

**TOPIC: GRAVITATION & MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF SOLIDS**

TOTAL = 20 MARKS

DATE: 1-11-14

DURATION = 45 MIN.

**UNIT TEST –XI (SET- A)**

1. Draw and discuss stress versus strain graph, explaining clearly the terms Elastic limit, permanent set, proportionality limit, elastic hysteresis, tensile Strength. **(5)**
2. Derive expression for the orbital velocity of a satellite and its time period. What is a geostationary satellite? Obtain the expression for the height of the geostationary satellite. **(5)**
3. In a two stage launch of a satellite, the first stage brings the satellite to a height of 150 km and the 2nd stage gives it the necessary critical speed to put it in a circular orbit. Which stage requires more expenditure of fuel? Given mass of earth =  $6.0 \times 10^{24}$  kg, radius of earth = 6400 km. **(3)**
4. An aluminum wire 1m in length and radius 1mm is loaded with a mass of 40 kg hanging vertically. Young's modulus of Al is  $7.0 \times 10^{10}$  N/m<sup>2</sup> Calculate (a) Tensile stress (b) change in length (c) tensile strain and (d) The force Constant of such a wire. **(3)**
5. State Hooke's law. Deduce expression for young's modulus of material of a wire of length 'l', radius of cross-section 'r' loaded with a body of mass M Producing an extension  $\Delta l$  in it. **(2)**
6. Prove that the elastic potential energy per unit volume is equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  Stress  $\times$  strain **(2)**

***Designed by: Md. Wasim Iqbal  
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**MARKING SCHEME**

1.

Diagram & Showing points in the graph = 1 + 1 =2 marks Explanation: (Definition & Nature) ½ x 6 = 3 marks Elastic Limit = ½, Permanent Set =1/2 Proportionality Limit=1/2 Elastic hysteresis= ½, Tensile Strength = 1/2
Refer to S. I. Arora Book      Page no.= 9.4      Quest.no= 10

2.

For Orbital velocity= 3 marks (Diagram= 1, Derivation=2 marks ( O.V =1 +Time Period=1) For Geostationary Satellite= 2 marks (Definition = 1 mark, Derivation of height = 1
Refer to S. I. Arora Book Page no.= 8.31 & 8.34 Quest.no=41 & 8.25

3.

(1+1+1/2+1/2= 3 marks)

Work done on satellite in first stage = W1 = PE at 150 km – PE at the surface

$$W_1 = \frac{-GMm}{R+h} - \left( \frac{-GMm}{R} \right) = \frac{GMmh}{R(R+h)} \quad 1$$

Work done on satellite in 2nd stage = W2 = energy required to give orbital Velocity,

$$v_0 = 1/2 \text{ m } v_0^2 = \frac{1 GMm}{2 R+h} \quad 1$$

$$\frac{W_1}{W_2} = \frac{2h}{R} = \frac{2 \times 150}{6400} = \frac{3}{64} < 1 \quad 1/2$$

∴ W2 > W1 so second stage requires more energy.      ½

4.

Formula used: $1 \frac{1}{1/2}$ Calculation( with final answer)= $1 \frac{1}{1/2}$
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a) Stress= F/A=  $mg/\pi r^2 = \frac{40 \times 10}{\pi (1 \times 10)^{-3}} =$

b)  $\Delta l = FL/AY =$

c) Strain =  $\frac{\Delta l}{l}$

d) F = kx = kΔl , Force constant , k= F/Δl =

5.	Defination= 1 , Derivation= 1
	Refer to S. I. Arora Book      Page no.= 9.3, 9.4      Quest.no= 7, 9

6.	Formula used = 1 Derivation = 1
	Refer to S. I. Arora Book      Page no.=9.20      Quest.no=27

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**UNSOLVED SET FOR PRACTICE**

**UNIT TEST –XI (SET- B)**

1. Define the term gravitational potential energy. Is it a scalar or vector? Derive an expression for the gravitational potential energy at a point in the Gravitational field of earth. . (5 Mrks.)

2. a) A wire of length  $l$  area of cross-section  $A$  and young's modulus  $Y$  is stretched by an amount  $x$ . What is the work done? . (5 Mrks.)

b) Define shear modulus. With the help of a diagram explain how shear Modulus can be calculated. .

c) How are we able to break a wire by repeated bending?

3. Three mass points each of mass  $m$  are placed at the vertices of an equilateral triangle of side  $l$ . What is the gravitational field and potential the centroid of the triangle due to the three masses. . (3 Mrks.)

4. How is the knowledge of elasticity useful in selecting metal ropes used in cranes for lifting heavy loads. . (3 Mrks.)

5. If the radius of the earth were to decrease by 1%, keeping its mass same, how will the acceleration due to gravity change? . (2 Mrks.)

6. Which is more elastic steel or rubber? Explain. (2Mrks.)

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