

Note- \*All the questions are compulsory.

\*Non programmable calculator is allowed.

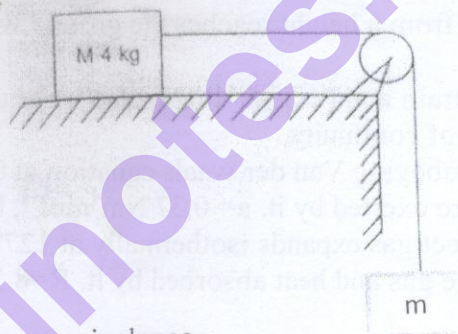
\*Number indicates on right indicate full marks.

Q.1A] Attempt any one of the following: [10]

- Derive an expression for work-energy theorem.
- State and explain Newton's laws of motion

Q.1B] Attempt any two of the following: {5 Marks each} [10]

- State laws of friction.
- Explain Non-Inertial frame of reference.
- The coefficient of static friction between the blocks of mass 4kg and the table (shown in figure) is  $\mu_s = 0.4$ . What should be the maximum value of 'm' so that the blocks do not move? The string and the pulley are light and smooth.



- Write a short note on mass energy equivalence.

Q.2A] Attempt any one of the following: [10]

- Derive a relation between the young's modulus, bulk modulus and poisson's ratio of the substance.
- State and prove Bernoulli's theorem.

Q.2B] Attempt any two of the following: {5 Marks each} [10]

- Define Poisson's ratio. Show that the theoretical limiting values of Poisson's ratio are -1 and 0.5.
- State and explain Stoke's law. What are its applications?
- A venturimeter consists of a pipe of diameter 36cm and a throat diameter of 20cm. Estimate the rate of flow of water in  $\text{m}^3/\text{sec}$ ; if the water pressure in the pipe is 60000 pa and in the throat is 40000 pa [Given : density of water =  $1000 \text{ Kg/m}^3$ ].
- For a steel material,  $Y = 2 \times 10^{11} \text{ N/m}^2$  and bulk modulus is  $13.3 \times 10^{10} \text{ N/m}^2$ , calculate Poisson's ratio and modulus of rigidity of steel.



**Q.3A] Attempt any one of the following:**

[10]

i) Prove that for a real gas  $C_p - C_v = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T + p \right] \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p$

ii) Explain the concept of work. Derive the expression for work done in Adiabatic process.

**Q.3 B] Attempt any two of the following: {5 Marks each}**

[10]

i) A perfect gas system at 2 atm pressure and 27°C temperature is adiabatically compressed to 1 atm pressure. Calculate the resulting temperature. ( $\gamma = 1.4$ )

ii) 2 moles of an ideal gas expands isothermally and reversibly from 20L to 30L at 300K. Find the work done. ( $R = 8.314 \text{ J/K.mol}$ )

iii) Distinguish between ideal and real gases.

iv) State and explain the Zero'th laws of thermodynamics

**Q.4] Attempt any three of the following: {5 Marks each}**

[15]

i) Give advantage and disadvantage of friction.

ii) A ball is dropped from a height and reaches the ground with speed of  $\sqrt{gh}$ . Calculate the work done by air friction.

iii) Define Stress, Strain and Poisson's ratio also write their units and dimensions.

iv) Derive equation of continuity.

v) One mole of gas obeying Van der Waals equation at 0°C occupies 550 cm<sup>3</sup> of volume.

Calculate the pressure exerted by it.  $a = 0.37 \text{ Nm}^4 \text{ mol}^{-2}$ ,  $b = 43 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ,  $R = 8.31 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

vi) 1 mole of a perfect gas expands isothermally at 127°C till its volume is doubled. Calculate the work done by the gas and heat absorbed by it.  $R = 8.3 \text{ J/moleK}$ .

\*\*\*\*\*