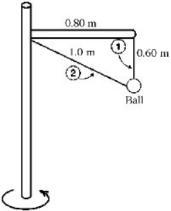
## **PHY121**

TEST4

#### Part A

A ball of mass 5.0 kg is suspended by two wires from a horizontal arm that is attached to a vertical shaft, as shown in the figure. The shaft is in uniform rotation about its axis. The rate of rotation is adjusted until the tensions in the two wires are EQUAL. At that speed, the radial acceleration of the ball is closest to



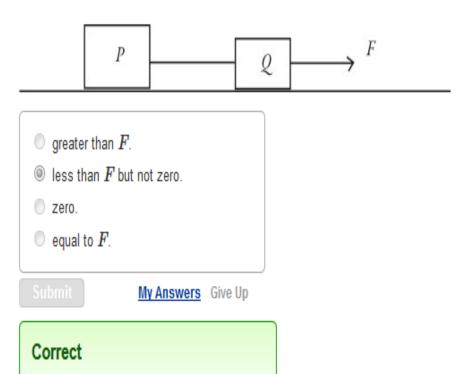
- 5.9 m/s<sup>2</sup>.
- 6.9 m/s<sup>2</sup>.
- 7.9 m/s<sup>2</sup>.
- 9.9 m/s<sup>2</sup>.
- @ 4.9 m/s<sup>2</sup>.

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My Answers Give Up

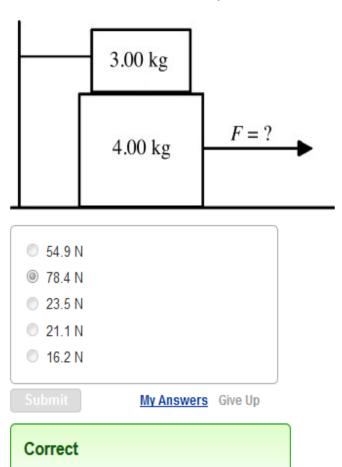
#### Part A

Two bodies P and Q on a smooth horizontal surface are connected by a light cord. The mass of P is greater than that of Q. A horizontal force  $\tilde{F}$  (of magnitude F) is applied to Q as shown in the figure, accelerating the bodies to the right. The magnitude of the force exerted by the connecting cord on body P will be



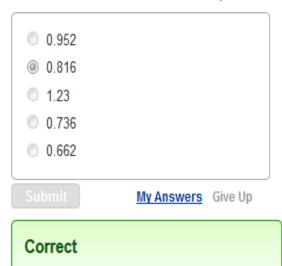
#### Part A

A 4.00-kg block rests between the floor and a 3.00-kg block as shown in the figure. The 3.00-kg block is tied to a wall by a horizontal rope. If the coefficient of static friction is 0.800 between each pair of surfaces in contact, what horizontal force F must be applied to the 4.00-kg block to make it move?



#### Part A

A car travels at a steady 40.0 m/s around a horizontal curve of radius 200 m. What is the minimum coefficient of static friction between the road and the car's tires that will allow the car to travel at this speed without sliding?



#### Part A

Two objects having masses m1 and m2 are connected to each other as shown in the figure and are released from rest. There is no friction on the table surface or in the pulley. The masses of the pulley and the string connecting the objects are completely negligible. What must be true about the tension T in the string just after the objects are released?



- T = m 2 q
- $\bigcirc$  T < m 2 g
- $T = m \cdot q$
- T > m 2 q

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Incorrect; correct answer withheld by instructor

#### Part A

Consider what happens when you jump up in the air. Which of the following is the most accurate statement?

- When you jump up the earth exerts a force  $F_1$  on you and you exert a force  $F_2$  on the earth. You go up because  $F_1 > F_2$ .
- Since the ground is stationary, it cannot exert the upward force necessary to propel you into the air. Instead, it is the internal forces of your muscles acting on your body itself that propels your body into the air.
- It is the upward force exerted by the ground that pushes you up, but this force cannot exceed your weight.
- When you push down on the earth with a force greater than your weight, the earth will push back with the same magnitude force and thus propel you into the air.
- You are able to spring up because the earth exerts a force upward on you that is greater than the downward force you exert on the earth.

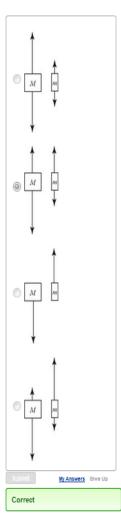
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My Answers Give Up

#### Part A

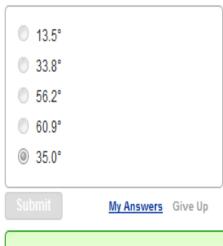
Two unequal masses M and m (M > m) are connected by a light cord passing over a pulley of negligible mass, as shown in the figure. When released, the system accelerates. Friction is negligible. Which figure below gives the correct free-body force diagrams for the two masses in the moving system?





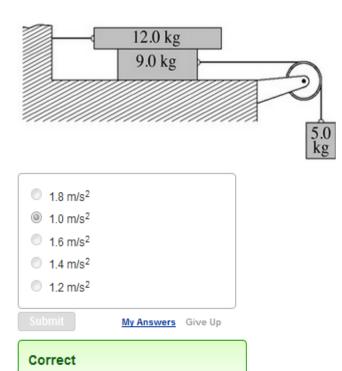
#### Part A

A 600-kg car is going around a banked curve with a radius of 110 m at a speed of 27.5 m/s. What is the appropriate banking angle so that the car stays on its path without the assistance of friction?



#### Part A

A system comprised blocks, a light frictionless pulley, and connecting ropes is shown in the figure. The 9.0-kg block is on a perfectly smooth horizontal table. The surfaces of the 12-kg block are rough, with  $mu_k = 0.30$  between the block and the table. If the 5.0-kg block accelerates downward when it is released, find its acceleration.



#### Part A

On a horizontal frictionless floor, a worker of weight 0.900 kN pushes horizontally with a force of 0.200 kN on a box weighing 1.80 kN. As a result of this push, which statement could be true?

- The worker will accelerate at 1.08 m/s<sup>2</sup> and the box will accelerate at 2.17 m/s<sup>2</sup>, but in opposite directions.
- The worker and box will both have an acceleration of 1.08 m/s², but in opposite directions.
- The worker and box will both have an acceleration of 2.17 m/s², but in opposite directions.
- The box will not move because the push is less than its weight.
- The worker will accelerate at 2.17 m/s<sup>2</sup> and the box will accelerate at 1.08 m/s<sup>2</sup>, but in opposite directions.

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My Answers Give Up