

A piano string stretches 4 mm when a force of 150 N is applied.
How much will it stretch if the force is increased to 900 N?

24 mm

Use Hooke's Law: $F = kx$, where k is a constant.

$(F/x)_{\text{initial}} = (F/x)_{\text{final}}$, because F/x is equal to the constant, k

$$(150 \text{ N} / 4 \text{ mm}) = (900 \text{ N} / X \text{ mm})$$

$$X = (900 \text{ N} * 4 \text{ mm}) / 150 \text{ N}$$

6. A certain star, of mass m and radius r , is rotating with a rotational velocity ω . After the star collapses, it has the same mass but with a much smaller radius. Which statement below is true?
- a. The star's moment of inertia I has decreased, and its angular momentum L has increased.
 - b. The star's moment of inertia I has decreased, and its angular velocity ω has decreased.
 - c. The star's moment of inertia I remains constant, and its angular momentum L has increased.
 - d. The star's angular momentum L remains constant, and its rotational kinetic energy has decreased.
 - e. The star's angular momentum L remains constant, and its rotational kinetic energy has increased.

Use I of a solid sphere: $\frac{2}{5} mr^2$.

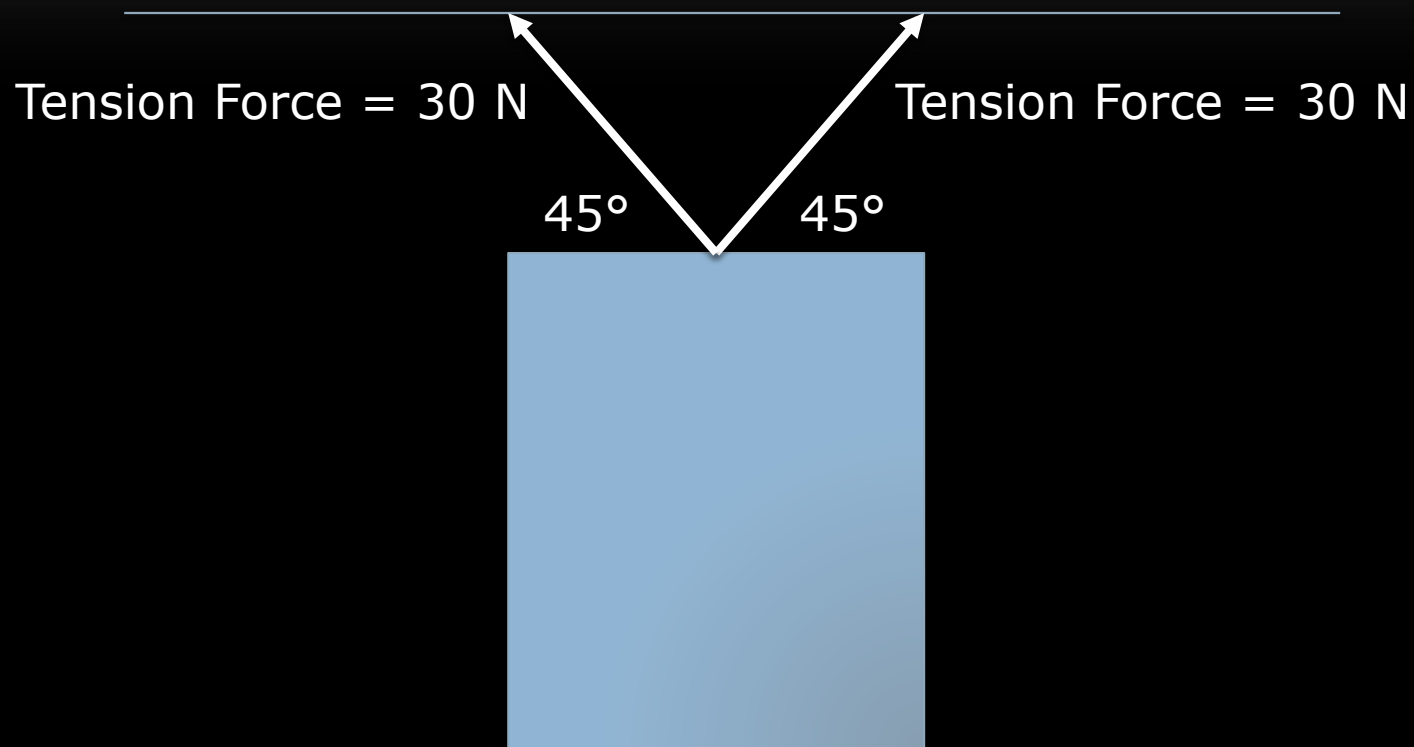
Conservation of angular momentum, L , always holds in an isolated system (no external torque applied). Thus answers a and c are wrong.

If m stays the same, as r decreases the moment of inertia, I , decreases. Since L is constant and $L = I\omega$, if I is decreasing then ω must increase. Thus answer b is wrong.

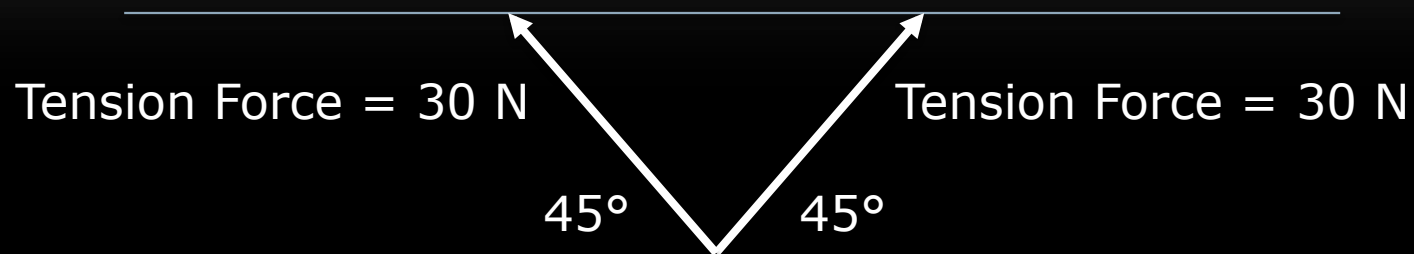
Rotational KE is $\frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$. You can rewrite this as $KE = \frac{1}{2} L \omega$, where L is $I\omega$, or angular momentum. L stays the same but ω increases, so KE will also increase.

The answer is e.

A picture hangs on the wall, as shown in the illustration. What is the mass of the picture?



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This is an equilibrium problem, so the sum of the forces in each direction has to equal 0. You have to decompose the total Tension Force into x and y components, using trig.

In the y direction, each of the T forces points up. You also have the F gravity pointing down. Since the Tension and angle are the same on each side, you can write:

$$\text{Sum } F_y = 0 = 2 * (30\text{N} * \sin 45) - (m * 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2)$$

$$2 * (30\text{N} * \sin 45) = (m * 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2)$$

$$\text{or, } m = 4.32 \text{ kg}$$