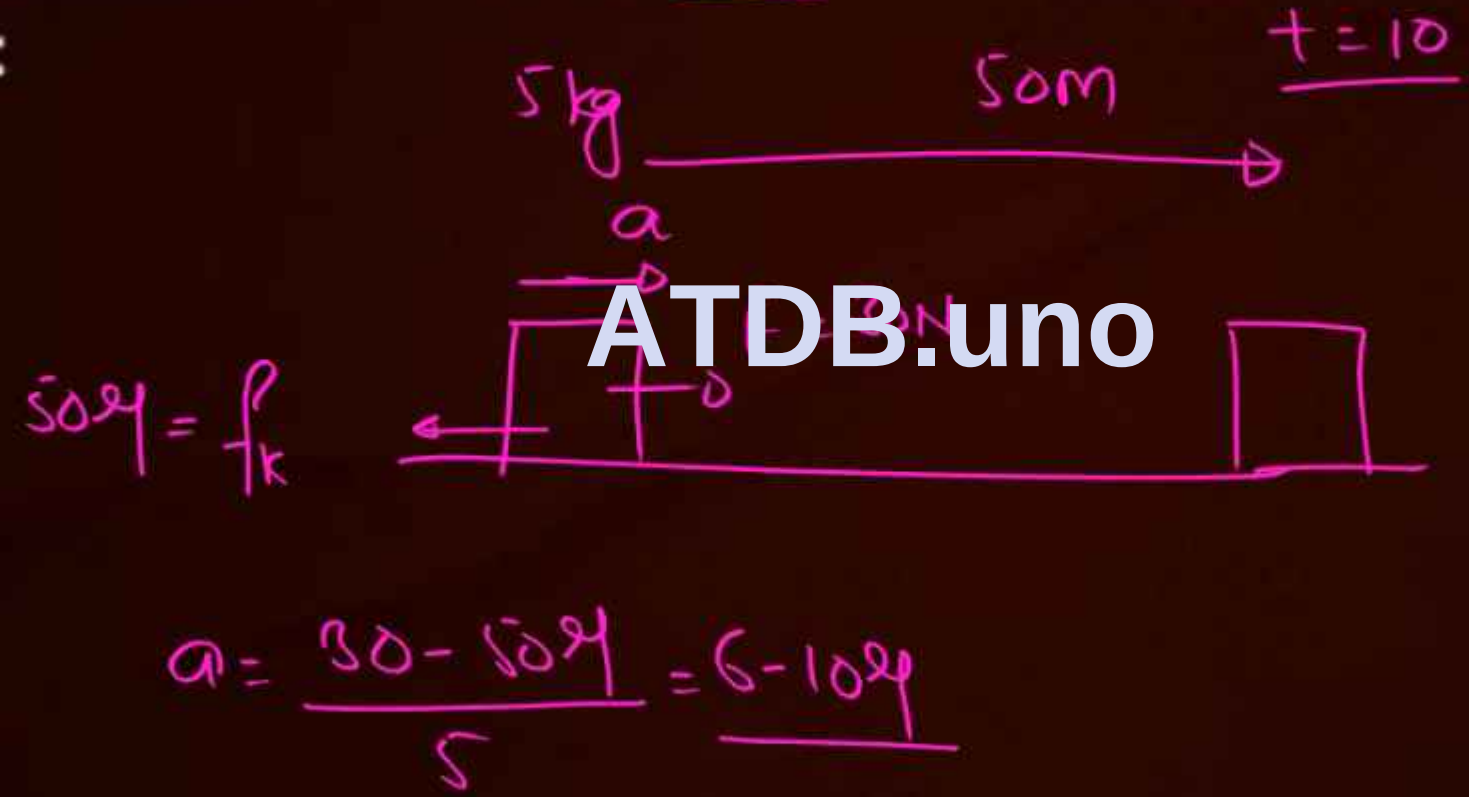
Question



A block of mass 5 kg is placed at rest on a table of rough surface. Now, if a force of 30 N is applied in the direction parallel to surface of the table, the block slides through a distance of 50 m in an interval of time 10 s. Coefficient of kinetic friction is (given, $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$):

[1 Feb, 2023 (Shift-1)]

- 1 0.60
- 2 0.75
- 3 0.50
- 4 0.25



Handwritten equations:

$$s = \frac{1}{2}at^2$$
$$50 = \frac{1}{2}(6 - 10a)(100)$$
$$a = 0.6$$

Ans : (3)

Question

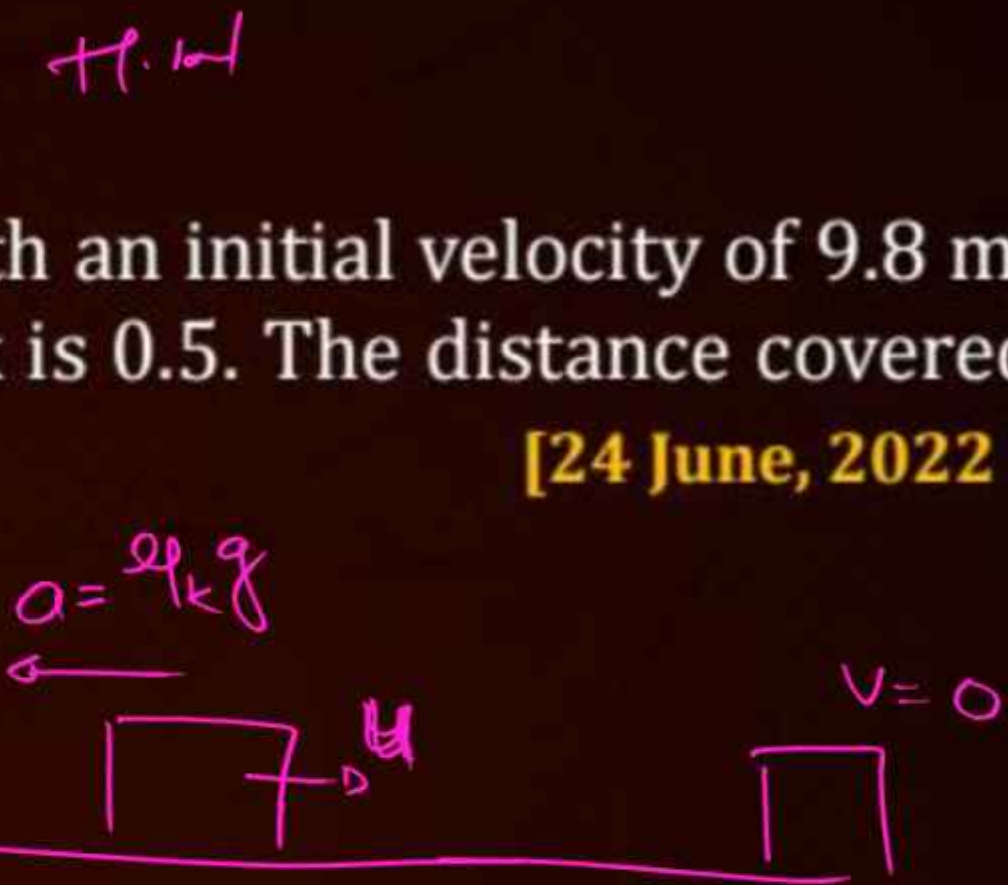


A block of mass 10 kg, starts sliding on a surface with an initial velocity of 9.8 ms^{-1} . The coefficient of friction between the surface and block is 0.5. The distance covered by the block before coming to rest is: [Used $g = 9.8 \text{ ms}^{-2}$]

[24 June, 2022 (Shift-I)]

- 1 4.9 m
- 2 9.8 m
- 3 12.5 m
- 4 19.6 m

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Ans : (2)

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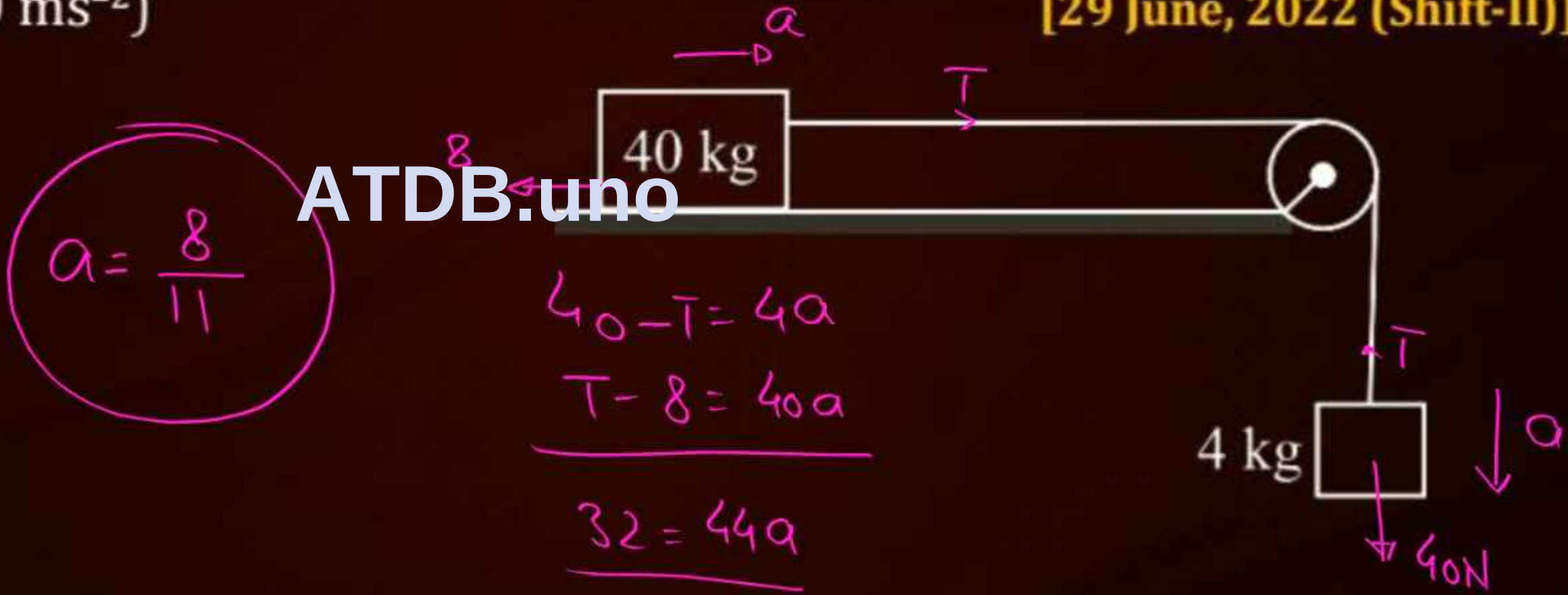
Question



A block of mass 40 kg slides over a surface, when a mass of 4 kg is suspended through an inextensible massless string passing over frictionless pulley as shown below. The coefficient of kinetic friction between the surface and block is 0.02. The acceleration of block is. (given $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$)

[29 June, 2022 (Shift-II)]

- 1 1 ms^{-2}
- 2 $1/5 \text{ ms}^{-2}$
- 3 $4/5 \text{ ms}^{-2}$
- 4 $8/11 \text{ ms}^{-2}$



Ans : (4)

Question



As shown in the figure a block of mass 10 kg lying on a horizontal surface is pulled by a force F acting at an angle 30° , with horizontal. For $\mu_s = 0.25$, the block will just start to move for the value of F : [Given $g = 10\text{ms}^{-2}$]

[1 Feb, 2023 (Shift-II)]

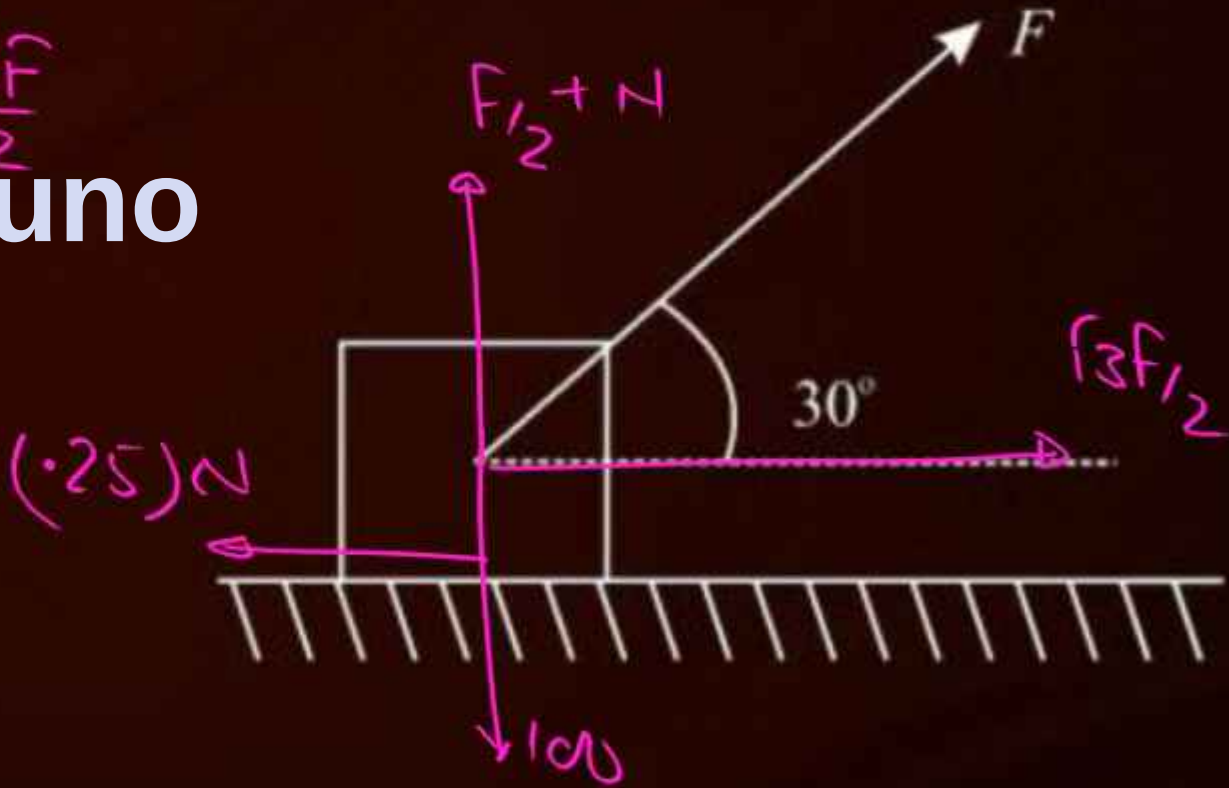
- 1 33.3 N
- 2 25.2 N
- 3 20 N
- 4 35.7 N

$N = 100 - F/2$

$\cdot 25\text{ N} = \frac{1}{4} \left(100 - \frac{F}{2} \right) = \frac{13F}{2}$

$25 = \frac{F}{8} [4\sqrt{3} + 1]$

$$\frac{200}{4\sqrt{3} + 1}$$



Ans : (2)

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Question



A block of mass m slides along a floor while a force of magnitude F is applied to it at an angle θ as shown in figure. The coefficient of kinetic is μ_K . Then, the block's acceleration 'a' is given by:

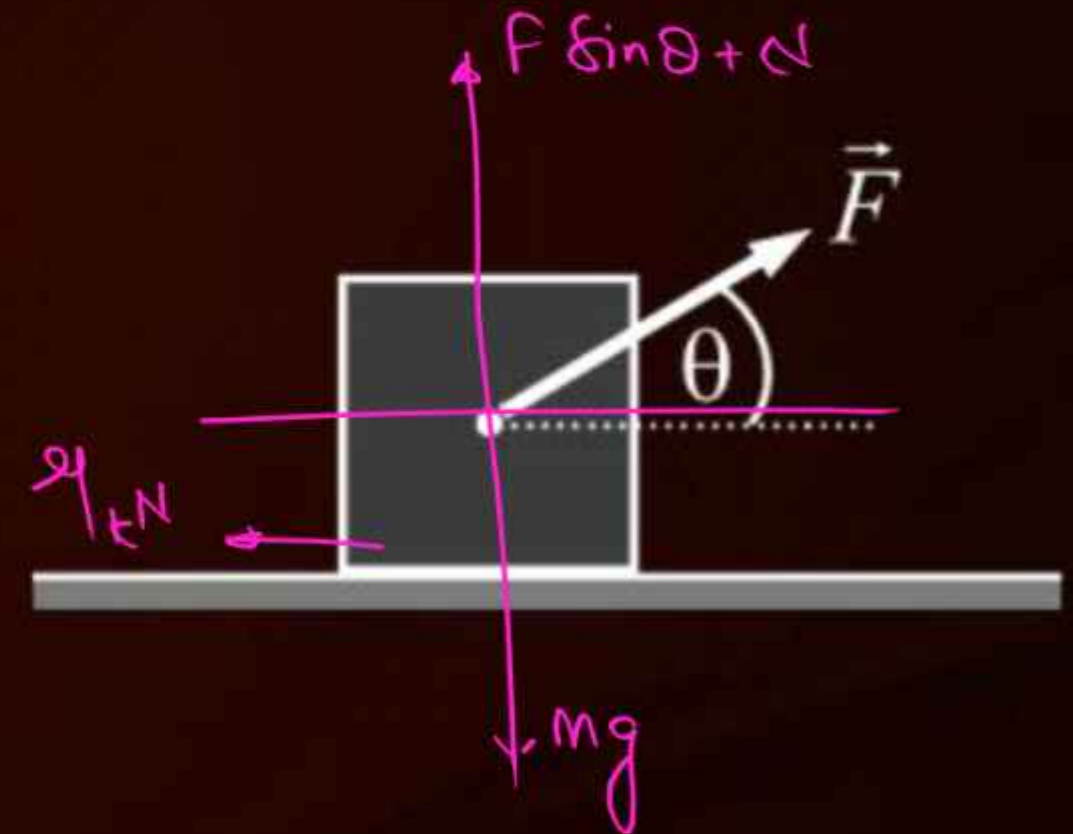
(g is acceleration due to gravity)

$$a = \frac{F \cos \theta - \mu_K N}{m}$$

[16 March, 2021 (Shift-I)]

- 1 $\frac{F}{m} \cos \theta + \mu_K \left(g - \frac{F}{m} \sin \theta \right)$
- 2 $\frac{F}{m} \cos \theta + \mu_K \left(g + \frac{F}{m} \sin \theta \right)$
- 3 $\frac{F}{m} \cos \theta - \mu_K \left(g - \frac{F}{m} \sin \theta \right)$
- 4 $-\frac{F}{m} \cos \theta - \mu_K \left(g - \frac{F}{m} \sin \theta \right)$

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Ans : (3)

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Question



A block of mass 5 kg is (i) pushed in case (a) and (ii) pulled in case (b). by a force $F = 20\text{ N}$. Making an angle of 30° with the horizontal, as shown in the figures. The coefficient of friction between the block and floor is $\mu = 0.2$. The difference between the accelerations of the block, in case (b) and case (a) will be: ($g = 10\text{ ms}^{-2}$)

- 1 0 ms^{-2}
- 2 0.8 ms^{-2}
- 3 0.4 ms^{-2}
- 4 3.2 ms^{-2}

$a_1 = \frac{10\sqrt{3} - 12}{5}$
 $a_2 = \frac{10\sqrt{3} - 8}{5}$

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(a)

$F = 20\text{ N}$
 30°
 N
 $10\sqrt{3}$
 $10 + 50$
 $f_k = 12$
 a_1

(b)

$F = 20\text{ N}$
 30°
 $10 + N$
 $10\sqrt{3}$
 50
 $f_k = 8$
 a_2

Ans : (2)

Question



A body of mass 1 kg rests on a horizontal floor with which it has a coefficient of static friction $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$. It is desired to make the body move by applying the minimum possible force F (in N). The value of F will be _____. (Round off to the Nearest Integer)
[Take $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$]

[17 March, 2021 (Shift-II)]

$$\frac{mg}{\sqrt{1+\mu^2}} = \frac{1 \cdot 10}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{3}}} = 5$$

Ans : (5)

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Not Sliding on inclined



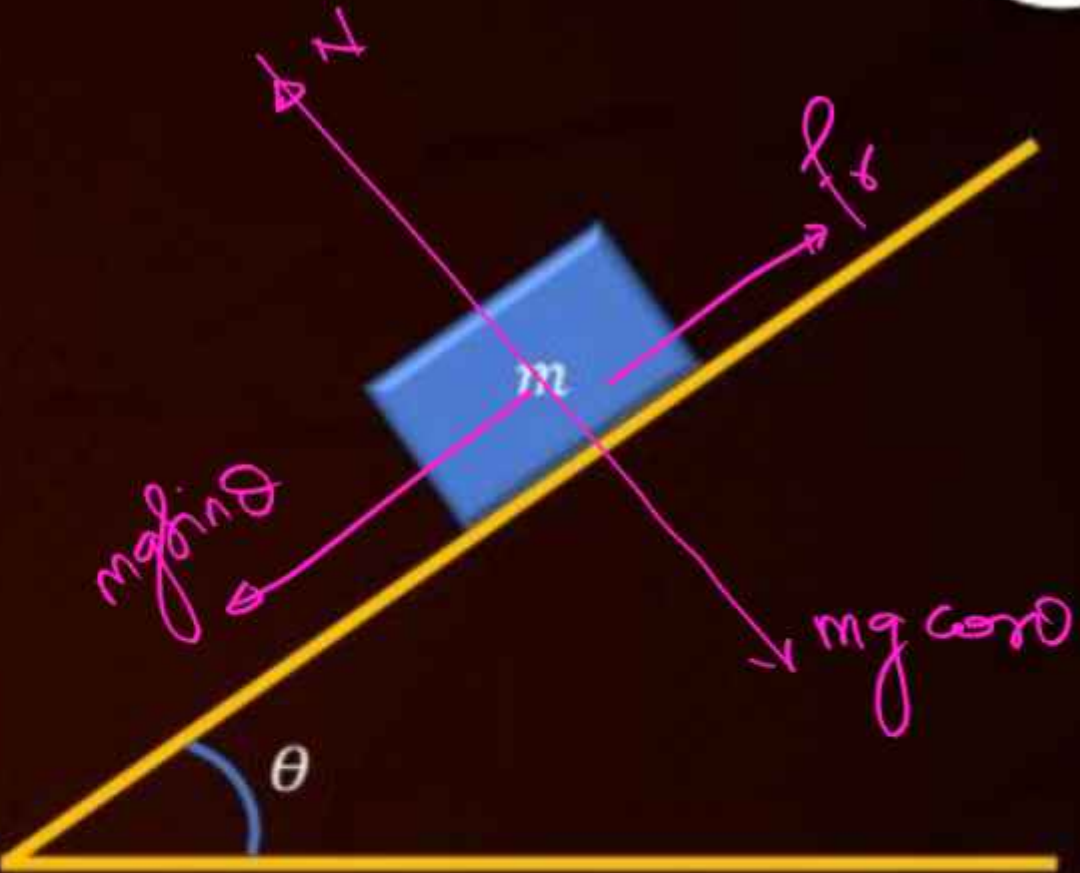
not slide

$$N = mg \cos \theta$$
$$mg \sin \theta < f_s / \max$$

$$mg \sin \theta < \mu mg \cos \theta$$

$\tan \theta < \mu$

$$f_r = mg \sin \theta$$

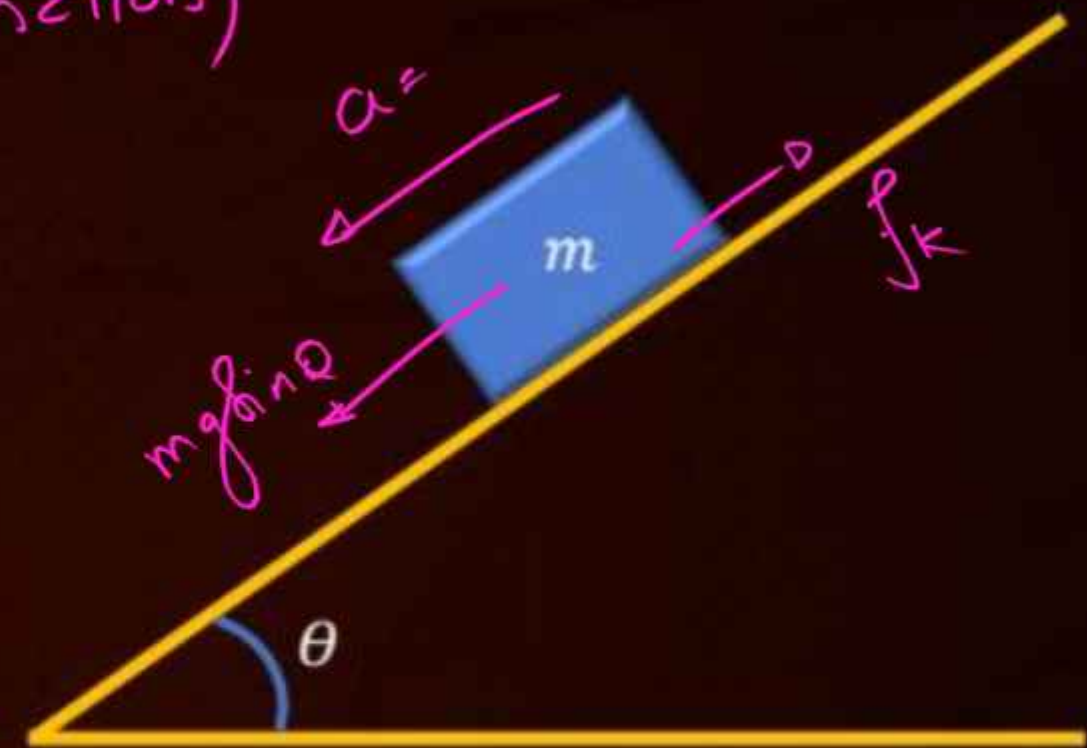


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Sliding

if $mg \sin \theta > \mu_s mg \cos \theta \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \mu_s$

$f_r = \mu_k mg \cos \theta$ (kinetic friction)



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$$a = \frac{mg \sin \theta - \mu_k mg \cos \theta}{m}$$

$$= g(\sin \theta - \mu_k \cos \theta)$$

Angle of repose

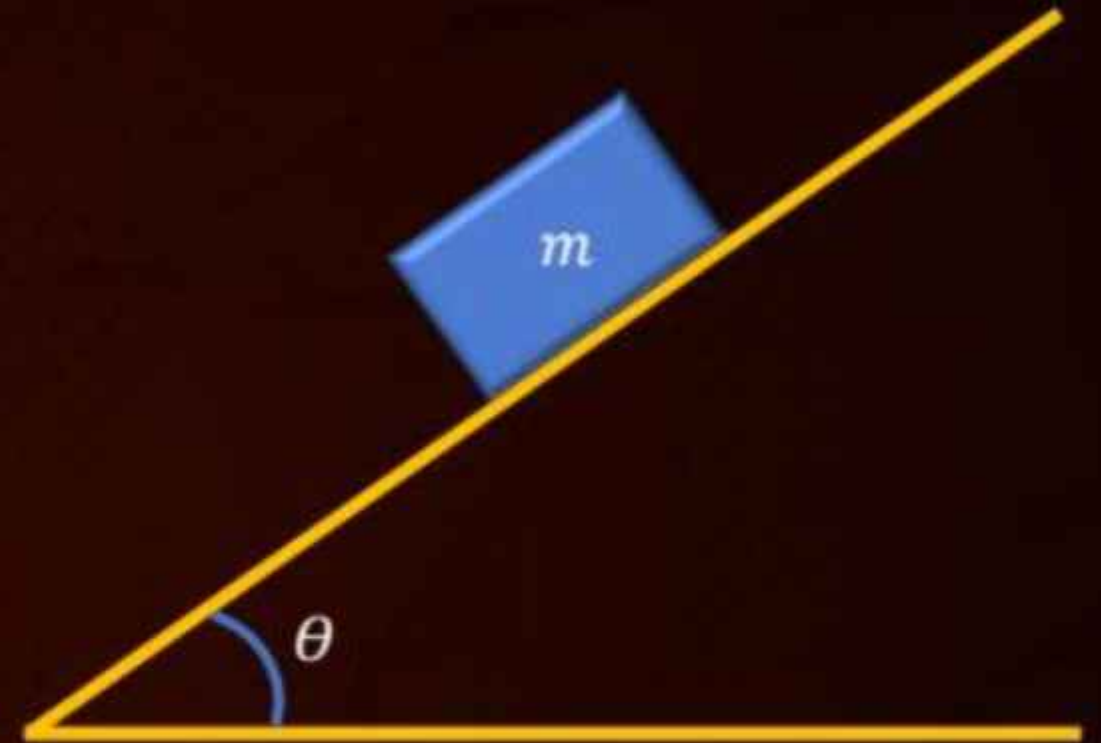
$\tan \theta < \mu_s$ not slide

$\tan \theta > \mu_s$ slide

$$\boxed{\tan \theta = \mu_s}$$

angle of repose

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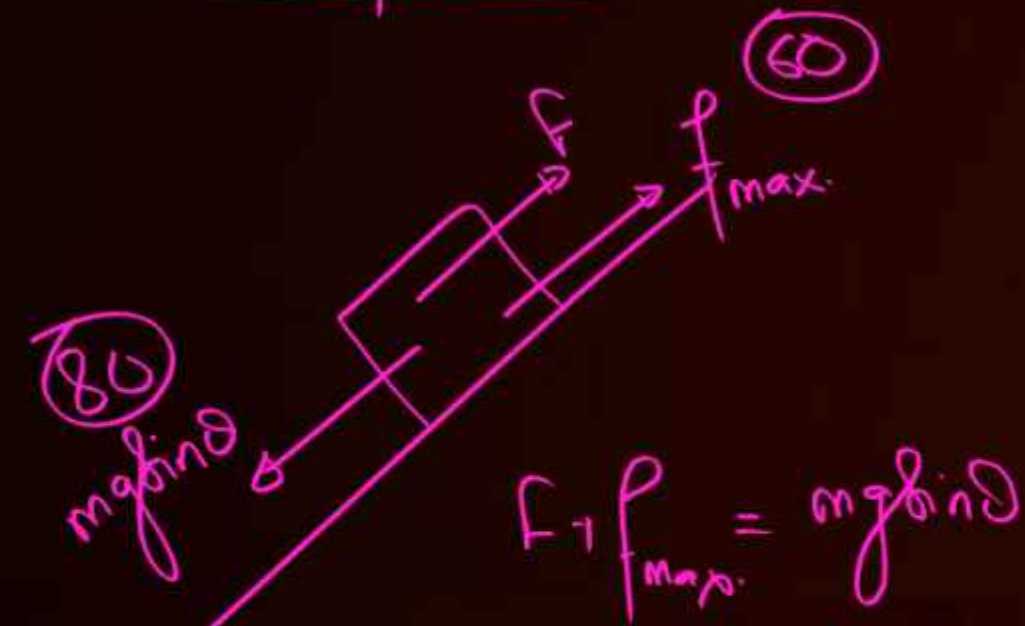


Minimum and Maximum force $(\tan\theta > \mu)$

for which block remain at rest

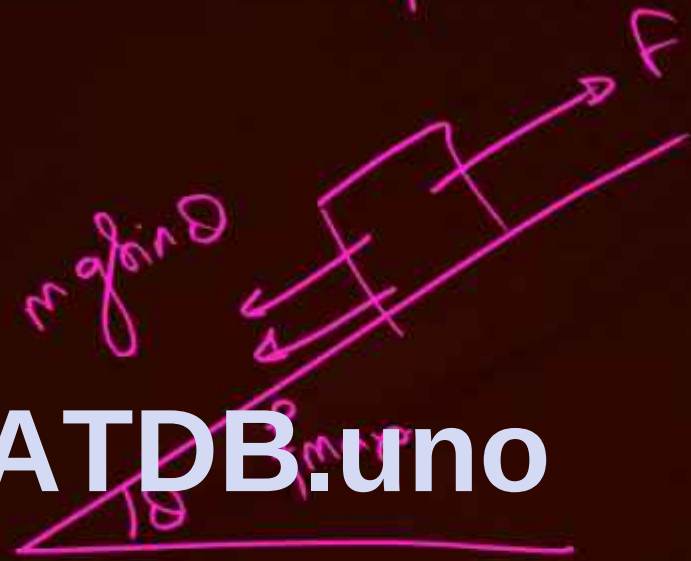


minimum force



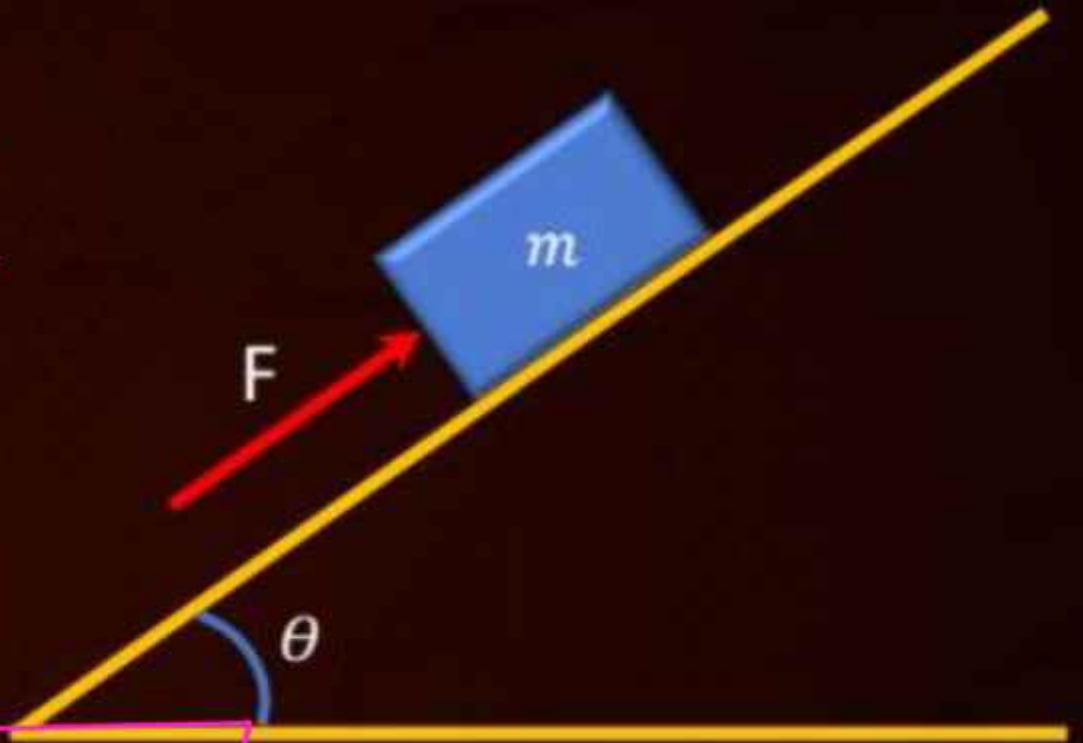
☆☆ $F_{\min} = mg \sin \theta - \mu mg \cos \theta$

maximum force

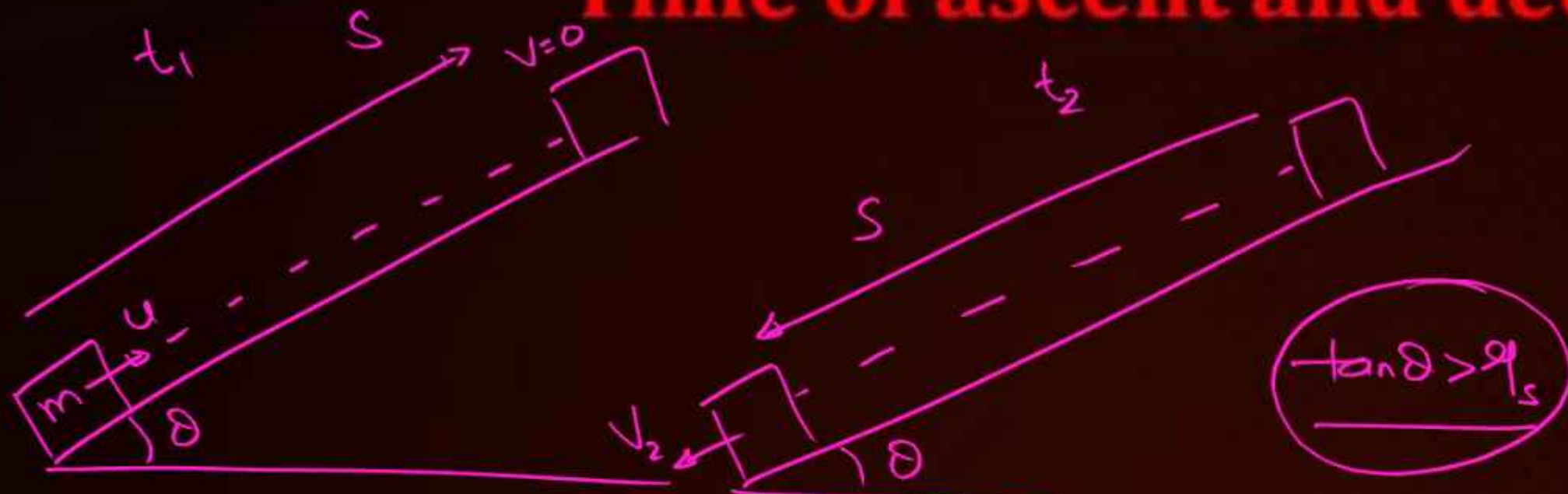


$$F_{\max} = mg \sin \theta + \mu mg \cos \theta$$

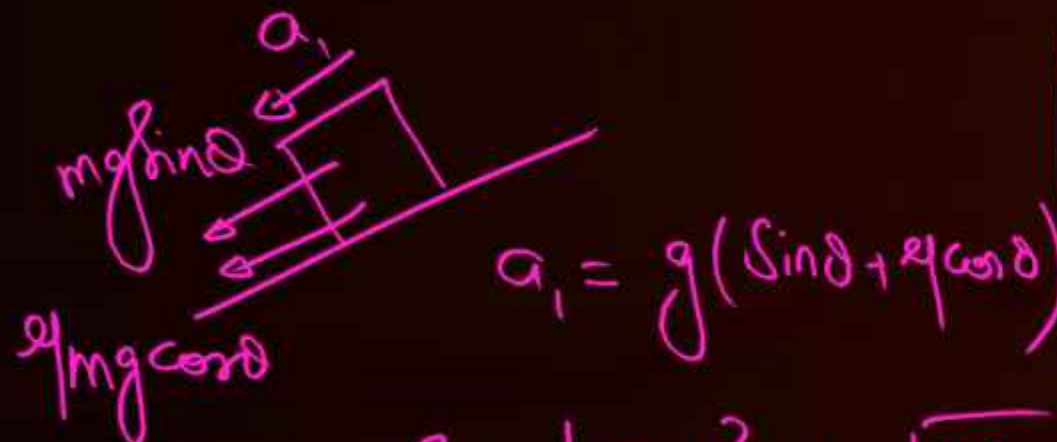
$F_{\min} < F < F_{\max} \rightarrow$ Static block will not move



Time of ascent and decent



$\tan\theta > \mu_s$



$a_1 = g(\sin\theta + \mu \cos\theta)$

$S = \frac{1}{2} a_1 t_1^2 \Rightarrow t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2S}{a_1}}$



$a_2 = g(\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta)$

$S = \frac{1}{2} a_2 t_2^2 \Rightarrow t_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2S}{a_2}}$



$\sqrt{\frac{\tan\theta - \mu}{\tan\theta + \mu}}$

$\frac{t_1}{t_2} = \sqrt{\frac{a_2}{a_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin\theta - \mu \cos\theta}{\sin\theta + \mu \cos\theta}}$

$t_1 < t_2$

Question

$$s = \frac{1}{2}at^2$$



The time taken by an object to slide down a 45° rough inclined plane is n times as it takes to slide down a perfectly smooth 45° inclined plane. The coefficient of kinetic friction between the object and the incline plane is **[29 Jan, 2023 (Shift-II)]**

- 1 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{1-n^2}}$
- 2 $\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{n^2}}$
- 3 $1+\frac{1}{n^2}$
- 4 $1-\frac{1}{n^2}$

$$s = \frac{1}{2} (g \sin 45^\circ - \mu g \cos 45^\circ) t_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} g \sin 45^\circ t_2^2$$

$\downarrow nt_2$

$$n^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow n^2 - \mu n^2 = 1$$
$$\mu = \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2}$$

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Ans : (4)

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Question



Consider a block kept on an inclined plane (inclined at 45°) as shown in the figure. If the force required to just push it up the incline is 2 times the force required to just prevent it from sliding down, the coefficient of friction between the block and inclined plane (μ) is equal to:

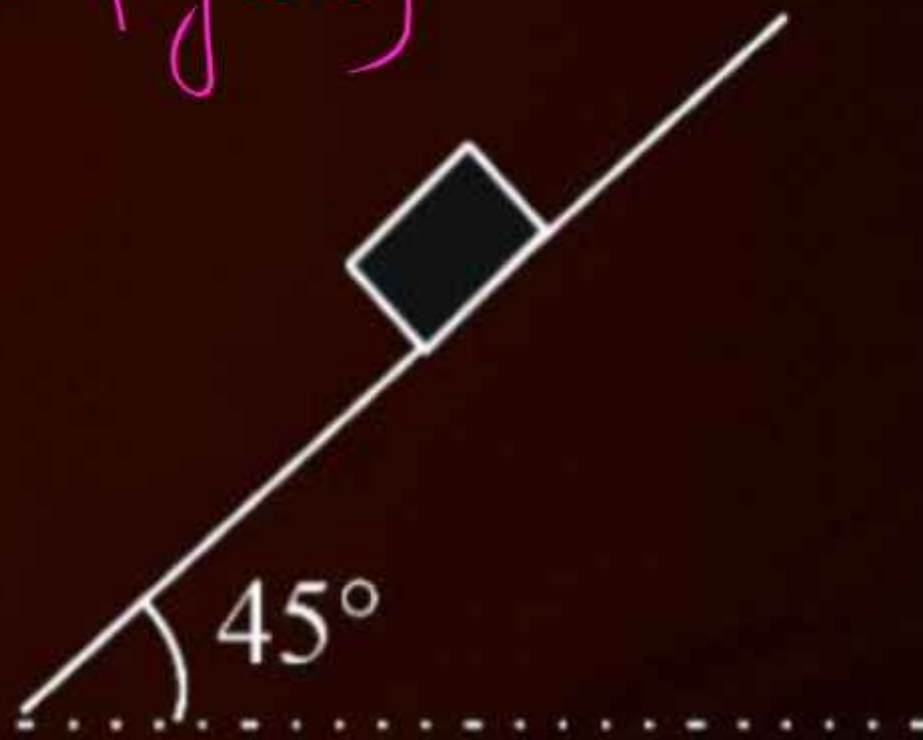
[25 Jan, 2023 (Shift-II)]

- 1 0.33
- 2 0.60
- 3 0.25
- 4 0.50

$mg \sin \theta + \mu mg \cos \theta = 2(mg \sin \theta - \mu mg \cos \theta)$

$1 + \mu = 2 - 2\mu$

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Ans : (1)

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Question

HW



A block of mass m slides down an inclined plane inclined at angle 30° with an acceleration $\frac{g}{4}$. The value of coefficient of kinetic friction will be: **[29 Jan, 2023 (Shift-I)]**

1 $\frac{2\sqrt{3} + 1}{2}$

2 $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$

3 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

4 $\frac{2\sqrt{3} - 1}{2}$

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Ans : (3)

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Question



A block 'A' takes 2 s to slide down a frictionless incline of 30° and length 'ℓ', kept inside a lift going up with uniform velocity 'v'. If the incline is changed to 45°, the time taken by the block, to slide down the incline, will be approximately: [27 July, 2022 (Shift-II)]

- 1 2.66 s
- 2 0.83 s
- 3 1.68 s
- 4 0.70 s

$$\frac{t_1^2}{2} = \frac{t_2^2}{\sqrt{2}}$$
$$S = \frac{1}{2}at^2$$
$$S = \frac{1}{2}g \sin 30^\circ t_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}g \sin 45^\circ t_2^2$$
$$t_2^2 = \frac{t_1^2}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow t_2 = \frac{t_1}{(2)^{1/4}}$$
$$t_2 \approx \frac{2}{1.2} = \frac{2 \times 5}{12} = \frac{5}{3}$$

Ans : (3)

Question

HW



A body of mass ' m ' is launched up on a rough inclined plane making an angle of 30° with the horizontal. The coefficient of friction between the body and plane is $\frac{\sqrt{x}}{5}$ if the time of ascent is half of the time of descent. The value of x is _____.

[20 July, 2021 (Shift-II)]

$$\sqrt{\frac{\tan \theta + \mu}{\tan \theta - \mu}} = 2$$

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$$\tan \theta + \mu = 4 \tan \theta - 4 \mu$$

$$\mu = \frac{3}{5} \tan \theta = \frac{13}{5}$$

Ans : (3)

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Question



A block of mass 10 kg is kept on a rough inclined plane as shown in the figure. A force of 3 N is applied on the block. The coefficient of static friction between the plane and the block is 0.6. What should be the minimum value of force P, such that the block does not move downward?
(Take $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$)

$f_s)_{\text{max}} = (0.6)(50\hat{i}2) = 30\hat{i}2$

$N = 10g \cos 45^\circ = 50\hat{i}2$

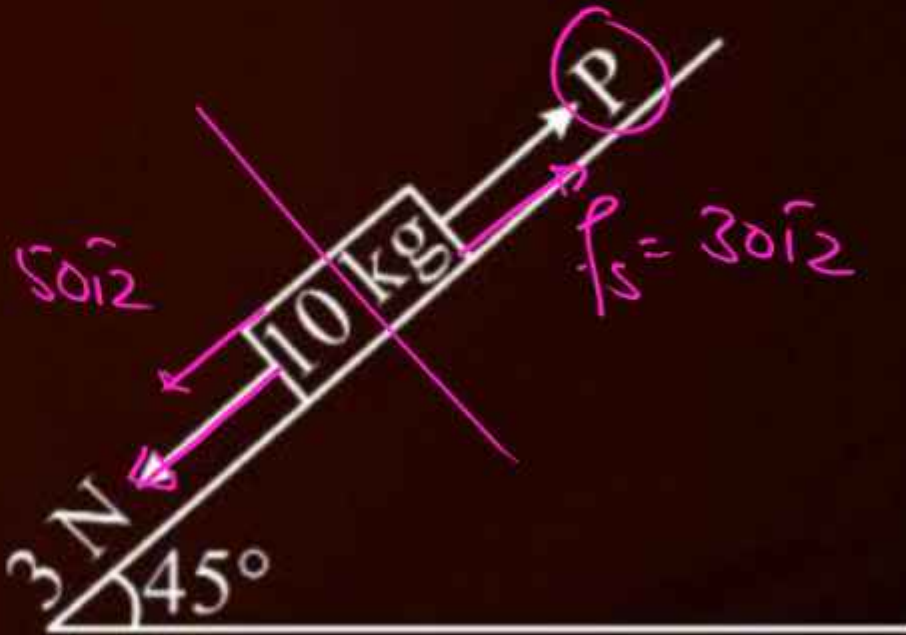
[9 Jan, 2019 (Shift-I)]

- 1 32 N
- 2 18 N
- 3 23 N
- 4 25 N

$mg \sin 45^\circ = 50\hat{i}2$

$P + 30\hat{i}2 = 50\hat{i}2 + 3$

$P = 20\hat{i}2 + 3$



Ans : (1)



Jee Main

2025

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Question



A massless spring gets elongated by amount x_1 under a tension of 5 N. Its elongation is x_2 under the tension of 7 N. For the elongation of $(5x_1 - 2x_2)$, the tension in the spring will be,

(January 2025)/23-01-2025/Evening Shift)

- 1 15 N
- 2 20 N
- 3 11 N
- 4 39 N

$F = kx$

$kx_1 = 5$

$kx_2 = 7$

$k(5x_1 - 2x_2) = F$

$= 5(5) - 2 \times 7 = \underline{11 \text{ N}}$

Ans : (3)

Question



A balloon and its content having mass M is moving up with an acceleration ' a '. The mass that must be released from the content so that the balloon starts moving up with an acceleration ' $3a$ ' will be : (Take ' g ' as acceleration due to gravity)

(January 2025)/28-01-2025/Evening Shift)

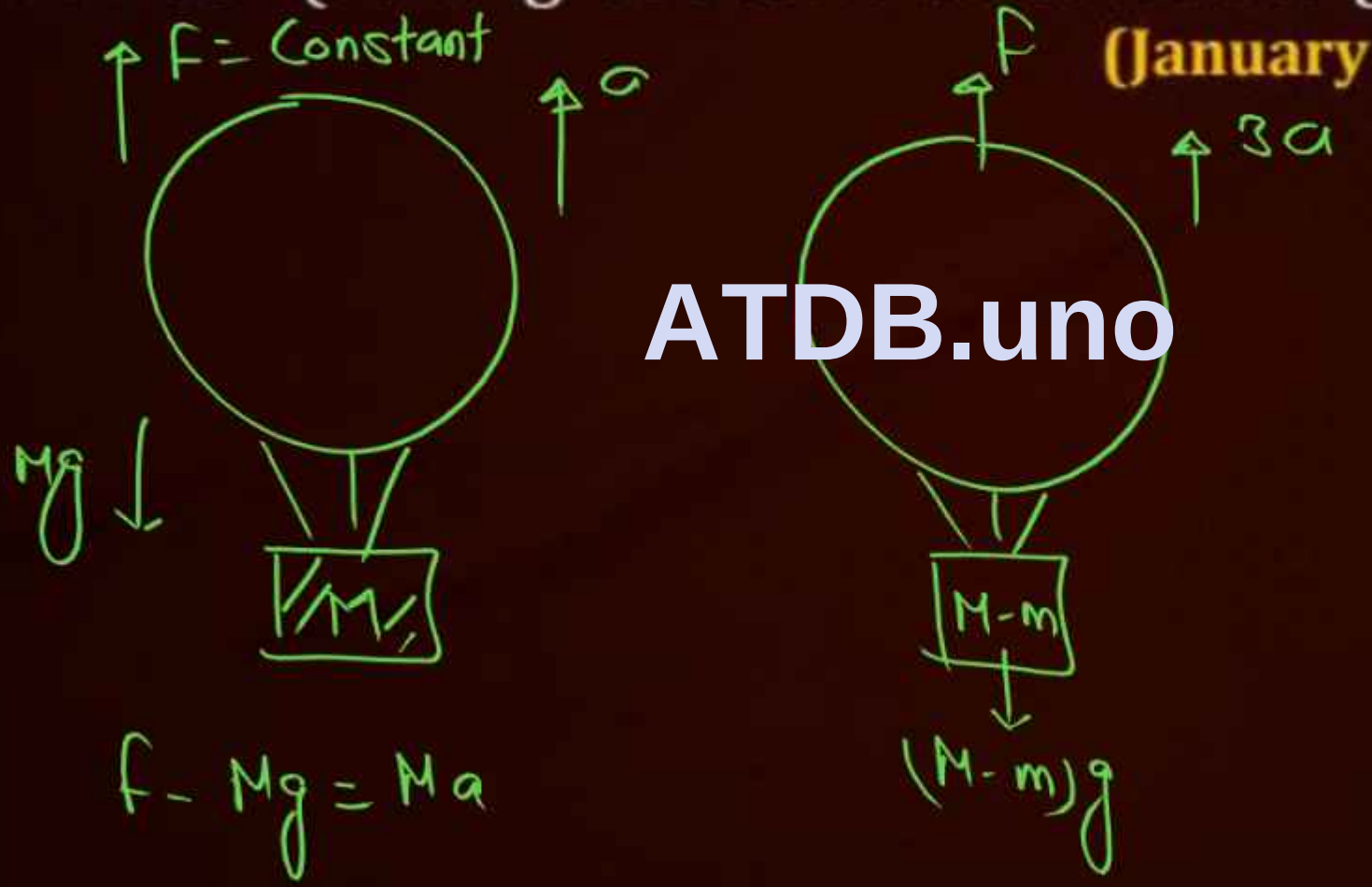
- 1

$\frac{3Ma}{2a - g}$
- 2

$\frac{3Ma}{2a + g}$
- 3

$\frac{2Ma}{3a + g}$
- 4

$\frac{2Ma}{3a - g}$



$$F - Mg = Ma$$
$$F - (M - m)g = (M - m) \cdot 3a$$

$$mg = -2Ma + 3ma$$

$$m = \frac{2Ma}{3a + g}$$

Ans : (3)

Question



A uniform chain of 6 m length is placed on a table such that a part of its length is hanging over the edge of the table. The system is at rest. The co-efficient of static friction between the chain and the surface of the table is 0.5, the maximum length of the chain hanging from the table is _____m.

[25 June, 2022 (Shift-I)]

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Ans : (2)

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Question



The coefficient of static friction between a wooden block of mass 0.5 kg and a vertical rough wall is 0.2. The magnitude of horizontal force that should be applied on the block to keep it adhere to the wall be _____N. [$g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$]

[24 Feb, 2021 (Shift-I)]

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Ans : (25)

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Question

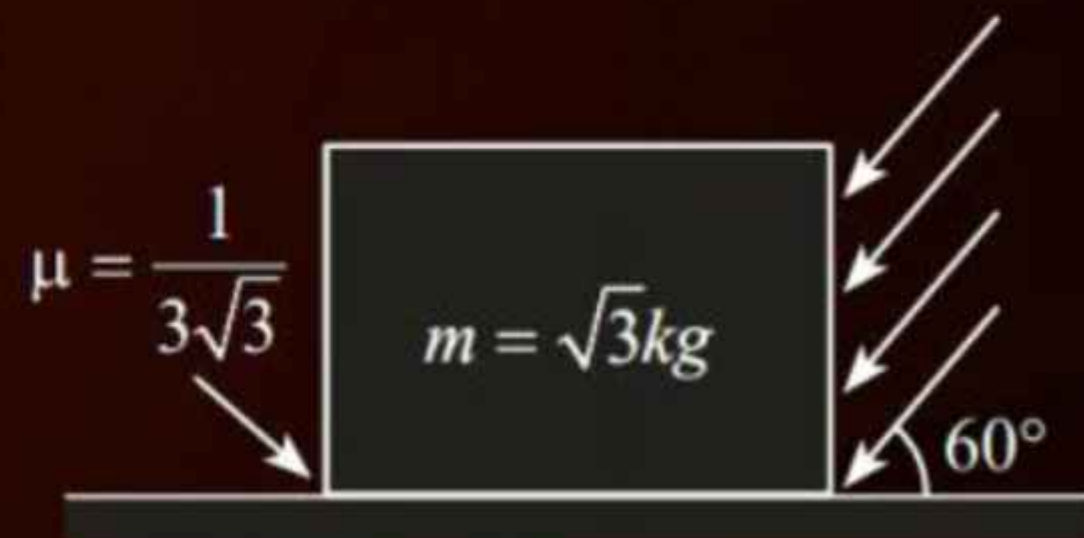


As shown in the figure, a block of mass $\sqrt{3}$ kg is kept on a horizontal rough surface of coefficient of friction $\frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}$. The critical force to be applied on the vertical surface as shown at an angle 60° with horizontal such that it does not move, will be $3x$. The value of x will be

$$\left[g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2; \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

[26 Feb, 2021 (Shift-I)]

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Ans : (3.3)

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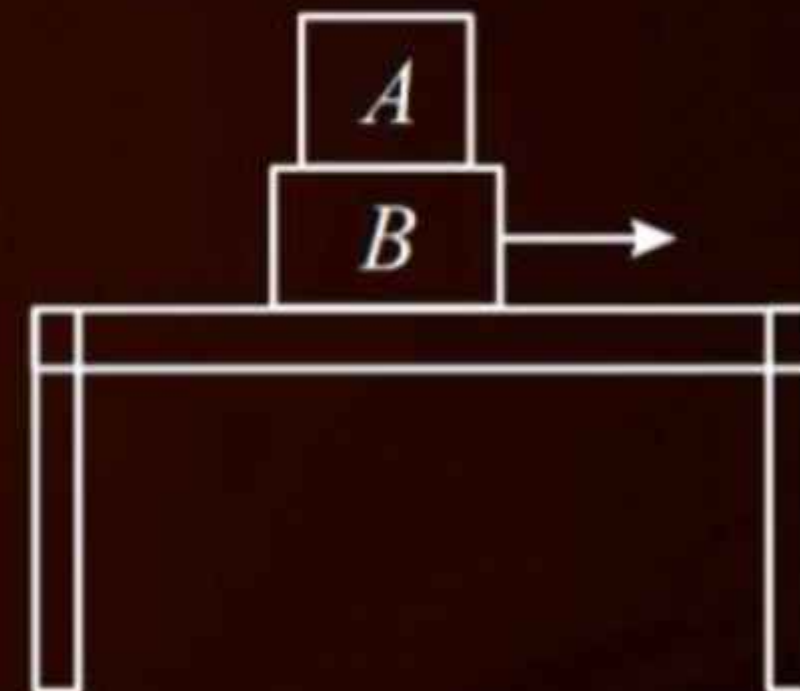
Question



Two blocks A and B of masses $m_A = 1 \text{ kg}$ and $m_B = 3 \text{ kg}$ are kept on the table as shown in figure. The coefficient of friction between A and B is 0.2 and between B and the surface of the table is also 0.2. The maximum force F that can be applied on horizontally, so that the block A does not slide over the block B is: (Take $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$) **[10 April, 2019 (Shift-II)]**

- 1 16 N
- 2 40 N
- 3 12 N
- 4 8 N

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Ans : (1)

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Question

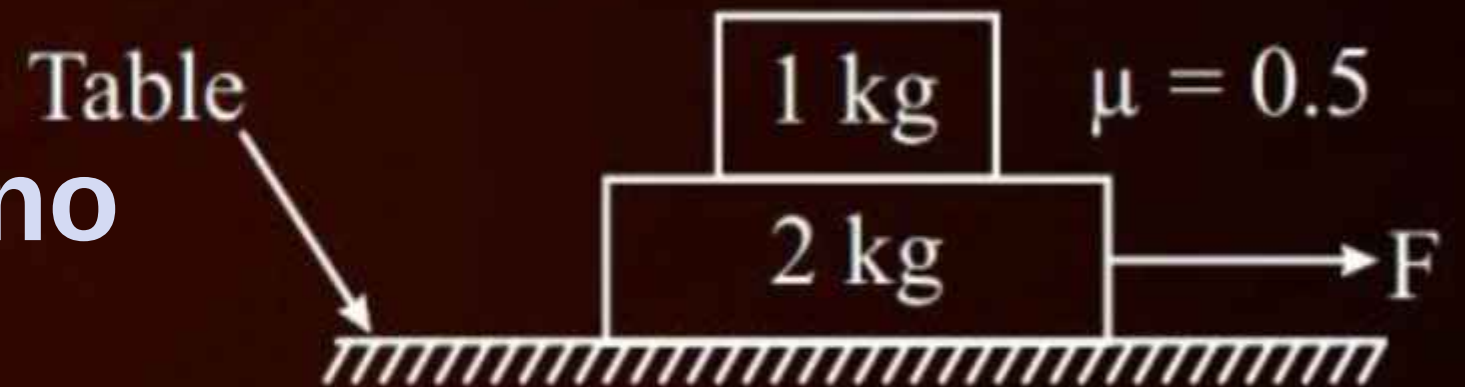


The coefficient of static friction between two blocks is 0.5 and the table is smooth. The maximum horizontal force that can be applied to move the blocks together is _____ N.

(take $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$)

[26 Aug, 2021 (Shift-II)]

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Ans : (15)

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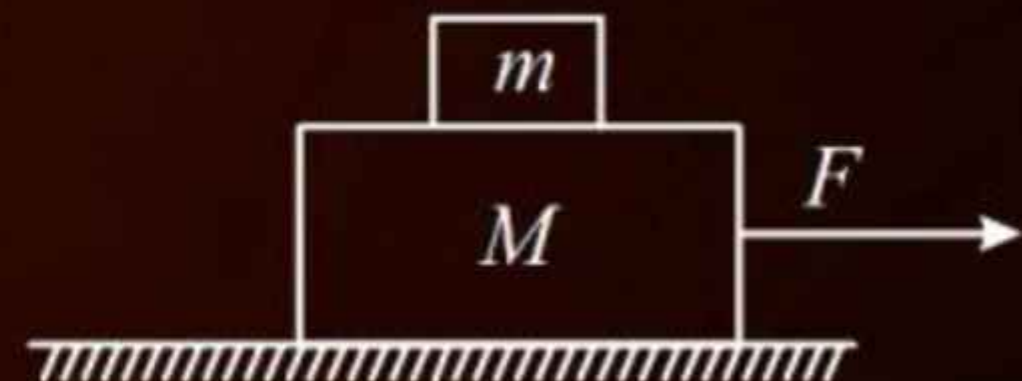
Question



Two blocks ($m = 0.5$ kg and $M = 4.5$ kg) are arranged on a horizontal frictionless table as shown in figure. The coefficient of static friction between the two blocks is $\frac{3}{7}$. Then the maximum horizontal force that can be applied on the larger block so that the blocks move together is _____ N. (Round off to the Nearest Integer) [Take g as 9.8 ms^{-2}]

[17 March, 2021 (Shift-I)]

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Ans : (21)

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Question



Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): An electric fan continues to rotate for some time after the current is switched off.

Reason (R): Fan continuous to rotate due to inertia of motion.

In the light of above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.

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[10 Apr, 2023 (Shift-2)]

- 1 A is correct but R is not correct.
- 2 Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 3 A is not correct but R is correct.
- 4 Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Ans : (2)

Question

Two blocks are in contact on a frictionless table. One has mass m and the other $2m$. A force F is applied on $2m$ as shown in the figure. Now the same force F is applied from the right on m . In the two cases respectively, the ratio of force of contact between the two blocks will be :



a.

Same

b.

1:2

c.

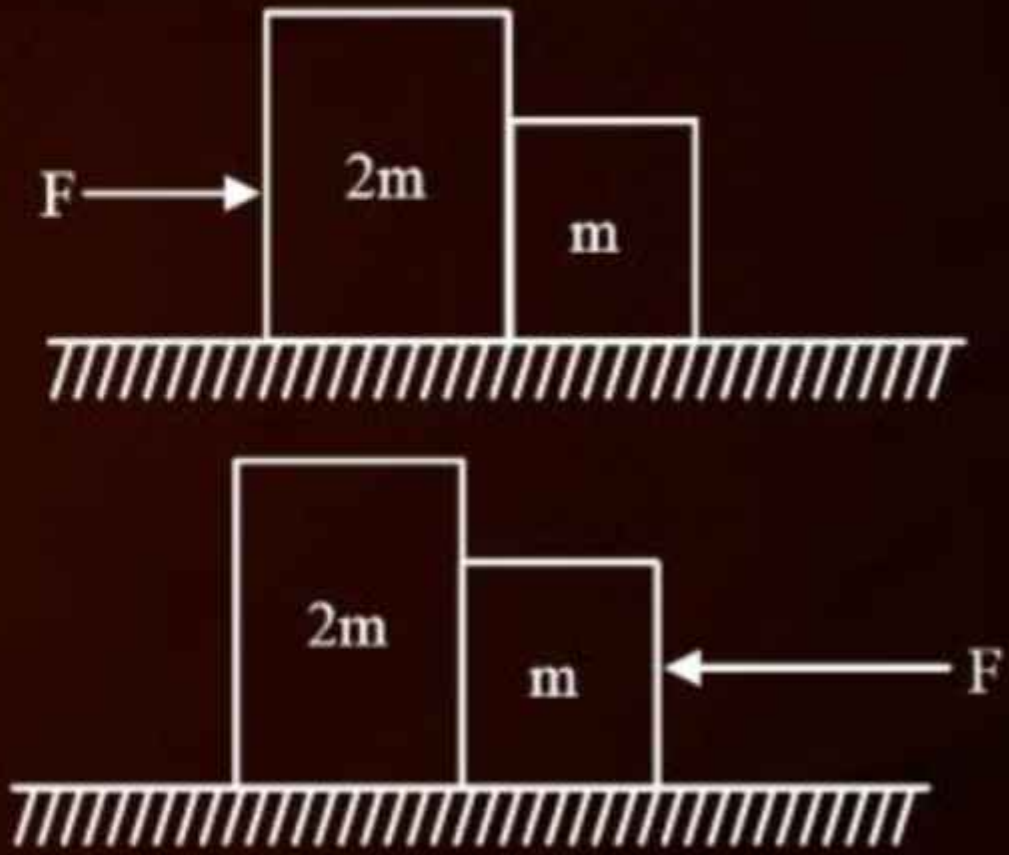
2:1

d.

1:3

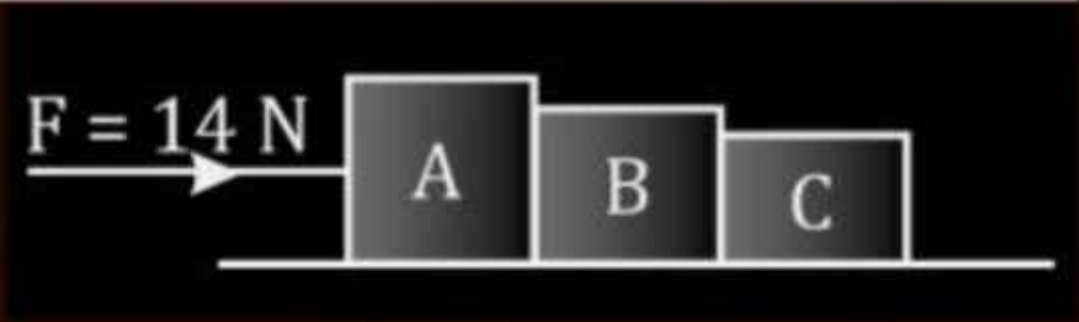
Ans: (b)

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Question

Three blocks A, B and C of masses 4 kg, 2 kg and 1 kg respectively, are in contact on a frictionless surface, as shown. If a force of 14 N is applied on the 4 kg block, then the contact force between A and B is



a.

18 N

b.

2 N

c.

6 N

d.

8 N

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Ans: (c)

Question

Three forces acting on a body are shown in the figure. To have the resultant force only along the y – direction, the magnitude of the minimum additional force need is



- a.

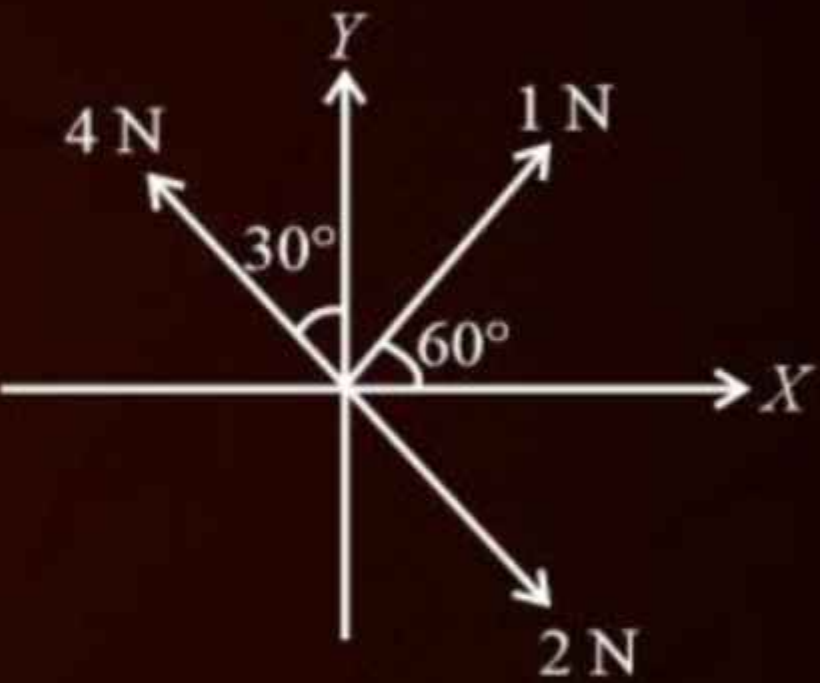
$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ N
- b.

$\sqrt{3}$ N
- c.

0.5 N
- d.

1.5 N

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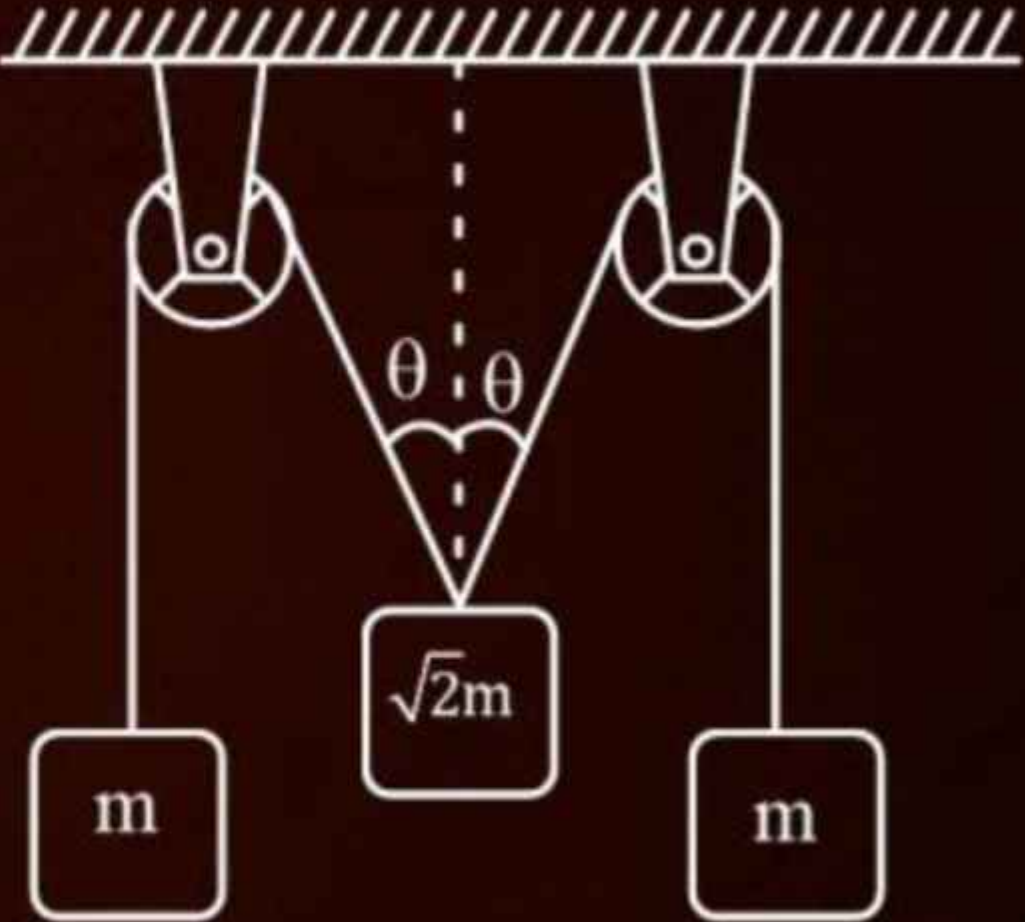
Ans: (c)

Question

The pulleys and strings shown in the figure are smooth and of negligible mass. For the system to remain in equilibrium, the angle θ should be [2001]

- a. 0°
- b. 30°
- c. 45°
- d. 60°

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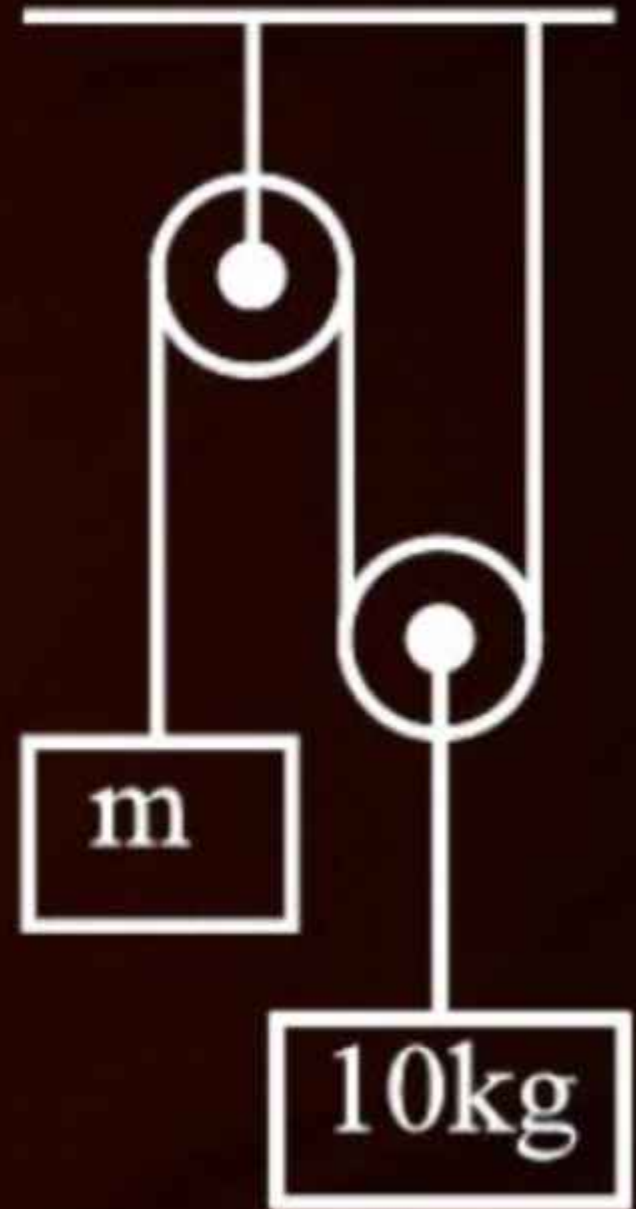
Ans: (c)

Question

Find m for equilibrium



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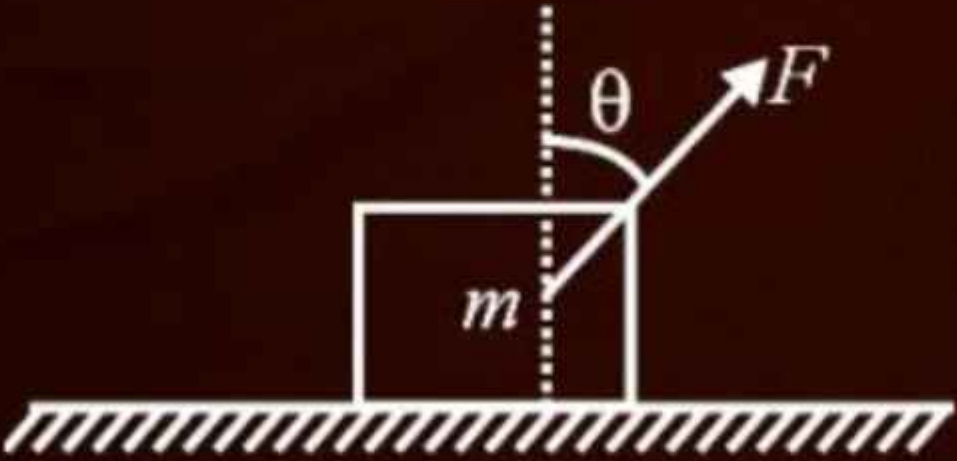
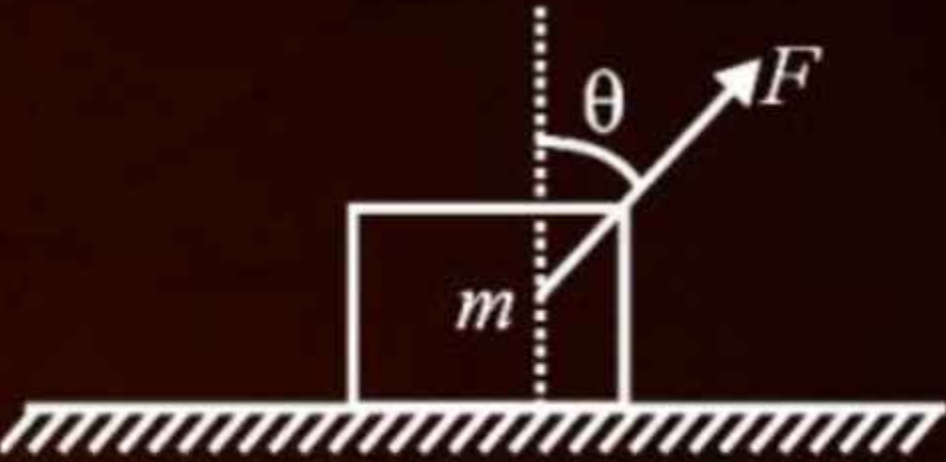


Question

In the given arrangement, the normal force applied by block on the ground is



- a. Mg
- b. $mg - F \cos \theta$
- c. $mg + F \cos \theta$
- d. $F \cos \theta$



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Ans: (b)

Question

A system consists of three masses m_1 , m_2 and m_3 connected by a string passing over a pulley P. The mass m_1 hangs freely and m_2 and m_3 are on a rough horizontal table (The coefficient of friction = μ). The pulley is frictionless and of negligible mass. The downward acceleration of mass m_1 is :



a.

$$\frac{g(1 - g\mu)}{9}$$

b.

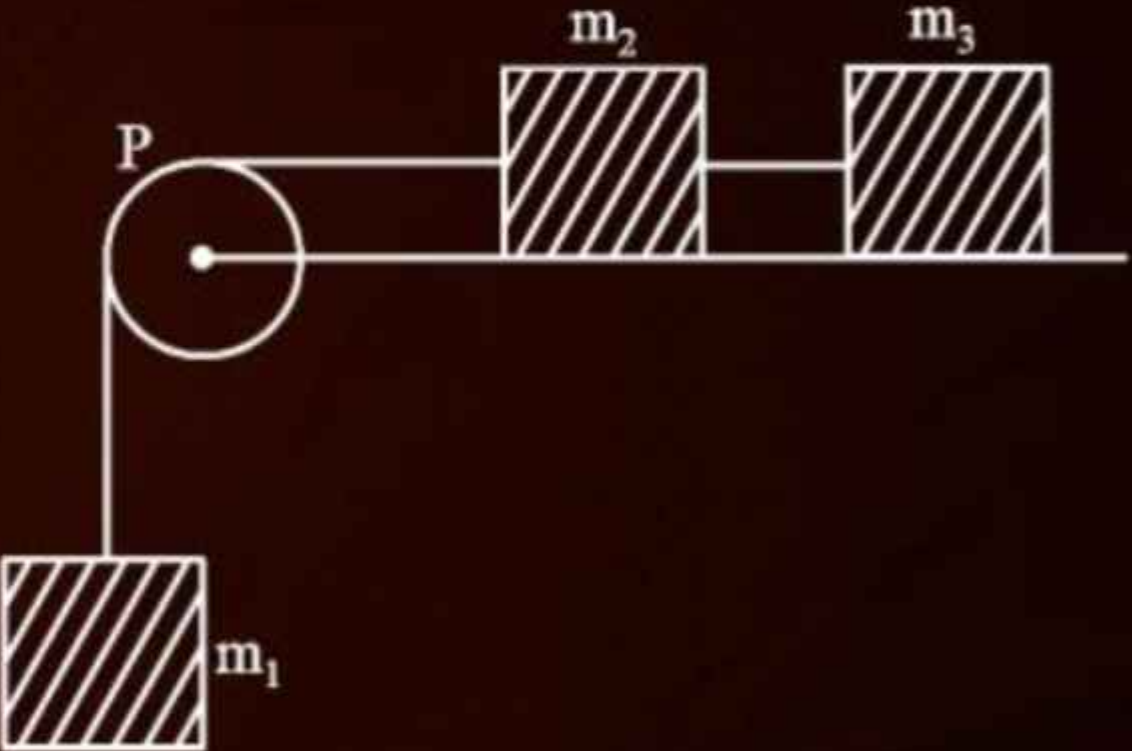
$$\frac{2g\mu}{3}$$

c.

$$\frac{g(1 - 2\mu)}{3}$$

d.

$$\frac{g(1 - 2\mu)}{2}$$



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Ans: (c)

Question



When a body slides down from rest along a smooth inclined plane making an angle of 30° with the horizontal, it takes time T . When the same body slides down from the rest along a rough inclined plane making the same angle and through the same distance, it takes time αT , where α is a constant greater than 1. The co-efficient of friction between the body and the rough plane is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \left(\frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{\alpha^2} \right)$ where $x =$ _____.

[1 Sep, 2021 (Shift-II)]

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Ans : $(\sqrt{3})$

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Question



A block kept on a rough inclined plane, as shown in the figure, remains at rest up-to a maximum force 2 N down the inclined plane. The maximum external force up the inclined plane that does not move the block is 10 N. The coefficient of static friction between the block and the plane is:

[12 Jan, 2019 (Shift-II)]

- 1

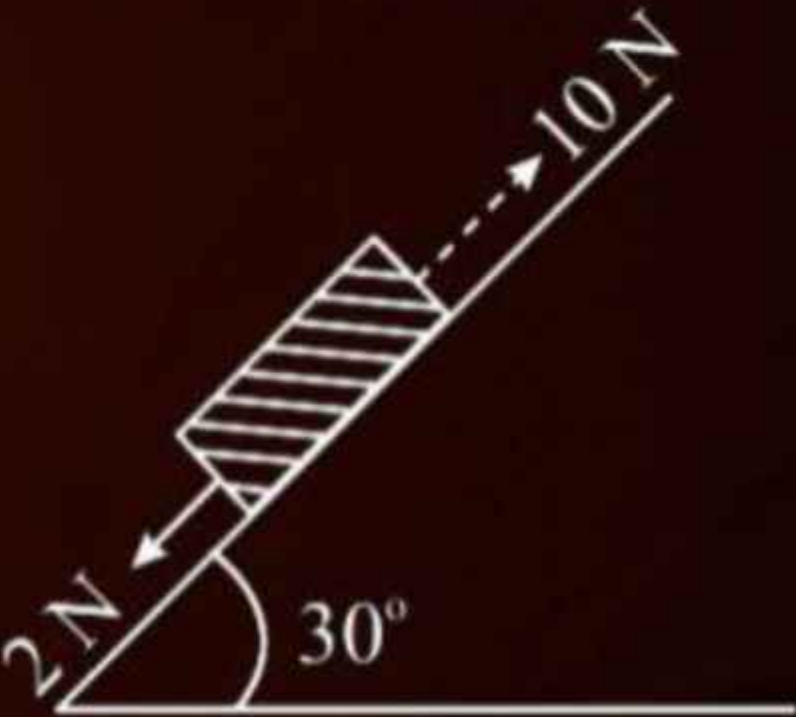
$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- 2

$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
- 3

$\frac{1}{2}$
- 4

$\frac{2}{3}$

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Ans : (1)

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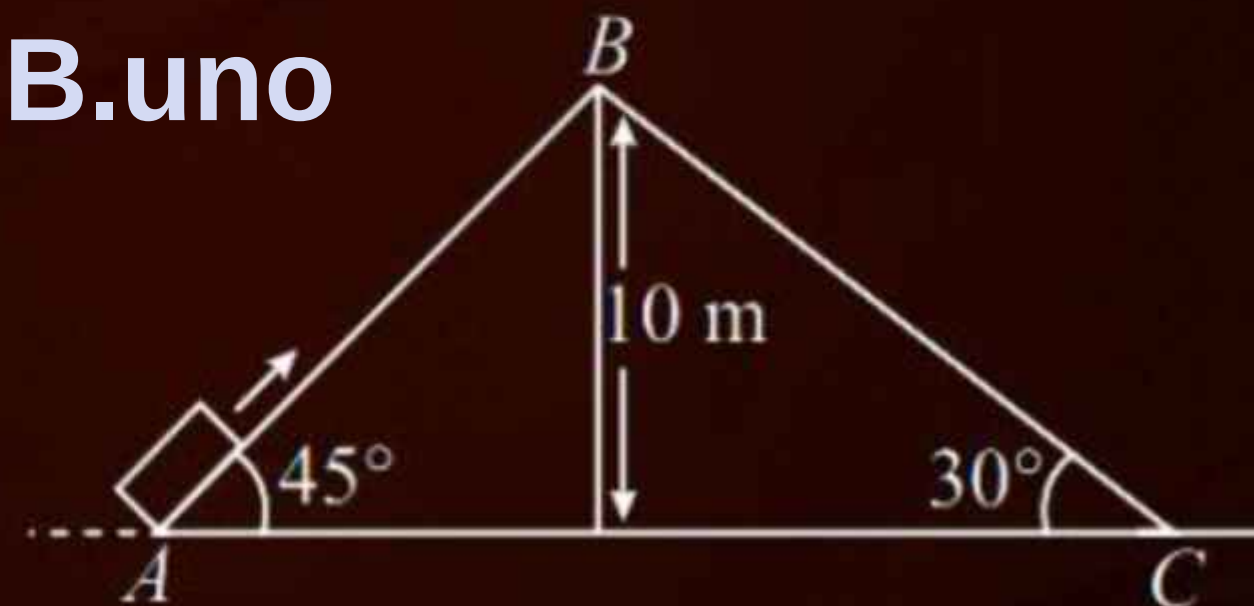
Question



Two inclined planes are placed as shown in figure. A block is projected from the point A of inclined plane AB along its surface with velocity just sufficient to carry it to the top Point B at a height 10 m . After reaching the point B the block slide down on inclined plane BC. Time it takes to reach to the point C from point A is $t(\sqrt{2} + 1)s$. The value of t is _____ (use $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)

[27 July, 2022 (Shift-II)]

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Ans : (2)

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Question



A block starts moving up an inclined plane of inclination 30° with an initial velocity of v_0 . It comes back to its initial position with velocity $\frac{v_0}{2}$. The value of the coefficient of kinetic friction between the block and the inclined plane is close to $\frac{I}{1000}$. The nearest integer to I is _____.

[3 Sep, 2020 (Shift-II)]

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Ans : (346)

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