

Exercise :-

1) Diameter of Circular track (D) = 200m  
Radius of Circular track (r) =  $\frac{200}{2}$

= 100m

Time taken by the athlete for <sup>one</sup> round  
(t) = 40s.

Distance Covered by athlete in one round (s) =  $2\pi r$

=  $2 \times \left(\frac{22}{7}\right) \times 100$

Speed of the athlete (v) =  $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{time}}$

=  $\frac{(2 \times 200)}{(7 \times 40)}$

=  $\frac{4400}{7 \times 40}$

Distance Covered in 140s = Speed (s) x (t)

=  $\frac{4400}{(7 \times 40) \times (2 \times 60 + 20)}$

$$= \frac{4400}{(7 \times 40) \times 140}$$

$$= \frac{4400 \times 140}{7 \times 40}$$

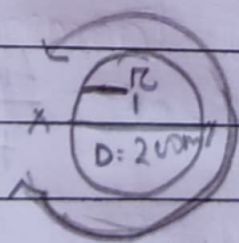
$$= 2200 \text{ m}$$

No of round in 40s = 1 round

No of round in 140s =  $\frac{140}{40}$

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

After taking start from position X, the athlete will be at position Y after  $3\frac{1}{2}$  rounds as show in figure.



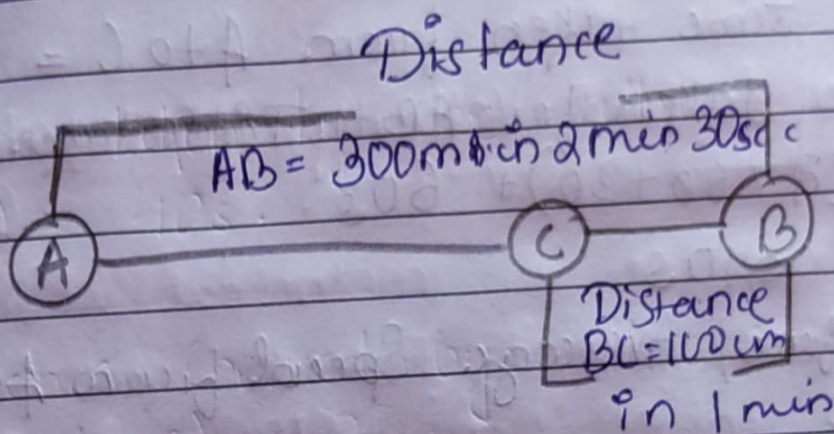
Hence, Displacement of the athlete with respect to initial position at X = XY.

= Diameter of circular track

= 200 m

~~2000 m~~  
2) Total distance covered from AB = 300 m

$$\text{Total time taken} = 2 \times 60 + 30 \text{ s} \\ = 150 \text{ s}$$



Therefore, Average Speed from AB =

$$= \frac{TD}{TT}$$

$$= \frac{300}{150 \text{ ms}^{-2}} \\ = 2 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

Therefore, Velocity from AB =

$$\frac{Dis AB}{\text{Time}} = \frac{300}{150 \text{ ms}^{-2}} = 2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

① Total Distance covered from

$$AC = AB + BC$$

$$= 300 + 200 \text{ m}$$

Total time taken from A to C =

= Time taken for AB + Time taken for BC

$$= (2 \times 60 + 30) + 60 \text{ s}$$

$$= 210 \text{ s}$$

Therefore, Average Speed from AC =

$$= \frac{+D}{+t}$$

$$= \frac{400}{210} \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$= 1.904 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

Displacement (s) from A to C =

$$= AB - BC$$

$$= 300 - 100 \text{ m}$$

$$= 200 \text{ m}$$

Time (t) taken for displacement from

$$t = 210 \text{ s}$$

Therefore, Velocity from AC =  $\frac{D(s)}{T(t)}$

$$= \frac{200}{210} \text{ ms}^{-1} = 0.952 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

3) The distance Abdul Abdul commutes while driving from Home to School =  $S$   
let us assume time taken by Abdul to commutes this distance =  $t_1$   
Distance Abdul commutes while driving from School to home =  $S$ .

let us assume time taken by Abdul to commutes this distance =  $t_2$

Average Speed from home to

School  $v_{1av} = 20 \text{ km h}^{-1}$

Average Speed from home to School  
 $v_{2av} = 30 \text{ km h}^{-1}$

Also we know time taken from Home to School  $t_1 = S/v_{1av}$

Similarly time taken from School and backward to home  $t_2 = S/v_{2av}$

Total distance from home to school and backward =  $2S$

Total time taken from home to school and backward ( $T$ ) =  $S/20 + S/30$

Therefore, Average Speed ( $v_{av}$ ) for covering total distance ( $2S$ ) =  $\frac{\text{Total D}}{\text{Total Time}}$

$$= \frac{2S}{\left(\frac{S}{20}\right) + \left(\frac{S}{30}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{2S}{\left[\frac{30S + 20S}{600}\right]}$$

$$= \frac{1200 \text{ s}}{50 \text{ s}}$$

$$= 24 \text{ kmh}^{-1}$$

4) Given Initial Velocity of Motorboat,  $u = 0$

Acceleration of motorboat,  $a = 3.0 \text{ m s}^{-2}$

Time under consideration,  $t = 8.0 \text{ s}$

We know that Distance,  $s = ut + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)at^2$

Therefore, The distance travel by motorboat

$$= 0 \times 8 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) 3.0 \times 8^2$$
$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \times 3 \times 8 \times 8 \text{ m}$$
$$= 96 \text{ m}$$

⑦ let us assume, the final velocity with ball will strike the ground be 'v' and time is taken to strike the ground be 't'.

Initial velocity of ball,  $u = 0$

Distance or height of fall,  $s = 20\text{m}$

Downward acceleration,  $a = 10\text{ms}^{-2}$

As we know,  $as = v^2 - u^2$

$$v^2 = 2as + u^2$$

$$= 2 \times 10 \times 20 + 0$$

$$= 400$$

$\therefore$  Final velocity of ball,  $v = 20\text{m}^{-1}$

$$t = \frac{(v - u)}{a}$$

$\therefore$  Time taken by the ball ~~at~~  
 ~~$20\text{ms}^{-1}$~~  to strike =  $\frac{(20 - 0)}{10}$

$$= \frac{20}{10}$$

$$= 2$$

= 2 seconds.

9) a) Possible

When a ball is thrown up at maximum height, it has zero velocity, although it will have constant acceleration due to gravity, which is equal to  $9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ .

b) Possible

When a car is moving in a circular track, its acceleration is perpendicular to its direction.

10) Radius of the circular orbit,  $r = 42250 \text{ km}$ .

Time taken to revolve around the earth,  $t = 24 \text{ h}$ .

Speed of a circular moving object,  $v = \frac{2\pi r}{t}$



$$= \frac{[2 \times (\frac{22}{7}) \times 42250 \times 1000]}{(24 \times 60 \times 60)}$$

$$= \frac{(2 \times 22 \times 42250 \times 1000)}{(7 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60)} \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$= 3073.74 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$