

27.  $v_t = 1630 \text{ m/s}$ ;  $T = 5.78 \times 10^5 \text{ s}$   
 29. Jupiter ( $m = 1.9 \times 10^{27} \text{ kg}$ )  
 33. **F<sub>2</sub>**  
 37.  $26 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$   
 39.  $12 \text{ m/s}$   
 41.  $220 \text{ N}$   
 43.  $1800 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$   
 45.  $2.0 \times 10^2 \text{ N}$   
 47.  $72\%$   
 49. a. 2.25 days  
      b.  $1.60 \times 10^4 \text{ m/s}$   
 51. a.  $6300 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$   
      b.  $550 \text{ N}$   
 53.  $6620 \text{ N}$ ; no ( $F_c = 7880 \text{ N}$ )

## CHAPTER 8

### Practice A, p. 279

1. a.  $3.57 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
      b.  $6.4 \times 10^2 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
 3.  $9.4 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$

### Practice B, p. 282

1. a.  $1.48 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$   
      b.  $1.88 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$   
 3. a.  $1.2 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}$   
      b.  $6.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ N}$

### 8 Review, pp. 288–291

9.  $2.1 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
 15.  $6.28 \text{ N}$   
 21.  $1.01 \times 10^{11} \text{ N}$   
 23.  $6.11 \times 10^{-1} \text{ kg}$   
 25.  $17 \text{ N}$ ,  $31 \text{ N}$   
 27. a.  $1.0 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
      b.  $3.5 \times 10^2 \text{ Pa}$   
      c.  $2.1 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}$   
 29.  $1.7 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$   
 31.  $0.605 \text{ m}$   
 33.  $6.3 \text{ m}$   
 35. a.  $0.48 \text{ m/s}^2$   
      b.  $4.0 \text{ s}$   
 37.  $1.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$

## CHAPTER 9

### Practice A, p. 303

1.  $-89.22^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $183.93 \text{ K}$   
 3.  $37.0^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $39^\circ\text{C}$   
 5.  $-195.81^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $-320.5^\circ\text{F}$

### Practice B, p. 311

1.  $755 \text{ J}$   
 3.  $0.96 \text{ J}$

### Practice C, p. 316

1.  $47^\circ\text{C}$   
 3.  $390 \text{ J/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$

### 9 Review, pp. 322–325

9.  $57.8^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $331.0 \text{ K}$   
 25. a.  $2.9 \text{ J}$   
      b. It goes into the air, the ground, and the hammer.  
 31.  $25.0^\circ\text{C}$   
 33. a.  $T_R = T_F + 459.7$ , or  $T_F = T_R - 459.7$   
      b.  $T = \frac{5}{9} T_R$ , or  $T_R = \frac{9}{5} T$   
 35. a.  $T_{TH} = \frac{3}{2} T_C + 50$ , or  $T_C = \frac{2}{3} (T_{TH} - 50)$   
      b.  $-360^\circ\text{TH}$   
 37.  $330 \text{ g}$   
 39.  $5.7 \times 10^3 \text{ J/min} = 95 \text{ J/s}$

## CHAPTER 10

### Practice A, p. 338

1. a.  $6.4 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$   
      b.  $-4.8 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$   
 3.  $3.3 \times 10^2 \text{ J}$

### Practice B, p. 346

1.  $33 \text{ J}$   
 3.  $1.00 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$   
 5.  $1.74 \times 10^8 \text{ J}$

### Practice C, p. 355

1.  $0.1504$   
 3. a.  $0.247$   
      b.  $4.9 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$   
 5.  $755 \text{ J}$

### 10 Review, pp. 360–363

3. b, c, d, e  
 9.  $1.08 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$ ; done by the gas  
 15. a. none ( $Q$ ,  $W$ , and  $\Delta U > 0$ )  
      b.  $\Delta U < 0$ ,  $Q < 0$  for refrigerator interior ( $W = 0$ )  
      c.  $\Delta U < 0$  ( $Q = 0$ ,  $W > 0$ )  
 17. a.  $1.7 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$ , to the rod  
      b.  $3.3 \times 10^2 \text{ J}$ ; by the rod  
      c.  $1.7 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$ ; it increases  
 27.  $0.32$   
 29. a.  $188 \text{ J}$   
      b.  $1.400 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$

## CHAPTER 11

### Practice A, p. 371

1. a.  $15 \text{ N/m}$   
      b. less stiff  
 3.  $2.7 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}$

### Practice B, p. 379

1.  $1.4 \times 10^2 \text{ m}$   
 3.  $3.6 \text{ m}$

### Practice C, p. 381

1.  $2.1 \times 10^2 \text{ N/m}$   
 3.  $39.7 \text{ N/m}$   
 5. a.  $1.7 \text{ s}$ ,  $0.59 \text{ Hz}$   
      b.  $0.14 \text{ s}$ ,  $7.1 \text{ Hz}$   
      c.  $1.6 \text{ s}$ ,  $0.62 \text{ Hz}$

### Practice D, p. 387

1.  $0.081 \text{ m} \leq \lambda \leq 12 \text{ m}$   
 3.  $4.74 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$