

Name (Print): _____

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Honors Code Pledge: As an NJIT student I _____, pledge to comply with the provisions of the NJIT Academic Honor Code. I assert that I have not violated the NJIT Academic Honor Code.

Instructions:

- First, write your name and section number on **both** the Scantron card and this exam sheet.
- Use the formula sheet (last exam sheet) and no other materials. The exam is "closed book".
- All electronic devices (e.g. cell phones, etc) except calculators must be turned off and put away.
- Budget your time to about 6 minutes/question. (150 minutes/25 questions).
- The questions are all worth the same amount of credit.
- You must show how you got your answers on this set of exam sheets. Use the back if necessary. No work = No credit.

1. An automobile traveling along a straight road increases its speed from 30.0 m/s to 50.0 m/s in a distance of 180 m. If the acceleration is constant, how much time elapses while the auto moves this distance?

- a. 6.00 s
- b. 4.50 s
- c. 3.60 s
- d. 4.00 s
- e. 9.00 s

2. A ball thrown vertically from ground level is caught 3.0 s later by a person on a balcony who is 14 m above the ground. Determine the initial speed of the ball.

- a. 19 m/s
- b. 4.7 m/s
- c. 10 m/s
- d. 34 m/s
- e. 17 m/s

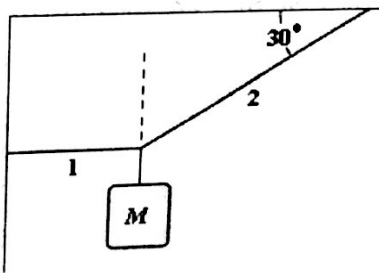
3. A student walks 10 miles at an angle of 30° relative to the +x axis and then 25 mile in a direction 130° relative to the +x axis. What is the direction of his final position (with respect to the + axis) relative to his initial position?

- a. 17°
- b. 73°
- c. 107°
- d. 163°
- e. 100°

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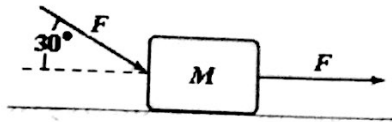
Spring 2012 A

4. A particle leaves the origin with a velocity of 7.2 m/s in the positive y direction and moves in the xy plane with a constant acceleration of $(3.0\hat{i} - 2.0\hat{j}) \text{ m/s}^2$. What is the value of its x coordinate at $t = 10 \text{ s}$?
- 30 m
 - 91 m
 - 54 m
 - 78 m
 - 150 m
5. The initial speed of a cannon ball fired at a 37° angle relative to the horizontal is 0.20 km/s . What is the approximate total time of flight for the ball if its target is at the same height as the launch point? (use closest answer).
- 16 s
 - 21 s
 - 25 s
 - 14 s
 - 19 s
6. A race car moving with a constant speed of 60 m/s completes one lap around a circular track in 50 s . What is the magnitude of the acceleration of the race car?
- 8.8 m/s^2
 - 7.5 m/s^2
 - 9.4 m/s^2
 - 6.3 m/s^2
 - 5.3 m/s^2
7. If $M = 2.0 \text{ kg}$, what is the tension in string 1?



- 1.2 N
- 11 N
- 34 N
- 3.5 N
- 40 N

8. The horizontal surface on which the block slides is frictionless. If $F = 20 \text{ N}$ and $M = 5.0 \text{ kg}$, what is the magnitude of the resulting acceleration of the block?

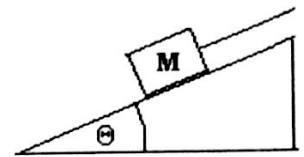


- a. 5.3 m/s^2
- b. 6.2 m/s^2
- c. 7.5 m/s^2
- d. 4.7 m/s^2
- e. 3.2 m/s^2

9. A point particle of 0.2 kg mass at a distance $\vec{r} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j}$ (meters) from the origin experiences a force $\vec{F} = -25\hat{i} + 75\hat{k}$ (Newtons). The angular acceleration with respect to the origin is given by (rad/s^2):

- a. $-12\hat{i} - 9\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$
- b. $-1.2\hat{i} - 8.5\hat{j} - 0.3\hat{k}$
- c. $-60\hat{i} - 45\hat{j} - 20\hat{k}$
- d. $-10\hat{i} + 75\hat{j} - 120\hat{k}$
- e. $-0.1\hat{i} - 50\hat{j} - 60\hat{k}$

10. A 1.0-kg block is pushed up a rough 22° inclined plane by a force of 7.0 N acting parallel to the incline. The acceleration of the block is 1.4 m/s^2 up the incline. Determine the magnitude of the force of friction acting on the block.



- a. 1.9 N
- b. 2.2 N
- c. 1.3 N
- d. 1.6 N
- e. 3.3 N

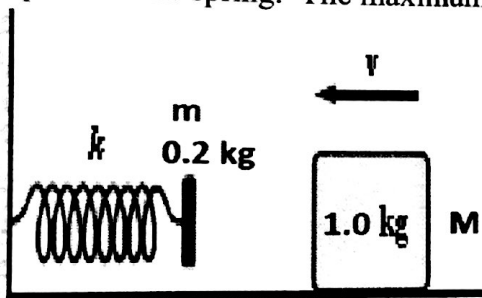
11. A 1000 kg car enters a level, unbanked semi-circular turn of 100 m radius at a speed of 26 m/s . The coefficient of friction between the tires and the road is $\mu = 0.800$. If the car maintains a constant speed of 26 m/s , it will

- a. attempt to dig into the road surface.
- b. tend to veer toward the center of the semicircle.
- c. arrive safely at the end of the semicircle.
- d. tend to veer toward the outside of the circle.
- e. veer toward the center for the first quarter-circle, then veer toward the outside for the second quarter-circle.

12. A 60 kg skier starts from rest from the top of a 50 m high slope. If the work done by friction is -6.0×10^3 J, what is the approximate speed of the skier on reaching the bottom of the slope?
- 42 m/s
 - 34 m/s
 - 28 m/s
 - 20 m/s
 - 17 m/s

13. A constant force of 12 N in the positive x direction acts on a 4.0-kg object as it moves from the origin to the point $(6\hat{i} - 8\hat{j})$ m. How much work is done by the given force during this displacement?
- +60 J
 - +84 J
 - +72 J
 - +48 J
 - +57 J

14. A horizontal massless spring of force constant $k = 120$ N/m is attached to a mass $m = 0.20$ kg as shown. A mass (M) of 1.0 kg slides on the surface with a speed of 6.0 m/s towards the spring. It sticks to m and compresses the spring. The maximum distance by which the spring is compressed is (in cm)



- 50 cm
- 40 cm
- 54 cm
- 27 cm
- 35 cm

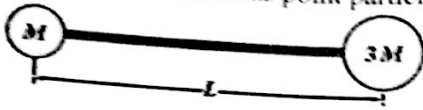
15. A 5.0-kg object moving 5.0 m/s collides with and sticks to a 5.0-kg object moving at 2.0 m/s in the opposite direction. Determine the kinetic energy lost by the system as a result of this collision.

- 0 J
- 15 J
- 35 J
- 25 J
- 61 J

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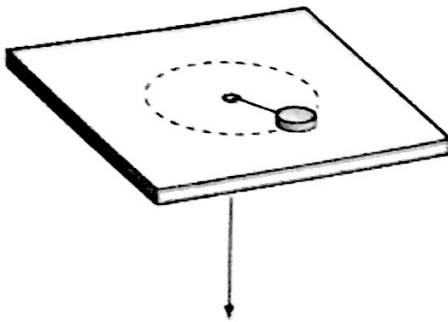
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16. The rigid body shown rotates about an axis through the center of mass of the smaller mass on the left and perpendicular to the paper. If $M = 2.0 \text{ kg}$ and $L = 80 \text{ cm}$, what is the approximate kinetic energy of this object when its angular speed about this axis is equal to 5.0 rad/s ? Neglect the mass of the connecting rod and treat the masses as point particles.



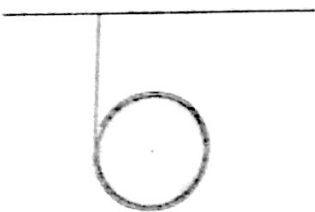
- a. 18 J
- b. 15 J
- c. 48 J
- d. 23 J
- e. 26 J

17. A puck on a frictionless air hockey table has a mass of 5.0 kg and is attached to a cord passing through a hole in the surface as in the figure and anchored to the floor. The puck is revolving at a distance 2.0 m from the hole with an angular velocity of 3.0 rad/s . The approximate angular momentum of the puck (in $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{s}$) is



- a. 80
- b. 20
- c. 30
- d. 60
- e. 120

18. One end of a massless rope is tied to the ceiling and the other end is wrapped around a uniform cylinder of radius R and mass M as shown in the figure. When the cylinder is dropped from rest and the unwrapped rope remains vertical, the linear acceleration of the cylinder is



- a. $(2/3)g$
- b. $(1/2)g$
- c. $(1/3)g$
- d. $(1/6)g$
- e. $(5/6)g$

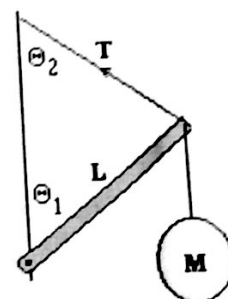
19. The figure shows a uniform rod (length $L = 2.0$ m, mass = 3.0 kg) pivoted about an axis which is at a distance $d = 0.25$ m above its center of mass. The moment of inertia (in kgm^2) about the pivot point is



- a. 0.125
- b. 0.75
- c. 1.20
- d. 1.45
- e. 0.04

20. A uniform beam of length 5.5 m and negligible mass is attached to the vertical wall and supports a 1176 N ball as shown in the figure. If $\theta_1 = 38^\circ$ and $\theta_2 = 42^\circ$ what is the tension T in the cable?

- a. 146 N
- b. 292 N
- c. 342 N
- d. 514 N
- e. 735 N



21. An earth's satellite with a mass of 500 kg orbits the earth at a distance 480 km from the earth surface. What is the linear speed of the satellite? ($M_E = 5.98 \times 10^{24}$ kg, $R_E = 6.37 \times 10^6$ m)

- a. 2200 m/s
- b. 3825 m/s
- c. 7630 m/s
- d. 7030 m/s
- e. 7910 m/s

22. Planet Zero has a mass of 5.0×10^{23} kg and a radius of 2.0×10^6 m. A space probe is launched vertically from the surface of Zero with an initial speed of 4.0 km/s. What is the speed of the probe when it is 3.0×10^6 m from Zero's center?

- a. 3.0 km/s
- b. 2.2 km/s
- c. 1.6 km/s
- d. 3.7 km/s
- e. 5.9 km/s

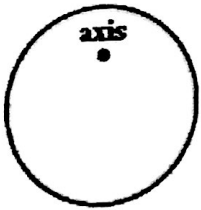
23. The oscillation of a 2.0-kg mass on a spring is described by $x = 3.0 \cos(4.0t + 0.80)$ where x is in centimeters and t is in seconds. What is the force constant of the spring?

- a. 4.0 N/m
- b. 0.80 N/m
- c. 16 N/m
- d. 32 N/m
- e. 2.0π N/m

24. The motion of a particle connected to a spring is described by $x = 10 \sin(\pi t)$. At what time (in s) is the potential energy equal to the kinetic energy?

- a. 0
- b. 0.25
- c. 0.50
- d. 0.33
- e. 1.0

25. In the figure below, a disk (radius $R = 1.0$ m, mass = 2.0 kg) is suspended from a pivot a distance $d = 0.25$ m above its center of mass. For a circular disk, $I_{\text{cm}} = \frac{1}{2}mR^2$. The angular frequency (in rad/s) for small oscillations is approximately



- a. 4.2
- b. 2.1
- c. 1.5
- d. 1.0
- e. 3.8

Solution to Final Exam Spring 2012. Note, these are my answers based on a quick once-over, so beware that I may have made mistakes! If you spot any errors, please bring them to my attention. -Dr. Gary

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. E
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. C
10. A
11. C
12. C
13. D
14. A
15. E
16. C
17. D
18. A
19. C
20. E
21. C
22. B
23. D
24. C
25. B