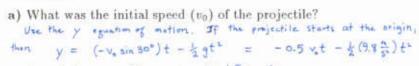
Phys 221 (Section 6)

Quiz #2

1. A projectile is fired from a height of 80 m at an angle of 30° downward from the horizontal. It hits the ground 1.5 s later.



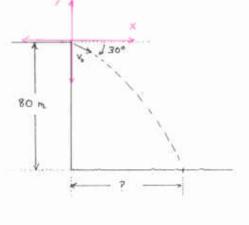
We know that
$$y = -80 \,\text{m}$$
 when $t = 1.5 \,\text{s}$, so $-80 \,\text{m} = -9.5 \,\text{v}$, $(1.5 \,\text{s}) - (4.9 \,\text{m}) \,(1.5 \,\text{s})^2$

$$\rightarrow$$
 (0.5) v. (1.5s) = 69.0 m

b) What horizontal distance did the projectile travel during its flight?

Use the x equation of motion:

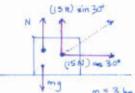
$$x = (\sqrt{\cos 30^\circ}) t = (92.0 \frac{m}{5})(\cos 30^\circ) t = (79.6 \frac{m}{5}) t$$



15 N

2. A 3.0 kg block is pulled over a horizontal surface by a 15 N force directed at 30° above the horizontal.

a) If the surface is smooth (i.e. frictionless) what is the acceleration of the block?



Forces on the block are as shown here with the 15 N from receives into components. There is no net vertical force only a met horizontal force which is

$$F_{x, net} = (15 \text{ N})(4830) = 13.0 \text{ N}$$

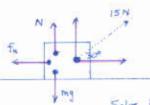
= ma_x

=
$$ma_x$$

So the acceleration is $a_x = \frac{(13.0 \text{ N})}{m} = \frac{(13.0 \text{ N})}{(3.4)} =$

b) If instead it is a rough surface and the acceleration is found to be $a = 2.6\frac{m}{12}$, what is the coefficient of kinetic friction for the block and surface?

Now there is an assistence finitional force on the black, of magnitude for = MIN which is altrected apposite to the motion. Again there is no net worted force so



N + (15 N) (sin 30") - mq = 0 So N = (3 mg) (9.8 %) - (15 N) sin 300 = 21.9 N, normal force between black & surface The net harizontal force is

$$(15 \text{ n})\cos 30^{\circ} - f_{\text{k}} = (15 \text{ N})\cos 30^{\circ} - \mu_{\text{k}} N = ma_{\text{K}} = (34)(2.6 \%) = 7.8 \text{ N}$$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$v = v_0 + at$$

$$v = v_0 + at$$
 $v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a(x - x_0)$ $x = x_0 + \frac{1}{2}(v_0 + v)t$

$$x = x_0 + \frac{1}{2}(v_0 + v)t$$

$$g = 9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$F = ma$$

$$f_k = \mu_k N$$

 $g = 9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{c^2}$ $\mathbf{F} = m\mathbf{a}$ $f_k = \mu_k N$ Show your work!