



DPP - 4 (SHM)

Video Solution on Website:-	https://physicsaholics.com/home/courseDetails/90
Video Solution on YouTube:-	https://youtu.be/xeJtgLzc9Oc
Written Solution on Website:-	https://physicsaholics.com/note/notesDetalis/30

Q 1. Vertical displacement of a plank with a body of mass m on it is varying according to law $y = \sin \omega t + \sqrt{3}\cos \omega t$. The minimum value of ω for which the mass just breaks off the plank and the moment it occurs first after t = 0, are given by:(y is positive vertically upwards)

(a)
$$\sqrt{\frac{g}{2}}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{g}}$$
 (b) $\frac{g}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{2}{3}, \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{g}}$ (c) $\sqrt{\frac{g}{2}}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \sqrt{\frac{2}{g}}$ (d) $\sqrt{2g}, \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{3g}}$

Q 2. Four simple harmonic vibrations $x_1 = 8 \sin \omega t$, $x_2 = 6 \sin (\omega t + \pi/2)$, $x_3 = 4 \sin (\omega t + \pi)$ and $x_4 = 2 \sin (\omega t + 3\pi/2)$ are superimposed on each other. The resulting amplitude and its phase difference with x_1 are respectively:

(a) 20 tan⁻¹ $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

(b) $4\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}$ (c) 20 tan⁻¹(2)

Q 3. Two linear simple harmonic motions of equal amplitude and frequency are impressed on a particle along x and y axis respectively. The initial phase difference between them is π/2. The resultant path followed by the particle is:
(a) a circle
(b) a straight line
(c) an ellipse
(d) a parabola

- Q 4. A simple pendulum (whose length is less than that of a second's pendulum) and a second's pendulum starts swinging in phase. They again swing in phase after an interval of 18 second from the start. The period of the simple pendulum is –

 (a) 0.9 sec
 (b) 1.8 sec
 (c) 2.7 sec
 (d) 3.6 sec
- Q 5. A pendulum has time period T for small oscillations. An obstacle P is situated below the point of suspension O at a distance 31/4. The pendulum is released from rest. Throughout the motion the moving string makes small angle with vertical. Time after which the pendulum returns back to its initial position is:







- Time period of a simple pendulum of length L is T_1 and Time period of a uniform rod Q 6. of the same length L pivoted about one end and oscillating in a vertical plane is T_2 . Amplitude of oscillations in both the cases is small. Then T_1/T_2 is (a) $\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}$ (c) $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$
- The period of oscillation of simple pendulum of length L suspended from the roof of Q7. the vehicle which moves without friction, down an inclined plane of inclination α , is given by:
 - (b) $2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g \sin \alpha}}$ (c) $2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$ (d) $2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g \tan \alpha}}$ (a) $2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g \cos \alpha}}$

(b) 1

A ball is suspended by an inextensible thread of length I from a point on a vertical Q 8. wall. The ball is displaced away from the wall such that the thread makes a very small angle with it and then left free. Assuming the collision of the ball with the wall to be perfectly elastic, the time period of the resulting oscillations is

(a)
$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}}$$
 (b) $T = \pi \sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}}$ (c) $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\ell}{2g}}$ (d) $T = 0$

A solid sphere (M) attached to a massless spring (K) can roll without slipping along a Q9. horizontal surface. If the system is released after an initial stretch, the time period will be

(a)
$$2\pi \sqrt{\frac{3M}{2K}}$$
 (b) $2\pi \sqrt{\frac{3M}{5K}}$ (c) $2\pi \sqrt{\frac{7M}{5K}}$ (d) $2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M}{K}}$

Q 10. The pulley shown in figure has a MOI I about its axis and mass M. Find the time period of vertical oscillations of its COM. The spring has a spring constant k and the string does not slip over the pulley







Q 14. A compound pendulum of mass 1kg is made to oscillate at distances 20 cms and 40 cms on both sides of the center of gravity. The time period is 1.5 sec in both cases. Its M.I. about the axis through the center of gravity in $kg \times m^2$ units is-(a) 2×10^{-2} (b) 4×10^{-2} (c) 8×10^{-2} (d) 800





- Q 15. A hollow metal sphere is filled with water and hung by a long thread. A small hole is drilled at the bottom through which water slowly flows out. Now the sphere is made to oscillate, the period of oscillation of the pendulum
 - (a) Remains constant
 - (c) Continuously increases
- (b) Continuously decreases
- (d) First increases and then decreases



Answer Key

Q.1	a	Q.2	d	Q.3	a	Q.4	b	Q.5	b
Q.6	c	Q.7	a	Q.8	b	Q.9	c	Q.10	a
Q.11	A(Q), B	(R), C	(S), D(U)	Q.12	c	Q.13	d	Q.14	c
Q.15	d							•	