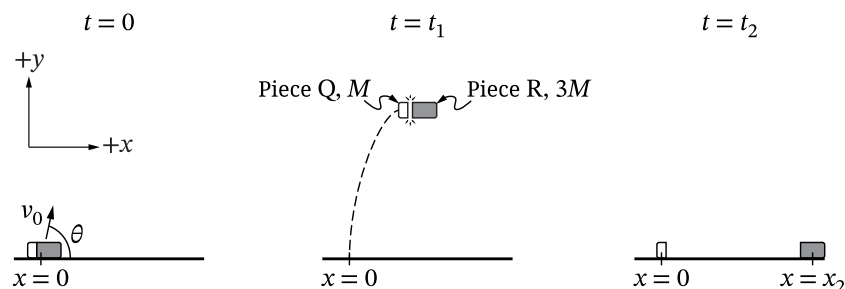


Question 2: Version J

2. A projectile of total mass $4M$ is launched from the ground at position $x = 0$ and time $t = 0$. The projectile is launched with an initial speed v_0 at an angle θ above the horizontal. When the projectile is at the highest point in its trajectory, it breaks into Pieces Q and R of masses M and $3M$, respectively.

The motion of the projectile is described for the following times.

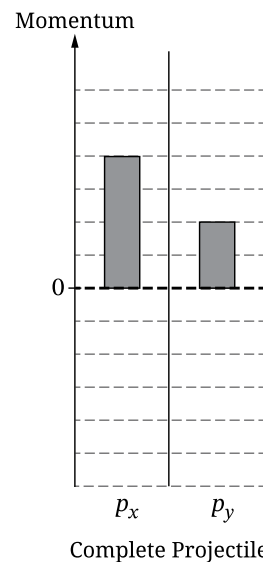
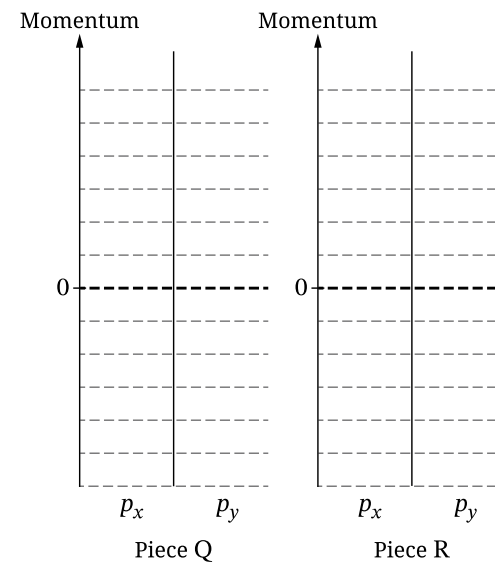
- At $t = t_1$, immediately after the projectile breaks apart, the two pieces are moving away from each other horizontally.
- At $t = t_2$, Piece Q reaches the ground at $x = 0$ and Piece R reaches the ground at $x = x_2$, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1

Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

Part A

The horizontal and vertical components of a momentum vector are represented by p_x and p_y , respectively. The shaded bars in Figure 2 represent p_x and p_y of the projectile immediately after $t = 0$.

Figure 2 $t = 0$ **Figure 3** $t = t_1$ 

On Figure 3, **draw** shaded bars to represent p_x and p_y of Pieces Q and R at $t = t_1$.

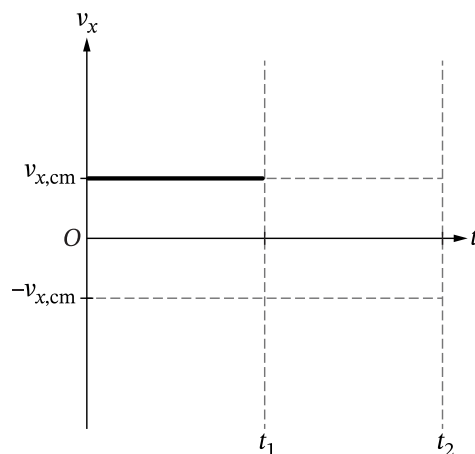
- Start the shaded bars at the dashed line that represents zero momentum.
- Represent the magnitudes of the components of the momentum by using the heights of the shaded bars, consistent with the scale used in Figure 2.
- Represent any momentum component that is equal to zero by drawing a distinct line on the zero-momentum line.

Part B

Derive an expression for x_2 in terms of v_0 , θ , and physical constants, as appropriate. Begin your derivation by writing a fundamental physics principle or an equation from the reference information.

Part C

The horizontal component of a velocity vector is represented by v_x . Figure 4 shows the horizontal component $v_{x,\text{cm}}$ of the velocity of the center of mass of the projectile as a function of t during the time interval $0 < t < t_1$.

Figure 4

On Figure 4, **sketch** a line or curve to represent v_x as a function of t for the time interval $t_1 < t < t_2$ for each of the following.

- Piece Q
- Piece R
- The center of mass of the two-piece system

Clearly **label** all lines or curves.

Part D

Consider a case in which the projectile is launched at the same angle and initial speed as initially described. When the projectile breaks into Pieces Q and R, Piece Q falls straight down. In this case, Piece R reaches the ground at $x = x_{\text{new}}$.

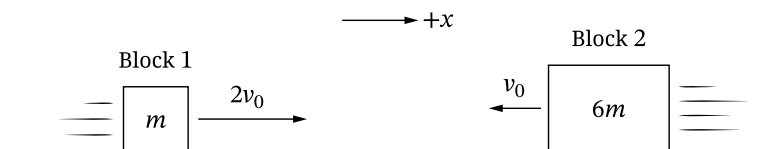
Indicate whether x_{new} is greater than, less than, or equal to x_2 by writing one of the following.

- $x_{\text{new}} > x_2$
- $x_{\text{new}} < x_2$
- $x_{\text{new}} = x_2$

Briefly **justify** your answer either by referencing a feature of the representations you drew in part A or C or by using conceptual reasoning beyond algebraic solutions.

Question 1: Version J

1. Two blocks, 1 and 2, slide toward each other on a horizontal surface. Block 1 has mass m and slides in the $+x$ -direction with constant speed $2v_0$. Block 2 has mass $6m$ and slides in the $-x$ -direction with constant speed v_0 , as shown in Figure 1. The blocks then collide and stick together. The collision occurs from time $t = 0$ to $t = t_c$. After the collision, where $t > t_c$, the blocks move together with the same constant speed.

**Figure 1**

- A. The diagrams in Figure 2 can be used to represent the momentum of blocks 1 and 2 before and after the collision. The momentum vector diagram for Block 1 before the collision is shown.
- Draw** arrows on the grids to represent the momentum vectors of Block 2 before the collision and the two-block system before and after the collision.
 - Arrows should start at the zero-momentum line.
 - The length of the arrows should be proportional to the relative magnitudes of the vectors.
 - Represent an arrow of zero length by drawing a dot at zero.

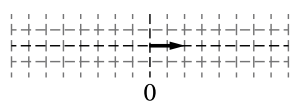
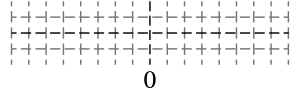
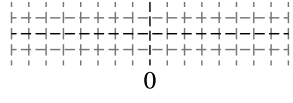
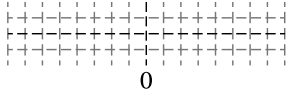
	Momentum Before Collision	Momentum After Collision
Block 1		
Block 2		
Two-Block System		

Figure 2

- ii. During the time interval $0 \leq t \leq t_c$, a force F is exerted on Block 2 by Block 1 along the x -direction as a function of t that is modeled by $F(t) = F_{\max} \sin(At)$, where A is a positive constant and $F_{\max}$ is the magnitude of the maximum force exerted on Block 2 by Block 1 during the collision.

Derive an expression for $F_{\max}$. Express your answer in terms of m , v_0 , A , t_c , and physical constants, as appropriate. Begin your derivation by writing a fundamental physics principle or an equation from the reference information.

- B.** Consider a new scenario where Block 1 initially slides in the $+x$ -direction with a new constant speed v_1 and Block 2 again initially slides in the $-x$ -direction with constant speed v_0 . The blocks collide and stick together. In this new scenario, the two-block system has constant speed v_0 after the collision.

Derive an expression for v_1 in terms of v_0 . Begin your derivation by writing a fundamental physics principle or an equation from the reference information.

Begin your response to **QUESTION 1** on this page.

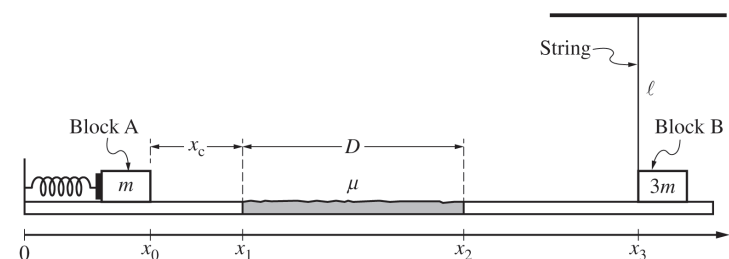
PHYSICS C: MECHANICS

SECTION II

Time—45 minutes

3 Questions

Directions: Answer all three questions. The suggested time is about 15 minutes for answering each of the questions, which are worth 15 points each. The parts within a question may not have equal weight. Show all your work in this booklet in the spaces provided after each part.



Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

Figure 1

1. Block A and Block B of masses m and $3m$, respectively, are arranged in a setup consisting of an ideal spring with spring constant k and a horizontal surface. Friction between the surface and the blocks is negligible except in a region of length D , where the coefficient of kinetic friction between Block A and the surface is μ . Block B is attached to a string of length ℓ and negligible mass, as shown in Figure 1. Block A is held against the spring, compressing the spring a distance x_c .

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 1** on this page.

At time $t = 0$, Block A is located at position $x = x_0$ and is released from rest. After the block is released, the following occurs.

- At time $t = t_1$, Block A is at $x = x_1$ after traveling a distance x_c . Block A moves with speed v , and the spring is at its equilibrium position.
- At time $t = t_2$, the left side of Block A is at $x = x_2$ after passing through a distance D across the region with nonnegligible friction.
- At time $t = t_3$, Block A is at $x = x_3$ and Block A collides with and sticks to Block B.

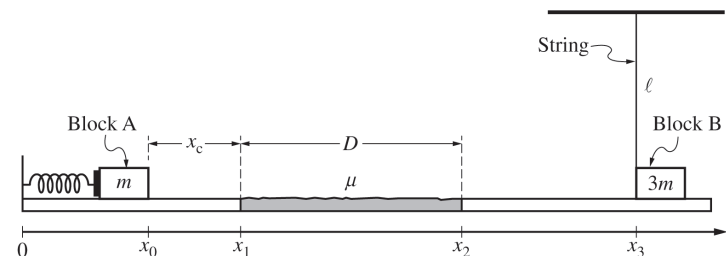
(a) For parts (a)(i) and (a)(ii), express your answer in terms of m , k , D , μ , x_c , and physical constants, as appropriate.

i. **Derive** an expression for the speed v of Block A at time t_1 .

ii. **Derive** an expression for the speed $v_{A,B}$ of the two-block system immediately after the collision at time t_3 .

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 1** on this page.

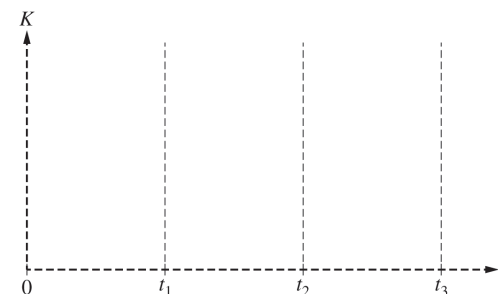


Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

Figure 1

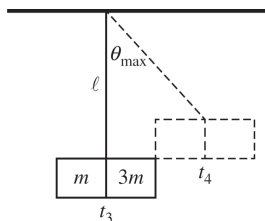
(b)

i. On the following axes, **sketch** a graph of the kinetic energy K of Block A as a function of time t from time $t = 0$ to time t_3 .



ii. Use principles of work and energy to **justify** the graph drawn in part (b)(i) for the time interval $t = 0$ to $t = t_1$. Explicitly reference features of the shape of the graph you drew in part (b)(i).

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 1** on this page.

Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

Figure 2

After the collision, the two-block system instantaneously comes to rest at time t_4 , which occurs when the string makes a small angle $\theta_{\max}$ with the vertical, as shown in Figure 2. For times $t > t_4$, the system oscillates with frequency f_ℓ . The support holding the string is raised, and the procedure is then repeated using a new string of length 2ℓ .

(c) **Indicate** how the new frequency of oscillation $f_{2\ell}$ of the system on the new string of length 2ℓ will compare to the frequency of oscillation f_ℓ from the original procedure.

_____ $f_{2\ell} > f_\ell$ _____ $f_{2\ell} < f_\ell$ _____ $f_{2\ell} = f_\ell$

Briefly **justify** your answer.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

PHYSICS C: MECHANICS

SECTION II

Time—45 minutes

3 Questions

Directions: Answer all three questions. The suggested time is about 15 minutes for answering each of the questions, which are worth 15 points each. The parts within a question may not have equal weight. Show all your work in this booklet in the spaces provided after each part.

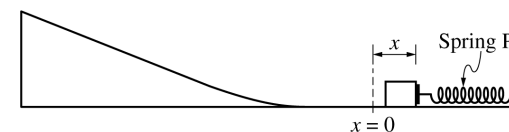


Figure 1

A block sitting on a horizontal surface is pushed against a spring, Spring P, that is attached to a wall, compressing the spring a distance x , as shown in Figure 1. The block is then released from rest. The block slides along the horizontal surface and up a ramp, reaching a maximum height $h_{\max,P}$. Frictional forces between the block and all surfaces are negligible.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 1** on this page.

A student compares $h_{\max, P}$ for Spring P with the maximum height $h_{\max, Q}$ achieved with a different spring, Spring Q. Each spring exerts a force of magnitude F on the block that varies as a function of the distance x that the spring is compressed, as shown in Figure 2. For Spring P, $F_P(x) = kx$, where $k = 100.0 \text{ N/m}$, and for Spring Q, $F_Q(x) = Cx^{1/2}$, where $C = 20.0 \text{ N/m}^{1/2}$.

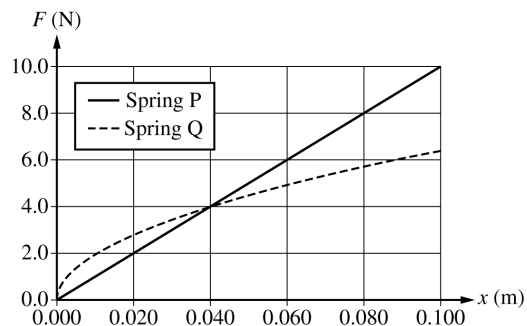
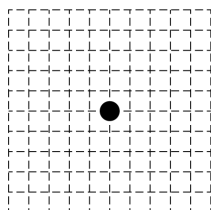
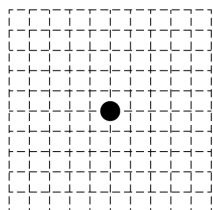


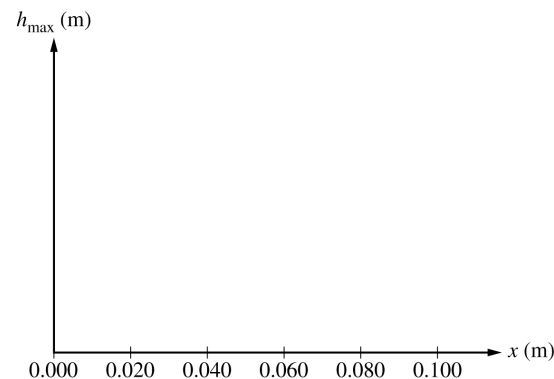
Figure 2

- (a) For the experiment, the block is pushed against one of the springs, compressing the spring a distance $x = 0.010 \text{ m}$. The block is then released from rest. In Trial 1, Spring P is used, and in Trial 2, Spring Q is used. On the following dots, representing the block in Trials 1 and 2, draw and label the forces (not components) that are exerted on the block at the instant the block is released. Each force must be represented by a distinct arrow starting on, and pointing away from, the dot. The lengths of the horizontal vectors should represent the relative magnitude of the horizontal forces and the lengths of the vertical vectors should represent the relative magnitude of the vertical forces.

Trial 1
(Spring P)Trial 2
(Spring Q)**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**Continue your response to **QUESTION 1** on this page.

(b)

- i. What feature(s) of the graph in Figure 2 could be used to estimate the work done on the block by each spring as each spring is compressed?
- ii. There is one compression distance x_0 for which the maximum height $h_{\max}$ reached by the block is the same regardless of which spring, Spring P or Spring Q, is used. Predict whether the value of x_0 is greater than, less than, or equal to 0.040 m . Use the graph in Figure 2 to justify your answer.
- iii. On the axes provided, for both Spring P and Spring Q, sketch a graph of the maximum height $h_{\max}$ reached by the block as a function of the distance each spring is compressed for values of x ranging from 0 to 0.100 m . Clearly label the curve for Spring P and Spring Q.

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

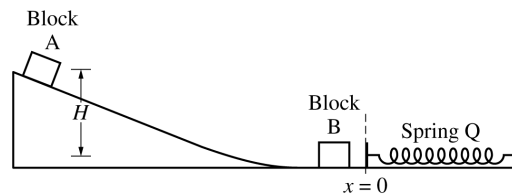
Continue your response to **QUESTION 1** on this page.

Figure 3

- (c) Spring Q is attached to the wall and is at equilibrium, as shown in Figure 3. Block A has a mass of 0.120 kg and Block B has a mass of 0.070 kg. Block A is held at rest at the top of the ramp and Block B is at rest on the horizontal surface. The student releases Block A, and it moves down the ramp and collides with Block B. The change in vertical height of Block A is $H = 0.75$ m. After the collision, the blocks stick together and move to the right, compressing the spring. Frictional forces between the blocks and all surfaces are negligible.

i. Calculate the velocity of the two-block system immediately after the collision between Blocks A and B.

ii. Calculate the maximum compression of the spring.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 1** on this page.

- (d) Spring Q where $F_Q(x) = Cx^{1/2}$ is replaced by a different nonlinear spring, Spring R, and the procedure described in part (c) is repeated. For Spring R, $F_R(x) = Dx^{1/2}$. The maximum compression of Spring R is greater than the maximum compression of Spring Q. Which of the following correctly compares the constants C and D ?

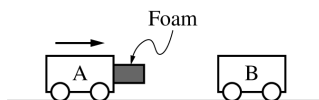
_____ $C < D$ _____ $C > D$ _____ $C = D$

Briefly justify your answer.

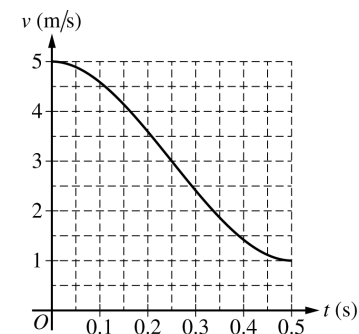
GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

PHYSICS C: MECHANICS**SECTION II****Time—45 minutes****3 Questions**

Directions: Answer all three questions. The suggested time is about 15 minutes for answering each of the questions, which are worth 15 points each. The parts within a question may not have equal weight. Show all your work in this booklet in the spaces provided after each part.



Scientists have created a new type of lightweight foam and are performing experiments to investigate the properties of the foam. The mass of Cart A is 1000 kg and the mass of Cart B is 2000 kg. A piece of foam with negligible mass is attached to the front of Cart A, as shown. Cart A moves with a constant speed toward Cart B, which is initially at rest. At time $t = 0$ s, the foam connected to Cart A makes contact with Cart B. The foam remains in contact with Cart B for 0.5 s, after which the carts separate and both carts move with constant velocities.

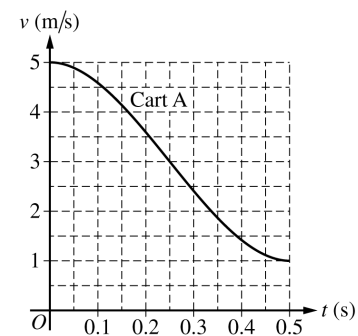
GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.Continue your response to **QUESTION 1** on this page.

(a) The graph shows the velocity v of Cart A as a function of time t for the time interval when the foam and Cart B are in contact.

i. What feature(s) of the graph could be used to estimate the displacement of Cart A during the collision?

ii. Using the information shown in the graph, determine the speed of Cart B at $t = 0.5$ s.

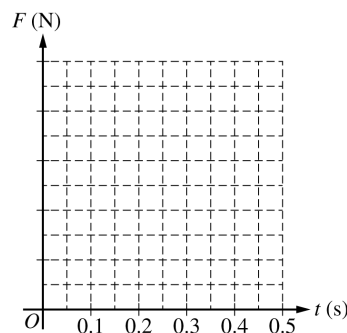
iii. On the following grid, draw a smooth curve of the velocity of Cart B as a function of time.

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

Continue your response to **QUESTION 1** on this page.

- (b) For $0 \leq t \leq 0.50$ s, the velocity v of Cart A can be described by the function $v(t) = 64t^3 - 48t^2 + 5$.
- i. Calculate the magnitude of the maximum net force acting on Cart A during this interval.

- ii. On the following grid, draw a smooth curve of the magnitude of the force acting on Cart A as a function of time. Clearly indicate the value of the maximum force on the vertical axis.



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 1** on this page.

The foam is removed from the front of Cart A and the experiment is repeated. The carts collide, with both Cart A and Cart B having the same initial and final velocities as in the original collision. The time intervals during which the carts are in contact are different in the collision with the foam and the collision without the foam. In the collision without the foam, Cart A is in contact with Cart B for a shorter duration than in the original collision, when the foam was present.

For the original collision when the foam is present, the magnitude of the average net force exerted on Cart B is F_1 . For the collision without the foam, the magnitude of the average net force exerted on Cart B is F_2 .

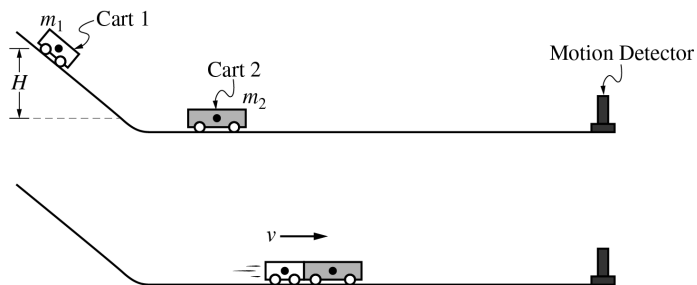
- (c) What is the relationship between the magnitude of the average net force F_1 exerted on Cart B for the collision with the foam and the magnitude of the average net force F_2 exerted on Cart B for the collision without the foam?

_____ $F_1 > F_2$ _____ $F_1 < F_2$ _____ $F_1 = F_2$

Justify your answer.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Begin your response to QUESTION 2 on this page.



Cart 1 of mass m_1 is held at rest above the bottom of an incline. Cart 2 has mass m_2 , where $m_2 > m_1$, and is at rest at the bottom of the incline. At time $t = 0$, Cart 1 is released and then travels down the incline and smoothly transitions to the horizontal section. The center of mass of Cart 1 moves a vertical distance of H , as shown. At time t_C , Cart 1 reaches the bottom of the incline and immediately collides with and sticks to Cart 2. After the collision, the two-cart system moves with constant speed v . Frictional and rotational effects are negligible.

(a) During the collision, is the impulse on Cart 1 from Cart 2 greater than, less than, or equal to the magnitude of the impulse on Cart 2 from Cart 1?

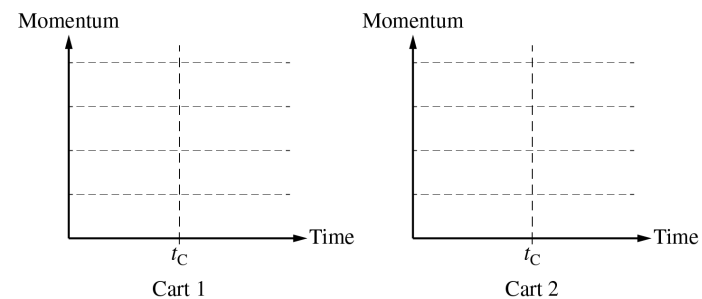
___ Greater than ___ Less than ___ Equal to

Justify your answer.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 2** on this page.

(b) On the following axes, draw graphs of the magnitude of the momentum of each cart as a function of time t , before and after t_C . The collision occurs in a negligible amount of time. The grid lines on each graph are drawn to the same scale.



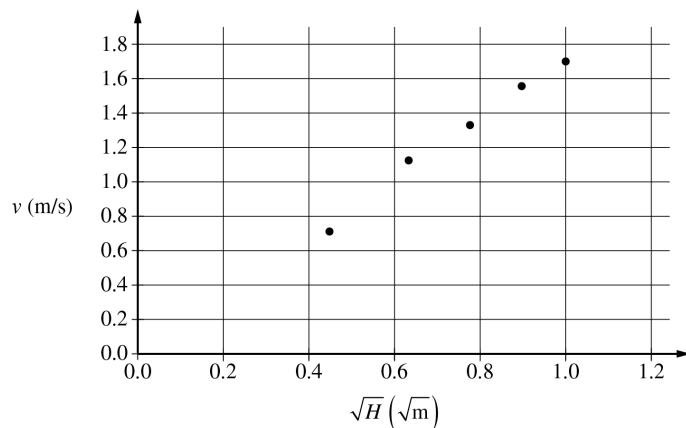
(c) Show that the velocity v of the two-cart system after the collision is given by the equation

$$v = \sqrt{2g \left(\frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) \sqrt{H}}.$$

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 2** on this page.

- (d) A group of students use the setup to perform an experiment. They measure the mass of Cart 1 to be $m_1 = 0.250$ kg. The mass of Cart 2 is unknown. The students perform several trials and in each trial, Cart 1 is released from a different height H and the final velocity of the two-cart system is measured. The students graph v as a function of $\sqrt{H}$, as shown below.



- Draw a line that represents the best fit to the data points shown.
- Use the best-fit line to calculate the mass of Cart 2.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 2** on this page.

- (e) After the experiment, the students use a balance to measure the mass of Cart 2 and find it to be less than what was determined in part (d). To explain this discrepancy, one of the students proposes that the mass of Cart 1 was incorrectly measured at the beginning of the experiment. The students measure the mass of Cart 1 again and record a new value, m_1' .

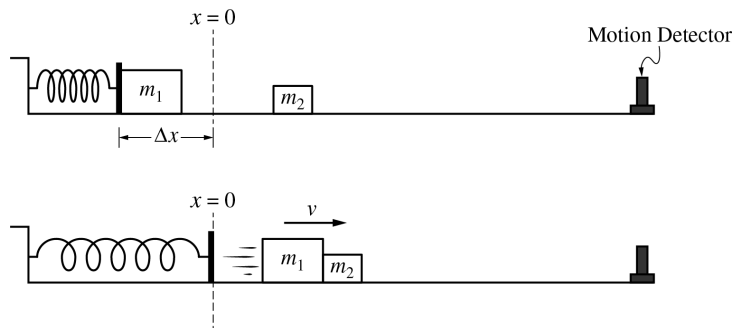
Should the students expect that m_1' will be greater than 0.250 kg, less than 0.250 kg, or equal to 0.250 kg ?

☐ $m_1' > 0.250$ kg ☐ $m_1' < 0.250$ kg ☐ $m_1' = 0.250$ kg

Justify your answer.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Begin your response to QUESTION 2 on this page.



Block 1 of mass m_1 is held at rest while compressing an ideal spring an amount Δx . The spring constant of the spring is k . Block 2 has mass m_2 , where $m_2 < m_1$. At time $t = 0$, Block 1 is released. At time t_C , the spring is no longer compressed and Block 1 immediately collides with and sticks to Block 2. The blocks stick together and the two-block system moves with constant speed v , as shown. Frictional effects are negligible.

- (a) The impulse on Block 1 from the spring during the time interval $0 < t < t_C$ is J_S . The impulse on Block 1 from Block 2 during the collision is J_2 . Which of the following expressions correctly compares the magnitudes of J_S and J_2 ?

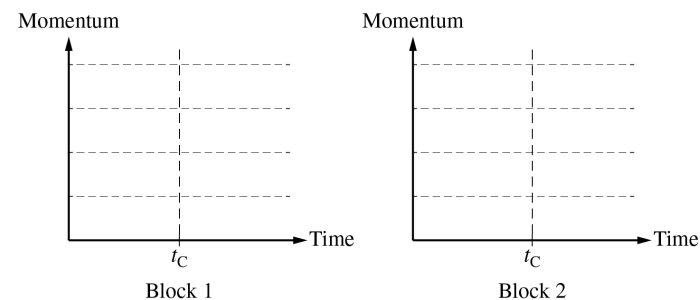
☐ $J_S > J_2$ ☐ $J_S < J_2$ ☐ $J_S = J_2$

Justify your answer.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to QUESTION 2 on this page.

- (b) On the following axes, draw graphs of the magnitude of the momentum of each block as a function of time, before and after t_C . The collision occurs in a negligible amount of time. The grid lines on each graph are drawn to the same scale.

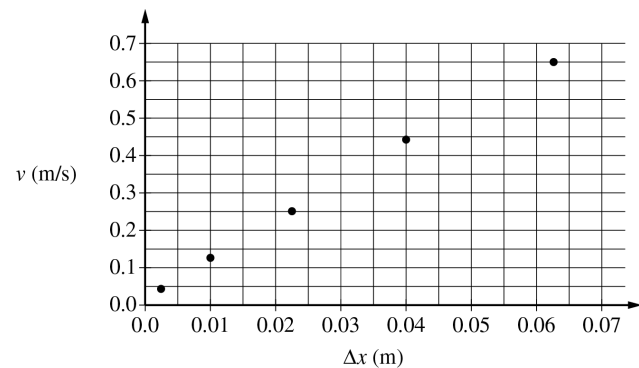


- (c) Show that the velocity v of the two-block system after the collision is given by the equation $v = \frac{\sqrt{km_1}}{m_1 + m_2} \Delta x$.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Continue your response to **QUESTION 2** on this page.

- (d) A group of students use the setup to perform an experiment. They measure the mass of Block 1 to be $m_1 = 0.500 \text{ kg}$, and the spring constant k of the spring to be 150 N/m . The mass of Block 2 is unknown. They perform several trials and in each trial the spring is compressed a different distance Δx and the final velocity v of the two-block system is measured. They graph v as a function of Δx , as shown below.



- Draw a line that represents the best fit to the data points shown.
- Use the best-fit line to calculate the mass of Block 2.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

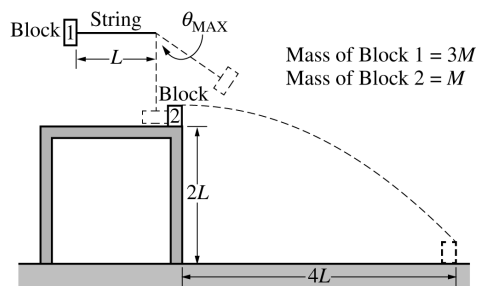
Continue your response to **QUESTION 2** on this page.

- (e) After the experiment, the students use a balance to measure the mass of Block 2 and find it to be greater than what was determined in part (d). To explain this discrepancy, one of the students proposes that the spring constant was incorrectly measured at the beginning of the experiment. The students measure the spring constant again and record a new value, k' .

Should the students expect that k' be greater than 150 N/m , less than 150 N/m , or equal to 150 N/m ?
☐ $k' > 150 \text{ N/m}$ ☐ $k' < 150 \text{ N/m}$ ☐ $k' = 150 \text{ N/m}$

Justify your answer.

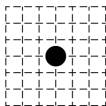
GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

2. A pendulum of length L consists of block 1 of mass $3M$ attached to the end of a string. Block 1 is released from rest with the string horizontal, as shown above. At the bottom of its swing, block 1 collides with block 2 of mass M , which is initially at rest at the edge of a table of height $2L$. Block 1 never touches the table. As a result of the collision, block 2 is launched horizontally from the table, landing on the floor a distance $4L$ from the base of the table. After the collision, block 1 continues forward and swings up. At its highest point, the string makes an angle θ_{MAX} to the vertical. Air resistance and friction are negligible. Express all algebraic answers in terms of M , L , and physical constants, as appropriate.

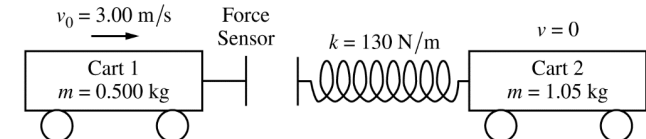
- (a) Determine the speed of block 1 at the bottom of its swing just before it makes contact with block 2.
- (b) On the dot below, which represents block 1, draw and label the forces (not components) that act on block 1 just before it makes contact with block 2. Each force must be represented by a distinct arrow starting on, and pointing away from, the dot. Forces with greater magnitude should be represented by longer vectors.



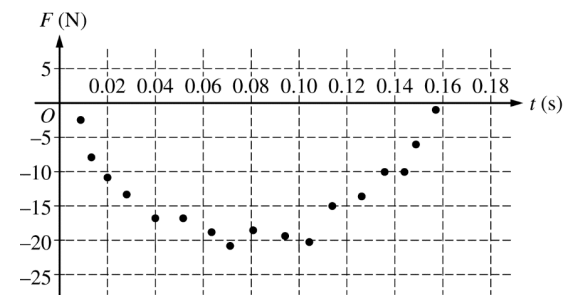
- (c) Derive an expression for the tension F_T in the string when the string is vertical just before block 1 makes contact with block 2. If you need to draw anything other than what you have shown in part (b) to assist in your solution, use the space below. Do NOT add anything to the figure in part (b).

For parts (d)–(g), the value for the length of the pendulum is $L = 75$ cm.

- (d) Calculate the time between the instant block 2 leaves the table and the instant it first contacts the floor.
- (e) Calculate the speed of block 2 as it leaves the table.
- (f) Calculate the speed of block 1 just after it collides with block 2.
- (g) Calculate the angle θ_{MAX} that the string makes with the vertical, as shown in the original figure, when block 1 is at its highest point after the collision.



2. Two carts are on a horizontal, level track of negligible friction. Cart 1 has a sensor that measures the force exerted on it during a collision with cart 2, which has a spring attached. Cart 1 is moving with a speed of $v_0 = 3.00$ m/s toward cart 2, which is at rest, as shown in the figure above. The total mass of cart 1 and the force sensor is 0.500 kg, the mass of cart 2 is 1.05 kg, and the spring has negligible mass. The spring has a spring constant of $k = 130$ N/m. The data for the force the spring exerts on cart 1 are shown in the graph below. A student models the data as the quadratic fit $F = (3200 \text{ N/s}^2)t^2 - (500 \text{ N/s})t$.



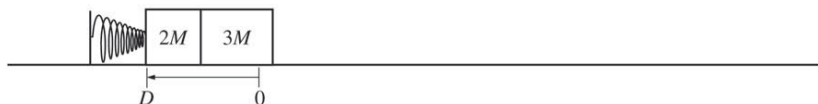
- (a) Using integral calculus, calculate the total impulse delivered to cart 1 during the collision.
- (b)
- Calculate the speed of cart 1 after the collision.
 - In which direction does cart 1 move after the collision?
 ____ Left ____ Right
 ____ The direction is undefined, because the speed of cart 1 is zero after the collision.
- (c)
- Calculate the speed of cart 2 after the collision.
 - Show that the collision between the two carts is elastic.
- (d)
- Calculate the speed of the center of mass of the two-cart-spring system.
 - Calculate the maximum elastic potential energy stored in the spring.



Mech. 2.

A block of mass $2M$ rests on a horizontal, frictionless table and is attached to a relaxed spring, as shown in the figure above. The spring is nonlinear and exerts a force $F(x) = -Bx^3$, where B is a positive constant and x is the displacement from equilibrium for the spring. A block of mass $3M$ and initial speed v_0 is moving to the left as shown.

- (a) On the dots below, which represent the blocks of mass $2M$ and $3M$, draw and label the forces (not components) that act on each block before they collide. Each force must be represented by a distinct arrow starting on, and pointing away from, the appropriate dot.

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

The two blocks collide and stick to each other. The two-block system then compresses the spring a maximum distance D , as shown above. Express your answers to parts (b), (c), and (d) in terms of M , B , v_0 , and physical constants, as appropriate.

- Derive an expression for the speed of the blocks immediately after the collision.
- Determine an expression for the kinetic energy of the two-block system immediately after the collision.
- Derive an expression for the maximum distance D that the spring is compressed.

(e)

- i. In which direction is the net force, if any, on the block of mass $2M$ when the spring is at maximum compression?

☐ Left ☐ Right ☐ The net force on the block of mass $2M$ is zero.

Justify your answer.

- ii. Which of the following correctly describes the magnitude of the net force on each of the two blocks when the spring is at maximum compression?

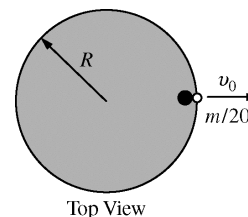
☐ The magnitude of the net force is greater on the block of mass $2M$.
☐ The magnitude of the net force is greater on the block of mass $3M$.
☐ The magnitude of the net force on each block has the same nonzero value.
☐ The magnitude of the net force on each block is zero.

Justify your answer.

- (f) Do the two blocks, which remain stuck together and attached to the spring, exhibit simple harmonic motion after the collision?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Justify your answer.



Top View

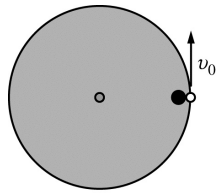


Side View

Mech. 3.

A large circular disk of mass m and radius R is initially stationary on a horizontal icy surface. A person of mass $m/2$ stands on the edge of the disk. Without slipping on the disk, the person throws a large stone of mass $m/20$ horizontally at initial speed v_0 from a height h above the ice in a radial direction, as shown in the figures above. The coefficient of friction between the disk and the ice is μ . All velocities are measured relative to the ground. The time it takes to throw the stone is negligible. Express all algebraic answers in terms of m , R , v_0 , h , μ , and fundamental constants, as appropriate.

- Derive an expression for the length of time it will take the stone to strike the ice.
- Assuming that the disk is free to slide on the ice, derive an expression for the speed of the disk and person immediately after the stone is thrown.
- Derive an expression for the time it will take the disk to stop sliding.



Top View

The person now stands on a similar disk of mass m and radius R that has a fixed pole through its center so that it can only rotate on the ice. The person throws the same stone horizontally in a tangential direction at initial speed v_0 , as shown in the figure above. The rotational inertia of the disk is $mR^2/2$.

- (d) Derive an expression for the angular speed ω of the disk immediately after the stone is thrown.
- (e) The person now stands on the disk at rest $R/2$ from the center of the disk. The person now throws the stone horizontally with a speed v_0 in the same direction as in part (d). Is the angular speed of the disk immediately after throwing the stone from this new position greater than, less than, or equal to the angular speed found in part (d) ?

____ Greater than ____ Less than ____ Equal to

Justify your answer.

STOP

END OF EXAM