4 You are to launch a rocket, from just above the ground, with one of the following initial velocity vectors: (1) $\vec{v}_0 = 20\hat{i} + 70\hat{j}$, (2) $\vec{v}_0 = -20\hat{i} + 70\hat{j}$, (3) $\vec{v}_0 = 20\hat{i} - 70\hat{j}$, (4) $\vec{v}_0 = -20\hat{i} - 70\hat{j}$. In your coordinate system, x runs along level ground and y increases upward. (a) Rank the vectors according to the launch speed of the projectile, greatest first. (b) Rank the vectors according to the time of flight of the projectile, greatest first.

13 (a) Is it possible to be accelerating while traveling at constant speed? Is it possible to round a curve with (b) zero acceleration and (c) a constant magnitude of acceleration?

3.3 •• **CALC** A web page designer creates an animation in which a dot on a computer screen has position

$$\vec{r} = [4.0 \text{ cm} + (2.5 \text{ cm/s}^2)t^2]\hat{i} + (5.0 \text{ cm/s})t\hat{j}.$$

(a) Find the magnitude and direction of the dot's average velocity between $t = 0$ and $t = 2.0$ s.(b) Find the magnitude and direction of the instantaneous velocity at $t = 0$, $t = 1.0$ s, and $t = 2.0$ s. (c) Sketch the dot's trajectory from $t = 0$ to $t = 2.0$ s, and show the velocities calculated in part (b).

a) 7.1 cm/s, 45°   b) 5.0 cm/s, 90°; 7.1 cm/s, 45°;   11 cm/s, 27°

Projectile Motion

9 Figure 4-26 shows three paths for a football kicked from ground level. Ignoring the effects of air, rank the paths according to (a) time of flight, (b) initial vertical velocity component, (c) initial horizontal velocity component, and (d) initial speed, greatest first.
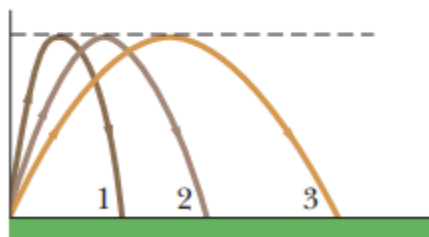

Figure 4-26 Question 9.

••4 The minute hand of a wall clock measures 10 cm from its tip to the axis about which it rotates. The magnitude and angle of the displacement vector of the tip are to be determined for three time intervals. What are the (a) magnitude and (b) angle from a quarter after the hour to half past, the (c) magnitude and (d) angle for the next half hour, and the (e) magnitude and (f) angle for the hour after that?

(a) 14 cm. (b) −135°   (c) 20cm   (d) 90°   (e) 0   (f) 0

••15 **SSM** **ILW** A particle leaves the origin with an initial velocity $\vec{v} = (3.00\hat{i})$ m/s and a constant acceleration $\vec{a} = (-1.00\hat{i} - 0.500\hat{j})$ m/s². When it reaches its maximum x coordinate, what are its (a) velocity and (b) position vector?

(a) (-1.50 m/s)j   (b) (4.50 m)i − (2.25 m)j

•22 A small ball rolls horizontally off the edge of a tabletop that is 1.20 m high. It strikes the floor at a point 1.52 m horizontally from the table edge. (a) How long is the ball in the air? (b) What is its speed at the instant it leaves the table?

(a) 0.495s.   (b) 3.07 m/s.

•25 The current world-record motorcycle jump is 77.0 m, set by Jason Renie. Assume that he left the take-off ramp at 12.0° to the horizontal and that the take-off and landing heights are the same. Neglecting air drag, determine his take-off speed.

43.1 m/s (155 km/h)

••32 **GO** You throw a ball toward a wall at speed 25.0 m/s and at angle $\theta_0 = 40.0°$ above the horizontal (Fig. 4-35). The wall is distance $d = 22.0$ m from the release point of the ball. (a) How far above the release point does the ball hit the wall? What are the (b) horizontal and

Figure 4-35 Problem 32.

(c) vertical components of its velocity as it hits the wall? (d) When it hits, has it passed the highest point on its trajectory?

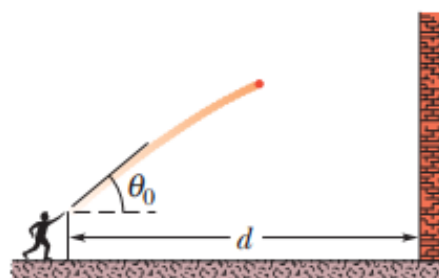(a) 12 m   (b) 19.2 m/s   (c) 4.8 m/s

••38 A golf ball is struck at ground level. The speed of the golf ball as a function of the time is shown in Fig. 4-36, where $t = 0$ at the instant the ball is struck. The scaling on the vertical axis is set by $v_a = 19$ m/s and $v_b = 31$ m/s. (a) How far does the golf ball travel horizontally before returning to ground level? (b) What is the maximum height above ground level attained by the ball?
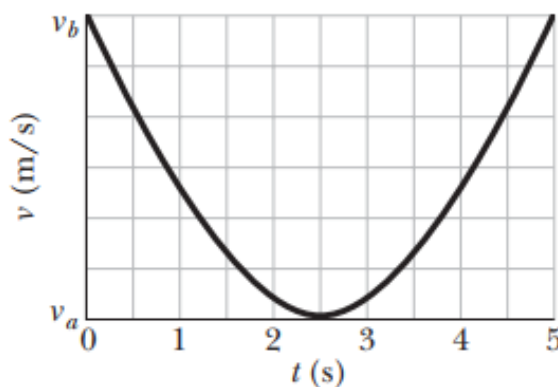
Figure 4-36 Problem 38.

(a) 95 m   (b) 31m

••42 In 1939 or 1940, Emanuel Zacchini took his human-cannonball act to an extreme: After being shot from a cannon, he soared over three Ferris wheels and into a net (Fig. 4-39). Assume that he is launched with a speed of 26.5 m/s and at an angle of 53.0°. (a) Treating him as a particle, calculate his clearance over the first wheel. (b) If he reached maximum height over the middle wheel, by how much did he clear it? (c) How far from the cannon should the net's center have been positioned (neglect air drag)?
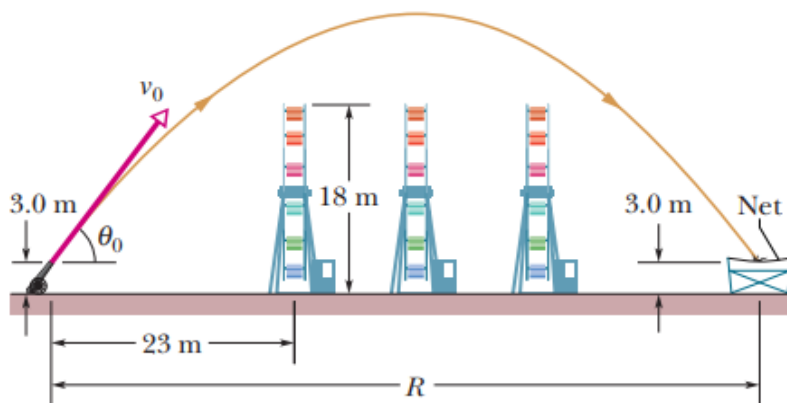
Figure 4-39 Problem 42.

(a) 5.3 m   (b) 7.9 m   (c) 69 m

Q3.7 Sketch the six graphs of the x- and y-components of position, velocity, and acceleration versus time for projectile motion with $x_0 = y_0 = 0$ and $0 < \alpha_0 < 90°$.

3.10 •• A daring 510-N swimmer dives off a cliff with a running horizontal leap, as shown in Fig. E3.10. What must her minimum speed be just as she leaves the top of the cliff so that she will miss the ledge at the bottom, which is 1.75 m wide and 9.00 m below the top of the cliff?

Figure **E3.10**

v_0

9.00 m

1.75 m

Ledge
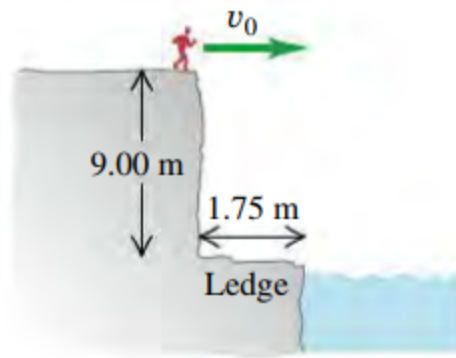
1.29 m/s

3.11 • Crickets Chirpy and Milada jump from the top of a vertical cliff. Chirpy drops downward and reaches the ground in 2.70 s, while Milada jumps horizontally with an initial speed of 95.0 cm/s. How far from the base of the cliff will Milada hit the ground? Ignore air resistance.

2.57 m

3.21 •• A man stands on the roof of a 15.0-m-tall building and throws a rock with a speed of 30.0 m/s at an angle of 33.0° above the horizontal. Ignore air resistance. Calculate (a) the maximum height above the roof that the rock reaches; (b) the speed of the rock just before it strikes the ground; and (c) the horizontal range from the base of the building to the point where the rock strikes the ground. (d) Draw x-t, y-t, v_x-t, and v_y-t graphs for the motion.

a) 13.6 m   b) 34.6 m/s   c) 103 m

Circular Motion

•57   A carnival merry-go-round rotates about a vertical axis at a constant rate. A man standing on the edge has a constant speed of 3.66 m/s and a centripetal acceleration $\vec{a}$ of magnitude 1.83 m/s². Position vector $\vec{r}$ locates him relative to the rotation axis. (a) What is the magnitude of $\vec{r}$? What is the direction of $\vec{r}$ when $\vec{a}$ is directed (b) due east and (c) due south?

(a) 7.32m (b) West (c) 7.32m north

•62   What is the magnitude of the acceleration of a sprinter running at 10 m/s when rounding a turn of radius 25 m?

4.0 m/s²

••63 GO At $t_1 = 2.00$ s, the acceleration of a particle in counter-clockwise circular motion is $(6.00 \text{ m/s}^2)\hat{i} + (4.00 \text{ m/s}^2)\hat{j}$. It moves at constant speed. At time $t_2 = 5.00$ s, the particle's acceleration is $(4.00 \text{ m/s}^2)\hat{i} + (-6.00 \text{ m/s}^2)\hat{j}$. What is the radius of the path taken by the particle if $t_2 - t_1$ is less than one period?

2.92 m

Q3.10 In uniform circular motion, what are the *average* velocity and *average* acceleration for one revolution? Explain.

Jawab kya talaash kr rhe/rhi ho, answer do!

Q3.13 Raindrops hitting the side windows of a car in motion often leave diagonal streaks even if there is no wind. Why? Is the explanation the same or different for diagonal streaks on the windshield?

a) 24.1 m/s   b) 31.0 m/s