

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Physics 120 Quiz #7, May 30, 2014

Please show all work, thoughts and/or reasoning in order to receive partial credit. The quiz is worth 10 points total.

I affirm that I have carried out my academic endeavors with full academic honesty.

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Consider the system shown below in which a ball of mass  $m_{ball} = 200g$  is fired at a speed  $v_i$  and subsequently collides with a stationary block of mass  $m_{block} = 1.7kg$ . After the collision, the bullet and block slide across a frictionless surface until they collide with a horizontal spring of stiffness  $k = 18 \frac{N}{m}$  initially is at its equilibrium length.



- a. Derive an expression for the initial speed of the ball,  $v_i$  before the collision, in terms of the given masses and the speed of the ball and block after the collision.

$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \vec{F}_{net} = 0 \rightarrow \Delta \vec{p}_{system} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{p}_{f,system} = \vec{p}_{i,system}$$

$$m_{ball} \langle -v_i, 0, 0 \rangle = (m_{ball} + m_{block}) \langle -V, 0, 0 \rangle$$

$$\therefore v_i = \left( \frac{m_{ball} + m_{block}}{m_{ball}} \right) V$$

- b. If the ball and block strike the spring and eventually come to rest over a distance of  $x = 0.87m$ , how fast were the block and ball traveling before they struck the spring assuming that friction  $\mu = 0.18$  is present only over the distance the block and ball travel while in contact with the spring?

$$\Delta E = W_{fr} = -\mu(m_{ball} + m_{block})gx = \Delta KE + \Delta U_s = \left(0 - \frac{1}{2}(m_{ball} + m_{block})V^2\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}kx^2 - 0\right)$$

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{kx^2 + 2\mu(m_{ball} + m_{block})gx}{m_{ball} + m_{block}}} = \sqrt{\frac{18 \frac{N}{m} (0.87m)^2 + 2 \times 0.18 \times (1.9kg) \times 9.8 \frac{m}{s^2} \times 0.87m}{1.9kg}} = 3.2 \frac{m}{s}$$

c. What was the initial speed of the ball  $v_i$  before it collided with the block?

$$v_i = \left( \frac{m_{ball} + m_{block}}{m_{ball}} \right) V = \left( \frac{1.9kg}{0.2kg} \right) \times 3.2 \frac{m}{s} = 30.4 \frac{m}{s}$$

## Physics 120 Equation Sheet

$$\vec{r} = \langle r_x, r_y, r_z \rangle = |\vec{r}| \cdot \hat{r}$$

$$\text{magnitude of a vector : } r = |\vec{r}| = \sqrt{r_x^2 + r_y^2 + r_z^2}$$

$$\text{unit vector : } \hat{r} = \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t}; \vec{v}_{avg} = \frac{\vec{v}_i + \vec{v}_f}{2}$$

$$\vec{r}_f = \vec{r}_i + \vec{v}_{avg} \Delta t$$

$$\vec{F}_{net} = \frac{\Delta \vec{p}}{\Delta t}$$

$$\vec{p} = \gamma m \vec{v}; \lim_{v \ll c}(\vec{p}) \sim m \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{p}_f = \vec{p}_i + \vec{F}_{net} \Delta t$$

$$\vec{r}_f = \vec{r}_i + \vec{v}_i \Delta t + \frac{\vec{F}_{net}}{2m} (\Delta t)^2$$

$$\vec{F}_G = -\frac{GM_1 M_2}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{F}_g \sim m \vec{g}$$

Constants:

$$g = 9.8 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{Nm^2}{kg^2}$$

$$m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} kg = 0.51 \frac{MeV}{c^2}$$

$$m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} kg = 938.5 \frac{MeV}{c^2}$$

$$m_E = 6 \times 10^{24} kg$$

$$R_E = 6.4 \times 10^6 m$$

$$N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23}$$

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \frac{m}{s}$$

$$1eV = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} J$$

$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \vec{F}_{net}$$

$$\vec{F}_s = -k\vec{s}$$

$$F_{fr} = \mu F_N$$

$$k_{parallel} = \sum_{i=1}^N k_i$$

$$\frac{1}{k_{series}} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{k_i}$$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$Y = \frac{k_{IAB}}{d}$$

$$\text{Stress} = Y \times \text{Strain}; \text{Stress} = \frac{F}{A}; \text{Strain} = \frac{\Delta l}{l}$$

$$\vec{F}_{||} = \frac{dp}{dt} \hat{p}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\perp} = p \frac{d\hat{p}}{dt} \rightarrow |\vec{F}_{\perp}| = \frac{mv^2}{R};$$

$$\vec{F}_{Net} = \vec{F}_{||} + \vec{F}_{\perp} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \frac{dp}{dt} \hat{p} + p \frac{d\hat{p}}{dt}$$

$$\Delta E = \Delta Q + \Delta W = \Delta KE + \Delta U_g + \Delta U_s + \Delta E_{rest}$$

$$\Delta W = \Delta KE = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}; \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = F_x dx + F_y dy + F_z dz$$

$$KE = (\gamma - 1)mc^2; \lim_{v \ll c}(KE) \sim \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$E_T = \gamma mc^2; E_T^2 = p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4; E_{rest} = mc^2$$

$$U_g = mgy$$

$$U_s = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$\vec{r}_{com} = \frac{\sum_i m_i \vec{r}_i}{\sum_i m_i} = \langle r_{x,com}, r_{y,com}, r_{z,com} \rangle$$