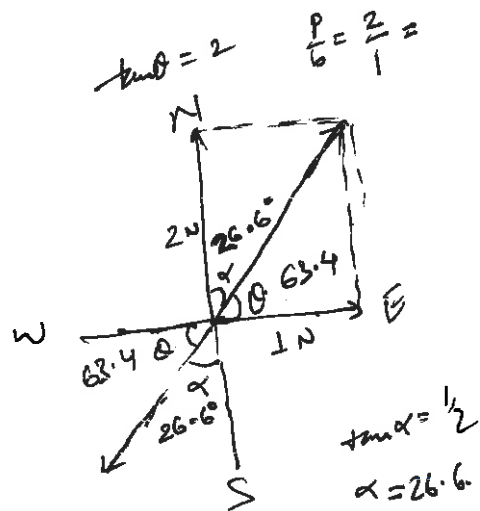
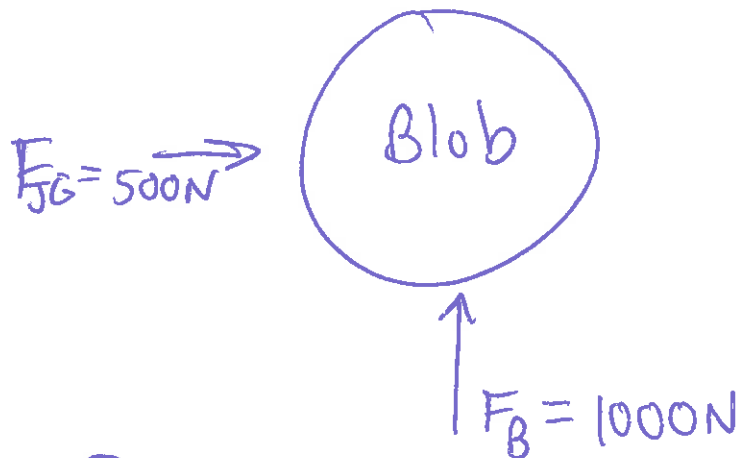


①

$m_B = 250 \text{ kg}$ $\mu_s = 1.0$ $\mu_k = 0.9$



a) Move?

Net $|F| = \sqrt{1000^2 + 500^2} = 1118 \text{ N}$

$F_f \leq n \cdot \mu_s = (250 \text{ kg} \cdot 10 \text{ m/s}^2)(1.0) = 2500 \text{ N}$

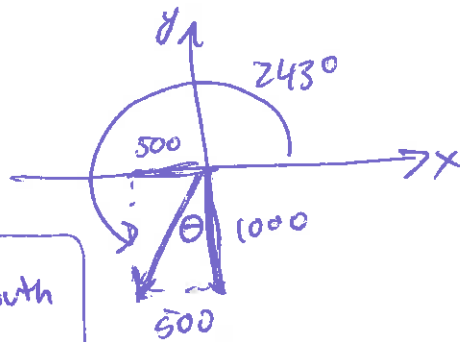
So, No Motion

b) Magnitude of force is 1118 N - same as is pushing on him because $a = 0$.

direction is

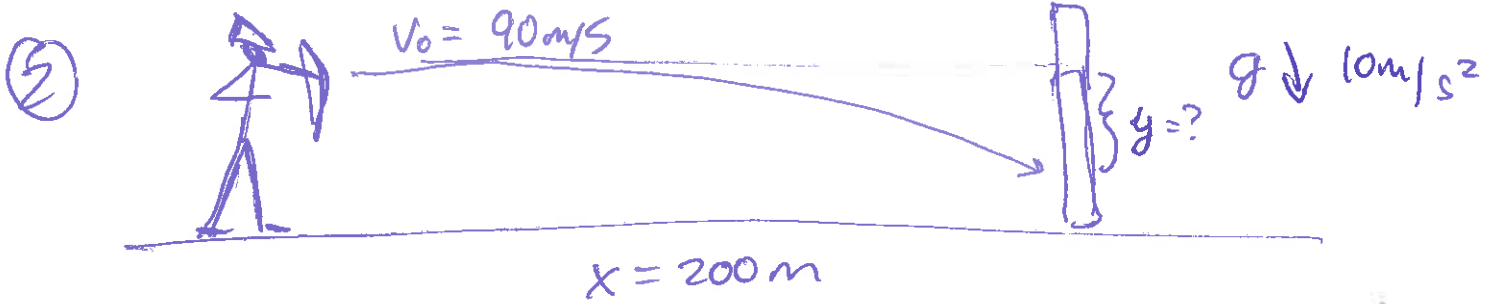
$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}$

$\theta = 26.6^\circ$ West of South
or 243°



$90 - 26.6$





x:

$$x = x_0 + v_0 \cos \alpha t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \rightarrow 0$$

$$200 \text{ m} = 0 + 90 \text{ m/s} t \Rightarrow t = \frac{200}{90} \text{ s} = 2.22 \text{ sec.}$$

y:

$$y = y_0 + v_0 \sin \alpha t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$y = 0 + 0 - 5 t^2$$

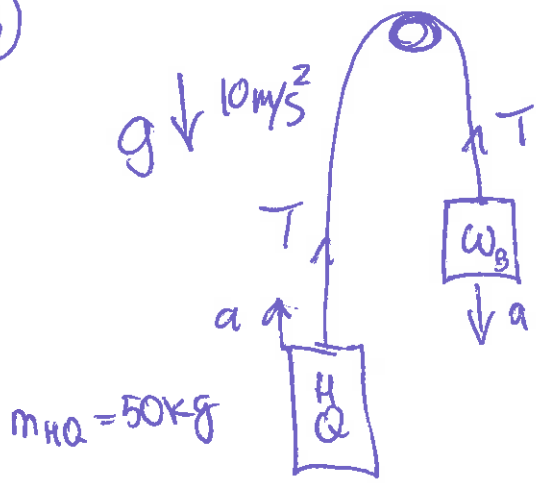
m
 $4.9 \cdot$

$y = -24.7 \text{ m}$

yikes!

Probably will hit the ground first, right? Gravity is unforgiving!

3



$$m_B = 200 \text{ kg} \quad w = w_B = 2000 \text{ N}$$

$$-w_B + T = -m_B a$$

$$-w_{HQ} + T = m_{HQ} a$$

2 Eq. , 2 unknowns. Eliminate T to get:

$$w_B - w_{HQ} = +m_B a + m_{HQ} a$$

" 200 kg
" 50 kg

$$2000 \text{ N} - 500 \text{ N} = a (250 \text{ kg})$$

$$1500 \text{ N} = a (250 \text{ kg})$$

$$a = 6 \text{ m/s}^2$$

4



Want $a = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ toward center.

what $v = ?$

what rev/minute?

$$a = v^2 / r$$

\parallel \parallel
 10 m/s^2 100 m

$$v^2 = 1000 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$v = 31.6 \text{ m/s}$$

Rev/second first:

$$\text{Circumference } C = 2\pi r = 6.28 \cdot 100 \text{ m} = 628 \text{ m}$$

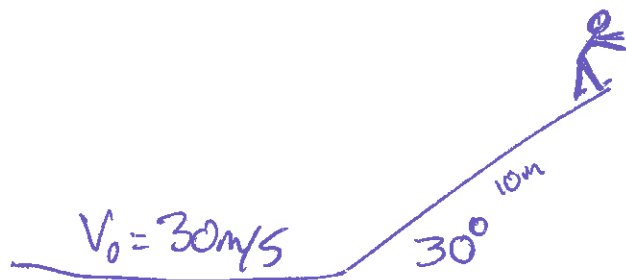
$$v \cdot t = C \Rightarrow t = \frac{628 \text{ m}}{31.6 \text{ m/s}} = 19.87 \text{ sec. for 1 rev.}$$

$$T \text{ (period)} = 19.87 \text{ sec/1 rev.} \Rightarrow \frac{1 \text{ Rev}}{19.87 \text{ sec}}$$

$$= 0.05 \dots \text{ Rev/sec.}$$

$$0.05 \frac{\text{rev}}{\text{sec}} \cdot \frac{60 \text{ sec}}{1 \text{ minute}} = 3.02 \text{ rev/minute}$$

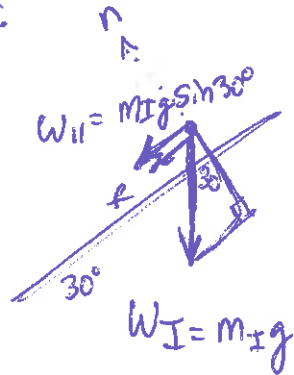
5



$$\mu_k = 0,05$$

$$m_I = 70 \text{ kg}$$

$$V_f = ?$$



$$f = n \mu_k = m_I g \cos \theta \mu_k$$

$$\sum F_{II} = m_I a$$

$$\Rightarrow -m_I g \sin 30^\circ - m_I g \cos \theta \mu_k = m_I a$$

$$a = -g (0,5 + \underbrace{(0,87)(0,05)}_{0,04})$$

$$a = -10 \text{ m/s}^2 (0,54)$$

$$a = -5,4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

const. a || to ice:

$$x = x_0 + v_{0x} t + \frac{1}{2} a_x t^2$$

$$10 \text{ m} = 0 + 30 \text{ m/s} t - 5,4 \text{ m/s}^2 t^2$$

$$-5,4 \text{ m/s}^2 + 30 \text{ m/s} t - 10 \text{ m} = 0$$

Quad formula:

$$t = \boxed{0,36 \text{ sec.}}$$

or

$$5,199 \text{ sec.}$$

$$V = \underset{30}{V_0} + \underset{-5,4}{a} \underset{0,36}{t}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{1,04 \text{ m/s}}$

$$\boxed{V_f \approx 28 \text{ m/s}}$$

6



$$a = 100 \text{ m/s}^2 t^2 \quad \text{a) } t \text{ for } x = 100?$$
$$V_0 = 0 \quad \text{b) } v_f = ?$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$dv = a dt$$

$$v = \int_0^t 100 \text{ m/s}^2 t^2 dt$$

$$v = \left. \frac{100t^3}{3} \right|_0^t$$

Need t !

~~$$x = \frac{dv}{dt}$$~~

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$x = \int_0^t \frac{100t^3}{3} dt = 100 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{100}{12} t^4 = 100 \text{ m}$$

$$t^4 = 12 \text{ m}$$

$$t = \underline{1.86 \text{ sec.}}$$

Plug back into formulas...

$$v_f = \frac{100t^3}{3} \quad \text{@ } t = 1.86 \text{ sec.}$$

$$v_f = 214 \text{ m/s}$$