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## PHYSICS

# **BOOKS - MAXIMUM PUBLICATION**

# **MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF SOLIDS**



1. Solids are least compressible but gases are

most compressible. Why?

2. Find the radius of the rope that used to lift 10 o ns(10000kg). Elastic limit (maximum stress) of steel is  $30 imes 10^7 rac{N}{m^2}$  .

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3. What is meant by buckling?

4. Why the beams used in construction of bridges have a cross-section of the type I?
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5. Find the height of mountain from the data given below. Maximum shearing stress =  $30 \times 10^7 \frac{N}{m^2}$ , Density of material of mountain=  $3 \times 10^3 kg \cdot m^{-3}$ 

**6.** If longitudinal strain for a wire is  $0 \cdot 03$  and

its poisson's ratio is  $0\cdot 5$ , then its lateral strain

is



#### 7. Between steel and diamond, which is more

elastic?

8. What is the value of Y for a perfectly elastic

body?



10. For most materials the Young's modulus is

n times the rigidity modulus, where n is



**13.** What is shear modulus of liquid?



15. Identify the type of modulus in twisting of

cylinder.



16. Why work is required to be done to stretch

a wire?



#### 17. Name the material which is famous for a

large elastic after-effect.



18. Find stress required to double the length

of a wire of Young's modulus Y.



19. When wire is bent back and forth, it

becomes hot. Why?



20. Hook's law is said to be that fundamentral

law in elasticity. State Hook's law of Elasticity.

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**21.** Hook's law is said to be the fundamental law in elasticity. Name the different types of modulus of elasticity with their equations.



22. When an external force deforms a solid, internal restoring forces are developed in the body giving rise to stress and strain. Define stress and strain.

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**23.** When an external force deforms a solid, internal restoring forces are developed in the body giving rise to stress and strain. Draw the stress-strain diagram and mark the positions

of elastic limit and the regions of elastic and

plastic behaviors.



24. Distinguish between perfectly plastic and

perfectly elastic materials.

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**25.** What is the quantity obtained from the slope of a stress-strain graph and what is the





**26.** Two wires have their lengths in the ratio 1:3 and radius in the ratio 2:1. What will be the ratio of elongations for the same linear stress?



**27.** The modulus of elasticity of rubber is higher than that steel. Do you agree with this statement? Why?



**28.** The modulus of elasticity of rubber is higher than that steel. Do you agree with this

statement? Why?

**29.** Prove that the elastic potential energy density of a stretched wire is half the product of stress and strain.



**30.** We have common experience that a thin thread breaks if pulled at its ends. Also a thin metalic wire, when pulled at the ends elongates and then contracts, when released. What do you mean by elasticity?



**31.** When an external force deforms a solid, internal restoring forces are developed in the body giving rise to stress and strain. Draw the stress-strain diagram and mark the positions of elastic limit and the regions of elastic and plastic behaviors.



**32.** We have common experience that a thin thread breaks if pulled at its ends. Also a thin metalic wire, when pulled at the ends elongates and then contracts, when released. A lift is tied with thick iron wires and its mass is 1000kg. What should be the minimum diameter of the wire if the maximum acceleration of the lift is  $1.2 \frac{m}{s^2}$  and maximum safe stress of the wire is  $1.4 imes 10^8 rac{N}{m^2}$  (g=  $9.8\frac{m}{s^2}$ )

**33.** The property of material bodies to regain its original size on the remaoval of deforming force is called elasticity. What is the value of Young's modulus for a perfectly rigid body?



### **34.** What is the rigidity modulus of liquid?



**35.** The property of material bodies to regain its original size on the removal of deforming force is called elasticity. Why do we prefer steel to copper in the manufacture of spring?



**36.** The property of material bodies to regain its original size on the removal of deforming force is called elasticity. How much should the pressure on a liter of water be changed to

compress it by 
$$0.10~\%$$
 ?(B= $2.2 imes10^9rac{N}{m^2}$ )



**37.** A steel wire of length 4.7m and cross sectional area  $2 \times 10^{-5}m^2$  stretches by the same amount as a copper wire of length 3.5m and cross sectional area of  $4 \times 10^{-5}m^2$  under a given load. What is the ratio of the Young's modulus of steel to that of copper?



**39.** The edge of an aluminium cube is 10cm long. One face of the cube is firmly fixed to a vertical wall. A mass of 100kg is then attached to the opposite face of the cube. The shear modulus of aluminium is 15GPa. What is the vertical deflection of this face?

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**40.** A steel cable with a radius 1.5cm supports

a chair lift. If the maximum stress is not to

exceed  $10^8 Nm^{-2}$ , what is the maximum load

the cable can support?



**41.** Compute the fractional change in volume of a glass slab when subjected to a hydraulic pressure of 10atm. Given: Bulk modulus of elasticity of glass =  $37 \times 10^9 Nm^{-2}$  and 1atm=  $1.013 \times 10^5 Pa$ .

**42.** Determine the volume contraction of a solid copper cube 10cm on an edge, when subjected to a hydraulic pressure of  $7 \times 10^6 Pa$ . Bulk modulus of copper =  $140 \times 10^9 Pa$ .

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43. Elasticity is an internal property of matter.

Fluids possess volume elasticity. Which is more

elastic, air or water? Why?

**44.** Elasticity is the property of a body by which it regains its original state on the removal of the deforming force. Why Steel is more elastic than Rubber?

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**45.** Elasticity is the property of a body by which it regains its original state on the removal of the deforming force. The figure

given below shows the stress-strain curve for a given material. What are the Youngs modulus and approximate yield strength for this material?



**46.** When the pressure on a shpere s increased by 80 atmospheres, its volume decreases by 0.01~%. Find the bulk modulus of elasticity of the material of the sphere.

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**47.** When a mass is suspended on a metallic wire, the length of the wire increases slightly. Name and state the law that relates to the

restoring force developed in the wire and its

deformation.



**48.** Draw the stress-strain graph of a loading wire. Mark the following points : i) Elastic limit ii) Fracture point iii) Plastic region iv) Elastic region

**49.** When a mass is suspended on a metallic wire, the length of the wire increases slightly. If the Young's moduli of iron and glass are  $190 \times 10^9 Nm^{-2}$  and  $65 \times 10^9 Nm^{-2}$  respectively, which is more elastic ?Justify your answer.

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50. When a wire is stretched with a very large

force it breaks. Represent the variation of

extension with load on a graph.



**51.** When a wire is stretched with a very large force it breaks. Discuss the behaviour of the wire at various stages.

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**52.** When a wire is stretched with a very large force it breaks. State Hooke's law. For which

part of the the extension of a wire with a load

graph, is Hooke's law applicable?



**53.** Elasticity is the property of a body by which

it regains its original state on the removal of the deforming force. Why Steel is more elastic than Rubber?

**54.** Hooke's law states that stress  $\alpha$  strain. What is the necessary condition for the above law to be valid?



# **55.** Stress - Strain graph of two materials is shown below: State the law which relates

stress



56.	Match	the	following
	A	В	
$\sin x \cos y - \cos x \sin y$		1	
$\tan\frac{\pi}{4}$		$2\cos^2 x$	
$2\sin x\cos x$		sin(x - y)	
$1 + \cos 2x$		$\sin 2x$	

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**57.** The graph below shows how the force applied to a metal wire is related to the extension of the wire. The wire has an

unstretched length of 2.30m and an area of cross section of  $3.90 \times 10^{-7}m^2$ . Determine the Young's modulus Y of the material.





58. Name the law relating stress and strain.

**59.** Calculate the stress developed in a metal wire when it is strained by 30%. Given Young's modulus of material is 200GPa

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**60.** Elasticity is the property of a body by which it regains its original state on the removal of the deforming force. Why Steel is more elastic than Rubber?





**61.** A rigid body is a body with a perfectly unchanging shape under the influence of an external force. A rigid beam of length L, breadth b and depth d is supported near its ends. A load W is suspended at its center of mass. Write the expression for the amount of sagging.

62. Young's moduli of three materials are given

in the above table. Select the material from

the table, which shows more elasticity.

Substance	Young's modulus (N/m <sup>2</sup> )	
x	70×10 <sup>9</sup>	
Y	120×10 <sup>9</sup>	
Z	200×10 <sup>9</sup>	



**63.** The stress-strain graph for wires of two materials A and B are given below. When spring balances are continuously used for

long time, it shows wrong reading. Explain



**65.** When a wire is stretched with a very large force it breaks. State Hooke's law. For which part of the the extension of a wire with a load graph, is Hooke's law applicable?

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**66.** A steel rod has a radius of 10mm and a length of 1.0m. A 100kN force stretches it along its length. Calculate the elongation of

the steel rod. [Young's modulus of steel is  $2.0 imes 10^{11} rac{N}{m^2}$ ]

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**67.** A metal cube of side 10cm is subjected to a shear stress  $10^4 \frac{N}{m^2}$ . Calculate the rigidity modulus, if the top of the cube is displaced by

0.05cm with respect to its bottom.