



# Ayesha Ali Academy Kanipora Kulgam

Class:- 9th

Subject:- Science

Study material

## Motion

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1. An object has moved through a distance. Can it have zero displacement? If yes, support your answer with an example.

### Answer

Yes, an object can have zero displacement even when it has moved through a distance. This happens when final position of the object coincides with its initial position. For example, if a person moves around a park and stands on the place from where he started, then here displacement will be zero.

2. A farmer moves along the boundary of a square field of side 10 m in

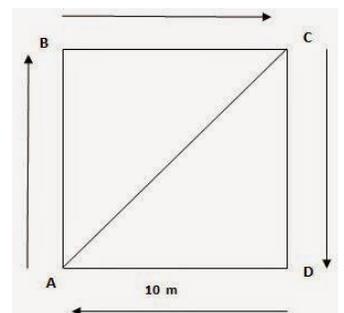
40 s. What will be the magnitude of displacement of the farmer at the end of 2 minutes 20 seconds from his initial position?

### Answer

Given, Side of the square field = 10 m

Therefore, perimeter =  $10 \text{ m} \times 4 = 40 \text{ m}$

Farmer moves along the boundary in 40 s.



Displacement after 2 m 20 s = 2 x 60 s + 20 s = 140 s =?

Since in 40 s farmer moves 40 m

Therefore, in 1s distance covered by farmer =  $40 / 40 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ m}$

Therefore, in 140s distance covered by farmer =  $1 \times 140 \text{ m} = 140 \text{ m}$   
Now, number of rotation to cover 140 along the boundary = Total Distance / Perimeter

=  $140 \text{ m} / 40 \text{ m} = 3.5 \text{ round}$

Thus, after 3.5 round farmer will at point C of the field

Thus, after 2 min 20 seconds the displacement of farmer will be equal to 14.14 m north east from intial position.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Therefore, Displacement AC} &= \sqrt{(10\text{m})^2 + (10\text{m})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{100\text{m}^2 + 100\text{m}^2} \\ &= \sqrt{200\text{m}^2} \\ &= 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m} \\ &= 10 \times 1.414 = 14.14 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

3. Which of the following is true for displacement?

(a) It cannot be zero.

(b) Its magnitude is greater than the distance travelled by the object.

**Answer**

None of the statement is true for displacement First statement is false because displacement can be zero. Second statement is also false because displacement is less than or equal to the distance travelled by the object.

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1. Distinguish between speed and velocity.

**Answer**

<b>Speed</b>	<b>Velocity</b>
Speed is the distance travelled by an object in a given interval of time.	Velocity is the displacement of an object in a given interval of time.
Speed = distance / time	Velocity = displacement / time
Speed is scalar quantity i.e. it has only magnitude.	Velocity is vector quantity i.e. it has both magnitude as well as direction.

2. Under what condition(s) is the magnitude of average velocity of an object equal to its average speed?

**Answer**

The magnitude of average velocity of an object is equal to its average speed, only when an object is moving in a straight line.

3. What does the odometer of an automobile measure?

**Answer**

The odometer of an automobile measures the distance covered by an automobile.

4. What does the path of an object look like when it is in uniform motion?

**Answer**

An object having uniform motion has a straight line path.

5. During an experiment, a signal from a spaceship reached the ground station in five minutes. What was the distance of the spaceship from the

ground station? The signal travels at the speed of light, that is,  $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ .

**Answer**

$$\text{Speed} = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Time} = 5 \text{ min} = 5 \times 60 = 300 \text{ secs. Distance} = \text{Speed} \times$$

$$\text{Time Distance} = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1} \times 300 \text{ secs.} = 9 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$$

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1. When will you say a body is in (i) uniform acceleration? (ii) non-uniform acceleration?

**Answer**

(i) A body is said to be in uniform acceleration if it travels in a straight line and its velocity increases or decreases by equal amounts in equal intervals of time.

(ii) A body is said to be in nonuniform acceleration if the rate of change of its velocity is not constant.

2. A bus decreases its speed from  $80 \text{ km h}^{-1}$  to  $60 \text{ km h}^{-1}$  in 5 s. Find the acceleration of the bus.

**Answer**

$$\text{Initial speed of the bus, } u = 80 \text{ km/h} = 80 \times \frac{5}{18} = 22.22 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Final speed of the bus, } v = 60 \text{ km/h} = 60 \times \frac{5}{18} = 16.66 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Time take to decrease the speed, } t = 5 \text{ s}$$

$$\text{Acceleration, } a = \frac{v-u}{t} = \frac{16.66 - 22.22}{5} = -1.112 \text{ m/s}^2$$

3. A train starting from a railway station and moving with uniform acceleration attains a speed  $40 \text{ km h}^{-1}$  in 10 minutes. Find its acceleration.

**Answer**

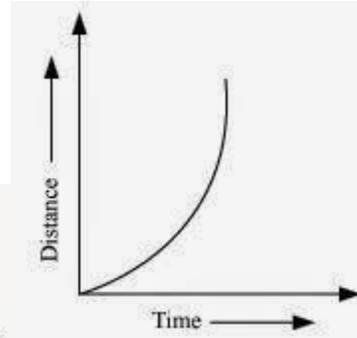
Initial velocity of the train,  $u = 0$

Final velocity of the train,  $v = 40 \text{ km/h}$

Time taken,  $t = 10 \text{ min} = 10 \times 60 = 600 \text{ s}$

$$\text{Acceleration, } a = \frac{v - u}{t} = \frac{11.11 - 0}{600} = 0.0185 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Hence, the acceleration of the train is  $0.0185 \text{ m/s}^2$ .

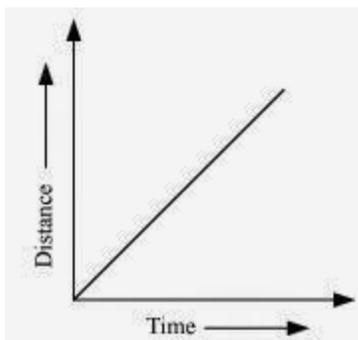


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1. What is the nature of the distance - 'time graphs for uniform and non-uniform motion of an object?

**Answer**

When the motion is uniform, the distance time graph is a straight line with a slope.

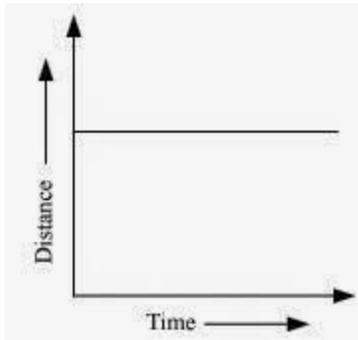


When the motion is non uniform, the distance time graph is not a straight line. It can be any curve.

2. What can you say about the motion of an object whose distance - time graph is a straight line parallel to the time axis?

**Answer**

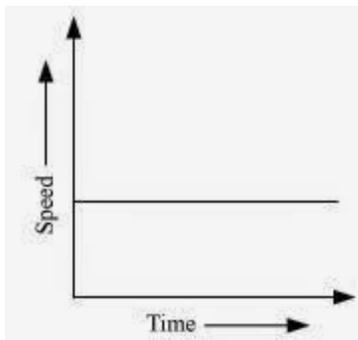
If distance time graph is a straight line parallel to the time axis, the body is at rest



3. What can you say about the motion of an object if its speed - time graph is a straight line parallel to the time axis?

**Answer**

If speed time graph is a straight line parallel to the time axis, the object is moving uniformly.



4. What is the quantity which is measured by the area occupied below the velocity -time graph?

**Answer**

The area below velocity-time graph gives the distance covered by the object.

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1. A bus starting from rest moves with a uniform acceleration of  $0.1 \text{ m s}^{-2}$  for 2 minutes. Find (a) the speed acquired, (b) the distance travelled.

**Answer**

Initial speed of the bus,  $u = 0$

Acceleration,  $a = 0.1 \text{ m/s}^2$

Time taken,  $t = 2 \text{ minutes} = 120 \text{ s}$

(a)  $v = u + at$

$$v = 0 + 0.1 \times 120$$

$$v = 12 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

(b) According to the third equation of motion:

$$v^2 - u^2 = 2as$$

Where,  $s$  is the distance covered by the bus

$$(12)^2 - (0)^2 = 2(0.1)s$$

$$s = 720 \text{ m}$$

Speed acquired by the bus is  $12 \text{ m/s}$ .

Distance travelled by the bus is  $720 \text{ m}$ .

2. A train is travelling at a speed of  $90 \text{ km h}^{-1}$ . Brakes are applied so as to produce a uniform acceleration of  $-0.5 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ . Find how far the train will go before it is brought to rest.

### Answer

Initial speed of the train,  $u = 90 \text{ km/h} = 25 \text{ m/s}$

Final speed of the train,  $v = 0$  (finally the train comes to rest) Acceleration =  $-0.5 \text{ m s}^{-2}$

According to third equation of motion:

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

$$(0)^2 = (25)^2 + 2(-0.5)s$$

Where,  $s$  is the distance covered by the train

$$s = \frac{25^2}{2(0.5)} = 625 \text{ m}$$

The train will cover a distance of 625 m before it comes to rest.

3. A trolley, while going down an inclined plane, has an acceleration of  $2 \text{ cm s}^{-2}$ . What will be its velocity 3 s after the start?

**Answer**

Initial Velocity of trolley,  $u = 0 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$

Acceleration,  $a = 2 \text{ cm s}^{-2}$

Time,  $t = 3 \text{ s}$

We know that final velocity,  $v = u + at = 0 + 2 \times 3 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$

Therefore, The velocity of train after 3 seconds =  $6 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$

4. A racing car has a uniform acceleration of  $4 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ . What distance will it cover in 10 s after start?

**Answer**

Initial Velocity of the car,  $u = 0 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

Acceleration,  $a = 4 \text{ m s}^{-2}$

Time,  $t = 10 \text{ s}$

We know Distance,  $s = ut + (1/2)at^2$

Therefore, Distance covered by car in 10 second =  $0 \times 10 + (1/2) \times 4 \times 10^2$

=  $0 + (1/2) \times 4 \times 10 \times 10 \text{ m}$

=  $(1/2) \times 400 \text{ m}$

$$= 200 \text{ m}$$

5. A stone is thrown in a vertically upward direction with a velocity of  $5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . If the acceleration of the stone during its motion is  $10 \text{ m s}^{-2}$  in the downward direction, what will be the height attained by the stone and how much time will it take to reach there?

### Answer

Given Initial velocity of stone,  $u = 5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

Downward of negative Acceleration,  $a = 10 \text{ m s}^{-2}$

We know that  $2as = v^2 - u^2$

Therefore, Height attained by the stone,  $s = \frac{0^2}{5^2} \times (-10) \text{ m}$

$$= \frac{-25}{-20} \text{ m}$$

$$= 1.25 \text{ m}$$

Also we know that final velocity,  $v = u + at$

$$\text{or, Time, } t = \frac{v - u}{a}$$

Therefore, Time,  $t$  taken by stone to attain the height,  $s = \frac{0 - 5}{-10} \text{ s}$

$$= 0.5 \text{ s}$$

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### Exercise

1. An athlete completes one round of a circular track of diameter 200 m in 40 s. What will be the distance covered and the displacement at the end of 2 minutes 20 s?

## Answer

Diameter of circular track (D) = 200 m

Radius of circular track (r) =  $200 / 2 = 100$  m

Time taken by the athlete for one round (t) = 40 s

Distance covered by athlete in one round (s) =  $2\pi r$

$$= 2 \times (22 / 7) \times 100$$

Speed of the athlete (v) = Distance / Time

$$= (2 \times 2200) / (7 \times 40)$$

$$= 4400 / 7 \times 40$$

Therefore, **Distance covered in 140 s = Speed (s) × Time(t)**

$$= 4400 / (7 \times 40) \times (2 \times 60 + 20)$$

$$= 4400 / (7 \times 40) \times 140$$

$$= 4400 \times 140 / 7 \times 40$$

$$= 2200 \text{ m}$$

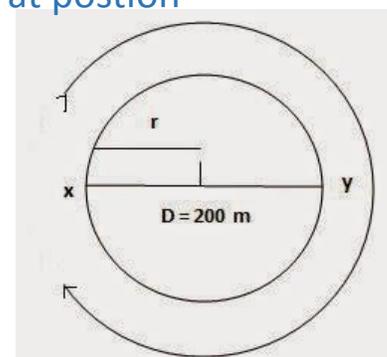
Number of round in 40 s = 1 round

Number of round in 140 s =  $140 / 40$

$$= 3 \frac{1}{2}$$

After taking start from position X, the athlete will be at position

Y after  $3 \frac{1}{2}$  rounds as shown in figure



Hence, **Displacement of the athlete** with respect to initial position at  $x = xy$

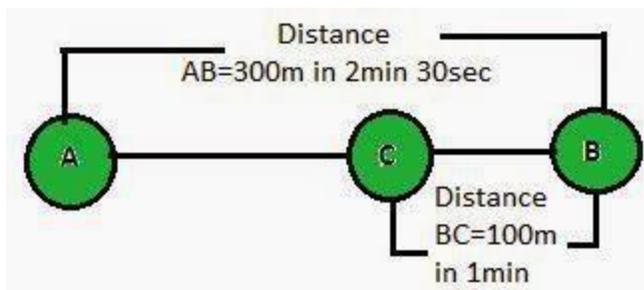
= Diameter of circular track

= 200 m

2. Joseph jogs from one end A to the other end B of a straight 300 m road in 2 minutes 30 seconds and then turns around and jogs 100 m back to point C in another 1 minute. What are Joseph's average speeds and velocities in jogging (a) from A to B and (b) from A to C?

**Answer**

Total Distance covered from AB = 300 m  
Total time taken =  $2 \times 60 + 30 \text{ s} = 150 \text{ s}$



Therefore, Average Speed from AB = Total Distance / Total Time

$$= 300 / 150 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$= 2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

Therefore, Velocity from AB = Displacement AB / Time =  $300 / 150 \text{ m s}^{-1} = 2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

Total Distance covered from AC = AB + BC = 300 + 200

Total time taken from A to C = Time taken for AB + Time taken for BC

$$= (2 \times 60 + 30) + 60 \text{ s}$$

$$= 210 \text{ s}$$

Therefore, Average Speed from AC = Total Distance / Total Time

$$= 400 / 210 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$= 1.904 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

Displacement (S) from A to C = AB - BC

$$= 300 - 100 \text{ m}$$

$$= 200 \text{ m}$$

Time (t) taken for displacement from AC = 210 s

Therefore, Velocity from AC = Displacement (s) / Time(t)

$$= 200 / 210 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$= 0.952 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

3. Abdul, while driving to school, computes the average speed for his

trip to be  $20 \text{ km h}^{-1}$ . On his return trip along the same route, there is less traffic and the average speed is  $40 \text{ km h}^{-1}$ . What is the average speed for Abdul's trip?

### Answer

The distance Abdul commutes while driving from Home to School =

$S$  Let us assume time taken by Abdul to commutes this distance =  $t_1$

Distance Abdul commutes while driving from School to Home =  $S$

Let us assume time taken by Abdul to commutes this distance =  $t_2$

Average speed from home to school  $v_{1av} = 20 \text{ km h}^{-1}$

Average speed from school to home  $v_{2av} = 30 \text{ km h}^{-1}$

Also we know Time taken form Home to School  $t_1 = S /$

$v_{1av}$  Similarly Time taken form School to Home  $t_2 = S/v_{2av}$

Total distance from home to school and backward =  $2 S$

Total time taken from home to school and backward (T) =  $S/20+$

$S/30$  Therefore, Average speed ( $V_{av}$ ) for covering total distance ( $2S$ ) =

Total Dostance/Total Time

$$= 2S / (S/20 + S/30)$$

$$= 2S / [(30S+20S)/600]$$

$$= 1200S / 50S$$

$$= 24 \text{ kmh}^{-1}$$

4. A motorboat starting from rest on a lake accelerates in a straight line

at a constant rate of  $3.0 \text{ m s}^{-2}$  for  $8.0 \text{ s}$ . How far does the boat travel during this time?

### Answer

Given Initial velocity of motorboat,  $u = 0$

Acceleration of motorboat,  $a = 3.0 \text{ m s}^{-2}$

Time under consideration,  $t = 8.0 \text{ s}$

We know that Distance,  $s = ut + (1/2)at^2$

Therefore, The distance travel by motorboat =  $0 \times 8 + (1/2)3.0 \times 8^2$

$$= (1/2) \times 3 \times 8 \times 8 \text{ m}$$

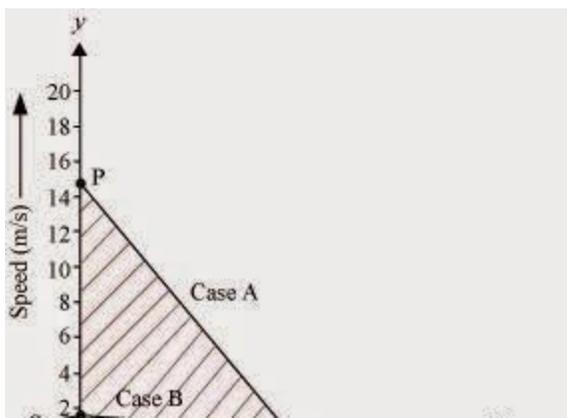
$$= 96 \text{ m}$$

5. A driver of a car travelling at  $52 \text{ km h}^{-1}$  applies the brakes and accelerates uniformly in the opposite direction. The car stops in  $5 \text{ s}$ .

Another driver going at  $3 \text{ km h}^{-1}$  in another car applies his brakes slowly and stops in  $10 \text{ s}$ . On the same graph paper, plot the speed versus time graphs for the two cars. Which of the two cars travelled farther after the brakes were applied?

### Answer

As given in the figure below PR and SQ are the Speed-time graph for given two cars with initial speeds  $52 \text{ kmh}^{-1}$  and  $3 \text{ kmh}^{-1}$  respectively.



Distance Travelled by first car before coming to rest = Area of  $\Delta$  OPR

$$= (1/2) \times OR \times OP$$

$$= (1/2) \times 5 \text{ s} \times 52 \text{ kmh}^{-1}$$

$$= (1/2) \times 5 \times (52 \times 1000) / 3600 \text{ m}$$

$$= (1/2) \times 5 \times (130 / 9) \text{ m}$$

$$= 325 / 9 \text{ m}$$

$$= 36.11 \text{ m}$$

Distance Travelled by second car before coming to rest = Area of  $\Delta$  OSQ

$$= (1/2) \times OQ \times OS$$

$$= (1/2) \times 10 \text{ s} \times 3 \text{ kmh}^{-1}$$

$$= (1/2) \times 10 \times (3 \times 1000) / 3600 \text{ m}$$

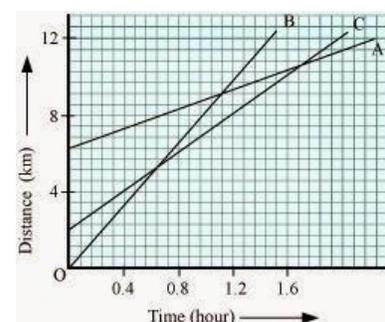
$$= (1/2) \times 10 \times (5/6) \text{ m}$$

$$= 5 \times (5/6) \text{ m}$$

$$= 25/6 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4.16 \text{ m}$$

6. Fig 8.11 shows the distance-time graph of three objects A, B and C. Study the graph and answer the following questions:



(a) Which of the three is travelling the fastest?

(b) Are all three ever at the same point on the road?

(c) How far has C travelled when B passes A? (d) How far has B travelled by the time it passes C?

### Answer

(a) Object B

(b) No

(c) 5.714 km

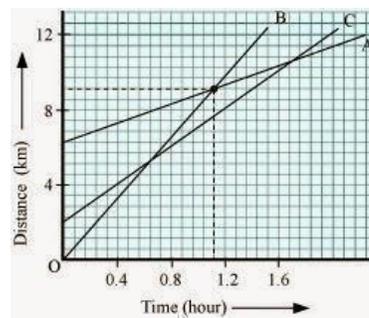
(d) 5.143 km

$$(a) \text{ Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$
$$\text{Slope of graph} = \frac{y\text{-axis}}{x\text{-axis}} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

Therefore, Speed = slope of the graph

Since slope of object B is greater than objects A and C, it is travelling the fastest.

(b) All three objects A, B and C never meet at a single point. Thus, they were never at the same point on road.



On the distance axis:

7 small boxes = 4 km

Therefore, 1 small box =  $4 / 7$  Km

Initially, object C is 4 blocks away from the origin.

Therefore, Initial distance of object C from origin =  $16 / 7$

Km Distance of object C from origin when B passes A = 8 km

Distance covered by C

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7. A ball is gently dropped from a height of 20 m. If its velocity increases

uniformly at the rate of  $10 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ , with what velocity will it strike the ground? After what time will it strike the ground?

**Answer**

Let us assume, the final velocity with which ball will strike the ground be 'v' and time it takes to strike the ground be 't' Initial Velocity of ball,  $u = 0$

Distance or height of fall,  $s = 20 \text{ m}$

Downward acceleration,  $a = 10 \text{ m s}^{-2}$

As we know,  $2as = v^2 - u^2$

$$v^2 = 2as + u^2$$

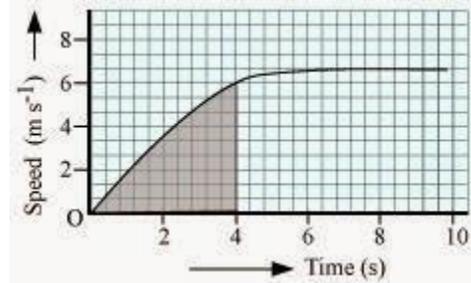
$$= 2 \times 10 \times 20 + 0$$

$$= 400$$

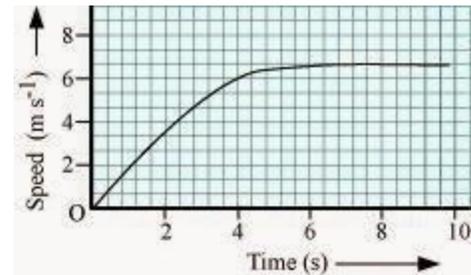
$\therefore$  Final velocity of ball,  $v = 20 \text{ ms}^{-1}$   $t = (v-u)/a$

∴ Time taken by the ball to strike =  $(20-0)/10 = 20/10$

= 2 seconds



8. The speed-time graph for a car is shown in Fig. 8.12.



(a) Find out how far the car travels in the first 4 seconds. Shade the area on the graph that represents the distance travelled by the car during the period.

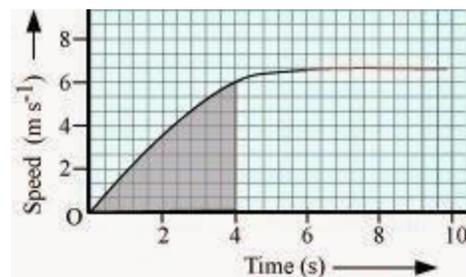
(b) Which part of the graph represents uniform motion of the car?

**Answer**

(a)

The shaded area which is equal to  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 6 = 12$  m represents the distance travelled by the car in the first 4 s.

(b)



The part of the graph in red colour between time 6 s to 10 s represents uniform motion of the car.

10. State which of the following situations are possible and give an example for each of these:

(a) an object with a constant acceleration but with zero velocity.

(b) an object moving in a certain direction with an acceleration in the perpendicular direction.

### Answer

(a) Possible

When a ball is thrown up at maximum height, it has zero velocity, although it will have constant acceleration due to gravity, which is equal to  $9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ .

(b) Possible

When a car is moving in a circular track, its acceleration is perpendicular to its direction.

11. An artificial satellite is moving in a circular orbit of radius 42250 km. Calculate its speed if it takes 24 hours to revolve around the earth.

### Answer

Radius of the circular orbit,  $r = 42250 \text{ km}$

Time taken to revolve around the earth,  $t = 24$

h Speed of a circular moving object,  $v = (2\pi r)/t$

$$\begin{aligned} &= [2 \times (22/7) \times 42250 \times 1000] / (24 \times 60 \times 60) \\ &= (2 \times 22 \times 42250 \times 1000) / (7 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60) \text{ m s}^{-1} \\ &= 3073.74 \text{ m s}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$