

Instructor(s): *C. Parks*

## PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHY2053, Summer 2013

Final Exam

August 8, 2013

Name (print, last first): \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

*On my honor, I have neither given nor received unauthorized aid on this examination.***YOUR TEST NUMBER IS THE 5-DIGIT NUMBER AT THE TOP OF EACH PAGE.**

- (1) **Code your test number on your answer sheet (use lines 76–80 on the answer sheet for the 5-digit number).** Code your name on your answer sheet. **DARKEN CIRCLES COMPLETELY.** Code your UFID number on your answer sheet.
- (2) Print your name on this sheet and sign it also.
- (3) Do all scratch work anywhere on this exam that you like. **Circle your answers on the test form.** At the end of the test, this exam printout is to be turned in. No credit will be given without both answer sheet and printout.
- (4) **Blacken the circle of your intended answer completely, using a #2 pencil or blue or black ink.** Do not make any stray marks or some answers may be counted as incorrect.
- (5) **The answers are rounded off. Choose the closest to exact. There is no penalty for guessing. If you believe that no listed answer is correct, leave the form blank.**
- (6) Hand in the answer sheet separately.

Given Information:

$g = 9.80 \text{ m/s}^2$

cylinder  $I = MR^2/2$

density of water =  $1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

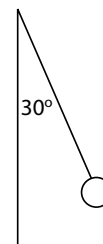
speed of sound =  $340 \text{ m/s}$

$A = \pi r^2$

$1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$

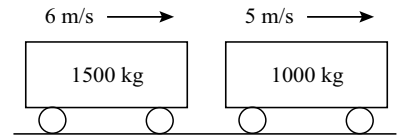
$1 \text{ minute} = 60 \text{ s}$

1. When  $\vec{A}$  (magnitude 50 m, directed at  $40^\circ$  N of E) is added to  $\vec{B}$ , the resultant is a vector pointing due N with a magnitude of 50 m. What is the magnitude of  $\vec{A} + 2\vec{B}$ ?
  - (1) 78 m
  - (2) 100 m
  - (3) 135 m
  - (4) 65 m
  - (5) None of these.
  
2. The first car travels at a constant speed of 25 m/s for one minute. A second car starts from rest and accelerates at a constant  $3 \text{ m/s}^2$ . How long will it take for the second car to travel the same distance as the first car?
  - (1) 32 s
  - (2) 22 s
  - (3) 1000 s
  - (4) 47 s
  - (5) None of these.
  
3. A 5-kg block slides without friction down a ramp inclined at  $36.9^\circ$ . What is the acceleration of the block?
  - (1) None of these.
  - (2)  $7.8 \text{ m/s}^2$
  - (3)  $9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$
  - (4)  $7.4 \text{ m/s}^2$
  - (5)  $4.9 \text{ m/s}^2$
  
4. A ball is tied to a rope with a 3-m long cord. The ball swings around the pole so that it makes a  $30^\circ$  angle with the pole. What is the angular speed of the ball?
  - (1) 1.9 rad/s
  - (2) 2.6 rad/s
  - (3) 1.4 rad/s
  - (4) 3.8 rad/s
  - (5) None of these.



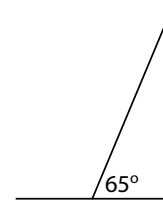
5. A 0.5-kg rock kicked across a level parking lot travels 16 m before it stops. If the coefficient of friction between the rock and the parking lot is 0.26, what is the initial speed of the rock?
  - (1) 9.0 m/s
  - (2) 13 m/s
  - (3) 6.4 m/s
  - (4) 18 m/s
  - (5) None of these.

6. A 1000-kg railroad car moving to the right at 5 m/s is struck by another railroad (1500 kg) moving at 6 m/s. After the collision, the cars stick together. What is the speed of the combination immediately after the collision?



- (1) 5.6 m/s  
 (2) 5.5 m/s  
 (3) 6.0 m/s  
 (4) 5.7 m/s  
 (5) 5.8 m/s

7. A 25-kg, 3-m ladder is leaning against the wall as shown. Because of damage to the ladder, its center of mass is not at the center. The center of mass is now  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the way from the foot of the ladder. What is the force of the wall pushing against the ladder?

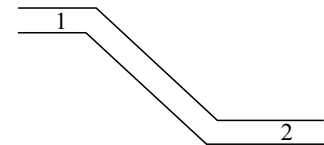


- (1) 76 N                      (2) 57 N                      (3) 38 N                      (4) 245 N                      (5) None of these.

8. A rope is wrapped around a 30-kg cylinder. Attached to the end of the rope is a 2 kg mass. The radius of the cylinder is 0.20 m. The 2 kg mass is released from rest and the cylinder, starting also from rest, begins to rotate. What is the angular velocity of the cylinder 10 s after the mass is released? Assume the cylinder rides on frictionless bearings.

- (1) None of these.                      (2) 33 rad/s                      (3) 13 rad/s                      (4) 21 rad/s                      (5) 65 rad/s

9. Water flows through a bent tube with constant area. The water's velocity at 1 is 2.5 m/s. What is the pressure difference  $P_2 - P_1$  if the height difference is 10 m?



- (1)  $9.8 \times 10^4$  Pa                      (2)  $4.9 \times 10^4$  Pa                      (3)  $9.8 \times 10^3$  Pa                      (4)  $4.9 \times 10^3$  Pa                      (5) None of these.

10. The period of a simple harmonic oscillator is 5 s. If the spring is unchanged, what has to happen if the period becomes 10 s?

- (1) Quadruple the mass.    (2) Double the mass.    (3) Halve the mass.    (4) Quarter the mass.    (5) None of these.

11. Which traveling wave has the greatest speed?

- (1)  $y = A \cos((40 \text{ rad/s})t - (20 \text{ rad/m})x)$   
 (2)  $y = A \cos((30 \text{ rad/s})t - (20 \text{ rad/m})x)$   
 (3)  $y = A \cos((20 \text{ rad/s})t - (20 \text{ rad/m})x)$   
 (4)  $y = A \cos((40 \text{ rad/s})t - (30 \text{ rad/m})x)$   
 (5)  $y = A \cos((20 \text{ rad/s})t - (30 \text{ rad/m})x)$

12. A one meter tube open at both ends resonates at its fundamental frequency. The E string on a guitar has a mass per unit length of  $4.5 \times 10^{-4}$  kg/m and it resonates at the same frequency. What is the tension in the string if it is also 1.0 m long?

- (1) 52 N                      (2) 74 N                      (3) 37 N                      (4) 104 N                      (5) None of these.