

**SAMPLE TEST 6**  
**PHYS 111, FALL 2010, SECTION 1**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

*By writing my name above, I affirm that this test represents my work only, without aid from outside sources. In all aspects of this course I perform with honor and integrity.*

SHOW YOUR WORK ON ALL OF THE PROBLEMS. YOUR APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM IS AS IMPORTANT AS, IF NOT MORE IMPORTANT THAN, YOUR ANSWER. DRAW **CLEAR AND NEAT PICTURES** SHOWING COORDINATE SYSTEMS AND ALL OF THE RELEVANT PROBLEM VARIABLES. ALSO, **EXPLICITLY** SHOW THE **BASIC EQUATIONS** YOU ARE USING. BE NEAT AND THOROUGH. THE EASIER IT IS FOR ME TO UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU ARE DOING, THE BETTER YOUR GRADE WILL BE.

A few potentially useful equations

Moment of Inertia, discrete definition

$$I = \sum m_i r_i^2$$

Moment of Inertia, integral definition

$$I = \int r^2 dm$$

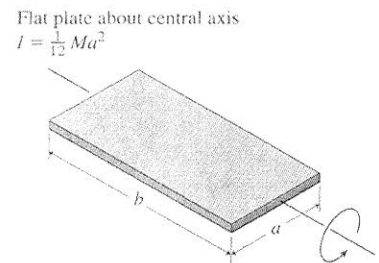
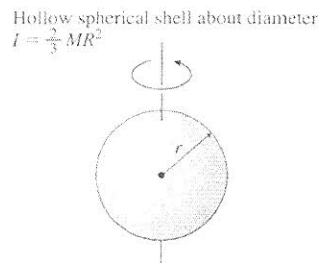
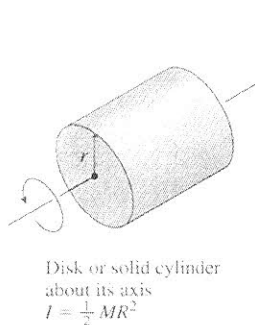
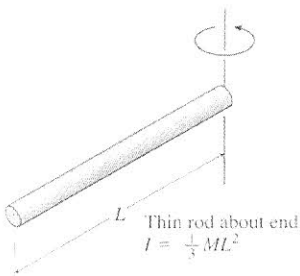
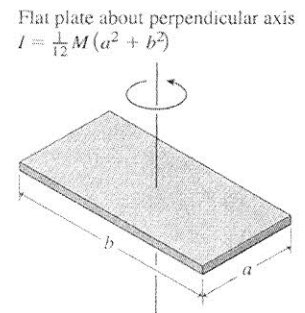
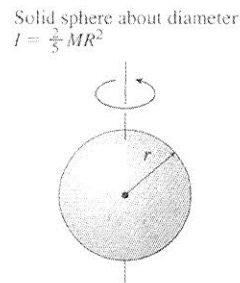
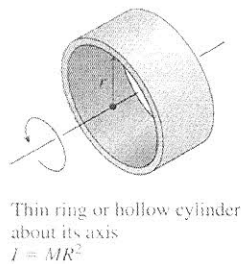
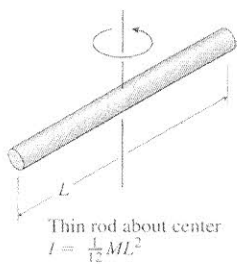
Parallel Axis Theorem

$$I = I_{cm} + Md^2$$

Superposition

$$I_{Total} = \sum I_i$$

TABLE 10.2 Rotational Inertias



SAMPLE TEST 6

PHYS 111, FALL 2010, SECTION 1

1) Derivations

a) (10pts) Given a differential equation of the form  $\frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x(t)$ , write the general solution for  $x(t)$ ,  $v(t)$ , and  $a(t)$  in terms of the angular frequency  $\omega$ , the amplitude  $A$ , and the phase angle  $\phi$ .

assume:  $x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$  ①

then:  $v(t) = \frac{dx}{dt} = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \phi)$  ②

$a(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$  ③

b) (10pts) Given the boundary conditions  $x(t_0) = x_0$  and  $v(t_0) = v_0$ , derive an expression for the phase angle  $\phi$  and the amplitude  $A$ .

From eq ①:  $x_0 = A \cos(\omega t_0 + \phi)$

From eq ②:  $v_0 = -\omega A \sin(\omega t_0 + \phi)$

Divide  $\frac{②}{①}$ :  $\frac{v_0}{x_0} = \frac{-\omega A \sin(\omega t + \phi)}{A \cos(\omega t + \phi)} \Rightarrow \tan(\omega t + \phi) = -\frac{v_0}{x_0 \omega}$

$\Rightarrow \omega t + \phi = \tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{v_0}{x_0 \omega}\right) \Rightarrow \boxed{\phi = \tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{v_0}{x_0 \omega}\right) - \omega t}$

If we divide  $v_0$  by  $\omega$ , we have

$\frac{v_0}{\omega} = -A \sin(\omega t + \phi)$

then we can write:  $(x_0^2 + \left(\frac{v_0}{\omega}\right)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (A^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \phi) + A^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \phi))^{\frac{1}{2}}$   
 $= A (\cos^2(\omega t + \phi) + \sin^2(\omega t + \phi))^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{A = \left(x_0^2 + \left(\frac{v_0}{\omega}\right)^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

SAMPLE TEST 6  
PHYS 111, FALL 2010, SECTION 1

A mass attached to a spring is in simple harmonic motion. At the exact moment the mass moves through equilibrium:

2.1) its instantaneous acceleration

a) has maximum magnitude.

b) is zero.

c) has greater than zero magnitude (but not maximum).

2.2) its instantaneous speed

a) has maximum magnitude.

b) is zero.

c) has greater than zero magnitude (but not maximum).

2.3) A mass attached to the free end of an ideal spring is in simple harmonic motion with an amplitude  $A=0.5$  m and an angular frequency 18 rad/s. What is the maximum velocity of the mass?

a) 36 m/s

b) 9 m/s

c) 3 m/s

d) None of the above

$$v_{\max} = \omega A = 0.5 \cdot 18 = 9 \text{ m/s}$$

2.4) A person sits on a swing. When the person sits still, the swing oscillates back and forth at its natural frequency. If, instead, two people sit on the swing, the new frequency of the swing is

a) Greater

b) Less

c) The same

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \quad \text{as } m \uparrow, \omega \rightarrow$$

2.5) A person sits on a swing. When the person sits still, the swing oscillates back and forth at its natural frequency. If, instead, the person stands on the swing, the new natural frequency of the swing is

a) Greater

b) Less

c) The same

$$\omega = \frac{mg l_{\text{cm}}}{I} = \frac{mg l_{\text{cm}}}{M l^2}$$

$I$  decreases faster than  $l_{\text{cm}}$   
So as  $I \downarrow$ ,  $\omega \uparrow$

SAMPLE TEST 6

PHYS 111, FALL 2010, SECTION 1

A block of mass  $m_b = 5.0$  kg is attached to a spring of spring constant  $k = 4$  N/m where it is allowed to oscillate horizontally on a frictionless surface. The spring is compressed a distance  $d = 0.5$  m from equilibrium and released. As the block passes equilibrium, a wad of clay,  $m_c = 10.0$  kg, falls from directly above and sticks to the block.

- What is the angular frequency of the block/clay system?
- What is the velocity of the block/clay system just after the collision?
- What is the amplitude of the block/clay system?



$$\Sigma F = ma$$

$$-kx = (m_b + m_c)a \Rightarrow a = -\frac{k}{m_b + m_c}x$$

$$\omega = \left(\frac{k}{m_b + m_c}\right)^{1/2} = \left[\frac{4}{15}\right]^{1/2} = 0.52 \text{ rad/s}$$

b) To know the velocity after the collision, I need to know the velocity before the collision.

$$\text{at } t=0, x(0)=d, v(0)=0$$

$$x \Rightarrow \text{so: } d = A \cos(\phi) \quad (1)$$

$$v \Rightarrow \text{and: } 0 = -\omega \sin(\phi) \Rightarrow \sin(\phi) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\phi = 0}$$

$$\text{then: } d = A \cos(0) \Rightarrow \boxed{d = A}$$

$$\text{At equilibrium, } v = \boxed{v_{\max} = \omega A}, \text{ where } \boxed{\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_b}}}$$

Before collision

$$\text{collide: } p_i = p_f \Rightarrow m_b v_{\max} = (m_b + m_c) v_f$$

continued ↓

Sample Test 6 P<sub>3</sub> continued

$$m_b \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_b}} d = (m_b + m_c) v_F$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{v_F = \frac{d \sqrt{m_b k}}{m_b + m_c}} = \frac{(0.5)(5.0 \cdot 4)^{1/2}}{15} = 0.15 \text{ m/s}$$

c) Let  $t=0$ ,  $v(0) = 0.15 \text{ m/s}$

$$x(0) = 0$$

$$x \Rightarrow 0 = A \cos(\phi) \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$v \Rightarrow 0.15 = -\omega A \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)^{-1}$$

$$0.15 = \omega A \Rightarrow A = \frac{0.15}{0.52} = \underline{0.29 \text{ m}}$$

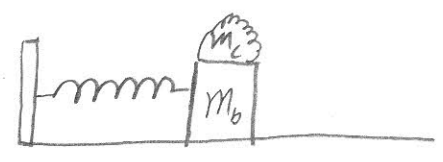
# Alternate Solution - Energy

## SAMPLE TEST 6 PHYS 111, FALL 2010, SECTION 1

A block of mass  $m_b = 5.0$  kg is attached to a spring of spring constant  $k = 4$  N/m where it is allowed to oscillate horizontally on a frictionless surface. The spring is compressed a distance  $d = 0.5$  m from equilibrium and released. As the block passes equilibrium, a wad of clay,  $m_c = 10.0$  kg, falls from directly above and sticks to the block.

- a) What is the angular frequency of the block/clay system?
- b) What is the velocity of the block/clay system just after the collision?
- c) What is the amplitude of the block/clay system?

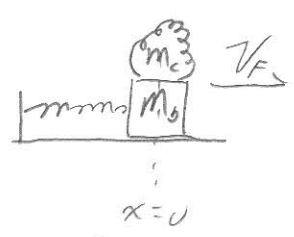
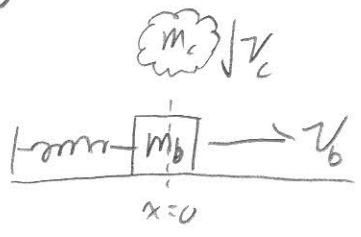
a) The angular frequency of a spring oscillator is dependant only on the spring and the mass.



$$-F_s = ma \Rightarrow -kx = ma$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -\frac{k}{m} x \Rightarrow \omega = \left( \frac{k}{m_b + m_c} \right)^{1/2} = 0.52 \text{ rad/s}$$

b) There is a collision (inelastic), so we conserve momentum:



Because of the surface (external normal force), momentum in y is not conserved, but we only care about x.

$$P_{xi}$$

$$P_{xf}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_b v_b = [m_b + m_c] v_F$$

$$\Rightarrow v_F = \frac{m_b}{m_b + m_c} v_b \quad (1)$$

But... We are not given  $v_b$ , the block's velocity at equilibrium... Let's find it:

continued  
↓

Sample Test 6, P3 continued

②

Given

$$m_b = 5.0 \text{ kg}$$

$$k = 4 \text{ N/m}$$

$$d = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$m_c = 10.0 \text{ kg}$$

Let's use energy:

The total energy in the system (Pre-collision) is:

$$E_T = \frac{1}{2} m_b v^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

We are given the amplitude (d) in the problem statement so:

$$E_T = \frac{1}{2} k d^2$$

Which must be equal to the energy at equilibrium.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} k d^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_b v_b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{v_b = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_b}} d} \quad \text{①}$$

Combining ① and ②:  $v_F = \frac{m_b}{m_b + m_c} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_b}} d$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{v_F = \frac{\sqrt{k \cdot m_b}}{m_b + m_c} d} = \frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot 5.0}}{15} \cdot 0.5$$

$$\underline{v_F = 0.15 \text{ m/s}}$$

c) Energy again:  $\frac{1}{2} (m_b + m_c) v_F^2 = \frac{1}{2} k A_2^2$

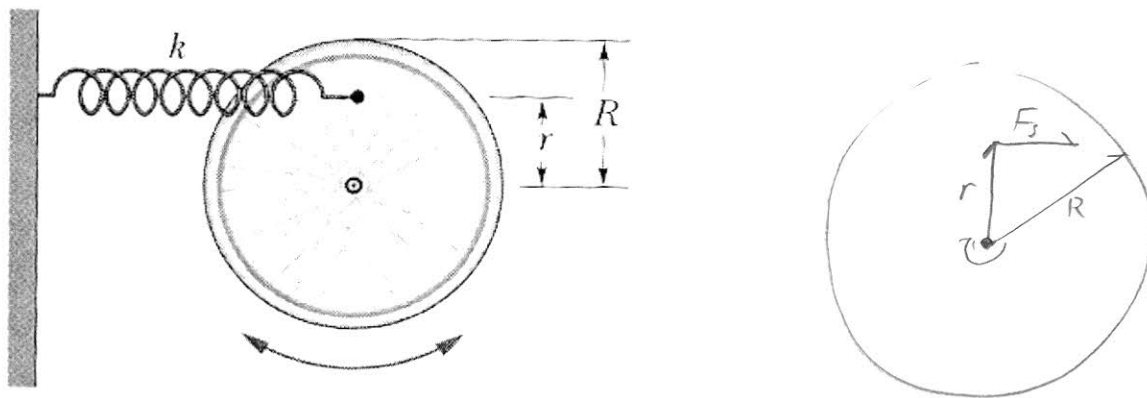
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A_2 = \left( \frac{m_b + m_c}{k} \right)^{1/2} v_F} \Rightarrow \left( \frac{15}{4} \right)^{1/2} \cdot 0.15 = \underline{0.29 \text{ m}}$$

SAMPLE TEST 6

PHYS 111, FALL 2010, SECTION 1

A wheel is free to rotate about a fixed axle. A spring with a spring constant  $k$  is attached to one of its spokes at a distance  $r$  from the axle, as shown in the picture. Assume that the wheel is a hoop of mass  $m$  and radius  $R$  (the spokes have negligible mass).

- Using **Newton's Second Law**, find the angular frequency of small oscillations in terms of  $m$ ,  $R$ ,  $r$  and the spring constant  $k$ .
- Using **Energy techniques**, find the angular frequency of small oscillations in terms of  $m$ ,  $R$ ,  $r$  and the spring constant  $k$ .
- What is the angular frequency if  $r = R$ .
- What is the angular frequency if  $r = 0$ .



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } \sum T &= I \alpha \\
 F_s r &= I \alpha \\
 -k x r &= I \alpha, \quad x = r \theta \\
 -k r \theta r &= I \alpha \\
 \alpha &= - \left[ \frac{k r^2}{I} \right] \theta \Rightarrow \omega = \left[ \frac{k r^2}{I} \right]^{1/2}, \quad I = m R^2 \\
 &\Rightarrow \omega = \left[ \frac{k r^2}{m R^2} \right]^{1/2}
 \end{aligned}$$

continued



Sample Test 6, P4 continued

b)  $E_T = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$  ← angular velocity!

$$\frac{dE_T}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} k \cancel{x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{1}{2} I \cancel{\omega} \frac{d\omega}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k x v + I \omega a = 0$$

$$v = r \omega \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{v}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow k x \cancel{x} + m R^2 \frac{\cancel{x}}{r} \cdot \frac{a}{r} = 0$$

$$a = r a \Rightarrow a = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow k x + m \frac{R^2}{r^2} a = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = - \left[ \frac{k}{m} \frac{r^2}{R^2} \right] x \Rightarrow \omega = \left[ \frac{k}{m} \frac{r^2}{R^2} \right]^{1/2}$$

c) if  $R = r$ ,  $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

d) if  $r = 0$ ,  $\omega = 0$

SAMPLE TEST 6

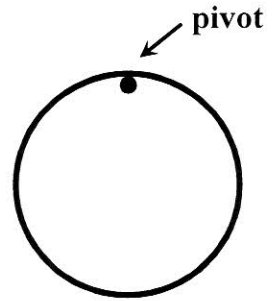
PHYS 111, FALL 2010, SECTION 1

4. A circular hula-hoop rests on a peg that acts as a pivot point. The hoop is given a small kick so that it oscillates back and forth with small angular displacements. The hoop's mass is

$M = 0.80$  kg, and its radius is  $R = 0.6$  m.

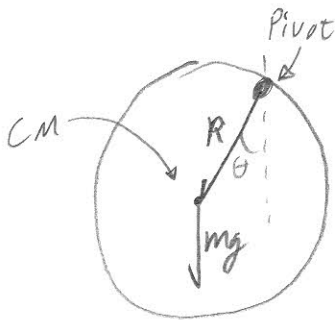


$$I_{cm} = MR^2$$



Use Newton's Second Law to find the angular frequency of small oscillations.

The hula-hoop is a physical pendulum.



$$\tau = I\alpha$$

$$-mgR \sin\theta = I\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{mgR}{I} \sin\theta, \quad \text{For small } \theta, \sin\theta \approx \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{mgR}{I} \theta \Rightarrow \omega = \left(\frac{mgR}{I}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$I = I_{cm} + Md^2 \Rightarrow I = MR^2 + MR^2 = 2MR^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \left[ \frac{mgR}{2MR^2} \right]^{1/2} = \left[ \frac{g}{2R} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\omega = \left[ \frac{9.8}{2(0.6)} \right]^{1/2} = 2.9 \text{ rad/s}$$