

## Chapter 4

1- Car A is moving with a speed of 30 km/h along the positive x-axis and car B is moving with a speed of 40 km/h along the positive y-axis. What is the velocity of car B with respect to car A?  $[(-30\mathbf{i} + 40\mathbf{j}) \text{ km/h}]$

2- A ball leaves the ground with a speed of 50 m/s at an angle of 60 degrees with the horizontal. Find its speed at its highest point. [25 m/s]

3- A stone is thrown from the ground into the air with an initial velocity  $\mathbf{V} = (5.0\mathbf{i} + 9.0\mathbf{j}) \text{ m/s}$ . To what maximum height will the stone rise? [4.1 m]

4- A particle starts from the origin at  $t = 0$  with a velocity of  $8.0\mathbf{j} \text{ m/s}$  and moves in the XY plane with a constant acceleration of  $(4.0\mathbf{i} + 2.0\mathbf{j})\text{m/s}^2$ . At the instant the X coordinate of the particle is 32 m, find its y coordinate. [48 m]

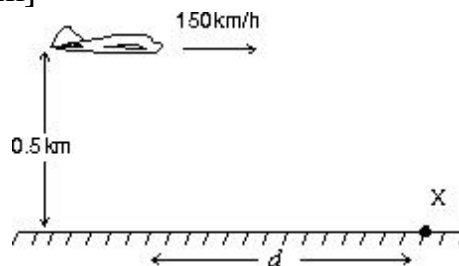
5- A stone is thrown horizontally from the top of a 40m high hill. It strikes the ground at an angle of 30 degrees. With what speed was it thrown? [49 m/s]

6- A river has a steady flow of 0.30 m/s. A student swims downstream a distance of 1.2 km and returns to the starting point. If the student can swim at a constant speed of  $v$  in still water and the downstream portion of the swim takes him 20 minutes, the time required for the entire swim is: [70 minutes]

7- Find the magnitude of the centripetal acceleration of a particle on the tip of a fan blade, 0.150 m in radius, rotating at 1200 revolutions every minute. [2370  $\text{m/s}^2$ ]

8- A boat can travel with a velocity of 1.70 m/s in still water (that is  $V_{bw} = 1.70 \text{ m/s}$ ). The boat heads (points) across a river where the current is 0.75 m/s (that is  $V_{wg} = 0.75 \text{ m/s}$ ). What is the speed of the boat relative to the ground? [1.86 m/s]

9- The airplane shown is in level flight at an altitude of 0.50 km and a speed of 150 km/h. At what distance  $d$  should it release a heavy bomb to hit the target X? Take  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ . [417 m]



10- An object is moving on a circular path of radius  $\pi$  meters at a constant speed of 4.0 m/s. The time required for one revolution is:  $[\pi^2/2 \text{ s}]$