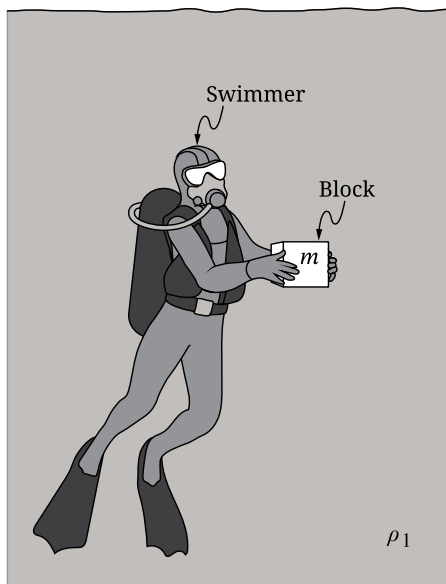


Question 4

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 .

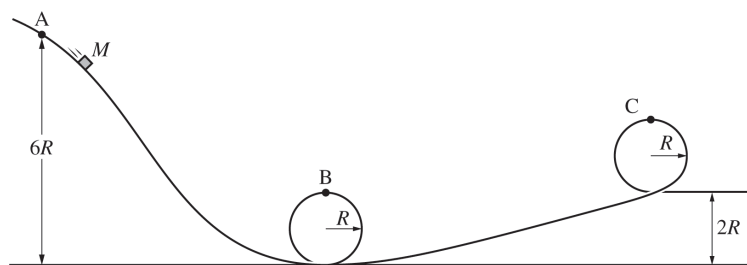
Starting with Newton's second law, **derive** an expression for the initial upward acceleration a of the block when the block is released from rest. Express your answer in terms of m , V , ρ , and physical constants, as appropriate. Begin your derivation by writing a fundamental physics principle or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

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.

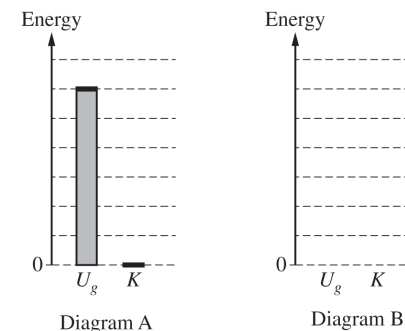
GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.Continue your response to **QUESTION 1** on this page.

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 5** on this page.

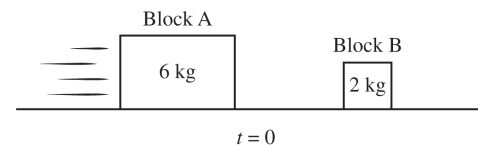


Figure 1

5. (7 points, suggested time 13 minutes)

At time $t = 0$, Block A slides along a horizontal surface toward Block B, which is initially at rest, as shown in Figure 1. The masses of blocks A and B are 6 kg and 2 kg, respectively. The blocks collide elastically at $t = 1.0$ s, and as a result, the magnitude of the change in kinetic energy of Block B is 9 J. All frictional forces are negligible.

(a) **Determine** the speed of Block B immediately after the collision.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 5** on this page.

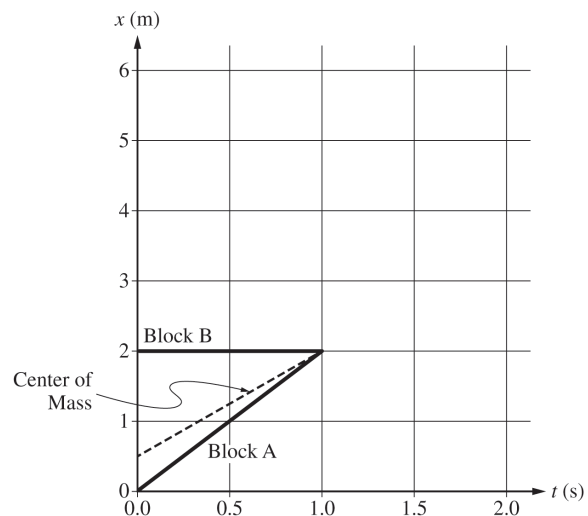


Figure 2

The graph shown in Figure 2 represents the positions x of Block A, Block B, and the center of mass of the two-block system as functions of t between $t = 0$ and $t = 1.0$ s.

- (b) On the graph in Figure 2, **draw** and **label** three lines to represent the positions of Block A, Block B, and the center of mass of the two-block system as functions of t between $t = 1.0$ s and $t = 2.0$ s. Each line should be distinctly labeled.
- (c) Consider if in the original scenario, instead of colliding elastically, the blocks collided and stuck together. **Describe** how the line drawn for the center of mass in part (b) would change, if at all. Briefly **justify** your response.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

STOP

END OF EXAM