

Question 1: Free-Response Question

15 points

- (a)(i) For a multi-step derivation with an application of the conservation of mechanical energy that indicates that all of the energy of the system is initially U_s **1 point**

Example Response

$$E_{\text{initial}} = E_{\text{final}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}kx_c^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

For a correct solution for v

1 point

Example Response

$$v = x_c \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

Example Solution

$$E_{\text{initial}} = E_{\text{final}}$$

$$U_s = K$$

$$\frac{1}{2}kx_c^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{kx_c^2}{m}}$$

$$v = x_c \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

- (a)(ii) For a derivation to solve for the speed at x_2 that includes **one** of the following: **1 point**

- An appropriate application of the conservation of energy
- An appropriate kinematics equation

Example Responses

$$K_{\text{initial}} - \Delta E_{\text{friction}} = K_{\text{final}} \quad \text{OR} \quad v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a\Delta x$$

For **one** of the following that is consistent with the previous point in the response for part (a)(ii): **1 point**

- A correct expression for the energy dissipated by friction
- A correct expression for the acceleration of the block in the region with nonnegligible friction

Example Responses

$$\Delta E_{\text{friction}} = \mu mgD \quad \text{OR} \quad a = -\mu g$$

For attempting to derive an expression for $v_{A,B}$ by using the conservation of momentum **1 point**

Example Response

$$m_{\text{initial}}v_{\text{initial}} = m_{A,B}v_{A,B}$$

For substituting the expression for the speed at x_2 that is consistent with the first point of the response in part (a)(ii) and substituting the correct masses into an expression for conservation of momentum **1 point**

Example Response

$$v_{A,B} = \frac{m\sqrt{\frac{kx_c^2}{m}} - 2\mu gD}{4m}$$

Example Solutions

$$E_{x_1} = E_{\text{before collision}}$$

$$K_{x_1} - \Delta E_{\text{friction}} = K_{\text{before collision}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}m\left(\sqrt{\frac{kx_c^2}{m}}\right)^2 - \mu mgD = \frac{1}{2}mv_2^2$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{kx_c^2}{m} - 2\mu gD}$$

$$\Sigma p_{\text{before collision}} = \Sigma p_{\text{after collision}}$$

$$m_A v_2 = m_{A,B} v_{A,B}$$

$$m_A v_2 = (m + 3m)v_{A,B}$$

$$v_{A,B} = \frac{m\sqrt{\frac{kx_c^2}{m} - 2\mu gD}}{4m}$$

$$v_{A,B} = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\frac{kx_c^2}{m} - 2\mu gD}$$

OR

$$v_2^2 = v^2 + 2a\Delta x$$

$$v_2^2 = \left(x_c\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\right)^2 + 2aD$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{kx_c^2}{m} + 2aD}$$

$$\Sigma F_x = -F_f = ma$$

$$-\mu mg = ma$$

$$a = -\mu g$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{kx_c^2}{m} - 2\mu gD}$$

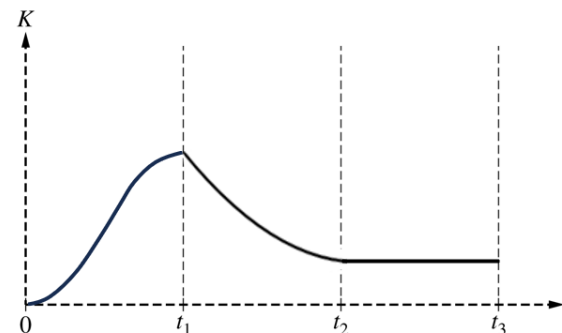
$$\Sigma p_{\text{before collision}} = \Sigma p_{\text{after collision}}$$

$$m_A v_2 = m_{A,B} v_{A,B}$$

$$m_A v_2 = (m + 3m)v_{A,B}$$

$$v_{A,B} = \frac{m\sqrt{\frac{kx_c^2}{m} - 2\mu gD}}{4m}$$

$$v_{A,B} = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\frac{kx_c^2}{m} - 2\mu gD}$$

Total for part (a) 6 points**(b)(i)** For a nonlinear sketch that begins at zero and increases for the entire time interval $0 \leq t \leq t_1$ **1 point**For a sketch that decreases for the entire time interval $t_1 \leq t \leq t_2$ but does not go to zero **1 point**For a sketch that is concave up for the time interval $t_1 \leq t \leq t_2$ **1 point**For a continuous function for the time interval $t_1 \leq t \leq t_3$ that has a horizontal line that is greater than zero for the time interval $t_2 \leq t \leq t_3$ **1 point****Example Response****(b)(ii)** For a statement about the change in kinetic energy that is consistent with the graph drawn in the response for part (b)(i) **1 point**For a correct explanation for why the kinetic energy is increasing, such as **one** of the following: **1 point**

- An increasing graph means positive work is being done on the block.
- An external force is exerted on Block A, causing the velocity of the block to increase and the kinetic energy of the block to increase.
- Mechanical energy is conserved and/or there is no work done for the block-spring system, and the potential energy decreases.

For a correct explanation for why the graph is nonlinear, such as **one** of the following: **1 point**

- The rate at which the slope of the graph changes is related to the rate at which work is being done on the block.
- The external force exerted on Block A is changing, which causes a nonuniform change in the velocity of Block A, which results in a nonuniform change in kinetic energy.

Example Response

From $0 < t < t_1$, the kinetic energy of Block A increases. The force exerted on the block by the compressed spring transfers the elastic potential energy in the block-spring system to the kinetic energy of the block. Because the force exerted by the spring is not applied at a constant rate, the kinetic energy of the block does not increase at a constant rate.

Total for part (b) 7 points

(c) For selecting $f_{2\ell} < f_\ell$ with an attempt at a relevant justification **1 point**

For correctly applying an equation that relates the length of a pendulum to the period or frequency of the pendulum **1 point**

Example Response

The period of a pendulum is calculated by using $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$. Therefore, as the length is

increased, the period will also increase. Because frequency and period are inversely related, an increase in period will result in a decrease in frequency.

Total for part (c) 2 points

Total for question 1 15 points

2019

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Scoring Guidelines Set 2

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES**General Notes About 2019 AP Physics Scoring Guidelines**

- The solutions contain the most common method of solving the free-response questions and the allocation of points for this solution. Some also contain a common alternate solution. Other methods of solution also receive appropriate credit for correct work.
- The requirements that have been established for the paragraph-length response in Physics 1 and Physics 2 can be found on AP Central at <https://secure-media.collegeboard.org/digitalServices/pdf/ap/paragraph-length-response.pdf>.
- Generally, double penalty for errors is avoided. For example, if an incorrect answer to part (a) is correctly substituted into an otherwise correct solution to part (b), full credit will usually be awarded. One exception to this may be cases when the numerical answer to a later part should be easily recognized as wrong, e.g., a speed faster than the speed of light in vacuum.
- Implicit statements of concepts normally receive credit. For example, if use of the equation expressing a particular concept is worth 1 point, and a student's solution embeds the application of that equation to the problem in other work, the point is still awarded. However, when students are asked to derive an expression, it is normally expected that they will begin by writing one or more fundamental equations, such as those given on the exam equation sheet. For a description of the use of such terms as “derive” and “calculate” on the exams, and what is expected for each, see “The Free-Response Sections — Student Presentation” in the *AP Physics; Physics C: Mechanics, Physics C: Electricity and Magnetism Course Description* or “Terms Defined” in the *AP Physics 1: Algebra-Based Course and Exam Description* and the *AP Physics 2: Algebra-Based Course and Exam Description*.
- The scoring guidelines typically show numerical results using the value $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$, but the use of 10 m/s^2 is of course also acceptable. Solutions usually show numerical answers using both values when they are significantly different.
- Strict rules regarding significant digits are usually not applied to numerical answers. However, in some cases answers containing too many digits may be penalized. In general, two to four significant digits are acceptable. Numerical answers that differ from the published answer due to differences in rounding throughout the question typically receive full credit. Exceptions to these guidelines usually occur when rounding makes a difference in obtaining a reasonable answer. For example, suppose a solution requires subtracting two numbers that should have five significant figures and that differ starting with the fourth digit (e.g., 20.295 and 20.278). Rounding to three digits will lose the accuracy required to determine the difference in the numbers, and some credit may be lost.

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

15 points

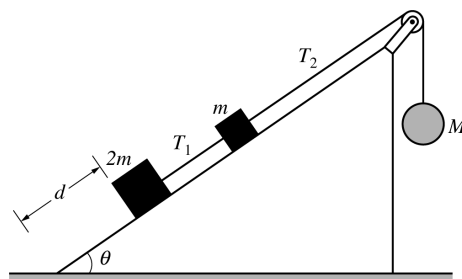
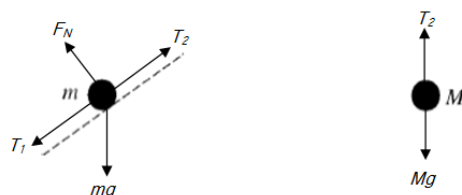


Figure 1

Blocks of mass m and $2m$ are connected by a light string and placed on a frictionless inclined plane that makes an angle θ with the horizontal, as shown in Figure 1 above. Another light string connecting the block of mass m to a hanging sphere of mass M passes over a pulley of negligible mass and negligible friction. The entire system is initially at rest and in equilibrium.

- (a) LO INT-1.A, SP 3.D
3 points

On the dots below that represent the block of mass m and the sphere of mass M , draw and label the forces (not components) that act on each of the objects shown. Each force must be represented by a distinct arrow starting on and pointing away from the dot.



For correctly drawing and labeling vectors representing the normal force and the gravitational force on the block of mass m	1 point
For correctly drawing and labeling vectors representing the forces of tension on the block of mass m	1 point
For correctly drawing and labeling vectors representing the tension force and the gravitational force on the sphere of mass M	1 point
Note: A maximum of two points can be earned if there are any extraneous vectors.	

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1 (continued)

- (b)

Derive expressions for the magnitude of each of the following. If you need to draw anything other than what you have shown in part (a) to assist in your solution, use the space below. Do NOT add anything to the figures in part (a).

- i. LO INT-1.C.e, SP 1.D, 5.E
2 points

The force T_2 exerted on the block of mass m by the string. Express your answers in terms of m , θ , and physical constants, as appropriate.

For using an attempt at a correct statement of Newton's second law for the two blocks	1 point
$F_{\text{net}} = (m + 2m)a = 0 \therefore T_2 - (m + 2m)g \sin \theta = 0$	
For a correct answer with supporting work	1 point
$T_2 = 3mg \sin \theta$	

- ii. LO INT-1.D, SP 5.E
1 point

The mass M for which the system can remain in equilibrium. Express your answers in terms of m , θ , and physical constants, as appropriate.

For using a correct statement of Newton's second law for the whole system to derive an expression for M	1 point
$F_{\text{net}} = m_{\text{tot}}a \therefore Mg - 2mg \sin \theta - mg \sin \theta = 0$	
$M = 3m \sin \theta$	
<i>Alternate Solution</i> <i>Alternate Points</i>	
For a correct statement of Newton's second law for the sphere and an answer consistent with part (b)(i)	1 point
$T_2 - Mg = 0 \therefore Mg = T_2 \therefore M = T_2/g$	
$M = 3m \sin \theta$	

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Question 1 (continued)

(c)

Now suppose that mass M is large enough to descend and that the sphere reaches the floor before the blocks reach the pulley. Answer the following for the moment immediately after the sphere reaches the floor.

i. LO INT-1.D, SP 7.A

1 point

Does the tension T_1 increase, decrease to a nonzero value, decrease to zero, or stay the same?

____ Increase ____ Decrease to a nonzero value

____ Decrease to zero ____ Stay the same

For correctly stating that the magnitude of T_1 drops to zero

1 point

ii. LO INT-1.D, SP 7.A

1 point

Is the velocity of the block of mass m up the ramp, down the ramp, or zero?

____ Up the ramp ____ Down the ramp ____ Zero

For selecting “Up the ramp”

1 point

iii. LO INT-1.D, SP 7.A

1 point

Is the acceleration of the block of mass m up the ramp, down the ramp, or zero?

____ Up the ramp ____ Down the ramp ____ Zero

For selecting “Down the ramp”

1 point

(d) LO INT-1.D, SP 5.A, 5.E

3 points

Consider the initial setup in Figure 1. Now suppose the surface of the incline is rough and the coefficient of static friction between the blocks and the inclined plane is μ_s . Derive an expression for the minimum possible value of M that will keep the blocks from moving down the incline. Express your answer in terms of m , μ_s , θ , and fundamental constants, as appropriate.

For an attempt at a correct statement of Newton’s second law for the system

1 point

$$F_{\text{net}} = m_{\text{tot}} a \therefore 2mg \sin \theta - f_{s2} + mg \sin \theta - f_{s1} - Mg = 0$$

For attempting to substitute in for the force of friction

1 point

$$3mg \sin \theta - \mu_s F_{N2} - \mu_s F_{N1} = Mg$$

$$3mg \sin \theta - \mu_s (2mg \cos \theta) - \mu_s (mg \cos \theta) = Mg$$

For a correct answer with supporting work

1 point

$$M = 3m(\sin \theta - \mu_s \cos \theta)$$

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Question 1 (continued)

(e)

LO INT-1.D, CHA-1.A.b, SP 5.A, 5.E

3 points

The string connecting block m and the sphere of mass M then breaks, and the blocks begin to move from rest down the incline. The lower block starts a distance d from the bottom of the incline, as shown in Figure 1. The coefficient of kinetic friction between the blocks and the inclined plane is μ_k . Derive an expression for the speed of the blocks when the lower block reaches the bottom of the incline. Express your answer in terms of m , d , μ_k , θ , and fundamental constants, as appropriate.

For an attempt at a correct statement of Newton’s second law for the two blocks	1 point
$F_{\text{net}} = m_{\text{tot}} a \therefore 2mg \sin \theta - f_{k2} + mg \sin \theta - f_{k1} = 3ma$	
Solve for the acceleration	
$3mg \sin \theta - \mu_k (2mg \cos \theta) - \mu_k mg \cos \theta = 3ma$	
$a = g(\sin \theta - \mu_k \cos \theta)$	
For using a correct kinematics equation to solve for the final velocity	1 point
$v_2^2 = v_1^2 + 2ad$	
$v_2^2 = 0^2 + 2g(\sin \theta - \mu_k \cos \theta)d$	
For a correct answer with supporting work	1 point
$v = \sqrt{2gd(\sin \theta - \mu_k \cos \theta)}$	
<i>Alternate Solution</i>	<i>Alternate Points</i>
For an attempt at a correct statement of conservation of energy for the two blocks	1 point
$U_1 + K_1 = U_2 + K_2 + E_{\text{lost}}$	
$2mgh + mgh + 0 = 0 + \frac{1}{2}(2m)v^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + fd$	
For correct substitutions of height and friction	1 point
$3mgd \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}(3m)v^2 + \mu_k (2mg \cos \theta)d + \mu_k (mg \cos \theta)d$	
$3gd \sin \theta - 3\mu_k g d \cos \theta = \frac{3}{2}v^2$	
For a correct answer with supporting work	1 point
$v = \sqrt{2gd(\sin \theta - \mu_k \cos \theta)}$	

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1 (continued)

Learning Objectives

CHA-1.A.b: Calculate unknown variables of motion such as acceleration, velocity, or positions for an object undergoing uniformly accelerated motion in one dimension.

INT-1.A: Describe an object (either in a state of equilibrium or acceleration) in different types of physical situations such as inclines, falling through air resistance, Atwood machines, or circular tracks).

INT-1.C.e: Derive a complete Newton's second law statement (in the appropriate direction) for an object in various physical dynamic situations (e.g., mass on incline, mass in elevator, strings/pulleys, or Atwood machines).

INT-1.D: Calculate a value for an unknown force acting on an object accelerating in a dynamic situation (e.g., inclines, Atwood Machines, falling with air resistance, pulley systems, mass in elevator, etc.)

Science Practices

1.D: Select relevant features of a representation to answer a question or solve a problem.

3.C: Sketch a graph that shows a functional relationship between two quantities.

3.D: Create appropriate diagrams to represent physical situations.

5.A: Select an appropriate law, definition, or mathematical relationship or model to describe a physical situation.

5.E: Derive a symbolic expression from known quantities by selecting and following a logical algebraic pathway.

7.A: Make a scientific claim.

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

15 points

A toy rocket of mass 0.50 kg starts from rest on the ground and is launched upward, experiencing a vertical net force. The rocket's upward acceleration a for the first 6 seconds is given by the equation $a = K - Lt^2$, where $K = 9.0 \text{ m/s}^2$, $L = 0.25 \text{ m/s}^4$, and t is the time in seconds. At $t = 6.0 \text{ s}$, the fuel is exhausted and the rocket is under the influence of gravity alone. Assume air resistance and the rocket's change in mass are negligible.

- (a) LO INT-5.E, SP 6.B, 6.C
2 points

Calculate the magnitude of the net impulse exerted on the rocket from $t = 0$ to $t = 6.0 \text{ s}$.

For an expression for calculating impulse and correct substitution of $a(t)$ and m into the correct expression.	1 point
$J = \int F(t) dt$	
$J = \int ma(t) dt = (0.50) \int (9.0 - 0.25t^2) dt$	
For integrating with correct limits or including a constant of integration	1 point
$J = (0.50) \int_{t=0}^{t=6} (9.0 - 0.25t^2) dt = (0.50) \left[9.0t - \frac{1}{12}t^3 \right]_{t=0}^{t=6}$	
$J = (0.50) \left[(9.0)(6) - \left(\frac{1}{12} \right) (6)^3 \right] - 0 = 18 \text{ N}\cdot\text{s}$	
Alternate Solution (using an alternate solution from part (b))	Alternate Points
For correctly relating impulse to the speed of the rocket	1 point
$J = \Delta p = m(v_2 - v_1)$ OR $J = m\Delta v = mv_f$	
For correctly substituting answer from part (b) into equation above	1 point
$J = (0.50 \text{ kg})(36 - 0) \therefore J = 18 \text{ N}\cdot\text{s}$	

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2 (continued)

- (b) LO INT-5.A.a, SP 6.A, 6.C
2 points

Calculate the speed of the rocket at $t = 6.0$ s.

For correctly relating impulse to the speed of the rocket $J = \Delta p = m(v_2 - v_1)$ OR $J = m\Delta v = mv_f$	1 point
For correctly substituting answer from part (a) into equation above $(18 \text{ N}\cdot\text{s}) = (0.50 \text{ kg})(v_2 - 0) \therefore v_2 = 36 \text{ m/s}$	1 point
<i>Alternate Solution</i>	<i>Alternate Points</i>
<i>Integrate expression for a(t) (This may have already been done in solving part (a).)</i>	1 point
$v = \int a dt = \int (9.0 - 0.25t^2) dt$	
<i>For integrating with correct limits or including a constant of integration</i>	1 point
$v = \int_{t=0}^{t=6} (9.0 - 0.25t^2) dt = \left[9.0t - \frac{1}{12}t^3 \right]_{t=0}^{t=6} = 36 \text{ m/s}$	

- (c) i. LO INT-4.C.c, SP 6.B, 6.C
2 points

Calculate the kinetic energy of the rocket at $t = 6.0$ s.

For substituting the mass of the rocket into the equation for kinetic energy	1 point
For substituting the answer from part (b) into the equation for kinetic energy	1 point
$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(0.50 \text{ kg})(36 \text{ m/s})^2 = 324 \text{ J}$	

- ii. LO CHA-1.B, CON-1.E, SP 6.A, 6.C
3 points

Calculate the change in gravitational potential energy of the rocket-Earth system from $t = 0$ to $t = 6.0$ s.

For integrating the acceleration twice to derive an expression for position	1 point
For integrating with correct limits or including a constant of integration	1 point
$v(t) = \int a(t) dt = \int (9.0 - 0.25t^2) dt = 9.0t - \frac{1}{12}t^3 + v_0 = 9.0t - \frac{1}{12}t^3$	
$\Delta y = \int v(t) dt = \int_{t=0}^{t=6} \left(9.0t - \frac{1}{12}t^3 \right) dt = \left[\frac{9}{2}t^2 - \frac{1}{48}t^4 \right]_{t=0}^{t=6}$	
$\Delta y = \left[\left(\frac{9}{2} \right)(6)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{48} \right)(6)^4 \right] - 0 = 135 \text{ m}$	
For substituting into equation for potential energy	1 point
$\Delta U_g = mg\Delta y = (0.50 \text{ kg})(9.8 \text{ m/s}^2)(135 \text{ m}) = 660 \text{ J}$	

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Question 2 (continued)

- (d) LO CHA-1.B, CON-2.B, SP 6.B, 6.C
3 points

Calculate the maximum height reached by the rocket relative to its launching point.

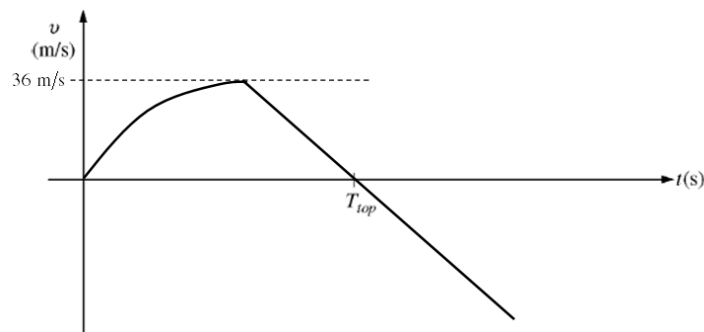
For using $a = g$ in a correct kinematics equation to solve for height $v_2^2 = v_1^2 + 2a(y_2 - y_1) \therefore 0 = v_1^2 + 2a(y_2 - y_1)$	1 point
$y_2 - y_1 = -\frac{v_1^2}{2a} \therefore y_2 = -\frac{v_1^2}{2a} + y_1$	
For substituting the speed from part (b)	1 point
$y_2 = -\frac{(36 \text{ m/s})^2}{2(-9.8 \text{ m/s}^2)} + y_1$	
For substituting the height from part (c)	1 point
$y_2 = 66 \text{ m} + 135 \text{ m} = 201 \text{ m}$ (199.8 m if $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)	
<i>Alternate Solution 1</i>	<i>Alternate Points</i>
<i>For using energy conservation to find maximum height, consistent with the speed found in part (b).</i>	1 point
$mg\Delta y = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \therefore \Delta y = \frac{v^2}{2g}$	
<i>For substituting the speed from part (b)</i>	1 point
$\Delta y = \frac{(36 \text{ m/s})^2}{2(9.8 \text{ m/s}^2)} = 66 \text{ m}$	
<i>For substituting the height from part (c)</i>	1 point
$y_2 = 66 \text{ m} + 135 \text{ m} = 201 \text{ m}$ (199.8 m if $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)	
<i>Alternate Solution 2</i>	<i>Alternate Points</i>
<i>For using energy conservation to find maximum height, from kinetic and potential energies found in part (c)</i>	1 point
$K_1 + U_1 = 0 + U_{top}$	
<i>For substituting the kinetic energy from part (c)(i) into the equation above</i>	1 point
<i>For substituting the potential energy from part (c)(ii) into the equation above</i>	1 point
$324 + 660 = (0.5)(9.8)\Delta y$	
$\Delta y = 201 \text{ m}$ (199.8 m if $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)	

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Question 2 (continued)

- (e) LO CHA-1.C, SP 3.C
3 points

On the axes below, assuming the upward direction to be positive, sketch a graph of the velocity v of the rocket as a function of time t from the time the rocket is launched to the time it returns to the ground. T_{top} represents the time the rocket reaches its maximum height. Explicitly label the maxima with numerical values or algebraic expressions, as appropriate.



For an initial concave down curve that starts at the origin.	1 point
For a transition that occurs before T_{top} into a straight line with a negative slope.	1 point
For labeling the maximum value of the velocity, consistent with part (b), and a line that crosses the x-axis at T_{top}	1 point

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Question 2 (continued)

Learning Objectives

CHA-1.B: Determine functions of position, velocity, and acceleration that are consistent with each other, for the motion of an object with a nonuniform acceleration.

CHA-1.C: Describe the motion of an object in terms of the consistency that exists between position and time, velocity and time, and acceleration and time.

CON-1.E: Calculate the potential energy of a system consisting of an object in a uniform gravitational field.

CON-2.B: Describe kinetic energy, potential energy, and total energy in relation to time (or position) for a “conservative” mechanical system.

INT-4.C.c: Calculate changes in an object’s kinetic energy or changes in speed that result from the application of specified forces.

INT-5.A.a: Calculate the total momentum of an object or system of objects.

INT-5.E: Calculate the change in momentum of an object given a nonlinear function, $F(t)$, for a net force acting on the object.

Science Practices

3.C: Sketch a graph that shows a functional relationship between two quantities.

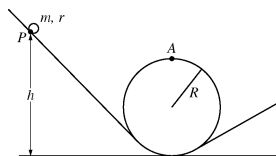
6.A: Extract quantities from narratives or mathematical relationships to solve problems.

6.B: Apply an appropriate law, definition, or mathematical relationship to solve a problem.

6.C: Calculate an unknown quantity with units from known quantities, by selecting and following a logical computational pathway.

Question 3

15 points



Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

The rotational inertia of a rolling object may be written in terms of its mass m and radius r as $I = bmr^2$, where b is a numerical value based on the distribution of mass within the rolling object. Students wish to conduct an experiment to determine the value of b for a partially hollowed sphere. The students use a looped track of radius $R \gg r$, as shown in the figure above. The sphere is released from rest a height h above the floor and rolls around the loop.

- (a) LO INT-2.D, SP 5.A, 5.E
2 points

Derive an expression for the minimum speed of the sphere's center of mass that will allow the sphere to just pass point A without losing contact with the track. Express your answer in terms of b , m , R , and fundamental constants, as appropriate.

For an expression relating the gravitational force to the centripetal force	1 point
$F_C = mg + F_N = \frac{mv^2}{R}$	
$mg + 0 = \frac{mv^2}{R}$	
For a correct substitution into a correct expression.	1 point
$v = \sqrt{Rg}$	

Question 3 (continued)

- (b) LO INT-7.E, SP 5.A, 5.E
3 points

Suppose the sphere is released from rest at some point P and rolls without slipping. Derive an equation for the minimum release height h that will allow the sphere to pass point A without losing contact with the track. Express your answer in terms of b , m , R , and fundamental constants, as appropriate.

For using a correct expression of the conservation of energy for the object	1 point
$K_1 + U_1 = K_2 + U_2$	
For correct substitutions, including rotational kinetic energy	1 point
$0 + mgh_1 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2 + mgh_2$	
$mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}(bmr^2)\left(\frac{v}{r}\right)^2 + mgh_2$	
For correctly substituting for the final height and the answer from part (a) for the velocity	1 point
$gh = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{Rg})^2 + \frac{1}{2}(b)(\sqrt{Rg})^2 + g(2R)$	
$h = \frac{1}{2}R + \frac{1}{2}bR + 2R = \frac{1}{2}(b+5)R$	

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

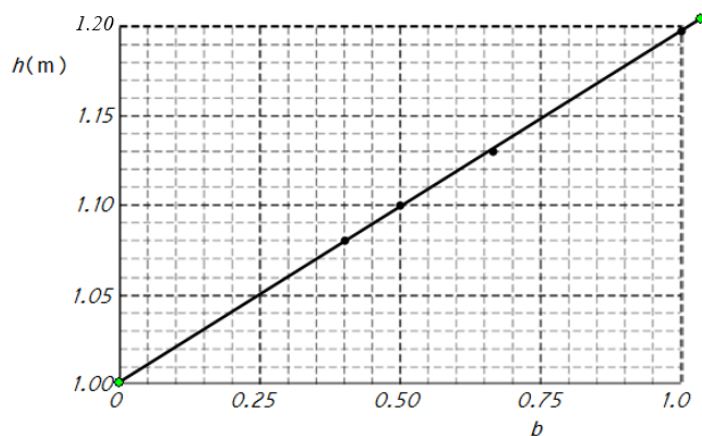
Question 3 (continued)

The students perform an experiment by determining the minimum release height h for various other objects of radius r and known values of b . They collect the following data.

Object	b	h (m)
Solid sphere	0.40	1.08
Hollow sphere	0.67	1.13
Solid cylinder	0.50	1.10
Hollow cylinder	1.0	1.20

- (c) LO INT-7.E, SP 3.A, 4.C
4 points

On the grid below, plot the release height h as a function of b . Clearly scale and label all axes, including units, if appropriate. Draw a straight line that best represents the data.



For correctly labeling both axes with variables, units for h , no units for b	1 point
For correctly using and labeling the scale of the axes so that the data uses at least half the grid	1 point
For correctly plotting the data	1 point
For drawing a best-fit straight line that represents the data	1 point

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3 (continued)

- (d) LO INT-7.E, SP 4.D, 6.C
2 points

The students repeat the experiment with the partially hollowed sphere and determine the minimum release height to be 1.16 m. Using the straight line from part (c), determine the value of b for the partially hollowed sphere.

For correctly calculating the slope from the best-fit straight line and substituting height into the line equation	1 point
$\text{slope} = \frac{1.20 - 1.00}{1.0 - 0.0} = 0.20 \text{ m}$	
$y = mx + b \therefore h = 0.20b + 1.00$	
$1.16 = 0.20b + 1.00$	
For a correct answer for b	1 point
$b = 0.80$	
<u>Note:</u> Full credit can be earned for the correct answer if there is an indication that this was read from the graph.	

- (e) LO INT-7.E, SP 6.A, 6.C
2 points

Calculate R , the radius of the loop.

For substituting into the expression from part (b)	1 point
$h = \frac{1}{2}(b + 5)R \therefore R = \frac{2(1.16 \text{ m})}{(0.80 + 5)}$	
For an answer consistent with previous parts	1 point
$R = 0.40 \text{ m}$	
<i>Alternate Solution</i>	<i>Alternate Points</i>
For using an expression for the y-intercept (set $b = 0$)	1 point
$h = \frac{1}{2}(b + 5)R = \frac{1}{2}(0 + 5)R = \frac{5}{2}R$	
For determining the value of the intercept (1.0 m) from the graph	1 point
$1.0 \text{ m} = \frac{5}{2}R \therefore R = \frac{2}{5} \text{ m} = 0.40 \text{ m}$	

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3 (continued)

- (f) LO INT-7.E, SP 7.A, 7.C
2 points

In part (b), the radius r of the rolling sphere was assumed to be much smaller than the radius R of the loop. If the radius r of the rolling sphere was not negligible, would the value of the minimum release height h be greater, less, or the same?

____ Greater ____ Less ____ The same

Justify your answer.

For selecting “Less” and any justification		1 point
For a correct justification		1 point
Examples:		
If the radius of the object is not negligible, then the center of mass of the object travels in a radius less than R . If the radius of the circle decreases, the height needed to pass through the loop decreases according to the equation from part (b).		
If the radius of the object is not negligible, then the center of mass of the object travels in a radius less than R . If the radius of the circle decreases, the speed needed to pass through the loop decreases, and thus the height needed also decreases.		

Learning Objectives

INT-2.D: Derive expressions relating centripetal force to the minimum speed or maximum speed of an object moving in a vertical circular path.

INT-7.E: Derive expressions using energy conservation principles for physical systems such as rolling bodies on inclines, Atwood Machines, pendulums, physical pendulums, and systems with massive pulleys that relate linear or angular motion characteristics to initial conditions (such as height or position) or properties of rolling body (such as moment of inertia or mass).

Science Practices

3.A: Select and plot appropriate data.

4.C: Linearize data and/or determine a best-fit line or curve.

4.D: Select relevant features of a graph to describe a physical situation or solve problems.

5.A: Select an appropriate law, definition, or mathematical relationship or model to describe a physical situation.

5.E: Derive a symbolic expression from known quantities by selecting and following a logical algebraic pathway.

6.A: Extract quantities from narratives or mathematical relationships to solve problems.

6.C: Calculate an unknown quantity with units from known quantities, by selecting and following a logical computational pathway.

7.A: Make a scientific claim.

7.C: Support a claim with evidence from physical representations.

AP[®] Physics C: Mechanics

2016 Scoring Guidelines

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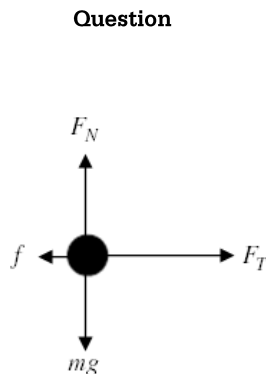
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2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

15 points total

3 points

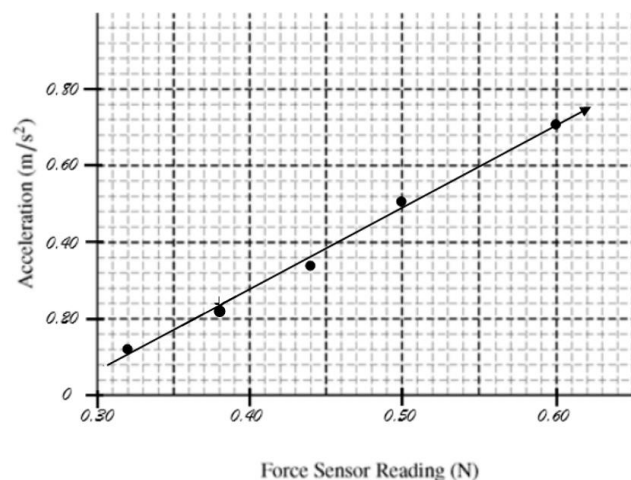


For correctly drawing and labeling the force of tension
 For correctly drawing and labeling the force of friction
 For correctly drawing and labeling both forces in the vertical direction
 Note: A maximum of two points may be earned if there are any extraneous vectors.

Distribution
of points

1 point
 1 point
 1 point

3 points



For a correct scale that uses more than half the grid
 For correctly plotting the given data
 For drawing a straight line consistent with the given data
 Note: Full credit can be earned if the axes are switched.

1 point
 1 point
 1 point

SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1 (continued)

Distribution
of points

2 points

For correctly calculating slope using the best-fit straight line and not data points

1 point

$$\text{slope} = \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{(x_2 - x_1)} = \frac{(0.70 - 0.16)}{(0.60 - 0.35)} \text{ kg}^{-1} = 2.16 \text{ kg}^{-1}$$

Note: Linear regression gives slope = 2.12 kg^{-1} .

For correctly calculating the mass of the cart using the slope

1 point

$$m = \frac{1}{\text{slope}} = \frac{1}{(2.16 \text{ kg}^{-1})}$$

Correct answer:

$$m = 0.463 \text{ kg (Note: linear regression gives } m = 0.472 \text{ kg)}$$

1 point

For an answer with correct units consistent with the x-intercept of the graph from

1 point

(b) i.

$$f = 0.272 \text{ N}$$

1 point

Applying Newton's second law and substituting the values from part (b)

$$\sum F = ma = F_a - f$$

$$a = \frac{F_a - f}{m} = \frac{0.45 \text{ N} - 0.272 \text{ N}}{0.463 \text{ kg}}$$

For an answer with correct units consistent with part (b), either from the graph or calculated using the mass and frictional force.

1 point

$$a = 0.376 \text{ m/s}^2$$

SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1 (continued)

Distribution
of points

3 points

For using a correct equation to solve for the speed of the cart when the string breaks, with an acceleration consistent with part (c) i.

$$v_2 = v_1 + at$$

$$v_2 = 0 + (0.376 \text{ m/s}^2)(2.0 \text{ s})$$

$$v_2 = 0.752 \text{ m/s}$$

For recognizing that the acceleration of the cart after the string breaks is due to the frictional force determined in part (b)

Use a correct equation to solve for the time for the cart to stop after the string breaks

$$v_2 = v_1 + at$$

$$0 = v_1 - \frac{f}{m}t$$

For using the final velocity before the string breaks as the initial velocity for the cart stopping in the correct equation for time

$$t = \frac{mv_1}{f}$$

$$t = \frac{(0.463 \text{ kg})(0.752 \text{ m/s})}{(0.272 \text{ N})}$$

Correct answer

$$t = 1.28 \text{ s}$$

Alternate solution

Alternate points

For setting the magnitude of the impulse before the string breaks equal to the magnitude of the impulse after the string breaks

$$F_1 t_1 = F_2 t_2$$

For correctly using the proper force (e.g., the tension force minus the friction force) for F_1

For correctly using the proper force (e.g., the friction force) for F_2

Correct answer

$$t = 1.28 \text{ s}$$

1 point

For selecting “Equal to”

1 point

For selecting “Greater than”

1 point

1 point

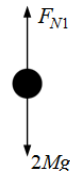
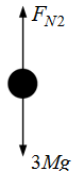
SCORING GUIDELINES

Question

Distribution
of points

15 points total

2 points

Block of Mass $2M$ Block of Mass $3M$ 

For correctly drawing and labeling vectors on the block of mass $2M$

For correctly drawing and labeling vectors on the block of mass $3M$ using symbols for the vectors that are physically correct and different from those on the block of mass $2M$

Note: A maximum of one point can be earned if there are any extraneous vectors.

1 point

1 point

2 points

Using a proper expression for conservation of momentum

$$p_1 = p_2$$

For correctly substituting into the above equation

$$3Mv_0 = (3M + 2M)v_f$$

For a correct answer

$$v_f = \frac{3}{5}v_0$$

1 point

1 point

(1 point

Using a proper expression for kinetic energy of the two-block system

$$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2}(5M)\left(\frac{3}{5}v_0\right)^2$$

For an answer consistent with part (b)

$$K = \frac{9}{10}Mv_0^2$$

1 point

SCORING GUIDELINES

Question continued)	Distribution of points
4 points	
For a correct expression of the conservation of energy $\Delta K_{\text{system}} + \Delta U_{\text{system}} = 0$	1 point
$K_0 = U_{\text{final}}$ For attempting to integrate the spring force equation $\frac{9}{10} M v_0^2 = - \int_{x_1}^{x_2} B x^3 dx$ $\frac{9}{10} M v_0^2 = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} B x^3 dx$	1 point
For using the correct limits of integration or an appropriate constant of integration $\frac{9}{10} M v_0^2 = \int_0^D B x^3 dx$ $\frac{9}{10} M v_0^2 = \left[\frac{B x^4}{4} \right]_0^D$	1 point
For an answer consistent with the speed from (b) or the kinetic energy from part (c) $D = \sqrt[4]{\frac{18 M v_0^2}{5 B}}$	1 point
2 points	
For selecting the correct answer “Right” with a reasonable attempt at a justification If the incorrect selection is made, no points are earned for the justification.	1 point
For an indication that at maximum compression the block of mass $2M$ has an acceleration to the right due to the forces acting on the block of mass $2M$ or an acceleration to the right due to the external spring force acting on the system of blocks Example: At maximum compression the two-block system is instantaneously at rest. The only horizontal external force acting on the system is due to the spring. This force is directed to the right. The system and therefore the block of mass $2M$ is accelerated to the right, which implies that the net force acting on the block of mass $2M$ is also to the right.	1 point

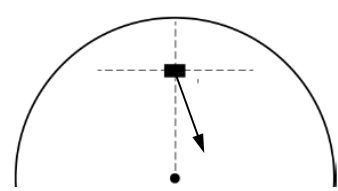
SCORING GUIDELINES

Question continued)	Distribution of points
2 points	
a magnitude of the net force is greater on the block of mass $3M$. If the incorrect selection is made, no points are earned for the justification. For an indication that both blocks will have the same acceleration For a correct justification for why the net force is greater on the block of mass $3M$ Example: Because the blocks stick together, both blocks must have the same acceleration. Because the block of mass $3M$ has more mass, the net force on it must be greater than the net force on the block of mass $2M$.	1 point 1 point
2 points	
For selecting the correct answer “No,” with a reasonable attempt at a justification If the incorrect selection is made, no points are earned for the justification. If the correct answer is selected without any justification, the point is not earned for the selection.	1 point
For an indication that the spring does not apply a linear force and that simple harmonic motion is the resulting motion of a linear restoring force $\left(a = -\frac{k}{m} \Delta x \right)$ Example: Because the blocks are sticking together and are attached to the spring, the spring will apply a restoring force to the blocks. However, because the restoring force exerted by a nonlinear spring is not proportional to the blocks’ displacement from equilibrium, the blocks do not exhibit simple harmonic motion.	1 point

2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

15 points total	Question	Distribution of points
3 points	For an indication that the spring force equals the mass times the centripetal acceleration $F_S = F_C = ma_C$ $kx = mr\omega^2$ correct substitution for x in the equation For a correct substitution for r in the equation that can be used to solve for k $k\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) = m(2d)\omega^2$ Correct answer: $k = 4m\omega^2$	1 point 1 point 1 point
1 point	Substitute values for the block into the equation for rotational inertia $I = \sum mr^2 = m(2d)^2$ For a correct answer or an answer consistent with the radius used in part (a) $I = 4md^2$	1 point
2 points	For an indication that the rotational inertia of the system must include the platform, the rod, and the object $I = I_P + I_R + I_O$ $I = \frac{m_P R^2}{2} + \frac{m_R d^2}{3} + mr^2$ For correctly substituting into the equation the rotational inertia of the platform, the rod, and the object consistent with (b) i. $I = \frac{5m(2d)^2}{2} + \frac{3m d^2}{3} + 4md^2$ $I = (10 + 1 + 4)md^2$ Correct answer: $I = 15md^2$	1 point 1 point
1 point	Using a correct expression of angular momentum $L = I\omega$ For an answer consistent with the answer from part (b) ii. $L = 15md^2\omega$	1 point

SCORING GUIDELINES

Question continued)	Distribution of points
3 points For indicating that the spring force equals the mass times the centripetal acceleration $F_S = F_C = ma_C$ $kx = mr\omega^2$ For a correct substitution for k , or a substitution consistent with part (a), in the equation For a correct substitution for r in the equation that can be used to solve for x $(4m\omega^2)x = m(d+x)\omega^2$ $4x = d+x$ $3x = d$ Correct answer: $x = d/3$	1 point 1 point 1 point
2 points electing "Decreasing" the wrong selection is made, no points are earned for the justification. For a correct justification Example: The rotational inertia I of the system decreases while the angular velocity ω stays the same. Because the angular momentum is $I\omega$, it decreases.	1 point 1 point
2 points For selecting "Negative" If the wrong selection is made, no points are earned for the justification. For a correct justification Example: Because the angular velocity is constant and the rotational inertia has decreased, the rotational kinetic energy has decreased. Therefore, work must be negative.	1 point 1 point
1 point 	1 point

n arrow starting on the box and pointing down and to the right