

SP6-2) a) $y = y_0 + v_{0y}t + \frac{1}{2}a_y t^2$

$a_y = -g$

$y = 28\text{m} + \frac{1}{2}(-9.8\text{m/s}^2)(1\text{s})^2$
 $= 28.1\text{m}$

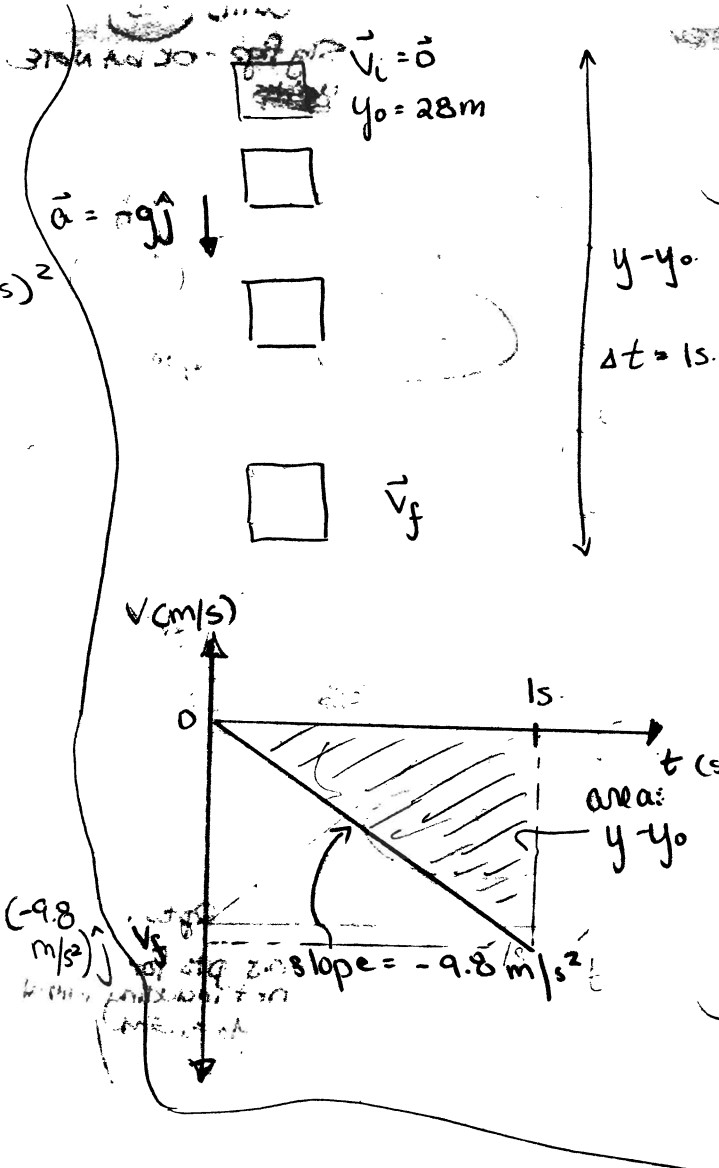
b) $v_f = v_i + at$

$v_f = (-9.8\text{m/s}^2)(1\text{s})$
 $= -9.8\text{m/s}$

c) $\vec{F}_g = m\vec{g}$

$\rightarrow [(8 \times 95\text{kg}) + 200\text{kg}] \cdot (-9.8\text{m/s}^2)\hat{j}$
 $= (-6.3 \times 10^3\text{N})\hat{j}$

d) N/A.



SP6-3)

Sign figs - OK but NOTE

$\vec{v}_1 = 0$

a) $\vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_0 + a t_1$

$t_1 = \frac{-v_0}{a} = \frac{-(17 \text{ m/s})}{(-9.8 \text{ m/s}^2)}$

$= 1.73 \text{ s}$

2pts.

b) $v_1^2 = v_0^2 + 2a(y_1 - y_0)$

$-\frac{v_0^2}{2a} + y_0 = y_1$

$y_1 = 1.5 \text{ m} + \frac{-(17 \text{ m/s})^2}{2(-9.8 \text{ m/s}^2)}$

$= 16.2 \text{ m}$

$\vec{y}_1 = 16.2 \text{ m} \hat{j}$

2pts.

-0.5 pts for not including initial $y_0 = 1.5 \text{ m}$

c) $v = v_0 + a t$

(i) $v = 4.0 \text{ m/s}$

$t = \frac{v - v_0}{a} = \frac{(4 - 17) \text{ m/s}}{-9.8 \text{ m/s}^2} = 1.33 \text{ s}$

(ii) $v = -4.0 \text{ m/s}$

Right formula, wrong usage (-1.5)

$t = \frac{(-4 - 17) \text{ m/s}}{-9.8 \text{ m/s}^2} = 2.14 \text{ s}$

2pts.

d) $v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a(y - y_0)$

$y = \frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{2a} + y_0$

-1.5 major error.

-0.5 pts if $y_0 = 1.5 \text{ m}$ is neglected.

at $v = \pm 4 \text{ m/s}$

$y = \frac{(4 \text{ m/s})^2 - (17 \text{ m/s})^2}{2(-9.8 \text{ m/s}^2)} + 1.5 \text{ m} = 15.4 \text{ m}$

2pts

1pt: no magnitude (downwards)

0.5pts if they say force is 4.9N but in dir's

2pts

2

$\vec{a} = -9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \hat{j}$

$\vec{v}_0 = 17 \text{ m/s} \hat{j}$

$\vec{y}_0 = 1.5 \text{ m} \hat{j}$

$v \text{ (m/s)}$

$v_0 = 17 \text{ m/s}$

v_1

v_2

$y_1 - y_0$

t_1

t_2

$y_2 - y_1$

$t \text{ (s)}$

e) $\vec{a} = -9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$

throughout

$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = m\vec{a} = (0.50 \text{ kg})(-9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \hat{j}) = -4.9 \text{ N} \hat{j}$

throughout the force is

$-4.9 \text{ N} \hat{j}$

(SP6-4)

a) $y = y_0 + v_{0y}t + \frac{1}{2}a_y t^2$

$$a_y = \frac{-y_0 \cdot 2}{t^2} = \frac{-(4.5\text{m})(2)}{(0.83\text{s})^2} = -13.1\text{m/s}^2$$

b) $F_{g(\text{earth})} = mg$

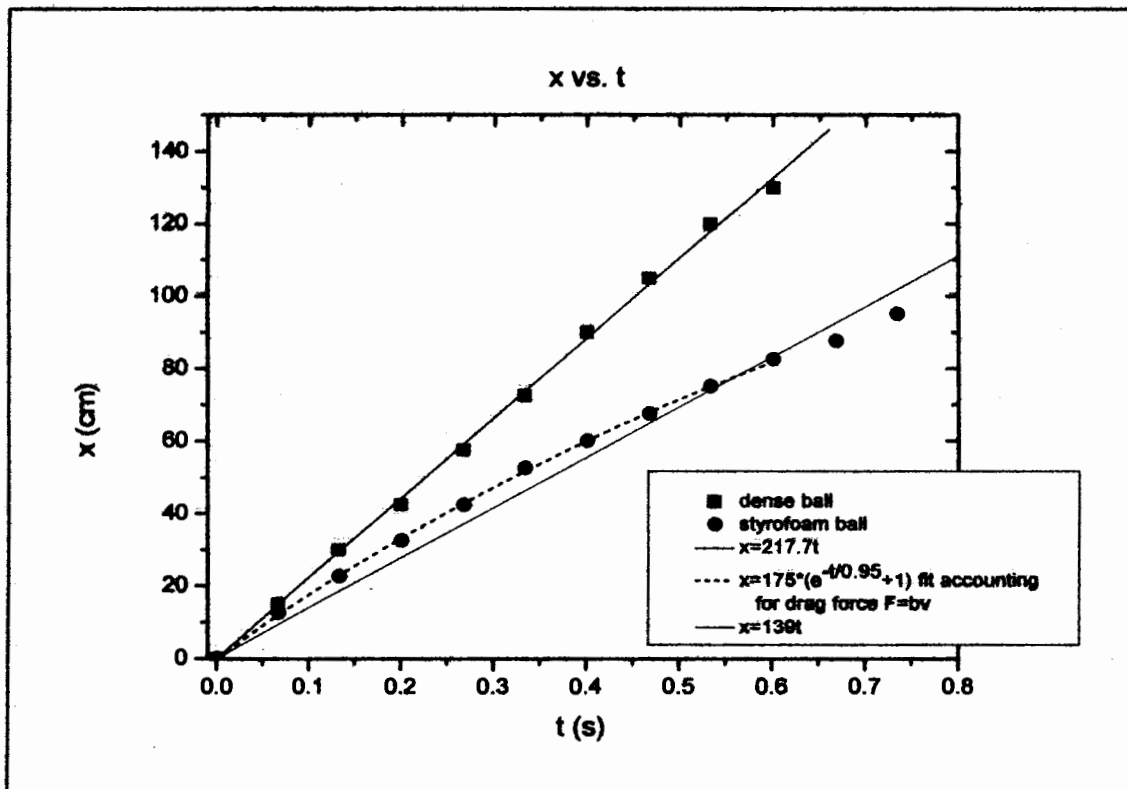
$$m = \frac{-20\text{N}}{-9.8\text{m/s}^2} = 2.0\text{kg}$$

$$F_{g(x)} = mg_x = 2.0\text{kg}(-13.1\text{m/s}^2) = -26.4\text{N}$$

SP6 (5).

Conversions: 1/2

t(s)	dense ball				styrofoam ball			
	x(mm)	y(mm)	x(cm)	(cm)	x(mm)	y(mm)	x(cm)	(cm)
0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.067	6	8	15	20	5	7	12.5	17.5
0.133	12	14	30	35	9	12	22.5	30
0.200	17	19	42.5	47.5	13	16	32.5	40
0.267	23	22	57.5	55	17	18	42.5	45
0.333	29	24	72.5	60	21	17	52.5	42.5
0.400	36	25	90	62.5	24	16	60	40
0.467	42	22	105	55	27	13	67.5	32.5
0.533	48	20	120	50	30	9	75	22.5
0.600	52	18	130	45	33	3	82.5	7.5
0.667					35	-3	87.5	-7.5
0.733					38	-10	95	-25



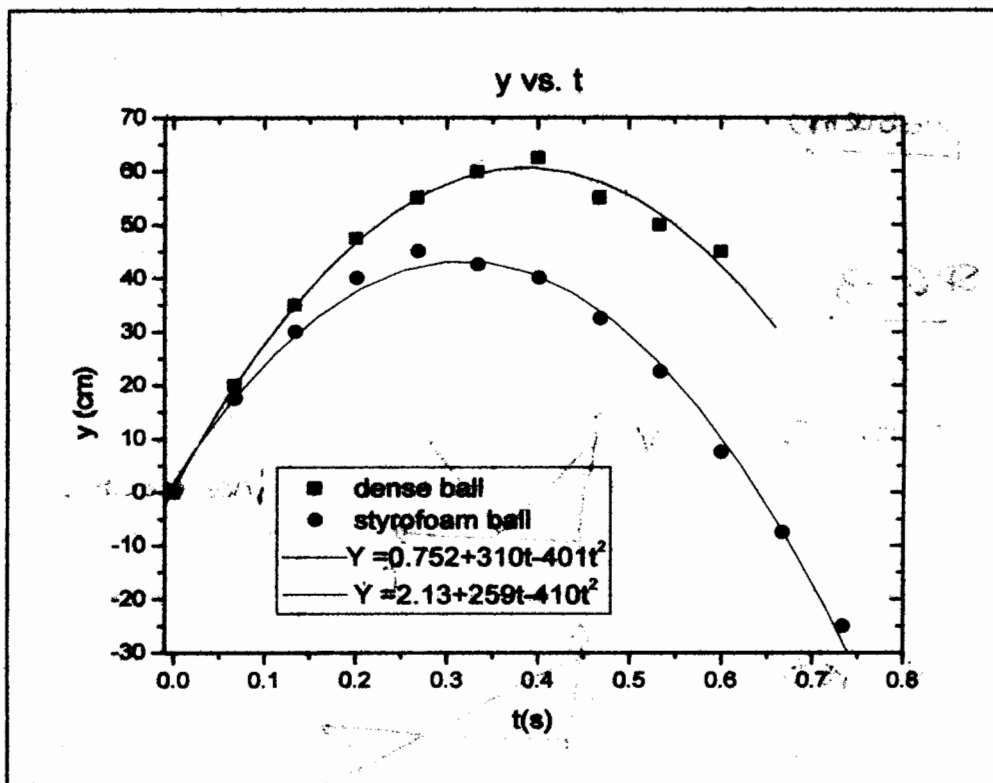
a) dense ball: $x = (2.2 \text{ m/s}) \cdot t$ styrofoam ball: $x = (1.4 \text{ m/s}) \cdot t$
horizontal acceleration is (assumed to be) zero
dense ball: $v(0) = 2.2 \text{ m/s}$ styrofoam ball $v(0) = 1.4 \text{ m/s}$

1/4
 line doesn't fit
 (-)

1/3

equations
 doesn't show
 source -50%
 trendlines OK.

4



1/4

graph doesn't fit
-1

- b) $y = y(0) + v(0)t + \frac{1}{2}at^2 \leftarrow 1 \text{ pt}$
 dense ball: $ay = -9.0 \text{ m/s}^2$ styrofoam ball: $ay = -9.2 \text{ m/s}^2 \leftarrow 1 \text{ pt.}$
 dense ball: $v(0) = 3.1 \text{ m/s}$ styrofoam ball: $v(0) = 2.66 \text{ m/s} \leftarrow 1 \text{ pt.}$ 1/3.
- c) $\tan(v_y(0)/v_x(0)) = \theta$ (wrt horizontal)

dense ball: $\theta = 55^\circ$
 styrofoam ball: $\theta = 62^\circ$

initial speed: $|\vec{V}|_0 = \sqrt{(V_{0x})^2 + (V_{0y})^2}$
 dense ball: $|\vec{V}|_0 = \sqrt{(2.2)^2 + (3.1)^2} \text{ m/s} = 3.8 \text{ m/s}$
 styrofoam ball: $|\vec{V}|_0 = \sqrt{(1.4)^2 + (2.7)^2} \text{ m/s} = 3.0 \text{ m/s}$

1/4

any ballpark values are OK

no work
no credit.

a) the text predicts $a_y = -9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ (vertical), $a_x = 0$; a_y expt $\sim 9.0 \text{ m/s}^2$
 the difference is due to drag; this ~~was~~ more severe
 for the styrofoam ball than the dense one; horizontal
 deceleration was evident in the styrofoam ball due to
 this effect. (1/2) bonus +5pts for mentioning
 drag force

b) $x = v_{0x}t$
 $y = y_0 + v_{0y}t + \frac{1}{2}a_y t^2$
 $\rightarrow v_x = x' = v_{0,x}$ 1pt $\rightarrow v_y = y' = v_{0,y} + a_y t$ 1pt. (1/2) no pts if
 no evidence
 of diff.

c) will accept answers for either dense / styrofoam ball.

dense ball:

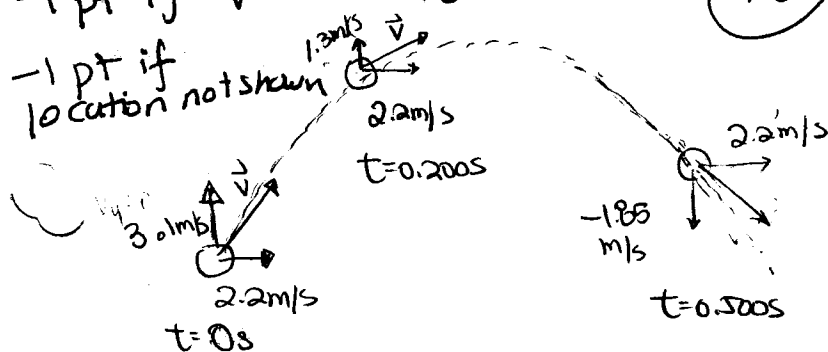
$v_x = v_{0,x} = 2.2 \text{ m/s}$
 at all t .

$v_y(0s) = 3.1 \text{ m/s}$

$v_y(0.500s) = 3.1 \text{ m/s} + (-9.0 \text{ m/s}^2)(0.500)$
 $= -1.85 \text{ m/s}$

$v_y(0.200s) = 3.1 \text{ m/s} + (-9.0 \text{ m/s}^2)(0.200s)$
 $= 1.3 \text{ m/s}$

-1 pt if v_x, v_y incorrect
 -1 pt if $\vec{v}$ Not tangent to path.
 -1 pt if location not shown



dense ball.

styrofoam ball

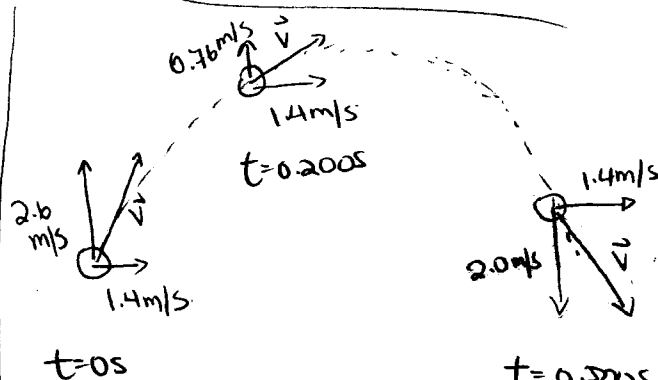
$v_x = 1.4 \text{ m/s}$
 at all t .

$v_y(0) = 2.6 \text{ m/s}$

$v_y(0.500s) = 2.6 \text{ m/s} + (-9.0 \text{ m/s}^2)(0.5)$
 $= -2.0 \text{ m/s}$

$v_y(0.200s) = 2.6 \text{ m/s} + (-9.0 \text{ m/s}^2)(0.200s)$
 $= 0.76 \text{ m/s}$

50%
 no work
 shown



styrofoam ball

6