Midterm 3 for Algebra-Based Physics-1: Mechanics (PHYS135A-01)

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November 6th, 2017

1 Rotational Kinematics

1. Suppose the radius of a circular flywheel in a mechanical device is 10 cm. Recall that the speed of the edge of the flywheel as it rotates is $v = r\omega$, where r is the radius and ω is the angular velocity. If the angular velocity is 200 rotations per minute, what is v?
   - $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ m/s
   - $\frac{\pi}{2}$ m/s
   - $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ m/s
   - $\frac{4\pi}{5}$ m/s
2. An ice skater begins a spin where the angular velocity is low: 1 rotation per second. She changes her body position such that she spins at a rate of 5 rotations per second. If the move takes 2.5 seconds to complete, what is her average angular acceleration?
   - 4 radians/sec
   - 2 radians/sec^2
   - 5 radians/sec^2
   - 1 radians/sec^2
3. A centrifuge is separating the components of a mixture by spinning the liquid sample at a radius of 5 cm with an angular velocity of 500 rotations per minute. (a) What is the speed v of the sample? (b) If the sample is moved to a radius of 10 cm, by what factor will the speed in increase?

2 Centripetal Acceleration and Centripetal Force

1. A Formula 1 car with mass 800 kg is racing around a flat turn of radius 100 m. The static friction coefficient between the car tires and the pavement is 0.1. Draw a free body diagram that describes the situation.
2. Assuming $g = 10$ m/s^2, what is the maximum speed with which the car may turn without sliding?
3. Suppose that the car now encounters a banked curve, with a bank angle θ. Draw a free body diagram that describes the situation (neglecting friction).

4. By breaking the normal force into two components, show that the bank angle, velocity, and turn radius are related by $\tan\theta = \frac{v^2}{rg}$ (neglecting friction).

5. If the bank angle is 30 degrees, and the turn radius is 300 m, what is the maximum velocity of the Formula 1 car? (Let $g = 10$ m/s^2).

3 Newton's Law of Gravity, and the Solar System

1. Suppose one massive object orbits another. Which of the following is true about the force of gravity between the objects?
   - The force of gravity on the less massive object by the more massive object is stronger than the force on the more massive object by the less massive object.
   - The force of gravity on the less massive object by the more massive object is weaker than the force on the more massive object by the less massive object.
   - The force of gravity on the less massive object by the more massive object is the same as the force on the more massive object by the less massive object.
2. Apply Newton's Law of Gravity, $F_{\mathrm{G}} = G\frac{Mm}{r^2}$, and Newton's Second Law, *to show that the acceleration due to gravity at the Earth's surface is 9.8 m/s^2.* M is the mass of the Earth (6×10^{24} kg), r is the distance to the center of the Earth (6000 km), and $G = 7 \times 10^{-11}$ N m^2 kg^{-2}.

3. What would the acceleration due to gravity be, if the radius of the Earth was 12000 km instead of 6000 km? (Keep all other numbers the same).

4. Suppose a satellite orbits the Earth in a circle, such that the centripetal force is supplied by gravity. (a) By setting Newton's Law of Gravity ($G\frac{Mm}{r^2}$) equal to the centripetal force (mv^2/r), show that the satellite velocity is given by $v = \sqrt{GM/r}$. (b) If $r = 9000$ km, $G = 7 \times 10^{-11}$ N m^2 kg^{-2}, and M is the mass of the Earth (6×10^{24} kg), what is the speed of the satellite?