Name:

## **Physics 117**

Quiz 2 (2/19/2003)

A) A ball is hit with a horizontal speed of 15 m/s and a vertical speed of 18 m/s upward.

Q-A1: What are these speeds 1 second later?

(Consider the gravitational acceleration g=10 m/s<sup>2</sup> and ignore the air resistance)

A-A1: We can separate the horizontal and vertical motions.

For t=1 s one gets

$$\Box^{\text{horiz}} \mathbf{v} = 15 \quad m/s$$

$$\Box^{\text{vert}} \mathbf{v} = 18 \quad m/s \quad \Box 10 \quad m/s^2 \cdot 1 \quad s = 8 \quad m/s$$

B) A car turns a corner with a radius 25 m at a speed of 15 m/s.

Q-B1: What is the car's acceleration?

Q-B2: If the car has a mass of 1000 Kg, what is the force that causes the car to turn?

A-B1: The acceleration to which the car is subject when it turns is the centripetal one:

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{(15 \ m/s)^2}{25 \ m} = \frac{225}{25} \ m/s^2 = 9 \ m/s^2$$

A-B2: The force is simply given by Newton's second law F=ma:

$$F = ma_c = m\frac{v^2}{r} = 1000Kg \cdot 9 \frac{m}{s^2} = 9000 N$$

C) Two children with masses of 27 and 36 Kg are sitting on a balanced seesaw. Q-C1: *If the lighter child is sitting at 4 m from the center, where is the heaver child sitting?* 

A-C1: If the seesaw is in equilibrium then the torques,  $\sqsubseteq$ F r, on the two sides are equal.

$$\Box_1 = W_1 \cdot r_1 = m \cdot g \cdot r_1 = 27 \quad Kg \cdot 10 \frac{m}{s^2} \cdot 4 \quad m = 1080 \quad N \cdot m$$

$$\Box_2 = W_2 \cdot r_2 = m \cdot g \cdot r_2 = 36 \quad Kg \cdot 10 \frac{m}{s^2} \cdot r_2 = 360 \quad N \cdot r_2$$
At equilibrium: 
$$\Box_1 = \Box_2 \quad \text{hence} \quad r_2 = \frac{1080}{360} m = 3 \quad m$$

Note that it is not necessary to know the exact value of g in order to answer the question (in the above calculations you can leave it unspecified and in the final ratio it will drop out).