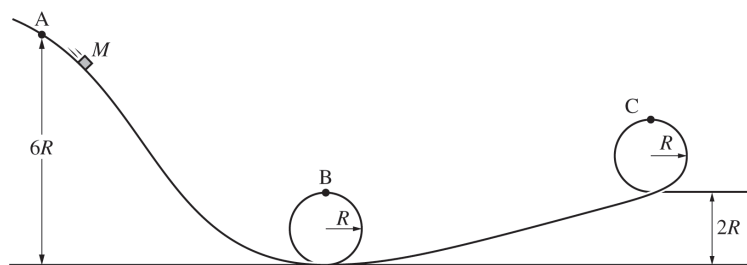


Begin your response to **QUESTION 1** on this page.**PHYSICS 1****SECTION II****Time—1 hour and 30 minutes****5 Questions**

Directions: Questions 1, 4, and 5 are short free-response questions that require about 13 minutes each to answer and are worth 7 points each. Questions 2 and 3 are long free-response questions that require about 25 minutes each to answer and are worth 12 points each. Show your work for each part in the space provided after that part.



1. (7 points, suggested time 13 minutes)

A block of mass M is released from rest at Point A, a height $6R$ above the horizontal. After being released, the block slides down a track, as shown. When released from Point A, the block does not lose contact with the track at any point. Points B and C are located at the highest points of their respective circular loops, both of radius R . All frictional forces are negligible.

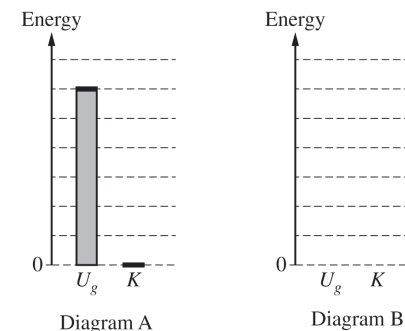
GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.Continue your response to **QUESTION 1** on this page.

Diagram A shows an energy bar chart that represents the gravitational potential energy U_g of the block-Earth system and the kinetic energy K of the block at Point A, when the block is released from rest at height $6R$.

(a) **Draw** shaded regions in Diagram B that represent the gravitational potential energy U_g and kinetic energy K of the block-Earth system when the block is located at Point B, a height $2R$ above the horizontal.

- Shaded regions should start at the dashed line that represents zero energy.
- Represent any energy that is equal to zero with a distinct line on the zero-energy line.
- The relative height of each shaded region should reflect the magnitude of the respective energy consistent with the scale shown in Diagram A.

(b) Starting with conservation of energy, **derive** an expression for the speed of the block at Point B. Express your answer in terms of R and physical constants, as appropriate. Begin your derivation by writing a fundamental physics principle or an equation from the reference book.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 1** on this page.

(c)

i. On the following dot that represents the block, **draw** and **label** the forces (not components) that are exerted on the block at the instant the block slides through Point C. Each force must be represented by a distinct arrow starting on, and pointing away from, the dot.



ii. A student claims that $4R$ is the minimum height of Point A, such that the block can slide through Point C without losing contact with the track after the block is released from rest. Briefly **explain** why this claim is incorrect.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

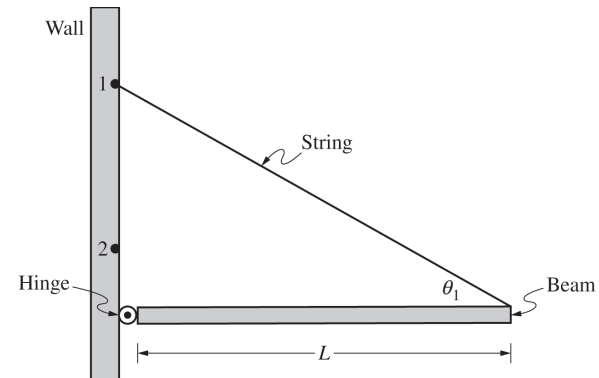
Begin your response to **QUESTION 3** on this page.

Figure 1

3. (12 points, suggested time 25 minutes)

The left end of a uniform beam of mass M and length L is attached to a wall by a hinge, as shown in Figure 1. One end of a string with negligible mass is attached to the right end of the beam. The other end of the string is attached to the wall above the hinge at Point 1. The beam remains horizontal. The hinge exerts a force on the beam of magnitude F_H , and the angle between the beam and the string is $\theta = \theta_1$.

(a) The following rectangle represents the beam in Figure 1. On the rectangle, **draw** and **label** the forces (not components) exerted on the beam. Draw each force as a distinct arrow starting on, and pointing away from, the point at which the force is exerted.



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 3** on this page.

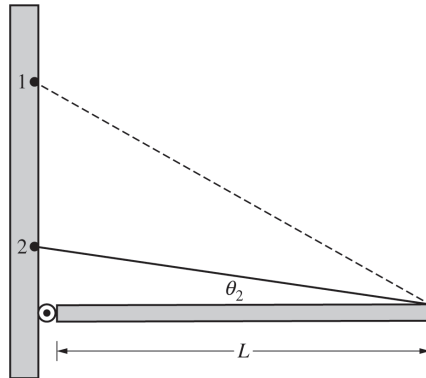


Figure 2

- (b) The string is then attached lower on the wall, at Point 2, and the beam remains horizontal, as shown in Figure 2. The angle between the beam and the string is $\theta = \theta_2$. The dashed line represents the string shown in Figure 1.

The magnitude of the tension in the string shown in Figure 1 is F_{T1} . The magnitude of the tension in the string shown in Figure 2 is F_{T2} . **Indicate** which of the following correctly compares F_{T2} with F_{T1} .

_____ $F_{T2} > F_{T1}$ _____ $F_{T2} < F_{T1}$ _____ $F_{T2} = F_{T1}$

Briefly **justify** your answer, using qualitative reasoning beyond referencing equations.

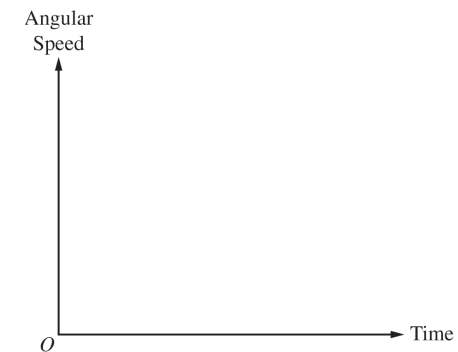
- (c) Starting with Newton's second law in rotational form, **derive** an expression for the magnitude of the tension in the string. Express your answer in terms of M , θ , and physical constants, as appropriate. Begin your derivation by writing a fundamental physics principle or an equation from the reference book.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 3** on this page.

- (d) Is your derived equation in part (c) consistent with your justification in part (b)? **Explain** your reasoning.

- (e) The string is cut, and the beam begins to rotate about the hinge with negligible friction. On the following axes, **sketch** the angular speed of the beam as a function of time for the time interval while the beam falls but before the beam becomes vertical.



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

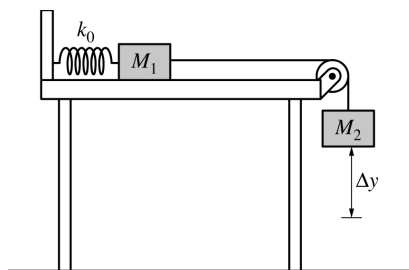
PHYSICS 1

SECTION II

Time—1 hour and 30 minutes

5 Questions

Directions: Questions 1, 4, and 5 are short free-response questions that require about 13 minutes each to answer and are worth 7 points each. Questions 2 and 3 are long free-response questions that require about 25 minutes each to answer and are worth 12 points each. Show your work for each part in the space provided after that part.



(7 points, suggested time 13 minutes)

Two blocks are connected by a string that passes over a pulley, as shown above. Block 1 is on a horizontal surface and is attached to a spring that is at its unstretched length. Frictional forces are negligible in the pulley's axle and between the block and the surface. Block 2 is released from rest and moves downward before momentarily coming to rest.

k_0 is the spring constant of the spring.

M_1 is the mass of block 1.

M_2 is the mass of block 2.

Δy is the distance block 2 moves before momentarily coming to rest.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to QUESTION 1 on this page.

(a)

i. Block 2 starts from rest and speeds up, then it slows down and momentarily comes to rest at a position below its initial position. In terms of only the forces directly exerted on block 2, explain why block 2 initially speeds up and explain why it slows down to a momentary stop.

ii. Derive an expression for the distance Δy that block 2 travels before momentarily coming to rest. Express your answer in terms of k_0 , M_1 , M_2 , and physical constants, as appropriate.

(b) Indicate whether the total mechanical energy of the blocks-spring-Earth system changes as block 2 moves downward.

___ Changes ___ Does not change

Briefly explain your reasoning.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 1** on this page.

Consider the system that includes the spring, Earth, both blocks, and the string, but not the surface. Let the initial state be when the blocks are at rest just before they start moving, and let the final state be when the blocks first come momentarily to rest. Diagram A at left below is a bar chart that represents the energies in the scenario where there is negligible friction between block 1 and the surface.

The shaded-in bars in the energy bar charts represent the potential energy of the spring and the gravitational potential energy of the blocks-Earth system, U_s and U_g , respectively, in the initial and final states. Positive energy values are above the zero-point line ("0") and negative energy values are below the zero-point line.

Diagram A: Negligible Friction

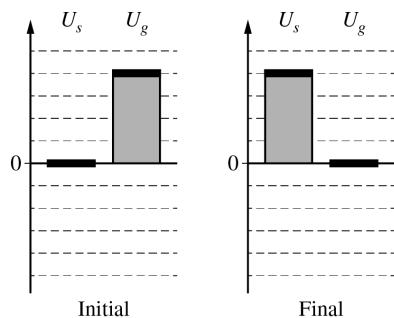
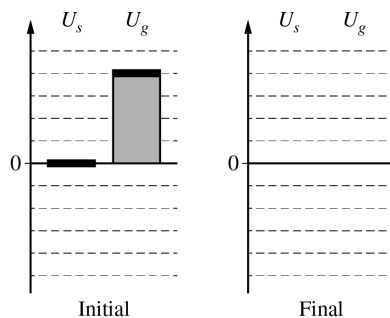
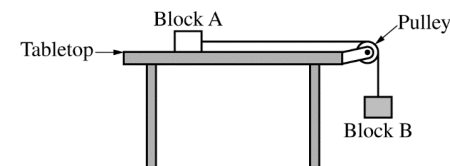


Diagram B: Nonnegligible Friction



(c) Complete diagram B (at right above) for the scenario in which friction is nonnegligible. The energies for the initial state are already provided. Shade in the energies in the final state using the same scale as in diagram A.

- Shaded regions should start at the solid line representing the zero-point line.
- Represent any energy that is equal to zero with a distinct line on the zero-point line.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

2. (12 points, suggested time 25 minutes)

This problem explores how the relative masses of two blocks affect the acceleration of the blocks. Block A, of mass m_A , rests on a horizontal tabletop. There is negligible friction between block A and the tabletop. Block B, of mass m_B , hangs from a light string that runs over a pulley and attaches to block A, as shown above. The pulley has negligible mass and spins with negligible friction about its axle. The blocks are released from rest.

(a)

- i. Suppose the mass of block A is much greater than the mass of block B. Estimate the magnitude of the acceleration of the blocks after release.

Briefly explain your reasoning without deriving or using equations.

- ii. Now suppose the mass of block A is much less than the mass of block B. Estimate the magnitude of the acceleration of the blocks after release.

Briefly explain your reasoning without deriving or using equations.

- (b) Now suppose neither block's mass is much greater than the other, but that they are not necessarily equal. The dots below represent block A and block B, as indicated by the labels. On each dot, draw and label the forces (not components) exerted on that block after release. Represent each force by a distinct arrow starting on, and pointing away from, the dot.



Block A



Block B

- (c) Derive an equation for the acceleration of the blocks after release in terms of m_A , m_B , and physical constants, as appropriate. If you need to draw anything other than what you have shown in part (b) to assist in your solution, use the space below. Do NOT add anything to the figure in part (b).
- (d) Consider the scenario from part (a)(ii), where the mass of block A is much less than the mass of block B. Does your equation for the acceleration of the blocks from part (c) agree with your reasoning in part (a)(ii) ?

____ Yes ____ No

Briefly explain your reasoning by addressing why, according to your equation, the acceleration becomes (or approaches) a certain value when m_A is much less than m_B .

- (e) While the blocks are accelerating, the tension in the vertical portion of the string is T_1 . Next, the pulley of negligible mass is replaced with a second pulley whose mass is not negligible. When the blocks are accelerating in this scenario, the tension in the vertical portion of the string is T_2 . How do the two tensions compare to each other?

____ $T_2 > T_1$ ____ $T_2 = T_1$ ____ $T_2 < T_1$

Briefly explain your reasoning.

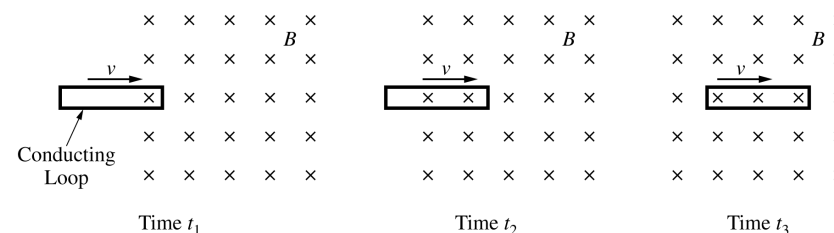
PHYSICS 2

Section II

Time—1 hour and 30 minutes

4 Questions

Directions: Questions 1 and 4 are short free-response questions that require about 20 minutes each to answer and are worth 10 points each. Questions 2 and 3 are long free-response questions that require about 25 minutes each to answer and are worth 12 points each. Show your work for each part in the space provided after that part.

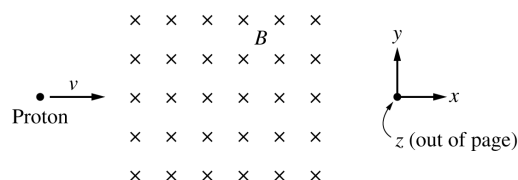


1. (10 points, suggested time 20 minutes)

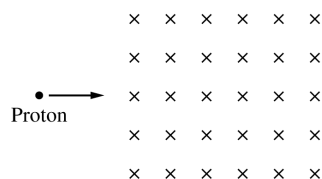
The figures above show a rectangular conducting loop at three instants in time. The loop moves at a constant speed v into and through a region of constant, uniform magnetic field B directed into the page. The magnetic field is zero outside the region.

- (a) In a coherent paragraph-length response, compare the magnitude and direction of the current at times t_1 , t_2 , and t_3 . Include an explanation of why there is or is not a current and the direction of the current if one is present. Use fundamental physics concepts and principles in your explanation.

- (b) The loop is removed. A proton traveling to the right in the plane of the page, as shown below, then enters the region of magnetic field with a speed $v = 3.0 \times 10^5$ m/s. The magnitude of the field is 0.030 T. The effects of gravity are negligible.



- i. Calculate the magnitude of the force on the proton as it enters the field.
- ii. On the figure below, sketch a possible path of the proton as it travels through the magnetic field. Clearly label the path P1.



- iii. A second proton now enters the magnetic field at the same point and from the same direction but at a greater speed than the first proton. On the figure above, draw the path of the second proton as it travels through the field. Clearly label the path P2.
- iv. Next an electric field is applied in the same region as the magnetic field, such that there is no net force on the first proton as it enters the region. Calculate the magnitude and indicate the direction of the electric field relative to the coordinate system shown in part (b).

2. (12 points, suggested time 25 minutes)

A student wants to determine the coefficient of static friction between a long, flat wood board and a small wood block.

- (a) Describe an experiment for determining the coefficient of static friction between the wood board and the wood block. Assume equipment usually found in a school physics laboratory is available.
 - i. Draw a diagram of the experimental setup of the board and block. In your diagram, indicate each quantity that would be measured and draw or state what equipment would be used to measure each quantity.
 - ii. Describe the overall procedure to be used, including any steps necessary to reduce experimental uncertainty. Give enough detail so that another student could replicate the experiment.
- (b) Derive an equation for the coefficient of static friction in terms of quantities measured in the procedure from part (a).

A physics class consisting of six lab groups wants to test the hypothesis that the coefficient of static friction between the board and the block equals the coefficient of kinetic friction between the board and the block. Each group determines the coefficients of kinetic and static friction between the board and the block. The groups' results are shown below, with the class averages indicated in the bottom row.

Lab Group Number	Coefficient of Kinetic Friction	Coefficient of Static Friction
1	0.45	0.54
2	0.46	0.52
3	0.42	0.56
4	0.43	0.55
5	0.74	0.23
6	0.44	0.54
Average	0.49	0.49

- (c) Based on these data, what conclusion should the students make about the hypothesis that the coefficients of static and kinetic friction are equal?

_____ The static and kinetic coefficients are equal.

_____ The static and kinetic coefficients are not equal.

Briefly justify your reasoning.

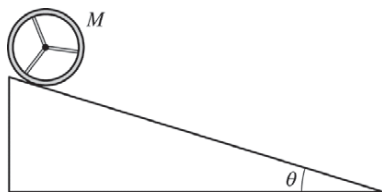
- (d) A metal disk is glued to the top of the wood block. The mass of the block-disk system is twice the mass of the original block. Does the coefficient of static friction between the bottom of the block and the board increase, decrease, or remain the same when the disk is added to the block?

_____ Increase _____ Decrease _____ Remain the same

Briefly state your reasoning.

PHYSICS 1**Section II****5 Questions****Time—90 minutes**

Directions: Questions 1, 4 and 5 are short free-response questions that require about 13 minutes each to answer and are worth 7 points each. Questions 2 and 3 are long free-response questions that require about 25 minutes each to answer and are worth 12 points each. Show your work for each part in the space provided after that part.

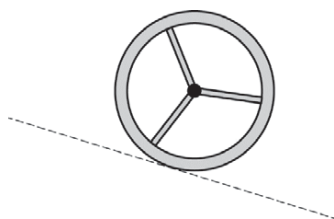


1. (7 points, suggested time 13 minutes)

A wooden wheel of mass M , consisting of a rim with spokes, rolls down a ramp that makes an angle θ with the horizontal, as shown above. The ramp exerts a force of static friction on the wheel so that the wheel rolls without slipping.

(a)

- i. On the diagram below, draw and label the forces (not components) that act on the wheel as it rolls down the ramp, which is indicated by the dashed line. To clearly indicate at which point on the wheel each force is exerted, draw each force as a distinct arrow starting on, and pointing away from, the point at which the force is exerted. The lengths of the arrows need not indicate the relative magnitudes of the forces.



- ii. As the wheel rolls down the ramp, which force causes a change in the angular velocity of the wheel with respect to its center of mass?

Briefly explain your reasoning.

- (b) For this ramp angle, the force of friction exerted on the wheel is less than the maximum possible static friction force. Instead, the magnitude of the force of static friction exerted on the wheel is 40 percent of the magnitude of the force or force component directed opposite to the force of friction. Derive an expression for the linear acceleration of the wheel's center of mass in terms of M , θ , and physical constants, as appropriate.

- (c) In a second experiment on the same ramp, a block of ice, also with mass M , is released from rest at the same instant the wheel is released from rest, and from the same height. The block slides down the ramp with negligible friction.

- i. Which object, if either, reaches the bottom of the ramp with the greatest speed?

_____ Wheel _____ Block _____ Neither; both reach the bottom with the same speed.

Briefly explain your answer, reasoning in terms of forces.

- ii. Briefly explain your answer again, now reasoning in terms of energy.

PHYSICS 1**Section II****5 Questions****Time—90 minutes**

Directions: Questions 1, 4 and 5 are short free-response questions that require about 13 minutes each to answer and are worth 7 points each. Questions 2 and 3 are long free-response questions that require about 25 minutes each to answer and are worth 12 points each. Show your work for each part in the space provided after that part.



Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

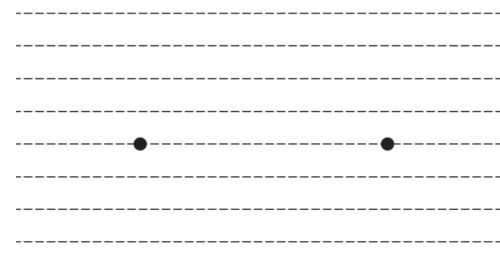
1. (7 points, suggested time 13 minutes)

Two blocks are connected by a string of negligible mass that passes over massless pulleys that turn with negligible friction, as shown in the figure above. The mass m_2 of block 2 is greater than the mass m_1 of block 1. The blocks are released from rest.

- (a) The dots below represent the two blocks. Draw free-body diagrams showing and labeling the forces (not components) exerted on each block. Draw the relative lengths of all vectors to reflect the relative magnitudes of all the forces.

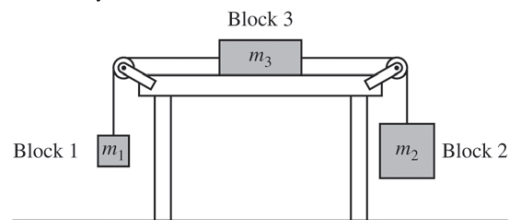
Block 1

Block 2



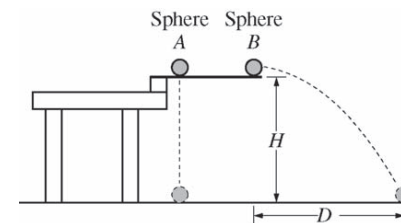
- (b) Derive the magnitude of the acceleration of block 2. Express your answer in terms of m_1 , m_2 , and g .

Block 3 of mass m_3 is added to the system, as shown below. There is no friction between block 3 and the table.



Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

- (c) Indicate whether the magnitude of the acceleration of block 2 is now larger, smaller, or the same as in the original two-block system. Explain how you arrived at your answer.



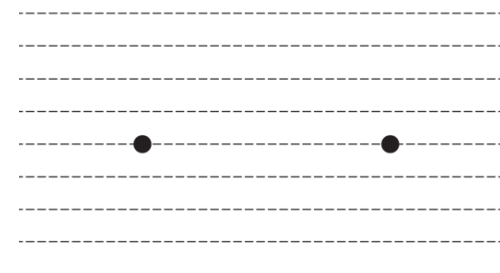
4. (7 points, suggested time 13 minutes)

Two identical spheres are released from a device at time $t = 0$ from the same height H , as shown above. Sphere A has no initial velocity and falls straight down. Sphere B is given an initial horizontal velocity of magnitude v_0 and travels a horizontal distance D before it reaches the ground. The spheres reach the ground at the same time t_f , even though sphere B has more distance to cover before landing. Air resistance is negligible.

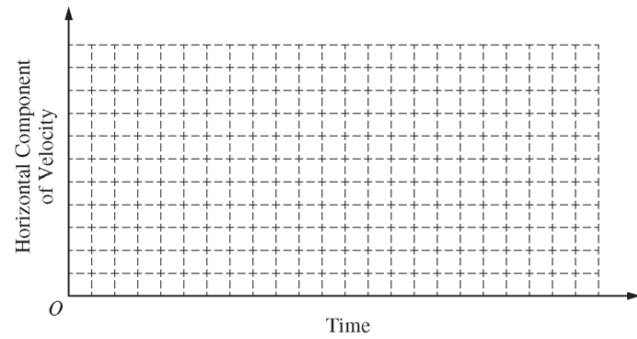
- (a) The dots below represent spheres A and B . Draw a free-body diagram showing and labeling the forces (not components) exerted on each sphere at time $\frac{t_f}{2}$.

Sphere A

Sphere B



- (b) On the axes below, sketch and label a graph of the horizontal component of the velocity of sphere *A* and of sphere *B* as a function of time.



- (c) In a clear, coherent, paragraph-length response, explain why the spheres reach the ground at the same time even though they travel different distances. Include references to your answers to parts (a) and (b).