

Assignment III, PHYS 111 (General Physics I)
Fall 2021
Due Thursday, September 9th, 2021

Just as a reminder – in each homework assignment, I will list suggested homework problems out of the book. These are worth practicing – some may even appear on exams verbatim – but since they are in the text, finding answers on-line should be straightforward and these textbook problems will not be graded. I suggest you do them – many of them will be easier than the graded homework and they would be a good thing to tackle in your SI sessions to get comfortable with the content.

After the suggested book problems, I will give a list of problems that I myself wrote. *SOME* of these problems will be graded, but you won't know which ahead of time. The ones that I grade will be the same for everyone in the class.

I will supply you with an answer key to all of the problems that I wrote – even the ones that I did not grade.

As always, please legibly write (or type) your answers on separate paper.

To help with this homework, you should read the associated sections of your text and watch the videos associated with the lectures on the course webpage: http://larsenml.people.cofc.edu/phys111_fall21.html.

(Ungraded) suggested textbook practice problems

(All problems are odd problems (that have answers in the back of the book) out of Halliday, Resnick, and Walker, 10th Ed.)

Chapter 2:

Questions: 1, 3, 9

Problems: 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 19, 23, 25, 31, 37, 45, 49, 53, 59, 61, 71, 85, 89, 91, 103, 111

(Graded problems on following page)

Graded homework problems

As stated above, some subset of the problems below will be graded for accuracy. Unless you are a gambler, I recommend completing all of them.

1. The position x (in meters) of an object depends on time according to the following equation:

$$x(t) = \left(6 \text{ m/s}^2\right) t^2 - (36 \text{ m/s}) t + 8 \text{ m}$$

- a) Draw a sketch of the position of the object as a function of time for $0 \leq t \leq 5$ seconds. (Make sure to label your axes and include units on your axes).
 - b) Find an expression for the velocity of the object (in m/s) as a function of time.
 - c) Use your answer to part (b) to draw a sketch of the velocity of the object as a function of time for $0 \leq t \leq 5$ seconds.
 - d) What is the acceleration of the object? (Hint – it should be constant).
 - e) What is the position at $t = 2$ s?
 - f) What is the velocity at $t = 2$ s?
 - g) What is the position at $t = 3$ s?
 - h) What is the velocity at $t = 3$ s?
 - i) What is the position at $t = 5$ s?
 - j) What is the velocity at $t = 5$ s?
 - k) What is the average velocity between $t = 0$ and $t = 2$ s?
 - l) At what time does the object reverse its direction?
2. A sports car can accelerate uniformly up to a speed of 210 km/hr in 6.00 seconds. The car's *maximum* braking rate cannot exceed $0.7g$. What is the minimum time required for the car to go 3.00 km, assuming the car both begins and ends at rest?
 3. Let us say that two unevenly matched athletes want to have a race. Athlete 1 (call her Abby) has a top speed of 7.50 m/s and has a top acceleration of 2.30 m/s^2 . Athlete 2 (call her Beth) has a top speed of 8.80 m/s and has a top acceleration of 2.90 m/s^2 . Clearly, Beth will win pretty much any race with Abby unless there's some sort of advantage given to Abby. We'll design two systems. (Note – in all cases, assume that a racer accelerates at their top acceleration until they reach their top speed, then they run at their top speed steadily).
 - a) Let's say that Abby and Beth want to run the 100 meter dash. To make it fair, Beth will give Abby a head start. How long of a head start should Beth give Abby (in seconds) so that they should finish at the same time?
 - b) Instead of giving a head start, Beth now decides to let Abby run a shorter race than Beth. If Beth runs a full lap around the track (400 meters), how far down the track should Beth let Abby start so that Abby and Beth should have a photo finish?

4. A gun is shot straight up into the air. The bullet of mass m eventually reaches a peak height of 51.8 km. Assume that there is no air resistance.
- What was the speed of the bullet coming out of the gun?
 - The troposphere (the bottom layer of the atmosphere) is about 12 km high; above the troposphere is the stratosphere. How many seconds does it take for the bullet to go from the gun to re-entering the troposphere from the stratosphere?
5. A speeder is traveling East on a seemingly deserted country road driving at a steady 75 miles per hour. A police officer, driving West on the same road, uses his radar detector to note that the relative speed between the two cars is 115 miles per hour.
- If the radar detector was reading accurately, how fast were the police officer and the speeder each driving? (in meters per second).
 - Let's say that the radar detector was used when the two vehicles were 0.8 miles apart. Both vehicles continued driving for another 20 seconds at their original speeds. After that time, the police car starts to decelerate at 2.0 m/s^2 to slow down enough to turn around and chase the speeder. (The speeder is completely oblivious and continues driving East at 75 miles per hour through this whole process). Once the officer stops, it takes 3.0 seconds for the car to turn around, and then the officer starts to travel East and accelerates from rest at a constant 1.0 m/s^2 . If we define the position that the speeder was at when the speed was first detected by the officer as $x = 0$ and define East as the positive x direction:
 - What is the x position of the police car when it stopped to turn around? (Leave your answer in meters).
 - What is the x position of the speeder when the police car finishes turning around and is ready to start accelerating again?
 - How much time elapses between when the police officer restarts from rest to when the officer catches the speeder?
 - What what is the x position that the two vehicles are at when the officer catches the speeder? (Leave your answer in meters).
 - Let's say that there's a policy in place that an officer is only allowed to ticket a speeder if, at all times in the process, the officer stays within a distance D of the speeder. (As far as I know, no such policy exists.) How large could D be and have the officer allowed to give the speeder a ticket? (Another way of phrasing the question – what is the largest distance between the officer and the speeder at any time in this chase? Only consider times after the officer turned around.)

(More on following page)

6. You are playing a car racing video game that gives you a “booster”. These boosters let you accelerate from your current speed to a larger speed by applying an extra constant acceleration of 5 m/s^2 for a specified time interval of 3 seconds. Normally, your car is able to accelerate at 3 m/s^2 up to a top speed of 70 m/s (about 157 mph). So – in this game – there are two choices for using your booster that make sense. (Proving the best method is one of these two choices is a bit more complicated....for now, we’ll just consider these two scenarios).

Scenario 1 – you use your booster instantly. In this scenario, you get an acceleration of 8 m/s^2 (3 m/s^2 from the car + 5 m/s^2 from the booster) for the first 3 seconds. After that, the car accelerates at 3 m/s^2 up to its top speed of 70 m/s and then moves at a constant speed. The advantage in this scenario is that you get going quicker at first.

Scenario 2 – you use your booster after you get to your top speed. In this scenario, you use your car’s normal top acceleration of 3 m/s^2 until you get to 70 m/s . Then, immediately after reaching the top speed, you apply the booster to accelerate you at 5 m/s^2 for the next 3 seconds, pushing your speed for the rest of the race higher than 70 m/s . The advantage to this approach is that you get to reach (and stay at) a higher top speed, but you do spend a longer time moving slowly.

It turns out that the optimal strategy depends on the length of the race.

- a) Calculate how long it would take to complete a 1 mile race with scenario 1.
- b) Calculate how long it would take to complete a 1 mile race with scenario 2.
- c) Calculate how long it would take to complete a 10 km race with scenario 1. (If you were very neat and careful how you did your calculations for part (a), there are intermediate results from that part of the problem you may be able to re-use here).
- d) Calculate how long it would take to complete a 10 km race with scenario 2. (If you were very neat and careful how you did your calculations for part (a), there are intermediate results from that part of the problem you may be able to re-use here).
- e) You should find that scenario 1 is better for a shorter race, while scenario 2 is better for a longer race. Find the distance (in meters) where the ideal scenario switches. *DO NOT JUST USE GUESS AND CHECK HERE!*