

Department of Physics National Dong Hwa University, 1, Sec. 2, Da Hsueh Rd., Shou-Feng, Hualien, 974, Taiwan General Physics I, Quiz 4 PHYS1000AA, Class year102 12-12-2013

SN:\_\_\_\_\_, Name:\_\_\_\_\_

*Chapter 14-15 Serway; ABSOLUTELY NO CHEATING!* **Please write the answers on the blank space or on the back of this paper to save resources.** 

1. Assuming the spring obeys Hooke's law, the increase in force on the

piston required to compress the spring an additional amount  $\Delta x$  is

 $\Delta F = F - F_0 = (P - P_0)A = k(\Delta x)$ 

The gauge pressure at depth h beneath the surface of a fluid is

 $P - P_0 = \rho g h$ 

so we have

 $\rho ghA = k (\Delta x)$ 

or the required depth is

 $h = k (\Delta x) \rho g A$ 

If k = 1250 N/m,  $A = \pi d^2/4$ ,  $d = 1.20 \times 10^{-2}$  m, and the fluid is water ( $\rho =$ 

 $1.00 \times 10^3$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>), the depth required to compress the spring an additional

$$\Delta x = 0.750 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m is } h = 8.46 \text{ m}$$

2. (a) Energy is conserved for the block-spring system between the maximum-displacement and the half-maximum points:

$$(K+U)_{i} = (K+U)_{f}$$

$$0 + \frac{1}{2}kA^{2} = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2} + \frac{1}{2}kx^{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(6.50 \text{ N/m})(0.100 \text{ m})^{2} = \frac{1}{2}m(0.300 \text{ m/s})^{2}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}(6.50 \text{ N/m})(5.00 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m})^{2}$$

$$3.25 \times 10^{-2} \text{ J} = \frac{1}{2}m(0.300 \text{ m/s})^{2} + 8.12 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$
giving  $m = \frac{2(2.44 \times 10^{-2} \text{ J})}{9.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^{2}/\text{s}^{2}} = \boxed{0.542 \text{ kg}}$ 

(b) 
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{6.50 \text{ N/m}}{0.542 \text{ kg}}} = 3.46 \text{ rad/s}$$

Then, 
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi \operatorname{rad}}{3.46 \operatorname{rad/s}} = \boxed{1.81 \operatorname{s}}$$

(c) 
$$a_{\text{max}} = A\omega^2 = (0.100 \text{ m})(3.46 \text{ rad/s})^2 = 1.20 \text{ m/s}^2$$

so 
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{GM_s}{R_s^3}} = \sqrt{\frac{\left(6.67 \times 10^{-11} \,\mathrm{N} \cdot \,\mathrm{m}^2 \,/ \,\mathrm{kg}^2\right) \left[2 \left(1.99 \times 10^{30} \,\mathrm{kg}\right)\right]}{(10.0 \times 10^3 \,\mathrm{m})^3}}$$
  
 $\omega = 1.63 \times 10^4 \,\mathrm{rad} \,/ \,\mathrm{s}}$