

Solution

Problem 1

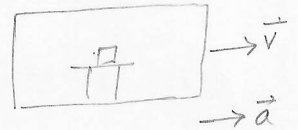
radially inward towards center.

Problem 2

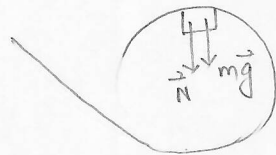
both have same acceleration, because tension force on the masses is the same in both cases.

Problem 3

In the absence of friction, the cup will slide in the opposite direction to \vec{v} . This is the tendency of motion in the presence of friction. In the presence of friction the force of friction will be opposite to the tendency of motion. That is, along the direction of \vec{v} .



Problem 4



$$m\vec{a} = m\vec{g} + \vec{N}$$

gravity normal (downwards)

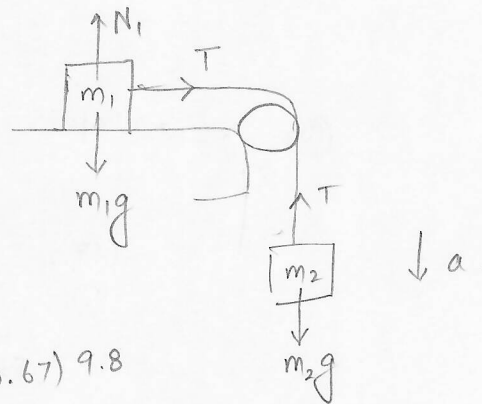
Problem 5

m_2 : $m_2 a = m_2 g - T$

m_1 : $m_1 a = T$

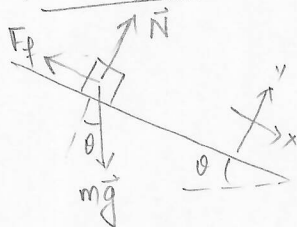
$(m_1 + m_2) a = m_2 g$

$\Rightarrow a = 0.67 g$



$T = m_1 a$
 $= (1.0)(0.67) 9.8$
 $= 6.6 \text{ Newtons}$

Problem 6



$m \vec{a} = m \vec{g} + \vec{N} + \vec{F}_f$

x: $ma = mg \sin \theta - \mu_k N$

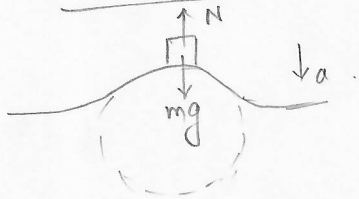
$ma = mg \sin \theta - \mu_k mg \cos \theta$

$a = g \sin \theta - \mu_k g \cos \theta$

$= 9.8 \sin 30 - (0.50)(9.8) \cos 30 = 0.66 \frac{m}{s^2}$

y: $0 = -mg \cos \theta + N$
 $N = mg \cos \theta$

Problem 7



$m \vec{a} = m \vec{g} + \vec{N}$

$m \frac{v^2}{R} = mg - N$

(a) set $N=0$.

$v = \sqrt{gR} = \sqrt{(9.8)(150)} = 38 \frac{m}{s}$

(b) $N=0$