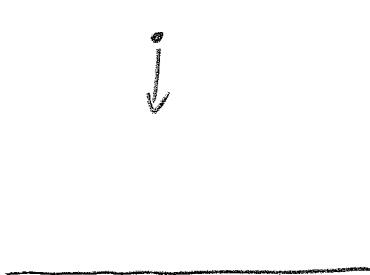


### Quiz #6A

Clearly indicate (with a box) your answers to the following questions. SHOW ALL WORK.

1. A 35-kg child jumping on a trampoline reaches a maximum height 1.5 meters above the surface. Upon landing on the surface of the trampoline, the trampoline fabric stretches, allowing the child to come to a stop within 12 centimeters. What is the average upward force exerted on the child by the surface of the trampoline?



Falling

$$\Delta y = 1.5 \text{ m}$$

$$v_{0y} = 0$$

$$v_y = ?$$

$$a_y = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$t = ?$$

$$v_y^2 = v_{0y}^2 + 2a_y \Delta y$$

$$v_y = \sqrt{2a_y \Delta y} = \sqrt{(2)(9.8)(1.5)} = \underline{5.43 \text{ m/s}}$$

Trampoline

$$v_0 = 5.43 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = 0$$

$$\Delta y = 0.12 \text{ m}$$

$$a_y = ?$$

$$t = ?$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{1}{2}(v_0 + v)t$$

$$.12 = \frac{1}{2}(5.43 + 0)t$$

$$t = .0442 \text{ s}$$

$$P_i = mv_0 = (35)(5.43)$$

$$= 190 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$$

$$P = 0$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta t} = \bar{F} = \frac{0 - 190}{.0442} = -4300 \text{ N}$$

4300 N, upwards

2. A 12-gram bullet is fired into a stationary 1.5-kg wooden block and emerges from the block with a speed of 48 m/s. After the bullet strikes the block, the block slides along a rough surface for 2.1 meters before coming to a stop. The coefficient of kinetic friction between the block and surface is 0.33. What was the initial speed of the bullet?

Collision

$$m_1 = .012 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_2 = 1.5 \text{ kg}$$

$$v_{1i} = ?$$

$$v_{2i} = 0$$

$$v_{1f} = 48 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{2f} = ? \text{ 3.69 m/s} \leftarrow$$

$$m_1 v_{1i} + 0 = m_1 v_{1f} + m_2 v_{2f}$$

$$v_{1i} = \frac{(.012)(48) + (1.5)(3.69)}{.012}$$

$$= \boxed{510 \text{ m/s}}$$

Sliding

$$\Sigma W_F = W_{KF} = 0 - \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2$$

$$-\mu_k m g \Delta s = -\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2$$

$$v_0 = \sqrt{\mu_k 2g \Delta s}$$

$$= \sqrt{(0.33)(2)(9.8)(2.1)} = \boxed{3.69 \text{ m/s}}$$

3. Two cars of equal mass collide at an intersection, and the subsequent wreckage moves as one object. The speed of car A is 41 m/s in a direction  $65^\circ$  North of East, and the speed of car B is 47 m/s due East. What is the magnitude and direction of the velocity of the wreckage immediately after the collision.

$$V_{A,x} = 41 \cos 65^\circ = 17.3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_{A,y} = 41 \sin 65^\circ = 37.2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_{B,x} = 47$$

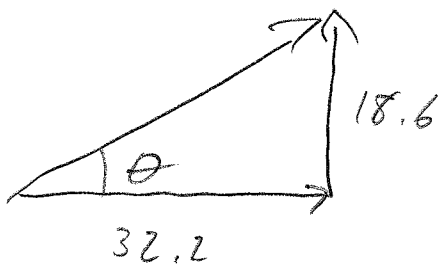
$$V_{B,y} = 0$$

$$mV_{A,x} + mV_{B,x} = 2mV_{F,x}$$

$$17.3 + 47 = 2V_{F,x} \quad \underline{V_{F,x} = 32.2 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$mV_{A,y} + mV_{B,y} = 2mV_{F,y}$$

$$37.2 + 0 = 2V_{F,y} \quad \underline{V_{F,y} = 18.6 \text{ m/s}}$$



$$V_F = \sqrt{32.2^2 + 18.6^2}$$

$$= \boxed{37 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{18.6}{32.2}\right) = \boxed{30^\circ \text{ N of E}}$$