7.31 (a) 16.4 N

(b) Zero

(c) 37° approx.

Chapter 8

8.1 (a) No.
(b) Yes, if the size of the space ship is large enough for him to detect the variation in g.
(c) Tidal effect depends inversely on the cube of the distance unlike force, which depends inversely on the square of the distance.

8.2 (a) decreases; (b) decreases; (c) mass of the body; (d) more.

8.3 Smaller by a factor of 0.63.

8.5 3.54×10^8 years.

8.6 (a) Kinetic energy, (b) less,

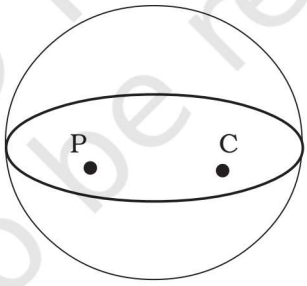
8.7 (a) No, (b) No, (c) No, (d) Yes

[The escape velocity is independent of mass of the body and the direction of projection. It depends upon the gravitational potential at the point from where the body is launched. Since this potential depends (slightly) on the latitude and height of the point, the escape velocity (speed) depends (slightly) on these factors.]

8.8 All quantities vary over an orbit except angular momentum and total energy.

8.9 (b), (c) and (d)

8.10 and **8.11** For these two problems, complete the hemisphere to sphere. At both P, and C, potential is constant and hence intensity = 0. Therefore, for the hemisphere, (c) and (e) are correct.



8.12 2.6×10^8 m

8.13 2.0×10^{30} kg

8.14 1.43×10^{12} m

8.15 28 N

8.16 125 N

8.17 8.0×10^6 m from the earth's centre

8.18 31.7 km/s

8.19 5.9×10^9 J

8.20 2.6×10^6 m/s

8.21 0, 2.7×10^{-8} J/kg; an object placed at the mid point is in an unstable equilibrium

8.22 -9.4×10^6 J/kg

8.23 $GM / R^2 = 2.3 \times 10^{12}$ m s^{-2} , $\omega^2 R = 1.1 \times 10^6$ m s^{-2}; here ω is the angular speed of rotation. Thus in the rotating frame of the star, the inward force is much greater than the outward centrifugal force at its equator. The object will remain stuck (and not fly off due to centrifugal force). Note, if angular speed of rotation increases say by a factor of 2000, the object will fly off.

8.24 3×10^{11} J

8.25 495 km