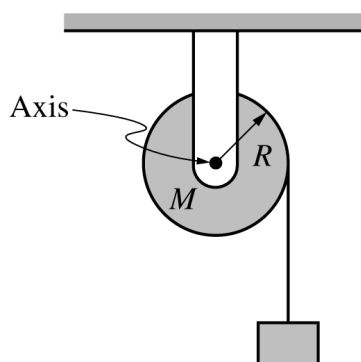




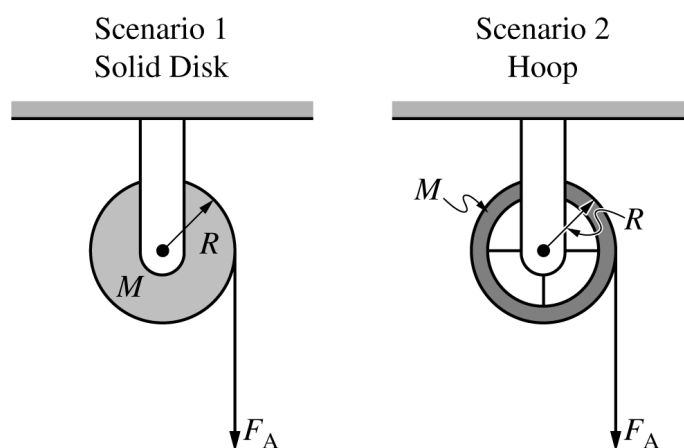
. (7 points, suggested time 13 minutes)

A block of unknown mass is attached to a long, lightweight string that is wrapped several turns around a pulley mounted on a horizontal axis through its center, as shown. The pulley is a uniform solid disk of mass M and radius R . The rotational inertia of the pulley is described by the equation $I = \frac{1}{2}MR^2$. The pulley can rotate about its center with negligible friction. The string does not slip on the pulley as the block falls.

When the block is released from rest and as the block travels toward the ground, the magnitude of the tension exerted on the block by the string is F_T .

- (a) Determine an expression for the magnitude of the angular acceleration α_D of the disk as the block travels downward. Express your answer in terms of M , R , F_T , and physical constants as appropriate.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 4** on this page.

Scenarios 1 and 2 show two different pulleys. In Scenario 1, the pulley is the same solid disk referenced in part (a). In Scenario 2, the pulley is a hoop that has the same mass M and radius R as the disk. Each pulley has a lightweight string wrapped around it several turns and is mounted on a horizontal axle, as shown. Each pulley is free to rotate about its center with negligible friction.

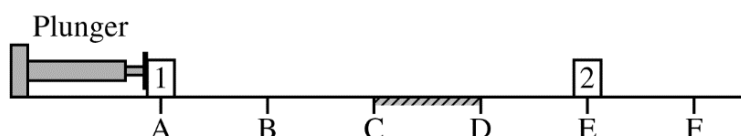
In both scenarios, the pulleys begin at rest. Then both strings are pulled with the same constant force F_A for the same time interval Δt , causing the pulleys to rotate without the string slipping. After time interval Δt , the change in angular momentum of the disk is equal to the change in angular momentum of the hoop, but the change in rotational kinetic energy for the disk is greater than that of the hoop.

- (b) Consider scenarios 1 and 2 at the end of time interval Δt . In a clear, coherent paragraph-length response that may also contain equations and drawings, explain why the change in angular momentum of both pulleys is the same but the change in rotational kinetic energy is greater for the disk.

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PHYSICS 1**Section II****Time—1 hour and 30 minutes****5 Questions**

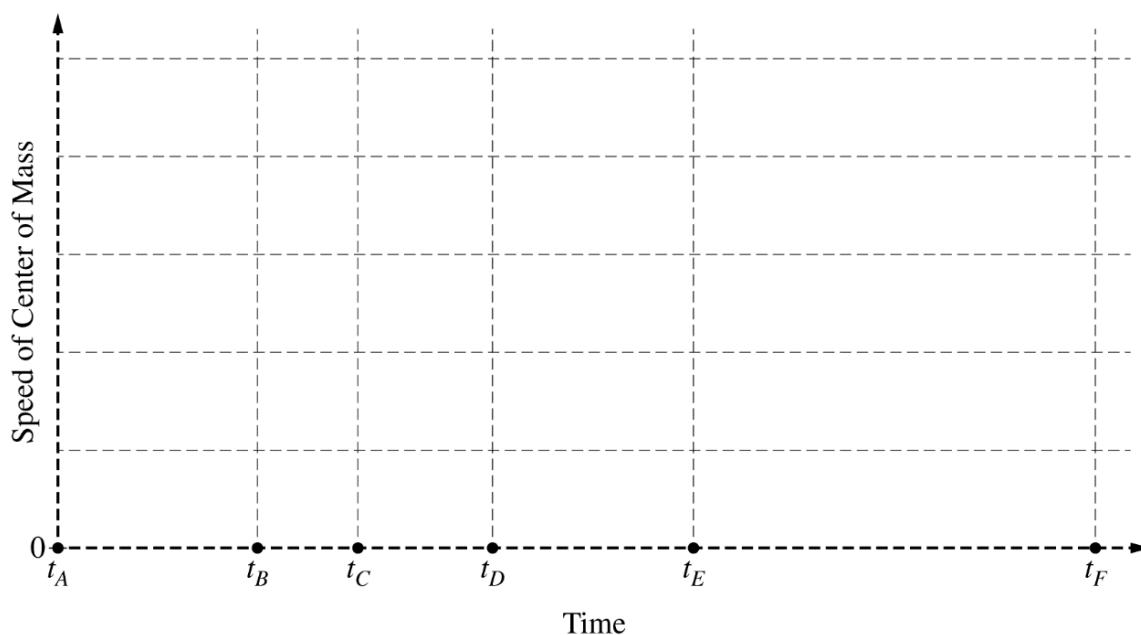
Directions: Questions 1, 4, and 5 are short free-response questions that require about 13 minutes each to answer and are worth 7 points each. Questions 2 and 3 are long free-response questions that require about 25 minutes each to answer and are worth 12 points each. Show your work for each part in the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

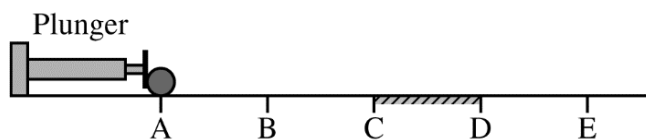


1. (7 points, suggested time 13 minutes)

Identical blocks 1 and 2 are placed on a horizontal surface at points A and E, respectively, as shown. The surface is frictionless except for the region between points C and D, where the surface is rough. Beginning at time t_A , block 1 is pushed with a constant horizontal force from point A to point B by a mechanical plunger. Upon reaching point B, block 1 loses contact with the plunger and continues moving to the right along the horizontal surface toward block 2. Block 1 collides with and sticks to block 2 at point E, after which the two-block system continues moving across the surface, eventually passing point F.

- (a) On the axes below, sketch the speed of the center of mass of the two-block system as a function of time, from time t_A until the blocks pass point F at time t_F . The times at which block 1 reaches points A through F are indicated on the time axis.

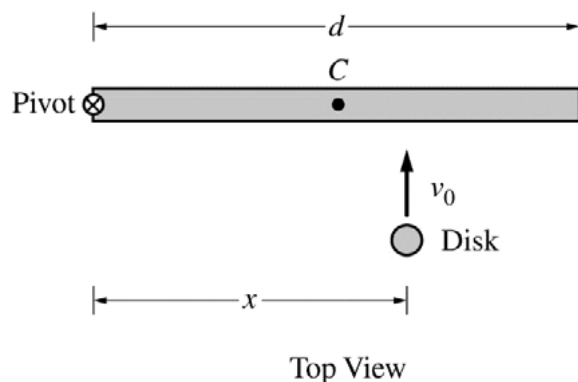




- (b) The plunger is returned to its original position, and both blocks are removed. A uniform solid sphere is placed at point A, as shown. The sphere is pushed by the plunger from point A to point B with a constant horizontal force that is directed toward the sphere's center of mass. The sphere loses contact with the plunger at point B and continues moving across the horizontal surface toward point E. In which interval(s), if any, does the sphere's angular momentum about its center of mass change? Check all that apply.

☐ A to B ☐ B to C ☐ C to D ☐ D to E ☐ None

Briefly explain your reasoning.



3. (12 points, suggested time 25 minutes)

The left end of a rod of length d and rotational inertia I is attached to a frictionless horizontal surface by a frictionless pivot, as shown above. Point C marks the center (midpoint) of the rod. The rod is initially motionless but is free to rotate around the pivot. A student will slide a disk of mass m_{disk} toward the rod with velocity v_0 perpendicular to the rod, and the disk will stick to the rod a distance x from the pivot. The student wants the rod-disk system to end up with as much angular speed as possible.

- (a) Suppose the rod is much more massive than the disk. To give the rod as much angular speed as possible, should the student make the disk hit the rod to the left of point C , at point C , or to the right of point C ?

_____ To the left of C _____ At C _____ To the right of C

Briefly explain your reasoning without manipulating equations.

- (b) On the Internet, a student finds the following equation for the postcollision angular speed ω of the rod in this situation: $\omega = \frac{m_{\text{disk}} x v_0}{I}$. Regardless of whether this equation for angular speed is correct, does it agree with your qualitative reasoning in part (a)? In other words, does this equation for ω have the expected dependence as reasoned in part (a)?

_____ Yes _____ No

Briefly explain your reasoning without deriving an equation for ω .

- (c) Another student deriving an equation for the postcollision angular speed ω of the rod makes a mistake and comes up with $\omega = \frac{I x v_0}{m_{\text{disk}} d^4}$. Without deriving the correct equation, how can you tell that this equation is not plausible—in other words, that it does not make physical sense? Briefly explain your reasoning.

For parts (d) and (e), do NOT assume that the rod is much more massive than the disk.

- (d) Immediately before colliding with the rod, the disk's rotational inertia about the pivot is $m_{\text{disk}} x^2$ and its angular momentum with respect to the pivot is $m_{\text{disk}} v_0 x$. Derive an equation for the postcollision angular speed ω of the rod. Express your answer in terms of d , m_{disk} , I , x , v_0 , and physical constants, as appropriate.
- (e) Consider the collision for which your equation in part (d) was derived, except now suppose the disk bounces backward off the rod instead of sticking to the rod. Is the postcollision angular speed of the rod when the disk bounces off it greater than, less than, or equal to the postcollision angular speed of the rod when the disk sticks to it?

_____ Greater than _____ Less than _____ Equal to

Briefly explain your reasoning.