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## SB-128-2022

## FACULTY OF ARTS/SCIENCES

## B.A./B.Sc. (Third Year) (Fifth Semester) EXAMINATION

**MAY/JUNE**, 2022

(CBCS/New Pattern)

**MATHEMATICS** 

Paper XIV

(Mechanics-I)

(Monday, 20-06-2022)

Time: 10.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Time— 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks—40

- N.B. := (i) All questions are compulsory.
  - (ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  - (iii) Use of non-scientific/non-programmable calcuator is allowed.
- 1. Determine the magnitude and direction of the resultant  $\overrightarrow{R}$  of two forces  $\overrightarrow{P}$  and  $\overrightarrow{Q}$  acting at an angle  $\theta$  and find the resultant of two forces whose magnitudes are 8 kg and 7 kg respectively at an angle of 60°.

Or

- (a) State and prove Lami's Theorem.
- (b) Prove that if three like or unlike parallel forces be in equilibrium, the magnitude of each force varies as the distance between the other two.
- 2. Prove that, the necessary and sufficient condition for a system of forces acting on a particle to be in equilibrium is that the algebraic sum of the resolved parts of the given forces along any three non-coplanar directions must be separately vanish.

P.T.O.

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Or

- (a) Prove that, two couples, acting in one plane upon a rigid body, whose moments are equal and opposite, balance each other. When the forces constituting the couples are not parallel.
- (b) Prove that the necessary and sufficient condition that a given system of forces acting upon a rigid body is in equilibrium is that the forcesum and moment-sum must separately vanish.
- 3. Attempt any *two* of the following:

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- (a) State and prove the law of the parallelogram of forces.
- (b) State and prove Triangle law of forces.
- (c) Three forces of magnitudes P, Q, R acting on a particle are in equilibrium and the angle between P and Q is double the angle between P and R. Then show that  $R^2 = Q(Q P)$ .
- (d) Find the vector moment of a force  $\overrightarrow{F}$  of magnitude 10 units acting at a point (1, 2, 3) in the direction of the vector  $2\overrightarrow{i} + \overrightarrow{j} + 2\overrightarrow{k}$  about the point (2, 3, 1).