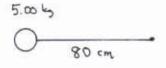
Name____

Phys 121

Quiz #3

1. A 5.00 - kg is attached to the end of a 80.0 - cm string; it is held such that the string is horizontal and then released (i.e. it is "dropped"). When the reaches the bottom of its swing, its speed is found to be 3.70 m/s.



How much work was done by non-conservative forces during the downward swing?

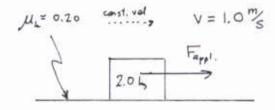
$$W_{nc} = \Delta E = E_f - E_o$$

$$E_f = \frac{1}{2} m v_f^2 + 0 = \frac{1}{2} (5.00 \text{ J}) (3.70 \text{ J})^2 = 34.23 \text{ J}$$

$$E_o = 0 + mgh = (5.00 \text{ J}) (7.80 \text{ J}) (0.80 \text{ m}) = 39.20 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{nc} = E_f - E_o = 5.0 \text{ J}$$

- 2. A 2.0- kg block is being pulled along a horizontal surface with coefficient of kinetic friction $\mu_k=0.20$ by a horizontal applied force, such that it is moving at a constant velocity.
- a) What is the applied force being exerted on the block?



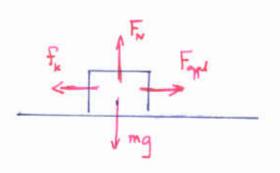
Vortical forces concel, so

Horizontal force also cancel here, since $a_x = 0$ so

$$F_{arr1} = F_{k} = \mu_{k} F_{N} = \mu_{k} m_{5}$$

$$= (0.20)(2.0 kg)(9.80 \%)$$

$$= 3.92 N$$



b) What is the power expended by this force?

Since F is constant and par.
$$+$$
 $\sqrt{}$,
 $P = Fv = (3.92 \text{ N})(1.00 \frac{3}{3}) = 3.92 \text{ W}$

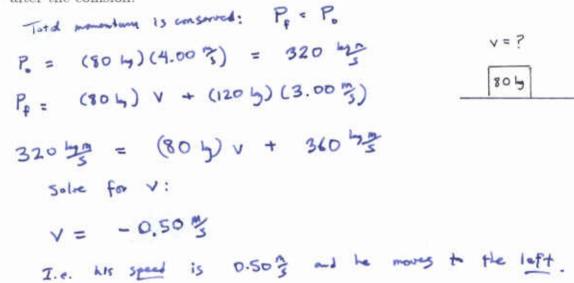
3. An 80.0 - kg with velocity $+4.00 \, \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$; it makes a rapid collision with a stationary 120 - kg wew with a stationary 120 - kg wew with a stationary 120 - kg we with a stationary 120 - kg we will state 120 - kg with a stationary 120 - kg with 120 -



3.00 3

120 4

Find the final velocity of the 80.0 - kg www immediately after the collision.



You must show all your work!

$$\begin{split} f_k &= u_k F_N \qquad g = 9.80 \frac{\mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{s}^2} \\ \mathrm{KE} &= \tfrac{1}{2} m v^2 \qquad \mathrm{PE}_{\mathrm{grav}} = m g h \qquad W_{\mathrm{nc}} = \Delta E = \Delta \mathrm{KE} + \Delta \mathrm{PE} \qquad P_{\mathrm{av}} = \frac{W}{t} \qquad P = F v \\ \mathbf{p} &= m \mathbf{v} \qquad \mathbf{I} = \Delta \mathbf{p} \qquad \mathbf{F}_{\mathrm{av}} = \frac{\Delta \mathbf{p}}{\Delta t} \end{split}$$