

In this graph of displacement versus time, what is the average velocity in going from point A to point H in m/s? (Assume that the vertical axis is given in meters and that the horizon-tal axis is given in seconds)

$1.A \bigcirc 0.286$	$\mathbf{B}\bigcirc 0.323$	$\mathbf{C}\bigcirc~0.365$	$\mathbf{D}\bigcirc 0.412$
$\mathbf{E}$ 0.466	$\mathbf{F}\bigcirc 0.526$	$\mathbf{G}\bigcirc~0.595$	$\mathbf{H}\bigcirc 0.672$

1 pt After landing, a jet airplane comes to rest uniformly (the acceleration is constant) in 8.5 seconds. The landing speed of the aircraft is 198 km/hour. How far, in m, does the aircraft roll?

<b>2.</b> $A$ 56.2	$\mathbf{B}$ 74.8	$\mathbf{C}\bigcirc 99.4$	$\mathbf{D}$ 132.2
<b>E</b> 175.9	<b>F</b> 〇 233.9	$\mathbf{G}\bigcirc~311.1$	$\mathbf{H}\bigcirc$ 413.8

 $1 \ pt$ 

A drag racer reaches 317 km/hr in a 1 km race. Assuming constant acceleration, what was the racer's acceleration (in  $m/s^2$ ) during the race?

<b>3.A</b> $\bigcirc$ 0.932	<b>B</b> $\bigcirc$ 1.239	$\mathbf{C}$ 1.648	$D\bigcirc 2.192$
$\mathbf{E}$ 2.915	$\mathbf{F}$ 3.877	$\mathbf{G}\bigcirc~5.156$	$H\bigcirc 6.858$

1 pt A snowball is launched horizontally from the top of a rectangular building with an initial velocity of 17 m/s. It lands 40 m from the base of the building. How tall was the building? (*in* m)

<b>4.A</b> 12.39	$\mathbf{B}$ 14.49	$\mathbf{C}$ 16.96	$\mathbf{D}\bigcirc$ 19.84
<b>E</b> () 23.21	$\mathbf{F}$ 27.16	$\mathbf{G}\bigcirc~31.77$	$\mathbf{H}\bigcirc~37.17$

1 pt A plane is capable of moving at a speed of 210 m/s in still air. It is on course to move due east (relative to the earth) despite a wind of 43 m/s which is blowing from the north. What is the velocity of the plane relative to the ground? (in m/s)

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<b>5.A</b> 〇 49.4	$\mathbf{B}\bigcirc 65.7$	$\mathbf{C}\bigcirc~87.4$	$\mathbf{D}$ 116.2
$\mathbf{E}$ 154.5	$\mathbf{F}$ 205.6	$\mathbf{G}\bigcirc~273.4$	$\mathbf{H}\bigcirc$ 363.6

1 pt Consider a projectile which strikes a target as shown below. Ignore all forces except gravity. Point A refers to a point just beyond the muzzle of the cannon, B refers to the highest point in the trajectory and C refers to a point just before landing on the cliff.



- $\triangleright$  The horizontal component of the velocity at A is \_\_\_\_ than the horizontal component of the velocity at C.
- $\triangleright$  The acceleration at B is \_\_\_\_ the acceleration at C.
  - 7. A greater than B less than C equal to
- ▷ The vertical component of the velocity at B is \_\_\_\_ zero.
  8. A greater than B less than C equal to

 $\triangleright$  The magnitude of the vertical component of the velocity at A is \_\_\_\_\_ the magnitude of the vertical component of the velocity at C

1 pt A train moves at constant velocity of 60 mph. A cannon is stationed on a flatcar moving with the train. The cannon has a muzzle velocity of 120 mph. If the gunner wishes for the cannon ball to land on top of the cannon, she should: (ignore air resistance)

**A** Aim the cannon 45 degrees from vertical, pointing backward.

**B** Aim the cannon straight up.

**C** Aim the cannon 30 degrees from the vertical, pointing backward.

**D** Aim the cannon 30 degrees from the vertical, pointing forward.

 ${\bf E}\,$  Aim the cannon 45 degrees from the vertical, pointing forward.



Consider the pulley system above which is holding the mass M in equilibrium. Assume each pulley is massless.

 $\begin{array}{c|c} \triangleright \ T_A + T_B \ \text{is} \ \underline{\phantom{aaaa}} \\ \textbf{11.} \ \ \textbf{A} \bigcirc \ \text{equal to} \ \ \textbf{B} \bigcirc \ \text{greater than} \\ \textbf{C} \bigcirc \ \text{less than} \end{array}$ 

- $T_A \text{ is } T_B.$  **12.** A equal to B greater than C less than
- $\begin{array}{c} \triangleright \ T_B \ \text{is} \underbrace{\qquad} T_C \\ \mathbf{13.} \ \mathbf{A} \bigcirc \ \text{equal to} \ \mathbf{B} \bigcirc \ \text{greater than} \\ \mathbf{C} \bigcirc \ \text{less than} \end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c|c} \triangleright \ T_D \ \text{is} & \underline{\qquad} & Mg \\ \textbf{14.} \quad \textbf{A} \bigcirc \ \text{equal to} \quad \textbf{B} \bigcirc \ \text{greater than} \\ \textbf{C} \bigcirc \ \text{less than} \end{array}$ 



Find the tension in the two wires that support the light fixture. M=13 kg,  $\theta$ =39 degrees. (in N)

<b>15.A</b> 〇 22.9	<b>B</b> () 33.2	$\mathbf{C}\bigcirc$ 48.2	$\mathbf{D}\bigcirc 69.9$
<b>E</b> 101.3	<b>F</b> 146.9	$\mathbf{G}$ 213.0	<b>H</b> 308.9



Assume that the three blocks in the figure move together on a frictionless surface and that a T=35 N force acts as shown on the 3.0-kg block. What is the tension in the cord connecting the 3.0-kg and the 1.0-kg blocks? (in N)

<b>16.A</b> 〇 17.50	$\mathbf{B}$ 20.47	$\mathbf{C}\bigcirc~23.96$	$\mathbf{D}$ 28.03
<b>E</b> 32.79	$\mathbf{F}$ 38.37	$\mathbf{G}$ 44.89	$H\bigcirc 52.52$



Consider the figure above, with  $M_1=105$  kg and  $M_2=44.1$  kg. What is the minimum static coefficient of friction necessary to keep the block from slipping?

<b>17.A</b> 0.0759	<b>B</b> 〇 0.1009	$\mathbf{C}\bigcirc 0.1342$
$\mathbf{D}\bigcirc~0.1785$	$\mathbf{E}$ 0.2374	$\mathbf{F}$ 0.3158
$\mathbf{G}\bigcirc 0.4200$	$\mathbf{H}\bigcirc~0.5586$	

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