



AP[®] Physics C: Mechanics 2004 Free-Response Questions

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TABLE OF INFORMATION FOR 2004 and 2005

CONSTANTS AND CONVERSION FACTORS			UNITS		PREFIXES						
			Name	Symbol	Factor	Prefix	Symbol				
1 unified atomic mass unit,	$1 \text{ u} = 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$		meter	m	10^9	giga	G				
	$= 931 \text{ MeV}/c^2$		kilogram	kg	10^6	mega	M				
Proton mass,	$m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$		second	s	10^3	kilo	k				
Neutron mass,	$m_n = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$		ampere	A	10^{-2}	centi	c				
Electron mass,	$m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$		kelvin	K	10^{-3}	milli	m				
Magnitude of the electron charge,	$e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$		mole	mol	10^{-6}	micro	μ				
Avogadro's number,	$N_0 = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$		hertz	Hz	10^{-9}	nano	n				
Universal gas constant,	$R = 8.31 \text{ J}/(\text{mol} \cdot \text{K})$		newton	N	10^{-12}	pico	p				
Boltzmann's constant,	$k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$		joule	J	VALUES OF TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS FOR COMMON ANGLES						
Speed of light,	$c = 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$		pascal	Pa				θ	$\sin \theta$	$\cos \theta$	$\tan \theta$
Planck's constant,	$h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$		watt	W				0°	0	1	0
	$= 4.14 \times 10^{-15} \text{ eV} \cdot \text{s}$		coulomb	C	30°	1/2	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$\sqrt{3}/3$			
	$hc = 1.99 \times 10^{-25} \text{ J} \cdot \text{m}$		volt	V	45°	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	1			
	$= 1.24 \times 10^3 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{nm}$		ohm	Ω	53°	4/5	3/5	4/3			
Vacuum permittivity,	$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2$		henry	H	60°	$\sqrt{3}/2$	1/2	$\sqrt{3}$			
Coulomb's law constant,	$k = 1/4\pi\epsilon_0 = 9.0 \times 10^9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{C}^2$		farad	F	90°	1	0	∞			
Vacuum permeability,	$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} (\text{T} \cdot \text{m})/\text{A}$		tesla	T							
Magnetic constant,	$k' = \mu_0/4\pi = 10^{-7} (\text{T} \cdot \text{m})/\text{A}$		degree								
Universal gravitational constant,	$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^2$		Celsius	$^\circ\text{C}$							
Acceleration due to gravity at the Earth's surface,	$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$		electron-volt	eV							
1 atmosphere pressure,	$1 \text{ atm} = 1.0 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$ $= 1.0 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$										
1 electron volt,	$1 \text{ eV} = 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$										

The following conventions are used in this examination.

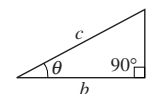
- I. Unless otherwise stated, the frame of reference of any problem is assumed to be inertial.
- II. The direction of any electric current is the direction of flow of positive charge (conventional current).
- III. For any isolated electric charge, the electric potential is defined as zero at an infinite distance from the charge.

ADVANCED PLACEMENT PHYSICS C EQUATIONS FOR 2004 and 2005

MECHANICS	ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM
$v = v_0 + at$ $x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ $v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a(x - x_0)$ $\Sigma \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}_{net} = m\mathbf{a}$ $\mathbf{F} = \frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt}$ $\mathbf{J} = \int \mathbf{F} dt = \Delta \mathbf{p}$ $\mathbf{p} = m\mathbf{v}$ $F_{fric} \leq \mu N$ $W = \int \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ $K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ $P = \frac{dW}{dt}$ $P = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{v}$ $\Delta U_g = mgh$ $a_c = \frac{v^2}{r} = \omega^2 r$ $\boldsymbol{\tau} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F}$ $\Sigma \boldsymbol{\tau} = \boldsymbol{\tau}_{net} = I\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ $I = \int r^2 dm = \Sigma mr^2$ $\mathbf{r}_{cm} = \Sigma m\mathbf{r} / \Sigma m$ $v = r\omega$ $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p} = I\boldsymbol{\omega}$ $K = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$ $\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$ $\theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2}\alpha t^2$ $\mathbf{F}_s = -k\mathbf{x}$ $U_s = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$ $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{1}{f}$ $T_s = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$ $T_p = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}}$ $\mathbf{F}_G = -\frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}\hat{\mathbf{r}}$ $U_G = -\frac{Gm_1m_2}{r}$	$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1q_2}{r^2}$ $\mathbf{E} = \frac{\mathbf{F}}{q}$ $\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$ $E = -\frac{dV}{dr}$ $V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_i \frac{q_i}{r_i}$ $U_E = qV = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1q_2}{r}$ $C = \frac{Q}{V}$ $C = \frac{\kappa\epsilon_0 A}{d}$ $C_p = \sum_i C_i$ $\frac{1}{C_s} = \sum_i \frac{1}{C_i}$ $I = \frac{dQ}{dt}$ $U_c = \frac{1}{2}QV = \frac{1}{2}CV^2$ $R = \frac{\rho\ell}{A}$ $V = IR$ $R_s = \sum_i R_i$ $\frac{1}{R_p} = \sum_i \frac{1}{R_i}$ $P = IV$ $\mathbf{F}_M = q\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}$ $\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\boldsymbol{\ell} = \mu_0 I$ $\mathbf{F} = \int I d\boldsymbol{\ell} \times \mathbf{B}$ $B_s = \mu_0 nI$ $\phi_m = \int \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{A}$ $\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\phi_m}{dt}$ $\mathcal{E} = -L\frac{dI}{dt}$ $U_L = \frac{1}{2}LI^2$

ADVANCED PLACEMENT PHYSICS C EQUATIONS FOR 2004 and 2005

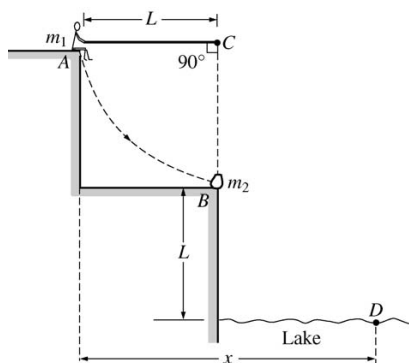
GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY	CALCULUS
Rectangle $A = bh$ Triangle $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$ Circle $A = \pi r^2$ $C = 2\pi r$ Parallelepiped $V = \ell wh$ Cylinder $V = \pi r^2 \ell$ $S = 2\pi r\ell + 2\pi r^2$ Sphere $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ $S = 4\pi r^2$ Right Triangle $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ $\sin \theta = \frac{a}{c}$ $\cos \theta = \frac{b}{c}$ $\tan \theta = \frac{a}{b}$	$A = \text{area}$ $C = \text{circumference}$ $V = \text{volume}$ $S = \text{surface area}$ $b = \text{base}$ $h = \text{height}$ $\ell = \text{length}$ $w = \text{width}$ $r = \text{radius}$ $\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{df}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$ $\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$ $\frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = e^x$ $\frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x$ $\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x$ $\int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1}, n \neq -1$ $\int e^x dx = e^x$ $\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln x$ $\int \cos x dx = \sin x$ $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x$



2004 AP[®] PHYSICS C: MECHANICS FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

PHYSICS C Section II, MECHANICS Time—45 minutes 3 Questions

Directions: Answer all three questions. The suggested time is about 15 minutes for answering each of the questions, which are worth 15 points each. The parts within a question may not have equal weight. Show all your work in the booklet in the spaces provided after each part, NOT in this green insert.

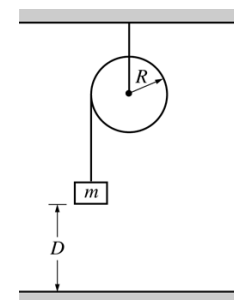


Mech. 1.

A rope of length L is attached to a support at point C . A person of mass m_1 sits on a ledge at position A holding the other end of the rope so that it is horizontal and taut, as shown above. The person then drops off the ledge and swings down on the rope toward position B on a lower ledge where an object of mass m_2 is at rest. At position B the person grabs hold of the object and simultaneously lets go of the rope. The person and object then land together in the lake at point D , which is a vertical distance L below position B . Air resistance and the mass of the rope are negligible. Derive expressions for each of the following in terms of m_1 , m_2 , L , and g .

- The speed of the person just before the collision with the object
- The tension in the rope just before the collision with the object
- The speed of the person and object just after the collision
- The ratio of the kinetic energy of the person-object system before the collision to the kinetic energy after the collision
- The total horizontal displacement x of the person from position A until the person and object land in the water at point D .

2004 AP[®] PHYSICS C: MECHANICS FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS



Mech. 2.

A solid disk of unknown mass and known radius R is used as a pulley in a lab experiment, as shown above. A small block of mass m is attached to a string, the other end of which is attached to the pulley and wrapped around it several times. The block of mass m is released from rest and takes a time t to fall the distance D to the floor.

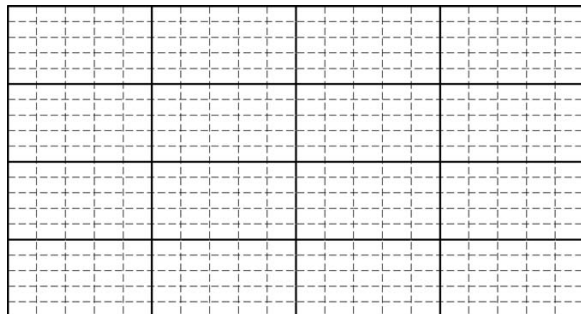
- Calculate the linear acceleration a of the falling block in terms of the given quantities.
- The time t is measured for various heights D and the data are recorded in the following table.

D (m)	t (s)
0.5	0.68
1	1.02
1.5	1.19
2	1.38

- What quantities should be graphed in order to best determine the acceleration of the block? Explain your reasoning.

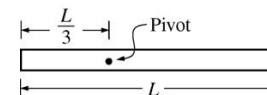
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- ii. On the grid below, plot the quantities determined in (b)i., label the axes, and draw the best-fit line to the data.



- iii. Use your graph to calculate the magnitude of the acceleration.
- (c) Calculate the rotational inertia of the pulley in terms of m , R , a , and fundamental constants.
- (d) The value of acceleration found in (b)iii, along with numerical values for the given quantities and your answer to (c), can be used to determine the rotational inertia of the pulley. The pulley is removed from its support and its rotational inertia is found to be greater than this value. Give one explanation for this discrepancy.

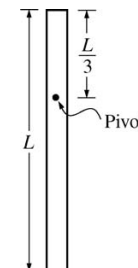
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Mech. 3.

A uniform rod of mass M and length L is attached to a pivot of negligible friction as shown above. The pivot is located at a distance $\frac{L}{3}$ from the left end of the rod. Express all answers in terms of the given quantities and fundamental constants.

- (a) Calculate the rotational inertia of the rod about the pivot.
- (b) The rod is then released from rest from the horizontal position shown above. Calculate the linear speed of the bottom end of the rod when the rod passes through the vertical.



- (c) The rod is brought to rest in the vertical position shown above and hangs freely. It is then displaced slightly from this position. Calculate the period of oscillation as it swings.

END OF SECTION II, MECHANICS