

## Homework 14 solutions

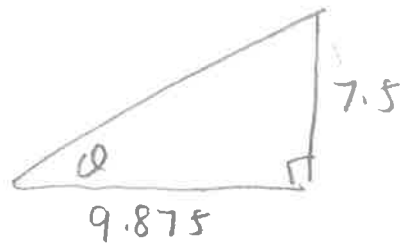
(1)

1) momentum before collision = momentum after collision

$$1200(18\mathbf{i}) + 2000(5\mathbf{i} + 12\mathbf{j}) = 3200\mathbf{v}$$

$$\mathbf{v} = 9.875\mathbf{i} + 7.5\mathbf{j}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\mathbf{v}| = \sqrt{(9.875)^2 + 7.5^2}$$
$$= 12.4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$



$$\tan \theta = \frac{7.5}{9.875}$$

$$\theta = 37.2^\circ$$

speed is  $12.4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  at an angle of  $37.2^\circ$  to the horizontal

2)  $\mathbf{I} = \int \mathbf{F} dt = \text{change in momentum}$

$$\int_0^{0.05} 12 \sin(20\pi)t dt = m\mathbf{v} - m\mathbf{u}$$

$$\left[ \frac{-12}{20\pi} \cos(20\pi)t \right]_0^{0.05} = 0.15\mathbf{v} - 0$$

$$0.191 - [-0.191] = 0.15\mathbf{v}$$

$$\mathbf{v} = 2.55 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

(a)

3)

$$a = \frac{k}{E^2}$$

$$r_E = \text{radius of Earth} \\ = 6.38 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$$

$$9.8 = \frac{k}{(6.38 \times 10^6)^2}$$

$$\underline{k = 3.99 \times 10^{14}} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{k}{r_s^2} = \omega^2 r_s \checkmark$$

 $r_s = \text{radius of orbit of satellite}$ 

$$T = 2 \text{ hours} \\ = \underline{7200 \text{ sec}}$$

$$\frac{3.99 \times 10^{14}}{r_s^3} = \omega^2$$

$$\frac{3.99 \times 10^{14}}{r_s^3} = \left( \frac{2\pi}{T} \right)^2 \checkmark$$

$$r_s^3 = 5.24 \times 10^{20}$$

$$r_s = 8061 \text{ km} \checkmark$$

$$8061 - 6380 = \underline{\underline{1680 \text{ km}}} \text{ above surface} \checkmark$$

Particle P

$$4) \quad I = f \times t \qquad I = mv - mu$$

$$\qquad = 3 \times 4 \qquad 12 = 2v$$

$$\qquad = \underline{12 \text{ Ns}} \checkmark \qquad v = \underline{6 \text{ ms}^{-1}} \checkmark$$

so now use conservation of momentum

$$2 \times 6 + 0 = (m+2) \times 3.75$$

$$12 = 3.75m + 7.5$$

$$\underline{m = 1.2 \text{ kg}} \checkmark$$

$$5) \quad \frac{8}{x(x+2)(x+4)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{x+4} \checkmark$$

$$8 = A(x+2)(x+4) + Bx(x+4) + Cx(x+2)$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 8 &= 8A \\ \underline{A} &= 1 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$x=-2 \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 8 &= Bx-2 \times 2 \\ \underline{B} &= -2 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$x=-4 \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 8 &= Cx-4x-2 \\ \underline{C} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8}{x(x+2)(x+4)} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x+4} \checkmark$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{8}{x^3+6x^2+8x} dx = \int_1^2 \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x+4} \right) dx \checkmark$$

$$= \left[ \ln x - 2 \ln(x+2) + \ln(x+4) \right]_1^2 = \left[ \ln x - \ln(x+2)^2 + \ln(x+4) \right]_1^2 \checkmark$$

$$= \left[ \ln \left( \frac{x(x+4)}{(x+2)^2} \right) \right]_1^2 = \ln \frac{12}{16} - \ln \frac{5}{9} = \ln \left[ \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{9}{5} \right] \checkmark$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\ln \frac{27}{20}}} \checkmark$$