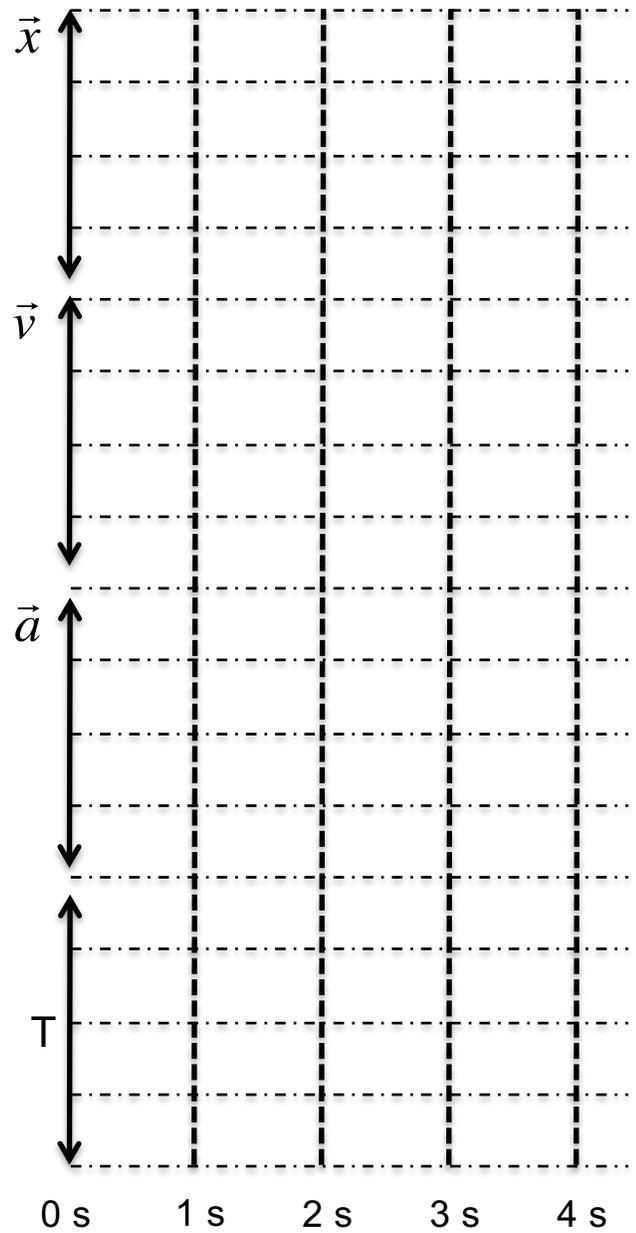


1. You fire a 5g bullet into a 1 kg mass which embeds itself into the block. The bullet is well known to have a speed of 400 m/s. The mass slides 2.0 meters on a frictionless surface, and then compresses a spring as shown. The spring constant is 1000 N/m. We want to find the speed of the block immediately after the collision with the bullet and the compression of the spring. – more room on back of pg2 if you need it.



- a) Using the lens approach, explain how you will go about finding the compression of the spring.
- b)  $\vec{v}_{Block} =$
- c)  $\Delta x_{Spring} =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- d) What if the bullet and the block instead had a perfectly elastic collision? Please estimate best you can how this would have changed your answers above.

2. A crane lifts a 1000 kg mass off the ground directly upward with a cable. The mass accelerates  $2 \text{ m/s}^2$  upward for 2 s, then continues at constant velocity for 2 s, then comes to rest in 1 s and stays there. Please draw as a function of time, the displacement, velocity and acceleration of the box. Also graph the tension in the cable.



3. You see below a potential energy diagram for a **3 kg mass**, as a function of displacement. (positive  $x$  is to the right). The mass **is at  $x = 6$  m moving at 2 m/s** to the right. *There may be more than one correct answer. In this case, list all correct answers.*

- Is the mass accelerating at this point ( $x = 6$ )? If so, estimate the acceleration.
- Are there any turning points, or does the mass go on forever? If there are turning points, please state their location(s)
- Is the mass in equilibrium at any point(s) in time? If so where?

