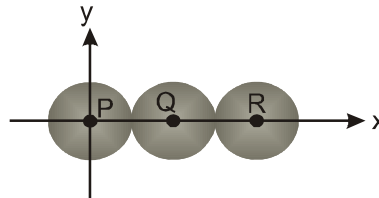


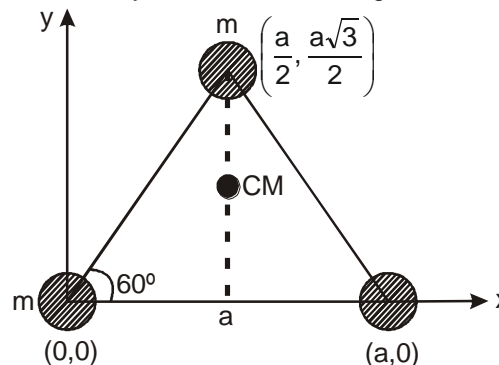
PHYSICS: CENTER OF MASS

DPP No. : 2

- When two bodies collide elastically, then :
 - (1) Kinetic energy of the system alone is conserved
 - (2) Only momentum is conserved
 - (3) Both energy and momentum are conserved
 - (4) Neither energy nor momentum is conserved
- Three identical spheres, each of mass 1 kg are kept as shown in figure, touching each other, with their centres on a straight line. If their centres are marked P, Q, R respectively, the distance of centre of mass of the system from P (origin) is



- (1) $\frac{PQ+PR+QR}{3}$
 - (2) $\frac{PQ+PR}{3}$
 - (3) $\frac{PQ+QR}{3}$
 - (4) $PR + QR$
- A non-uniform thin rod of length L is placed along x -axis as such its one of ends at the origin. The linear mass density of rod is $\lambda = \lambda_0 x$. The distance of centre of mass of rod from the origin is :
 - (1) $L/2$
 - (2) $2L/3$
 - (3) $L/4$
 - (4) $L/5$
- The coordinate of the centre of mass of a system as shown in figure : -



- (1) $\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{a}{2}$
 - (2) $\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{6}\sqrt{3}$
 - (3) $\frac{a}{4}, \frac{a}{4}\sqrt{3}$
 - (4) $\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$

5. Two bodies of mass 1 kg and 3 kg have position vector $\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $-3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ respectively. The centre of mass of this system has a position vector.
- (1) $-2\hat{i} + 2\hat{k}$ (2) $-2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$
(3) $2\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ (4) $-\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$
6. The kinetic energies of a lighter body and a heavier body are same. Then the value of momentum is-
- (1) Higher for lighter body
(2) Higher for heavier body
(3) Same for both
(4) Additional information is needed for replying this question
7. A man is in a moving train, then wrt train :
- (1) his momentum must not be zero
(2) his kinetic energy is zero
(3) his kinetic energy is not zero
(4) his kinetic energy may be zero
8. A bomb dropped from an aeroplane explodes in air. Its total :
- (1) momentum decreases
(2) momentum increases
(3) kinetic energy increases
(4) kinetic energy decreases
9. A ball of mass 0.15 kg is dropped from a height 10 m, strikes the ground and rebounds to the same height. The magnitude of impulse imparted to the ball is ($g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$) nearly
- (1) 4.2 kg m/s (2) 2.1 kg m/s
(3) 1.4 kg m/s (4) 0 kg m/s
10. Three masses are placed on the x-axis : 300 g at origin, 500g at $x = 40 \text{ cm}$ and 400g at $x = 70 \text{ cm}$. The distance of the centre of mass from the origin is :
- (1) 40 cm (2) 45 cm
(3) 50 cm (4) 30 cm