nagytibo@msu

## Nagy,

## Tibor

Keep this exam **CLOSED** until advised by the instructor.

 $50\ {\rm minute}\ {\rm long}\ {\rm closed}\ {\rm book}\ {\rm exam}.$ 

Fill out the bubble sheet: last name, first initial, **student number (PID)**. Leave the section, code, form and signature areas empty.

Two two-sided handwritten 8.5 by 11 help sheets are allowed.

When done, hand in your test and your bubble sheet.

Thank you and good luck!

Posssibly useful constant:

•  $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$ 

Posssibly useful Moments of Inertia:

- Solid homogeneous cylinder:  $I_{CM} = (1/2)MR^2$
- Solid homogeneous sphere:  $I_{CM} = (2/5)MR^2$
- Thin spherical shell:  $I_{\rm CM}=(2/3){\rm MR^2}$
- Thin uniform rod, axis perpendicular to length:  ${\rm I}_{\rm CM}=(1/12){\rm ML^2}$
- Thin uniform rod around end, axis perpendicular to length: I $_{\rm end}=(1/3){\rm ML^2}$

## Please, sit in row E.

1 pt Are you sitting in the seat assigned?

 $\mathbf{1.A}\bigcirc$  Yes, I am.

1

On a roller coaster ride the total mass of the cart - with passengers included - is 290 kg. Peak K is at 42.5 m above the ground, peak L is at 22.0 m. The speed of the cart at K is 15.5 m/s, at L it is 13.8 m/s. (The wheel mechanism on roller coaster carts always keeps the carts safely on the rail.)



4 pt	] How	much	energy	is	lost	due	to	friction	between	the
two p	eaks?									
(in S	J)									

4. A  $(4.52 \times 10^4)$  B  $(6.55 \times 10^4)$  C  $(9.50 \times 10^4)$ D  $(1.38 \times 10^5)$  E  $(2.00 \times 10^5)$  F  $(2.90 \times 10^5)$ G  $(4.20 \times 10^5)$  H  $(6.09 \times 10^5)$ 

3 pt There are 147 steps between the ground floor and the sixth floor in a building. Each step is 16.7 cm tall. It takes 2 minutes and 50 seconds for a person with a mass of 66.9 kg to walk all the way up. How much work did the person do? *(in J)* 

2.	$\mathbf{A} \bigcirc 1.12 \times 10^4$	$\mathbf{B}$ $\bigcirc 1.26 \times 10^4$	$\mathbf{C}\bigcirc 1.43 \times 10^4$
	$\mathbf{D}\bigcirc 1.61 \times 10^4$	$\mathbf{E}$ $1.82 \times 10^4$	$\mathbf{F}$ 2.06 × 10 <sup>4</sup>
	$\mathbf{G}\bigcirc 2.32 \times 10^4$	$\mathbf{H}\bigcirc 2.63 \times 10^4$	

3 pt	What was the	average	power	performed	by the	person
durir	ng the walk?					
(in	W)					

3.	$\mathbf{A}\bigcirc 1.29 \times 10^1$	$\mathbf{B}\bigcirc 1.71 \times 10^1$	$\mathbf{C}\bigcirc~2.28\times10^{1}$
	$\mathbf{D}\bigcirc 3.03 \times 10^1$	$\mathbf{E}$ $4.03 \times 10^1$	$\mathbf{F}\bigcirc 5.36 \times 10^1$
	$\mathbf{G}\bigcirc 7.13 \times 10^{1}$	$\mathbf{H}\bigcirc~9.48\times10^{1}$	

3 pt A railroad cart with mass **m** is at rest on the top of a hill with height **h**. (See figure.)



Then it starts to roll down. At the bottom it collides with an identical cart. The two carts lock together. How high can they reach together? (Neglect any losses due to friction.)

**5**.**A** $\bigcirc$ **h**, the original height.

 $\mathbf{B} \bigcirc (3/4)\mathbf{h}$ , three quarter of the original height.

- $\mathbf{C} \bigcirc (1/2)\mathbf{h}$ , half of the original height.
- $\mathbf{D} \bigcirc (1/4)\mathbf{h}$ , one quarter of the original height.
- $\mathbf{E}$  Zero, they cannot climb any height.

4 pt A 691 kg automobile slides across an icy street at a speed of 68.1 km/h and collides with a parked car. The two cars lock up and they slide together with a speed of 27.7 km/h. What is the mass of the parked car? (*in* kg)

6.	$\mathbf{A}$ $\otimes$ 8.61 $\times$ 10 <sup>2</sup>	$\mathbf{B}\bigcirc 1.01 \times 10^3$	$\mathbf{C}\bigcirc 1.18 \times 10^3$
	$\mathbf{D}\bigcirc 1.38 \times 10^3$	$\mathbf{E}$ $(1.61 \times 10^3)$	$\mathbf{F}$ $\bigcirc$ 1.89 $\times$ 10 <sup>3</sup>
	$\mathbf{G}\bigcirc 2.21 \times 10^3$	$\mathbf{H}\bigcirc 2.59 \times 10^3$	

2 pt A mass of m = 1.03 kg connected to a spring oscillates on a horizontal frictionless surface as shown in the figure.



The equation of motion of the mass is given by  $x = 0.173 \cos(2.42t)$ 

where the position x is measured in meters, the time t in seconds. Determine the period of the motion. (in s)

7.	$\mathbf{A}\bigcirc 1.62$	$\mathbf{B}\bigcirc 1.90$	$\mathbf{C}\bigcirc~2.22$	$\mathbf{D}\bigcirc 2.60$
	<b>E</b> 〇 3.04	$\mathbf{F}\bigcirc 3.55$	$\mathbf{G}\bigcirc$ 4.16	$\mathbf{H}\bigcirc$ 4.87

2 pt What is the maximum speed reached by the mass? (in m/s)

8.	$\mathbf{A}$ $\bigcirc 2.89 \times 10^{-1}$	$\mathbf{B}\bigcirc 4.19 \times 10^{-1}$	$\mathbf{C}\bigcirc~6.07 imes10^{-1}$
	$\mathbf{D}\bigcirc 8.80 \times 10^{-1}$	$\mathbf{E}\bigcirc 1.28$	$\mathbf{F}$ 1.85
	$\mathbf{G}\bigcirc 2.68$	<b>H</b> 3.89	

2 pt	Determine	the	spring	constant.
(in N/	'm)			

9.	$\mathbf{A}$ $\bigcirc$ 4.72	$\mathbf{B}\bigcirc 5.34$	$\mathbf{C}\bigcirc$ 6.03
	$\mathbf{D}\bigcirc 6.82$	<b>E</b> 〇 7.70	$\mathbf{F}\bigcirc~8.70$
	$\mathbf{G}\bigcirc 9.84$	$\mathbf{H} \bigcirc \ 1.11 \times 10^1$	

4 pt The period of a mass-spring oscillator is 2.90 s. Every time the oscillator completes a full period, the amplitude of the oscillation gets reduced to 92.2 percent of the previous amplitude. How much time does it take for the amplitude to decay to 44.1 percent of its original initial value? (*in* s)

10.	$\mathbf{A}$ 7.03	$\mathbf{B}\bigcirc 9.34$	$\mathbf{C}\bigcirc 1.24 \times 10^{1}$
	$\mathbf{D}\bigcirc 1.65 \times 10^1$	$\mathbf{E}$ $\bigcirc 2.20 \times 10^1$	$\mathbf{F}\bigcirc~2.92 imes10^1$
	$\mathbf{G}\bigcirc 3.89 \times 10^1$	$\mathbf{H}\bigcirc~5.17 imes10^{1}$	

 $\boxed{6 \ pt}$  A body (not shown) has its center of mass (CM) at the origin. In each case below give the direction for the torque  $\tau$  with respect to the CM on the body due to force **F** acting on the body at a location indicated by the vector **r**.





The height of the incline is h = 1.87 m, and the angle of the incline is  $\theta = 10.9^{\circ}$ . The cylinder is rolled over the edge very slowly. Then it rolls down to the bottom of the incline without slipping. What is the final speed of the cylinder? (in m/s)

14.	$\mathbf{A}\bigcirc 1.62$	$\mathbf{B}\bigcirc 2.03$	$\mathbf{C}\bigcirc 2.53$	$\mathbf{D}\bigcirc 3.17$
	<b>E</b> 〇 3.96	$\mathbf{F}$ 4.95	$\mathbf{G}\bigcirc 6.18$	$H\bigcirc$ 7.73

**15**.**A** The velocity is zero.

- $\mathbf{B}$  down to the ground
- $\mathbf{C}$  to your right
- $\mathbf{D}$  () forward
- $\mathbf{E}$  to your left
- F() backward
- $\mathbf{G}\bigcirc$  up to the sky

3 pt What is the direction of the angular velocity vector of your wheels?

- **16**.**A** to your right
- $\mathbf{B}$  backward
- $\mathbf{C}\bigcirc$  The angular velocity is zero.
- $\mathbf{D}$  up to the sky
- $\mathbf{E}\bigcirc$  forward
- $\mathbf{F}\bigcirc$  to your left
- $\mathbf{G}\bigcirc$  down to the ground

9

A crate with a mass of M = 75.5 kg is suspended by a rope from the midpoint of a uniform boom. The boom has a mass of m = 147 kg and a length of l = 8.79 m. The end of the boom is supported by another rope which is horizontal and is attached to the wall as shown in the figure.



- $3 \ pt$  The boom makes an angle of  $\theta = 62.1^{\circ}$  with the vertical wall. Calculate the tension in the vertical rope. (in N)
- **17.** A  $\bigcirc$  4.74 × 10<sup>2</sup> B  $\bigcirc$  5.93 × 10<sup>2</sup> C  $\bigcirc$  7.41 × 10<sup>2</sup> D  $\bigcirc$  9.26 × 10<sup>2</sup> E  $\bigcirc$  1.16 × 10<sup>3</sup> F  $\bigcirc$  1.45 × 10<sup>3</sup> G  $\bigcirc$  1.81 × 10<sup>3</sup> H  $\bigcirc$  2.26 × 10<sup>3</sup>

3 p (in	$ \begin{array}{c} t \\ \hline \mathbf{N} \end{array} $ What is the tens	sion in the horizon	tal rope?
18.	$\mathbf{A}\bigcirc 1.76 \times 10^3$	${\bf B}\bigcirc~2.06\times10^3$	$\mathbf{C}\bigcirc~2.41 \times 10^3$
	$\mathbf{D}\bigcirc~2.82\times10^3$	$\mathbf{E}\bigcirc 3.30 \times 10^3$	$\mathbf{F}\bigcirc 3.86 \times 10^3$
	$\mathbf{G}\bigcirc 4.52 \times 10^3$	$\mathbf{H}\bigcirc 5.29 \times 10^3$	

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