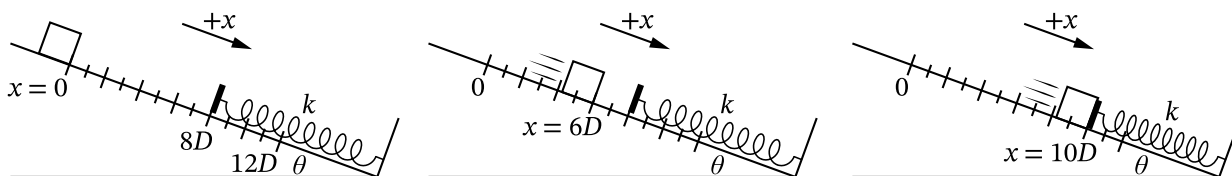


Question 2: Version J

2. A block of mass M is released from rest at position $x = 0$ near the top of a ramp. The ramp makes an angle of θ with the horizontal. The block slides down the ramp with negligible friction. At $x = 8D$ the block makes contact with an uncompressed spring with spring constant k . The spring is then compressed and the block momentarily comes to rest at $x = 12D$. Figure 1 shows the instants when the block is at $x = 0$, $x = 6D$, and $x = 10D$, respectively.



- A. Figure 4 shows an energy bar chart that represents the kinetic energy K of the block, the gravitational potential energy U_g of the block-spring-Earth system, and the spring potential energy U_s of the block-spring-Earth system at the instant that the block is at $x = 10D$. The gravitational potential energy U_g of the block-spring-Earth system is defined to be zero when the block momentarily comes to rest at $x = 12D$.

Draw shaded bars that represent K , U_g , and U_s to complete the energy bar charts in Figure 2 and Figure 3 for when the block is released from rest at $x = 0$ and for when the block is at $x = 6D$, respectively.

- Shaded bars 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 heights of each shaded bar should reflect the magnitude of the respective energy consistent with the scale used in Figure 4.

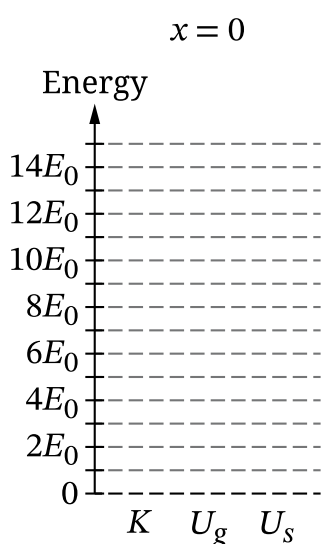


Figure 2

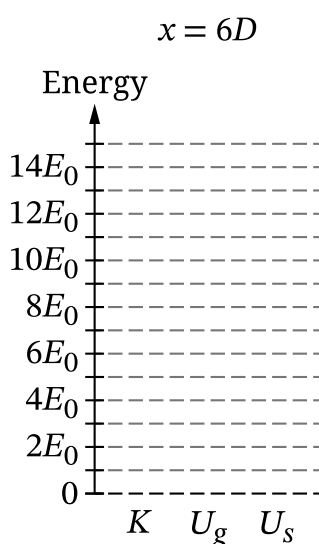


Figure 3

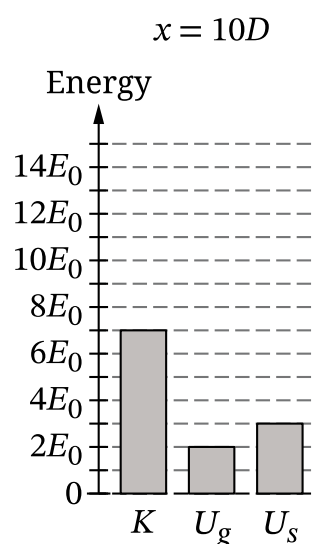


Figure 4

- B. Figure 5 shows the block at $x = 0$ when the block is released from rest and the block at $x = 12D$ when the block momentarily comes to rest against the compressed spring.

Figure 5



Starting with conservation of energy, **derive** an equation for the spring constant k . Express your answer in terms of M , θ , D , and physical constants, as appropriate. Begin your derivation by writing a fundamental physics principle or an equation from the reference information.

- C. Figure 6 shows a graph of the energy of the system as a function of the position of the block from $x = 8D$ to $x = 12D$. The spring potential energy U_s of the block-spring-Earth system is shown on the graph.

On the axes shown in Figure 6, do the following.

- Sketch** and **label** a line or curve that represents the total mechanical energy E for the block-spring-Earth system as a function of the position of the block from $x = 8D$ to $x = 12D$.
- Sketch** and **label** a line or curve that represents the gravitational potential energy U_g for the block-spring-Earth system as a function of the position of the block from $x = 8D$ to $x = 12D$.

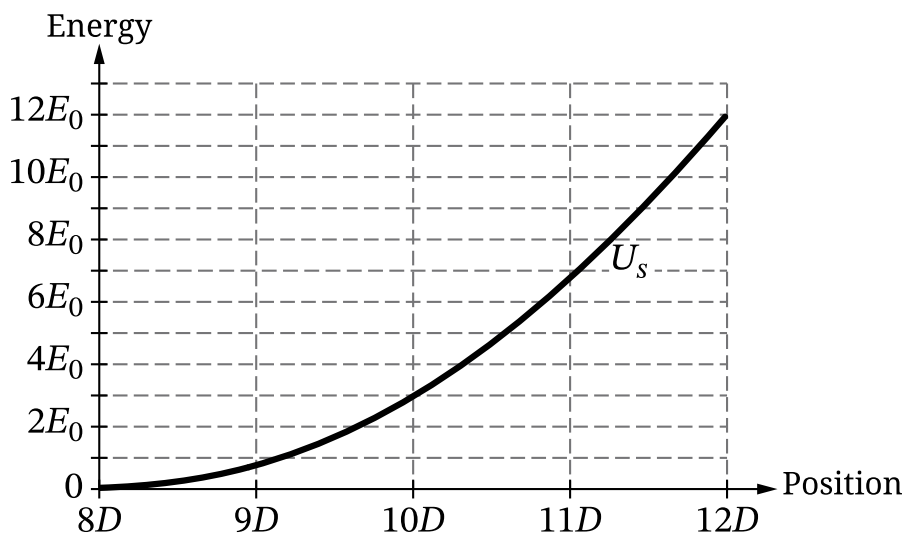


Figure 6

D. Indicate whether the speed v_{9D} of the block at $x = 9D$ is greater than, less than, or equal to the speed v_{8D} of the block at $x = 8D$.

_____ $v_{9D} > v_{8D}$

_____ $v_{9D} < v_{8D}$

_____ $v_{9D} = v_{8D}$

Justify how your response is consistent with the energy lines or curves you drew in Figure 6 in part C.

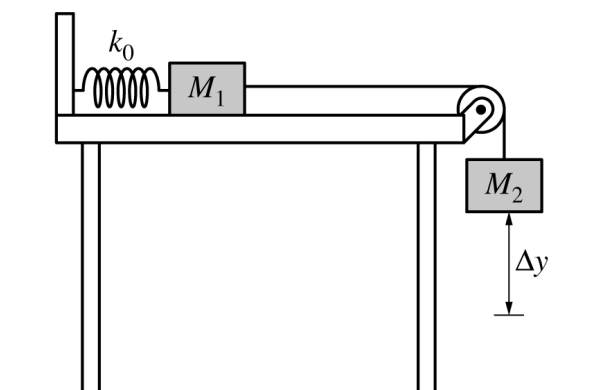
PHYSICS 1

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.

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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

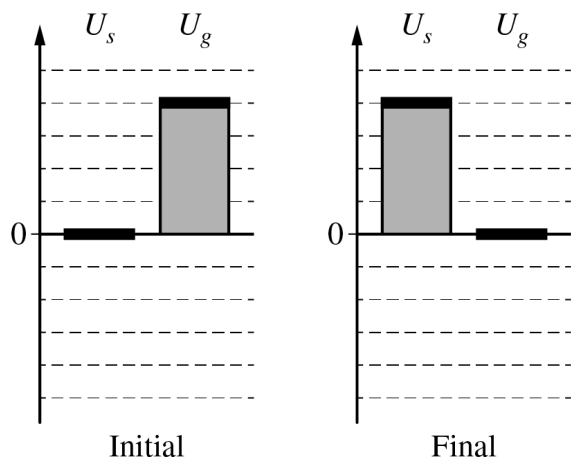
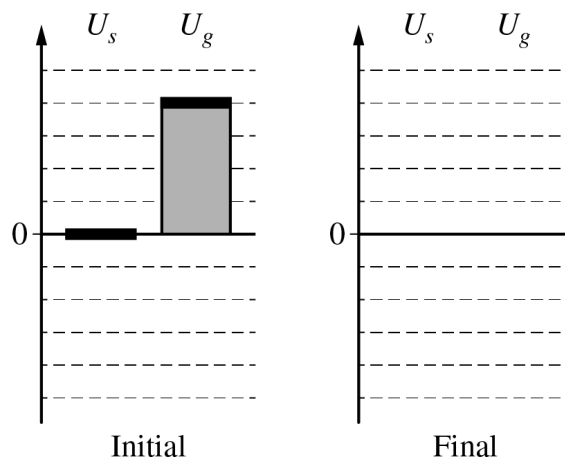


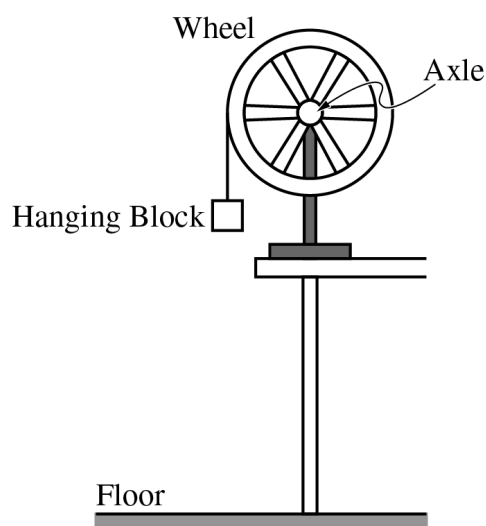
Diagram B: Nonnegligible Friction



(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.

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. (12 points, suggested time 25 minutes)

A wheel is mounted on a horizontal axle. A light string is attached to the wheel's rim and wrapped around it several times, and a small block is attached to the free end of the string, as shown in the figure. When the block is released from rest and begins to fall, the wheel begins to rotate with negligible friction.

Two students are discussing how different forms of energy change as the block falls. One student says that the kinetic energy of the block increases as it falls. The second student says that this is because gravitational potential energy is converted to kinetic energy. The students decide to test whether the decrease in gravitational potential energy is equal to the increase in the block's kinetic energy from when the block starts moving to immediately before it reaches the floor.

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

- (a) Design an experimental procedure that the students could use to compare the increase in the block's translational kinetic energy with the decrease in the gravitational potential energy of the block-Earth system as the block falls.

In the table, list the quantities that would be measured in your experiment. Define a symbol to represent each quantity and list the equipment that would be used to measure each quantity. You do not need to fill in every row. If you need additional rows, you may add them to the space just below the table.

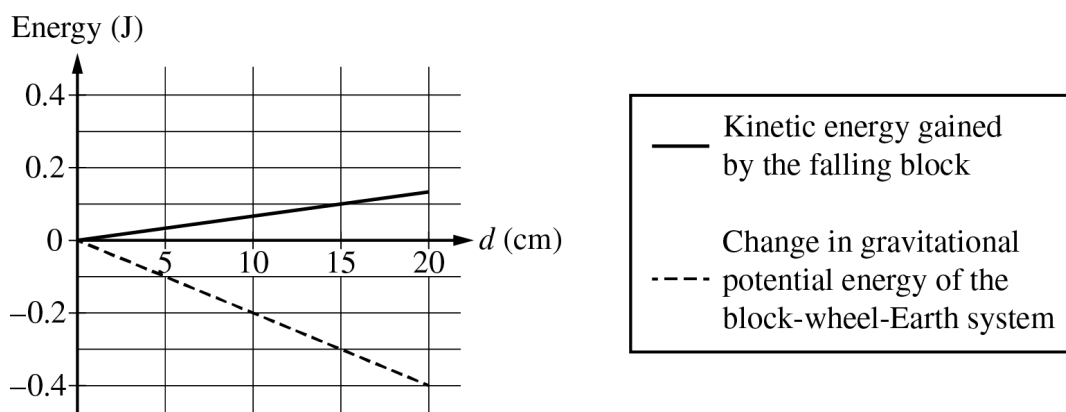
In the space to the right of the table, describe the overall procedure. Provide enough detail so that another student could replicate the experiment, including any steps necessary to reduce experimental uncertainty. As needed, use the symbols defined in the table.

If needed, you may include a simple diagram of the setup with your procedure.

Quantity to Be Measured	Symbol for Quantity	Equipment for Measurement	Procedure (and diagram, if needed)

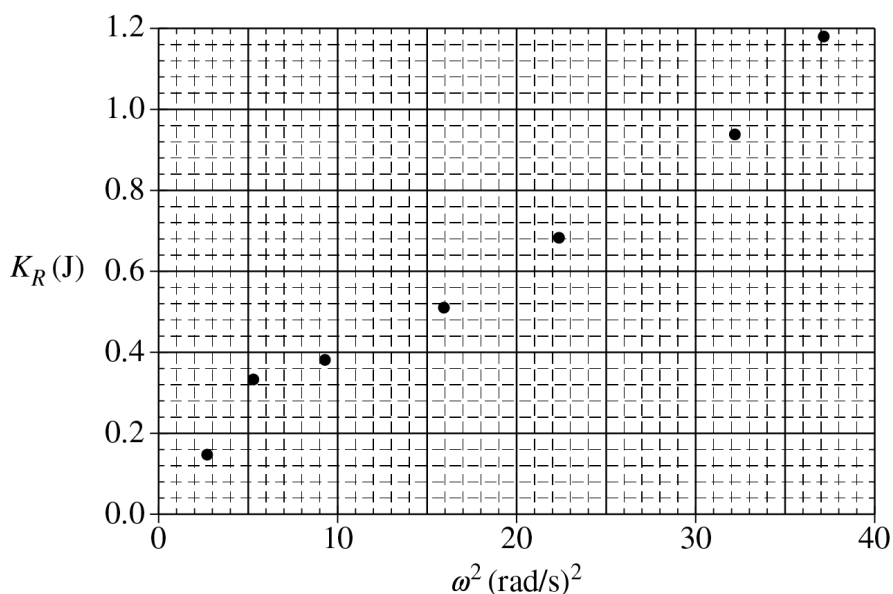
- (b) Explain how the students could determine the kinetic energy of the block immediately before it reaches the floor using the quantities you indicated in the table in part (a).

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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

(c) The graph above represents both the change in the gravitational potential energy of the block-wheel-Earth system and the translational kinetic energy gained by the block as functions of the block's falling distance d . On the graph, draw a line or curve to represent the rotational kinetic energy of the wheel as a function of the block's falling distance d .

(d) The students also measure the angular velocity ω of the wheel as the block falls and determine the rotational kinetic energy K_R of the wheel. The students then make a graph of K_R as a function of ω^2 , as shown.



- On the above graph, draw a straight line that best represents the data.
- Using the line you drew for part (d)(i), calculate an experimental value for the rotational inertia of the wheel.

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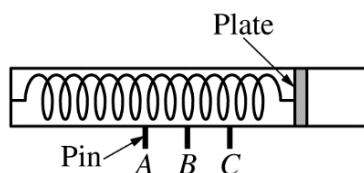


Figure 1. Uncompressed spring

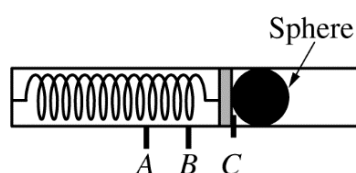


Figure 2. Compressed spring

3. (12 points, suggested time 25 minutes)

A projectile launcher consists of a spring with an attached plate, as shown in Figure 1. When the spring is compressed, the plate can be held in place by a pin at any of three positions A, B, or C. For example, Figure 2 shows a steel sphere placed against the plate, which is held in place by a pin at position C. The sphere is launched upon release of the pin.

A student hypothesizes that the spring constant of the spring inside the launcher has the same value for different compression distances.

- (a) The student plans to test the hypothesis by launching the sphere using the launcher.
- State a basic physics principle or law the student could use in designing an experiment to test the hypothesis.
 - Using the principle or law stated in part (a)(i), determine an expression for the spring constant in terms of quantities that can be obtained from measurements made with equipment usually found in a school physics laboratory.
- (b) Design an experimental procedure to test the hypothesis in which the student uses the launcher to launch the sphere. Assume equipment usually found in a school physics laboratory is available.

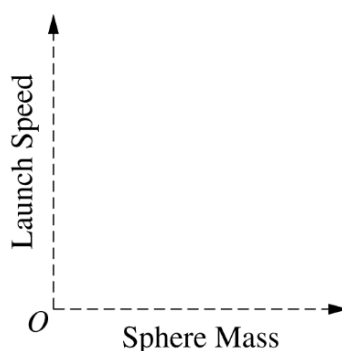
In the table below, list the quantities and associated symbols that would be measured in your experiment. Also list the equipment that would be used to measure each quantity. You do not need to fill in every row. If you need additional rows, you may add them to the space just below the table.

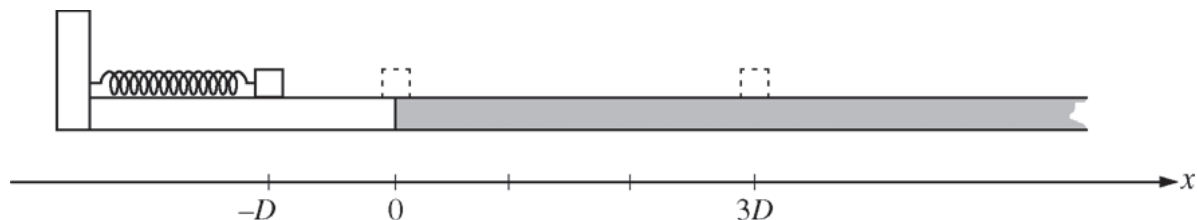
Quantity to be Measured	Symbol for Quantity	Equipment for Measurement

(b) Continued

Describe the overall procedure to be used to test the hypothesis that the spring constant of the spring inside the launcher has the same value for different compression distances, referring to the table. Provide enough detail so that another student could replicate the experiment, including any steps necessary to reduce experimental uncertainty. As needed, use the symbols defined in the table and/or include a simple diagram of the setup.

- (c) Describe how the experimental data could be analyzed to confirm or disconfirm the hypothesis that the spring constant of the spring inside the launcher has the same value for different compression distances.
- (d) Another student uses the launcher to consecutively launch several spheres that have the same diameter but different masses, one after another. Each sphere is launched from position A. Consider each sphere's launch speed, which is the speed of the sphere at the instant it loses contact with the plate. On the axes below, sketch a graph of launch speed as a function of sphere mass.



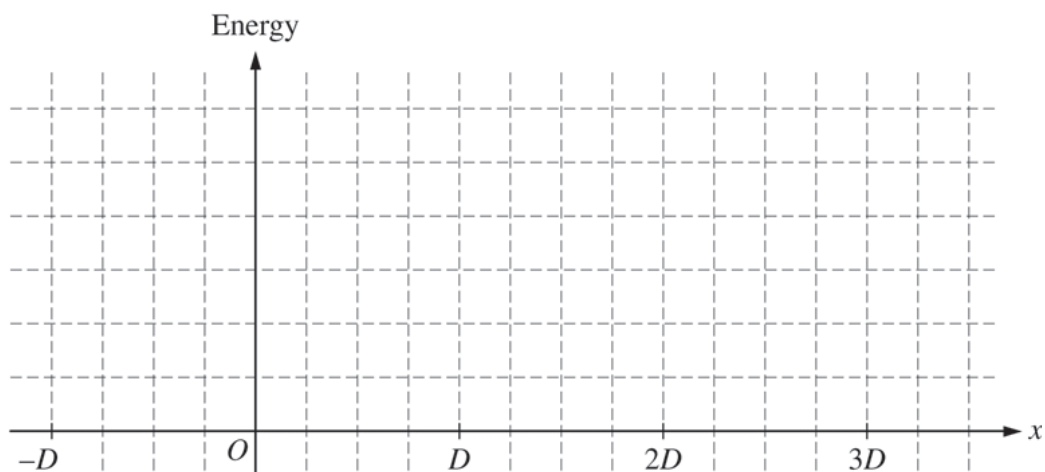


3. (12 points, suggested time 25 minutes)

A block is initially at position $x = 0$ and in contact with an uncompressed spring of negligible mass. The block is pushed back along a frictionless surface from position $x = 0$ to $x = -D$, as shown above, compressing the spring by an amount $\Delta x = D$. The block is then released. At $x = 0$ the block enters a rough part of the track and eventually comes to rest at position $x = 3D$. The coefficient of kinetic friction between the block and the rough track is μ .

(a) On the axes below, sketch and label graphs of the following two quantities as a function of the position of the block between $x = -D$ and $x = 3D$. You do not need to calculate values for the vertical axis, but the same vertical scale should be used for both quantities.

- The kinetic energy K of the block
- The potential energy U of the block-spring system



The spring is now compressed twice as much, to $\Delta x = 2D$. A student is asked to predict whether the final position of the block will be twice as far at $x = 6D$. The student reasons that since the spring will be compressed twice as much as before, the block will have more energy when it leaves the spring, so it will slide farther along the track before stopping at position $x = 6D$.

- (b)
- Which aspects of the student's reasoning, if any, are correct? Explain how you arrived at your answer.
 - Which aspects of the student's reasoning, if any, are incorrect? Explain how you arrived at your answer.
- (c) Use quantitative reasoning, including equations as needed, to develop an expression for the new final position of the block. Express your answer in terms of D .
- (d) Explain how any correct aspects of the student's reasoning identified in part (b) are expressed by your mathematical relationships in part (c). Explain how your relationships in part (c) correct any incorrect aspects of the student's reasoning identified in part (b). Refer to the relationships you wrote in part (c), not just the final answer you obtained by manipulating those relationships.