

Circular Motion FRQs

1a) $K_i = \frac{1}{2} (0.50 \text{ kg}) (1.5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2 = 0.5625 \text{ J}$

$U_i = (0.50 \text{ kg}) (9.8 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}}) (2.0 \text{ m}) = 9.8 \text{ J}$

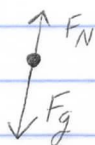
$E = K_i + U_i = 10.3625 \text{ J}$

$U_f = (0.50 \text{ kg}) (9.8 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}}) (1.9 \text{ m}) = 9.31 \text{ J}$

$\therefore K_f = E - U_f = 10.3625 - 9.31 = 1.0525 \text{ J}$

$\therefore v_f = \sqrt{\frac{2K_f}{m}} = 2.05 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

b)



c)

$\sum F = F_c$

$F_g - F_N = \frac{mv^2}{r}$

(F_N is negative because F_c is in the same direction as F_g)

$F_N = mg - \frac{mv^2}{r}$

$= (0.50 \text{ kg}) \left(9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} - \frac{(2.05 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2}{0.95 \text{ m}} \right)$

$= 2.69 \text{ N}$

d)

The work needed to stop the car equals the kinetic energy it would otherwise have. From (a), $W = K_f = 1.05 \text{ J}$.

e)

The track would have to be modified so that $F_N = 0$ at A, so $F_c = F_g$. This could be achieved by reducing the radius, which would increase F_c until it equals F_g .

Assuming A is kept at the same height,

$F_g = F_c$ when

$g = \frac{v^2}{r}$

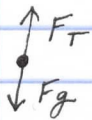
$r = \frac{v^2}{g} = \frac{(2.05 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2}{9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}} = 0.43 \text{ m}$

2a)

$$\sum_{m_1} F = F_c$$

$$F_T = \frac{m_1 v^2}{r} \quad (1)$$

But m_2 is stationary, and F_T is uniform in a string.



$$\sum_{m_2} F = 0$$

$$F_T - F_g = 0$$

$$F_T = F_g = m_2 g \quad (2)$$

Substitute (2) into (1).

$$m_2 g = \frac{m_1 v^2}{r}$$

$$g = \frac{v^2}{r} \cdot \frac{m_1}{m_2}$$

$$v^2 = g r \frac{m_2}{m_1}$$

By the kinematic equations,

$$T = \frac{2\pi r}{v}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi r}{\sqrt{g r \frac{m_2}{m_1}}}$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2 g}}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m_1 r}{m_2 g}} \text{ as required.}$$

b) From (a), $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m_1 r}{m_2 g}}$

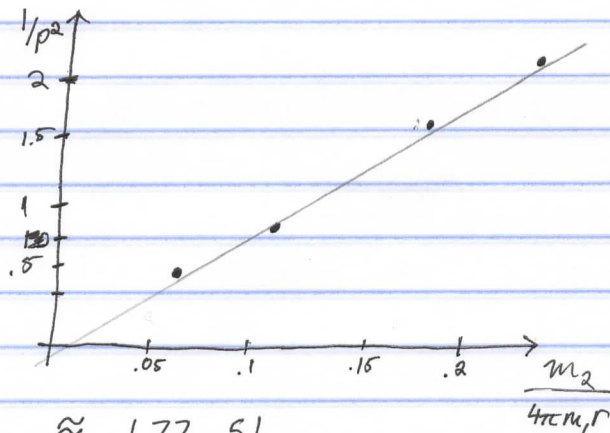
$$T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 m_1 r}{m_2 g}$$

$$\frac{1}{T^2} = g \left[\frac{m_2}{4\pi^2 m_1 r} \right]$$

The graph of $1/T^2$ against $\frac{m_2}{4\pi^2 m_1 r}$ should yield a straight line with slope g .

c)

m_2	0.020	.040	.060	.080
P	1.40	1.05	0.80	.75
$1/P^2$.51	.91	1.56	1.77
$\frac{m_2}{4\pi^2 m_1 r}$.0528	.1055	.1583	.211



d)

$$g \approx \frac{1.77 - .51}{.211 - .0528} = 7.96 \frac{m}{s^2}$$