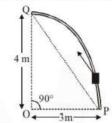
N, which is always parallel to line PQ (see the figure given). Assuming no frictional losses, the kinetic energy of the block when it reaches Q is $(n \times 10)$ Joules. The

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value of n is (take acceleration due to gravity = 10 ms^{-2})



Solution:

Using work energy principle,

$$\sum WD = \sum KE$$

$$\therefore$$
 -mgh + F.x = KE

$$\therefore$$
 -(1)(10)(4) + 18 × $\sqrt{4^2 + 3^2}$ = KE

$$\therefore$$
 n = 5