

PHYSICS 211 PRACTICE EXAM 3

Question 1 covers basic principles behind the work-energy theorem.

Question 2 asks you to reason conceptually about conservation of energy and momentum as applied to a “Newton’s cradle” desk toy.

Question 3 asks you to perform calculations involving the conservation of energy and momentum in a system involving a spring and two colliding objects.

Question 4 asks you to apply the work-energy theorem to a swinging pendulum with an external force applied to it.

Question 5 asks you to investigate a runaway truck heading up a runaway truck ramp using work-energy methods, and to consider the power applied by a force to an object in motion.

Question 6 asks you to apply ideas of work, energy, and momentum to the orbits of planets in words.

Question 7 is another detailed calculation in which you must mix energy methods and the conservation of momentum.

Question 8 is a simple question involving two cars colliding while moving in two dimensions.

Recitations starting at 8:25 or 12:45 should focus on Questions 1 and 2.

Recitations starting at 9:30 or 2:15 should focus on Questions 3 and 4.

Recitations starting at 10:35 or 3:45 should focus on Questions 5 and 6.

Recitations starting at 11:40 or 5:15 should focus on Questions 7 and 8.

Of course, if you and your group finish early, or would like to work on other questions, you may certainly do so!

QUESTION 1

You are dragging a sled with a mass of 3 kg across an icy patch of snow. You pull on the sled with a force of $T = 8$ N directed at an angle $\theta = 30^\circ$ above the horizontal. The coefficient of kinetic friction between the sled and the ground is $\mu_k = 0.05$.

- a) Draw a picture of the situation, and draw a free body diagram for the sled while it is being pulled.

- b) What is the work done by the tension in the rope while you pull the sled a distance of $d = 4$ m? What is the work done by friction over that distance?

- c) Assuming the sled started with a speed of 0.5 m s^{-1} , what will be its final speed after the 4 m distance?

- d) After pulling, you drop the rope and get out of the way. How far will the sled slide before coming to a stop?

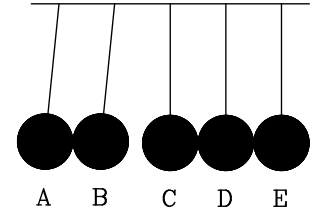
QUESTION 2

A popular desk toy, sometimes called a “Newton’s cradle”, consists of five identical metal spheres suspended by thin wires such that they touch each other. These spheres are very hard, such that collisions between them are very nearly elastic.

Suppose that someone pulls spheres A and B back and releases them, such that they strike the other three with an initial speed v_0 .

Once spheres A and B strike the rest of the spheres, one or more will bounce off again.

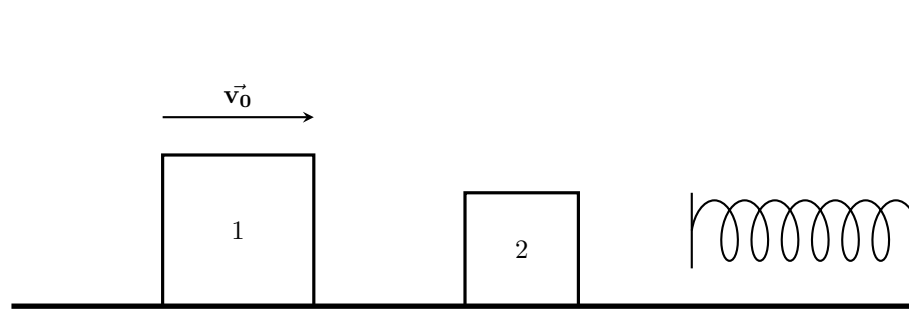
Tell which of the following outcomes is possible. For the ones that are not possible, discuss what principle of mechanics they violate.



- a) Spheres A and B come to rest; spheres C, D, and E begin moving to the right at a speed $\frac{2}{3}v_0$.
- b) Spheres A and B come to rest; spheres D and E begin moving to the right at a speed v_0 . Sphere C does not move.
- c) Sphere B comes to rest. Sphere A bounces back, moving to the left at a speed v_0 ; sphere E begins moving to the right at a speed v_0 .
- d) Spheres A and B come to rest; sphere E begins moving to the right at a speed $2v_0$. Spheres C and D do not move.
- e) Spheres A and B come to rest; sphere E begins moving to the right at a speed $4v_0$. Spheres C and D do not move.

QUESTION 3

A block with mass $m_1 = 3.0 \text{ kg}$ is sliding across a frictionless table with a speed $v_0 = 1.2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ towards a block with $m_2 = 1.5 \text{ kg}$. When they collide, they stick together. The pair of blocks then slide into a spring with spring constant $k = 4000 \text{ N m}^{-1}$ mounted to the wall.



- What is the momentum and kinetic energy of the two-block system just after the collision?
- How far will the spring compress after the blocks slide into it?
- When the spring makes the blocks bounce back, what will be their momentum and kinetic energy after leaving the spring?

QUESTION 4

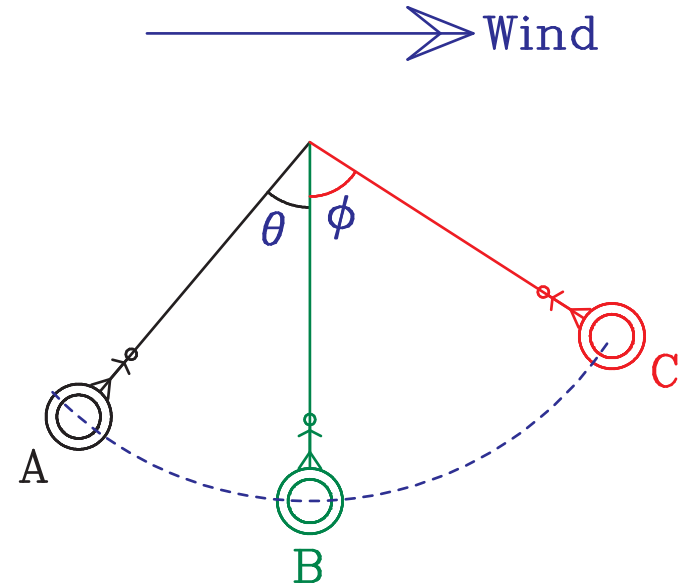
A child is swinging on a tire swing hanging from a tree. The swing has a length L , and the tire plus the child have a mass m .

The child's father pulls the swing back to an angle θ and releases it from position A.

However, a strong wind is blowing from left to right, exerting a constant horizontal force F_w on the swing to the right. This means that it will swing to a larger angle ϕ on the right (at position C) than it started on the left.

a) As the swing moves from position A to position B, what is the work done by gravity?

b) As the swing moves from position A to position B, what is the work done by the wind?



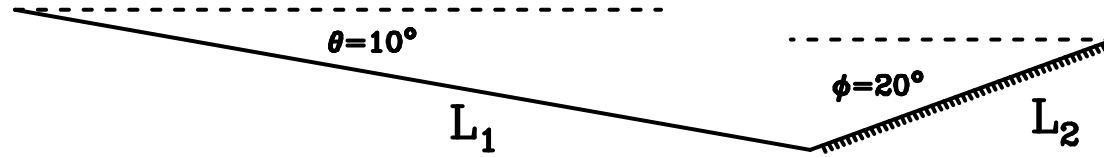
QUESTION 4, CONTINUED

- c) Find the speed of the swing at position B in terms of F_w , m , L , θ , and g .
- d) Write down an equation that you could solve for the angle ϕ in terms of F_w , m , L , θ , and g . (You do not need to actually solve it.)
- e) When the tire swings back to the left, will it stop at position A, will it move further to the left, or will it not reach position A at all? Give an argument in words.

QUESTION 5

Heavy trucks driving down steep mountains must continually apply their brakes to maintain a safe speed. If their brakes fail, these roads are equipped with “runaway truck ramps”, which are short uphill pathways (made of sand or gravel) with a large coefficient of rolling friction.

A truck whose brakes fail can steer into the ramp and come safely to a stop. Suppose that a truck of mass m is driving down the hill at a speed v_0 when its brakes fail. It is a distance L_1 away from the ramp, traveling at a speed v_0 . When it reaches the ramp, it exits the highway and heads up the ramp, traveling a distance L_2 before coming to rest. In this problem, you will calculate the distance L_2 in terms of μ_r , g , m , L_1 , v_0 , θ , and ϕ .

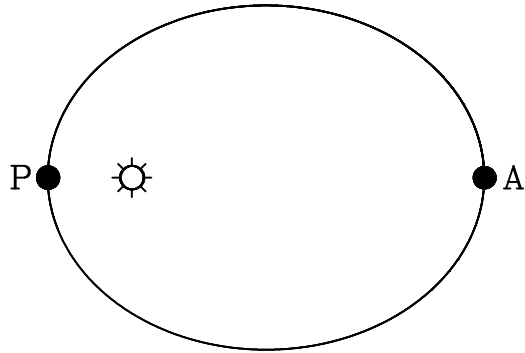


a) Write an expression for the total work done by gravity during the entire motion in terms of g , m , L_1 , L_2 , θ , and ϕ .

QUESTION 5, CONTINUED

- b) Write an expression for the total work done by friction during the entire motion in terms of μ_r , g , m , L_2 , and ϕ .
- c) Write a statement of the work-energy theorem/conservation of energy in terms of μ_r , g , m , L_1 , L_2 , v_0 , θ , and ϕ that you could solve for L_2 . (You do not need to solve it.)
- d) Now, consider a truck whose brakes are working. It has a mass of $m = 10^4$ kg (10 tons) and is driving down a hill with a grade of $\theta = 10^\circ$. If the driver wants to maintain a speed of $v = 15$ m/s, what is the power that the brakes must dissipate?

QUESTION 6



A planet orbits a star in an elliptical orbit, as shown. (The only force acting on the planet is the star's gravity.) The point of closest approach, called “perihelion”, is labeled **P**; the point where the planet is furthest away, called “aphelion”, is labeled **A**.

Kepler's second law of orbital motion (which we have not studied specifically) says that the comet must be moving faster at perihelion (point P) than aphelion (point A).

a) Explain why this must be true by invoking the work-energy theorem. (You can answer this with words alone; you do not necessarily need to write equations.)

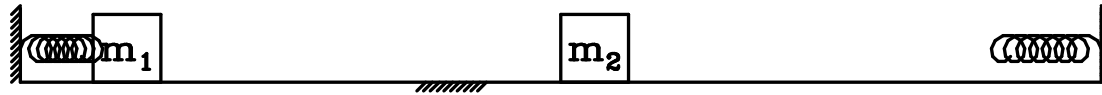
b) If you look closely at the star, you will observe that it is *also* moving slightly, with its center tracing out a small ellipse. Based on what you have learned in this unit, argue why this must happen.

QUESTION 7

A spring of spring constant k is compressed by a distance d by a mass m_1 and released. This propels the mass down a flat track. A second spring, also of spring constant k , is on the other side.

Another object of mass m_2 is sitting in the middle of the track. The first mass strikes it and sticks to it.

The entire track is frictionless, except for a small region of the track to the left of m_2 , of width b , with a coefficient of kinetic friction μ . (This is indicated by diagonal lines on the track in the diagram.)



(The space below is for you to draw other diagrams, if you so choose, or to do scratch work.)

QUESTION 7, CONTINUED

- a) How fast is the first mass moving right before it collides with the second block?
- b) How fast are the two masses moving right after the collision?
- c) When the two blocks reach the spring on the other side, they will bounce off of it, compressing it in the process. What is the maximum distance that this spring is compressed?

QUESTION 8

Two cars of equal mass of 1200 kg are travelling in the same direction down the highway at 100 km h^{-1} . The driver on the left falls asleep and his car turns 20° towards the other car. When they collide the two cars stick together.

a) What are the magnitude and direction of the final velocity after the collision for the two cars?

b) What fraction of the initial kinetic energy is lost?