

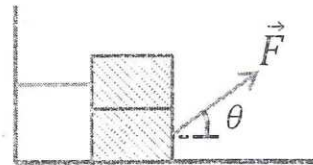
Closed book. No calculators are to be used for this quiz.  
Quiz duration: 20 minutes

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Student ID:

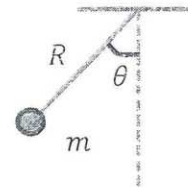
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1. [100 pts.] Two identical boxes, each of mass  $m$  are stacked on a frictionless ground. The coefficient of kinetic friction between boxes is  $\mu_k$ . The box at the top is attached by a horizontal rope to the wall. The box at the bottom is pulled by a constant force  $\vec{F}$  that makes an angle  $\theta$  with the horizontal as shown and this box moves with constant speed.



- a) Draw the free-body diagram of each box accurately.  
b) Determine the tension in the string in terms of  $m, g, \theta, \mu_k$ .

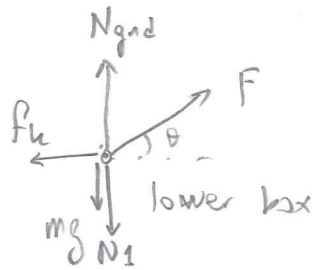
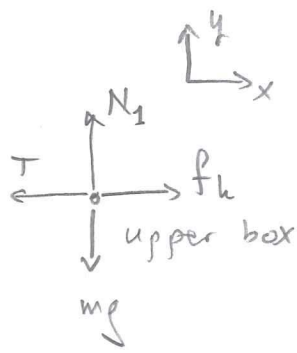
2. [100 pts.] A pendulum consists of a mass  $m$  attached to the end of a rope of length  $R$ . The pendulum swings with a maximum angle of  $\theta_{max}$  with the vertical.



- a) Draw the free-body diagram of the mass at the instant when  $\theta = 30^\circ < \theta_{max}$  as shown. Show the direction of the acceleration  $\vec{a}$  of the mass clearly in this diagram.  
b) Determine the tension in the string if the speed of the particle is equal to  $\sqrt{\frac{gR}{2}}$  at part (a).

( $\sin 30^\circ = 0.50, \cos 30^\circ = 0.87$ )

1) a)

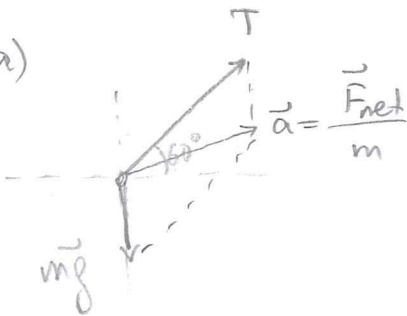


b) Upper box at rest (equilibrium)  $\Sigma F_x = 0 = T - f_k = T - \mu_k N_1$

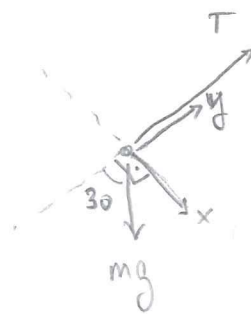
$$\Sigma F_y = 0 = N_1 - mg$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \mu_k N_1 = \mu_k mg$$

2) a)



b) Use a coordinate system as follows



$$\Sigma F_x = ma_x = ma_{||}$$

$$\Sigma F_y = ma_y = ma_{\perp} = ma_{rad}$$

$$\Sigma F_y = T - mg \cos \theta = ma_{rad} = m \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{mg}{2}$$

$$T = \frac{mg}{2} (1 + \sqrt{3})$$

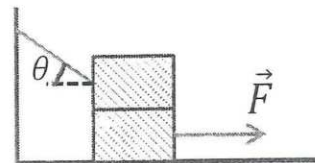
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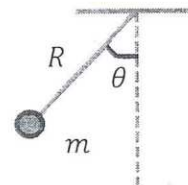
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1. [100 pts.] Two identical boxes, each of mass  $m$  are stacked on a frictionless ground. The coefficient of kinetic friction between boxes is  $\mu_k$ . The box at the top is attached to the wall by a rope that makes an angle  $\theta$  with the horizontal as shown. The box at the bottom is being pulled by a constant force  $\vec{F}$  horizontally and it moves with constant speed.



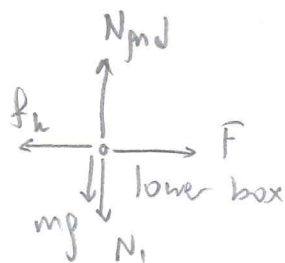
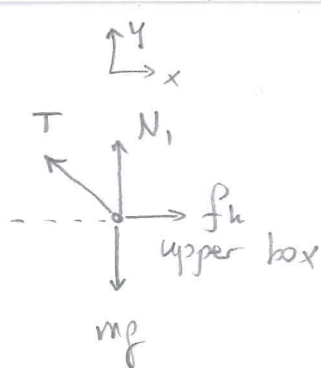
- a) Draw the free-body diagram of each box accurately.  
b) Determine the tension in the string in terms of  $m, g, \theta, \mu_k$ .

2. [100 pts.] A pendulum consists of a mass  $m$  attached to the end of a rope of length  $R$ . The pendulum swings with a maximum angle of  $\theta_{max}$ .



- a) Draw the free-body diagram of the mass when  $\theta = \theta_{max}$  as shown. Show the direction of the acceleration  $\vec{a}$  of the mass clearly in this diagram.  
b) Determine the tension in the string at part (a).

1 a)



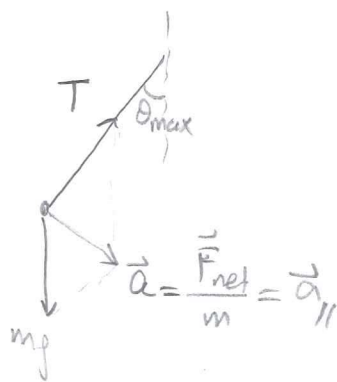
b) Upper box at equilibrium:  $\sum \vec{F}_x = 0 = f_h - T \cos \theta$ ,  $f_h = \mu_k N_1$

$$\sum \vec{F}_y = 0 = T \sin \theta + N_1 - mg = 0$$

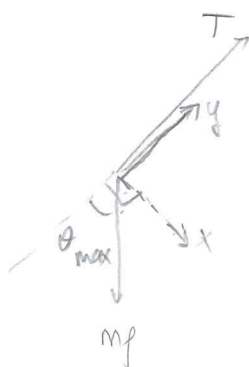
$$\mu_k (mg - T \sin \theta) - T \cos \theta = 0$$

$$T = \frac{\mu_k mg}{\cos \theta + \mu_k \sin \theta}$$

2 a)



b) Use a coordinate system as follows



$$\sum \vec{F}_x = ma_x = ma_{\parallel}$$

$$\sum \vec{F}_y = ma_y = ma_{\perp} = ma_{\text{rad}}$$

$$\sum F_y = T - mg \cos \theta = ma_{\text{rad}} = \frac{mv^2}{R} = 0$$

$$T = mg \cos \theta$$

$$T = mg \cos \theta_{\text{max}}$$

$$v = 0 \text{ at } \theta = \theta_{\text{max}}$$

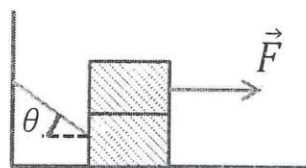
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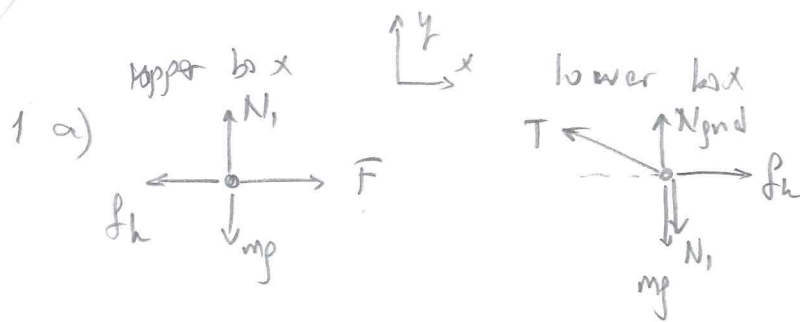
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1. [100 pts.] Two identical boxes, each of mass  $m$  are stacked on a frictionless ground. The coefficient of kinetic friction between boxes is  $\mu_k$ . The box at the bottom is attached by a rope to the wall. The rope makes an angle  $\theta$  with the horizontal as shown. The top box is being pulled by a constant force  $\vec{F}$  horizontally and it moves with constant speed..



- a) Draw the free-body diagram of each box accurately.
- b) Determine the tension in the string in terms of  $m, g, \theta, \mu_k$ .
2. [100 pts.] A pendulum consists of a mass  $m$  attached to the end of a rope of length  $R$ . The pendulum swings with a maximum angle of  $\theta_{max}$ .
- a) Draw the free-body diagram of the mass when it passes from the bottom point as shown. Show the direction of the acceleration  $\vec{a}$  of the mass clearly in this diagram.
- b) Determine the linear and tangential acceleration and the speed of the mass if the tension in the string at part(a) is equal to  $4mg$ .





b) lower box at equilibrium:

$$\sum \vec{F}_x = f_h - T \cos \theta = 0 \quad f_h = \mu_k N_1$$

$$\sum \vec{F}_y = N_{\text{ground}} + T \sin \theta - N_1 - mg = 0$$

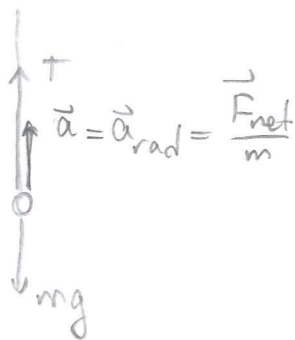
upper box at equilibrium

$$\sum \vec{F}_x = F - f_h = 0$$

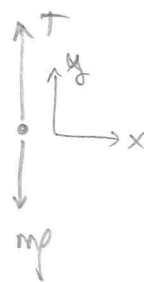
$$\sum \vec{F}_y = N_1 - mg = 0 \Rightarrow N_1 = mg$$

$$T = \frac{\mu_k N_1}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\mu_k N_1}{mg}$$

2) a)



b) Use a coordinate system as shown



$$\sum \vec{F}_x = 0 = m a_{\text{tan}}$$

$$\boxed{a_{\text{tan}} = 0}$$

$$\sum \vec{F}_y = T - mg = m a_{\text{rad}}$$

$$4mg - mg = m a_{\text{rad}}$$

$$\boxed{a_{\text{rad}} = 3g}$$

$$a_{\text{rad}} = \frac{v^2}{R} = 3g \quad \boxed{v = \sqrt{3gR}}$$

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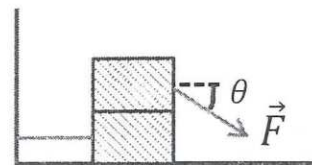
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1. [100 pts.] Two identical boxes, each of mass  $m$  are stacked on a frictionless ground. The coefficient of kinetic friction between boxes is  $\mu_k$ . The box at the bottom is attached by a horizontal rope to the wall. The box at the top is being pulled by a constant force  $\vec{F}$  that makes an angle  $\theta$  with the horizontal as shown and this box moves with constant speed.



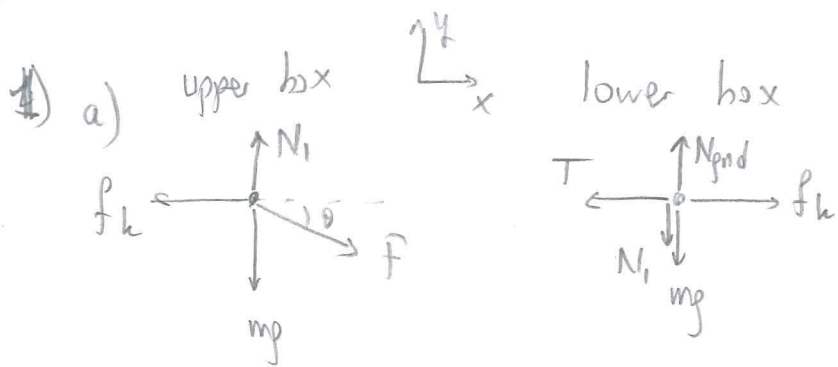
- a) Draw the free-body diagram of each box accurately.  
 b) Determine the tension in the string in terms of  $m, g, \theta, \mu_k$ .
2. [100 pts.] A pendulum consists of a mass  $m$  attached to the end of a rope of length  $R$ . The pendulum swings with a maximum angle of  $\theta_{max}$ .

- a) Draw the free-body diagram of the mass when  $\theta = 37^\circ < \theta_{max}$  as shown. Show the direction of the acceleration  $\vec{a}$  of the mass clearly in this diagram.



- b) Determine the speed of the particle if the tension in the string at part (a) is equal to  $mg$ .

( $\sin 37^\circ = 0.60, \cos 37^\circ = 0.80$ )



b) lower box in equilibrium:

$$\sum F_x = f_h - T = 0 \Rightarrow T = f_h$$

$$\sum F_y = N_{\text{rod}} - N_1 - mg = 0$$

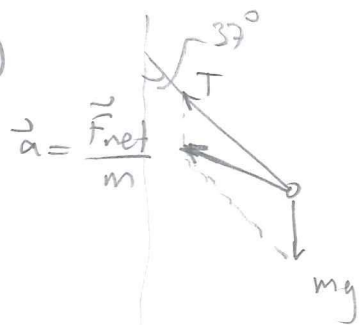
upper box in equilibrium:

$$\sum F_x = F \cos \theta - f_h = 0, \quad f_h = \mu_k N_1$$

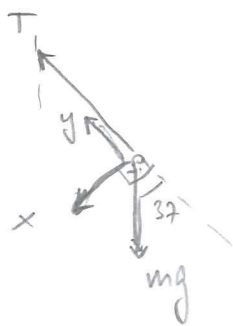
$$\sum F_y = N_1 - mg = 0, \quad N_1 = mg$$

$$T = \mu_k mg$$

2) a)



b) Use a coordinate system as shown



$$\sum F_y = T - mg \cos \theta = m a_{\text{rad}} = m \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$mg - mg \cos 37 = m \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$v = \sqrt{gR(1 - \cos 37)}$$

$$v = \sqrt{0.2gR}$$