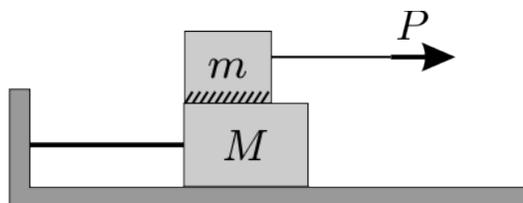


NEWTON'S LAWS OF MOTION

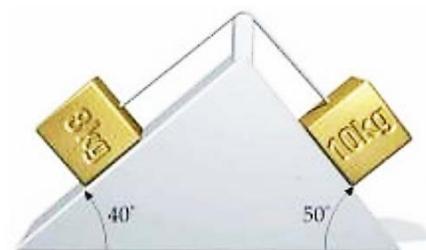
- Action Reaction Pairs:** Which of the following pairs are action-reaction pairs, and which are not? Explain your answers.
 - The Earth attracts a brick, the brick attracts the Earth.
 - A donkey pulls forward on a cart, accelerating it; the cart pulls backwards on the donkey.
 - A donkey pulls forward on a cart without moving it, the cart pulls back on the donkey.
 - A donkey pulls forward on a cart without moving it, the Earth exerts an equal and opposite force on the cart.
 - The Earth pulls down on the cart; the ground pushes up on the cart with an equal and opposite force.

- Block of mass M is placed on frictionless surface. It is connected to the wall using rope as it is shown on the figure. Top surface of the block is rough. Box of mass m is placed on top of the block. Light string is attached to the box and force P is applied to the string as it is show on the figure, but this force is not enough to start motion.



- Draw free body diagram for the block and the box.
 - circle all action-reaction pairs
- Al and Bert:** Al and Bert stand in the middle of a large frozen lake (frictionless surface). Al pushes on Bert with a force of F for t . Bert's mass is m . Assume that both are at rest before Al pushes Bert.
 - What is the speed that Bert reaches as he is pushed away from Al?
 - What speed does Al reach if his mass is M ?

- Blocks on an incline:** An 8.0 kg block and a 10 kg block, connected by a rope that passes over a frictionless peg, slide on a frictionless incline, as shown in the figure. Try using α and β for the angles instead of numbers!



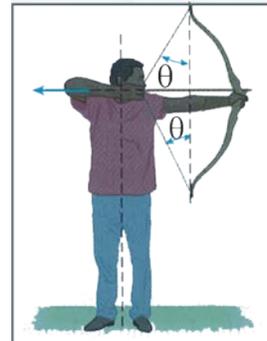
- Find the acceleration of the blocks and the tension in the rope.
 - The two blocks are replaced by two others of masses m_1 and m_2 such that there is no acceleration. Find ratio of the masses of these two new blocks.
- Spatially varying force:** An object of mass m is at rest in equilibrium at the origin. At $t = 0$ a new force $\vec{F}(t)$ is applied that has components

$$F_x(t) = k_1 + k_2y \quad F_y(t) = k_3t$$

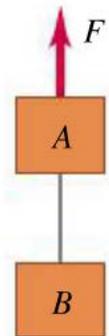
where k_1 , k_2 , and k_3 are known constants. Calculate the position $\vec{r}(t)$ and velocity $\vec{v}(t)$ vectors as functions of time

6. **Horizontal Blocks.** Two blocks are in contact on a horizontal, frictionless surface. Block 1 has a mass of m and block 2 has mass of M . If an external force F pushes on block 1 what is the magnitude of the force that acts on block 2?

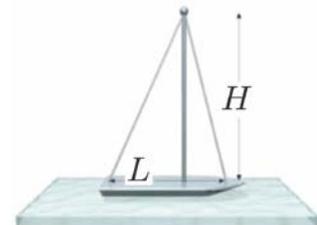
7. **Arrow.** An arrow of mass m is positioned in a bow as shown in the figure. If the tension in the bowstring is T calculate the acceleration of the arrow when it is released. Assume the angle that is shown is θ and the tension in the string is 100% transmitted to the arrow.



8. **Two blocks and a light rope:** Blocks A and B are connected to each end of a light vertical rope, as shown in the figure. A constant upward force F is applied to block A. Starting from rest, block B descends v in time t . The tension in the rope connecting the two blocks is T . What are the masses of block A and block B?



9. **Sailboat:** The mast of a sailboat is supported at the bow and stern by stainless steel wires, the forestay and backstay, anchored L apart, as shown in the figure. The H long mast weighs W and stands vertically on the deck of the boat. The mast is positioned Δx behind where the forestay is attached. The tension in the forestay is T . Find the tension in the backstay and the force that the mast exerts on the deck.



10. **Two blocks and a heavy rope:** The two blocks in the figure are connected by a heavy uniform rope with a mass of 4.00 kg. An upward force of 200 N is applied as shown.

- (a) Draw three free-body diagrams: one for the 6.00 kg block, one of the 4.00 kg rope, and another one for the 5.00 kg block. For each force, indicate what body exerts that force.
- (b) What is the acceleration of the system?
- (c) What is the tension at the top of the heavy rope?
- (d) What is the tension at the midpoint of the rope?

