

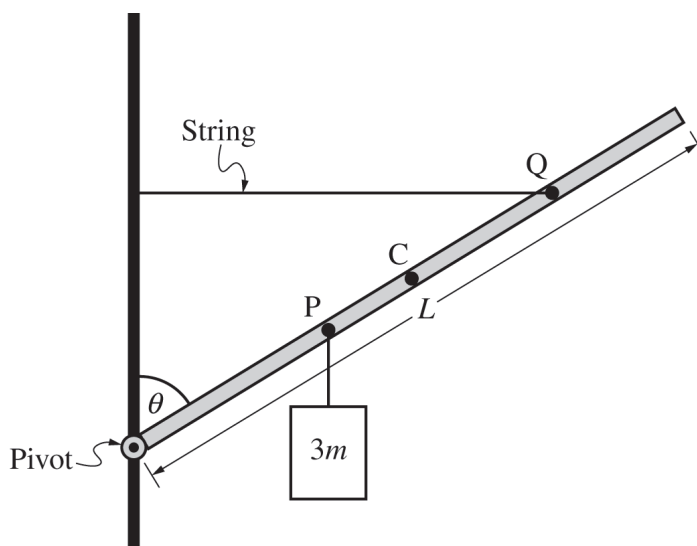
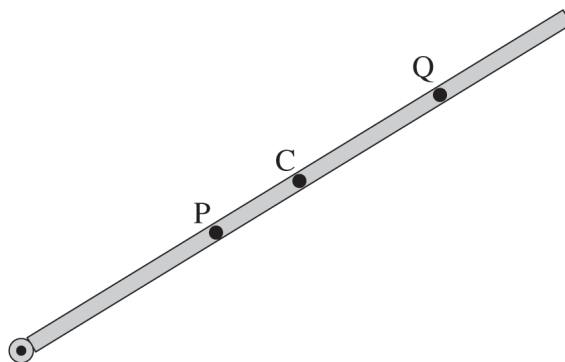
Begin your response to **QUESTION 3** on this page.

Figure 1

Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

3. A uniform rod of length L and mass m is attached to a pivot on a vertical pole, as shown in Figure 1. There is negligible friction between the rod and the pivot. A horizontal string connects Point Q on the rod to the pole. The rod makes an angle θ with the pole. A block of mass $3m$ hangs from the rod at Point P. The center of mass of the rod is located at Point C.

- (a) On the following representation of the rod, **draw** and **label** the forces (not components) that are exerted on the rod. Each force must be represented by a distinct arrow that starts on and points away from the point at which the force is exerted on the rod.

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- (b) In Figure 1, Point P is located $\frac{3}{8}L$ from the pivot and Point Q is located $\frac{6}{8}L$ from the pivot. **Derive** an equation for the tension F_T in the horizontal string in terms of L , m , θ , and physical constants, as appropriate.

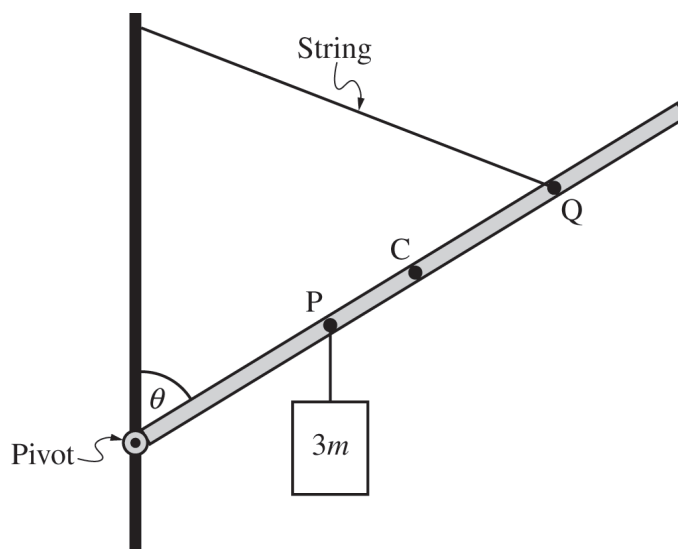


Figure 2

Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

- (c) The original string is replaced with a longer string that connects Point Q to a higher location on the vertical pole, as shown in Figure 2. The angle θ remains the same. How does the new tension $F_{T, \text{new}}$ compare with the original tension F_T from part (b)? **Justify** your reasoning.

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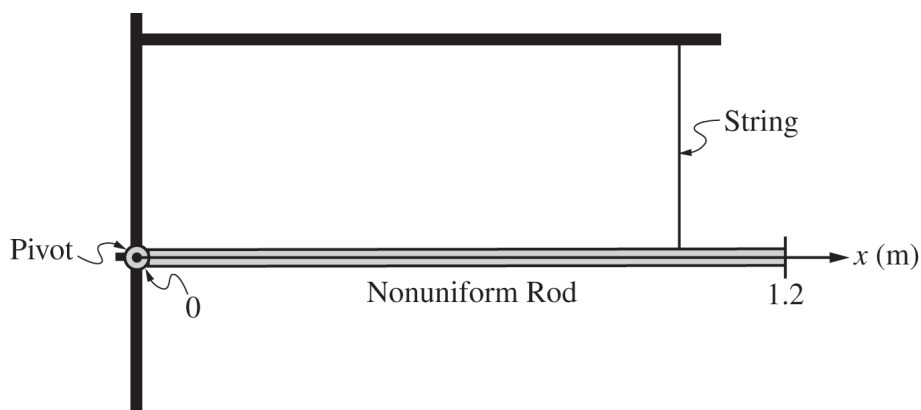


Figure 3

Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

- (d) A nonuniform rod is now attached to the pivot, as shown in Figure 3. There is negligible friction between the nonuniform rod and the pivot. The rod has a length of 1.2 m and a linear mass density $\lambda(x) = A + Bx$, where x is the distance from the pivot, $A = 6.0 \text{ kg/m}$, and $B = 10.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$.

i. **Calculate** the mass of the rod.

ii. **Calculate** the rotational inertia of the rod about the pivot.

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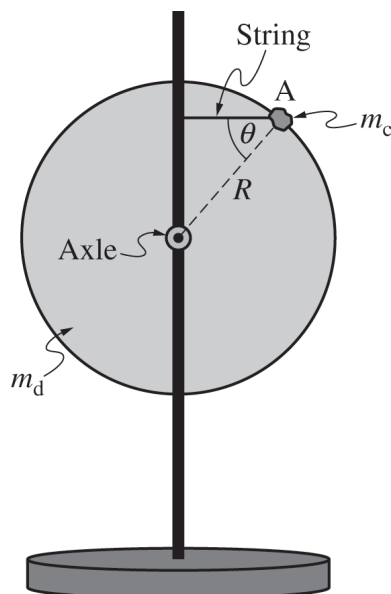
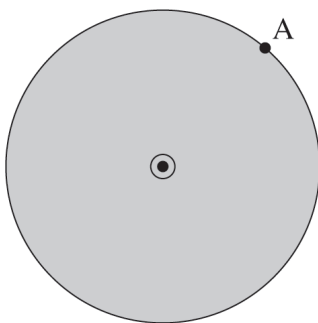
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Figure 1

Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

3. A uniform disk of radius R and mass m_d is attached to a vertical pole by a horizontal axle that passes through the center of the disk. Friction between the axle and the disk is negligible. A lump of clay of mass m_c is attached to the edge of the disk at Point A. The size of the lump of clay is small compared with the radius of the disk. A horizontal string is connected from the pole to the edge of the disk at Point A. The string makes an angle θ with the line between Point A and the axle, as shown in Figure 1.
- (a) On the following representation of the clay-disk system, **draw** and **label** the external forces (not components) exerted on the system. Each force must be represented by a distinct arrow that starts on, and points away from, the point at which the force is exerted on the system.

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- (b) **Derive** an expression for the tension F_T in the string when the clay is at Point A, as shown in Figure 1, in terms of R , m_d , m_c , θ , and physical constants, as appropriate.

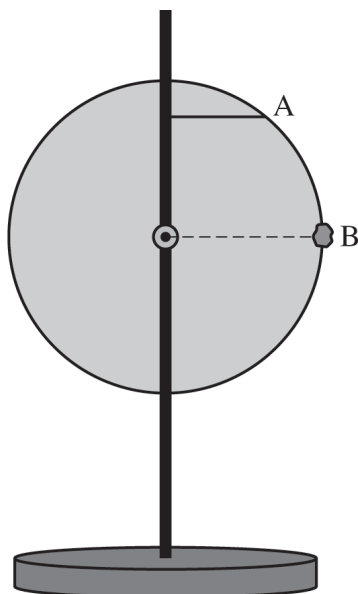


Figure 2

Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

- (c) The string remains connected to the edge of the disk at Point A. The clay is moved to Point B, which is horizontally in line with the axle, as shown in Figure 2. How does the new tension $F_{T, \text{new}}$ compare with tension F_T from part (b)? **Justify** your reasoning.

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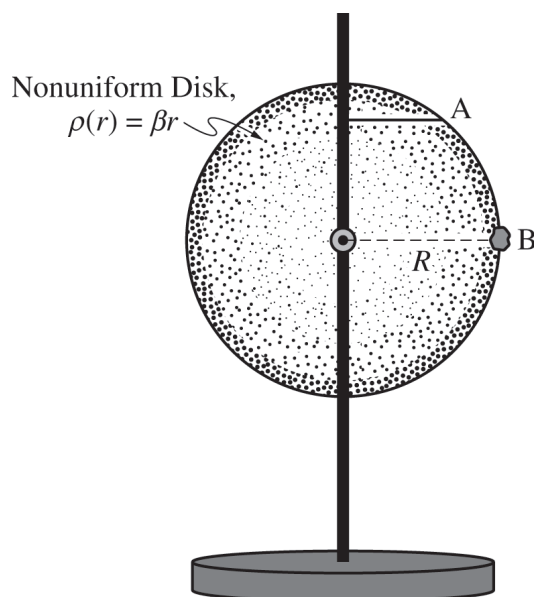
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Figure 3

Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

- (d) A nonuniform disk is now attached to the axle. The lump of clay is attached to the disk at Point B, as shown in Figure 3. The clay has mass $m_c = 0.60$ kg and the disk has a radius $R = 0.30$ m. The mass density of the disk varies radially and can be modeled by $\rho(r) = \beta r$, where r is the radial distance from the axle and $\beta = 4.0$ kg/m³.

i. **Calculate** the rotational inertia of the disk about the axle.

ii. The string connecting the disk to the pole is cut. **Calculate** the magnitude of the initial angular acceleration of the clay-disk system.

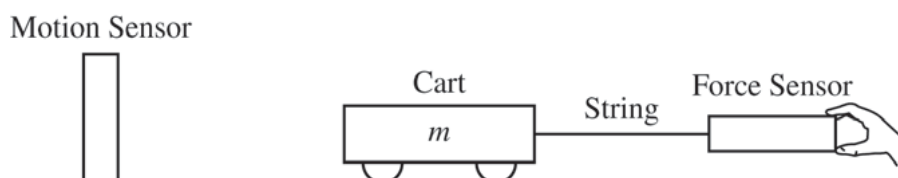
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PHYSICS C: MECHANICS**SECTION II****Time—45 minutes****3 Questions**

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.



Mech.1.

A cart of mass m is pulled along a level dynamics track as shown above. A force sensor is attached to the cart with a string and used to measure the horizontal force exerted on the cart to the right. A motion sensor is used to measure the acceleration of the cart with the positive direction toward the right. Friction is not negligible.

- (a) On the dot below, which represents the cart, draw and label the forces (not components) that act on the cart. Each force must be represented by a distinct arrow starting on, and pointing away from, the dot.

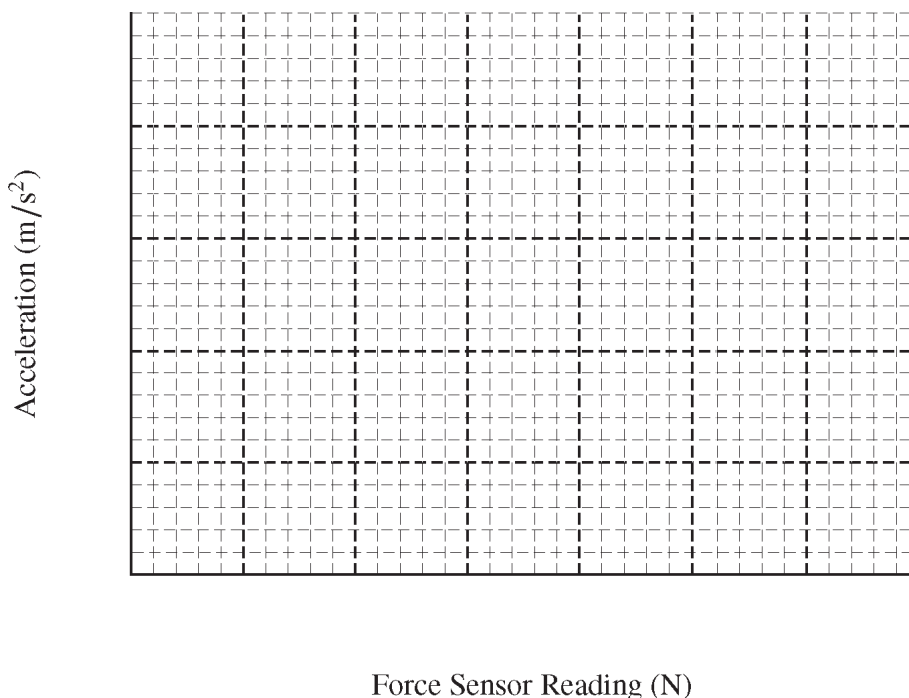


A student pulls the force sensor with a constant force, and the cart accelerates. This is repeated for several trials, with a different constant force used for each trial. The data are recorded in the table below.

Trial	1	2	3	4	5
Force sensor reading (N)	0.32	0.38	0.44	0.50	0.60
Acceleration (m/s^2)	0.12	0.22	0.33	0.50	0.70

(b)

- i. On the grid below, plot data points for the acceleration of the cart as a function of the force sensor reading. Clearly scale all axes. Draw a straight line that best represents the data.



- ii. Using the straight line from the graph, calculate the mass of the cart.
- iii. Using the straight line from the graph, determine the magnitude of the force of friction.

The above experiment is repeated by using a constant force sensor reading of 0.45 N. The cart starts from rest at time $t = 0$ s and is pulled for a time of 2.0 s along the dynamics track.

(c)

- i. Determine the acceleration of the cart.
- ii. The string breaks at time $t = 2.0$ s. Calculate the time it takes for the cart to stop after the string breaks.

The experiment and analysis in parts (a) and (b) are repeated with a cart that has the same mass but a greater force of friction.

(d)

- i. Will the slope of your new line be greater than, less than, or equal to the slope of your line in part (b)i?
- ____ Greater than ____ Less than ____ Equal to
- ii. Will the horizontal intercept of your new line be greater than, less than, or equal to the horizontal intercept of your line in part (b)i?
- ____ Greater than ____ Less than ____ Equal to