## Warm Up:

1. A 1200 kg car is accelerated from rest with a net force of 4000 N . What is the car's velocity after 6.0 seconds?
2. A force of 22 N is applied at an angle 25 degrees above the horizontal axis. Resolve the force into $x$ and $y$ components.

## Newton's Second Law Practice

Ivy Way Science

## Strategy:

Read the problem carefully.
Sketch if needed.
List the $\qquad$ .
Draw a $\qquad$ diagram (force diagram).
Separate the forces that are acting in the $x$ direction and the $\qquad$ . Resolve any forces that are $\qquad$ .
Use $\Sigma \mathrm{F}=$ $\qquad$ separately in the $x$ direction and $y$ direction.
Use the acceleration you found to solve the $\qquad$ equations.
3. A force of 15 N is applied to a mass m . The mass moves in a straight line with its speed increasing by $10 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ every 2 seconds. Find the mass m .
4. In order to drag a 100 kg log along the ground at constant velocity you have to pull on it with a force of 300 N (horizontally). (a) What is the resistive (friction) force exerted by the ground?
(b) What force must you exert if you want to give the log an acceleration of $2.0 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ ?
5. A 64 kg girl weighs herself in Newtons by standing on a scale in an elevator. What does the scale read (in $N$ ) when (a) the elevator is descending at a constant rate of $2.0 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ ?
(b) the elevator is accelerating downward at $1.8 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ ?
(c) you are approaching the top floor with a velocity of $2.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ and decelerating at $1.0 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ ?
6. You are a given a gift of mass $M$ in a fancy gift bag. The handles of the gift bag could rip easily; they can only withstand a tension of T Newtons. What is the fastest time that you would be able to accelerate the gift bag from rest to a height of $h$ meters without ripping the bag? Answer in terms of $M, T, h$ and g.

## Friction:

$\qquad$ friction occurs when there is motion at the interface between 2 bodies.
The $\qquad$ of friction is dimensionless. The value for static friction is
generally $\qquad$ than the value for kinetic friction.
The formula for static friction is calculating a maximum value, because friction cannot $\qquad$ the force that it is opposing.

The formulas for friction are $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ .

Define normal force: $\qquad$ .

Note that $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{N}}$ is OFTEN equal to $\qquad$ but not ALWAYS.
7. A 50 N box is pulled horizontally along a flat floor having a coefficient of kinetic friction of 0.3 . What tension force is needed to accelerate the box by $1.8 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} 2$ ?
8. The coefficient of static friction between a car's tires and the road is 0.4. What is the greatest acceleration that the car can achieve on a flat road? Why do we use the coefficient of static friction?
9. A box of mass $M$ must be moved across a level floor at constant velocity. The coefficient of friction between the box and the floor is $\mu$. One method is to push down on the box at an angle $\theta$ with the horizontal. Another method is to pull up on a handle attached to the box at an angle $\theta$ with the horizontal.
(a) Sketch each scenario.
(b) Explain why one method is better than the other.
(c) Calculate the applied force necessary to move the box by each method in terms of $M, g, \mu$, and $\theta$.

## Inclined Planes:

## Strategy:

Read the problem carefully.
Sketch if needed.
List the givens.
Draw a $\qquad$ diagram (force diagram).
Rotate the drawing so that the axes align with the $\qquad$ .

Now the force of $\qquad$ is no longer on the $y$ axis.

Resolve any forces into components that are parallel and perpendicular to the inclined plane.
The equations for the weight are
$\qquad$ and $\qquad$ . Note: "the sine $\qquad$ down the plane.

Use $\Sigma \mathrm{F}=$ $\qquad$ separately in the parallel and perpendicular directions.

Usually there is only acceleration $\qquad$ to the plane. Use a to solve the kinematic equations.

10 . Find the acceleration of a 2.0 kg box down a smooth plane inclined $35^{\circ}$ to the horizontal. Draw a FBD.
11.A box of mass $M$ sits on an inclined plane with a coefficient of static friction $\mu$. How steeply can you tilt the plane without the box sliding? Find the angle $\theta$ in terms of $M, g$, and $\mu$. Draw a FBD!
12.A sledder goes down Suicide Hill $\left(\theta=32^{\circ}, \mu=0.25\right)$. What is the sledder's acceleration? How long does it take to reach the bottom of the 50 m slope?
13. You are pushing a 5 kg box up a 25 degree ramp with a force of 8 Newtons. The coefficient of kinetic friction is 0.36 . What is the acceleration of the box? Is it moving up or down the ramp?

## Connected Body Problems:

List 3 types of connected body problems:

## Strategy:

Read the problem carefully. Sketch if needed.
List the givens.
Draw a separate $\qquad$ for each object in the problem.
Use $\Sigma \mathrm{F}=$ $\qquad$ separately for each object.

Each body must have the same $\qquad$ . In addition, these forces are the same throughout the problem: $\qquad$ and
$\qquad$ .
Solve the system of equations to find $\qquad$ .

Use a to solve the kinematic equations.
14. Atwood's machine: Two masses are connected by a light string over a frictionless pulley. Find the acceleration of each mass and the tension in the string for $\mathrm{m}_{1}=200 \mathrm{gm}$ and $\mathrm{m}_{2}=100 \mathrm{gm}$.

## Answers:

1. $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{ma}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4000=1200 \mathrm{a} \\
& \mathrm{a}=3.33 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} 2
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& v=v o+a t \\
& v=3.33 \times 6 \\
& v=20 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}
\end{aligned}
$$

2. $\mathrm{Fx}=\mathrm{F} \cos \theta$
$\mathrm{Fx}=22 \cos 25$
$\mathrm{Fx}=19.9 \mathrm{~N}$
$\mathrm{Fy}=\mathrm{Fsin} \theta$
$F y=22 \sin 25$
Fy=9.3 N
3. $m=3.0 \mathrm{~kg}$
4. (a) 300 N , (b) 500 N
5. (a) 627 N, (b) 512 N, (c) 563 N
6. Rad ( $2 \mathrm{hM} /(\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{Mg})$ )
7. $3.4 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} 2$. There is no sliding between the tire and the road.
8.     - 
9. 9
10. $5.6 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
11. 
