

Solutions to Midterm 1

Problem 1. A normal acceleration is required for curvilinear motion. In top position B ,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_n &= ma_n \\ \Rightarrow mg - N_B &= m \frac{v^2}{\rho} \\ \Rightarrow N_B &= 2g - 2 \frac{3.5^2}{2.4} = 9.41 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

In position A ,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_n &= ma_n \\ \Rightarrow mg \cos 30^\circ - N_A &= m \frac{v^2}{\rho} \\ \Rightarrow N_A &= mg \cos 30^\circ - m \frac{v^2}{\rho} \end{aligned}$$

As v increases, N_A decreases. When the block is about to lose contact, $N_A = 0$ and $v_{\max} = (\rho g \cos 30^\circ)^{1/2} = 4.52 \text{ m/s}$



Problem 2. The extension of the spring in position A is

$$e = \sqrt{2}R - R$$

When the slider moves from initial rest position at A to a new position at B ,

$$\begin{aligned} U_{1-2} &= \Delta T = T_2 \\ \Rightarrow mgR + \frac{1}{2}ke^2 &= \frac{1}{2}mv_B^2 \\ \Rightarrow v_B &= \sqrt{2gR + \frac{kR^2}{m}(3 - 2\sqrt{2})} \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, if the slider moves from initial rest position at A to a new position at C ,

$$\begin{aligned} U_{1-2} &= \Delta T = T_2 \\ \Rightarrow mg(2R) + \frac{1}{2}ke^2 &= \frac{1}{2}mv_C^2 \\ \Rightarrow v_C &= \sqrt{4gR + \frac{kR^2}{m}(3 - 2\sqrt{2})} \end{aligned}$$

At position C , the normal force N exerted by the guide on the slider is directed vertically upwards.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_n &= ma_n \\ \Rightarrow N - mg &= m \frac{v_C^2}{R} \\ \Rightarrow N &= m \left[5g + \frac{kR}{m}(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Problem 3. When plug A moves from initial rest position at B to a new position just before striking block C ,

$$\begin{aligned}U_{1-2} &= \Delta T = T_2 \\ \Rightarrow m_A g r &= \frac{1}{2} m_A v^2 \\ \Rightarrow v &= \sqrt{2gr}\end{aligned}$$

Let v' be the horizontal velocity of plug and the block after impact. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta G &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow m_A v &= (m_A + m_C) v' \\ \Rightarrow v' &= \frac{m_A}{m_A + m_C} \sqrt{2gr}\end{aligned}$$

After impact, the plug and block are subjected to a limiting friction

$$F = \mu_k (m_A + m_C) g$$

This frictional force produces a constant deceleration

$$a = \frac{F}{m_A + m_C} = \mu_k g$$

The distance s which the block and plug slide before coming to rest is given by

$$\begin{aligned}v'^2 &= 2as \\ \Rightarrow s &= \left(\frac{m_A}{m_A + m_C} \right)^2 2gr \frac{1}{2\mu_k g} = \frac{r}{\mu_k} \left(\frac{m_A}{m_A + m_C} \right)^2\end{aligned}$$