

PHYS 121 — HW1 (Redesigned by ChatGPT 5.0)

Learning-by-doing version with sketches, checks, and clear scaffolding.

Student Name: _____.

NetID: _____.

Submission & Format (read me first)

- Show your reasoning. Every part must include a labeled sketch/diagram when asked.
- Box final answers with units and significant figures.
- If you use any AI tools, append a 1–3 sentence “Assistance note” describing exactly what it did for you at the end of your submission.
- Upload to Gradescope as a single PDF; scan your hand sketches clearly.

Tip: For force/friction problems, build a clean free-body diagram before any algebra.

Q1. Units & Measurement (8 pts)

A paint’s coverage is $435 \text{ ft}^2/\text{gal}$. ($\text{ft}^2/\text{gallon}$, $1 \text{ gal} = 3.785 \text{ L}$)

- 1) Sketch a tiny “unit-tile” of paint: annotate area and film thickness.
- 2) Convert $\text{ft}^2 \rightarrow \text{m}^2$ and $\text{gal} \rightarrow \text{L}$ with a factor-label chain.
- 3) Report in m^2/L , then convert to pure SI (m^{-1}).
- 4) Invert the quantity; interpret physically as required volume per area (L/m^2) and relate it to film thickness.
- 5) Sanity check: if you need $\sim 0.1 \text{ L}$ per m^2 , what room size does 1 gallon cover?

Q2. Vectors (8 pts)

Here are three vectors in meters:

$$\vec{d}_1 = -3.0\hat{i} - 3.0\hat{j} + 2.0\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{d}_2 = -2.0\hat{i} - 4.0\hat{j} + 2.0\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{d}_3 = 2.0\hat{i} + 3.0\hat{j} + 1.0\hat{k}$$

What results from (a) $\vec{d}_1 \cdot (\vec{d}_2 + \vec{d}_3)$, (b) $\vec{d}_1 \cdot (\vec{d}_2 \times \vec{d}_3)$, and (c) $\vec{d}_1 \times (\vec{d}_2 + \vec{d}_3)$? Reflection [not graded]: try to draw it out and check when do drawings catch algebra mistakes?

Q3. 1D Kinematics (10 pts)

$$x(t) = 5.0 \, t^2 - 4.0 \, t^3 \text{ (meters).}$$

- 1) Differentiate to get $v(t)$, $a(t)$.
- 2) Sketches (required): qualitative $x(t)$, $v(t)$, $a(t)$; mark key times.
- 3) Evaluate $v(2.5 \text{ s})$, $a(2.5 \text{ s})$.
- 4) Extremum: set $v=0 \rightarrow$ candidates; confirm max via a .
- 5) Compute x_{\max} and the time when velocity is zero; annotate on your sketches.
- 6) Check: units and limiting behavior.

Q4. Projectile + Relative Motion in 3D (10 pts)

Baseball launched at 28 m/s, 55° . An outfielder is 85 m from the batter and 22° off the vertical plane of flight.

- 1) Two drawings (required): side view (projectile plane) and top view (show the 22° offset).
- 2) Choose axes; write $\mathbf{r}_{\text{ball}}(t)$.
- 3) Time of flight to same height from $y(t)$.
- 4) Fielder path: constant-speed straight line from initial position to ball at catch time; write $\mathbf{r}_f(t)$.
- 5) Solve required speed and heading; report angle relative to his/fielder sightline to home plate.
- 6) Check: as $22^\circ \rightarrow 0$, do formulas reduce sensibly?

Q5. Relative Motion—Boat vs Current (9 pts)

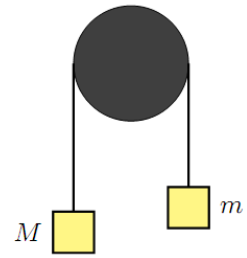
Round trip total distance D ; boat speed v in still water; current u . Compare (a) up & downstream vs (b) straight across & back. Assume $u < v$.

- 1) Diagrams (required): (a) river axis with upstream/downstream legs; (b) cross-current headings with velocity triangles.
- 2) Derive times needed for (a) and (b).
- 3) State clearly why $u < v$ is needed.
- 4) Check: as $u \rightarrow 0$, times must match.

Q6. Capstan-Style Friction over a Cylinder (8 pts)

String over top of a fixed cylinder ($R = 10\text{ cm}$). Masses $m = 10\text{ kg}$ and M at the two ends; $\mu_s = 0.45$. Find max/min M so the string does not slip.

- 1) Two drawings (required): (i) FBDs of masses; (ii) infinitesimal string element on cylinder.
- 2) Use wrap angle $\theta = \pi\text{ rad}$ (half-wrap) and justify.
- 3) Derive the capstan relation: $\int dT/T = \mu_s \int d\theta$.
- 4) Two impending-motion cases \rightarrow bounds on M .
- 5) Check: as $\mu_s \rightarrow 0$, window collapses to $M \approx m$.



Q7. Newton's Laws on Ice (8 pts)

Drone, with $m = 2.00 \text{ kg}$, goes from $3.00 \text{ } \mathbf{i} \text{ m/s}$ to $(9.00 \text{ } \mathbf{i} + 4.00 \text{ } \mathbf{j}) \text{ m/s}$ in 10.0 s due to a constant horizontal force.

- 1) Drawing (required): velocity triangle (initial, final, change).
- 2) Δv components $\rightarrow F = m(\Delta v/\Delta t) \rightarrow F_x, F_y$.
- 3) Magnitude & direction; include small orientation sketch (angle from $+x$).

Bonus (0–2 pts): Timekeeping today

What's the current definition of the second and any imminent redefinition plans? Cite an authoritative source, 2–5 sentences.

Assistance notes: