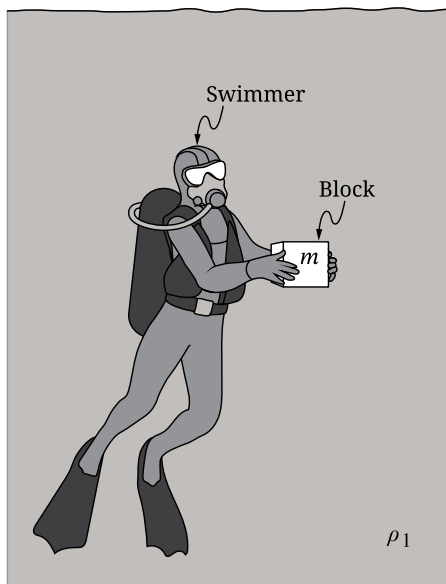


Question 4

4. In Scenario 1, a swimmer holds a block of mass m at rest in a tank of freshwater with density ρ_1 , as shown in Figure 1. The block is released from rest and accelerates upward with an initial acceleration a_1 . All frictional forces are negligible.

Figure 1

In Scenario 2, the swimmer holds the same block at rest in a tank of salt water with density ρ_2 , where $\rho_2 > \rho_1$. The swimmer again releases the block from rest, and the block accelerates upward with initial acceleration a_2 . All frictional forces are negligible.

- A. **Indicate** whether a_1 is greater than, less than, or equal to a_2 by writing one of the following in your answer booklet.

- $a_1 > a_2$
- $a_1 < a_2$
- $a_1 = a_2$

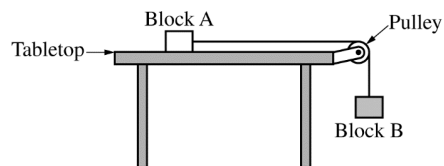
Justify your answer in terms of ALL forces exerted on the block in each scenario. Use qualitative reasoning beyond referencing equations.

- B. Consider the general case where a block of mass m and volume V is completely submerged in a fluid of density ρ .

Starting with Newton's second law, **derive** an expression for the initial upward acceleration a of the block when the block is released from rest. Express your answer in terms of m , V , ρ , and physical constants, as appropriate. Begin your derivation by writing a fundamental physics principle or an equation from the reference information.

- C. **Indicate** whether the expression for the acceleration a you derived in part B is or is not consistent with the claim made in part A. Briefly **justify** your answer by referencing your derivation in part B.

STOP
END OF EXAM



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 .

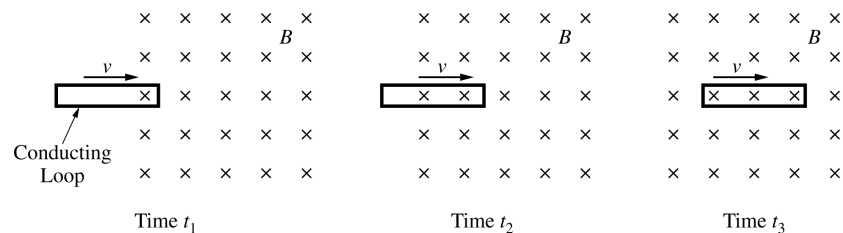
- (e) While the blocks are accelerating, the tension in the vertical portion of the string is T_1 . Next, the pulley of negligible mass is replaced with a second pulley whose mass is not negligible. When the blocks are accelerating in this scenario, the tension in the vertical portion of the string is 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.

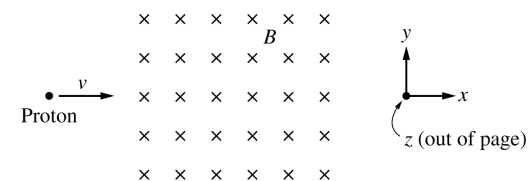


1. (10 points, suggested time 20 minutes)

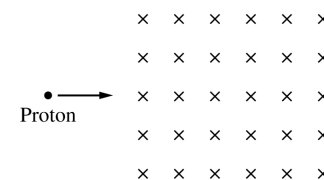
The figures above show a rectangular conducting loop at three instants in time. The loop moves at a constant speed v into and through a region of constant, uniform magnetic field B directed into the page. The magnetic field is zero outside the region.

- (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.



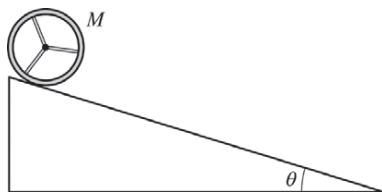
- Calculate the magnitude of the force on the proton as it enters the field.
- On the figure below, sketch a possible path of the proton as it travels through the magnetic field. Clearly label the path P1.



- 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.
- 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).

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.

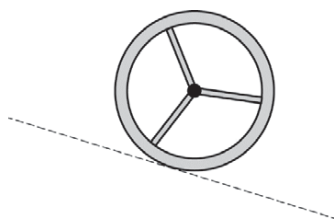


1. (7 points, suggested time 13 minutes)

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.

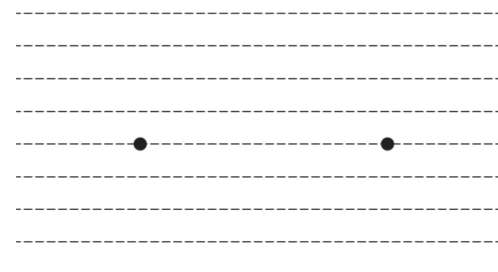
1. (7 points, suggested time 13 minutes)

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.

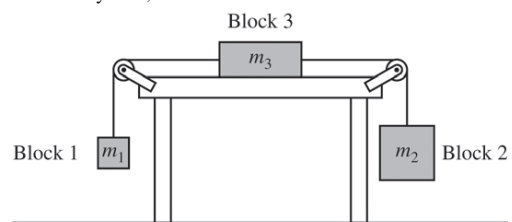
Block 1

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.