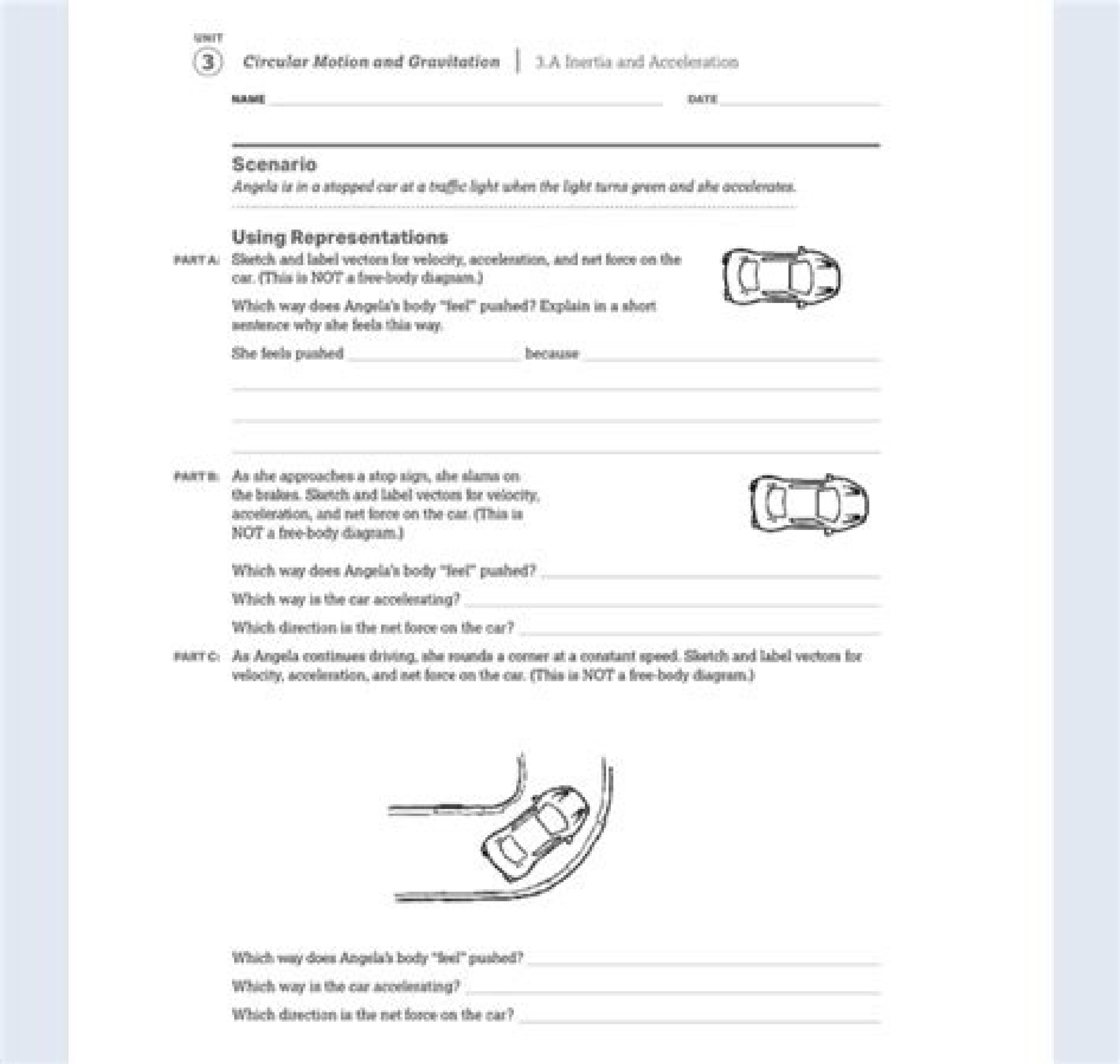
Chapter 10 circular motion worksheet answers



UNIT 3 Circular Motion and Gravitation | 3.A Inertia and Acceleration

NAME ______________________ DATE __________

Scenario

Angela is in a stopped car at a traffic light when the light turns green and she accelerates.

Using Representations

PART A: Sketch and label vectors for velocity, acceleration, and net force on the car. (This is NOT a free-body diagram.)

Which way does Angela's body "feel" pushed? Explain in a short sentence why she feels this way.

She feels pushed ______________ because ______________

PART B: As she approaches a stop sign, she slams on the brakes. Sketch and label vectors for velocity, acceleration, and net force on the car. (This is NOT a free-body diagram.)

Which way does Angela's body "feel" pushed? ______________

Which way is the car accelerating? ______________

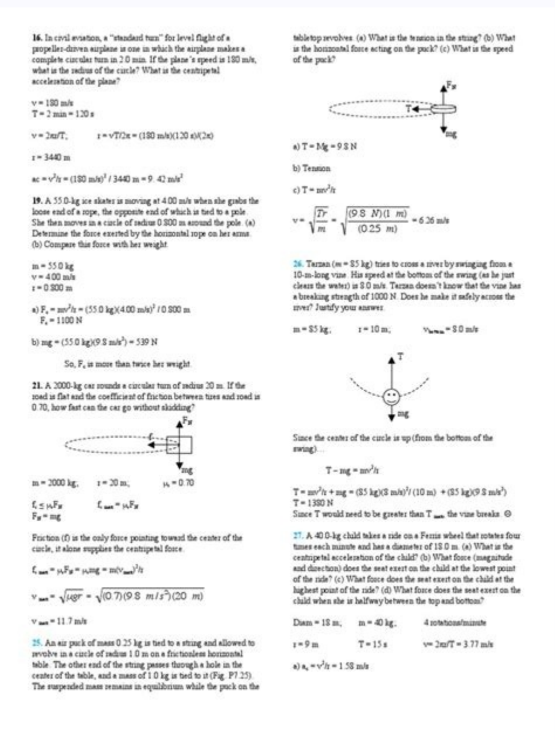
Which direction is the net force on the car? ______________

PART C: As Angela continues driving, she rounds a corner at a constant speed. Sketch and label vectors for velocity, acceleration, and net force on the car. (This is NOT a free-body diagram.)

Which way does Angela's body "feel" pushed? ______________

Which way is the car accelerating? ______________

Which direction is the net force on the car? ______________



Central Net Force Model Worksheet 4:

Orbital Motion

1. Suppose you are at mission control on the moon, in charge of launching a moon-orbiting communications satellite.
   a. First, how much would a 1500 kg satellite weigh at the surface of the moon? (The gravitational field strength on Earth's moon is 1.6 m/s2, or 1.6 N/kg.)
   b. The satellite is to have an altitude of 100 km above the moon's surface. What is the radius of the orbit of the satellite? (The radius of the moon is 1.74x10[6] m).
   c. Find the required orbital velocity for the satellite. (the moon's mass is 7.36 × 10[22] kilograms)
   d. How long will it take the satellite to orbit the moon? (This time is called the orbital period.)
   e. Is this satellite accelerating while in orbit? If so, what is the direction and magnitude of the acceleration?
2. The international space station orbits the earth at speed of approximately 17,000 mph at a height of over 200 miles.
   a. Why do astronauts appear to "float" aboard the international space station?
   b. What sensation does an astronaut feel while in orbit?
   c. Are astronauts in orbit really "weightless"? What might be a better description?

Name: ____________________________ **Date:** _____________ **Period:** ____

Periodic Trends Practice Worksheet

1. What is the difference between electronegativity and ionization energy?

2. Why does fluorine have a higher ionization energy than iodine?

3. Why do elements in the same family generally have similar properties?

4. Which is the largest atom in Group 4a (14)?

5. Which is the smallest atom in Group7a (17)?

6. Which is the smallest atom in period 5?

7. Rank the following elements by increasing atomic radius: carbon, aluminum, oxygen, potassium.

8. Rank the following elements by increasing electronegativity: sulfur, oxygen, neon, aluminum.

9. Arrange the following atoms in order of decreasing atomic radius. Na Al P Cl Mg

10. For each of the following pairs, circle the element that is larger?
    a) N^{3-} or F^{-1} b) Mg^{2+} or Ca^{2+} c) Fe^{2+} or Fe^{3+}

11. Circle the element in each pair has the larger radius?
    a) Mg or Mg^{2+} b) O or O^{2-} c) K^{+} or Cl^{-} d) P^{3-} or S^{2-}

12. In each of the following pairs, circle the species with the *higher* first ionization energy:
    a) Li or Cs (b) Cl or Ar (c) Ca or Br (d) Na or Ne (e) B or Be

13. In each of the following pairs, circle the species with the *larger* atomic radius:
    a) Mg or Ba (b) S or S^{2-} (c) Cu^{+2} or Cu (d) He or H (e) Na or Cl

14. *Circle* the best choice in each list:
    a) highest *first* ionization energy: C, N, Si
    b) highest electronegativity: As, Sn, S
    c) largest radius: S^{2-}, Cl^{-}, Cl

15. Order the following groups from largest to smallest radii.
    a) Ar, Cl^{-}, K, S^{2-}
    b) C, Al, F, Si
    c) Na, Mg, Ar, P
    d) I^{-1}, Ba^{2+}, Cs^{+1}, F^{-1}

SOLUTIONS TO CONCEPTS **circular motion;;**
CHAPTER 7

1. Distance between Earth & Moon
   $r = 3.85 \times 10^5 \text{ km} = 3.85 \times 10^8 \text{m}$
   $T = 27.3 \text{ days} = 24 \times 3600 \times (27.3) \text{ sec} = 2.36 \times 10^6 \text{ sec}$
   $v = \frac{2\pi r}{T} = \frac{2 \times 3.14 \times 3.85 \times 10^8}{2.36 \times 10^6} = 1025.42 \text{m/sec}$
   $a = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{(1025.42)^2}{3.85 \times 10^8} = 0.00273 \text{m/sec}^2 = 2.73 \times 10^{-3} \text{m/sec}^2$
2. Diameter of earth = 12800km
   Radius $R = 6400\text{km} = 64 \times 10^5 \text{ m}$
   $V = \frac{2\pi R}{T} = \frac{2 \times 3.14 \times 64 \times 10^5}{24 \times 3600} \text{ m/sec} = 465.185$
   $a = \frac{V^2}{R} = \frac{(46.5185)^2}{64 \times 10^5} = 0.0338 \text{m/sec}^2$
3. $V = 2t$, $r = 1\text{cm}$
   a) Radial acceleration at t = 1 sec.
   $a = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{2^2}{1} = 4 \text{cm/sec}^2$
   b) Tangential acceleration at t = 1sec.
   $a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(2t) = 2 \text{cm/sec}^2$
   c) Magnitude of acceleration at t = 1sec
   $a = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{20} \text{ cm/sec}^2$
4. Given that m = 150kg,
   v= 36km/hr = 10m/sec, r = 30m
   Horizontal force needed is $\frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{150 \times (10)^2}{30} = \frac{150 \times 100}{30} = 500\text{N}$
5. in the diagram
   $R \cos\theta = mg$ ...(i)
   $R \sin\theta = \frac{mv^2}{r}$ ...(ii)
   Dividing equation (i) with equation (ii)
   $\text{Tan}\,\theta = \frac{mv^2}{rmg} = \frac{v^2}{rg}$
   v = 36km/hr = 10m/sec, r = 30m
   $\text{Tan}\,\theta = \frac{v^2}{rg} = \frac{100}{30 \times 10} = (1/3)$
   $\Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}(1/3)$

6. Radius of Park = r = 10m
   speed of vehicle = 18km/hr = 5 m/sec
   Angle of banking $\tan\theta = \frac{v^2}{rg}$
   $\Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{v^2}{rg} = \tan^{-1}\frac{25}{100} = \tan^{-1}(1/4)$

.314rad/s2Ã .114rad/s2, b. Ã=105.0rad Ã±dâdt=25.0rad/s2Ãâ±=d ââ ÃÂ±=1.4ÃÂ10Â10rad/s2ÃÂ±=1.4Ã ÂÂ b. 119. ÃÂ=25.0(2.0s)=50.0rad/sÂ=25.0(2.0s)=50.0rad/s; b. m 2 = 4.9 N ÃÂ· m 9.8 (0.3 m) = 1.67 kg m 2 = 4.9 N ÃÂ· m 9.8 (0.3 m) = 1.67 kg 77. Ã=12,600radÃ=12,600rad41 . a=râ±=14.7m/s2a=râ±=14.7m/s2; b. 5. Solving for the torque, we have Ã¢âiÃâi=IÃÂ±=(30.0kgÃÂ·m2)(12.56rad/s2)=376.80NÃ Â·mÃ¢Â2 376.80NÃâÂ·m; b. =8.2rad/s=8.2rad/s b. The torso is near the axis of rotazione so it doesnt contribute much to time of inertia. 73 . nonzero centripetal acceleration; c. At 5.0 s the new rotational kinetic energy of the propeller is Kf=2.03ÃÂ105JKf=2.03ÃÂ105J. 17. I=0.363kgm2I=0.363kgm2; b. = Ã¢Â43.6 N ÃÂ· m Â = Ã¢Â ÃÂ±=17.14rad/s2ÃÂ±=17.14rad/s2; c. =54.8rad/s=54.8rad/s; b. ±17.04rad/s2ÃÂ± 17.04rad/s2 87. Using Equation 10.13, we have 2=Â02+2ÃÂÂÃÂÂ s2. a=5.0m/s2a=5.0m/s2; b. Solving for the torque, we have ÃÂiÃÂi=IÃÂ±=(30.0kg-m2)(ÃÂ6.28rad/s2)=Ã¢ÂâÂ P=104,700WP=104,700W 103 F=2.1ÃÂ1021NF=2.1ÃÂ1021N 93. ÃÂ=7.0rad/sÂ=7.0rad/s; b. Â = 5.66 N ÃÂ· m ÃÂ = 5.66 N ÃÂ· m 81 . Ã=sr=3.0m1.5m=2.0radÃ=sr=3.0m1.5m=2.0rad; b. Since the angular velocity increases linearly, there has to be a constant acceleration throughout the indicated time. 40.0rev/s=2Â(40.0)rad/s40.0rev/s=2ÃÂ(40.0)rad/s40.0rev/s=2ÃÃÂÂ s¢20rad/s20.0s=2Ãh03a(2.0)=4.0J20/s2; b. straight line, linear in time variable 9. The highest points on the bat have higher tangential speeds. 11 . 10.4 The initial rotational kinetic energy of the propeller is K0=12IÃ¤2=12 (800.0kg-m2) (4.0ÃÂ2ÃÂÂÂ105JK0=12IÃ¤2=12 (800.0kg-m2) (4.0ÃÂ2ÃÂÂ wheel/s) 2=2.53Ã105J. I=2.34kgÂ·m2I=2.34kgÂ·m2 115 . K = 3.95 ÃÂ 10 42 J K = 3.95 ÃÂ 10 42 J 63 . This would be impossible due to the magnitude of the forces involved in causing the propeller to stop and start to rotate in the opposite direction. at=0.1m/sat=0.1m/s 45 . It doesn't matter how high you push. ± = 190.0 N-m 2.94 kg-m 2 = 64.4 rad/s 2 ± = 190.0 N-m 2.94 kg-m 2 = 64.4 rad/s 2121 . ÃÂ = 2 rad 45.0 s = 0.14 rad/s ÃÂ = 2 rad 45.0 s = 0.14 rad/s 31 . 49 . 47. Therefore, instant angular acceleration at any time is the solution at 4.0rad/s24.0ÃÂrad/s2. 25 . I = 2.5 m R 2 I = 2.5 m R 2.125 . 19 . is 13 . ÃÂ = 8.0 N to m ÃÂ = 8.0 N to m 89 . ÃÂ±=28.6rad/s2Ã±=28.6rad/s2. ÃÂ¤ = 6.68 J 4.4 kgm 2 = 1.23 rad/s ÃÂ¤ = 6.68 J 4.4 kgm 2 = 1.23 rad/s 117 . 0.87rad/s20.87rad/s2; b. vf=86.5 m/svf=86.5 m/s; b. 55. W=1.25 NÃ¶Â·mW=1.25 NÃ¶Â·m 107 . The mass of the member located at distances greater than L/2 would provide the greatest contribution to making its moment of inertia greater than the point mass at L/2. a=ac2+at2=197.42+ (Ã¢Â¨6.28) 2=197.5m/s2a=ac2+at2=197.42+ (Ã¢Â Â¨ 6.28) 2=197.5m/s2 97.4=Ã¢97.4=Ã¢8197.4=Ã¢818Ã¨Â°Ã¢21 counterclockwise from the centripetal acceleration vector 51 . 10.5 Parallel axis = I centre of mass + m d 2 = m R 2 + m R 2 = 2 m R 2 Parallel axis = I centre of mass + m d 2 = m R 2 + m R 2 = 2 m R 2 10.6 The angle between the lever arm and the force vector is 80°;80°; therefore, rÃ¢ Â¥=100m (without80°) =98.5mrÂ¥=100m (without80°) =98.5m. K=888.50JK=888.50J; b. K=2.68ÃÂ1033JK=2.68ÃÂ1033J 57 . Â=1.36ÃÂ1028N-more=1.36ÃÂ1028N-m; c. the vector is at 0.66 (360°) =237.6Ã¨Â ¨0.66 (360°) =237. 6°Â° . . ÃÂ=2.0t¢ÃÂÂ1.5t2ÃÂ=2.0t¢ÃÂÂ1.5t2; b. 10.2 a. The cross product ÃÂ¢ÃÂÂ=r¢ÃÂÂÃÂF¢ÃÂÂÃÂ¢ÃÂÂ=r¢ÃÂÂÃÂF¢ÃÂÂ gives a negative or clockwise torque. ÃÂ t = 10.0 s ÃÂ t = 10.0 s 109 . Ã¸Â=¢ÃÂÂ400.0radÃ¸Â=¢ÃÂÂ400.0rad; d. 0.06rad/s20.06rad/s2; b. ÃÂ = P ÃÂ = 2.0 ÃÂ 10 6 W 2.1 rad / s = 9.5 ÃÂ 10 5 N Ã·Â m ÃÂ = P ÃÂ = 2.0 ÃÂ 10 6 W 2.1 rad / s = 9.5 ÃÂ 10 5 N Ã·Â m 99 . The propeller takes only ÂÂt=ÃÂÃÂÃ±Â=0rad/s¢ÃÂÂ10.0(2ÃÂ)rad/s¢ÃÂÂ2.0rad/s2=31.4sÂÂt=ÃÂÃÂÃ±Â=0rad/s¢ÃÂÂ10.0(2ÃÂ)rad/s¢ÃÂÂ2.0rad/s2=31.4s to come to rest, when the propeller is at 0 rad/s, it would start rotating in the opposite direction. vt=rÃÂ=1.0(2.0t)m/sac=vt2r=(2.0t)21.0m=4.0t2m/s2at(t)=rÃ±Â(t)=rdÃÂdt=1.0m(2.0)=2.0m/s2.vt=rÃÂ=1.0(2.0t)m/sac=vt2r=(2.0t)21.0m=4.0t2m/s2at(t)=rÃ±Â(t)=rdÃÂdt=1.0m(2.0)=2.0m/s2. The angular acceleration is Ã±Â=20.0(2ÃÂ)rad/s¢ÃÂÂ010.0s=12.56rad/s2Ã±Â=20.0(2ÃÂ)rad/s¢ÃÂÂ010.0s=12.56rad/s2. I = 7 36 m L 2 I = 7 36 m L 2 67 . Using Equation 10.11, we have 7000rpm=7000.0(2ÃÂrad)60.0s=733.0rad/s,7000rpm=7000.0(2ÃÂrad)60.0s=733.0rad/s, Ã±Â=ÃÂ¢ÃÂÂÃÂ0t=733.0rad/s10.0s=73.3rad/s2Ã±Â=ÃÂ¢ÃÂÂÃÂ0t=733.0rad/s10.0s=73.3rad/s2; b. 35 . vt=42m/sat=4.0m/s2vt=42m/sat=4.0m/s2 43 . r ¢ÃÂÂ ÃÂ F ¢ÃÂÂ = 4.0 i ^ + 2.0 j ^ ¢ÃÂÂ 16.0 k ^ N Ã·Â m r ¢ÃÂÂ ÃÂ F ¢ÃÂÂ = 4.0 i ^ + 2.0 j ^ ¢ÃÂÂ 16.0 k ^ N Ã·Â m 85 . Ã¸Â=22.5radÃ¸Â=22.5rad; c. ÃÂ=8.0rad/sÃÂ=8.0rad/s t=11.0st=11.0s 39 . K=621.8JK=621.8J 65 . The hollow sphere, since the mass is distributed further away from the rotation axis. The arms could be approximated with rods and the discus with a disk. |r¢ÃÂÂ||r¢ÃÂÂ| can be equal to the lever arm but never less than the lever arm 27 . Therefore, the total angle that the boy passes through is ÃÂÃ¸Â=ÃÂ2¢ÃÂÂÃÂ022Ã±Â=(5.0)2¢ÃÂÂ02(0.25)=50radÃÂÃ¸Â=ÃÂ2¢ÃÂÂÃÂ022Ã±Â=(5.0)2¢ÃÂÂ02(0.25)=50rad. Because the moment of inertia varies as the square of the distance to the axis of rotation. b. 15 . The second hand rotates clockwise, so by the right-hand rule, the angular velocity vector is into the wall. 29 . v = 7.14 m / s . llaf ton seod dlihc eht os N2.532=)2s/m8.9()gk0.04(6.0=NSÂ¼ÃN2.532=)2s/m8.9()gk0.04(6.0=NSÂ¼Ã si ecrof noitcirf mumixam ehT N0.402=)2s/m1.5(gk0.04=amN0.402=)2s/m1.5(gk0.04=am .s/ver 02 ta emas eht syats relleporp eht fo etar lanoitator ehT .b ;mÂ·ÃN57.64=)N0.55(m58.0mÂ·ÃN57.64=)N0.55(m58.0 .a .b ;2mÂ·Ãgk6.411=I2mÂ·Ãgk6.411=I .m0.052=)dar0.05(m0.5=Â¸Ãr=sm0.052=)dar0.05(m0.5=Â¸Ãr=s etaluclac ew ,suhT . 96 . 35 .b ;J9201ÂÃ65.2=K;J9201ÂÃ65.2=K . 311 m 62.504 = s m 62.504 = s . 3 .c ;2s/m4.791=ca2s/m4.791=ca . 33 .c ;s/dar0.2=s0.1dar0.2=ÂÃs/dar0.2=s0.1dar0.2=ÂÃ .2s/dar82.6ÂÂÃ¢=s0.02s/dar)ÂÃ2(0.02ÂÂÃ¢0=Â±Ã2s/dar82.6ÂÂÃ¢=s0.02s/dar)ÂÃ2(0.02ÂÂÃ¢0=Â±Ã si noitarelecca ralugna ehT .dor eht no tniop a ta deilppa era dna mra revel emas eht evah yeht fi ro ,noitator fo sixa eht gnola era secrof eht fI . s / m 41.7 = v .b ;s/dar0.24=ÂÃs/dar0.24=ÂÃ .meht etarelecca ot dedeen si euqrot rellams a os ,decuder si sleehw eht fo aitreni fo tnemom ehT .noitarelecca laitnegnat eht naht ssel hcum si noitarelecca latepirtnec eht orez gnihcaorppa dna s 7.0 naht ssel semit roF .sesaerced tI . 101 ver6.492=Â¸ÃÂÃver6.492=Â¸ÃÂÃ . 12 rotcev ecrof dna mra revel eht fo elgna dna ,mra revel eht fo htgnel ,ecrof eht fo edutingam . 79 g43=Â±Ã2L=ag43=Â±Ã2L=a .b ;mÂ·ÃN4.05=)N0.081()m082.0(=ÂÃmÂ·ÃN4.05=)N0.081()m082.0(=ÂÃ .rotcev yticolev eht ot ralucidneprep si rotcev noitarelecca latepirtnec ehT .a 1.01 .s1 = t retfa noitarelecca laitnegnat eht naht retaerg hcum seulav ot emit htiw sesaercni dna ,tnedneped emit si noitarelecca latepirtnec eht elihw ,tnatsnoc si noitarelecca laitnegnat ehT sevig snoitarelecca htob gnittolP . 97 m Â·Ã N 29.8ÂÂÃ¢ = m Â·Ã N 83.3 ÂÂÃ¢ 0 + m Â·Ã N 64.3 + m Â·Ã N 0.9ÂÂÃ¢ = t e n ÂÃ m Â·Ã N 29.8ÂÂÃ¢ = m Â·Ã N 83.3 ÂÂÃ¢ 0 + m Â·Ã N 64.3 + m Â·Ã N 0.9ÂÂÃ¢ = t e n ÂÃ .a 7.01 . 95 . 57 .c ;dar022=Â¸Ãdar022=Â¸Ã . 16 .b ;2mÂ·Ãgk513.0=I2mÂ·Ãgk513.0=I .s/ver 85.3 si hcihw s/dar35.22=2m-gk0.008)J501ÂÃ30.2(2=ÂÃs/dar35.22=2m-gk0.008)J501ÂÃ30.2(2=ÂÃ si yticolev ralugna wen eht eht yet. Ã¸Â=t2¢ÃÂÂ0.5t3Ã¸Â=t2¢ÃÂÂ0.5t3; c. They have the same angular velocity. v = L ÃÂ = 3 L g v = L ÃÂ = 3 L g 105 . The torque is then ÃÂ=¢ÃÂÂr¢ÃÂ¥ÂF=¢ÃÂÂ98.5m(5.0ÃÂ105N)=¢ÃÂÂ4.9ÃÂ107NÃ·ÂmÃÂ=¢ÃÂÂr¢ÃÂ¥ÂF=¢ÃÂÂ98.5m(5.0ÃÂ105N)=¢ÃÂÂ4.9ÃÂ107NÃ·Âm. ÃÂ=¢ÃÂÂr¢ÃÂ¥ÂF=¢ÃÂÂ98.5m(5.0ÃÂ105N)=¢ÃÂÂ4.9ÃÂ107NÃ·ÂmÃÂ=¢ÃÂÂr¢ÃÂ¥ÂF=¢ÃÂÂ98.5m(5.0ÃÂ105N)=¢ÃÂÂ4.9ÃÂ107NÃ·Âm.

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