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$$
g=9.8 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \quad R=8314 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{kmole} \mathrm{~K}
$$

1. (4 points) A coin of mass 50 grams sits on the perimeter of a disc rotating at a constant angular speed of 100 revolutions per minute. What is the minimum value of the coefficient of friction required to prevent the coin from flying off the disc if the radius of the disc is 5 cm .
(1) 0.56
(2) 0.06
(3) 2.14
(4) 0.84
(5) 0.14
$\mathrm{w}=100 * 6.28 / 60 \mathrm{v}=\mathrm{rw}=0.53 \quad \mathrm{a}=\mathrm{v} \wedge 2 / \mathrm{r}=5.6 \quad \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{ma}=$ umg solve for u
2. (3 points) A weight of 10 N is hung from a 1 meter length of rubber cord that has a cross-section of $1 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$. If the Young's modulus of rubber is 2 MPa , how far is the rubber stretched?
(1) 5.0 cm
(2) 0.15 cm
(3) 12.5 cm
(4) 1.25 cm
(5) 0.50 cm
$\mathrm{DL}=\mathrm{L}^{*}(\mathrm{~F} / \mathrm{A}) *(1 / \mathrm{Y})=10 / 10 \wedge(-4) *(1 / 210 \wedge 6)=(1 / 20) \mathrm{m}$
3. (3 points) A force of 9 N is applied to the rim of a wheel that has a radius of 20 cm . The resulting torque accelerates the wheel form rest to 3 revolutions/sec in 15 sec . Calculate the moment of inertia of the wheel.
(1) $1.43 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
(2) $143 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
(3) $4.29 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
(4) $42.9 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
(5) $0.043 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
Alpha $=3 * 6.28 / 15=1.26$ tau $=\mathrm{I}$ alpha $=1.8 \mathrm{I}=1.8 / 1.26$
4. (4 points) One of the deepest trenches in the Gulf of Mexico is 4380 m . If the density of the sea water is $1025 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$, what is the pressure at the bottom of this trench?
(1) 44 MPa
(2) 86 MPa
(3) 6.5 MPa
(4) 156 MPa
(5) 203 MPa

$$
\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{rho}{ }^{*} \mathrm{gh} \quad \mathrm{rho}=1.03 * 10 \wedge 3 \quad \mathrm{~g}=9.8 \mathrm{~h}=4.3=38 * 10 \wedge 3
$$

5. (3 points) A solid cylinder of plastic foam floats in water with $27 \%$ of its volume above water. If the density of water is $1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$, what is the density of the cylinder?
(1) $730 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(2) $1270 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(3) $97 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(4) $23 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(5) $2490 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ Upthust $=0.73$ Vrho(water) ${ }^{*} \mathrm{~g}=$ weight $=$ Vrho(Plastic) ${ }^{*} \mathrm{~g}$
6. ( 3 points) An ideal gas at a pressure of 3 atmospheres at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is compressed from 6 liters to 1 liter. If the final pressure is 30 atmospheres, what is the final temperature of the gas?
(1) $215^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(2) $162^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(3) $312^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(4) $84^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(5) $127^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{IN})=293 \mathrm{~T}($ final $)=\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{IN}) * \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{F}) \mathrm{V}(\mathrm{F}) / \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{IN}) \mathrm{V}(\mathrm{IN})$
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$$
g=9.81 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \quad R=8314 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{kmole} \mathrm{~K}
$$

1. (4 points) A $10 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ tank of propane gas has an absolute pressure of 400 kPa at a temperature of $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. What is the mass of gas in the tank if 1 kmole of propane weighs 44 kg ? $R=8314 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{kmole} \mathrm{K}$.
(1) 70.6 kg
(2) 642 kg
(3) 192 kg
(4) 24.2 kg
(5) 8.65 kg $\mathrm{m}=\mathrm{M}^{*}(\mathrm{PV}) / \mathrm{RT}=44^{*} 410 \wedge 5^{*} 10 /(8.310 \wedge 3$ *300
2. (3 points) A log of wood floats in water with $11 \%$ of its volume above the water level. If the density of the water is $1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$, what is the density of the $\log$ ?
(1) $890 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(2) $1100 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(3) $989 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(4) $445 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(5) $1540 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
Upthrust $=0.89 \mathrm{rho}(\mathrm{W}) \mathrm{Vg}=$ Weight $=$ rho $($ object $) \mathrm{Vg}$
3. (3 points) An ant is sitting on the rim of a disc of radius 10 cm . If the disc is rotating at 13 radians $/ \mathrm{sec}$, what is the tangential velocity experienced by the ant?
(1) $1.3 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
(2) $4.1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
(3) $13 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
(4) $41 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
(5) $21 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
$\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{rw}=1.3$
4. (3 points) A 10 m length of aluminum is warmed from $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. If the coefficient of thermal expansion of aluminum is 22 ppm , what is the change in length of the aluminum rod?
(1) 2.9 mm
(2) 12 cm
(3) 1.3 mm
(4) 40 mm
(5) 26 cm
DL $=$ alpha $* L^{*}$ DT
5. ( 3 points) A 5 kg mass of metal is heated from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $12^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. If the amount of heat applied is 2400 J , what is the heat capacity of the metal?
(1) $40 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{kg} \mathrm{K}$
(2) $800 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{kg} \mathrm{K}$
(3) $160 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{kg} \mathrm{K}$
(4) $3600 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{kg} \mathrm{K}$
(5) $960 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{kg} \mathrm{K}$
6. (4 points) A wheel has a moment of inertia of $2 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~m}^{2}$. What value of torque must be applied to accelerate the wheel from rest to an angular velocity of $7 \mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{s}$ in 2 seconds?
(1) 7.0 N m
(2) 1.75 N m
(3) 14.0 N m
(4) 0.875 N m
(5) 3.5 N m

Tau=I*alpha $=2 * 3.5$

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$$
g=9.80 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \quad R=8314 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{kmole} \mathrm{~K}
$$

1. ( 5 points) A cubic block of wood floats in water with $11 \%$ of its volume above water. If the density of water is $1,000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m} 3$, what is the density of the wood?
(1) $890 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(2) $1100 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(3) $2200 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(4) $490 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(5) $110 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
rho(object) $\mathrm{Vg}=$ rho(water) $(0.99 \mathrm{~V}) \mathrm{g}$
2. (4 points) A steel beam has a length of 10 m and a cross-sectional area of $1 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$. If the length of the beam changes by 5 mm with an applied force of $10,000 \mathrm{~N}$, what is the Young's modulus of steel?
(1) 200 GPa
(2) 112 GPa
(3) 15 Gpa
(4) 2000 GPa
(5) $7,200 \mathrm{GPa}$
$Y=(F / A) /(D L / L)=\left[10^{\wedge} 4 / 10^{\wedge}(-4)\right] * 10 /\left(5^{*} 10^{\wedge}(-3)\right.$
3. (4 points) A $2 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ steel gas cylinder contains natural gas at a pressure of 200 kPa at a temperature of $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. If the gas is compressed to 300 kPa , what is the final temperature?
4. (1) $177^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(2) $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(3) $57^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(4) $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(5) $427^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{IN})=300 \quad \mathrm{~T}(\mathrm{~F})=\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{IN}) *(\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{F}) \mathrm{V}(\mathrm{F}) / \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{IN}) \mathrm{V}(\mathrm{IN})$
5. (4 points) A $15 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ volume of ideal gas is compressed adiabatically. If the work done by the outside force is 2700 J , what is the change in internal energy of the gas?
(1) 0 J
(2) -2700 J
(3) 1350 J
(4) -1350 J
(5) 2700 J
$\mathrm{Q}=0$ (adiabatic) $\mathrm{DU}=-\mathrm{W}=\_(-2700)$
6. (3 points) A 2 meter length of steel changes length by 2.4 mm during the course of a day. If the coefficient of thermal expansion of steel is 12 parts per million per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, what is the change in temperature of the steel?
(1) $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(2) $24^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(3) $12^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(4) $373^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(5) $273^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
DL= alpha *L*DT
DT= (DL/L) *(1/alpha)
7. (3 points) The heat capacity of an object is $3500 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{kg} \mathrm{K}$. Calculate the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of the object by $1.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ if its mass is 60 grams.
(1) 315 J
(2) 720 J
(3) 7.5 J
(4) 1350 J
(5) 125 J
$D Q=m C D T$
8. (5 points) A piece of metal is weighed in air and then weighed while immersed in oil of density 600 $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$. If the weight in air is 2.2 kg and the weight in the oil is 1.5 kg , calculate the density of the metal.

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
*(1) $0.7890 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(2) $8.86 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(3) $135.1 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(4) $3.68 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(5) $1.89 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$

Upthrust $=(2.2 \mathrm{~g}-1.5 \mathrm{~g}=0.7 \mathrm{~g}+\mathrm{Vrho}$ (oil) $\mathrm{g} \mathrm{V}=0.7 / 600$ rho(object0 $=\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{V}=2.2^{*} 600 /$

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$$
\mathrm{g}=9.80 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \quad \mathrm{R}=8134 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{kmole} \mathrm{~K}
$$

1. ( 4 points) A volume of gas initially at $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is compressed by a factor of 10 (VFinal $=1 / 10 \mathrm{~V}$ Initial). If the pressure increases from 112 kPa to 1904 kPa , what is the final temperature?
(1) $254^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(2) $855^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(3) $473^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(4) $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(5) $1250^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$T(I N)=310 K T(F)=T(I N)^{*} 1904 / 112 * 1 / 10=527 K=254 C$
2. ( 5 points) A small piece of rock is weighed in air and then weighed while immersed in oil of density 800 $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$. If the weight in air is 21.5 N and the weight in the oil is 11.8 N , calculate the density of the rock.

Upthrust $=21.5-11.8=9.7 \mathrm{~N}=$ rho(oil) $\mathrm{Vg} \mathrm{V}=1 / 800$ rho(object) $=(21.5 / 9.8) * 800$
(1) $1750 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(2) $202.7 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(3) $1.38 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(4) $13.68 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(5) $9710 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
3. (4 points) A 15 meter length of steel with a cross-sectional area of $20 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ is compressed with a force of $10,000 \mathrm{~N}$. If the Young's modulus of steel is $200 \times 10^{9} \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$, what is the change in length of the steel beam?
(1) 0.38 mm
(2) 2.3 cm
(3) 4.47 mm
(4) 0.19 cm
(5) 12.5 mm
$D L / L=(F / A) *(1 / Y)$
4. (4 points) A $10 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ tank of compressed natural gas has an absolute pressure of 400 kPa at a temperature of $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. What is the mass of the gas in the tank? 1 kmole of natural gas weighs $16 \mathrm{~kg} . R=8134$ J/kmole K.
(1) 25.6 kg
(2) 288 g
(3) 196 g
(4) 16.1 kg
(5) 642 kg
$\mathrm{m}=\mathrm{M}^{*}(\mathrm{PV}) /(\mathrm{RT}) \mathrm{M}=16 \quad \mathrm{P}=4^{*} 10^{\wedge} 5 \quad \mathrm{~T}=300 \quad \mathrm{R}=8134$
5. (4 points) A 200 meter length of steel rail changes temperature by $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ during the course of a day. If the coefficient of thermal expansion of steel is 12 parts per million per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, what is the change in length of the steel?
(1) 72 mm
(2) 1.44 cm
(3) 14.4 mm
(4) 1.8 m
(5) 3.66 mm
DL = alpha L *DT
6. (3 points) How much water at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is required to cool a 200 kg human by $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The heat capacity of the human body is $3500 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{K}$ and the heat capacity of water is $4184 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{K}$.
(1) 167 kg
(2) 239 kg
(3) 83.5 kg
(4) 23.9 kg
(5) 200 kg

Not in exam 3 in 2018

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
7. (3 points) An engine operating in an ideal Carnot cycle involves an isothermal compression of $2 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of helium gas at $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and an isothermal compression of the gas at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. What is the efficiency of this engine?
(1) $31.7 \%$
(2) $75 \%$
(3) $100 \%$
(4) $63.4 \%$
(5) $87 \%$

$$
\mathrm{N}=1-\mathrm{T}(\text { cold }) / \mathrm{T}(\text { hot })=
$$

8. (4 points) A steel cylinder contains helium gas at a gauge pressure of 100 kPa and at a temperature of $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The gas is heated and moves a piston in the cylinder 8 cm with the pressure held constant. If the area of the piston is $150 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ and the mass is 7 kg , calculate the work done by the gas.
(1) 120 J
(2) 1200 J
(3) 256 J
(4) 2560 J
(5) 0 J

$$
W=P V P=10^{\wedge} 5 V=8^{*} 10^{\wedge}(-2)^{*} 150^{*} 10^{\wedge}(-4)
$$

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$$
g=9.80 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \quad R=8314 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{kmole} / \mathrm{K}
$$

1. (4 points) In the compression chamber of a diesel engine the volume of a gas mixture initially at $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is compressed by a factor of $20(V$ Final $=1 / 20 V$ Initial). If the pressure increases from 1 atmosphere to 50 atmospheres, what is the final temperature?
(1) $477^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(2) $954^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(3) $273^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(4) $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(5) $1430^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$T(F)=T(I N) *[P(F) V(F)] /[P(I N) V(I N)]$
2. (5 points) A misshapen lump of metal is weighed in air and then weighed while immersed in oil of density $800 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$. If the weight in air is 2.2 kg and the weight in the oil is 1.2 kg , calculate the density of the metal.
(1) $1760 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(2) $2650 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(3) $92 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(4) $36.8 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(5) $13.5 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
Upthrust=(2.2-1.2) $\mathrm{g}=$ rho(oil) Vg use to find V rho(metal) $=2.2 / \mathrm{V}$
3. (4 points) A 5 meter length of steel with a cross-sectional area of $20 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ is compressed with a force of $20,000 \mathrm{~N}$. If the Young's modulus of steel is $200 \times 10^{9} \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$, what is the change in length of the steel beam?
(1) 0.25 mm
(2) 2.5 cm
(3) 5.5 cm
(4) 0.11 cm
(5) 12.5 mm
$\left.D L=L^{*}[(F / A)) / Y\right]$
4. (5 points) A cylinder of radius $b$ has a moment of inertia $I=(1 / 2) m b^{2}$. The cylinder is rolled along a flat horizontal surface at speed $v$ so that when it hits a ramp, it will travel to a height of 50 cm and then stop. What is the initial speed $v$ of the cylinder?
(1) $2.6 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
(2) $5.25 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
(3) $12.2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
(4) $1.22 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
(5) $52.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
$(1 / 2) m v^{\wedge} 2+(1 / 2) l w^{\wedge} 2=m g h$ use $v=b w$
5. (4 points) An object has a moment of inertia of $2.56 \mathrm{~kg} \cdot \mathrm{~m}^{2}$. What is the value of the torque needed to accelerate the rotation of the object from rest to a rotation of 5 revolutions per second in 30 seconds?
(1) $2.68 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$
(2) $1.34 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$
(3) $0.27 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$
(4) $4.02 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$
(5) $0 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$
alpha=5*6.28/30 tau=l*alpha
6. (4 points) A $5 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ tank of compressed helium gas has an absolute pressure of 4 kPa at a temperature of

Instructor(s): N. Sullivan
PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
$27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. What is the mass of the helium in the tank? 1 kmole of helium weighs 4 kg .
(1) 33 g
(2) 13.5 g
(3) 1.61 kg
(4) 0.35 kg
(5) 6.42 kg $\mathrm{m}=\mathrm{M}[(\mathrm{PV}) /(\mathrm{RT})]$
7. (4 points) A 100 meter length of steel changes temperature by $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ during the course of a day. If the coefficient of thermal expansion of steel is 12 parts per million per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, what is the change in length of the steel?
(1) 3.6 cm
(2) 7.2 cm
(3) 14.4 mm
(4) 1.8 m
(5) 0.18 cm
DL = alpha *L *DT

