

PHYSICS

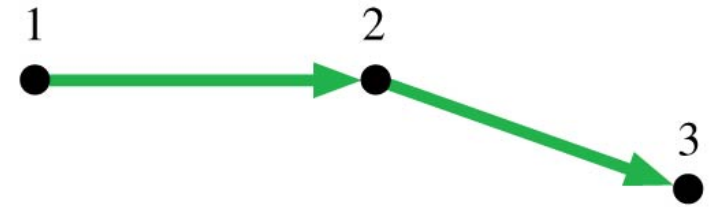
FOR SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS A STRATEGIC APPROACH 4/E

Chapter 8 QuickCheck Questions

RANDALL D. KNIGHT

QuickCheck 8.1

The diagram shows three points of a motion diagram. The particle changes direction with no change of speed. What is the acceleration at point 2?



A.



B.



C.



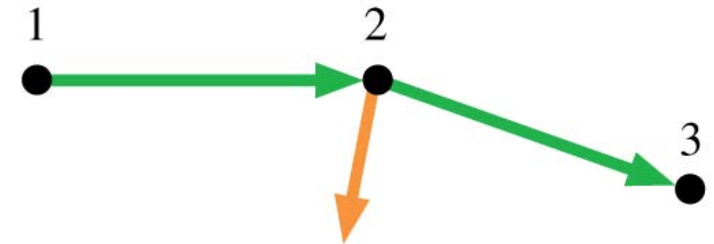
D.

$\vec{0}$

E.

QuickCheck 8.1

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Acceleration of
changing direction



A.



B.



C.



D.

$\vec{0}$

E.


QuickCheck 8.2

A toy car moves around a circular track at constant speed. It suddenly doubles its speed—a change of a factor of 2. As a result, the centripetal acceleration changes by a factor of

- A. $1/4$.
- B. $1/2$.
- C. No change since the radius doesn't change.
- D. 2.
- E. 4.

QuickCheck 8.2

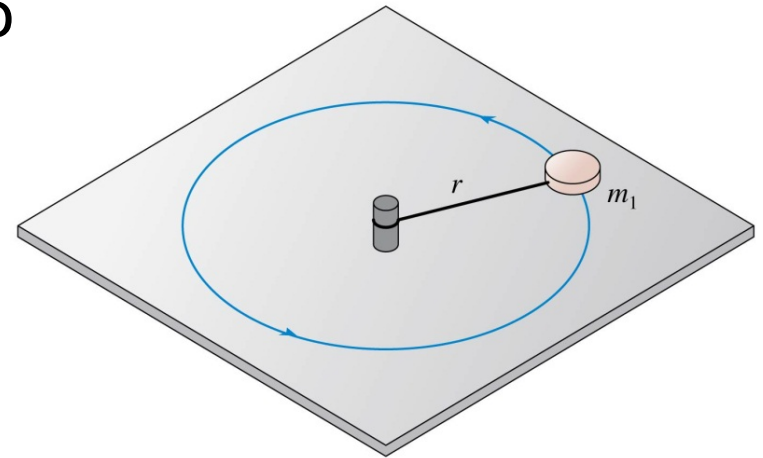
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QuickCheck 8.3

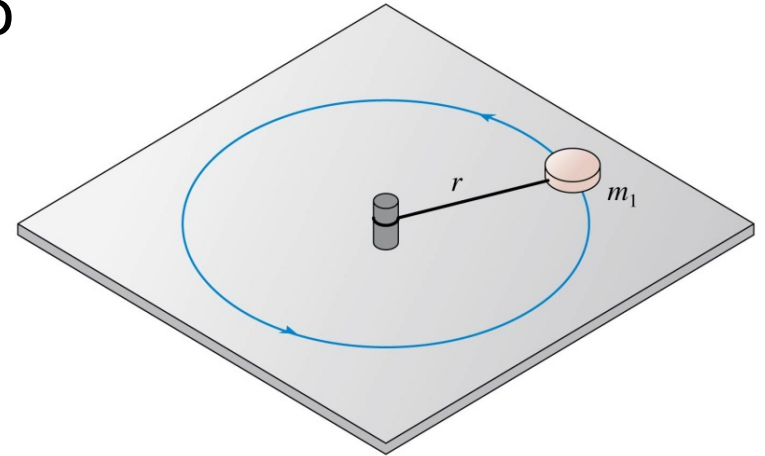
An ice hockey puck is tied by a string to a stake in the ice. The puck is then swung in a circle. What force or forces does the puck feel?

- A. A new force: the centripetal force.
- B. A new force: the centrifugal force.
- C. One or more of our familiar forces pushing outward.
- D. One or more of our familiar forces pulling inward.
- E. I have no clue.



QuickCheck 8.3

An ice hockey puck is tied by a string to a stake in the ice. The puck is then swung in a circle. What force or forces does the puck feel?



- A. A new force: the centripetal force.
- B. A new force: the centrifugal force.
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- ✓ D. **One or more of our familiar forces pulling inward.**
- E. I have no clue.

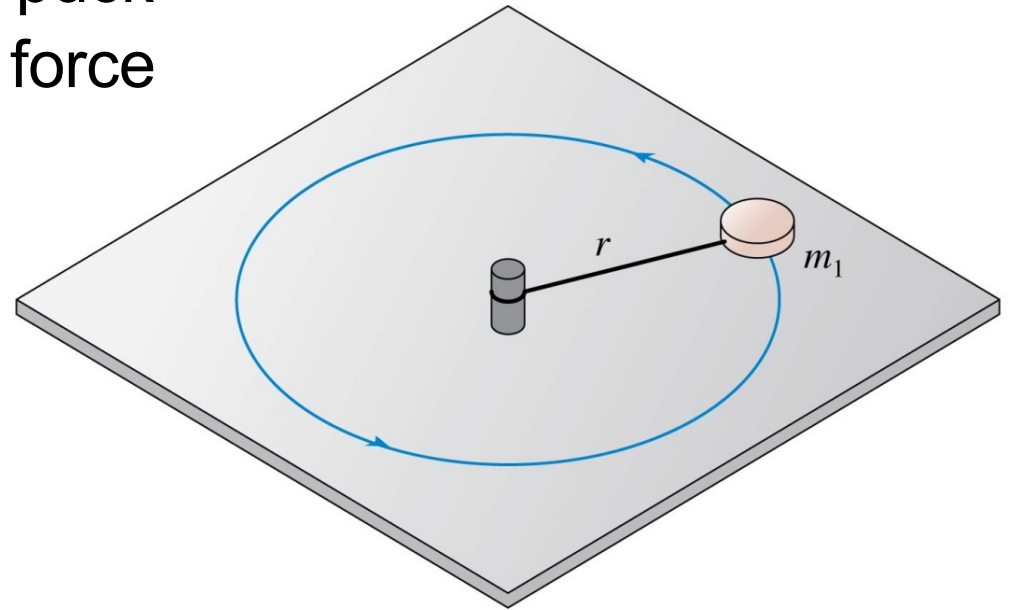
The rules about what is or is not a force haven't changed.

1. Force must be exerted at a point of contact (except for gravity).
2. Force must have an identifiable agent doing the pushing or pulling.
3. The net force must point in the direction of acceleration (Newton's second law).

QuickCheck 8.4

An ice hockey puck is tied by a string to a stake in the ice. The puck is then swung in a circle. What force is producing the centripetal acceleration of the puck?

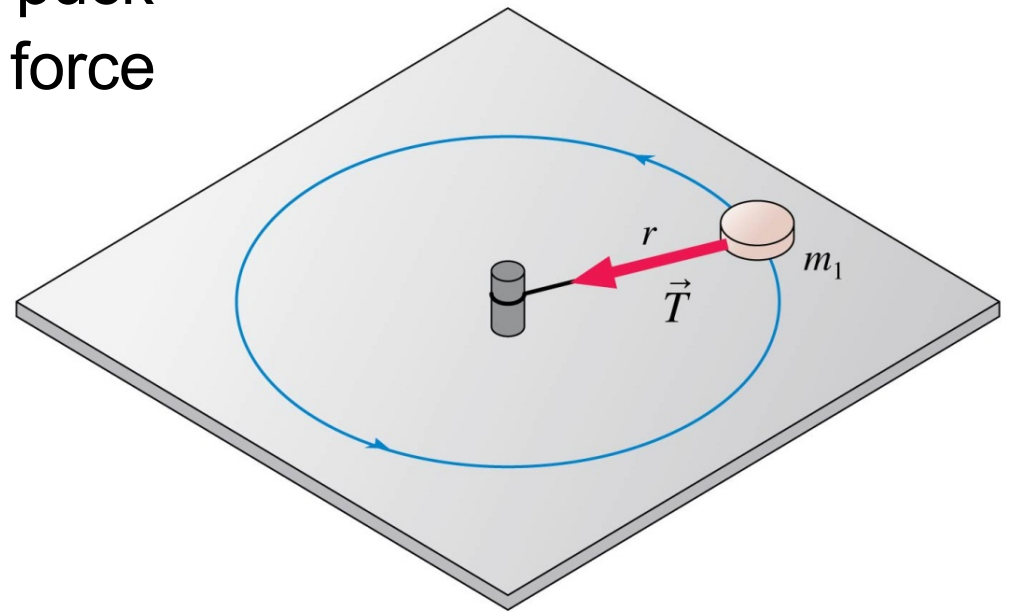
- A. Gravity
- B. Air resistance
- C. Friction
- D. Normal force
- E. Tension in the string



QuickCheck 8.4

An ice hockey puck is tied by a string to a stake in the ice. The puck is then swung in a circle. What force is producing the centripetal acceleration of the puck?

- A. Gravity
- B. Air resistance
- C. Friction
- D. Normal force
- ✓ E. **Tension in the string**

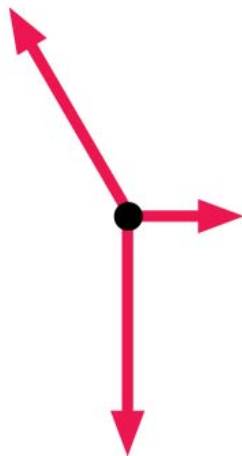


QuickCheck 8.5

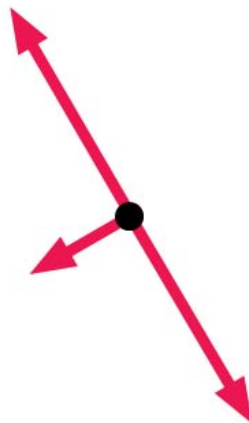
A car turns a corner on a banked road. Which of the diagrams could be the car's free-body diagram?



A.



B.



C.



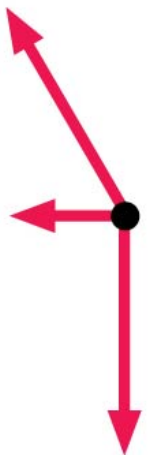
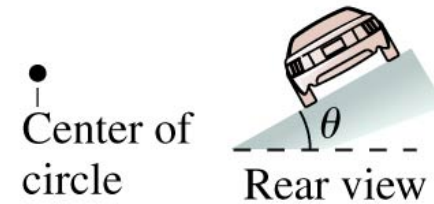
D.



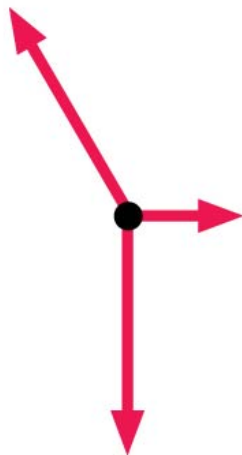
E.

QuickCheck 8.5

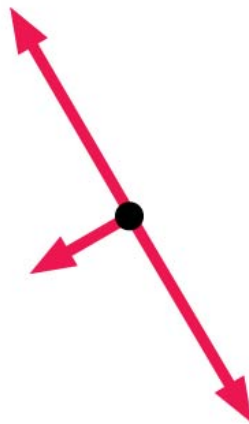
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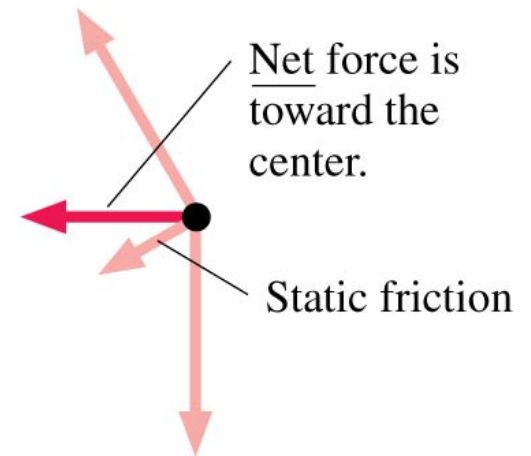
B.



C.



D.

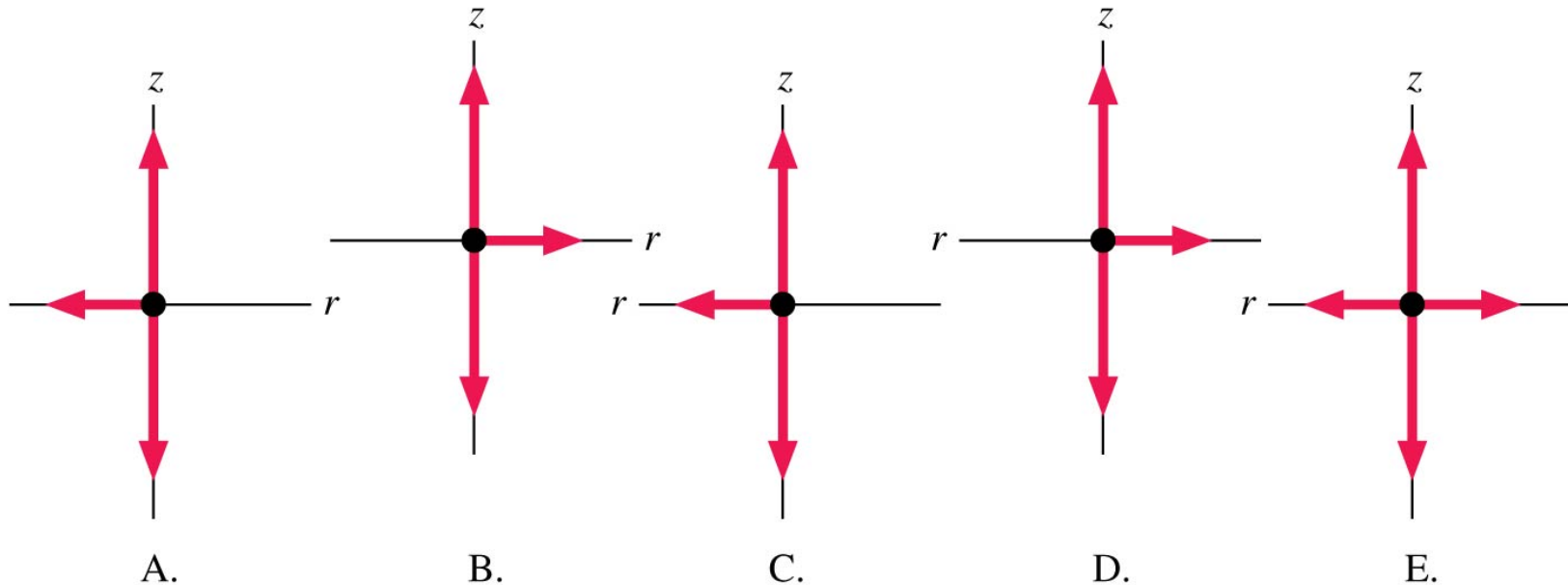
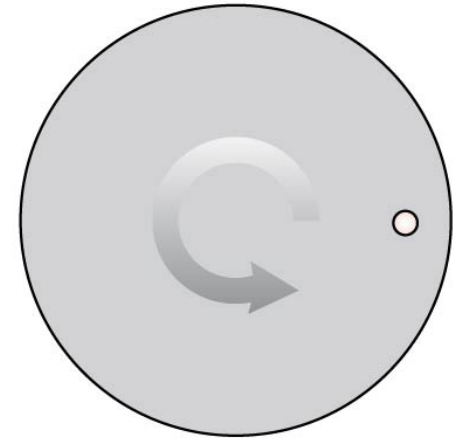


E.



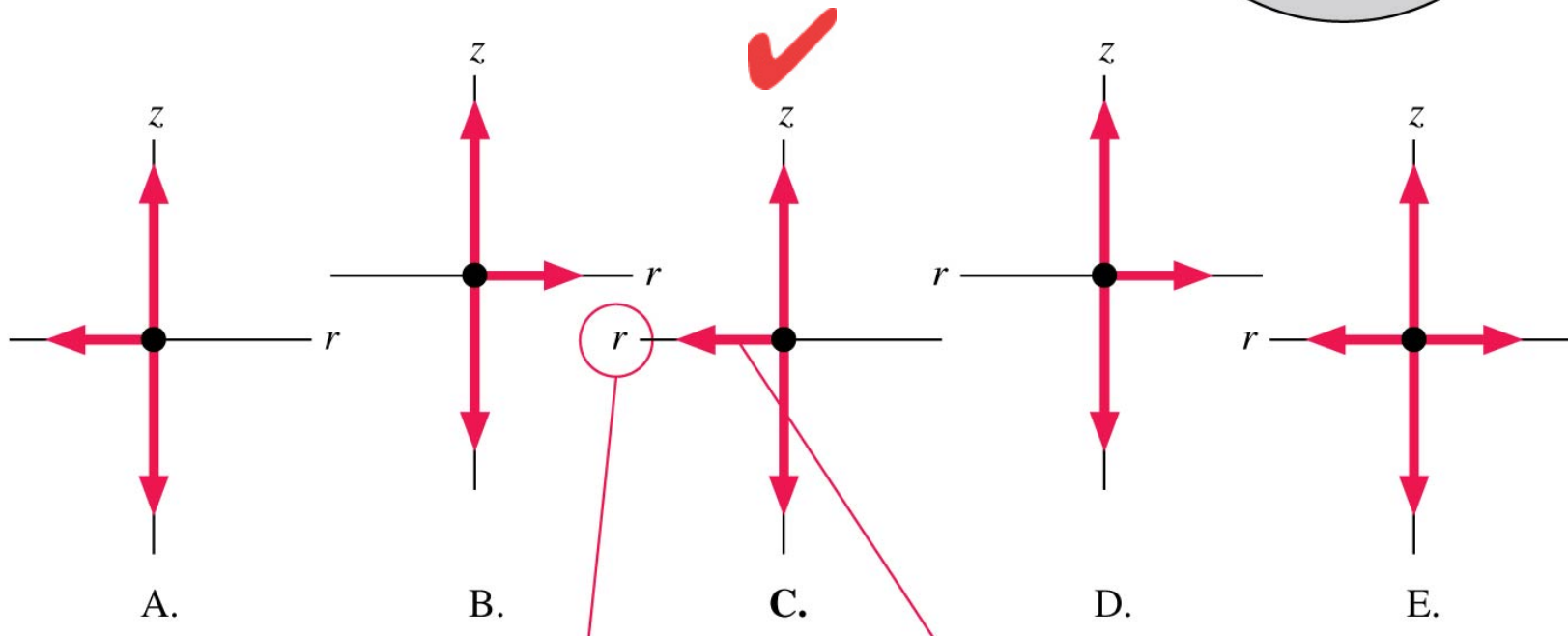
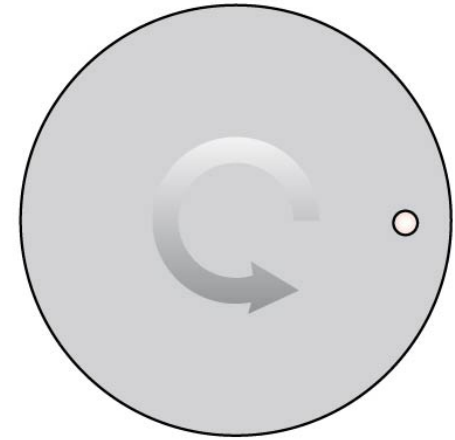
QuickCheck 8.6

A coin sits on a turntable as the table steadily rotates ccw. The free-body diagrams below show the coin from behind, moving away from you. Which is the correct diagram?



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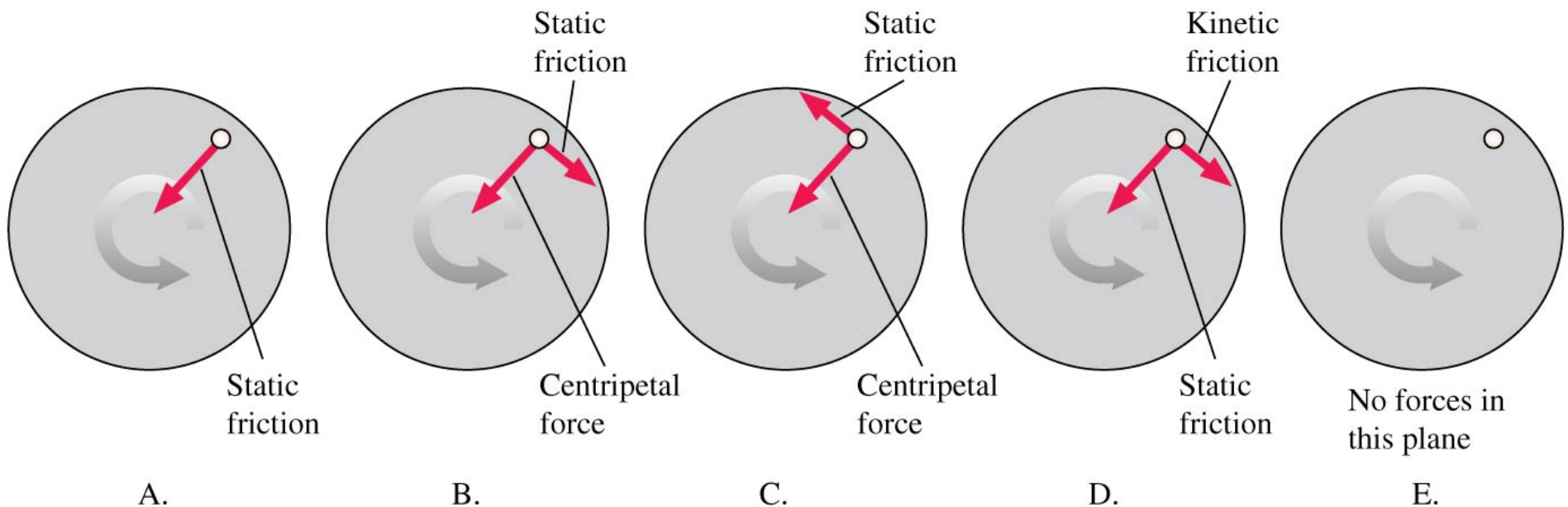


Center of circle
is to the left.

Net force must point to
the center of the circle.

QuickCheck 8.7

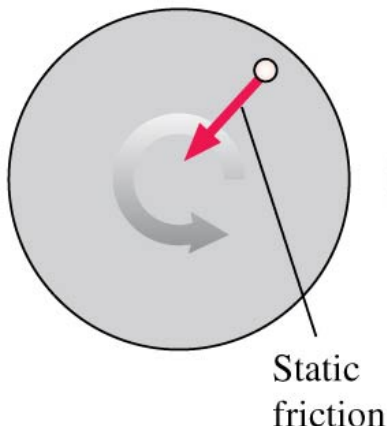
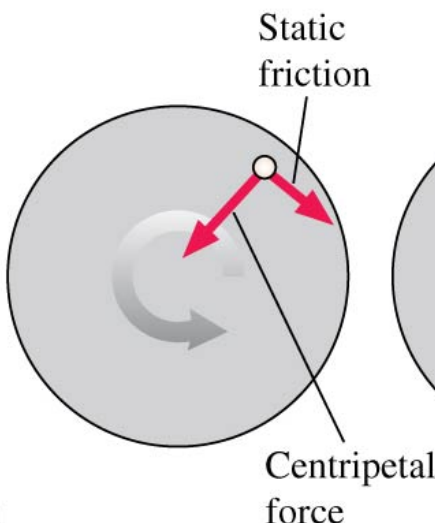
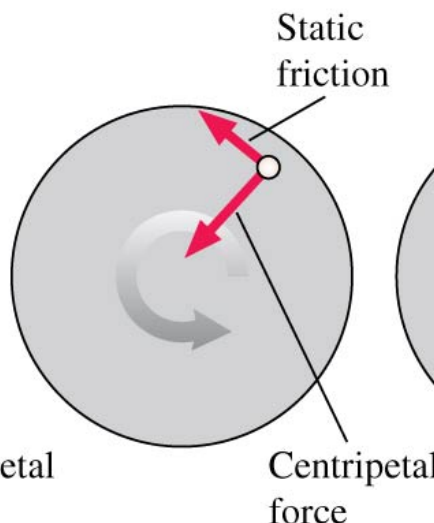
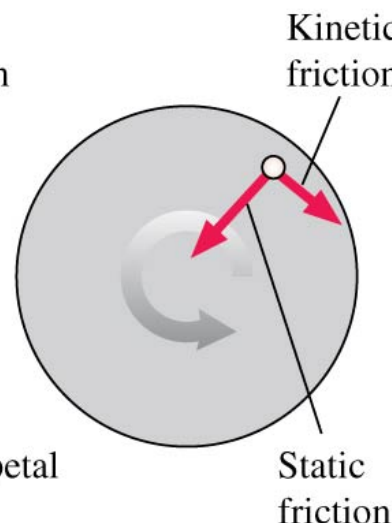

A coin sits on a turntable as the table steadily rotates ccw. What force or forces act in the plane of the turntable?



QuickCheck 8.7

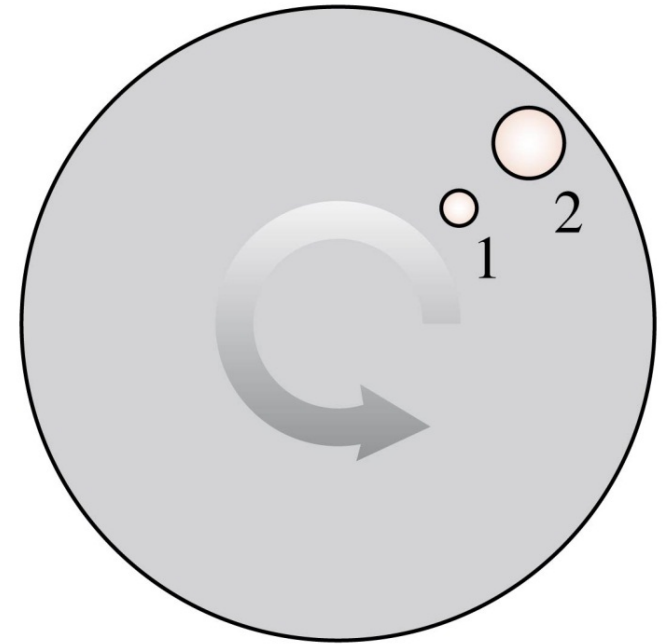
A coin sits on a turntable as the table steadily rotates ccw. What force or forces act in the plane of the turntable?



- A.  Static friction
- B.  Static friction
Centripetal force
- C.  Static friction
Centripetal force
- D.  Kinetic friction
Static friction
- E.  No forces in this plane
- A. B. C. D. E.

QuickCheck 8.8

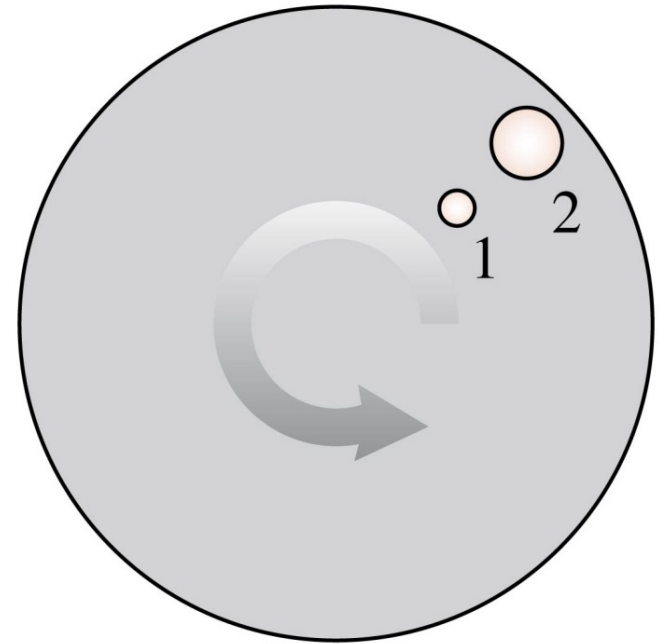
Two coins are on a turntable that steadily speeds up, starting from rest, with a ccw rotation. Which coin flies off the turntable first?



- A. Coin 1 flies off first.
- B. Coin 2 flies off first.
- C. Both coins fly off at the same time.
- D. We can't say without knowing their masses.

QuickCheck 8.8

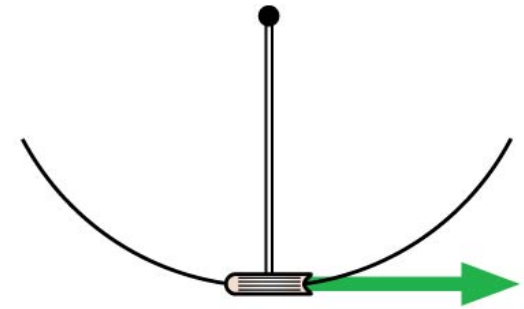
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QuickCheck 8.9

A physics textbook swings back and forth as a pendulum. Which is the correct free-body diagram when the book is at the bottom and moving to the right?



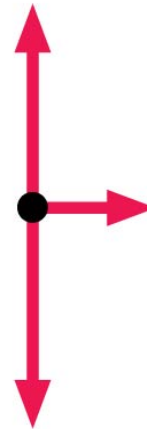
A.



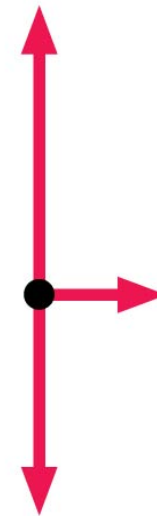
B.



C.



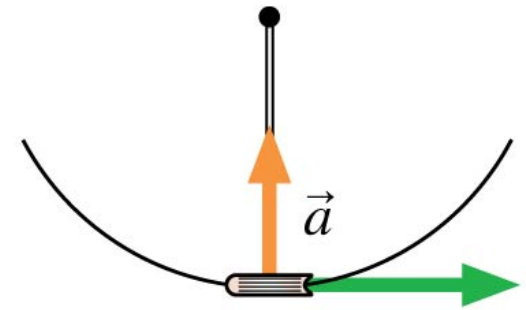
D.



E.

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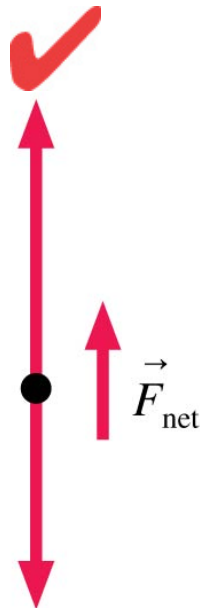
Centripetal acceleration requires an upward force.



A.



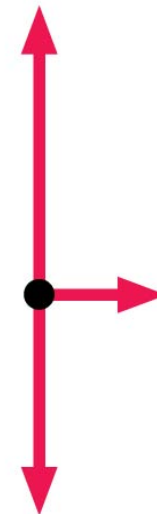
B.



C.



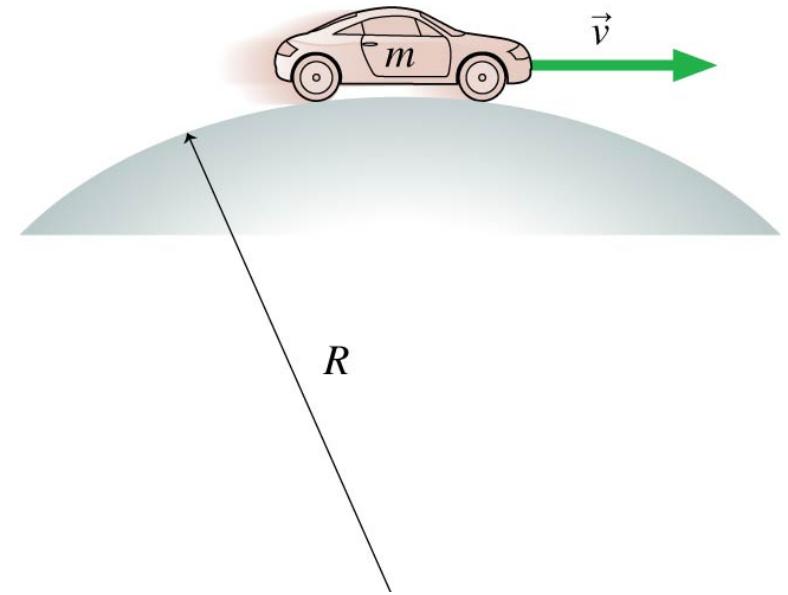
D.



E.

QuickCheck 8.10

A car that's out of gas coasts over the top of a hill at a steady 20 m/s. Assume air resistance is negligible. Which free-body diagram describes the car at this instant?



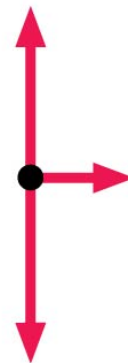
A.



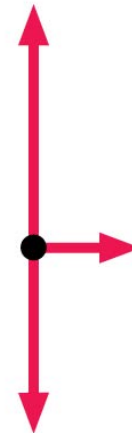
B.



C.



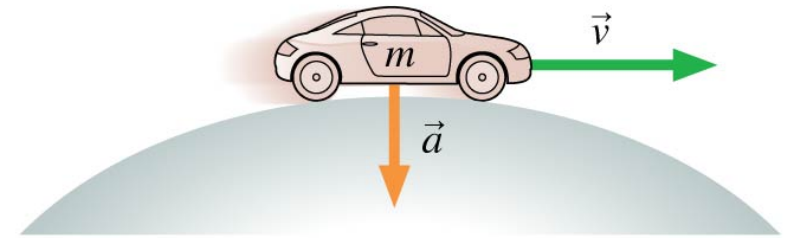
D.



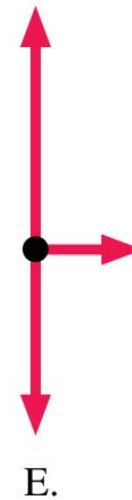
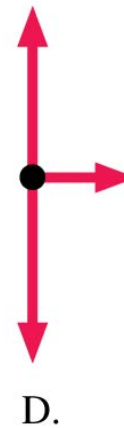
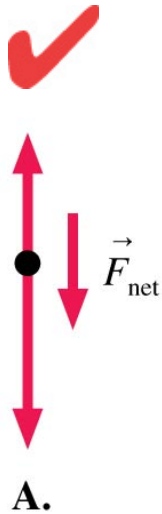
E.

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Now the centripetal acceleration points down.



QuickCheck 8.11

A roller coaster car does a loop-the-loop. Which of the free-body diagrams shows the forces on the car at the top of the loop? Rolling friction can be neglected.



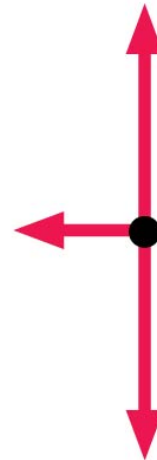
A.



B.



C.



D.



E.

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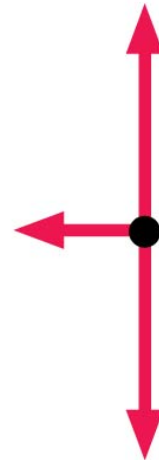
A.



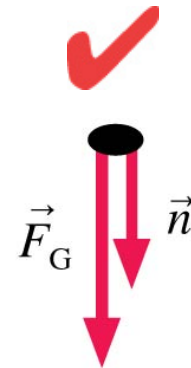
B.



C.



D.



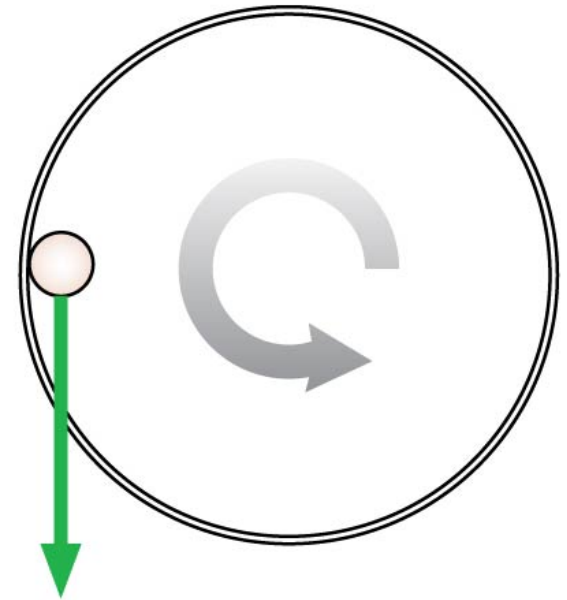
E.

The track is *above* the car, so the normal force of the track pushes down.

Slide 8-23

QuickCheck 8.12

A ball rolls ccw around the inside of a horizontal pipe. The ball is fastest at the lowest point, slowest at the highest point. At the point shown, with the ball moving down, what is the direction of the net force on the ball?



A.



B.



C.



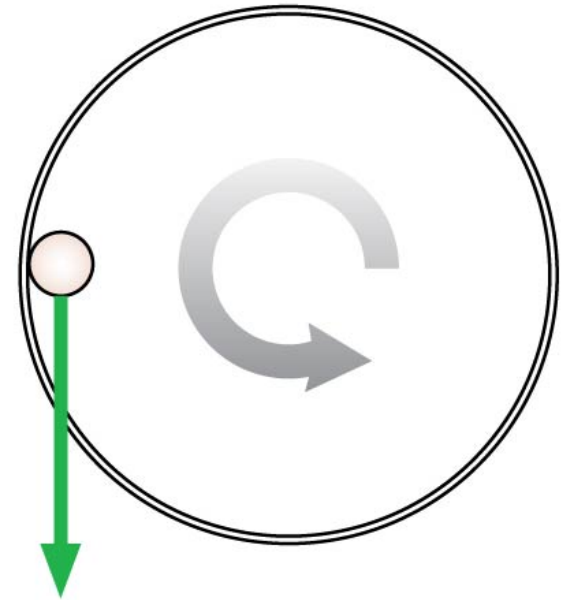
D.

$\vec{0}$

E.

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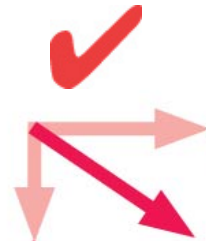
A.



B.



C.



D.

$\vec{0}$

E.

Gravity causes the acceleration of changing speed.

The normal force causes the acceleration of changing direction.