

9 A → B

$$V_x = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{x_B - x_A}{t_B - t_A} = \frac{30 - 15}{5.60} \text{ m/s} = \frac{1}{20} \text{ m/s} \approx 0.05 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_y = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t} = \frac{y_B - y_A}{t_B - t_A} = \frac{-45 + 15}{5.60} \text{ m/s} = -\frac{1}{10} \text{ m/s} \approx -0.1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V = \sqrt{V_x^2 + V_y^2} = \frac{1}{20} \sqrt{5} \text{ m/s} \approx 0.112 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{V_y}{V_x}\right) \approx -1.107 \text{ radian or } -63.435^\circ$$

A → C

$$V_x = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{x_C - x_A}{t_C - t_A} = \frac{20 - 15}{10.60} \text{ m/s} = \frac{1}{120} \text{ m/s} \approx 0.0083 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_y = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t} = \frac{y_C - y_A}{t_C - t_A} = \frac{-15 + 15}{10.60} \text{ m/s} = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V = \sqrt{V_x^2 + V_y^2} = \frac{1}{120} \text{ m/s} \approx 0.0083 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{V_y}{V_x}\right) = 0 \text{ radian or } 0^\circ$$

A → D

$$V_x = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{45 - 15}{15.60} = \frac{1}{30} \text{ m/s} \approx 0.0333 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_y = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t} = \frac{45 + 15}{15.60} = \frac{1}{15} \text{ m/s} \approx 0.0666 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V = \sqrt{V_x^2 + V_y^2} = \frac{1}{30} \sqrt{5} \text{ m/s} \approx 0.0745 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{V_y}{V_x}\right) \approx 1.107 \text{ radian or } 63.435^\circ$$

(a) $V_{AC} \approx 0.0083 \text{ m/s}$

(b) $\theta_{AC} = 0^\circ$

(c) $V_{AB} \approx 0.112 \text{ m/s}$

(d) $\theta_{AB} \approx -63.435^\circ$

32. the time taken for the ball to hit the wall: $t = \frac{d}{V_{0x}} = \frac{22.0}{25.0 \cos(40^\circ)} \text{ s} \approx 1.15 \text{ s}$

a. $y = y_0 + V_{0y} t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$

$$y = y_0 + [25.0 \sin(40^\circ) \cdot 1.15 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9.81 (1.15)^2] \text{ m}$$

$$y \approx y_0 + 12.0 \text{ m (12 m above the horizontal)}$$

b. $V_x = V_{0x}$ (since V_x constant)
 $= 25.0 \cos(40^\circ)$
 $\approx 19.2 \text{ m/s}$

c. $V_y = V_{0y} - g t$
 $= 25.0 \sin(40^\circ) - 9.81 \cdot 1.15$
 $\approx 4.79 \text{ m/s}$

d. Highest point when $V_y = 0 = 25.0 \sin(40^\circ) - 9.81 t$, we have $t_H \approx 1.64 \text{ s}$. Since $1.15 < 1.64$, the ball has not passed its highest throughout the trajectory

50. $f = 1100 \text{ rpm} = \frac{1100}{60} \text{ Hz} = \frac{110}{6} \text{ Hz}$

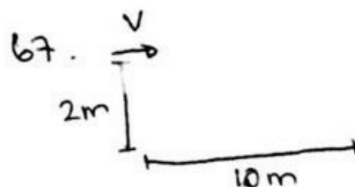
$$R = 0.15 \text{ m}$$

(a) perimeter $= 2\pi R \approx 0.942 \text{ m}$

(b) $v = \omega R = 2\pi f R \approx 17.3 \text{ m/s}$

(c) $a = \frac{v^2}{R} = \omega^2 R = (2\pi f)^2 R \approx 2.00 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m/s}^2$

(d) $T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{6}{110} \text{ s} \approx 0.055 \text{ s}$



time taken to land:

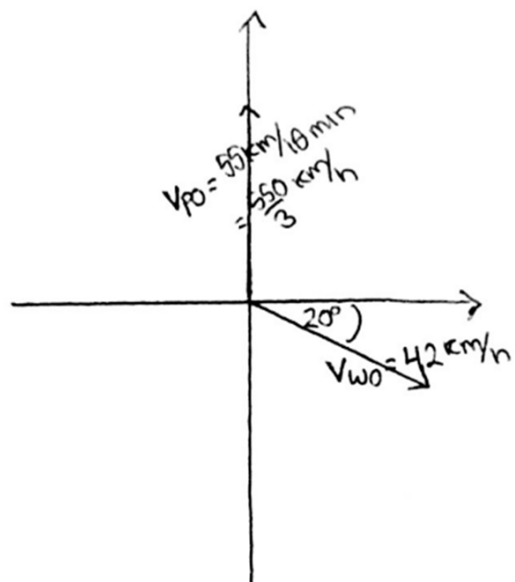
$$0 = 2 + 0 - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$t \approx 0.64 \text{ s}$$

$$V_x \approx \frac{10}{0.64} = 15.625 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a_s = \frac{V_x^2}{R} = \frac{(15.625)^2}{1.5} \text{ m/s}^2 \approx 162.76 \text{ m/s}^2 \approx 160 \text{ m/s}^2 (2 \text{ s.f.})$$

74.



$$V_{pw x} = V_{p0 x} - V_{w0 x} = 0 - 42 \cos 20^\circ \text{ km/h} = -39.47 \text{ km/h}$$

$$V_{pw y} = V_{p0 y} - V_{w0 y} = 550 - 42 \sin 20^\circ \text{ km/h} = 517.70 \text{ km/h}$$

$$V_{pw} = \sqrt{V_{pw x}^2 + V_{pw y}^2} = 201.60 \text{ km/h}$$