

GRAVITATION

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Universal Law of Gravitation

$$F = \frac{G m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

Where 'G' is Gravitational Constant, m_1 and m_2 are the masses of two bodies, and 'r' is the distance of separation b/w two bodies.

$$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$$

Acceleration due to Gravity (g)

The value of 'g' varies from places to places

Value of 'g' on earth is approx. 9.8 ms^{-2}

$$g = \frac{GM}{r^2}$$

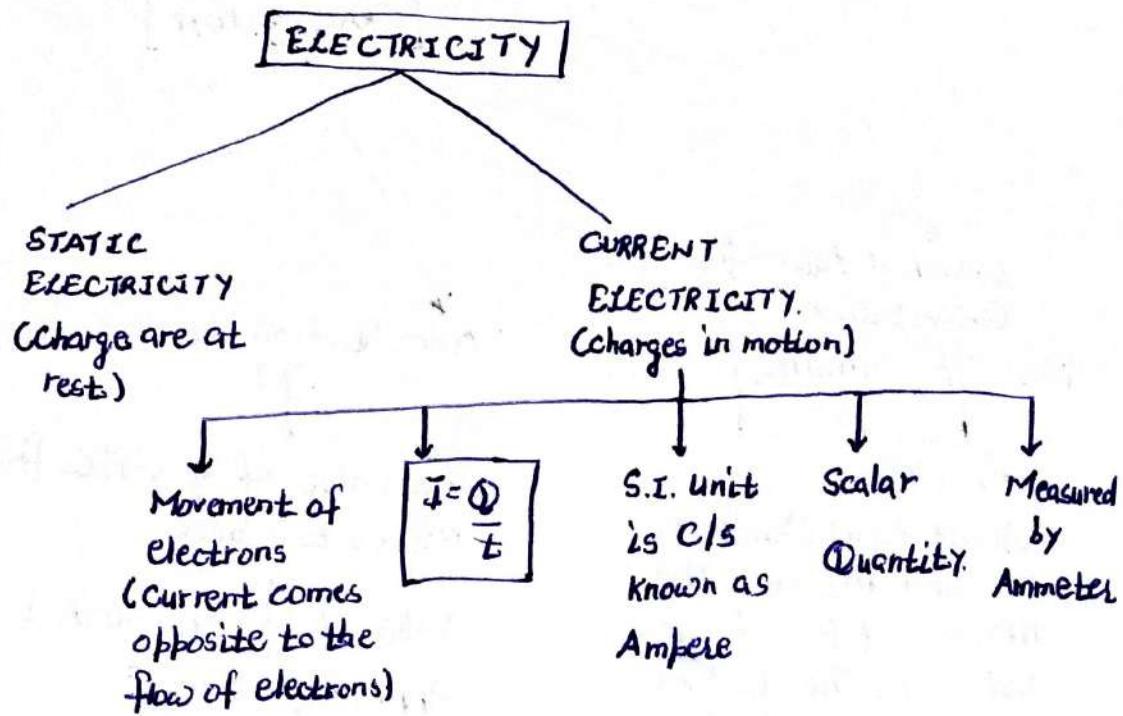
Eqs. of motion for freely falling objects

$$v = u - gt$$

$$h = ut - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$v^2 - u^2 = -2gh$$

ELECTRICITY



Electric Potential

↓
Work done to move a charge from one point to another → $V = \frac{W}{Q}$ → S.I. unit is J/C → Measured by known as Volts Voltmeter

PHYSICAL QUANTITIES AND MEASUREMENTS

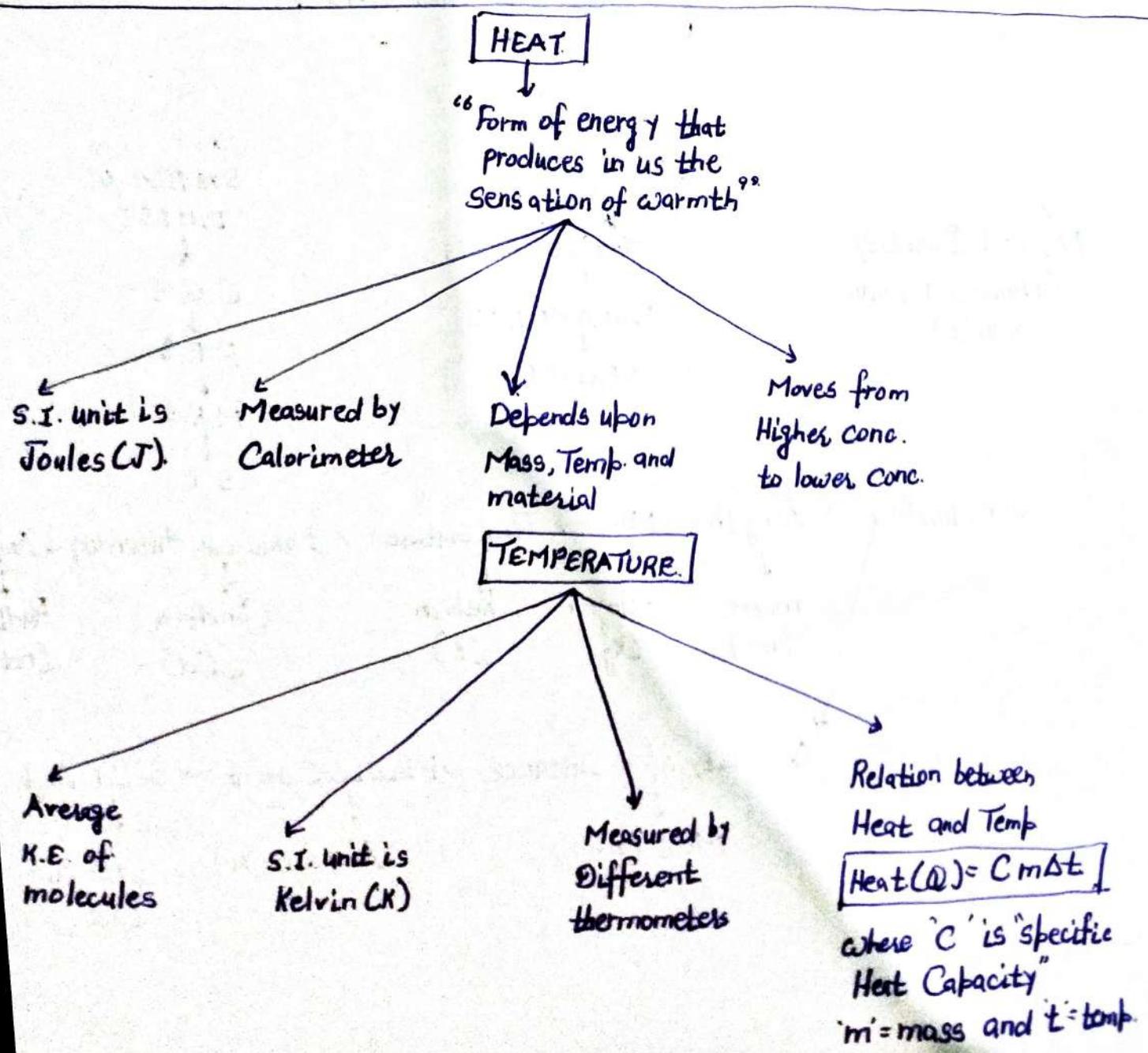
Physical Quantity
(Numerical Value
 \times unit).

TYPES OF UNITS
↓
FUNDAMENTAL
↓
DERIVED.

SYSTEM OF
UNITS:
↓
C.G.S
↓
F.P.G
↓
M.K.S.
↓
S.I.

S.I. units → Length → Mass → Temperature → Luminous Intensity → Angle
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
metre Kilogram Kelvin Candelā Radian
(m) (kg) (K) (Cd) (rad)

Quantity of a Substance → Electric Current → Solid Angle
↓ ↓
Mole (mol) Ampere (A) Steradian
(St- rd)

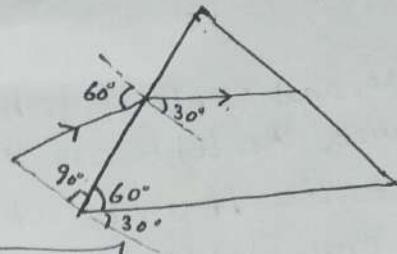


23.

Using Snell's Law:

$$\sin 60^\circ = \mu \sin 30^\circ$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \mu \times \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \mu = \sqrt{3}$$



Hence, Refractive index of Prism will be: $\mu = \sqrt{3}$

24. The formula for minimum angle of Deviation (δ_{\min}) is expressed as:

$$A + \delta_{\min} = i + e - C$$

For equilateral-Triangle: $A = 60^\circ$; And $i = 60^\circ$; $e = 60^\circ$

$$\therefore 60^\circ + \delta_{\min} = 60^\circ + 60^\circ$$

$$\delta_{\min} = 60^\circ$$

∴ Minimum angle of Deviation (δ_{\min}) = 60° .

25. The condition for

"Total-Internal Reflection" is given as,

$$\sin C = \frac{1}{\mu}; (i \geq C)$$

where 'C' is the critical angle

and 'μ' is the refractive-index of glass-prism.

Here, $C = 45^\circ$

$$\therefore \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\mu} \Rightarrow \mu = \sqrt{2} = 1.414$$

