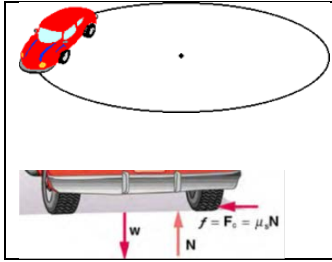


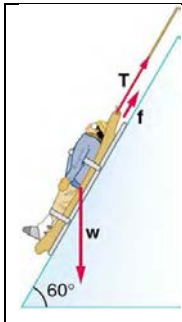
1. (Uniform circular motion, 5/ea.)



An 800-kg car with a linear speed of 20 m/s runs in a radius 400-meter unbanked curve, assuming the static friction force is the reason to keep the car from slipping away (see the diagram on the left).

- (a) What is the magnitude of centripetal acceleration? Ans. 1 m/s<sup>2</sup>
- (b) What is the required centripetal force acting on the car? Ans. 800 N
- (c) What is the angle between the centripetal force acting on the car and the velocity of the car? Ans. 90°
- (d) What is the required static coefficient [use  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ ]? Ans. 0.1

2. (Work, energy, 5/ea.)

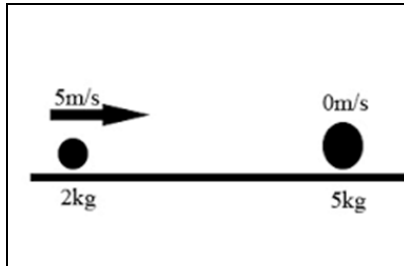


A ski-patrol lowers a rescue sled with victim, having a total mass of 100 kg, down a 60.0° slope **at a constant speed**, as shown in left. The dynamic coefficient of friction between the sled and the snow is 0.1.

Please use  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$

- (a) How much work is done by friction as the sled moves 40 m along the hill? Ans. -2000 J
- (b) How much work is done by the tension, T, in the rope on the rescue sled in this distance? Ans. -32800 J
- (c) What is the work done by the gravitational force on the sled-victim system? Ans. 34800 J
- (d) What is the work done by the normal force exerted on the sled-victim system? Ans. 0
- (e) What is the total work done by all the forces acting on the sled-victim system? Ans. 0
- (f) What is the value of potential energy for the sled-victim system lost in this process? Ans. 34800 J

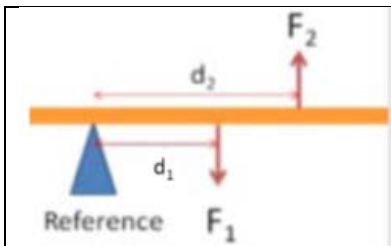
3. (Momentum conservation, 1D collisions, 5/ea.)



As shown in left, a ball with mass  $m_1 = 2 \text{ kg}$  is traveling towards another ball with mass  $m_2 = 5 \text{ kg}$ , initially at rest **on a frictionless ice surface**. Assumption: elastic collision.

- (a) What is the momentum of  $m_1$  ball before collision? Ans. 10 kg.m/s
- (b) What is the total momentum of  $m_1$ - $m_2$  system before collision? Ans. 10 kg.m/s
- (c) What is the velocity of ball  $m_1$  after collision? Ans. -2.14 m/s
- (d) What is the velocity of ball  $m_2$  after collision? Ans. 2.86 m/s
- (e) What is the value of energy after collision for the  $m_1$ - $m_2$  system? Ans. 25 J

4. (Torque and statics, 5/ea.)



A rigid bar (ignore its own weight, consider it as 1D system) is being balanced horizontally by the forces of  $F_1$  and  $F_2$ , located at the distance  $d_1$  and  $d_2$  away from the reference stand (point O) as shown in left, respectively.

For  $F_2 = 100 \text{ N}$ ,  $d_2 = 1 \text{ m}$ , and  $d_1 = 0.5 \text{ m}$ ,

Find:

- a) the value of  $F_1$ , Ans. 200 N
- b) the torque of  $F_1$  with the reference point O, Ans. 100 N.m
- c) the torque of  $F_2$  with the reference point O, Ans. -100 N.m
- d) the force on the bar exerted from the reference stand, Ans. 100 N
- e) the force on the stand exerted by the bar, Ans. 100 N

Note: Equations given below are for your reference only.

Uniform circular motion	$a_c = v^2/r; a_c = r\omega^2$	$F_c = ma_c$	$v = r\omega$
Work, energy	$w = Fd$	$KE = (1/2)mv^2$	$PK = mgh$
Momentum, collision	$p = mv$	Momentum conservation: $\Delta p = 0$	
Statics, torque	Condition-1: $F_{net} = 0$	Condition-2: $\tau_{net} = 0$	$\tau = Fr$