

19/12 (2) depth = 2m

Density of Water = 1000 kg/m^3

Pressure due to water = ρgh

$\rightarrow 1000 \times 10 \times 2$

$\rightarrow 20000 \text{ Pa}$

(2) Area of cross section

$\rightarrow 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$

Weight it supports = 60 kg

Pressure = $\frac{\text{Force}}{\text{Area}}$

$\rightarrow \text{Force} = \text{mass} \times \text{acceleration}$

$\rightarrow \text{Pressure} = \frac{ma}{A}$ (here $a = \text{acceleration due to gravity} = g$)

$\rightarrow P = \frac{mg}{A} = \frac{60 \times 10}{6 \times 10^{-3}}$

$\rightarrow P = \frac{600}{\frac{6}{1000}}$

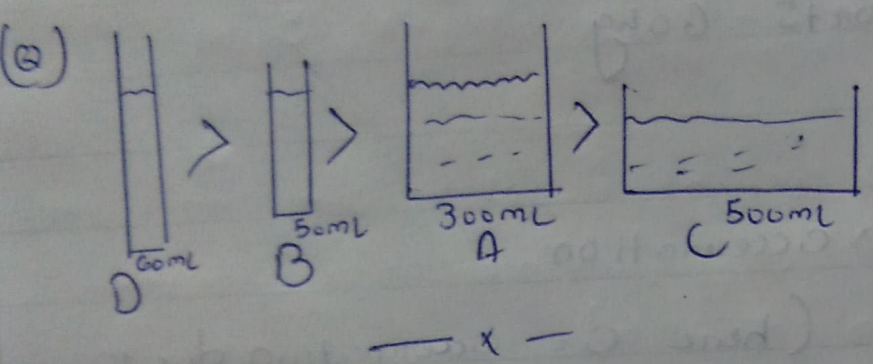
$\rightarrow P = \frac{100}{600} \times \frac{1000}{6} = 100000 \text{ Pa}$

3) a) The water will flow to inward direction ^{from A to B} when the valve is removed in order to ~~to~~ occupy the space that will be remaining after removing the valve & to make the level of A & B equal

b) The water travels the longest distance in the 'D' hole because the liquid pressure is maximum at the bottom

(a) lower than

(c) color of fluid



(1) a) 3200 Pa

(2) a) 10,000 N

(3) 2000 ~~Pa~~ cm²

(1) B remain unchanged if $P < P_w$

(a) (4) Statement 1 is false, Statement 2 is true

(a) (3) Statement 1 is true, Statement 1 is false