

# MIDTERM EXAM #1 (FORM B)

## PHYSICS 1B LECTURE 4

INSTRUCTOR: HECTOR GARCIA VASQUEZ

Tuesday, April 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2019

10:00 AM – 10:50 AM

Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_

First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

University ID: \_\_\_\_\_

### DO NOT TURN PAGE UNTIL INSTRUCTED

You will have 50 minutes to complete this exam. One standard 3" x 5" index note card is permitted. Books and all other notes are not allowed. Scientific and graphing calculators are allowed. All other electronics are not allowed and must be put away. Both pen and pencil are allowed.

Please write your answer in the space below the problem. Scratch paper will be provided. **You must write legibly and demonstrate your reasoning to get full credit.** For clarity, please draw a box around your final answer.

Q1	
Q2	
Q3	
Q4	
Q5	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

## Trig Identities

$$\cos\left(\theta \pm \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \mp \sin(\theta)$$

$$\cos(\pi \pm \theta) = -\cos(\theta)$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) \mp \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta)$$

$$\cos(\alpha) + \cos(\beta) = 2\cos\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos(\alpha) - \cos(\beta) = -2\sin\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right)$$

$$\sin\left(\theta \pm \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \pm \cos(\theta)$$

$$\sin(\pi \pm \theta) = \mp \sin(\theta)$$

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) \pm \cos(\alpha)\sin(\beta)$$

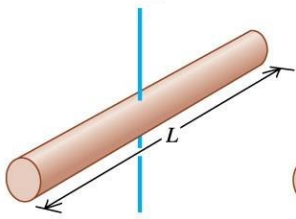
$$\sin(\alpha) + \sin(\beta) = 2\sin\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right)$$

$$\sin(\alpha) - \sin(\beta) = 2\cos\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right)$$

## Moments of Inertia

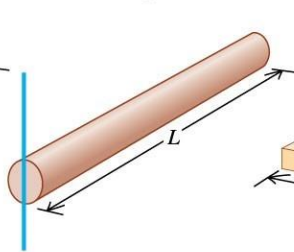
(a) Slender rod,  
axis through center

$$I = \frac{1}{12}ML^2$$



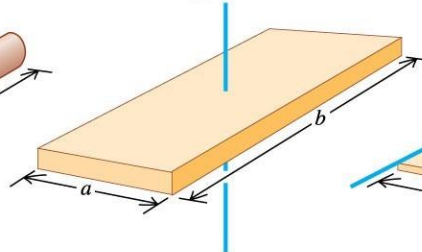
(b) Slender rod,  
axis through one end

$$I = \frac{1}{3}ML^2$$



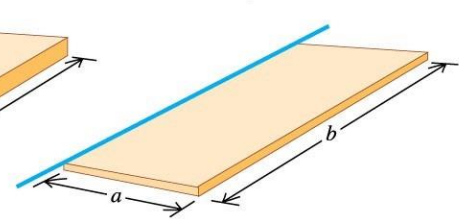
(c) Rectangular plate,  
axis through center

$$I = \frac{1}{12}M(a^2 + b^2)$$



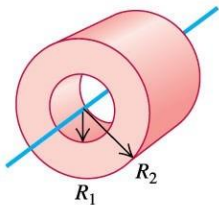
(d) Thin rectangular plate,  
axis along edge

$$I = \frac{1}{3}Ma^2$$



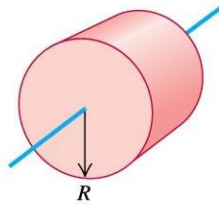
(e) Hollow cylinder

$$I = \frac{1}{2}M(R_1^2 + R_2^2)$$



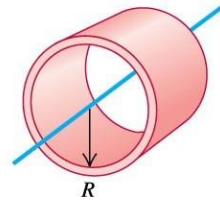
(f) Solid cylinder

$$I = \frac{1}{2}MR^2$$



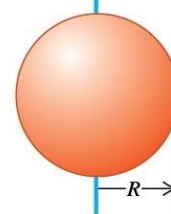
(g) Thin-walled hollow  
cylinder

$$I = MR^2$$



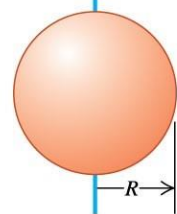
(h) Solid sphere

$$I = \frac{2}{5}MR^2$$



(i) Thin-walled hollow  
sphere

$$I = \frac{2}{3}MR^2$$



### Question 1

A uniform, solid metal cylinder of mass 8.00 kg and diameter 22.2 cm hangs in a horizontal plane, supported at its center by a vertical metal wire. You find that it requires a horizontal force of 8.00 N tangent to the rim of the disk to turn it by  $3.50^\circ$ , thus twisting the wire. You now remove this force and release the disk from rest.

(a) How long does it take the disk to turn from initial angle  $3.50^\circ$  to  $-3.50^\circ$ ?

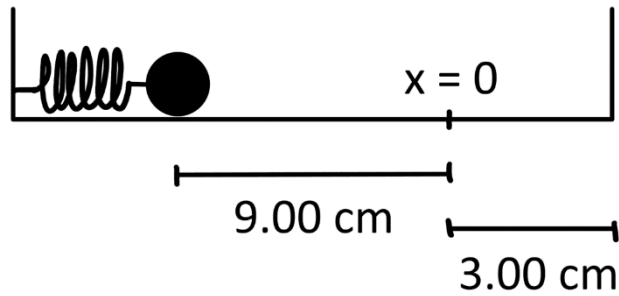
If the initial angle is now doubled, how long does it take the disk to turn:

(b) from  $0^\circ$  to  $-3.50^\circ$ ?

(c) from  $-3.50^\circ$  to  $-7.00^\circ$ ?

**Question 2**

A ball with mass  $0.600\text{ kg}$  is attached to a horizontal spring with spring constant  $540\text{ N/m}$ . The other end of the spring is attached to one wall in a box as shown in the figure. The mass is displaced by a distance  $9.00\text{ cm}$  from equilibrium ( $x = 0$ ) and is set free from rest. Assuming the collision of the ball against the wall to be perfectly elastic, find the oscillation period of this system.



### Question 3

A sinusoidal wave is propagating along a stretched string that lies along the x-axis. The displacement of the string as a function of time for particles at  $x = 0$  and at  $x = 20$  cm is given by:

$$y(0, t) = (3 \text{ cm}) \sin(7\pi t)$$

$$y(20 \text{ cm}, t) = (3 \text{ cm}) \sin(7\pi t + 5\pi/6)$$

(a) You are told that the two points  $x = 0$  and  $x = 20$  cm are within one wavelength of each other. If the wave is moving in the +x-direction, determine the wavelength and wave speed.

(b) If instead the wave is moving in the -x-direction, determine the wavelength and the wave speed.

#### Question 4

Part I: At a new building construction site, a 40.0 m steel beam is held in place with cement at one-eighth of the length from the end of the pole. The rest of the beam is free from constraint.

A construction worker hits the beam with a sledgehammer. The beam resonates at the lowest possible frequency.

(a) What is that frequency? The speed of sound in steel is 5940 m/s.

Part II: A guitar player near the construction site notices that the beam causes one of his strings to vibrate with large amplitude. The string tension is 5880 N, its mass is 0.100 kg, and its length is 1.50 m.

(b) What is the mode produced in the string? Round to the nearest whole number.

Note: if you've chosen an indexing scheme that is different from the textbook(s), state your answer in terms of the fundamental or overtone.

### **Question 5**

A stationary police car emits a sound of frequency 1375 Hz that bounces off a car on the highway and returns with a frequency of 1300 Hz. The police car is right next to the highway, so the moving car is travelling directly toward or away from it. The speed of sound in air is 344 m/s.

- (a) How fast is the car going? Was it moving toward or away from the police car?
- (b) What frequency would the police car have received if it had been traveling away from the other car at 35 m/s?