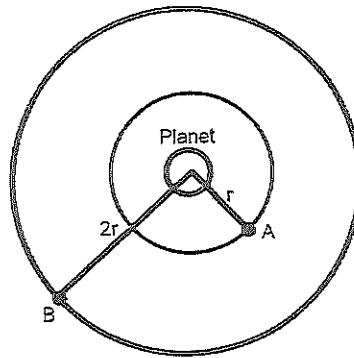


**Preliminary Quiz 4: Rotational Forces and Gravitation**

**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A blue sphere and a red sphere with the same diameter are released from rest at the top of a ramp. The red sphere takes a longer time to reach the bottom of the ramp. The spheres are then rolled off a horizontal table at the same time with the same speed and fall freely to the floor. Which sphere reaches the floor first?
- a. The red sphere  
 b. The blue sphere  
 c. The sphere with greater mass  
 d. Neither; the spheres reach the floor at the same time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What is the acceleration due to gravity at a location where a 15kg mass weighs 45Newtons.
- a.  $675\text{m/s}^2$   
 b.  $9.81\text{m/s}^2$   
 c.  $3.00\text{m/s}^2$   
 d.  $0.333\text{m/s}^2$
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A 2.0kg object is falling near earth's surface. What is the magnitude of Earth's gravitational force that the earth exerts on the object.
- a. 20N  
 b. 2.0N  
 c. 0.20N  
 d. 0.0N
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4.



Compared to the magnitude of the gravitational force of attraction between satellite A and the planet, the magnitude of the gravitational force of attraction between satellite B and the planet is

- a. half as great  
 b. twice as great  
 c. 1/4 as great  
 d. 4 times as great

$F = \frac{GMm}{r^2}$   
 $\frac{1}{(2r)^2} = \frac{1}{4r^2} = \frac{1}{4}$





5. Bobby is holding a string (length L) that is hooked to the end of a weight (m). Bobby is having to pull with a force of F while swinging the ball in a horizontal circle. In terms of the variables provided, which of the following would accurately describe the constant velocity of the ball when swung around a circle horizontally..

a.  $\sqrt{\frac{F_c r}{m}} = v$

c.  $\frac{mV_c^2}{r} = F_c$

$\sqrt{\frac{F_c r}{m}}$

$m\omega r = \text{velocity}$

b.  $\sqrt{m\omega r} = \text{velocity}$

d.  $ma_c r = \text{velocity}$

6. Which of the following best describes the acceleration of an object traveling in a circle at constant speed.
- a. The acceleration is constant do to the constant speed.
  - b. The angular acceleration is constant but the acceleration centripetal is pulling inward
  - c. The angular acceleration is constant but the acceleration centripetal is pushing outward.
  - d. It is impossible to travel in a circle and have constant velocity because the direction is also a component that is changing.

7. A 1500kg car is traveling over a hill with a 20m radius. What is the minimum velocity for the car to experience zero force normal or for the car to become airborne.

- a. 10m/s
- b. 14m/s
- c. 14m/s
- d. 20m/s

*mass will cancel*

$\frac{mv^2}{r}$

$\sqrt{1500 \cdot 10} = v = 14 \text{ m/s}$   
 $\sqrt{m \cdot r} = v \cdot r$

8. A 3000kg truck is following behind the 1500kg car as it travels over the hill of 20m radius. How will the trucks Force normal be different then the car's?

- a. The will be the same. The mass is not a determining factor.
- b. The truck will need to go twice as fast to equal zero force normal.
- c. The truck would need to go 1/2 the speed to accomplish zero force normal.
- d. The truck would need to go 4 times faster to achieve the same zero force normal.

9. Bill is walking across a rickety wooden bridge over a creek. Bill is afraid the bridge is going to break, which of the following is true?

- a. If he stands a little ways on the bridge and it holds, it will likely hold as he walks across due to his force being constant.
- b. If he makes it half way cross he is likely to make it the rest of the way due to his constant gravitational torque
- c. If he stands a little ways on the bridge and it holds, it will likely hold as he walks across due to maximum constant net torque.
- d. If he makes it half way cross he is likely to make it the rest of the way due bridge holding his maximum torque.

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

Short Answer

10. A 300kg bumper car travels around the end of a track in a 10m radius at 9.0m/s. Calculate the following

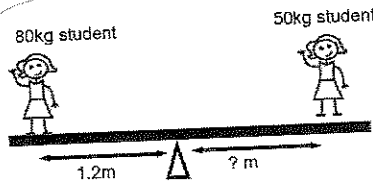
- a. Angular velocity:
- b. angular acceleration::
- c. centripetal acceleration:
- d. Centripetal force:
- e. Force of friction:
- f. Frequency and period of rotation.

$F = \frac{1 \text{ rev}}{\text{time}}$   
 $\theta = \omega t$   
 $\omega = \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{sec}}$   
 $2\pi = \omega t$   
 $\frac{6.28 \text{ sec}}{1 \text{ rev}}$   
 $\frac{1}{T} = f$   
 $\frac{1}{0.9} = 1.11$   
 $V_T = \omega r$   
 $\frac{V_T}{r} = \omega$   
 $\frac{9}{10} = 0.9$   
 $a = r \omega^2$   
 $\frac{9^2}{10} = 8.1 \text{ m/s}^2$   
 $\frac{m \cdot V_T^2}{r} = \frac{300 \cdot 9^2}{10} = 2430 \text{ N}$   
 $F_f \text{ is the } F_c$

11. An 80kg student is walking across a 10kg beam bridge which is 5m long. If the student gets 1 meter across the beam what is the total torque on the far beam?

all Torques = 0  
 $T = Fr$   
 $T_{80} = M_{80} \cdot 1$   
 $T_B = M_B \cdot 2.5$   
 $T_{80} + T_B = T?$   
 $M_{80} \cdot 1 + M_B \cdot 2.5 = F \cdot r$   
 $800 \cdot 1 + 100 \cdot 2.5 = F \cdot 5$   
 $F = 210 \text{ N}$

12.



Calculate the distance needed for the two students to balance on the teeter totter.

$T$   
 $F_r = F_r$   
 $10 \cdot 80 \cdot 1.2 = 50 \cdot 10 \cdot r$   
 $r = 1.92 \text{ m}$