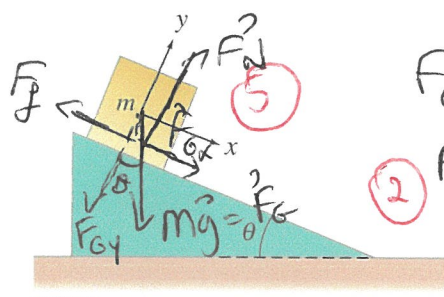


Name KEY**Problem 1: (33 Points)**

The block shown in Fig. below has mass $m = 7.0 \text{ kg}$ and slides on a fixed rough plane tilted at an angle $\theta = 22^\circ$ to the horizontal. The coefficient of sliding friction $\mu_k = 0.3$.

(a) Draw the Free Body Diagram



$$F_G = mg$$

$$F_f = \mu_k F_N$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = m\vec{a}$$

$$\sum F_x = F_{Gx} - F_f = ma \quad (1)$$

$$\sum F_y = F_N - F_{Gy} = 0 \Rightarrow F_N = F_{Gy}$$

$$F_N = F_G \cos \theta \quad (2)$$

(b) Determine the acceleration of the block as it slides down the plane.

$$\text{In } (1): F_G \sin \theta - F_f = ma \quad (2)$$

$$F_G \sin \theta - \mu_k F_N = F_G \sin \theta - \mu_k F_G \cos \theta = ma$$

$$mg (\sin \theta - \mu_k \cos \theta) = ma \Rightarrow a = g (\sin \theta - \mu_k \cos \theta) \quad (2)$$

$$a = 9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} (\sin 22^\circ - (0.3) \cos 22^\circ) = 0.94 \text{ m/s}^2 \quad (2)$$

(c) If the block starts from rest 12.0 m up the plane from its base, what will be the block's speed when it reaches the bottom of the incline?

$$v^2 - v_0^2 = 2a\Delta x \quad (4)$$

$$v^2 = 2a\Delta x \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{2a\Delta x} \quad (6)$$

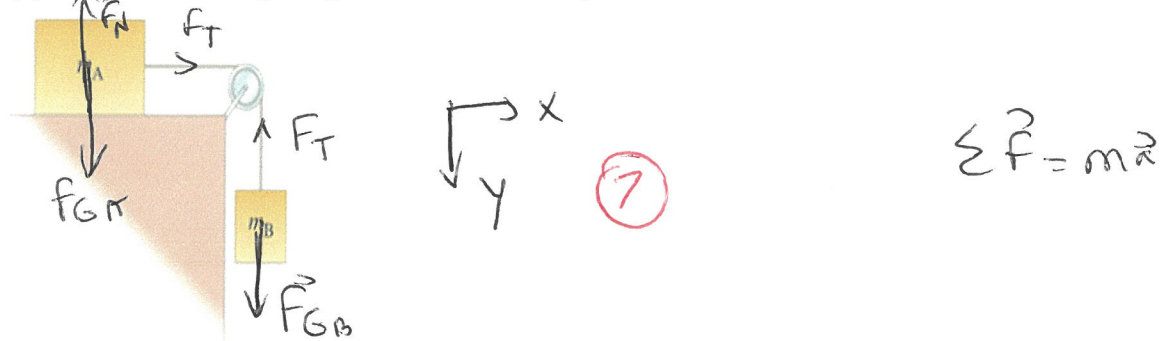
$$v = \sqrt{2(0.94 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2})(12.0 \text{ m})} = 4.75 \text{ m/s}$$

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Problem 2: (34 Points)

The Figure below shows a block of mass m_A on a smooth horizontal surface, connected by a thin cord that passes over a pulley to a second block of mass m_B which hangs vertically. Ignore friction and the masses of the pulley and cord.

(a) Draw a free-body diagram for each block,



(b) Apply Newton's second law to find formulas for the acceleration of the system and for the tension in the cord.

$$A: x: \sum \vec{F}_x = m_A \vec{a}_x \quad (2)$$

$$(2) F_T = m_A a \quad (1)$$

$$y: \sum \vec{F}_y = m_A \vec{a}_y = 0 \quad (\text{no motion on } y) \quad (2)$$

$$F_{GA} - F_N = 0 \Rightarrow F_N = F_{GA} = m_A g \quad (4)$$

$$B: F_{GB} - F_T = m_B a \quad (2) \quad (4)$$

$$F_T = m_A a \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{F_{GB} = (m_B + m_A) a \Rightarrow m_B g = (m_A + m_B) a}{\Rightarrow a = \frac{m_B g}{m_A + m_B}} \quad (3) \quad (2)$$

$$F_T = m_A a = \frac{m_A m_B g}{m_A + m_B} \quad (5)$$

Name _____

Problem 3: (33 Points)

You know your mass is 65 kg, but when you stand on a bathroom scale in an elevator, it says your mass is 76 kg. What is the acceleration of the elevator, and in which direction?

F_N is the reading of the scale $= W' = m'g$

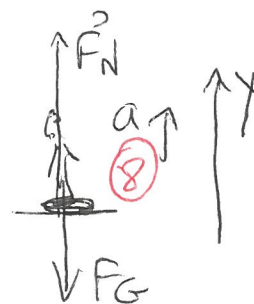
$$\Sigma \vec{F} = m\vec{a} \quad (4)$$

$$F_N - F_G = ma \quad (4)$$

$$a = \frac{F_N - F_G}{m} \quad (4)$$

$$a = \frac{m'g - mg}{m} \quad (4)$$

$$a = \frac{g(m' - m)}{m} = 9.8 \frac{m}{s^2} \left(\frac{76 \text{ kg} - 65 \text{ kg}}{65 \text{ kg}} \right) = 1.65 \text{ m/s}^2 \quad (3)$$



(2) $m = 65 \text{ kg}$ reading bathroom

(2) $m' = 76 \text{ kg}$ (apparent mass elevator moving)

(2) a is positive, so the acceleration is upward