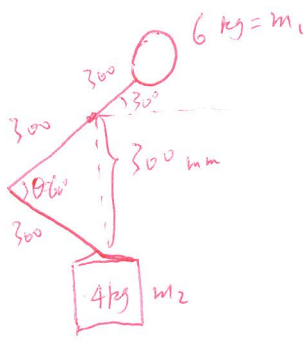


HW8

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The 4 kg block first move downward, then move upward. It halts when $\theta = 180^\circ$. change of potential energy is converted to kinetic energy.

$$300 \text{ mm} \times m_2 \times g - m_1 \times g \times 150 \text{ mm} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (v_2=0)^2$$

$$\therefore 0.3 \text{ m} \times 4 \times 9.8 \text{ N} - 6 \times 9.8 \times 0.15 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times v_1^2$$

$$v_1^2 = 0.98 \quad v_1 = \sqrt{0.98} \text{ m/s} = 0.9899 \text{ m/s}$$

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$$x^2 + y^2 = 0.9^2 \Rightarrow 2x\dot{x} + 2y\dot{y} = 0 \Rightarrow 2xv_x + 2yv_y = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$y_0 = \frac{0.9}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.636396 \text{ m}$$

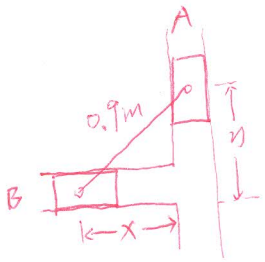
$$mgy_0 = mgy + \frac{1}{2} m \dot{y}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 \quad (2) \text{ conservation of mechanical energy}$$

$$mg(y_0 - y) = \frac{1}{2} m (v_x^2 + v_y^2)$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow v_x = -\frac{y v_y}{x} \quad v_y = -\frac{x v_x}{y}$$

$$\therefore mg(y_0 - y) = \frac{1}{2} m (v_x^2 + \frac{x^2}{y^2} v_x^2) = \frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{y^2} \right) v_x^2 = \frac{m}{2} \times \frac{0.9^2}{y^2} v_x^2$$

$$\therefore v_x = \frac{y \sqrt{2g(y_0 - y)}}{0.9} = \frac{0.4243 \times \sqrt{2 \times 9.8 \times (0.636396 - 0.4243)}}{0.9} \text{ m/s} = 0.9612 \text{ m/s}$$



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a). $f = \mu_k mg \cos 50^\circ$

change of kinetic energy is equal to work done by environment.

$$(mg \sin 50^\circ \times \Delta S - f \times \Delta S) - \left(\frac{1}{2} k \Delta X_a^2 - \frac{1}{2} k \Delta X_o^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} m v_a^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_o^2$$

$\Delta S = 100 \text{ mm}$ $\Delta X_o = 25 \text{ mm}$ ~~$\Delta X_a = 225 \text{ mm}$~~ $\Delta X_o = 25 \text{ mm}$ $v_o = 0.3 \text{ m/s}$
 $= \Delta X_o + 2\Delta S$ $k = 200 \text{ N/m}$

~~$98 \times 98 \sin 50^\circ \times 0.1 - 0.15 \times 98 \times 0.65 = 225 \text{ mm}$~~

$$\therefore 98 \times 98 \sin 50^\circ \times 0.1 - 0.15 \times 98 \times 98 \cos 50^\circ \times 0.1 - \frac{200}{2} (0.225^2 - 0.025^2) = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times (v_a^2 - 0.3^2)$$

$$\therefore 7.5068 - 0.94521 - 5 = 5 \times (v_a^2 - 0.3^2) \Rightarrow v_a = 0.634 \text{ m/s}$$

b). $(mg \sin 50^\circ \times \Delta S_b - f \Delta S_b) - \left(\frac{1}{2} k \Delta X_b^2 - \frac{1}{2} k \Delta X_o^2 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} m v_o^2$

$$\Delta X_o + 2\Delta S_b = \Delta X_b$$

$$98 \times 0.766 \times \Delta S_b - 0.15 \times 98 \times 0.643 \times \Delta S_b - \frac{200}{2} (\Delta X_b^2 - \underset{0.025}{\Delta X_o^2}) = -\frac{1}{2} m v_o^2$$

$$\Delta X_b^2 = (\Delta X_o + 2\Delta S_b)^2 = (0.025 + 2\Delta S_b)^2$$

$$65.6159 \Delta S_b - 100 (0.025^2 + 4\Delta S_b^2 + 0.1\Delta S_b - 0.025^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times v_o^2 = -5 \times 0.3^2$$

$$-400 \Delta S_b^2 + 55.6159 \Delta S_b + 0.45 = 0$$

$$\therefore \Delta S_b = 146.708 \text{ mm}$$

