

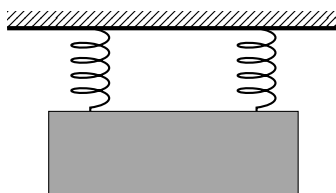
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## AP Physics

## Class 7: Simple Harmonic Motion

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A simple pendulum has a mass  $m$ , length  $L$ , and period  $T$ . If the pendulum mass is replaced by a mass of  $2m$ , the period will be
- (a) doubled
  - (b) halved
  - (c) quartered
  - (d) quadrupled
  - (e) unchanged
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A mass oscillates on the end of a spring that obeys Hooke's law. Which of the following statements is true?
- (a) The amplitude of oscillation is equal to the potential energy of the spring.
  - (b) The kinetic energy of the oscillating mass is constant.
  - (c) Maximum potential energy occurs when the mass reaches the equilibrium position.
  - (d) The potential energy of the spring at the amplitude is equal to the kinetic energy at the equilibrium position.
  - (e) The kinetic energy of the spring at the amplitude is equal to the potential energy at the equilibrium position.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A superball is dropped from a height of 5.0 meters above a floor. The ball bounces off the floor in a perfectly elastic collision so that it rises to the same height with each bounce. The motion of the ball can be described as
- (a) harmonic motion with a period of 2 s
  - (b) harmonic motion with a period of 1 s
  - (c) harmonic motion with a period of  $1/2$  s
  - (d) motion with a constant velocity
  - (e) motion with a constant momentum
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. An object oscillates in simple harmonic motion along the  $x$ -axis according to the equation  $x = 6 \cos(4t)$ . The period of oscillation of the object is
- (a)  $1/4$  s
  - (b) 4 s
  - (c)  $\pi/4$  s
  - (d)  $\pi/2$  s
  - (e)  $4\pi$  s
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A mass  $m$  oscillates on the end of a string of length  $L$ . The frequency of the pendulum is  $f$ . How would you increase the frequency of the pendulum to  $2f$ ?
- (a) Increase the length of the pendulum to  $4L$
  - (b) Decrease the length of the pendulum to  $1/4L$
  - (c) Increase the length of the pendulum to  $2L$
  - (d) Decrease the length of the pendulum to  $1/2L$
  - (e) Decrease the mass of the pendulum to  $1/2m$



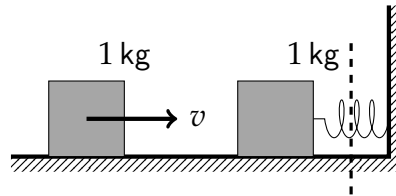
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A mass hangs from two parallel springs, each with the same spring constant  $k$ . Compared to the period  $T$  of the same mass oscillating on one of the springs, the period of oscillation of the mass with both springs connected to it is
- (a)  $T/4$
  - (b)  $T/\sqrt{2}$
  - (c)  $T$  (unchanged)
  - (d)  $2T$
  - (e)  $4T$
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following is generally true for an object in simple harmonic motion on a spring of constant  $k$ ?
- (a) The greater the spring constant  $k$ , the greater the amplitude of the motion.
  - (b) The greater the spring constant  $k$ , the greater the period of the motion.
  - (c) The greater the spring constant  $k$ , the greater the frequency of the motion.
  - (d) The lower the spring constant  $k$ , the greater the frequency of the motion.
  - (e) The lower the spring constant  $k$ , the greater the kinetic energy of the motion.

Questions 8-10: A harmonic oscillator follows the equation  $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -4x$ . The spring constant  $k$  is 4 N/m.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The angular frequency of the harmonic motion is
- (a) zero
  - (b) 2 rad/s
  - (c) 4 rad/s
  - (d) 8 rad/s
  - (e) 16 rad/s
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The mass  $m$  oscillating on the spring is
- (a) 1 kg
  - (b) 2 kg
  - (c) 4 kg
  - (d) 8 kg
  - (e) 16 kg
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The period  $T$  of oscillation is
- (a) zero
  - (b)  $\pi/4$  s
  - (c)  $\pi/2$  s
  - (d)  $\pi$  s
  - (e)  $2\pi$  s

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. A pendulum of length  $L$  has a period of 2 s on Earth. A planetary explorer takes the same pendulum of length  $L$  to another planet where its period is 1 s. The gravitational acceleration on the surface of this planet is most nearly

- (a)  $8g$
- (b)  $4g$
- (c)  $2g$
- (d)  $12g$
- (e)  $14g$



\_\_\_\_\_ 12. A block of mass 1.0 kg is sliding on a frictionless horizontal surface with a speed of 4.0 m/s when it collides inelastically with another 1.0 kg block attached to a spring. The spring compresses a distance of 0.5 m after the collision. The force constant  $k$  of the spring is

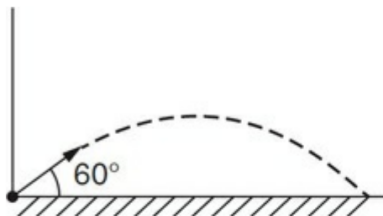
- (a) 2 N/m
- (b) 4 N/m
- (c) 8 N/m
- (d) 16 N/m
- (e) 32 N/m

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. A block of mass 0.5 kg rests up against a compressed spring of force constant 5 N/m. The spring is released, and the block travels a distance of 1.0 m when the block leaves the spring at the edge of the horizontal frictionless table, and is projected to the floor. The table is 1.5 m high. The horizontal distance from the table the block lands on the floor is

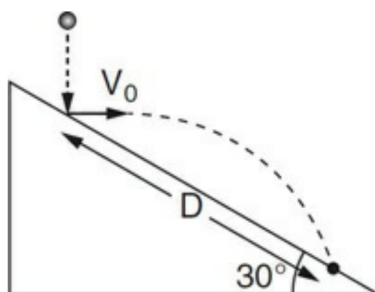
- (a) 1.2 m
- (b) 1.7 m
- (c) 2.1 m
- (d) 2.8 m
- (e) 3.4 m

The following questions are “review” questions for kinematics.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. A golf ball is hit from level ground and has a horizontal range of 100 m. The ball leaves the golf club at an angle of  $60^\circ$  to the level ground. At what other angle(s) can the ball be struck at the same initial velocity and still have a range of 100 m?
- (a)  $30^\circ$
  - (b)  $20^\circ$  and  $80^\circ$
  - (c)  $10^\circ$  and  $120^\circ$
  - (d)  $45^\circ$  and  $135^\circ$
  - (e) There is no other angle other than  $60^\circ$  in which the ball will have a range of 100 m.

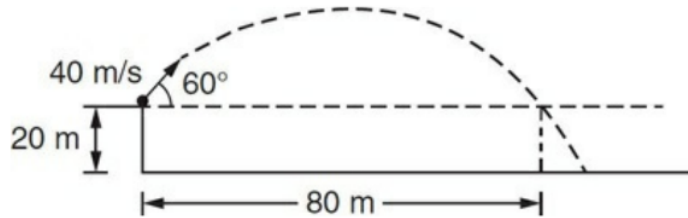


- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. A particle moves on a horizontal surface with a constant acceleration of  $6 \text{ m/s}^2$  in the  $x$ -direction and  $4 \text{ m/s}^2$  in the  $y$ -direction. The initial velocity of the particle is  $3 \text{ m/s}$  in the  $x$ -direction. The speed of the particle after 4 s is
- (a) 16 m/s
  - (b) 27 m/s
  - (c) 31 m/s
  - (d) 44 m/s
  - (e) 985 m/s
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The displacement of the particle (from the previous question) from its initial position is
- (a) 16 m
  - (b) 32 m
  - (c) 60 m
  - (d) 68 m
  - (e) 92 m



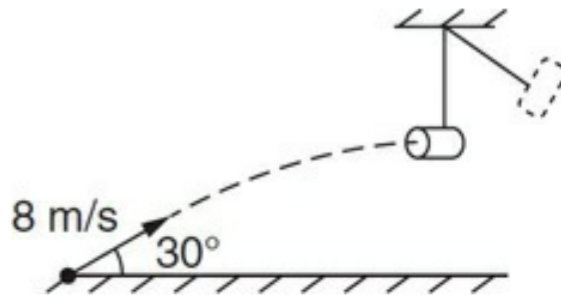
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. A rubber ball is dropped from rest onto a plane angled at  $30^\circ$  to the horizontal floor and bounces off the plane with a horizontal speed  $v_o$ . The ball lands on the plane a distance  $D$  along the plane, as shown above. In terms of  $v_o$ ,  $D$ , and  $g$ , the speed of the ball just before striking the plane is
- (a)  $v_o$
  - (b)  $\left(v_o^2 + 2D \sin \theta g\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

- (c)  $\left(v_o + \frac{D \sin \theta}{g}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$   
 (d)  $\left(v_o^2 + \frac{D \sin \theta}{g}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$   
 (e)  $(2D \sin \theta g)^{\frac{1}{2}}$



18. A projectile is launched from a platform 20 m high above level ground. The projectile is launched with a velocity of 40 m/s at an angle of  $60^\circ$  above the horizontal. The projectile follows a parabolic path and reaches its original height at a horizontal distance of 80 m, but moves past the height of the cliff to strike the ground below. The total time from the launch until it strikes the ground is

- (a) 2 s  
 (b) 4 s  
 (c) 6 s  
 (d) 9 s  
 (e) 10 s



19. A small ball is launched with a speed of 8 m/s at an angle of  $30^\circ$  from the horizontal. A cup is hung so that it is in position to catch the ball when it reaches its maximum height. How far above the floor should the cup be hung to catch the ball?

- (a) 2.4 m  
 (b) 1.6 m  
 (c) 1.0 m  
 (d) 0.8 m  
 (e) 0.4 m

20. A small airplane can fly at 200 km/h with no wind. The pilot of the plane would like to fly to a destination 100 km due north of his present position, but there is a crosswind of 50 km/h east. How much time is required for the plane to fly north to its destination?

- (a) less than 1/2 h  
 (b) 1/2 h  
 (c) more than 1/2 h  
 (d) 1 h  
 (e) more than 1 h

**Free-Response Questions:**