Year 12 Physics

2011

Motion and Forces

Unit Test

Name: SOLUTION

Mark: / 50

 = %

Notes to Students:

* You must include **all** working to be awarded full marks for a question.
* Marks will be deducted for incorrect or absent units.
* Answers should be given to 3 significant figures.

1. By banking the curves of racetracks at an angle to the horizontal, it possible for vehicles to turn in a horizontal circle without relying on friction.

Rsinθ

13.4˚

R

Rcosθ

13.4˚

R

(a) For a car of mass 1 700 kg, if the angle of banking is set at 13.4° above the horizontal for a curve of radius 171 m, calculate the optimum speed that a car can go around the curve without relying on friction. [4]

tan θ = v2 / g.r  tan θ = R sin θ/ R cos θ ∴ v2 = g.r. tan θ

v = (g.r.tan θ)1/2  = (9.8 × 171 × tan 13.4)1/2 

= 19.98 m s-1 

(b) Calculate the normal reaction force acting on the car from the track. [3]

(c) For a mass sliding down a frictionless inclined plane, the normal reaction force from the plane acting on the mass is less than the weight of the mass. In the above example of circular motion on a banked track the reaction force is now greater than the weight.

R cos θ = m.g ∴ R = m.g / cos θ 

= 1 700 × 9.80 / cos 13.4 

= 1.71 × 104 N perpendicular to the surface out of track 

(no direction = -½ )

 Explain how the bank can apply a normal reaction force greater than the weight. [3]

• The car is essentially driving into the curve and applying an action force, the reaction force from the curve pushes the car round the curve. This reaction force increases as speed around the circumference increases.

• Once the optimum speed has been reached the vertical component of the reaction force balances the weight force down and keeps the car at a constant height on the bank.

• These two components add together to exceed the weight force of the car.

2. A roller coaster car has a mass of 470 kg and starts from a height of 42.0 m above the ground. The car relies on mechanical energy only to go around the loop. The bottom of the circular loop is at ground level and the loop has a radius of 11.0 m as shown in the diagram below. The car is initially moving at a speed of 6.10 m s-1.

42 m

11 m

T

(a) Calculate the speed of the car at point T, the top of loop. [5]

Total Mechanical Energy = constant = mgh + ½ m v2 

As mass is constant, gh + ½ v2  = constant

(g.htop + ½ v2)top  = (g.hloop + ½ v2loop)  (or indication that TME = constant)

(9.8 × 42 + ½ . 6.12) = 430.205 = (9.8 × 22) + ½ v­loop2

→ v­loop2 = 429.21  ∴ v­loop = 20.7 m/s 

(b) Calculate the normal reaction force acting on the car at the top of the loop. [3]

ΣF = m.v2 /r = R + m.g (towards the centre of the circle) R = m.v2 /r – m.g 

R = 470 × 429.21 /11 – 470 × 9.8 

R = 1.37 × 104 N **towards centre of circle** 

(c) Determine the minimum speed that the car can have at the top of the loop before it starts to fall away from the track. [4]

This occurs when R is reduced to zero ΣF = m.v2 /r = R + m.g (to centre of loop)

R = m.v2 /r – m.g 

0 = m.v2 /r – m.g → ∴ m.v2 /r = m.g 

v = (r × g) ½  = (11 × 9.8) ½ = 10.4 m s-1 

3. A model plane of mass 160 g is suspended from a light non-extensible wire. When in horizontal circular motion it is noted that it makes ten revolutions in 15 seconds and that the wire is at an angle θ of 60.0° to the vertical.

Circular path

Light non-extensible wire

Model plane

60°

Horizontal Radius

Pivot point

(a) Calculate the **tension** along the wire. [4]

m = 0.160 kg g = 9.80 N kg-1 Tperiod = 15 /10 = 1.50 s

Forces acting on model plane are balanced in the vertical

∴ Wdown = T.cos θ so m.g = T.cos θ 

 T = (0.160 × 9.80) / cos 60° = 3.14 N 

(b) Calculate the horizontal radius of circular motion. [4]

tan θ = v2 / g.r and v = 2πr/Tperiod  tan θ = (2πr/Tperiod)2 × 1/g.r 

tan θ = 4.π2.r2/Tperiod2 × 1/g.r so tan θ = 4.π2.r/(Tperiod2.g) 

r = (tan 60 × 1.52 × 9.80) / 4.π2 = 0.967 m 

4. A 5.00 kg lump of rock dropped near the surface of Mars reaches a speed of 14.8 ms-1 in 4.00 seconds.

(a) Calculate the acceleration due to gravity near the surface of Mars. [2]

v = u + at  a = (v-u)/t

a = 14.8/4 a = 3.70 ms-2 

(b) Given that Mars has a radius of 3400 km calculate the mass of Mars. [3]

Fg = GmMarsm2/R2 3.70 = GmMars/R2

3.70 x R2/G = mmars mmars = (3.70 x (3.40 x 106)2)/(6.67 x 10-11) 

= 6.41 x 1023 kg 

(c) Calculate the orbital period of a 50 kg satellite if it was put into orbit about the equator of Mars at an altitude of 250 km. [5]

F = GMSMMars = MMarsv2  where v = 2ΠR

R2 R T

 GMMars = (2ΠR/T)2

 R2

 GMMars = (4Π2R2/T2) MMars = 4Π2R3 

 R2 R GT2

T2 = 4Π2R3 

 GMMars

T2 = 1.92 x 1021  T = √4.49 x 107 T = 6.70 x 103 s 

 4.28 x 1013

5. Consider the non-parallel forces acting on the boom of a crane. The wire that lifts the crane connects to the boom at point A. The boom pivots at point P. A load is suspended from the boom at point B. The masses, dimensions and angles for this set up are shown in the following table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Mass of boom | 150 kg |
| Mass of load | 880 kg |
| Angle Φ | 50° |
| Angle θ | 70° |
| Boom Length PB | 5.40 m |
| Length PA | 4.20 m |
|  |  |
|  |  |

θ

Φ

Pivot P

A

B

Load

Boom

Upright Pillar

Wire

T

WL

R

WB

(a) Calculate the tension in the wire. [5]

Let lever arm to tension T = rT = 4.20 m Let lever arm to load WLOAD= rL = 5.40 m

Let lever arm to centre of mass of boom WBOOM = rB = 2.70 m

Take moments about P to eliminate R from calculation.

By principle of moments ΣM = 0 ∴ Σacwm = Σcwm 

rT.T.sin Φ = rL.WL.sin θ + rB­.WB.sin θ 

4.20 × T × sin 50 = 5.40 × (880 × 9.8) × sin 70 + 2.70 × (150 × 9.8) × sin 70 

4.20 × T × sin 50 = 43 761.11 + 3 729.64 4.20 × T × sin 50 = 47 490.75

T = 47 490.75 ÷ (4.20 × sin 50)  T = 14 760.66 N

Tension = 1.48 × 104 N  (because a flexible component then along the wire – NB direction is not strictly required but a good idea to state this anyway)

(b) Calculate reaction force R acting on the boom at the pivot point P. [5]

Consider components of R

Angle ρ b/w T and horizontal = (Φ+θ) - 90°

ρ = (50 + 70) – 90 = 30° 

ΣF horizontal = 0 Thorizontal to LHS = Rhorizontal to RHS

Rhor= T cos 30° = 14 761 × cos 30 = 12783.4 

ΣF vertical = 0

WB+L down = Rv + Tv up

(880 + 150) × 9.8 = Rv + T.sin 30

10 094 = Rv + (14 761 × sin 30)

RV = 2713.5 N 

R = (12783.42 + 2713.52)0.5

R = 13 068 N = 1.31 × 104 N magnitude

γ = arctan (Rh/Rv) = arctan (12783.4/2713.5)

γ = 78.0° to the vertical – direction 