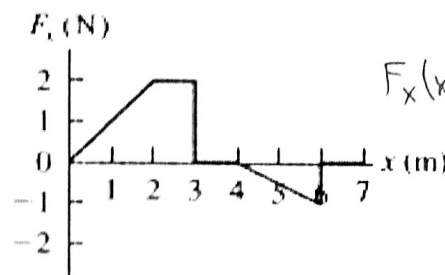


Closed book. No calculators are to be used for this quiz.
Quiz duration: 10 minutes

Name: Ongun ARISEV Student ID: 1783528 Signature: Ongun Arisev

A force F is applied to a 2 kg radio-controlled model car parallel to the x -axis as it moves along a straight track. The x -component of the force varies with the x -coordinate of the car as shown in the figure. Calculate the work done by the force F when the car moved from

- a) $x=0$ to $x=3\text{m}$.
- b) $x=3\text{m}$ to $x=4\text{m}$.
- c) $x=4\text{m}$ to $x=7\text{m}$.
- d) $x=0$ to $x=7\text{m}$
- e) $x=7\text{m}$ to $x=2\text{m}$.



$$F_x(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ 0 & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 2 & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 0 & 3 \leq x \leq 4 \\ -\frac{(x-4)}{2} & 4 \leq x \leq 6 \\ 0 & 6 \leq x \leq 7 \end{cases}$$

$$W = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \vec{F}_x dx$$

The interpretation is that the signed area under the plot of F_x is the work done. Also $F_x(x)$ can be integrated after writing it as a piecewise function.

$$a) \int_{0\text{m}}^{3\text{m}} F_x dx = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{2} \text{J} + 2 \cdot 2 \text{J} = 4 \text{J}$$

$$b) \int_{3\text{m}}^{4\text{m}} F_x dx = 0 \text{J}$$

$$c) \int_{4\text{m}}^{7\text{m}} F_x dx = -\frac{2 \cdot 1}{2} = -1 \text{J}$$

$$d) \int_{0\text{m}}^{7\text{m}} F_x dx = 4 \text{J} - 1 \text{J} = 3 \text{J}$$

$$e) \int_{0\text{m}}^{2\text{m}} F_x dx + \int_{2\text{m}}^{7\text{m}} F_x dx = \int_{0\text{m}}^{7\text{m}} F_x dx = 3 \text{J}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 2}{2} \text{J} + \int_{2\text{m}}^{7\text{m}} F_x dx = 3 \text{J}$$

$$\int_{7\text{m}}^{2\text{m}} F_x dx = -1 \text{J}$$

Closed book. No calculators are to be used for this quiz.
 Quiz duration: 10 minutes

Name:

Student ID:

Signature:

A 20 kg rock is sliding on a rough, horizontal surface at 8 m/s eventually stops due to friction. The coefficient of kinetic friction between the rock and the surface is 0.2. What average power is produced by the friction as the rock stops? Take $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$

$$P = \frac{\Delta W}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Delta K = K_2 - K_1 = (W_{\text{friction}})$$

$$0 - \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$v = 8 \text{ m/s}$
 $v_f = 0 \text{ m/s}$

$$K_1 = \frac{1}{2} (20 \text{ kg}) (8 \text{ m/s})^2 = 640 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta K = -640 \text{ J} = W_{\text{friction}} = -F_{\text{friction}} \Delta x$$

$$F_{\text{friction}} = \mu_k mg = -(20 \text{ kg}) (10 \text{ m/s}^2) (0.2) = -40 \text{ N}$$

$$a_{\text{rock}} = \frac{F_{\text{friction}}}{m} = -2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$t_{\text{stop}} = \frac{v_{\text{final}} - v_{\text{initial}}}{a_{\text{rock}}} = \frac{-8 \text{ m/s}}{-2 \text{ m/s}^2} = 4 \text{ s}$$

$$P = \frac{\Delta W}{\Delta t} = \frac{-640 \text{ J}}{4 \text{ s}} = -160 \text{ W}$$

Closed book. No calculators are to be used for this quiz.

Quiz duration: 10 minutes

Name:

Student ID:

Signature:

You are asked to design spring bumpers for the walls of a parking garage. A freely rolling 1200 kg car moving at 0.5 m/s is to compress the spring no more than 0.1 m before stopping. What should be the minimum force constant of the spring. Assume that the spring has negligible mass.

$$U_1 + K_1 = U_2 + K_2$$

Since mechanical energy is constant.

$$U_1 = 0 \quad ; \quad K_1 = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} (1200 \text{ kg}) (0.5 \text{ m/s})^2$$

$$U_2 = K_1 = \frac{1}{2} k_{\min} x_{\max}^2 \quad K_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (1200 \text{ kg}) (0.5 \text{ m/s})^2 = \frac{1}{2} k_{\min} (0.1 \text{ m})^2$$

$$(1200 \text{ kg}) (0.25 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2) = k_{\min} (0.01 \text{ m}^2)$$

$$k_{\min} = 1200 \times 25 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}^2} = 30000 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}$$