

- 11.5** (a) $T_A = 392.69 \text{ K}$, $T_B = 391.98 \text{ K}$; (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.
- 11.6** Actual length of the rod at $45.0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = (63.0 + 0.0136) \text{ cm} = 63.0136 \text{ cm}$. (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 $27.0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 63.0 \text{ cm}$.)
- 11.7** When the shaft is cooled to temperature -69°C the wheel can slip on the shaft.
- 11.8** The diameter increases by an amount $= 1.44 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$.
- 11.9** $3.8 \times 10^2 \text{ N}$
- 11.10** Since the ends of the combined rod are not clamped, each rod expands freely.
 $\Delta l_{\text{brass}} = 0.21 \text{ cm}$, $\Delta l_{\text{steel}} = 0.126 \text{ cm} = 0.13 \text{ cm}$
 Total change in length $= 0.34 \text{ cm}$. No 'thermal stress' is developed at the junction since the rods are free to expand.
- 11.11** $0.0147 =$
- 11.12** $103 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- 11.13** 1.5 kg
- 11.14** 0.43 J g^{-1}
- 11.15** The gases Cl_2 and Br_2 are diatomic (i.e. have other modes of motion) possess more degrees of freedom. To raise the temperature of the gas by 1°C , more energy is required for Cl_2 and Br_2 than for He . The increase of the average energy of the gas molecules is more than that of He . For Cl_2 and Br_2 , more degrees of freedom are considered, all the modes of motion are considered, the molar specific heat is more than that of He . For Cl_2 and Br_2 , the molar specific heat is more than that of He . The observation that Cl_2 and Br_2 have higher molar specific heats than He agrees with the observation that Cl_2 and Br_2 have higher molar specific heats than He . The higher value of molar specific heat for Cl_2 and Br_2 is due to the presence of additional modes, vibrational modes are also present.
- 11.16** 4.3 g/min
- 11.17** 3.7 kg
- 11.18** $238 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- 11.20** 9 min
- 11.21** (a) At the triple point temperature $= -56.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and pressure $= 5.11 \text{ atm}$.
 (b) Both the boiling point and freezing point of CO_2 decrease if pressure decreases.
 (c) The critical temperature and pressure of CO_2 are $31.1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and 73.0 atm , respectively. Above this temperature, CO_2 will not liquefy even if compressed to high pressures.
 (d) (a) vapour (b) solid (c) liquid
- 11.22** (a) No, vapour condenses to solid directly.
 (b) It condenses to solid directly without passing through the liquid phase.

- (c) It turns to liquid phase and then to vapour phase. The fusion and boiling points are where the horizontal line on P - T diagram at the constant pressure of 10 atm intersects the fusion and vaporisation curves.
- (d) It will not exhibit any clear transition to the liquid phase, but will depart more and more from ideal gas behaviour as its pressure increases.

Chapter 12

- 12.1** 16 g per min
- 12.2** 934 J
- 12.4** 2.64
- 12.5** 16.9 J
- 12.6** (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.
- 12.7** 15%, 3.1×10^9 J
- 12.8** 25 W
- 12.9** 450 J
- 12.10** 10.4

Chapter 13

- 13.1** 4×10^{-4}
- 13.3** (a) The dotted plot corresponds to 'ideal' gas behaviour; (b) $T_1 > T_2$; (c) 0.26 J K^{-1} ; (d) No, 6.3×10^{-5} kg of H_2 would yield the same value
- 13.4** 0.14 kg
- 13.5** $5.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$
- 13.6** 6.10×10^{26}
- 13.7** (a) $6.2 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$ (b) $1.24 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ (c) $2.1 \times 10^{-16} \text{ J}$
- 13.8** Yes, according to Avogadro's law. No, v_{rms} is largest for the lightest of the three gases; neon.
- 13.9** $2.52 \times 10^3 \text{ K}$

13.10 Use the formula for mean free path :

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

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 $\lambda = 1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$. $v_{\text{rms}} = 5.1 \times 10^2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$.

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

Time taken between successive collisions = $1 / \nu_{\text{rms}} = 2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ s}$. 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.

13.11 Nearly 24 cm of mercury flows out, and the remaining 52 cm of mercury thread plus the 48 cm of air above it remain in equilibrium with the outside atmospheric pressure (We assume there is no change in temperature throughout).

13.12 Oxygen

13.14 Carbon[1.29 Å]; Gold [1.59 Å]; Liquid Nitrogen [1.77 Å]; Lithium [1.73 Å]; Liquid fluorine[1.88 Å]

Chapter 14

14.1 (b), (c)

14.2 (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].

14.3 (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].

14.4 (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 $t \rightarrow \infty$).

14.5 (a) 0, +, +; (b) 0, -, -; (c) -, 0, 0; (d) -, -, -; (e) +, +, +; (f) -, -, -.

14.6 (c) represents a simple harmonic motion.

14.7 $A = \sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$, $\phi = 7\pi/4$; $B = \sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$, $\alpha = \pi/4$.

14.8 219 N

14.9 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} .

14.10 (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.

14.11 (a) $x = -3 \sin \pi t$ where x is in cm.

(b) $x = -2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t$ where x is in cm.

14.13 (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)

14.14 100 m/min

14.15 8.4 s

14.16 (a) For a simple pendulum, k itself is proportional to m , so m cancels out.

(b) $\sin \theta < \theta$; if the restoring force, $mg \sin \theta$ is replaced by $mg\theta$, this amounts to effective reduction in angular acceleration [Eq. (14.27)] for large angles and hence

an increase in time period T over that given by the formula $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$ where one

assumes $\sin \theta = \theta$.

(c) Yes, the motion in the wristwatch depends on spring action and has nothing to do with acceleration due to gravity.

(d) Gravity disappears for a man under free fall, so frequency is zero.

14.17 $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{\sqrt{g^2 + v^4/R^2}}}$. Hint: Effective acceleration due to gravity will get reduced due to radial acceleration v^2/R acting in the horizontal plane.

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

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

14.19 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.

14.20 $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{Vm}{Ba^2}}$ where B is the bulk modulus of air. For isothermal changes $B = P$.

14.21 (a) $5 \times 10^4 \text{ N m}^{-1}$; (b) 1344.6 kg s^{-1}

14.22 Hint: Average K.E. = $\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{1}{2} mv^2 dt$; Average P.E. = $\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{1}{2} kx^2 dt$

14.23 Hint: The time period of a torsional pendulum is given by $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I}{\alpha}}$, where I is the

moment of inertia about the axis of rotation. In our case $I = \frac{1}{2} MR^2$, where M is the mass of the disk and R its radius. Substituting the given values, $\alpha = 2.0 \text{ N m rad}^{-1}$.

14.24 (a) $-5\pi^2 \text{ m s}^{-2}$; 0; (b) $-3\pi^2 \text{ m s}^{-2}$; $0.4\pi \text{ m s}^{-1}$; (c) 0; $0.5\pi \text{ m s}^{-1}$

14.25 $\sqrt{\left(x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{\omega^2}\right)}$

Chapter 15

15.1 0.5 s

15.2 8.7 s

15.3 $2.06 \times 10^4 \text{ N}$

15.4 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.

- 15.5** 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.
- 15.6** (a) $3.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$ (b) $1.49 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$
- 15.7** $4.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$
- 15.8** (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
- 15.9** All the graphs are sinusoidal. They have same amplitude and frequency, but different initial phases.
- 15.10** (a) $6.4 \pi \text{ rad}$
(b) $0.8 \pi \text{ rad}$
(c) $\pi \text{ rad}$
(d) $(\pi/2) \text{ rad}$
- 15.11** (a) Stationary wave
(b) $l = 3 \text{ m}$, $n = 60 \text{ Hz}$, and $v = 180 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ for each wave
(c) 648 N
- 15.12** (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
- 15.13** (a) Stationary wave.
(b) Unacceptable function for any wave.
(c) Travelling harmonic wave.
(d) Superposition of two stationary waves.
- 15.14** (a) 79 m s^{-1}
(b) 248 N
- 15.15** 347 m s^{-1}
- Hint : $v_n = \frac{(2n-1)v}{4l}$; $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ for a pipe with one end closed
- 15.16** 5.06 km s^{-1}

15.17 First harmonic (fundamental); No.

15.18 318 Hz

15.20 (i) (a) 412 Hz, (b) 389 Hz, (ii) 340 m s^{-1} in each case.

15.21 400 Hz, 0.875 m, 350 m s^{-1} . No, because in this case, with respect to the medium, both the observer and the source are in motion.

15.22 (a) 1.666 cm, 87.75 cm s^{-1} ; No, the velocity of wave propagation is -24 m s^{-1}

(b) All points at distances of $n\lambda$ ($n = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$) where $\lambda = 12.6 \text{ m}$ from the point $x = 1 \text{ cm}$.

15.23 (a) The pulse does not have a definite wavelength or frequency, but has a definite speed of propagation (in a non-dispersive medium).

(b) No

15.24 $y = 0.05 \sin(\omega t - kx)$; here $\omega = 1.61 \times 10^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$, $k = 4.84 \text{ m}^{-1}$; x and y are in m.

15.25 45.9 kHz

15.26 1920 km

15.27 42.47 kHz

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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
E		I	
Efficiency of heat engine	313	Ideal gas equation	280
Elastic Collision	129	Ideal gas	280, 325
Elastic deformation	236, 238	Impulse	96
Elastic limit	238	Inelastic collision	129
Elastic moduli	239	Initial phase angle	372
Elasticity	235	Instantaneous acceleration	74
Elastomers	239	Instantaneous speed	45
Electromagnetic force	8	Instantaneous velocity	43
Energy	117	Interference	377
Equality of vectors	66	Internal energy	306, 330
Equation of continuity	257	Irreversible engine	315, 317
Equilibrium of a particle	99	Irreversible processes	315
Equilibrium of Rigid body	158	Isobaric process	311, 312
Equilibrium position	341, 342, 353	Isochoric process	311, 312
Errors in measurement	22	Isotherm	310
Escape speed	193	Isothermal process	311
F		K	
First law of Thermodynamics	307	Kelvin-Planck statement	315
Fluid pressure	251	Kepler's laws of planetary motion	184
Force	94	Kinematics of Rotational Motion	167
Forced frequency	357	Kinematics	39
Forced oscillations	357, 358	Kinetic energy of rolling motion	174
Fracture point	238	Kinetic Energy	117
Free Fall	49	Kinetic interpretation of temperature	329
Free-body diagram	100	Kinetic theory of gases	328
Frequency of periodic motion	342, 372		
Friction	101	L	
Fundamental Forces	6	Laminar flow	258, 264
Fundamental mode	381	Laplace correction	376
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	375, 376	Uniform Motion	41
on a stretched string		Uniformly accelerated motion	47
Sphygmomanometer	277	Unit vectors	70
Spring constant	352, 355		
Standing waves	380	V	
Stationary waves	382	Vane	356
Steady flow	257	Vaporisation	288
Stethoscope	281	Vector-product	151
Stokes' law	263	Vectors	66
Stopping distance	50	Velocity amplitude	349
Strain	236	Venturi meter	260
Streamline flow	257, 258	Vibration	341
Streamline	257, 258	Viscosity	262
Stress	236	Volume expansion	281
Stress-strain curve	238	Volume Strain	238
Stretched string	374		
Sublimation	294	W	
Subtraction of vectors	67	Wave equation	374
Superposition principle	378	Wavelength	372
Surface energy	265	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	Z	
Work	116	Zeroth law of Thermodynamics	305
Work-Energy Theorem	116		
Working substance	313		

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