BIB

## EASTERN UNIVERSITY, SRI LANKA

## FIRST EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE - 2002/2003

FIRST SEMESTER

(JUNE/JULY 2003)

PH 101 Mechanics I

Time: 01 hour.

Answer ALL Questions

1. (a) A particle has the position function

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (t^3 + 1)\mathbf{i} + (t^3 - 6t^2 + 12t)\mathbf{j}$$

where r is in meter t is in sec.

- (i) Find the general expression for the velocity and the acceleration of the particle
- (ii) At what time the velocity in the Y direction a mimimum?
- (b) A particle is moving in two dimension and its position is given by the polar coordinates  $(r, \theta)$ . Show that the velocity  $\mathbf{v}$  and the acceleration a of the particle are given by

$$\mathbf{v} = \dot{r}\mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{r}} + r\dot{\theta}\mathbf{e}_{\theta}$$

$$\mathbf{a} = \left(\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2\right)\mathbf{e}_{\mathrm{r}} + \left(r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta}\right)\mathbf{e}_{\theta}$$

where  $e_r$  and  $e_\theta$  are the unit vectors along and perpendicular to the radial direction respectively.

A particle moves in two dimension  $r = 2\theta$  where  $\theta$  varies with time t as  $\theta = t^2$ . Show that the acceleration of the particle is

$$\mathbf{a} = 4(1 - 2t^4)\mathbf{e_r} + 20t^2\mathbf{e_\theta}$$

What do you mean by work done by a force? A force  $\mathbf{F}(t)$  is acting on a particle moving with velocity  $\mathbf{v}(t)$ . Show that the work done W by the force between the time interval  $t_1$  and  $t_2$  is

$$W = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\mathbf{F}.\mathbf{v}) dt$$

A force given by  $F = (4\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{j} + 12t\mathbf{k})N$ , where N is Newton and t is in sec, acts on a particle of mass 2Kg. Assume that when t = 0 the position vector and the velocity of the particle are zero.

- (i) Find the velocity and the position vector of the particle when t = 1 sec.
- (ii) Find the work done by the force in the time interval t = 0 sec and t = 1 sec.
- (iii) Find the power of the force at any time t sec.
- (iv) Calculate the kinetic energy of the particle when t=1 sec and verify the Work-Energy Theorem.