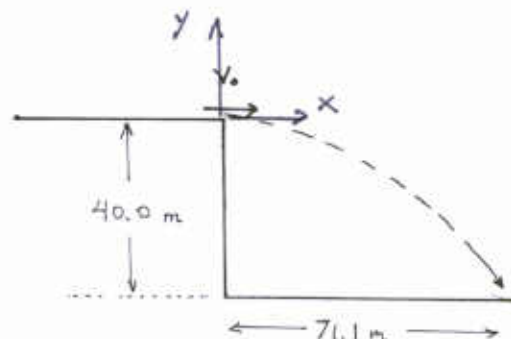


Name Chester Carlson

## Phys 121 — Section 2

## Quiz #2

1. A rock is thrown *horizontally* from the top of a 40 m-high cliff in Physicsland. It lands 71.1 m from the base of the cliff.



a) How long was the rock in flight?

Use the  $y$ -eqn of motion:

$$y = v_{0y}t + \frac{1}{2}a_yt^2 = 0 - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

When is  $y = -40.0\text{ m}$ ? Solve for  $t$ :

$$-40.0\text{ m} = -\frac{1}{2}(9.80\text{ m/s}^2)t^2 \quad t^2 = \frac{2(40.0\text{ m})}{(9.80\text{ m/s}^2)} = 8.16\text{ s}^2$$

$$t = 2.86\text{ s}$$

b) What was the initial speed of the rock?

From the  $x$ -eqn of motion,

$$x = v_{0x}t + \frac{1}{2}a_xt^2 = v_{0x}t$$

At  $t = 2.86\text{ s}$  we know that  $x = 71.1\text{ m}$  so

$$71.1\text{ m} = v_{0x}(2.86\text{ s}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad v_{0x} = 24.9\text{ m/s}$$

Since the rock has only an  $x$ -comp of velocity then the initial speed is also

$$24.9\text{ m/s}$$

c) What was the speed of the rock at impact?

At impact ( $t = 2.86\text{ s}$ ) we have:

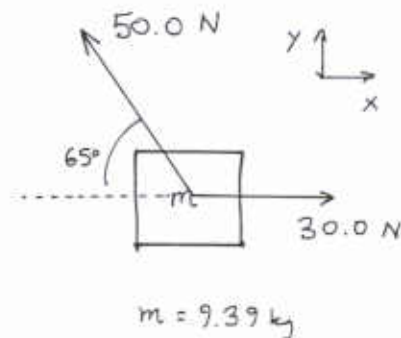
$$v_x = v_{0x} = 24.9\text{ m/s} \quad (\text{No } x\text{-acceleration!})$$

$$v_y = v_{0y} + a_yt = 0 + (-9.80\text{ m/s}^2)(2.86\text{ s}) = -28.0\text{ m/s}$$

Then the speed is

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = 37.5\text{ m/s}$$

2. Two (and *only* these two!) forces act on a 9.39 kg mass, as shown: A 30.0 N force acts along the +x axis, and a 50.0 N force acts at an angle 65.0° upward from the -x axis.



a) Find the x and y components of the acceleration of the mass

Newton's 2nd:

$$\sum F_x = (30.0 \text{ N}) - (50.0 \text{ N}) \cos 65^\circ = 8.87 \text{ N}$$

$$a_x = \frac{\sum F_x}{m} = \frac{8.87 \text{ N}}{(9.39 \text{ kg})} = 0.944 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\sum F_y = (50.0 \text{ N}) \sin 65^\circ = 45.3 \text{ N}$$

$$a_y = \frac{\sum F_y}{m} = \frac{45.3 \text{ N}}{(9.39 \text{ kg})} = 4.83 \text{ m/s}^2$$

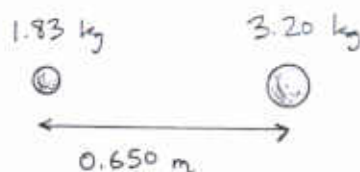
b) Find the magnitude and direction of the acceleration of the mass.

Trig!

$$a = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2} = 4.92 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\text{Direction (above } -x \text{ axis)} = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{a_y}{a_x} \right) = 78.9^\circ$$

3. A 1.83 kg mass and a 3.20 kg mass (both "small" in size) are separated by 0.650 m. What is the magnitude of the force of gravitational attraction between them?



$$\text{Mag of grav. attr. force} = F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} = (6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{kg}^2}) \frac{(1.83 \text{ kg})(3.20 \text{ kg})}{(0.650 \text{ m})^2} = 9.24 \times 10^{-10} \text{ N}$$

You must show all your work!

$$A_x = A \cos \theta \quad A_y = A \sin \theta \quad A = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2} \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{A_y}{A_x} \right)$$

$$v_x = v_{0x} + a_x t \quad x = v_{0x} t + \frac{1}{2} a_x t^2 \quad v_x^2 = v_{0x}^2 + 2 a_x x \quad x = \frac{1}{2} (v_x + v_{0x}) t$$

$$v_y = v_{0y} + a_y t \quad y = v_{0y} t + \frac{1}{2} a_y t^2 \quad v_y^2 = v_{0y}^2 + 2 a_y y \quad y = \frac{1}{2} (v_y + v_{0y}) t$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = \vec{F}_{\text{net}} = m \vec{a} \quad F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \quad G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{kg}^2} \quad g = 9.80 \text{ m/s}^2$$