

Chapter 9 (Benson)

E07 $P_x: 0 = -3V_1 \cos 60^\circ + 2V_2 \sin 25^\circ$; $P_y: -(3)(6) = -3V_1 \sin 60^\circ - 2V_2 \cos 25^\circ$. Solve to find $V_1 = 3.1 \text{ m/s}$ & $V_2 = 5.5 \text{ m/s}$.

E14 $m_1 = 1 \text{ kg}$, $m_2 = 2 \text{ kg}$, $v_2 = 0$ & $v'_2 = 10 \text{ m/s}$;

$P_x: m_1 v_1 = m_1 v'_1 \cos 30^\circ + m_2 v'_2 \cos 45^\circ$. $P_y: 0 = m_1 v'_1 \sin 30^\circ - m_2 v'_2 \sin 45^\circ$, so $v'_1 = 2.83 v_2 = 2.83 \text{ m/s}$. Substitute v'_1 into P_x to find $v_1 = 38.6 \text{ m/s}$.

E28 (a) $mu = (M + m)v$ & $v^2 = gh$, so $H = [mu/(M + m)]^2/2g = 81.6 \text{ cm}$; (b) $K_i = 90 \text{ J}$, $K_f = 12 \text{ J}$, so $\Delta K = -78 \text{ J}$.

E29 $P_x: (0.01)(400) = (0.01)(100) + (2.5)v$, so $v = 1.2 \text{ m/s}$. (a) $H = v^2/(2g) = 7.3 \text{ cm}$; (b) $W = -\Delta K = m(v_f^2 - v_i^2)/2 = 750 \text{ J}$.

E30 $m = 0.25 \text{ kg}$, $M = 1.75 \text{ kg}$ & $v = 24 \text{ m/s}$; $P_x: mv = (m + M)V$, so $V = 3 \text{ m/s}$. $\Delta E = W_{nc}: kA^2/2 - (m + M)V^2/2 = -fA$, where $k = 40 \text{ N/m}$ and $A = 0.5 \text{ m}$, thus $f = 8 \text{ N}$.

E36 Let $r = m_2/m_1$, we know $v'_1 = u(1 - r)/(1 + r)$. (a) $(1 - r)/(1 + r) = -1/3$, so $m_2 = 2m_1$; (b) $(1 - r)/(1 + r) = 1/2$, so $m_2 = m_1/3$.

E41 $F = (0.01)(100 - 400)/(0.01) = -300 \text{ (N)}$.

E42 $\vec{F}_{av} = \Delta\vec{P}/\Delta t$ & $\Delta t = 1 \text{ ms}$: (a) $(0.15)(-30\hat{i} - 30\hat{i})/10^{-3} = -9\hat{i} \text{ (kN)}$; (b) $(0.15)(40\hat{j} - 30\hat{i})/10^{-3} = (-4.5\hat{i} + 6\hat{j}) \text{ (kN)}$.

E51 $m = 0.06 \text{ kg}$, $v_1 = 25 \text{ m/s}$, $\theta_1 = 40^\circ$, $v_2 = 30 \text{ m/s}$ & $\theta_2 = 30^\circ$: $\Delta P_x = m(v_2 \cos \theta_2 - v_1 \cos \theta_1) = -0.11$, $\Delta P_y = m(v_2 \sin \theta_2 + v_1 \sin \theta_1) = 1.56$. (a) $\vec{I} = (-0.11\hat{i} + 1.56\hat{j}) \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$; (b) $\Delta t = 0.005 \text{ s}$, $\vec{F} = \vec{I}/\Delta t = (-22\hat{i} + 312\hat{j}) \text{ N}$.

E56 $v_1 = 8/\sqrt{3} \text{ m/s}$, $v_2 = 16/\sqrt{3} \text{ m/s}$, $\theta_2 = 30^\circ$ below the x axis.

E59 $\cos \theta_1 = 2/3$ or $\theta_1 = 48.1^\circ$ and $\cos \theta_2 = \sqrt{5}/3$ or $\theta_2 = 41.8^\circ$.

E70 Let $m_1 (=40 \text{ kg})$, $m_2 (=2 \text{ kg})$, and $m_3 (=10 \text{ kg})$ be the mass of the child, ball, and platform & $v_3 = 4 \text{ m/s}$. (a) $P_x: (m_1 + m_2 + m_3)v_3 = m_2 v'_2 + (m_1 + m_3)v$, where $v'_2 = 8 \text{ m/s}$, so $v = 3.84 \text{ m/s}$; (b) $P_x: (m_1 + m_2 + m_3)v_3 = -m_2 v'_2 + (m_1 + m_3)v$, where $v'_2 = 8 \text{ m/s}$, so $v = 4.48 \text{ m/s}$. (Teacher: Jyh-Shinn Yang, 89.11.30)

E74 $v = v_0 + v_{ex} \ln(M_0/M)$, $v = 2.5 \times 10^3 + 2.9 \times 10^3 \ln(1/0.8) = 3.15 \text{ (km/s)}$.

P03 $P_x: m_1 u_1 - m_2 u_2 = (m_1 + m_2)V$; $\Delta K = (m_1 u_1^2 + m_2 u_2^2)/2 - (m_1 + m_2)V^2/2 = m_1 m_2 (u_1 + u_2)^2/[2(m_1 + m_2)]$.

P04 Let u be the speed of the block relative to the wedge. $P_x: MV - m(u \cos \theta - V) = 0$, thus $u \cos \theta = (m + M)V/m$. Constant of E: $mgh = MV^2/2 + m[(u \cos \theta - V)^2 + (u \sin \theta)^2]/2$. Substitute for u to find $V = [2m^2 gh \cos^2 \theta / (M + m)(M + m \sin^2 \theta)]^{1/2}$.

P09 $v'_1 = (-u - 4u)/3 = -5u/3$ & $v'_2 = (2u - u)/3 = u/3$, where $u^2 = 2gH$, thus, $H_1 =$

$$v_1'^2/2g = 25H/9 \text{ \& } H_2 = H/9.$$

P13 First M collides with $4M$ on right: $V_1 = -3u/5$, $V_4 = 2u/5$. Second M collides with $4M$ on left: $V_1' = 9u/25$, $V_4' = -6u/25$. Since $V_1' < V_4$, M cannot catch the $4M$ on the right.

P14 First collision: $V_1 = u/5$, $V_2 = 6u/5$, $V_3 = 0$. Second collision: $V_1' = V_1 = u/5$, $V_2' = -6u/25$ & $V_3' = 24u/25$.

P18 (a) As the maximum compression occurs, two masses move with the same velocity. $(2)(8) = (2+4)V$, $V = 8/3$ m/s; $E_i = K_i = 64$ J, $E_f = K_f + U_f$, $E_f = 64/3 + 200A^2$. Set $E_f = E_i$ to find $A = 0.462$ m; (b) P_x : $16 = 2V_1' + 4V_2'$, $V_2' - V_1' = V_1 - V_2 = 8$. Find $V_1' = -8/3$ m/s & $V_2' = 16/3$ m/s. (Teacher: Jyh-Shinn Yang, 89.11.30)