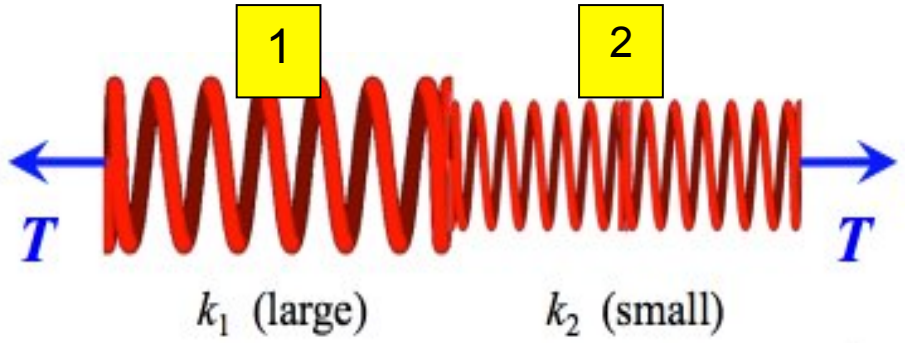
Two springs, are linked together and pulled from opposite ends by equal tension forces *T.* The spring constants are NOT the same: $k_1 >> k_2$. The system is at rest. How do the forces that the springs exert on each other?

1. They are equal but not equal to *T*.
2. They are equal and equal to *T*.
3. Spring 1 exerts a larger force on spring 2, than 2 does on 1.
4. Spring 2 exerts a larger force on spring 1, than 1 does on 2.
5. Something else.



In the figure is shown the force needed to stretch an uncoiled DNA molecule.

Suppose we measure the spring constant of DNA at three points.
(A) When it was only 5% longer than its unstretched length;
(B) When it was 75% longer than its unstretched length;
(C) When it was 150% longer than its unstretched length. Which measurement would yield the largest spring constant?

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. The would all be the same.