

MGT 2 - 012

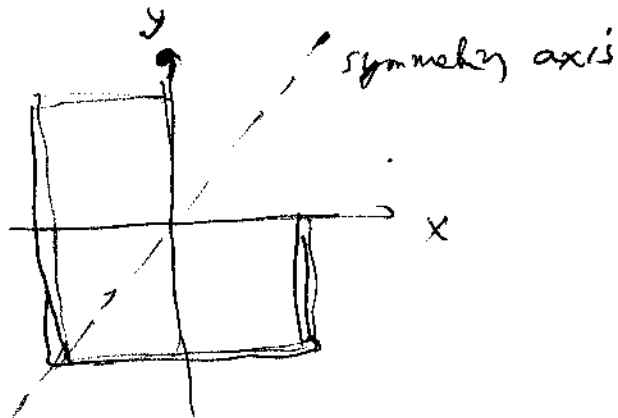
solu~~ti~~o~~n~~s for

Q7 - Q12 (Q13)

ch 9 & ch 10

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Q7

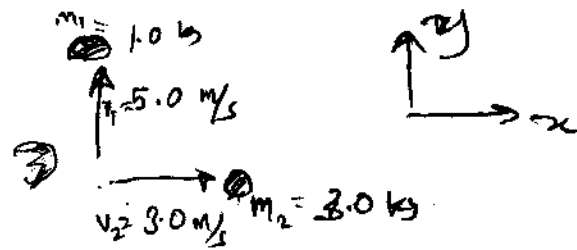


COM is in
IIIrd quadrant

Q8



40 kg



No external force in
horizontally (frictionless surface)

$$\vec{P}_i = \vec{P}_f$$

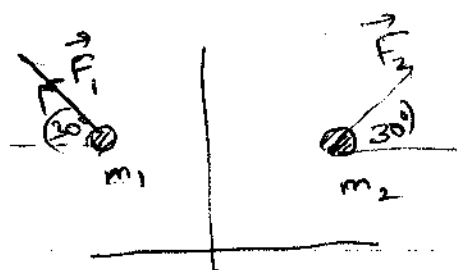
$$4 \vec{v} = (1.0)(5.0 \hat{j}) + (3.0)(3.0 \hat{i})$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{1}{4} (9 \hat{i} + 5 \hat{j})$$

$$v = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{9^2 + 5^2}$$

$v = 2.6$

Q9



$$m_1 = m_2 = 5.0 \text{ kg}$$

$$F_1 = F_2 = 12 \text{ N}$$

$$\Sigma \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} = M \vec{a}_{\text{cm}}$$

$$\vec{F}_1 = \langle -F_1 \cos 30, F_1 \sin 30 \rangle$$

$$\vec{F}_2 = \langle F_2 \cos 30, F_2 \sin 30 \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} &= \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 = (F_1 \cos 30 - F_2 \cos 30) \hat{i} \\ &\quad + (F_1 \sin 30 + F_2 \sin 30) \hat{j} \\ &= \cancel{12 \sin 30} \cdot 0 \hat{i} + 2(12 \sin 30) \hat{j} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a}_{\text{cm}} &= \frac{\Sigma \vec{F}}{M} \\ &= \frac{24 \sin 30}{10} \hat{j} \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{a}_{\text{cm}} = 1.2 \hat{j} \text{ m/s}^2}$$

Q10

$$\Delta \vec{p} = \int \vec{F} \cdot dt = \text{area under the curve}$$

of F vs. t

$$= \frac{1}{2} (6-2) (10-0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (4) (10)$$

$$= 20 \text{ (N.s.)}$$

Q11

ELASTIC collision: Both KE & Momentum are conserved

INELASTIC collision: KE not conserved
Momentum is conserved

Q12

$$KE = \frac{1}{2} (m_A + m_B) V_f^2 =$$

$$\vec{P}_i = \vec{P}_f = M \vec{V}_{cm}$$

$$M V_{cm} = \sum_i \vec{p}_i = \vec{P} \text{ (total)}$$

$$M = m_A + m_B$$

Conservation of momentum

$$\vec{P}_i = \vec{P}_f$$

$$\therefore M \vec{V}_{cm} = \vec{P}_i = \vec{P}_f$$

$$\Rightarrow M V_{cm} = M V_f$$

$$\vec{V}_f = \vec{V}_{cm}$$

$$KE = \frac{1}{2} (m_A + m_B) v_{cm}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (3 + 2) 4^2$$

$$KE = 40 \text{ J}$$

Q13

$$\omega_0 = ?$$

$$\Delta t = 3.00 \text{ s}$$

$$\omega = 98 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\Delta \theta = 37 \text{ rev}$$

$$\alpha = ?$$

find ω_0 . α is not needed (the missing quantity in the question)

The equation to use is

$$\Delta \theta = \frac{1}{2} (\omega + \omega_0) t$$

~~but you should convert better cons~~

~~Convert~~ Find $\Delta \theta$ in rad

$$\Delta \theta = 37 (\text{rev}) \frac{2\pi (\text{rad})}{1 (\text{rev})} = 232 \text{ rad}$$

(Note: always make a habit of using the calculator value of π by pressing the " π " button).

$$232 = \frac{1}{2} (98 + \omega_0) (3.00)$$

$$\omega_0 = 57.0 \text{ rad/s}$$