

DE 1976 Q9: \therefore origin 0. $\xrightarrow{+}$ SIGNS $\left(\begin{matrix} x \text{ measured from} \\ 0. \end{matrix} \right)$

POSITIONS:

point 0

point n

point p

point a

$x = X$

$x = \frac{d}{2}$

$x = d$

$v = 0$

$v = V$

$v = -\frac{2k\sqrt{3}}{d^2}$

FORCES:

$\xrightarrow{+}$
 $+mk^2x^{-5}$

NIT $\Rightarrow F = ma \Rightarrow$

$mk^2x^{-5} = ma$

$\frac{k^2}{x^5} = \text{accel.}$

Here linking v and x always \Rightarrow

$\frac{k^2}{x^5} = v \frac{dv}{dx}$ (*)

(i) Find $v = V$ at the point p

$\int_{\frac{d}{2}}^d \frac{k^2}{x^5} dx = \int_{-\frac{2k\sqrt{3}}{d^2}}^V v dv$

$\Rightarrow -\frac{k^2}{4} x^{-4} \Big|_{\frac{d}{2}}^d = \frac{v^2}{2} \Big|_{-\frac{2k\sqrt{3}}{d^2}}^V$

$\Rightarrow -\frac{k^2}{2} \left[\left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^{-4} - d^{-4} \right] = v^2 \Big|_{-\frac{2k\sqrt{3}}{d^2}}^V$

$\Rightarrow -\frac{k^2}{2} \left[\frac{2^4}{d^4} - \frac{1}{d^4} \right] = V^2 - \left(\frac{2k\sqrt{3}}{d^2}\right)^2$

$\Rightarrow -\frac{k^2}{2} \left[\frac{15-1}{d^4} \right] = V^2 - \frac{4k^2 \cdot 3}{d^4}$

$\Rightarrow -\frac{15k^2}{2d^4} = V^2 - \frac{12k^2}{d^4}$

$\Rightarrow -\frac{15k^2}{2d^4} + \frac{12k^2}{d^4} = V^2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{k^2}{d^4} \left(\frac{-15+24}{2} \right) = V^2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{k^2}{d^4} \left(\frac{9}{2} \right) = V^2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{k^2 \cdot 3}{d^2 \cdot 2} = V^2$

v speed at p.

(ii) Find $x = ?$ where comes to rest
i.e. where $v = 0$. [At point n]

$\int dx$ (*) \Rightarrow (as before)

$-\frac{k^2}{4} x^{-4} \Big|_d^x = \frac{v^2}{2} \Big|_{-\frac{2k\sqrt{3}}{d^2}}^0$

Here $-\frac{k^2}{4} x^{-4} \Big|_d^x = \frac{v^2}{2} \Big|_{-\frac{2k\sqrt{3}}{d^2}}^0$

$\Rightarrow -\frac{k^2}{2} \left[x^{-4} - d^{-4} \right] = 0^2 - \left(\frac{2k\sqrt{3}}{d^2}\right)^2$

$\Rightarrow -\frac{k^2}{2} \left[\frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{d^4} \right] = -\frac{12k^2}{d^4}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{d^4} = \frac{24}{d^4}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^4} = \frac{24}{d^4} + \frac{1}{d^4}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^4} = \frac{25}{d^4}$

$\Rightarrow x^4 = \frac{d^4}{25}$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{d}{\sqrt{5}}$ metre

So particles reaches a point n which is $\frac{d}{\sqrt{5}}$ m from 0.