

## Physics Assignment (Dimensional Analysis)

Q1. Write two physical quantities having (a) same dimensions (b) no dimensions.

Q2. Can a physical quantity have (give example wherever possible)

- (i) Units but no dimensions
- (ii) Dimensions but no units
- (iii) Neither dimensions nor units

Q3. Convert a power of 1 megawatt on a system whose fundamental units are 10kg, 1dm and 1 minute.

Q4. A gas bubble from an explosion under water oscillates with a period  $T$  proportional to  $p^a d^b E^c$  where  $p$  is the static pressure,  $d$  is the density of water and  $E$  is the total energy of the explosion. Find the value of  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$ .

Q5. Assuming that the mass  $m$  of the largest stone that can be moved by a flowing river depends on velocity  $v$ , density  $\rho$  and acceleration due to gravity  $g$ , show that  $m$  varies with the sixth power of velocity of flow.

Q6. Find the value of  $x$  in the following equation:

$$(\text{Velocity})^x = (\text{pressure difference})^{3/2} (\text{density})^{-3/2}$$

Q7. Check the correctness of the formula

$$\vartheta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \frac{mgl}{I} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ where } \vartheta \text{ is the frequency and } I \text{ is the moment of inertia.}$$

Q8. If the units, energy and velocity are 10N, 100J and 5 m/s, find the units of mass, length and time.

Q9. Find the dimensions of  $a/b$  in the following relation:

$$F = a\sqrt{x} + bt^2 \text{ where } F \text{ is the force, } x \text{ is distance and } t \text{ is the time.}$$

Q10. The number of particles given by  $n = -D \left[ \frac{n_2 - n_1}{x_2 - x_1} \right]$  are crossing a unit area perpendicular to  $x$  axis in unit time.  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  are the number of particles per unit volume for the values of  $x$  meant to be  $x_1$  and  $x_2$ . Find the dimensional formula of  $D$ ?

Q11. Calculate the dimensions of Force and Impulse in terms of velocity  $v$ , density  $\rho$  and frequency  $\vartheta$  as the fundamental units.

Q12. Construct a new physical quantity having dimensions of length in terms of  $G$ ,  $c$  and  $h$  where  $G$  is universal gravitational constant,  $c$  is speed of light and  $h$  is Planck's constant.