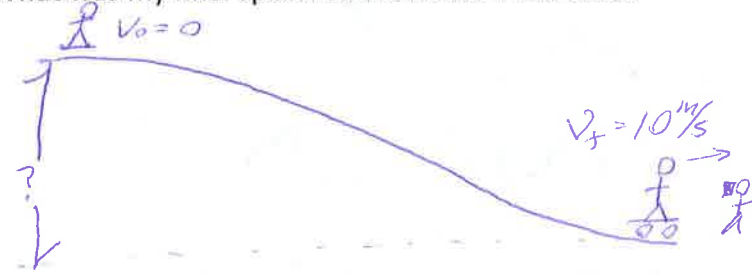


Big Exam #1 Use both sides. Put your name at the end

#1: I have a super smooth hill that I love to drop into on my skateboard. I have a mass of 70 kg. My daughter, Tekuru (30 kg) uses my cell phone to take a video of me as (starting from rest) I drop down this hill. From the video, we're able to measure my speed at the bottom at 10 m/s!

- a) What is the change in elevation between the top and bottom of the hill?
- b) How could we calculate speed from looking at a cell phone video?
- c) Unfortunately, Tekuru took the video from the bottom of the hill on the flat part, and ****BAM**** I smacked right into her, but managed to grab her onto the skateboard with me. What was our speed after I hit her?
- d) In a second attempt, I went down the same hill, but *started at the top* with a speed of 10 m/s! Tekuru took the video from the side this time. What was my final speed at the bottom this time?

a) Use Energy lens ~~because~~
because
 $E_g \Rightarrow E_k + E_{th}$

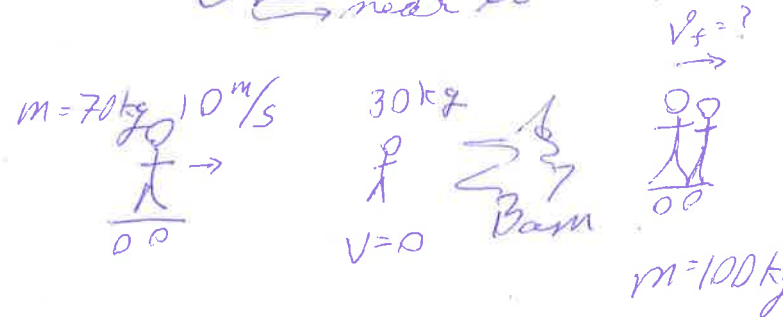


$$mgh_0 = \frac{1}{2} m v_f^2$$

$$h_0 = \frac{\frac{1}{2} v_f^2}{g} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} (10 \text{ m/s})^2}{10 \text{ m/s}^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 100 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}}{10 \text{ m/s}^2} = 5 \text{ m}$$

b) Use kinematic lens because video provides complete information of position as an explicit function of time: $v_f = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$ data are taken near bottom

c) Use \vec{p} lens because during collision outside forces on the system are very small $\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$, so



$$\Delta \vec{p}_{\text{system}} = \vec{F}_{\text{outside}} \cdot dt \sim 0, \text{ so } \vec{p}_0 = \vec{p}_f$$

$$\vec{p}_0 = m_p v_0 = 70 \text{ kg} \cdot 10 \text{ m/s} = 700 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s} = \vec{p}_f = m_f v_f$$

$$v_f = \frac{700 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}}{100 \text{ kg}} = 7 \text{ m/s} \quad \dots \text{ Pete slows down a little}$$

d) Use energy lens again because very little energy is lost as heat, and

$$E_p \Rightarrow E_k$$

$$E_o = E_f$$

$$E_{k_o} + mgh = E_{k_f}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_o^2 + mgh = \frac{1}{2} m v_f^2$$

$$v_f^2 = v_o^2 + 2gh$$

$$= (10 \text{ m/s})^2 + 2 \cdot 10 \text{ m/s}^2 \cdot 5 \text{ m}$$

$$v_f^2 = 200 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$v_f = \sqrt{200} \text{ m/s} = \sqrt{2} (10 \text{ m/s}) \approx 14 \text{ m/s}$$

you can't have answer in incomplete form. You need to estimate numerical answer to get full credit.

$$v_o = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

5m

$$v_f = ?$$

Name

[Signature]