Name (print, last first): $\qquad$ Signature: $\qquad$

## Given Information:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
g=9.8 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} & G=6.67 \times 10^{-11} \mathrm{Nm}^{2} / \mathrm{kg}^{2} & 1 \text { atmosphere }=1.01 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~Pa} \\
1 \mathrm{~m}=100 \mathrm{~cm} \quad 1 \mathrm{~kg}=1000 \mathrm{~g} \quad 1 \text { inch }=2.54 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{~m} \quad 1 \text { foot }=12 \text { inches } \\
1 \text { day }=24 \text { hours } \quad 1 \text { hour }=60 \text { minutes } \quad 1 \text { minute }=60 \text { seconds } \\
A=\pi r^{2} \quad C Z\left[8 \pi r \quad 1 \mathrm{rev}=2 \pi \text { radians } \quad \pi \text { radians }=180^{\circ}\right. \\
\text { speed of sound in air }=340 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} \quad \text { density of water }=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \\
\text { density of steel }=7860 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} & \text { density of oil }=800 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}
\end{array}
$$

Axis

1. A brick is thrown from the top of a building at an angle $30^{\circ}$ downward from the horizontal with an initial speed of $16 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. Ignoring air resistance, if the brick is in flight for 2.7 s before it hits the level ground, how tall is the building (in meters)?
(1) 57
(2) 52
(3) 45
(4) 61
(5) 41
2. Two blocks are at rest on a frictionless incline, as shown in the figure. What is the tension in the string number 1 if $m_{1}=3.0 \mathrm{~kg}$ and $m_{2}=1.0 \mathrm{~kg}$ ?

(1) 10 N
(2) 17 N
(3) 23 N
(4) 32 N
(5) 45 N
3. A bullet of mass 20.0 g moving at $1100 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ goes through a block of wood of mass 1.00 kg which is at rest on a frictionless surface. The bullet emerges from the block at a speed of $100 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. What impulse did the block receive during the collision (in $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{s}$ )?
(1) 20
(2) 18
(3) 14
(4) 16
(5) 12
4. Mars completes one orbit around the Sun in 687 days. What is the distance between Mars and the Sun? Assume that the orbit is circular. Mass of the Sun is $1.99 \times 10^{30} \mathrm{~kg}$, mass of Mars is $6.39 \times 10^{23} \mathrm{~kg}$, and $G=6.67 \times 10^{-11} \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{~m}^{2} \mathrm{~kg}^{2}$.
(1) $2.28 \times 10^{11} \mathrm{~m}$
(2) $1.08 \times 10^{11} \mathrm{~m}$
(3) $5.79 \times 10^{10} \mathrm{~m}$
(4) $2.15 \times 10^{10} \mathrm{~m}$
(5) $3.21 \times 10^{12} \mathrm{~m}$
5. A $0.21 \mathrm{~kg}, 0.24 \mathrm{~m}$ diameter disk is spun on an axle through its center by a motor. The motor supplies 0.059 Nm of torque to take the disk from 0 to 1800 rpm . How long does it take for the disk to reach the final angular velocity? Answer in seconds.
(1) 4.8
(2) 9.7
(3) 16.2
(4) 12.3
(5) 20.1
6. A turntable, with moment of inertia I, starting from rest, has a net torque $\tau$ applied to it. After a time t it has a kinetic energy E. The torque applied in terms the other given parameters was:
(1) $\sqrt{\frac{2 I E}{t^{2}}}$
(2) $\sqrt{\frac{I E}{t^{2}}}$
(3) $\sqrt{\frac{I E}{2 t^{2}}}$
(4) $\sqrt{\frac{4 I E}{t^{2}}}$
(5) $\sqrt{\frac{I E}{4 t^{2}}}$
7. Tom weighs $2 / 3$ what his older brother Ray weighs so balancing on a see-saw is a problem. Not to be deterred, Tom finds a bag of sand that is $1 / 2$ of Ray's weight. With Tom and Ray each a distance $L / 2$ from the pivot point, how far from the pivot point must Tom place the bag of sand for the see-saw to balance?
(1) $\mathrm{L} / 3$
(2) L/4
(3) L/5
(4) L/6
(5) L/7
8. A skater with his arms and legs tucked in starts spinning at $3.6 \mathrm{rev} / \mathrm{s}$. The skater's moment of inertia for this tucked-in position is $0.77 \mathrm{~kg} \cdot \mathrm{~m}^{2}$. The skater then extends his arms and one of his legs and slows to spinning at $2.9 \mathrm{rev} / \mathrm{s}$. What is the moment of inertia of the skater spinning in this position? Answer in $\mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{2}$.
(1) 0.96
(2) 1.3
(3) 1.1
(4) 0.62
(5) 0.77
9. A block is attached to a horizontal spring. It takes 1.3 N to pull the block 8.6 cm back from its equilibrium position. When the block is released, it oscillates with a frequency of 0.83 Hz . What is the mass of the block? Answer in kg.
(1) 0.56
(2) 0.15
(3) 0.19
(4) 22
(5) 0.0056
10. A simple pendulum, consisting of a mass on a string of length $L$, is undergoing small oscillations with amplitude A. The amplitude is doubled. Which of the following is true about the period
(1) The period remains unchanged
(2) The period increases by a factor of 4
(3) The period decreases by a factor of 4
(4) The period doubles
(5) The period is halved
11. While standing at a cross-walk waiting for the light to change, a police car, siren blaring, approaches you with a high constant speed $v_{P}$, during which time the siren frequency you hear is 800 Hz . Once the police car goes passed you, while the car is moving away with the same constant speed $v_{P}$ the siren frequency you hear is 650 Hz . It's a hot day so the speed of sound is $\mathrm{v}=350 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. The constant speed with which the police car passes you (in $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$ ) is:
(1) 36.2
(2) 33.6
(3) 38.9
(4) 30.2
(5) 41.4
12. Parasaurolophus is a dinosaur with a long hollow tube in the crest on its head. This tube acts as a resonant chamber for vocalization. If you model the tube as an open-closed system and the first resonant frequency is 53 Hz , what is the length of the tube? Assume the speed of sound in this tube is $330 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. Answer in meters.
(1) 1.56
(2) 1.65
(3) 1.50
(4) 1.60
(5) 1.70
13. A solar panel is $15 \%$ efficient in converting solar energy into electricity. You need an area of $14.3 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ to gather energy at a useful rate. If the sunlight arrives at a rate of $0.84 \mathrm{~kW} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$, for 6 hours at this rate per day on average, and the cost of the array is $\$ 8,000.00$, how long would you need to operate the panel to recover the cost? Assume that it earns money at the rate of 10 cents per kilowatt-hour. Answer in years.
(1) 20
(2) 19
(3) 18
(4) 21
(5) 17
14. A solid ball of uniform density floats in mercury ( $\rho=13.50 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{ml}$ ) with $1 / 4$ of its volume below the mercury surface. The volume of mercury displaced is 44 ml . The density of the ball (in $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{ml}$ ) is:
(1) 3.375
(2) 6.75
(3) 10.13
(4) 5.063
(5) 8.438
15. Water flows into a horizontal, cylindrical pipe with velocity $v$. The pipe then narrows until its diameter is halved. The pressure difference between the wide and narrow ends of the pipe is $8.0 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{~Pa}$. What is the velocity $v$ ? Density of water is $1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
(1) $3.3 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
(2) $1.6 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
(3) $2.3 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
(4) $4.7 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
(5) $5.6 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
