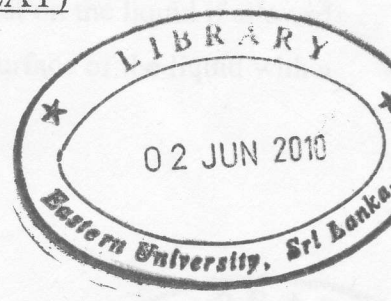


EASTERN UNIVERSITY, SRI LANKA  
FIRST EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE - 2007/2008

FIRST SEMESTER (PROPER/REPEAT)

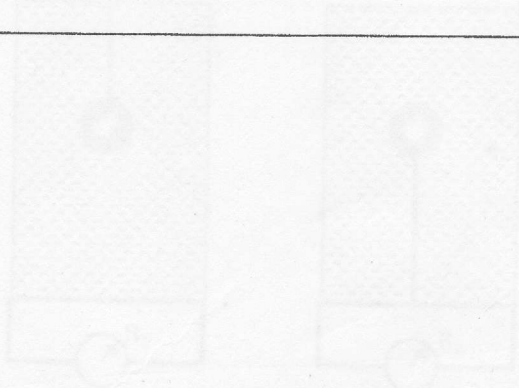
(March/April 2010)

PH 105 GENERAL PHYSICS



Time: 01 hour.

Answer ALL Questions



(a) What is the mass  $M$  of liquid which overflowed while the ball was being pushed into the container?  
(b) What is the reading  $R$  on the scale when the ball is fully immersed?  
(c) If the ball is being pushed down by a rod, the ball is held in place by a fine string attached to the bottom of the container. It is shown in figure (c). What is the tension  $T$  in the string?  
(d) In figure (c), what is the reading  $R_1$  on the scale?  
(e) If the string is cut, what will be the initial acceleration  $a$  of the ball? Assume that negligible effects are negligible.

1. State and prove **Archimedes law**.

A cylindrical container of length  $L$  is fully filled with a liquid which has mass density  $\rho$ . It is placed on a weigh-scale (which measures the downward force on the pan of the scale), and the scale reading is  $W$ . A light ball (which would float on the liquid if allowed to do so) of volume  $V$  and mass  $m$  is pushed down below the surface of the liquid with a fixed rigid rod of negligible volume, as shown in the figure (i).

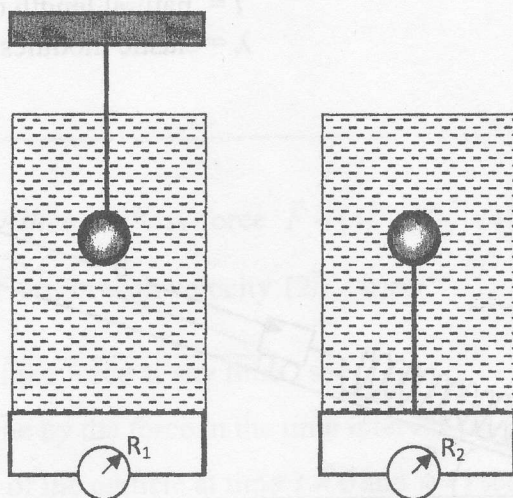


figure (i)

figure (ii)

- What is the mass  $M$  of liquid which overflowed while the ball was being pushed into the container?
- What is the reading  $R_1$  on the scale when the ball is fully immersed?
- If instead of being pushed down by a rod, the ball is held in place by a fine string attached to the bottom of the container as shown in figure (ii). What is the tension  $T$  in the string?
- In part(c), what is the reading  $R_2$  on the scale?
- If the string is cut, what will be the initial acceleration  $a$  of the ball? Assume that viscosity effects are negligible.

2. State the meanings of the terms **Stress** and **Strain**.

Using the terms **Stress** and **Strain**, show that the Hooke's Law is given by;

$$F = k e, \text{ where } k = \frac{\lambda}{l}$$

Hence show that the energy stored in an elastic string is given by;

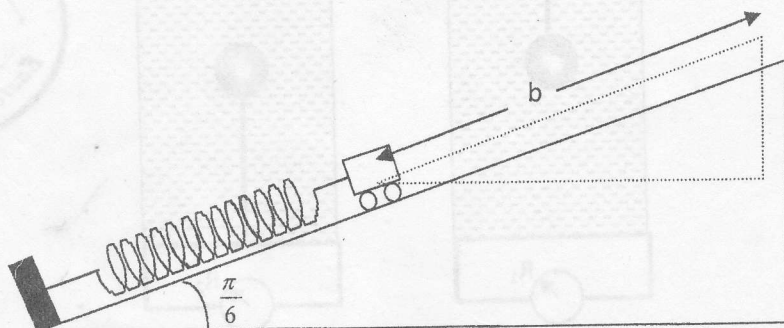
$$\frac{\lambda e^2}{2l} \quad \text{where, } F = \text{force acting on a string}$$

$$k = \text{constant}$$

$$e = \text{extension on a string}$$

$$l = \text{natural length of the string}$$

$$\lambda = \text{elastic modulus}$$



A trolley of mass  $m$  runs down a smooth track of constant inclination  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  to the horizontal, carrying at its front a light spring of natural length  $a$  and elastic modulus  $\frac{mga}{c}$ , where  $c$  is a constant. The spring obeys Hooke's law up to the point, when it is fully compressed by a length of  $\frac{a}{4}$ . When the trolley has traveled a distance  $b$  from rest, the spring meets a fixed stop.

(a) Determine the elastic energy stored in the spring

(b) Show that, when the spring has been compressed to a distance  $x$ , where  $x < \frac{3a}{4}$ , the speed  $v$  of the trolley is given by  $\frac{cv^2}{g} = c(b+x) - x^2$ .

(c) Given that  $c = \frac{a}{10}$  and  $b = 2a$ , find the total distance covered by the trolley before it momentarily comes to rest for the first time.