

Maharashtra Board Solutions for Class 10- Science (Part 1): Chapter 1- Gravitation

BOOK SOLUTIONS
CLASS 10
SCIENCE PART 1

CHAPTER 1
Gravitation

IndCareer



Maharashtra Board Solutions→

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Maharashtra Board Solutions for Class 10- Science (Part 1): Chapter 1- Gravitation

Class 10: Science Chapter 1 solutions. Complete Class 10 Science Chapter 1 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions for Class 10-Science (Part 1): Chapter 1- Gravitation

Maharashtra Board 10th Science Chapter 1, Class 10 Science Chapter 1 solutions

Question 1.

Study the entries in the following table and rewrite them putting the connected items in a single row :

I	II	III
Mass	m/s^2	Zero at the centre of the earth
Weight	kg	Measure of inertia
Acceleration due to gravity	$\text{N.m}^2/\text{kg}^2$	Same in the entire universe
Gravitational constant	N	Depends on height

Answer:

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I	II	III
Mass	kg	Measure of inertia
Weight	N	Depends on height
Acceleration due to gravity	m/s^2	Zero at the centre of the earth
Gravitational constant	$\text{N.m}^2/\text{kg}^2$	Same in the entire universe

Question 2.

Answer the following questions.

(a) What is the difference between mass and weight of an object? Will the mass and weight of an object on the earth be the same as their values on Mars? Why?

Answer:

The mass of an object is the amount of matter present in it. It is same everywhere in the Universe and is never zero. It is a scalar quantity and its SI unit is kg. The weight of an object is the force with which the earth (or any other planet/ moon/star) attracts it. It is directed towards the centre of the earth. The weight of an object is different at different places on the earth. It is zero at the earth's centre. It is a vector quantity and its SI unit is the newton (N). The magnitude of weight = mg .

The mass of an object will be the same on the earth and Mars, but the weight will not be the same because the value of g on Mars is different from that on the earth.

(b) what are (i) free fall, (ii) acceleration due to gravity (iii) escape velocity (iv) centripetal force?

Answer:

(i) Free fall:

Whenever an object moves under the influence of the force of gravity alone, it is said to be falling freely.

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(ii) Acceleration due to gravity:

The acceleration produced in a body due to the gravitational force of the earth is called the acceleration due to gravity.

[Note: On the earth's surface, the value of the acceleration due to gravity is almost uniform. If a body falls from a low altitude, the value of the acceleration due to gravity is almost the same.]

(iii) Escape velocity:

When a body is thrown vertically upward from the surface of the earth, the minimum initial velocity of the body for which the body is able to overcome the downward pull by the earth and can escape the earth forever is called the escape velocity.

(iv) Centripetal force:

In uniform circular motion of a body, the force acting on the body is directed towards the centre of the circle. This force is called centripetal force.

(c) Write the three laws given by Kepler. How did they help Newton to arrive at the inverse square law of gravity?

Kepler's first law :

The orbit of a planet is an ellipse with the Sun at one of the foci.

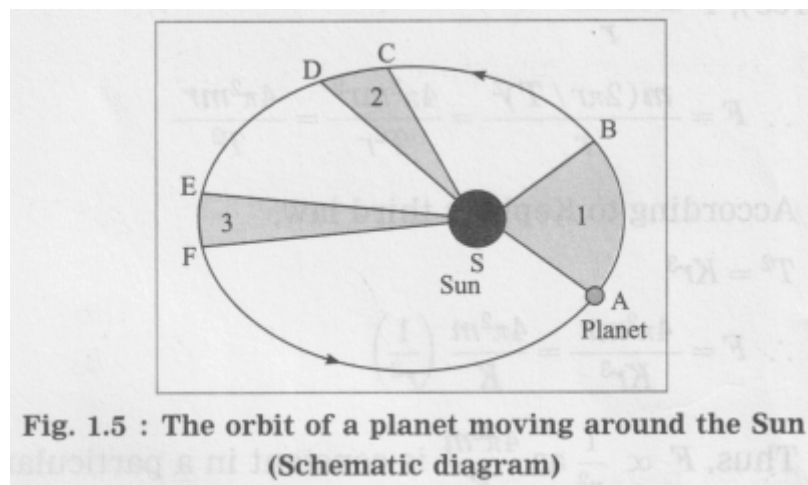


Figure 1.5 shows the elliptical orbit of a planet revolving around the Sun (S).

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Kepler's second law :

The line joining the planet and the Sun sweeps equal areas in equal intervals of time.

$A \rightarrow B$, $C \rightarrow D$ and $E \rightarrow F$ are the displacements of the planet in equal intervals of time.

The straight lines AS, CS and ES sweep equal areas in equal intervals of time.

Area ASB = area CSD = area ESF.

Kepler's third law :

The square of the period of revolution of a planet around the Sun is directly proportional to the cube of the mean distance of the planet from the Sun.

Thus, if r is the average distance of the planet from the Sun and T is its period of revolution, then,

$$T^2 \propto r^3, \text{ i.e., } T^2/r^3 = \text{constant} = K$$

For simplicity, we shall assume the orbit to be a circle.

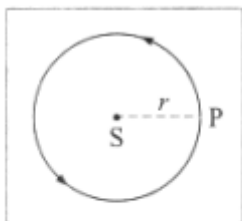


Fig. 1.6 : Circular motion of a planet around the Sun

In Fig. 1.6,

S denotes the position of the Sun, P denotes the position of a planet at a given instant and r denotes the radius of the orbit (= the distance of the planet from the Sun). Here, the speed of the planet is uniform.

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$$v = \frac{\text{circumference of the circle}}{\text{period of revolution of the planet}}$$
$$= \frac{2\pi r}{T}$$

If m is the mass of the planet, the centripetal force exerted on the planet by the Sun (= gravitational force),

$$F = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$
$$\therefore F = \frac{m(2\pi r / T)^2}{r} = \frac{4\pi^2 mr^2}{T^2 r} = \frac{4\pi^2 mr}{T^2}$$

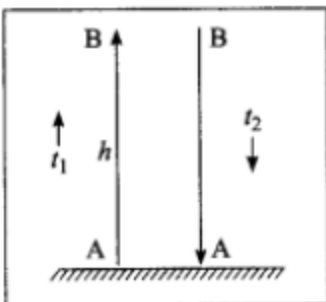
According to Kepler's third law,

$$T^2 = Kr^3$$
$$\therefore F = \frac{4\pi^2 mr}{Kr^3} = \frac{4\pi^2 m}{K} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \right)$$

Thus, $F \propto 1/r^2$ as $4\pi^2 m/K$ is constant in a particular case.

(d) A stone thrown vertically upwards with initial velocity u reaches a height 'h' before coming down. Show that the time taken to go up is same as the time taken to come down.

Answer:



**Fig. 1.11 : A $\rightarrow$ B,
the stone moves
upward;
B $\rightarrow$ A, the stone
moves downward**

We have, $v = u + at$ (1)

and $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ (2)

$$\therefore s = (v - at) t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$= vt - \frac{1}{2} at^2 + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$\therefore s = vt - \frac{1}{2} at^2$$
(3)

As the stone moves upward from A $\rightarrow$ B,

$$s = AB = h, t = t_1,$$

$$a = -g \text{ (retardation),}$$

$$u = u \text{ and } v = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{ From Eq. (3), } h = 0 - \frac{1}{2} (-g)t_1^2$$

$$\therefore h = \frac{1}{2} gt_1^2$$
(4)

As the stone moves downward from B $\rightarrow$ A,

$$t = t_2, u = 0, s = h \text{ and } a = g$$

$$\therefore \text{ from Eq. (2), } h = \frac{1}{2} gt_2^2$$
(5)

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From Eqs. (4) and (5), $t_1^2 = t_2^2$

$\therefore t_1 = t_2$ ($\because t_1$ and t_2 are positive)

(e) If the value of g suddenly becomes twice its value, it will become two times more difficult to pull a heavy object along the floor. Why?

Answer:

To pull an object along the floor, it is necessary to do work against the force of friction between the object and the surface of the floor. This force of friction is proportional to the weight, mg , of the object. If the value of g becomes twice its value, the weight of the object and hence the force of friction will become double. Therefore, it will become two times more difficult to pull a heavy object along the floor.

Question 3.

Explain why the value of g is zero at the centre of the earth.

The value of g changes while going deep inside the earth. It goes on decreasing as we go from the earth's surface towards the earth's centre.

We shall treat the earth as a sphere of uniform density. If we consider a particle of mass m at point P at a distance $(R - d)$ from the earth's centre, where R is the radius of the earth and d is the depth below the earth's surface, the gravitational force on the particle due to the earth is

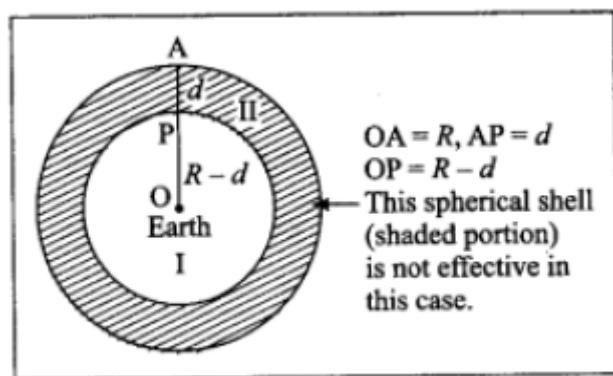


Fig. 1.10 : g inside the earth

$F = GmM'(R-d)^2$, where ' M ' is the mass of the sphere of radius $(R - d)$.

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$$M' = \frac{4}{3} \pi (R - d)^3 \times \frac{M}{\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3} = \frac{M(R - d)^3}{R^3}$$

because the outer spherical shell is not effective (Fig. 1.10). In this case, the acceleration due to gravity is

$$g = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{G}{(R - d)^2} \cdot \frac{M(R - d)^3}{R^3} = \frac{GM(R - d)}{R^3}$$

where M is the mass of the earth. Thus, g decreases as d increases. It is less than that at the earth's surface (GMR2) At the earth's centre, d = R

$$\therefore g = 0.$$

[Note : The formulae given in the answer are not given in the textbook. The formula density = mass / volume is used to find M'.]

Question 4.

Let the period of revolution of a planet at a distance R from a star be T. Prove that if it was at a distance of 2R from the star, its period of revolution will be $2\sqrt{2}T$.

Answer:

$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{R^3}{GM}}$, where T = period of revolution of a planet around the Sun, M = mass of the Sun, G = gravitational constant and r = radius of the orbit assumed to be circular = distance of the planet from the Sun.

For r = R, T = T_1 .

$$\therefore T_1 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{R^3}{GM}}$$

For r = 2R, T = T_2 .

$$\therefore T_2 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{(2R)^3}{GM}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{GM}} R^{3/2} \times 2^{3/2} = T_1 2^{3/2}$$

$$\therefore T_2 = T_1 \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2} T.$$

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Question 5.

Solve the following examples.

(a) An object takes 5 s to reach the ground from a height of 5 m on a planet. What is the value of g on the planet?

Solution:

Data: $u = 0$ m/s, $s = 5$ m, $t = 5$ s, $g = ?$

$$\therefore s = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$\therefore 5 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{2}g \times (5 \text{ s})^2 = \frac{1}{2}g \times 5 \text{ s} \times 5 \text{ s}$$

$$\therefore g = \frac{2}{5} \text{ m/s}^2 = 0.4 \text{ m/s}^2 \text{ (on the planet).}$$

(b) The radius of planet A is half the radius of planet B. If the mass of A is M_A , what must be the mass of B so that the value of g on B is half that of its value on A? (Practice Activity Sheet – 4)

Solution:

Data : $R_A = R_B/2$, $g_B = 1/2 g_A$, $M_B = ?$

$$g = \frac{GM}{R^2} \quad \therefore g_A = \frac{GM_A}{R_A^2} \text{ and } g_B = \frac{GM_B}{R_B^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{g_B}{g_A} = \left(\frac{M_B}{M_A}\right) \left(\frac{R_A}{R_B}\right)^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{M_B}{M_A}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{M_B}{M_A}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{M_B}{M_A} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$\therefore M_B = 2M_A.$$

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(c) The mass and weight of an object on the earth are 5 kg and 49 N respectively. What will be their values on the moon? Assume that the acceleration due to gravity on the moon is 1/6th of that on the earth.

Solution:

Data: $m = 5 \text{ kg}$, $W = 49 \text{ N}$,

$g_M = g_E/6$, $m \text{ (on the moon)} = ?$, $W \text{ (on the moon)} = ?$

(i) The mass of the object on the moon = the mass of the object on the earth = 5 kg

(ii) $W = mg$

$$\therefore \frac{W_M}{W_E} = \frac{mg_M}{mg_E} = \frac{g_M}{g_E} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore W_M = \frac{W_E}{6} = \frac{49 \text{ N}}{6} = 8.167 \text{ N}$$

(weight of the object on the moon).

(d) An object thrown vertically upwards reaches a height of 500 m. what was its initial velocity? How long will the object take to come back to the earth? Assume $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$

Solution:

100 m/s and 20 s

(e) A ball falls off a table and reaches the ground in 1 s. Assuming $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$, calculate its speed on reaching the ground and the height of the table.

Solution:

Data: $t = 1 \text{ s}$, $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$, $u = 0 \text{ m/s}$,

$s = ?$, $v = ?$

(i) $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$

$= \frac{1}{2}gt^2$ for $u = 0 \text{ m/s}$

$$\therefore s = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \text{ m/s}^2 \times (1 \text{ s})^2$$

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$$= 5 \text{ m}$$

∴ The height of the table = 5 m.

$$(ii) v = u + at = u + gt$$

$$= 0 \text{ m/s} + 10 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 1 \text{ s}$$

$$= 10 \text{ m/s}$$

∴ The velocity of the ball on reaching the ground = 10 m/s.

(f) The masses of the earth and moon are $6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$ and $7.4 \times 10^{22} \text{ kg}$, respectively. The distance between them is $3.84 \times 10^5 \text{ km}$. Calculate the gravitational force of attraction between the two. Use $G = 6.7 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N.m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$.

Solution:

$$\text{Data : } m_1 = 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg,}$$

$$m_2 = 7.4 \times 10^{22} \text{ kg,}$$

$$r = 3.84 \times 10^5 \text{ km} = 3.84 \times 10^8 \text{ m,}$$

$$G = 6.7 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N.m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}, F = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2} \\ &= \frac{6.7 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N.m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2} \times 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg} \times 7.4 \times 10^{22} \text{ kg}}{(3.84 \times 10^8 \text{ m})^2} \\ &= \frac{6.7 \times 6 \times 7.4 \times 10^{35}}{3.84 \times 3.84 \times 10^{16}} \text{ N} = 2.017 \times 10^{20} \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

This is (the magnitude of) the gravitational force between the earth and the moon.

(g) The mass of the earth is $6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$. The distance between the earth and the Sun is $1.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$. If the gravitational force between the two is $3.5 \times 10^{22} \text{ N}$, what is the mass of the Sun? (Use $G = 6.7 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N.m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$)

Solution:

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Data : $m_1 = 6 \times 10^{24}$ kg,

$r = 1.5 \times 10^{11}$ m, $F = 3.5 \times 10^{22}$ N,

$G = 6.7 \times 10^{-11}$ N.m²kg⁻², $m_2 = ?$

$$F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore m_2 &= \frac{Fr^2}{Gm_1} = \frac{3.5 \times 10^{22} \text{ N} \times (1.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ m})^2}{6.7 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2 \text{kg}^{-2} \times 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}} \\ &= \frac{3.5 \times 1.5 \times 1.5 \times 10^{44}}{6.7 \times 6 \times 10^{13}} \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

$= 1.96 \times 10^{30}$ kg (mass of the sun)

Exercise Answers Project:

Take weights of five of your friends. Find out what their weights will be on the moon and the Mars.

Answer:

Help: The weight of a body

(i) On the earth. $W_1 = mg_1$

(ii) on the moon, $W_2 = mg_2$

(iii) on Mars, $W_3 = mg_3$

$\therefore W_2 = W_1 \times g_2/g_1$ and $W_3 = W_1 \times g_3/g_1$

Now, $g_1 = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$, $g_2 = 1.67 \text{ m/s}^2$ and $g_3 = 3.72 \text{ m/s}^2$

If $W_1 = 500$ N,

$W_2 = 500 \times 1.67/9.81 \text{ N} = 85.12 \text{ N (approx.)}$

and $W_3 = 500 \times 3.72/9.81 \text{ N} = 189.6 \text{ N (approx.)}$

Can you recall? (Text Book Page No. 1)

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Question 1.

What are the effects of a force acting on an object? (Note: a body $\equiv$ an object)

Answer:

- A force can set a body in motion. For example, if a ball at rest on the floor is pushed, it rolls on the floor.
- A force can stop a moving body. For example, a moving bicycle can be brought to rest by application of brakes.
- A force acting on a body can change the speed of the body. For example, when brakes are applied to a moving bicycle, its speed decreases due to the friction between the brake shoes and the rim of the tire.
- A force can change the direction of motion of the body. For example, in a uniform circular motion of a body, the direction of motion of the body keeps on changing due to the applied force.
- A force can change the speed as well as the direction of motion of the body. For example, when a ball bowled by a bowler is hit by a batsman, there occurs a change in the speed as well as the direction of motion of the ball.
- A force can change the shape and size of the body on which it acts. For example, when a rubber ball is pressed, it gets deformed and hence no longer remains spherical. Also, there can be a decrease in its volume.

Question 2.

What types of forces are you familiar with?

Answer:

The gravitational force between the earth and the moon, the electromagnetic force between two charged particles in motion, the nuclear force between a proton and a neutron in the nucleus of an atom.

Question 3.

What do you know about the gravitational force?

Answer:

The gravitational force is a universal force, i.e., it acts between any two objects in the universe.

Can you recall? (Text Book Page No. 1)

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Question 1.

What are Newton's laws of motion?

Answer:

(1) Newton's first law of motion: An object continues to remain at rest or in a state of uniform motion along a straight line unless an external unbalanced force acts on it.

(2) Newton's second law of motion: The rate of change of momentum is proportional to the applied force and the change of momentum occurs in the direction of the force.

(3) Newton's third law of motion: Every action force has an equal and opposite reaction force that acts simultaneously.

[Note: Equal in magnitude and opposite in direction.]

Use your brainpower! (Text Book Page No. 4)

Question 1.

If area ESF in figure 1.5 is equal to area ASB, what will you infer about EF?

Answer:

The time taken by the planet to move from E to F equals the time taken by the planet to move from A to B.

Use your brainpower (Text Book Page No. 7)

Question 1.

According to Newton's law of gravitation, every object attracts every other object.

Thus, if the earth attracts an apple towards itself, the apple also attracts the earth towards itself with the same force. Why then does the apple fall towards the earth, but the earth does not move towards the apple?

Answer:

The earth and the apple move towards each other, but the magnitude of the displacement of the earth is negligible relative to that of the apple. Also the observer is located on the earth.

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[Note: The mass of the earth is far greater than that of an apple. Hence, the magnitude of the acceleration of the earth is negligible relative to that of the apple.]

Question 2.

The gravitational force due to the earth also acts on the moon because of which it revolves around the earth. Similar situation exists for the artificial satellites orbiting the earth. The moon and the artificial satellites orbit the earth. The earth attracts them towards itself but unlike the falling apple, they do not fall on the earth, why?

Answer:

This is because of the velocity of the moon and the satellites along their orbits. If this velocity was not there, they would have fallen on the earth.

Think about it (Text Book Page No. 8)

Question 1.

What would happen if there were no gravity?

Answer:

There would be no gravitational attraction between any two particles and hence no formation of the solar system, galaxy, etc.

Question 2.

What would happen if the value of G was twice as large?

Answer:

The gravitational force between any two particles would become double, also the value of g would become double.

Can you tell? (Text Book Page No. 8)

Question 1.

What would be the value of g on the surface of the earth if its mass was twice as large and its radius half of what it is now? (March 2019)

Answer:

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$$g = \frac{GM}{R^2}$$

$$\therefore g_1 = \frac{GM_1}{R_1^2} \quad \text{and} \quad g_2 = \frac{GM_2}{R_2^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{g_2}{g_1} = \left(\frac{M_2}{M_1} \right) \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2} \right)^2 = 2(2)^2 = 8$$

$$\left(\because M_2 = 2M_1 \text{ and } R_2 = \frac{R_1}{2} \right)$$

$$\therefore g_2 = 8g_1$$

Thus, the value of g on the surface of the earth would be eight times the present value.

Think about it (Text Book Page No. 9)

Question 1.

Will the direction of the gravitational force change as we go inside the earth?

Answer:

No.

Question 2.

What will be the value of g at the centre of the earth?

Answer:

Zero.

Use your brain power! (Text Book Page No. 10)

Question 1.

Will your weight remain constant as you go above the surface of the earth?

Answer:

No. As we go above the surface of the earth, our weight will go on decreasing.

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Question 2.

Suppose you are standing on a tall ladder. If your distance from the centre of the earth is $2R$, what will be your weight?

Answer:

$$W = \frac{GMm}{r^2} = \frac{GMm}{(2R)^2} = \frac{GMm}{4R^2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{4}(GMmR^2)$$
$$= \frac{\text{weight on the surface of the earth}}{4}$$

Use your brain power! (Text Book Page No. 12)

Question 1.

According to Newton's law of gravitation, the earth's gravitational force is higher on an object of larger mass. Why doesn't that object fall down with higher velocity as compared to an object with lower mass?

Answer:

$$F = ma \text{ and } F = \frac{GMm}{r^2}$$

$\therefore$ Acceleration, $a = \frac{GM}{r^2}$. This is independent of the mass (m) of the object. Hence, an object of larger mass and an object of lower mass fall down with the same velocity.

Use your brain power! (Text Book Page No. 6)

Question 1.

Assuming the acceleration in Example 2 above remains constant, how long will Mahendra take to move 1 cm towards Virat?

Answer:

Here, $u = 0$

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$$\therefore s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2 = 0 + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$\therefore t = \sqrt{\frac{2s}{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}}{5.34 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m/s}^2}}$$
$$= \sqrt{0.3745 \times 10^7 \text{ s}^2} = \sqrt{3.745 \times 10^6 \text{ s}}$$

= 1935 s = 32 minutes 15 seconds.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and write the completed sentences :

Question 1.

The ratio g(earth)/g(moon) is equal to.....

Answer:

The ratio g(earth)/g(moon) is equal to 6 (approximately)

Question 2.

The value of the acceleration due to gravity.....as we move from the equator to a pole.

Answer:

The value of the acceleration due to gravity increases as we move from the equator to a pole.

Question 3.

If the earth shrinks to half of its radius, its mass remaining the same, the weight of an object on the earth will become.....times.

Answer:

If the earth shrinks to half of its radius, its mass remaining the same, the weight of an object on the earth will become four times.

Question 4.

The SI unit of weight is the.....

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Answer:

The SI unit of weight is the newton.

Question 5.

The CGS unit of weight is the.....

Answer:

The CGS unit of weight is the dyne

Question 6.

The weight of a body isat the poles.

Answer:

The weight of a body is maximum at the poles.

Question 7.

Outside the earth, the weight of a body varies as.....

Answer:

Outside the earth, the weight of a body varies as $1/(R + h)^2$

Question 8.

Due to the force, the earth attracts all objects towards it.

Answer:

Due to the gravitational force, the earth attracts all objects towards it. Gravitational

Question 9.

The acceleration due to gravity does not depend on the of the body.

Answer:

The acceleration due to gravity does not depend on the mass of the body. Mass

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Question 10.

According to Kepler's first law, the orbit of a planet is with the Sun at one of the.....

Answer:

According to Kepler's first law, the orbit of a planet is an ellipse with the Sun at one of the foci

Question 11.

According to Kepler's second law, the line joining the planet and the Sun in equal intervals of time.

Answer:

According to Kepler's second law, the line joining the planet and the Sun Sweeps equal areas in equal intervals of time.

Question 12.

According to Kepler's third law $T^2 \propto r^n$, where $n = \dots\dots\dots$

Answer:

According to Kepler's third law $T^2 \propto r^n$, where $n = 3$

Question 13.

For a freely falling object, we can write Newton's second equation of motion as

Answer:

For a freely falling object, we can write Newton's second equation of motion as $S = 12gt^2$

Question 1.

(A) Write the proper answer in the square. (Practice Activity Sheet – 1)

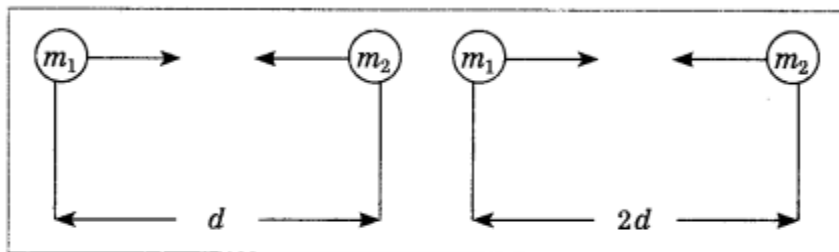


Fig. 1.4 (A)

If this $F = x$

Then $F =$

Answer:

$F = x/4$

[Explanation : $F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \therefore F_1 = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2}$ and

$F_2 = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{(2d)^2} = \frac{1}{4} G \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2} = \frac{1}{4} F_1 = \frac{x}{4}$]

(B) Write the proper answer in the square. (March 2019)

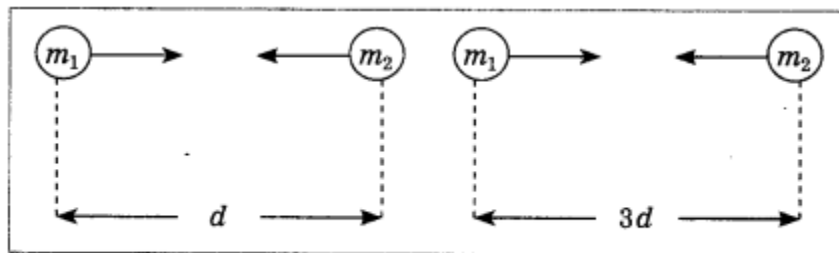


Fig. 1.4 (B)

If $F = Gm_1m_2/d^2$,

then $F =$

Answer:

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$$F = Gm_1m_2/d^2$$

Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statements:

Question 1.

The gravitational force between two particles separated by a distance r varies as

(a) $1/r$

(b) r

(c) r^2

(d) $1/r^2$

Answer:

(d) $1/r^2$

Question 2.

In the usual notation, the acceleration due to gravity at a height h from the surface of the earth is

(a) $g = \frac{GM}{(R+h)}$

(b) $g = \frac{GM}{\sqrt{R+h}}$

(c) $g = \frac{GM}{(R+h)^2}$

(d) $g = GM(R+h)^2$

Answer:

(c) $g = GM/(R+h)^2$

Question 3.

The SI unit of the universal constant of gravitation is

(a) $N \cdot m^2/kg^2$

(b) $N \cdot kg^2/m^2$

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(c) m/s^2

(d) kg.m/s^2

Answer:

(a) $\text{N.m}^2/\text{kg}^2$

Question 4.

The escape velocity of a body from the earth's surface, $v_{\text{sec}} = \dots\dots$

(a) $\sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}$ (b) $2\sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}$

(c) $\sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}}$ (d) $\sqrt{\frac{GM}{2R}}$

Answer:

(c) $2\text{GMR}-----\sqrt$

Question 5.

How much will a person with 72 N weight on the earth, weigh on the moon? (Practice Activity Sheet-1)

(a) 12 N

(b) 36 N

(c) 21 N

(d) 63 N

Answer:

(a) 12 N

Question 6.

What will be the weight of a person on the earth, who weighs 9N on the moon? (Practice Activity Sheet – 2)

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- (a) 3 N
- (b) 15 N
- (c) 45 N
- (d) 54 N

Answer:

- (d) 54 N

State whether the following statements are True or False : (If a statement is false, correct it and rewrite it.)

Question 1.

If the separation between two particles is doubled, the gravitational force between the particles becomes half the initial force.

Answer:

False. (If the separation between two particles is doubled, the gravitational force between the particles becomes 1/4 times the initial force.)

Question 2.

The CGS unit of the universal constant of gravitation is the dyne $\text{cm}^2/\text{gram}^2$?

Answer:

True.

Question 3.

At the centre of the earth, the value of the acceleration due to gravity becomes zero.

Answer:

True.

Question 4.

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The weight of a body is minimum at the poles.

Answer:

False. (The weight of a body is maximum at the poles.)

Question 5.

Mass is a vector quantity.

Answer:

False. (Mass is a scalar quantity.)

Question 6.

weight is a vector quantity.

Answer:

True.

Question 7.

g has maximum value at the equator.

Answer:

False. (g has maximum value at the poles.)

Question 8.

Outside the earth, g varies as $1/(R + h)^2$.

Answer:

True.

Question 9.

The value of G changes from place to place.

Answer:

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False. (The value of G is the same throughout the universe.)

Question 10.

The value of g increases with altitude.

Answer:

False. (The value of g decreases with altitude.)

Question 11.

The escape velocity of a body does not depend on the mass of the body.

Answer:

True

Question 12.

The mass of a body is the amount of matter present in it.

Answer:

True

Match the following :

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Column A	Column B
(1) Escape velocity	(a) $\frac{-GMm}{R+h}$
(2) Gravitational acceleration	(b) $\sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}}$
(3) Gravitational potential energy	(c) $\frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$
(4) Gravitational force	(d) $\frac{GM}{r^2} (r \geq R)$
	(e) $\frac{-GMm}{2(R+h)}$

Answer:

- (1) Escape velocity : $\sqrt{2GM/R}$
- (2) Gravitational acceleration : $GM/r^2 (r \geq R)$
- (3) Gravitational potential energy : $-GMm/R+h$
- (4) Gravitational force : Gm_1m_2/r^2

Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

Question 1.

State the SI and CGS units of G.

Answer:

The SI unit of G is $N.m^2/kg^2$ and CGS unit is the $dyne.cm^2/g^2$.

Question 2.

State any one characteristic of gravitational force.

Answer:

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Gravitational force between two particles does not depend on the nature of the medium between them.

Question 3.

Name the force that keeps a satellite in the orbit around the earth.

Answer:

The gravitational force due to the earth keeps a satellite in the orbit around the earth.

Question 4.

Name the force due to which the earth revolves around the Sun.

Answer:

The earth revolves around the Sun due to the gravitational force of attraction exerted on it by the Sun.

Question 5.

What is the acceleration due to gravity at a height h (= radius of the earth) from the surface of the earth? ($g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$)

Answer:

The acceleration due to gravity at a height h (= radius of the earth) from the surface of the earth is 2.45 m/s^2 .

$$\left[\text{Explanation : } g' = \frac{GM}{(R + h)^2} = \frac{GM}{4R^2} = \frac{g}{4} \right. \\ \left. = \frac{9.8}{4} \text{ m/s}^2 = 2.45 \text{ m/s}^2 \text{ for } h = R \right]$$

Question 6.

What is the relation between the SI unit of weight and the CGS unit of weight?

Answer:

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The relation between the SI unit of weight (the newton) and the CGS unit of weight (the dyne) is
 $1 \text{ newton} = 10^5 \text{ dynes}$.

Question 7.

Write the formula for the centripetal force acting on a body performing circular motion.

Answer:

$$F = mv^2/r$$

Question 8.

Write the formula for the escape velocity of a body from the earth's surface.

Answer:

$$v_{\text{esc}} = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}} \text{ or } v_{\text{esc}} = \sqrt{2gR}.$$

Question 9.

What is the value of the acceleration due to gravity at the centre of the earth?

Answer:

Zero.

Question 10.

What are the factors on which the maximum height attained by a body thrown upwards depends?

Answer:

The initial velocity of the body, the acceleration due to gravity at that place, the buoyant force and frictional force due to air.

Some of the important terms in chapter Gravitation are given in the following box. Find them :

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-for-class-10-science-part-1-chapter-1-gravitation/>

f	r	l	d	o	p	r	s	a	x	l	k	t	s	t	j	u	p	e	n	o
c	b	m	a	c	b	e	c	f	d	g	e	s	t	u	i	v	e	m	s	l
e	c	b	u	a	v	w	e	b	w	f	v	u	p	r	o	p	r	n	r	k
n	n	z	d	l	e	h	m	f	n	g	o	v	y	w	h	k	i	g	j	q
t	o	c	i	f	l	w	i	x	b	a	d	x	q	s	t	n	o	s	i	p
r	p	m	i	j	g	n	z	o	y	p	i	y	z	k	l	l	d	h	h	m
i	s	b	h	e	b	h	e	g	a	b	y	z	a	m	f	j	i	g	f	g
p	t	h	g	f	a	i	f	x	z	c	t	d	b	u	j	m	c	n	i	o
e	s	c	a	p	e	v	e	l	o	c	i	t	y	v	e	l	t	p	e	a
t	u	o	l	k	j	n	f	e	k	o	e	s	q	w	p	o	i	o	d	j
a	p	o	d	p	e	m	l	d	j	l	f	q	u	z	f	n	m	p	c	q
l	q	n	e	q	d	g	d	c	i	m	g	n	v	w	y	r	e	q	k	b
f	r	m	m	r	h	c	r	b	h	r	a	x	o	h	l	q	d	r	s	a
o	s	w	s	i	v	t	u	s	w	s	c	y	p	i	d	s	o	t	u	l
r	t	v	j	w	x	y	z	a	t	q	z	p	q	z	j	t	m	v	m	z
c	u	k	a	w	v	b	u	x	y	b	e	f	r	h	k	l	r	w	n	o
e	y	b	x	a	b	z	c	z	a	d	o	g	n	i	m	j	s	x	p	y
g	r	a	v	i	t	a	t	i	o	n	a	l	c	o	n	s	t	a	n	t

Answer:

- (1) centripetal force
- (2) escape velocity
- (3) periodic time
- (4) gravitational constant.

Answer the following questions:

Question 1.

What is centripetal force?

(OR)

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Define centripetal force.

Answer:

In uniform circular motion of a body, the force acting on the body is directed towards the centre of the circle. This force is called centripetal force.

Question 2.

Give one example of centripetal force.

Answer:

The moon revolves around the earth due to the gravitational force exerted on it by the earth. This force is directed towards the centre of the earth and is thus a centripetal force.

Question 3.

Name the source responsible for the motion of a planet around the Sun.

Answer:

A planet revolves around the Sun due to the gravitational force exerted on it by the Sun.

Answer the following questions:

Question 1.

In the following figure, an orbit of a planet around the Sun (S) has been shown. AB and CD are the distances covered by the planet in equal time. Lines AS and CS sweep equal areas in equal intervals of time. Hence, areas ASB and CSD are equal. (Practice Activity Sheet-1)

(a) Which laws do we understand from the above description?

(b) Write the law regarding the area swept.

(c) Write the law $T^2 \propto r^3$ in your words.

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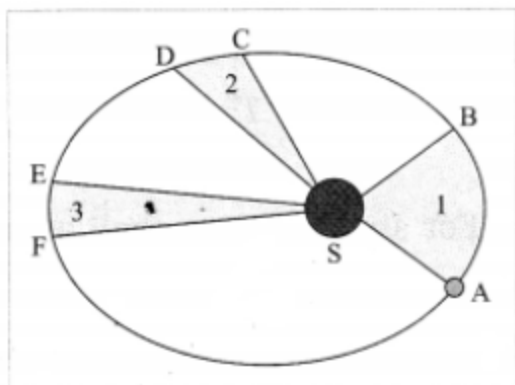


Fig. 1.7 (Schematic diagram)

Answer:

- (a) From the given description we understand Kepler's three laws.
- (b) Kepler's law of areas: The line joining the planet and the Sun sweeps equal areas in equal intervals of time.
- (c) Kepler's law of periods: The square of the period of revolution of a planet around the Sun is directly proportional to the cube of the mean distance of the planet from the Sun.

Question 2.

Identify the law shown in Fig. 1.7 and state the three respective laws. (Practice Activity Sheet – 3)

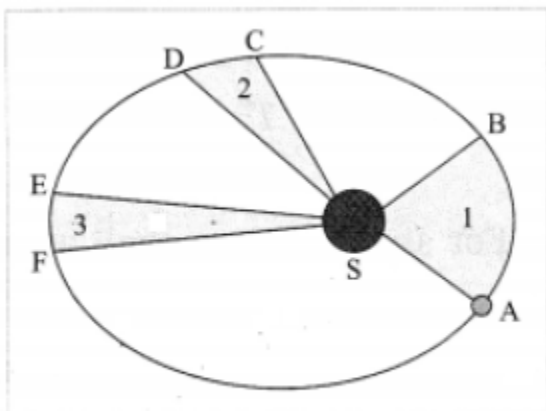


Fig. 1.7 (Schematic diagram)

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Answer:

(a) From the given description we understand Kepler's three laws.

(b) Kepler's law of areas: The line joining the planet and the Sun sweeps equal areas in equal intervals of time.

(c) Kepler's law of periods: The square of the period of revolution of a planet around the Sun is directly proportional to the cube of the mean distance of the planet from the Sun.

Question 3.

Explain the term gravitational force. What is gravitation?

Answer:

There exists a force of attraction between any two particles of matter in the universe such that the force depends only on the masses of the particles and the separation between them. It is called the gravitational force and the mutual attraction is called gravitation.

Question 4.

State Newton's universal law of gravitation. Express it in mathematical form.

Answer:

Newton's universal law of gravitation :

Every object in the Universe attracts every other object with a definite force. This force is directly proportional to the product of the masses of the two objects and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.

Mathematical form: Consider two objects of masses m_1 and m_2 . We assume that the objects are very small spheres of uniform density and the distance r between their centers is very large compared to the radii of the spheres (Fig. 1.8).

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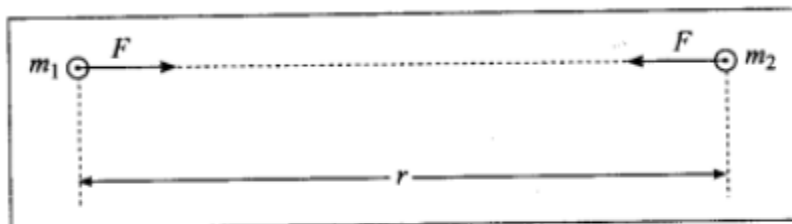


Fig. 1.8 : Gravitational force between two objects

The magnitude (F) of the gravitational force of attraction between the objects is directly proportional to $m_1 m_2$ and inversely proportional to r^2

$$\therefore F \propto m_1 m_2 r^2$$

$$\therefore F = G m_1 m_2 r^2$$

where G is the constant of proportionality, called the universal gravitational constant.

[Note: In the textbook, the word object/body is used.]

Newton's law of gravitation applies to particles.]

Question 5.

(i) Why is the constant of gravitation called a universal constant?

(ii) Newton's law of gravitation is called the universal law of gravitation. Why?

Answer:

(i) The value of the constant of gravitation does not change with the nature, mass or the size of the material particles. It does not vary with the distance between the two particles. It is also independent of the nature of the medium between the two particles. Hence, it is called a universal constant.

(ii) As the law of gravitation given by Newton is applicable throughout the universe and to all particles, it is called universal law.

[Note: The centre of mass of an object is the point inside or outside the object at which the total mass of the object can be assumed to be concentrated to study the effect of an applied force. The centre of mass of a spherical object having uniform density is at its geometrical centre. The centre of mass of an object having uniform density is at its centroid. If the two bodies are

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spherical and of uniform density, the gravitational force between them is always along the line joining the centres of the two bodies and the distance between the centres is taken to be r . When the bodies are not spherical or have irregular shape or have nonuniform density, the force is along the line joining their centres of mass and r is taken to be the distance between the two centres of mass.]

Question 6.

If the distance between two bodies is increased by a factor of 5, (i) by what factor will the gravitational force change if the masses are kept constant? (ii) by what factor will the mass of one of them have to be altered, keeping the other mass the same, to maintain the same gravitational force between the two bodies?

Answer:

If the distance between two bodies is increased by a factor of 5,

(i) the gravitational force between the bodies will decrease by a factor of 25 if the masses of the bodies are kept constant.

(ii) the mass of one of them will have to be increased by a factor of 25, keeping the mass of the other body the same, to maintain the same gravitational force between the two bodies.

[Note : Gravitational force $F \propto 1/r^2$ and $F \propto m_1 m_2$.]

Question 7.

(i) Determine the SI unit of the universal constant of gravitation from the formula for the gravitational force between two particles. Hence, state the CGS unit of the constant of gravitation. (ii) Define G (universal gravitational constant).

Ans. (i) According to Newton's law of gravitation, the gravitational force between two particles is

$$F = Gm_1m_2/r^2$$

where m_1 and m_2 are the masses of the two particles, r is the distance between them and G is the universal constant of gravitation.

$$\therefore G = Fr^2/m_1m_2$$

The SI unit of force is the newton (N), that of distance is the metre (m) and that of mass is the kilogram (kg).

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The SI unit of G is $\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2$.

The CGS unit of G is $\text{dyne} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{g}^2$.

$$(ii) F = Gm_1m_2/r^2.$$

$$\therefore G = Fr^2/m_1m_2$$

If we take $m_1 = m_2 = \text{unit mass}$ and $r = \text{unit distance}$, numerically, $G = F$, i.e., G (universal gravitational constant) represents the magnitude of the gravitational force of attraction between two unit masses, separated by a unit distance.

Question 8.

State the importance of Newton's universal law of gravitation.

Answer:

The importance of Newton's universal law of gravitation :

This law explains successfully, i.e., with great accuracy,

- The force that binds the objects on the earth to the earth
- The motion of the moon and artificial satellites around the earth
- The motion of the planets, asteroids, comets, etc., around the Sun
- The tides of the sea due to the moon and the Sun.

Question 9.

Compare the gravitational force on a body of mass 1 kg due to the earth with the force on the same body due to another body of mass 1 kg at a distance of 1 m from the first body. (Mass of the earth = 6×10^{24} kg, radius of the earth = 6400 km)

Answer:

In the first case, $m_1 = 1\text{kg}$,

$$m_2 = 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg and } r = 6400 \text{ km} = 6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$$

The gravitational force on the body.

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$$F_1 = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2} = \frac{G \times 1 \text{ kg} \times 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}}{(6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m})^2}$$

$$= G \times 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}^2 / (6.4)^2 \times 10^{12} \text{ m}^2$$

In second case, $m_1 = 1 \text{ kg}$

$m_2 = 1 \text{ kg}$ and $r = 1 \text{ m}$

Gravitational force on the body,

$$F_2 = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2} = \frac{G \times 1 \text{ kg} \times 1 \text{ kg}}{(1 \text{ m})^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_1}{F_2} = \frac{6 \times 10^{24}}{(6.4)^2 \times 10^{12}} = 1.465 \times 10^{11} \quad \text{OR}$$

$$\frac{F_2}{F_1} = 6.826 \times 10^{-12}$$

Thus, $F_2 \ll F_1$.

Question 10.

Explain the term the earth's gravitational force.

(OR)

Write a short note on the earth's gravitational force.

Answer:

The earth attracts every object towards it because of the gravitational force. As the earth's centre of mass is at its centre, the gravitational force exerted by the earth on an object is directed towards the earth's centre. Hence, an object released from a point above the earth's surface falls vertically downward towards the earth.

If an object is thrown vertically upward, its velocity goes on decreasing due to the earth's gravitational force on the object. At one stage, the velocity of the body becomes zero and later the body falls back to the earth.

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Question 11.

Take two balls of different masses, go to the top of a building, drop them simultaneously and observe what happens to the balls.

Answer:

The balls reach the ground almost at the same time.

Question 12.

Take two similar pages from your notebook. Crumple one paper and allow this and the other paper to fall on the ground simultaneously. What do you observe?

Answer:

The crumpled paper reaches the ground before the other one.

Question 13.

Take a feather and a paper. Allow them to fall to the ground simultaneously. Which will reach the ground earlier? Why?

Answer:

There is no unique answer. It depends on the feather and paper. Upthrust due to air and force due to friction with air play very important roles here. The acceleration of a body depends on the resultant of the earth's gravitational force on the body and the upthrust and the force of friction due to air.

Question 14.

From Newton's law of gravitation, derive the formula for the acceleration due to gravity.

Answer:

Suppose that a body of mass m is released from a distance r from the centre (O) of the earth (Fig. 1.9). Let M be the mass of the earth. According to Newton's law of gravitation, the magnitude of the earth's gravitational force acting on the body is

$$F = \frac{GMm}{r^2}$$

where G is the universal constant of gravitation.

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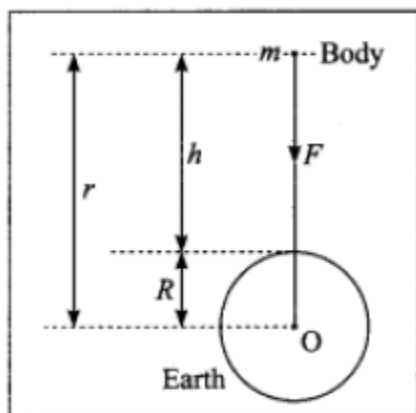


Fig. 1.9 : Gravitational force exerted on a body by the earth

The acceleration produced by this force, force F

$$g = \frac{\text{force}}{\text{mass}} = \frac{F}{m}$$

$$\therefore g = \frac{GM}{r^2}$$

This is the formula for the acceleration due to gravity or the gravitational acceleration due to the earth. This acceleration is directed towards the earth's centre.

If h denotes the altitude, $r = R + h$, where R is the radius of the earth.

$$\therefore g = \frac{GM}{(R+h)^2}$$

For a body on the earth's surface, $h = 0 \therefore g = \frac{GM}{R^2}$

[Note: When we consider the gravitational interaction between the earth and a body on the surface of the earth or at some height above the surface of the earth, for many practical purposes we can assume that the earth behaves as if its mass were concentrated at the earth's centre. The proof is not expected here.]

Question 15.

Explain the factors affecting the value of g.

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Answer:

The value of the acceleration due to gravity, g , changes from place to place on the earth. It also varies with the altitude and depth below the earth's surface. The factors affecting the value of g are the shape of the earth, altitude and depth below the earth's surface.

(1) The earth is not perfectly spherical. It is somewhat flat at the poles and bulging at the equator. At the surface of the earth, the value of g is maximum (9.832 m/s^2) at the poles as the polar radius is minimum, while it is minimum (9.78 m/s^2) at the equator as the equatorial radius is maximum.

(2) As the height (h) above the earth's surface increases, the value of g decreases. It varies as $1/(R+h)^2$, where R is radius of the earth.

(3) In the interior of the earth, on average, the value of g is less than that at the earth's surface. As the depth below the earth's surface increases, the value of g decreases and finally it becomes zero at the centre of the earth.

Question 16.

If $g = GM/r^2$, then where will the value of g be high, at Goa Beach or on the top of the Mount Everest? (Practice Activity Sheet – 3)

Answer:

The value of g will be high at Goa Beach.

Question 17.

Why does an object released from the hand, fall on the earth?

Answer:

When an object is held in the hand, the gravitational force acting on the object due to the earth is balanced by the person holding the object. When the object is released from the hand, it falls on the earth due to the earth's gravitational force.

Question 18.

Does the value of g depend on the mass of the falling body? Why?

Answer:

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The value of g does not depend on the mass of the falling body.

The reason is the gravitational force on a body due to the earth is directly proportional to the mass of the body and for a given force, the acceleration of a body is inversely proportional to the mass of the body.

Question 19.

Define mass. State its SI and CGS units.

Answer:

The mass of a body is the amount of matter present in it. Its SI unit is the kilogram (kg) and CGS unit is the gram (g).

[Note: Mass has only magnitude, not direction. Thus, it is a scalar quantity.]

Question 20.

Define weight. State its SI and CGS units.

Answer:

The weight of a body is defined as the force with which the earth attracts it. Its SI unit is the newton and CGS unit is the dyne.

[Note : In the usual notation, the magnitude of the weight of a body on the earth's surface is $W = \frac{GmM}{R^2} = mg$. Thus, $W \propto g$. Hence, weight varies just like the acceleration due to gravity. It is maximum at the poles and minimum at the equator. It decreases with altitude (ft) and depth (d) below the earth's surface. It becomes zero at the earth's centre. At a height above the earth's surface, $W = \frac{GmM}{(R+h)^2}$ at a depth d below the earth's surface, $W = \frac{GmM}{(R-d)^2}$. Weight has magnitude and direction (towards the earth's centre). It is a vector quantity.]

Question 21.

As per the request of one of his friends from the equator, Rahul buys 100 grams of silver at the north pole. He hands it over to his friend at the equator. Will the friend agree with the weight of the silver bought? If not, why?

Answer:

The weight of a body is given by $W = mg$, where m is the mass of the body and g is the acceleration due to gravity, g varies from place to place. The value of g at the equator is less

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than that at the north pole (as well as the south pole). Hence, the weight of the silver bought at the north pole would be less when the silver is weighed at the equator. Therefore, Rahul's friend will disagree about the weight of the silver.

[Note: The mass being independent of the value of g , Rahul's friends will agree about the mass of the silver.]

Question 22.

What is the difference between mass and weight of an object? Will the mass and weight of an object on the earth be the same as their values on Mars? Why?

Answer:

The mass of an object is the amount of matter present in it. It is same everywhere in the Universe and is never zero. It is a scalar quantity and its SI unit is kg. The weight of an object is the force with which the earth (or any other planet/ moon/star) attracts it. It is directed towards the centre of the earth. The weight of an object is different at different places on the earth. It is zero at the earth's centre. It is a vector quantity and its SI unit is the newton (N). The magnitude of weight = mg .

The mass of an object will be the same on the earth and Mars, but the weight will not be the same because the value of g on Mars is different from that on the earth.

Question 23.

Explain the term free fall and state the corresponding kinematical equations of motion in the usual notation.

Answer:

When a body falls in air, there are three forces acting on the body : (1) the gravitational force due to the earth, acting downward (2) the force of buoyancy (upthrust) due to air, acting upward (3) the force due to friction with air (called air resistance), acting upward (being always in the direction opposite to that of the velocity of the body).

Under certain conditions, the force of buoyancy due to air and friction with air can be ignored compared to the gravitational force of the earth. In that case (near the earth's surface) the body falls with almost uniform acceleration (g). Whenever a body moves under the influence of the force of gravity alone, it is said to be falling freely. Strictly speaking, this is true only if the body falls in vacuum.

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The kinematical equations of motion, in the usual notation, are

$$v = u + gt, s = ut + \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \text{ and } v^2 = u^2 + 2gs.$$

If the initial velocity (u) of the body is zero,

$$v = gt, s = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \text{ and } v^2 = 2gs.$$

Question 24.

During a free fall, will a heavier object accelerate more than a lighter one?

Answer:

No. The two objects will have the same acceleration.

Question 25.

If you had to calculate the mass of the earth, how would you do it?

Answer:

If the acceleration due to gravity (g), the constant of gravitation (G) and the radius of the earth (R) are known, the mass of the earth (M) can be calculated using the formula $g = \frac{GM}{R^2}$

Question 26.

What is gravitational potential energy?

(OR)

Define gravitational potential energy.

Write the formula for it.

Answer:

The energy stored in a body due to the gravitational force between the body and the earth is called the gravitational potential energy.

Gravitational potential energy of a body of mass m at height h is $U = mgh$, where G = gravitational constant, M = mass of the earth, R = radius of the earth, h = height of the body from the surface of the earth.

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[Note : As the body is bound to the earth due to the earth's gravitational force, the gravitational potential energy of the body is negative. If the body is given kinetic energy equal to $GMm/R+h$ the body will overcome the earth's gravitational force. It will then move to infinity and come to rest there.]

Question 27.

What is escape Velocity?

(OR)

Define escape velocity.

Answer:

When a body is thrown vertically upward from the surface of the earth, the minimum initial velocity of the body for which the body is able to overcome the downward pull by the earth and can escape the earth forever is called the escape velocity.

Question 28.

Explain the term escape velocity.

(OR)

Write a short note on escape velocity.

Answer:

In general, when a body is thrown vertically upward from the earth's surface, its velocity goes on decreasing and after some time the body falls back to the ground. If its initial velocity is increased, the maximum height attained by it is more, but it does fall back to the ground. If the initial velocity is increased continuously, for a particular initial velocity, the body can overcome the earth's gravitational force and move to infinity and come to rest there. This velocity is called the escape velocity.

Question 29.

Using the law of conservation of energy, obtain the expression for the escape velocity.

Answer:

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Here, we shall not consider the effects of air. Suppose a body of mass m is thrown vertically upward from the surface of the earth. Let the initial velocity of the body be the escape velocity (v_{esc}).

When the body is on the earth's surface, its total energy E_1 = kinetic energy + potential energy = $\frac{1}{2}mv_{\text{esc}}^2 + (-\frac{GMm}{R})$ where G = universal gravitational constant, M = mass of the earth and R = radius of the earth.

Thus, $E_1 = \frac{1}{2}mv_{\text{esc}}^2 - \frac{GMm}{R}$

When the body moves to infinity and comes to rest there, its total energy,

$$E_2 = \frac{1}{2}m (\text{zero})^2 + \left(-\frac{GMm}{\infty} \right) = 0 + 0 = 0.$$

According to the law of conservation of energy,

$$E_1 = E_2.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}mv_{\text{esc}}^2 - \frac{GMm}{R} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}v_{\text{esc}}^2 = \frac{GM}{R}$$

$$\therefore v_{\text{esc}} = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}}$$

This is the required expression.

Question 30.

Express escape velocity in terms of g and R .

Answer:

Escape velocity, $v_{\text{esc}} = \sqrt{2gR}$

Now, $g = \frac{GM}{R^2}$

$$\therefore GM = gR^2$$

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$$\therefore v_{\text{esc}} = \sqrt{\frac{2gR^2}{R}} = \sqrt{2gR}$$

Question 31.

Express escape velocity in terms of G, R and ρ (the earth's density)

Answer:

$$\text{Escape velocity, } v_{\text{esc}} = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}}$$

$$\text{The earth's density, } \rho = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}} = \frac{M}{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \pi R^3}$$

$$\therefore M = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho$$

$$\therefore v_{\text{esc}} = \sqrt{\frac{2G \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \pi R^3 \rho}{R}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2G \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \pi R^2 \rho} = 2R \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} G \pi \rho}$$

Give scientific reasons:

Question 1.

If a feather and a stone are released from the top of a building simultaneously, the stone reaches the ground earlier than the feather.

Answer:

(a) The motion of a body falling in air accelerated due to the earth's gravitational force on the body. The force due to buoyancy of air acts on the body in the upward direction. As the body falls, the friction with air opposes its motion.

(b) This opposition due to air depends on the size, shape, density and velocity of the body. It is greater for a feather than for a stone. Hence, the stone has greater downward acceleration than the feather. Therefore, the stone reaches the ground earlier than the feather though 'they are released simultaneously from the same height.'

Question 2.

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The weight of a body is different on different planets.

Answer:

(1) The weight of a body of mass m on the surface of a planet of mass M and radius R is

$W = \frac{GMm}{R^2}$ (usual notation).

(2) For a given body, its mass is constant. G is the universal constant of gravitation. Different planets have different masses and radii such that the ratio (M/R^2) is not the same. Hence, the weight of a body is different on different planets.

Question 3.

With a specific initial velocity, we can jump higher on the moon than on the earth.

Answer:

The acceleration due to gravity on the moon is about $\frac{1}{6}$ of that on the earth. Hence, with a specific initial velocity, we can jump higher on the moon than on the earth. This can be seen from the equation $h = \frac{u^2}{2g}$.

Distinguish between the following:

Question 1.

mass and weight (2) universal gravitational constant and gravitational acceleration of the earth.

Answer:

(1) Mass:

- The mass of a body is the amount of matter present in it.
- It has magnitude, but not direction.
- It does not change from place to place.
- It can never be zero.
- Its SI unit is the kilogram.

Weight:

- The weight of a body is the force with which the earth attracts it.
- It has both magnitude and direction.

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- It changes from place to place.
- It is zero at the centre of the earth.
- Its SI unit is the newton.

Question 2.

Universal gravitational constant:

- The universal gravitational constant numerically equals the force of attraction masses separated by a unit distance.
- Its value remains constant throughout the universe.
- It has magnitude but not direction.
- Its SI unit is $\text{N.m}^2/\text{kg}^2$.

Gravitational acceleration of the earth:

- The gravitational between two unit acceleration of the earth is the acceleration produced in a body due to the gravitational force of the earth.
- Its value changes from place to place.
- It has both magnitude and direction.
- Its SI unit is m/s^2

Solve the following examples/numerical problems:

($G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N.m}^2/\text{kg}^2$, $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$)

Question 1.

The time taken by the earth to complete one revolution around the Sun is $3.156 \times 10^7 \text{ s}$. The distance between the earth and the Sun is $1.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$. Find the speed of revolution of the earth.

Solution:

Data : $T = 3.156 \times 10^7 \text{ s}$,

$r = 1.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$, $v = ?$

$$v = \frac{2\pi r}{T} = \frac{2 \times 3.142 \times 1.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}}{3.156 \times 10^7 \text{ s}}$$

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$$= 2.987 \times 10^4 \text{ m/s} = 29.87 \text{ km/s}$$

This is the speed of revolution of the earth.

Question 2.

Assuming that the earth performs uniform circular motion around the Sun, find the centripetal acceleration of the earth. [Speed of the earth $= 3 \times 10^4 \text{ m/s}$, distance between the earth and the Sun $= 1.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$]

Solution:

$$\text{Data: } v = 3 \times 10^4 \text{ m/s, } r = 1.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Centripetal force} = mv^2/r = ma$$

$\therefore$ Centripetal acceleration of the earth,

$$a = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{(3 \times 10^4 \text{ m/s})^2}{1.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}} = \frac{3 \times 3}{1.5} \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$= 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/s}^2$$

It is directed towards the centre of the Sun.

Question 3.

What will be the gravitational force on 60 kg man on the Moon, Mars and Jupiter? Are they the same? Why?

$$M (\text{Moon}) = 7.36 \times 10^{22} \text{ kg, } R (\text{Moon}) = 1.74 \times 10^6 \text{ m,}$$

$$M (\text{Mars}) = 6.4 \times 10^{23} \text{ kg, } R (\text{Mars}) = 3.395 \times 10^6 \text{ m,}$$

$$M (\text{Jupiter}) = 1.9 \times 10^{27} \text{ kg.}$$

$$R (\text{Jupiter}) = 7.15 \times 10^7 \text{ m,}$$

$$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N.m/kg}^2$$

Solution:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-for-class-10-science-part-1-cha-pter-1-gravitation/>

(1) Data : $m_1 = 60 \text{ kg}$, $m_2 = 7.36 \times 10^{22} \text{ kg}$,

$R = 1.74 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$, $F = ?$

$$F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{R^2}$$
$$= \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2 \times 60 \text{ kg} \times 7.36 \times 10^{22} \text{ kg}}{(1.74 \times 10^6 \text{ m})^2}$$

= 97.29 N

On the moon's surface, the gravitational force on the man due to the moon = 97.29 N.

(2) Data : $m_1 = 60 \text{ kg}$, $m_2 = 6.4 \times 10^{23} \text{ kg}$,

$R = 3.395 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$, $F = ?$

$$F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{R^2}$$
$$= \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2 \times 60 \text{ kg} \times 6.4 \times 10^{23} \text{ kg}}{(3.395 \times 10^6 \text{ m})^2}$$

= 222.2 N

On the surface of Mars, the gravitational force on the man due to Mars = 222.2 N.

(3) Data : $m_1 = 60 \text{ kg}$, $m_2 = 1.9 \times 10^{27} \text{ kg}$,

$R = 7.15 \times 10^7 \text{ m}$, $F = ?$

$$F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{R^2}$$
$$= \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2 \times 60 \text{ kg} \times 1.9 \times 10^{27} \text{ kg}}{(7.15 \times 10^7 \text{ m})^2}$$

= 1487 N

On the surface of Jupiter, the gravitational force on the man due to Jupiter = 1487 N.

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Thus, the forces on the man are not the same because the ratio (M/R^2) is not the same in the case of the moon, Mars, and Jupiter.

Question 4.

Mahendra and Virat are sitting at a distance of 1 meter from each other. Their masses are 75 kg and 80 kg respectively. What is the gravitational force between them? $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N.m}^2/\text{kg}^2$. (Practice Activity Sheet – 3)

Solution:

Given: $r = 1 \text{ m}$,

$m_1 = 75 \text{ kg}$,

$m_2 = 80 \text{ kg}$

$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N.m}^2/\text{kg}^2$

$$F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2} = \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 75 \times 80}{1^2} \text{ N}$$

$$= 4.002 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N}$$

The gravitational force between Mahendra and Virat is $4.002 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N}$.

Question 5.

Spheres A and B of uniform density have masses 1 kg and 100 kg respectively. Their centres are separated by 100 m. (i) Find the gravitational force between them, (ii) Find the gravitational force on A due to the earth, (iii) Suppose A and B are initially at rest and A can move freely towards B. What will be the velocity of A one second after it starts moving towards B? How will this velocity change with time? How much time will A take to move towards B by 1 cm? (iv) if A begins to fall, starting from rest, due to the earth's downward pull, what will be its velocity after one second? How much time will it take to fall through 1cm?

$[M_{\text{(earth)}} = 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}, R_{\text{(earth)}} = 6400 \text{ km}]$

Solution:

Data: $m_1 = 1 \text{ kg}$, $m_2 = 100 \text{ kg}$, $r = 100 \text{ m}$,

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$$M = 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg},$$

$$R = 6400 \text{ km} = 6400 \times 10^3 \text{ m},$$

$$t = 1 \text{ s}, s = 1 \text{ cm} = 1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m},$$

$$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N.m}^2/\text{kg}^2$$

$$F_1 = ?, F_2 = ?, v_1 = ?, t_1 = ?, v_2 = ?, t_1 = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \quad F_1 &= \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2} \\ &= \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N.m}^2/\text{kg}^2 \times 1 \text{ kg} \times 100 \text{ kg}}{(100 \text{ m})^2} \\ &= 6.67 \times 10^{-13} \text{ N} \\ \text{(ii)} \quad F_2 &= \frac{Gm_1M}{R^2} \\ &= \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N.m}^2/\text{kg}^2 \times 1 \text{ kg} \times 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}}{(6400 \times 10^3 \text{ m})^2} \\ &= \frac{40.02 \times 10^{13}}{6.4 \times 6.4 \times 10^{12}} \text{ N} = 9.77 \text{ N}. \end{aligned}$$

This is far greater than F_1 .

(iii) Ignoring variation of acceleration with distance,

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= u_1 + at = 0 + \frac{F_1}{m_1} t = \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-13} \text{ N}}{1 \text{ kg}} \times 1 \text{ s} \\ &= 6.67 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

This velocity is directed from A to B. As the separation between A and B decreases, the acceleration of A and hence the velocity of A will increase.

Ignoring variation of acceleration with distance,

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$$s_1 = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2 = 0 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{F_1}{m_1} t_1^2$$

$$\therefore t_1^2 = \frac{2m_1 s_1}{F_1}$$

$$\therefore t_1^2 = \frac{2 \times 1 \text{ kg} \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}}{6.67 \times 10^{-13} \text{ N}} = 3 \times 10^{10} \text{ s}^2$$

$$\therefore t_1 = 1.732 \times 10^5 \text{ s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iv) } v_2 &= u_2 + at = 0 + gt = \frac{F_2}{m_1} t \\ &= \frac{9.77 \text{ N}}{1 \text{ kg}} \times 1 \text{ s} = 9.77 \text{ m/s (downward)} \end{aligned}$$

$$[|v_2| \gg |v_1|]$$

$$s_2 = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2 = 0 + \frac{1}{2} gt_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{F_2}{m_1} t_2^2$$

$$\therefore t_2^2 = \frac{2s_2 m_1}{F_2} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ kg}}{9.77 \text{ N}} = 0.205 \text{ s}^2$$

$$\therefore t_2 = 0.453 \text{ s} \quad [t_1 \gg t_2]$$

Question 6.

Two spheres of uniform density have masses 10 kg and 40 kg. The distance between the centres of the spheres is 200 m. Find the gravitational force between them.

Solution:

Data: $m_1 = 10 \text{ kg}$, $m_2 = 40 \text{ kg}$,

$r = 200 \text{ m}$, $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N.m}^2/\text{kg}^2$, $F = ?$

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$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2} \\ &= \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2 \times 10 \text{ kg} \times 40 \text{ kg}}{(200 \text{ m})^2} \\ &= \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 4 \times 10^2 \text{ N}}{4 \times 10^4} = 6.67 \times 10^{-13} \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

The gravitational force between the two spheres = $6.67 \times 10^{-13} \text{ N}$.

Question 7.

Find the gravitational force between a man of mass 50 kg and a car of mass 1500 kg separated by 10 m.

Solution:

Data : $m_1 = 50 \text{ kg}$, $m_2 = 1500 \text{ kg}$,

$r = 10 \text{ m}$, $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2$, $F = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2} \\ &= \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2 \times 50 \text{ kg} \times 1500 \text{ kg}}{(10 \text{ m})^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 5.0025 \times 10^{-8} \text{ N}$$

The gravitational force between the man and the car = $5.0025 \times 10^{-8} \text{ N}$.

Question 8.

Find the magnitude of the gravitational force between the Sun and the earth. (Mass of the Sun = $2 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg}$, mass of the earth = $6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$ and the distance between the centres of the Sun and the earth $1.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$,

$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2$)

Solution:

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Data: $m_1 = 2 \times 10^{30}$ kg,

$m_2 = 6 \times 10^{24}$ kg, $r = 1.5 \times 10^{11}$ m,

$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11}$ N.m²/kg², $F = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \\ &= \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2 / \text{kg}^2 \times 2 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg} \times 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}}{(1.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ m})^2} \\ &= \frac{6.67 \times 2 \times 6}{1.5 \times 1.5} \times 10^{21} \text{ N} = 35.57 \times 10^{21} \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore F = 3.557 \times 10^{22}$ N

The magnitude of the gravitational force between the Sun and the earth = 3.557×10^{22} N.

Question 9.

Find the magnitude of the acceleration due to gravity at the surface of the earth. ($M = 6 \times 10^{24}$ kg, $R = 6400$ km)

Solution:

Data: $M = 6 \times 10^{24}$ kg,

$R = 6400$ km = 6.4×10^6 m,

$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11}$ N.m²/kg², $g = ?$

$g = \frac{GM}{R^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2 / \text{kg}^2 \times 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}}{(6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m})^2} \\ &= \frac{66.7 \times 6}{(6.4)^2} \text{ m/s}^2 = 9.77 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{aligned}$$

The magnitude of the acceleration due to gravity at the surface of the earth = 9.77 m/s^2 .

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Question 10.

The mass of an imaginary planet is 3 times the mass of the earth. Its diameter is 25600 km and the earth's diameter is 12800 km. Find the acceleration due to gravity at the surface of the planet, [g (earth) = 9.8 m/s^2]

Solution:

Data: M_2 (planet) M_1 (earth) = 3

D_1 (earth) = 12800 km

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore R_1 \text{ (earth)} &= \frac{12800 \text{ km}}{2} = 6400 \text{ km} \\ &= 6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

D_2 (planet) = 25600 km

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore R_2 \text{ (planet)} &= \frac{25600 \text{ km}}{2} = 12800 \text{ km} \\ &= 1.28 \times 10^7 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

g_1 (earth) = 9.8 m/s^2 , g_2 (planet) = ?

$$\begin{aligned}g &= \frac{GM}{R^2} \quad \therefore g_1 = \frac{GM_1}{R_1^2}, g_2 = \frac{GM_2}{R_2^2} \\ \therefore \frac{g_2}{g_1} &= \left(\frac{M_2}{M_1}\right) \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)^2 \\ \therefore g_2 &= g_1 \left(\frac{M_2}{M_1}\right) \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)^2 \\ &= 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 3 \times \left(\frac{6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}}{1.28 \times 10^7 \text{ m}}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{9.8 \times 3}{4} \text{ m/s}^2 = 7.35 \text{ m/s}^2\end{aligned}$$

The acceleration due to gravity at the surface of the planet = 7.35 m/s^2 .

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Question 11.

If the acceleration due to gravity on the surface of the earth is 9.8 m/s^2 , what will be the acceleration due to gravity on the surface of a planet whose mass and radius both are two times the corresponding quantities for the earth?

Solution:

Data: $g_e = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$, $M_p = 2M_e$,

$R_p = 2R_e$, $g_p = ?$

Acceleration due to gravity, $g = \frac{GM}{R^2}$

$$\therefore g_e = \frac{GM_e}{R_e^2} \text{ and } g_p = \frac{GM_p}{R_p^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{g_p}{g_e} = \left(\frac{M_p}{M_e}\right) \left(\frac{R_e}{R_p}\right)^2 = 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore g_p = \frac{g_e}{2} = \frac{9.8 \text{ m/s}^2}{2} = 4.9 \text{ m/s}^2$$

acceleration due to gravity on the surface of the planet = 4.9 m/s^2 .

Question 12.

A body is released from the top of a building of height 19.6 m . Find the velocity with which the body hits the ground.

Solution:

Data: $h = 19.6 \text{ m}$, $u = 0 \text{ m/s}$,

$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$, $s = 19.6 \text{ m}$, $v = ?$

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2gs$$

$$= 2gs \text{(as } u = 0 \text{ m/s)}$$

$$= 2 \times 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 19.6 \text{ m}$$

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$$= (19.6 \text{ m/s})^2$$

$$\therefore v = 19.6 \text{ m/s (downward velocity)}$$

The velocity with which the body hits the ground = 19.6 m/s (downward).

Question 13.

A stone on a bridge on a river falls into the river. If it takes 3 seconds to reach the surface of water, find (i) the velocity of the stone at the instant it touches the surface of water (ii) the height of the bridge from the surface of water.

Solution:

Data: $u = 0 \text{ m/s}$, $t = 3 \text{ s}$,

$$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2, v = ?, h = ?$$

$$(i) v = u + gt = 0 \text{ m/s} + 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 3 \text{ s}$$

$$= 29.4 \text{ m/s}$$

The velocity of the stone at the instant it touches the surface of water = 29.4 m/s

$$(ii) s = ut + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$= 0 \text{ m/s} \times 3 \text{ s} + \frac{1}{2} (9.8 \text{ m/s}^2) (3 \text{ s})^2$$

$$= 4.9 \times 9 \text{ m} = 44.1 \text{ m}$$

$\therefore$ The height of the bridge from the surface of water = 44.1 m.

Question 14.

A stone is dropped from rest from the top of a building 44.1 m high. It takes 3 s to reach the ground. Use this information to calculate g.

Solution:

Data: $u = 0 \text{ m/s}$, $h = 44.1 \text{ m}$

$$\therefore s = 44.1 \text{ m}, t = 3 \text{ s}, g = ?$$

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$$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2 = \frac{1}{2}at^2 \quad (\because u = 0 \text{ m/s})$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore a &= \frac{2s}{t^2} = \frac{2 \times (44.1 \text{ m})}{(3 \text{ s})^2} \\ &= \frac{88.2}{9} \text{ m/s}^2 = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2.\end{aligned}$$

It is the acceleration due to gravity.

$$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2.$$

Question 15.

A metal ball of mass 5 kg falls from a height of 490 m. How much time will it take to reach the ground? ($g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$) (March 2019)

Solution:

Data: $s = 490 \text{ m}$, $a = g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$,

$$u = 0 \text{ m/s}, s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$\therefore 490 = 0 \times t + \frac{1}{2} \times 9.8 \times t^2 = 4.9t^2$$

$$\therefore t^2 = 98$$

$$\therefore t = 10 \text{ s} \text{ This is the required time.}$$

Question 16.

If the weight of a body on the surface of the moon is 100 N, what is its mass? ($g = 1.63 \text{ m/s}^2$)

Solution:

Data: $W = 100 \text{ N}$, $g = 1.63 \text{ m/s}^2$, $m = ?$

$$\therefore W = mg$$

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$$\therefore m = \frac{W}{g} = \frac{100 \text{ N}}{1.63 \text{ m/s}^2} = 61.35 \text{ kg}$$

$\therefore$ The mass of the body = 61.35 kg.

Question 17.

A 100 kg bag of wheat is placed on a plank of wood. What is the weight of the bag and what is the reaction force exerted by the plank?

Solution:

Data: $m = 100 \text{ kg}$, $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$,

$W = ?$, reaction force = ?

Magnitude of the weight,

$$W = mg = 100 \text{ kg} \times 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 = 980 \text{ N}$$

The weight of the bag = 980 N acting downward.

The reaction force exerted by the plank on the bag = 980 N acting upward.

Question 18.

Find the gravitational potential energy of a body of mass 10 kg when it is on the earth's surface. [$M(\text{earth}) = 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$, $r(\text{earth}) = 6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$, $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2$]

Solution:

Data: $m = 10 \text{ kg}$, $M = 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$,

$$R = 6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}, G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2$$

The gravitational potential energy of the body

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$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{GMm}{R} \\ &= -\frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2 \times 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg} \times 10 \text{ kg}}{6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}} \\ &= -\frac{6.67 \times 6}{6.4} \times 10^8 \text{ J} = -6.253 \times 10^8 \text{ J}. \end{aligned}$$

Question 19.

If the body in Ex. (26) performs uniform circular motion around the earth at a height of 3600 km from the earth's surface, what will be its gravitational potential energy?

Solution:

Here, $h = 3600 \text{ km} = 3.6 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$

$\therefore$ The gravitational potential energy of the body

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{GMm}{R+h} \\ &= -\frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2 \times 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg} \times 10 \text{ kg}}{(6.4 \times 10^6 + 3.6 \times 10^6) \text{ m}} \\ &= -\frac{6.67 \times 6 \times 10^{14}}{10 \times 10^6} \text{ J} = -4.002 \times 10^8 \text{ J}. \end{aligned}$$

Question 20.

A body of mass 20 kg is at rest on the earth's surface, (i) Find its gravitational potential energy, (ii) Find the kinetic energy to be provided to the body to make it free from the gravitational influence of the earth. ($g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$, $R = 6400 \text{ km}$)

Solution:

Data : $m = 20 \text{ kg}$, $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$,

$R = 6400 \text{ km} = 6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$

(i) The gravitational potential energy of the body =

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$$-\frac{GMm}{R} = -mgR \quad \left(\because g = \frac{GM}{R^2} \right)$$

$$= -20 \text{ kg} \times 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$$

$$= -1.2544 \times 10^9 \text{ J.}$$

(ii) To make the body free from the gravitational influence of the earth, it should be provided kinetic energy equal to $1.2544 \times 10^9 \text{ J}$.

Question 21.

If the body in Ex. (28) is moving at 100 m/s on-the earth's surface, what will be its (i) kinetic energy (ii) total energy?

Solution:

Data : $m = 20 \text{ kg}$, $u = 100 \text{ m/s}$.

(i) The kinetic energy of the body

$$= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \text{ kg} \times (100 \text{ m/s})^2 = 10^5 \text{ J.}$$

(ii) The total energy of the body = kinetic energy + potential energy = $10^5 \text{ J} + (-1.2544 \times 10^9 \text{ J})$

$$= (1 - 12544) \times 10^5 \text{ J} = -12543 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$$

$$= -1.2543 \times 10^9 \text{ J.}$$

Question 22.

A satellite of mass 100 kg performs uniform circular motion around the earth at a height of 6400 km from the earth's surface. Find its gravitational potential energy. [$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$, $R = 6400 \text{ km}$]

Solution:

Data: $m = 100 \text{ kg}$, $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$,

$R = 6400 \text{ km} = 6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$, $h = 6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$

The gravitational potential energy of the satellite

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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{GMm}{R+h} = -\frac{mgR^2}{R+h} \quad \left(\because g = \frac{GM}{R^2} \right) \\
 &= -\frac{100 \text{ kg} \times 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \times (6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m})^2}{(6.4 \times 10^6 + 6.4 \times 10^6) \text{ m}} \\
 &= -\frac{9.8 \times 6.4 \times 6.4 \times 10^{14}}{2 \times 6.4 \times 10^6} \text{ J} = -9.8 \times 3.2 \times 10^8 \text{ J} \\
 &= -3.136 \times 10^9 \text{ J.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 23.

Find the escape velocity of a body from the earth. [M(earth) = 6×10^{24} kg, R (earth) = 6.4×10^6 m, G = 6.67×10^{-11} N.m²/kg²]

Solution:

Data: M = 6×10^{24} kg, R = 6.4×10^6 m,

G = 6.67×10^{-11} N.m²/kg²

The escape velocity of a body from the earth,

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_{\text{esc}} &= \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N.m}^2/\text{kg}^2 \times 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}}{6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{12 \times 6.67 \times 10^8}{64}} \\
 &= 1.118 \times 10^4 \text{ m/s} = 11.18 \text{ km/s.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 24.

Find the escape velocity of a body from the earth. [R (earth) = 6.4×10^6 m, ρ(earth) = 5.52×10^3 kg/m³, G = 6.67×10^{-11} N.m²/kg²]

Solution:

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Data: $R = 6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$, $\rho = 5.52 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$, $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N.m}^2/\text{kg}^2$

The escape velocity of a body from the earth

$$\begin{aligned}v_{\text{esc}} &= 2R \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} G \rho} \\&= 2 \times 6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m} \times \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \times 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N.m}^2/\text{kg}^2 \times 3.142 \times 5.52 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\&= 1.28 \times 10^3 \times \sqrt{\frac{13.34 \times 3.142 \times 5.52}{3}} \\&= 11.24 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s} = 11.24 \text{ km/s}.\end{aligned}$$

Question 25.

Calculate the escape velocity of a body from the moon. [$g(\text{moon}) = 1.67 \text{ m/s}^2$, $R(\text{moon}) = 1.74 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$]

Solution:

Data: $g = 1.67 \text{ m/s}^2$, $R = 1.74 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$

The escape velocity of a body from the moon,

$$\begin{aligned}v_{\text{esc}} &= \sqrt{2gR} \\&= \sqrt{2 \times 1.67 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 1.74 \times 10^6 \text{ m}} \\&= 2.411 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s} = 2.411 \text{ km/s}.\end{aligned}$$

Question 26.

The mass of (an imaginary) planet is four times that of the earth and its radius is double the radius of the earth. The escape velocity of a body from the earth is $11.2 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$. Find the escape velocity of a body from the planet.

Solution:

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Data: $M_2 = 4M_1$, $R_2 = 2R_1$,

$$v_{1\text{esc}} = 11.2 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{\text{esc}} = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{v_{2\text{esc}}}{v_{1\text{esc}}} = \sqrt{\frac{M_2}{M_1} \times \frac{R_1}{R_2}} = \sqrt{4 \times \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore v_{2\text{esc}} = \sqrt{2} v_{1\text{esc}} = 1.414 \times 11.2 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s} \\ = 15.84 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s} = 15.84 \text{ km/s}$$

This is the escape velocity of a body from the planet.

Numerical Problems For Practice

[$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N.m}^2/\text{kg}^2$, mass of the earth $= 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$, radius of the earth $= 6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$]

Question 1.

A satellite of mass 1000 kg revolves around the earth in a circular path. If the distance between the satellite and the centre of the earth is 40000 km, find the gravitational force exerted on the satellite by the earth.

Answer:

250.1 N

Question 2.

The masses of two spheres are 10 kg and 20 kg respectively. If the distance between their centers is 100 m, find the magnitude of the gravitational force between them.

Answer:

$1.334 \times 10^{-12} \text{ N}$

Question 3.

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A satellite revolves around the earth along a circular path. If the mass of the satellite is 1000 kg and its distance from the center of the earth is 20000 km, find the magnitude of the earth's gravitational force acting on the satellite.

Answer:

1000.5

Question 4.

Find the acceleration due to gravity at a distance of 20000 km from the center of the earth.

Answer:

1.0 m/s²

Question 5.

What is the weight of a body of mass 100 kg at the south pole? ($g = 9.832 \text{ m/s}^2$)

Answer:

983.2 N (downward)

Question 6.

What is the weight of a body of mass 20 kg at the equator? ($g = 9.78 \text{ m/s}^2$)

Answer:

195.6 N (downward)

Question 7.

A body is released from the top of a tower of height 50 m. Find the velocity with which the body hits the ground, ($g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$)

Answer:

31.3 m/s (downward)

Question 8.

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A body is thrown vertically upward with a velocity of 9.8 m/s. Calculate the maximum height attained by the body. ($g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$)

Answer:

4.9 m

Question 9.

A particle of mass 10^{-6} kg performs uniform circular motion. Its period is 10 s and the radius of the circle is 2 m. Find (i) the speed of the particle (ii) the centripetal acceleration of the particle (iii) the centripetal force on the particle.

Answer:

(i) 1.257 m/s

(ii) 0.79 m/s^2

(iii) $7.9 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N}$

Question 10.

Find the gravitational potential energy of a body of mass 200 kg on the earth's surface. [$M(\text{earth}) = 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$, $R(\text{earth}) = 6400 \text{ km}$]

Answer:

$-1.251 \times 10^{10} \text{ J}$

Question 11.

Find the gravitational potential energy of a body of mass 10 kg when it is at a height of 6400 km from the earth's surface. [Given: a mass of the earth and radius of the earth. See Ex. 10 above.]

Answer:

$-3.127 \times 10^8 \text{ J}$

Question 12.

Find the escape velocity of a body from the moon.

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[$M(\text{moon}) = 7.36 \times 10^{22} \text{ kg}$, $R(\text{moon}) = 1.74 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$]

Answer:

2.375 km/s



Maharashtra Board Solutions

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- Chapter 1- Gravitation
- Chapter 2- Periodic Classification of Elements
- Chapter 3- Chemical Reactions and Equations
- Chapter 4- Effects of Electric Current
- Chapter 5- Heat
- Chapter 6- Refraction of Light
- Chapter 7- Lenses
- Chapter 8- Metallurgy
- Chapter 9- Carbon Compounds
- Chapter 10- Space Missions

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The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

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The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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