

ANSWERS

Chapter 8

- 8.1** 1.8
- 8.2** (a) From the given graph for a stress of $150 \times 10^6 \text{ N m}^{-2}$ the strain is 0.002
(b) Approximate yield strength of the material is $3 \times 10^8 \text{ N m}^{-2}$
- 8.3** (a) Material A
(b) Strength of a material is determined by the amount of stress required to cause fracture: material A is stronger than material B.
- 8.4** (a) False (b) True
- 8.5** $1.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$ (steel); $1.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$ (brass)
- 8.6** Deflection = $4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$
- 8.7** 2.8×10^{-6}
- 8.8** 0.127
- 8.9** $7.07 \times 10^4 \text{ N}$
- 8.10** $D_{\text{copper}}/D_{\text{iron}} = 1.25$
- 8.11** $1.539 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$
- 8.12** $2.026 \times 10^9 \text{ Pa}$
- 8.13** $1.034 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- 8.14** 0.0027
- 8.15** 0.058 cm^3
- 8.16** $2.2 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$

Chapter 9

- 9.3** (a) decreases (b) η of gases increases, η of liquid decreases with temperature (c) shear strain, rate of shear strain (d) conservation of mass, Bernoulli's equation (e) greater.
- 9.5** 6.2×10^6 Pa
- 9.6** 10.5 m
- 19.7** Pressure at that depth in the sea is about 3×10^7 Pa. The structure is suitable since it can withstand far greater pressure or stress.
- 9.8** 6.92×10^5 Pa
- 9.9** 0.800
- 9.10** Mercury will rise in the arm containing spirit; the difference in levels of mercury will be 0.221 cm.
- 9.11** No, Bernoulli's principle applies to streamline flow only.
- 9.12** No, unless the atmospheric pressures at the two points where Bernoulli's equation is applied are significantly different.
- 9.13** 9.8×10^2 Pa (The Reynolds number is about 0.3 so the flow is laminar).
- 9.14** 1.5×10^3 N
- 9.15** Fig (a) is incorrect [Reason: at a constriction (i.e. where the area of cross-section of the tube is smaller), flow speed is larger due to mass conservation. Consequently pressure there is smaller according to Bernoulli's equation. We assume the fluid to be incompressible].
- 9.16** 0.64 m s^{-1}
- 9.17** $2.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ N m}^{-1}$
- 9.18** $4.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ N}$ for (b) and (c), the same as in (a).
- 9.19** Excess pressure = 310 Pa, total pressure = 1.0131×10^5 Pa. However, since data are correct to three significant figures, we should write total pressure inside the drop as 1.01×10^5 Pa.
- 9.20** Excess pressure inside the soap bubble = 20.0 Pa; excess pressure inside the air bubble in soap solution = 10.0 Pa. Outside pressure for air bubble = $1.01 \times 10^5 + 0.4 \times 10^3 \times 9.8 \times 1.2 = 1.06 \times 10^5$ Pa. The excess pressure is so small that up to three significant figures, total pressure inside the air bubble is 1.06×10^5 Pa.

Chapter 10

- 10.1** Neon: $-248.58 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = -415.44 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$;
CO₂: $-56.60 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = -69.88 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$

$$\text{(use } t_{\text{F}} = \frac{9}{5}t_{\text{C}} + 32)$$

- 10.2** $T_A = (4/7) T_B$
- 10.3** 384.8 K
- 10.4** (a) Triple-point has a *unique* temperature; fusion point and boiling point temperatures depend on pressure; (b) The other fixed point is the absolute zero itself; (c) Triple-point is 0.01°C, not 0 °C; (d) 491.69.
- 10.5** (a) $T_A = 392.69$ K, $T_B = 391.98$ K; (b) The discrepancy arises because the gases are not perfectly ideal. To reduce the discrepancy, readings should be taken for lower and lower pressures and the plot between temperature measured versus absolute pressure of the gas at triple point should be extrapolated to obtain temperature in the limit pressure tends to zero, when the gases approach ideal gas behaviour.
- 10.6** Actual length of the rod at 45.0 °C = (63.0 + 0.0136) cm = 63.0136 cm. (However, we should say that change in length up to three significant figures is 0.0136 cm, but the total length is 63.0 cm, up to three significant places. Length of the same rod at 27.0 °C = 63.0 cm.
- 10.7** When the shaft is cooled to temperature – 69°C the wheel can slip on the shaft.
- 10.8** The diameter increases by an amount = 1.44×10^{-2} cm.
- 10.9** 3.8×10^2 N
- 10.10** Since the ends of the combined rod are not clamped, each rod expands freely.
 $\Delta l_{\text{brass}} = 0.21$ cm, $\Delta l_{\text{steel}} = 0.126$ cm = 0.13 cm
 Total change in length = 0.34 cm. No 'thermal stress' is developed at the junction since the rods freely expand.
- 10.11** $0.0147 = 1.5 \times 10^{-2}$
- 10.12** 103 °C
- 10.13** 1.5 kg
- 10.14** $0.43 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$; smaller
- 10.15** The gases are diatomic, and have other degrees of freedom (i.e. have other modes of motion) possible besides the translational degrees of freedom. To raise the temperature of the gas by a certain amount, heat is to be supplied to increase the average energy of all the modes. Consequently, molar specific heat of diatomic gases is more than that of monatomic gases. It can be shown that if only rotational modes of motion are considered, the molar specific heat of diatomic gases is nearly $(5/2) R$ which agrees with the observations for all the gases listed in the table, except chlorine. The higher value of molar specific heat of chlorine indicates that besides rotational modes, vibrational modes are also present in chlorine at room temperature.
- 10.16** 4.3 g/min
- 10.17** 3.7 kg
- 10.18** 238 °C
- 10.20** 9 min

Chapter 11

- 11.1** 16 g per min
- 11.2** 934 J
- 11.4** 2.64
- 11.5** 16.9 J
- 11.6** (a) 0.5 atm (b) zero (c) zero (assuming the gas to be ideal) (d) No, since the process (called free expansion) is rapid and cannot be controlled. The intermediate states are non-equilibrium states and do not satisfy the gas equation. In due course, the gas does return to an equilibrium state.
- 11.7** 25 W
- 11.8** 450 J

Chapter 12

- 12.1** 4×10^{-4}
- 12.3** (a) The dotted plot corresponds to 'ideal' gas behaviour; (b) $T_1 > T_2$; (c) 0.26 J K^{-1} ; (d) No, $6.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg}$ of H_2 would yield the same value
- 12.4** 0.14 kg
- 12.5** $5.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$
- 12.6** 6.10×10^{26}
- 12.7** (a) $6.2 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$ (b) $1.24 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ (c) $2.1 \times 10^{-16} \text{ J}$
- 12.8** Yes, according to Avogadro's law. No, v_{rms} is largest for the lightest of the three gases; neon.
- 12.9** $2.52 \times 10^3 \text{ K}$
- 12.10** Use the formula for mean free path :

$$\bar{l} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi n d^2}$$

where d is the diameter of a molecule. For the given pressure and temperature $N/V = 5.10 \times 10^{25} \text{ m}^{-3}$ and $\bar{l} = 1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$. $v_{\text{rms}} = 5.1 \times 10^2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$.

collisional frequency = $\frac{v_{\text{rms}}}{l} = 5.1 \times 10^9 \text{ s}^{-1}$. Time taken for the collision = $d / v_{\text{rms}} = 4 \times 10^{-13} \text{ s}$.

Time taken between successive collisions = $1 / v_{\text{rms}} = 2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ s}$. Thus the time taken between successive collisions is 500 times the time taken for a collision. Thus a molecule in a gas moves essentially free for most of the time.

Chapter 13

- 13.1** (b), (c)
- 13.2** (b) and (c): SHM; (a) and (d) represent periodic but not SHM [A polyatomic molecule has a number of natural frequencies; so in general, its vibration is a superposition of SHM's of a number of different frequencies. This superposition is periodic but not SHM].
- 13.3** (b) and (d) are periodic, each with a period of 2 s; (a) and (c) are not periodic. [Note in (c), repetition of merely one position is not enough for motion to be periodic; the entire motion during one period must be repeated successively].
- 13.4** (a) Simple harmonic, $T = (2\pi/\omega)$; (b) periodic, $T = (2\pi/\omega)$ but not simple harmonic; (c) simple harmonic, $T = (\pi/\omega)$; (d) periodic, $T = (2\pi/\omega)$ but not simple harmonic; (e) non-periodic; (f) non-periodic (physically not acceptable as the function $\rightarrow \infty$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$).
- 13.5** (a) 0, +, +; (b) 0, -, -; (c) -, 0, 0; (d) -, -, -; (e) +, +, +; (f) -, -, -.
- 13.6** (c) represents a simple harmonic motion.
- 13.7** $A = \sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$, $\phi = 7\pi/4$; $B = \sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$, $a = \pi/4$.
- 13.8** 219 N
- 13.9** Frequency 3.2 s^{-1} ; maximum acceleration of the mass 8.0 m s^{-2} ; maximum speed of the mass 0.4 m s^{-1} .
- 13.10** (a) $x = 2 \sin 20t$
 (b) $x = 2 \cos 20t$
 (c) $x = -2 \cos 20t$
- where x is in cm. These functions differ neither in amplitude nor frequency. They differ in initial phase.
- 13.11** (a) $x = -3 \sin \pi t$ where x is in cm.
- (b) $x = -2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t$ where x is in cm.
- 13.13** (a) F/k for both (a) and (b).
- (b) $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$ for (a) and $2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{2k}}$ for (b)

13.14 100 m/min

13.15 8.4 s

13.16 $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{\sqrt{g^2 + v^4/R^2}}}$. Hint: Effective acceleration due to gravity will get reduced due to radial acceleration v^2/R acting in the horizontal plane.

13.17 In equilibrium, weight of the cork equals the up thrust. When the cork is depressed by an amount x , the net upward force is $Ax\rho_1g$. Thus the force constant $k = A\rho_1g$.

Using $m = Ah\rho$, and $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$ one gets the given expression.

13.18 When both the ends are open to the atmosphere, and the difference in levels of the liquid in the two arms is h , the net force on the liquid column is $Ah\rho g$ where A is the area of cross-section of the tube and ρ is the density of the liquid. Since restoring force is proportional to h , motion is simple harmonic.

Chapter 14

14.1 0.5 s

14.2 8.7 s

14.3 2.06×10^4 N

14.4 Assume ideal gas law: $P = \frac{\rho RT}{M}$, where ρ is the density, M is the molecular mass, and

T is the temperature of the gas. This gives $v = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma RT}{M}}$. This shows that v is:

(a) Independent of pressure.

(b) Increases as \sqrt{T} .

(c) The molecular mass of water (18) is less than that of N_2 (28) and O_2 (32).

Therefore as humidity increases, the effective molecular mass of air decreases and hence v increases.

14.5 The converse is not true. An obvious requirement for an acceptable function for a travelling wave is that it should be finite everywhere and at all times. Only function (c) satisfies this condition, the remaining functions cannot possibly represent a travelling wave.

14.6 (a) 3.4×10^{-4} m (b) 1.49×10^{-3} m

- 14.7** 4.1×10^{-4} m
- 14.8** (a) A travelling wave. It travels from right to left with a speed of 20 ms^{-1} .
(b) 3.0 cm, 5.7 Hz
(c) $\pi/4$
(d) 3.5 m
- 14.9** All the graphs are sinusoidal. They have same amplitude and frequency, but different initial phases.
- 14.10** (a) 6.4π rad
(b) 0.8π rad
(c) π rad
(d) $(\pi/2)$ rad
- 14.11** (a) Stationary wave
(b) $l = 3$ m, $n = 60$ Hz, and $v = 180 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ for each wave
(c) 648 N
- 14.12** (a) All the points except the nodes on the string have the same frequency and phase, but not the same amplitude.
(b) 0.042 m
- 14.13** (a) Stationary wave.
(b) Unacceptable function for any wave.
(c) Travelling harmonic wave.
(d) Superposition of two stationary waves.
- 14.14** (a) 79 m s^{-1}
(b) 248 N
- 14.15** 347 m s^{-1}
- Hint : $v_n = \frac{(2n-1)v}{4l}$; $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ for a pipe with one end closed
- 14.16** 5.06 km s^{-1}
- 14.17** First harmonic (fundamental); No.
- 14.18** 318 Hz

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INDEX

A

Absolute scale temperature	280
Absolute zero	280
Acceleration (linear)	45
Acceleration due to gravity	49, 189
Accuracy	22
Action-reaction	97
Addition of vectors	67
Adiabatic process	311, 312
Aerofoil	262
Air resistance	79
Amplitude	344, 372
Angle of contact	267, 268
Angstrom	21
Angular Acceleration	154
Angular displacement	342
Angular frequency	344, 373
Angular momentum	155
Angular velocity	152
Angular wave number	372
Antinodes	381, 382
Archimedes Principle	255
Area expansion	281
Atmospheric pressure	253
Average acceleration	45, 74
Average speed	42
Average velocity	42
Avogadro's law	325

B

Banked road	104
Barometer	254
Beat frequency	383
Beats	382, 383
Bending of beam	244
Bernoulli's Principle	258
Blood pressure	276
Boiling point	287
Boyle's law	326
Buckling	244

Bulk modulus	242
Buoyant force	255

C

Calorimeter	285
Capillary rise	268
Capillary waves	370
Carnot engine	316
Central forces	186
Centre of Gravity	161
Centre of mass	144
Centripetal acceleration	81
Centripetal force	104
Change of state	287
Charle's law	326
Chemical Energy	126
Circular motion	104
Clausius statement	315
Coefficient of area expansion	283
Coefficient of linear expansion	281
Coefficient of performance	314
Coefficient of static friction	101
Coefficient of viscosity	262
Coefficient of volume expansion	281
Cold reservoir	313
Collision	129
Collision in two dimensions	131
Compressibility	242, 243
Compressions	368, 369, 374
Compressive stress	236, 243
Conduction	290
Conservation laws	12
Conservation of angular momentum	157, 173
Conservation of Mechanical Energy	121
Conservation of momentum	98
Conservative force	121
Constant acceleration	46, 75
Contact force	100
Convection	293
Couple	159
Crest	371
Cyclic process	312

D			
Dalton's law of partial pressure	325	Geostationary satellite	196
Damped oscillations	355	Gravitational constant	189
Damped simple Harmonic motion	355	Gravitational Force	8, 192
Damping constant	355	Gravitational potential energy	191
Damping force	355	Gravity waves	370
Derived units	16		
Detergent action	269	H	
Diastolic pressure	277	Harmonic frequency	380, 381
Differential calculus	61	Harmonics	380, 381
Dimensional analysis	32	Heat capacity	284
Dimensions	31	Heat engines	313
Displacement vector	66	Heat pumps	313
Displacement	40	Heat	279
Doppler effect	385, 386	Heliocentric model	183
Doppler shift	387	Hertz	343
Driving frequency	358	Hooke's law	238
Dynamics of rotational motion	169	Horizontal range	78
		Hot reservoir	313
		Hydraulic brakes	255, 256
		Hydraulic lift	255, 256
		Hydraulic machines	255
		Hydraulic pressure	238
		Hydraulic stress	238, 243
		Hydrostatic paradox	253
		I	
E		Ideal gas equation	280
Efficiency of heat engine	313	Ideal gas	280, 325
Elastic Collision	129	Impulse	96
Elastic deformation	236, 238	Inelastic collision	129
Elastic limit	238	Initial phase angle	372
Elastic moduli	239	Instantaneous acceleration	74
Elasticity	235	Instantaneous speed	45
Elastomers	239	Instantaneous velocity	43
Electromagnetic force	8	Interference	377
Energy	117	Internal energy	306, 330
Equality of vectors	66	Irreversible engine	315, 317
Equation of continuity	257	Irreversible processes	315
Equilibrium of a particle	99	Isobaric process	311, 312
Equilibrium of Rigid body	158	Isochoric process	311, 312
Equilibrium position	341, 342, 353	Isotherm	310
Errors in measurement	22	Isothermal process	311
Escape speed	193		
		K	
F		Kelvin-Planck statement	315
First law of Thermodynamics	307	Kepler's laws of planetary motion	184
Fluid pressure	251	Kinematics of Rotational Motion	167
Force	94	Kinematics	39
Forced frequency	357	Kinetic energy of rolling motion	174
Forced oscillations	357, 358	Kinetic Energy	117
Fracture point	238	Kinetic interpretation of temperature	329
Free Fall	49	Kinetic theory of gases	328
Free-body diagram	100		
Frequency of periodic motion	342, 372	L	
Friction	101	Laminar flow	258, 264
Fundamental Forces	6	Laplace correction	376
Fundamental mode	381		
Fusion	287		
G			
Gauge pressure	253		
Geocentric model	183		

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|----------|
| Latent heat of fusion | 290 | O | |
| Latent heat of vaporisation | 290 | Odd harmonics | 382 |
| Latent heat | 289 | Orbital velocity/speed | 194 |
| Law of cosine | 72 | Order of magnitude | 28 |
| Law of equipartition of energy | 332 | Oscillations | 342 |
| Law of Inertia | 90 | Oscillatory motion | 342 |
| Law of sine | 72 | | |
| Linear expansion | 281 | P | |
| Linear harmonic oscillator | 349, 351 | Parallax method | 18 |
| Linear momentum | 155 | Parallelogram law of addition of vectors | 66 |
| Longitudinal strain | 236 | Pascal's law | 252 |
| Longitudinal strain | 236, 239 | Path length | 40 |
| Longitudinal stress | 236 | Path of projectile | 78 |
| Longitudinal Wave | 369, 376 | Periodic force | 358 |
| | | Periodic motion | 342 |
| M | | Periodic time | 342 |
| Magnus effect | 261 | Permanent set | 238 |
| Manometer | 254 | Phase angle | 344 |
| Mass Energy Equivalence | 126 | Phase constant | 344 |
| Maximum height of projectile | 78 | Pipe open at both ends | 382 |
| Maxwell Distribution | 331 | Pipe open at one end | 381 |
| Mean free path | 324, 335 | Pitch | 384 |
| Measurement of length | 18 | Plastic deformation | 238 |
| Measurement of mass | 21 | Plasticity | 235 |
| Measurement of temperature | 279 | Polar satellite | 196 |
| Measurement of time | 22 | Position vector and displacement | 73 |
| Melting point | 286 | Potential energy of a spring | 123 |
| Modes | 380 | Potential energy | 120 |
| Modulus of elasticity | 238 | Power | 128 |
| Modulus of rigidity | 242 | Precession | 143 |
| Molar specific heat capacity | 284, 308 | Pressure gauge | 253 |
| at constant pressure | | Pressure of an ideal gas | 328 |
| Molar specific heat capacity | 284, 308 | Pressure | 250 |
| at constant volume | | Principle of Conservation of Energy | 128 |
| Molar specific heat capacity | 284 | Principle of moments | 160 |
| Molecular nature of matter | 323 | Progressive wave | 373 |
| Moment of Inertia | 163 | Projectile motion | 77 |
| Momentum | 93 | Projectile | 77 |
| Motion in a plane | 72 | Propagation constant | 371 |
| Multiplication of vectors | 67 | Pulse | 369 |
| Musical instruments | 384 | | |
| | | Q | |
| N | | Quasi-static process | 310, 311 |
| Natural frequency | 358 | | |
| Newton's first law of motion | 91 | R | |
| Newton's Law of cooling | 295 | Radiation | 294 |
| Newton's law of gravitation | 185 | Radius of Gyration | 164 |
| Newton's second law of motion | 93 | Raman effect | 11 |
| Newton's third law of motion | 96 | Rarefactions | 369 |
| Newtons' formula for speed of sound | 377 | Ratio of specific heat capacities | 334 |
| Nodes | 381 | Reaction time | 51 |
| Normal Modes | 381, 382, 384 | Real gases | 326 |
| Note | 384, 385 | Rectilinear motion | 39 |
| Nuclear Energy | 126 | Reductionism | 2 |
| Null vector | 68 | Reflected wave | 379 |
| | | Reflection of waves | 378 |

Refracted wave	379	Surface tension	265
Refrigerator	313	Symmetry	146
Regelation	287	System of units	16
Relative velocity in two dimensions	76	Systolic pressure	277
Relative velocity	51		
Resolution of vectors	69	T	
Resonance	358	Temperature	279
Restoring force	236, 350, 369	Tensile strength	238
Reversible engine	316, 317	Tensile stress	236
Reversible processes	315	Terminal velocity	264
Reynolds number	264	Theorem of parallel axes	167
Rigid body	141	Theorem of perpendicular axes	165
Rolling motion	173	Thermal conductivity	291
Root mean square speed	329	Thermal equilibrium	304
Rotation	142	Thermal expansion	281
		Thermal stress	284
S		Thermodynamic processes	310
S.H.M. (Simple Harmonic Motion)	343	Thermodynamic state variables	309
Scalar-product	114	Thermodynamics	3, 303
Scalars	65	Time of flight	78
Scientific Method	1	Torque	154
Second law of Thermodynamics	314	Torricelli's Law	259, 260
Shear modulus	242	Trade wind	294
Shearing strain	237	Transmitted wave	379
Shearing stress	237, 243	Travelling wave	380
SI units	16	Triangle law of addition of vectors	66
Significant figures	27	Triple point	288
Simple pendulum	343, 353	Trough	371
Soap bubbles	268	Tune	384
Sonography	387	Turbulent flow	258, 259
Sound	375		
Specific heat capacity of Solids	308, 335	U	
Specific heat capacity of Gases	333, 334	Ultimate strength	238
Specific heat capacity of Water	335	Ultrasonic waves	387
Specific heat capacity	285, 308	Unification of Forces	10
Speed of efflux	259	Unified Atomic Mass Unit	21
Speed of Sound	375, 376	Uniform circular motion	79
Speed of Transverse wave on a stretched string	375, 376	Uniform Motion	41
Sphygmomanometer	277	Uniformly accelerated motion	47
Spring constant	352, 355	Unit vectors	70
Standing waves	380		
Stationary waves	382	V	
Steady flow	257	Vane	356
Stethoscope	281	Vaporisation	288
Stokes' law	263	Vector-product	151
Stopping distance	50	Vectors	66
Strain	236	Velocity amplitude	349
Streamline flow	257, 258	Venturi meter	260
Streamline	257, 258	Vibration	341
Stress	236	Viscosity	262
Stress-strain curve	238	Volume expansion	281
Stretched string	374	Volume Strain	238
Sublimation	294		
Subtraction of vectors	67	W	
Superposition principle	378	Wave equation	374
Surface energy	265	Wavelength	372
		Wave speed	374

Waves	368	Y	
Waxing and waning of sound	385	Yield Point	238
Weak nuclear force	9	Yield strength	238
Weightlessness	197	Young's modulus	239
Work done by variable force	118		
Work	116	Z	
Work-Energy Theorem	116	Zeroth law of Thermodynamics	305
Working substance	313		

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