PROBLEMS

•, ••, •••: Difficulty levels. **CP**: Cumulative problems incorporating material from earlier chapters. **CALC**: Problems requiring calculus. **DATA**: Problems involving real data, scientific evidence, experimental design, and/or statistical reasoning. **BIO**: Biosciences problems.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Q1.1 How many correct experiments do we need to disprove a theory? How many do we need to prove a theory? Explain.

Q1.2 Suppose you are asked to compute the tangent of 5.00 meters. Is this possible? Why or why not?

Q1.3 What is your height in centimeters? What is your weight in newtons?

Q1.4 The U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) maintains several accurate copies of the international standard kilogram. Even after careful cleaning, these national standard kilograms are gaining mass at an average rate of about 1 μg/y (y = year) when compared every 10 years or so to the standard international kilogram. Does this apparent increase have any importance? Explain.

Q1.5 What physical phenomena (other than a pendulum or cesium clock) could you use to define a time standard?

Q1.6 Describe how you could measure the thickness of a sheet of paper with an ordinary ruler.

Q1.7 The quantity $\pi = 3.14159\ldots$ is a number with no dimensions, since it is a ratio of two lengths. Describe two or three other geometrical or physical quantities that are dimensionless.

Q1.8 What are the units of volume? Suppose another student tells you that a cylinder of radius r and height h has volume given by $\pi r^3 h$. Explain why this cannot be right.

Q1.9 Three archers each fire four arrows at a target. Joe's four arrows hit points that are spread around in a region that goes 10 cm above, 10 cm below, 10 cm to the left, and 10 cm to the right of the center of the target. All four of Moe's arrows hit within 1 cm of a point 20 cm from the center, and Flo's four arrows hit within 1 cm of the center. The contest judge says that one of the archers is precise but not accurate, another archer is accurate but not precise, and the third archer is both accurate and precise. Which description applies to which archer? Explain.

Q1.10 Is the vector $(\hat{\imath} + \hat{\jmath} + \hat{k})$ a unit vector? Is the vector $(3.0\hat{\imath} - 2.0\hat{\jmath})$ a unit vector? Justify your answers.

Q1.11 A circular racetrack has a radius of 500 m. What is the displacement of a bicyclist when she travels around the track from the north side to the south side? When she makes one complete circle around the track? Explain.

Q1.12 Can you find two vectors with different lengths that have a vector sum of zero? What length restrictions are required for three vectors to have a vector sum of zero? Explain.

Q1.13 The "direction of time" is said to proceed from past to future. Does this mean that time is a vector quantity? Explain.

Q1.14 Air traffic controllers give instructions called "vectors" to tell airline pilots in which direction they are to fly. If these are the only instructions given, is the name "vector" used correctly? Why or why not?

Q1.15 Can you find a vector quantity that has a magnitude of zero but components that are not zero? Explain. Can the magnitude of a vector be less than the magnitude of any of its components? Explain.

Q1.16 (a) Does it make sense to say that a vector is *negative*? Why? (b) Does it make sense to say that one vector is the negative of another? Why? Does your answer here contradict what you said in part (a)?

Q1.17 If $\vec{C} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$, what must be true about the directions and magnitudes of $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$ if $C = A + B$? What must be true about the directions and magnitudes of $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$ if $C = 0$?

Q1.18 If $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$ are nonzero vectors, is it possible for *both* $\vec{A}\cdot\vec{B}$ and $\vec{A}\times\vec{B}$ to be zero? Explain.

Q1.19 What does $\vec{A}\cdot\vec{A}$, the scalar product of a vector with itself, give? What about $\vec{A}\times\vec{A}$, the vector product of a vector with itself?

Q1.20 Let $\vec{A}$ represent any nonzero vector. Why is $\vec{A}/A$ a unit vector, and what is its direction? If θ is the angle that $\vec{A}$ makes with the $+x$-axis, explain why $(\vec{A}/A)\cdot\hat{\imath}$ is called the *direction cosine* for that axis.

Q1.21 Figure 1.7 shows the result of an unacceptable error in the stopping position of a train. If a train travels 890 km from Berlin to Paris and then overshoots the end of the track by 10.0 m, what is the percent error in the total distance covered? Is it correct to write the total distance covered by the train as 890,010 m? Explain.

Q1.22 Which of the following are legitimate mathematical operations: (a) $\vec{A}\cdot(\vec{B}-\vec{C})$; (b) $(\vec{A}-\vec{B})\times\vec{C}$; (c) $\vec{A}\cdot(\vec{B}\times\vec{C})$; (d) $\vec{A}\times(\vec{B}\times\vec{C})$; (e) $\vec{A}\times(\vec{B}\cdot\vec{C})$? In each case, give the reason for your answer.

Q1.23 Consider the vector products $\vec{A}\times(\vec{B}\times\vec{C})$ and $(\vec{A}\times\vec{B})\times\vec{C}$. Give an example that illustrates the general rule that these two vector products do not have the same magnitude or direction. Can you choose vectors $\vec{A}$, $\vec{B}$, and $\vec{C}$ such that these two vector products *are* equal? If so, give an example.

Q1.24 Show that, no matter what $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$ are, $\vec{A}\cdot(\vec{A}\times\vec{B}) = 0$. (*Hint:* Do not look for an elaborate mathematical proof. Consider the definition of the direction of the cross product.)

Q1.25 (a) If $\vec{A}\cdot\vec{B} = 0$, does it necessarily follow that $A = 0$ or $B = 0$? Explain. (b) If $\vec{A}\times\vec{B} = \mathbf{0}$, does it necessarily follow that $A = 0$ or $B = 0$? Explain.

Q1.26 If $\vec{A} = \mathbf{0}$ for a vector in the xy-plane, does it follow that $A_x = -A_y$? What *can* you say about A_x and A_y?

EXERCISES

Section 1.3 Standards and Units

Section 1.4 Using and Converting Units

1.1 • Starting with the definition 1 in. = 2.54 cm, find the number of (a) kilometers in 1.00 mile and (b) feet in 1.00 km.

1.2 •• According to the label on a bottle of salad dressing, the volume of the contents is 0.473 liter (L). Using only the conversions 1 L = 1000 cm^3 and 1 in. = 2.54 cm, express this volume in cubic inches.

1.3 •• How many nanoseconds does it take light to travel 1.00 ft in vacuum? (This result is a useful quantity to remember.)

1.4 •• The density of gold is 19.3 g/cm^3. What is this value in kilograms per cubic meter?

1.5 • How many years older will you be 1.00 gigasecond from now? (Assume a 365-day year.)

1.6 • The following conversions occur frequently in physics and are very useful. (a) Use 1 mi = 5280 ft and 1 h = 3600 s to convert 60 mph to units of ft/s. (b) The acceleration of a freely falling object is 32 ft/s^2. Use 1 ft = 30.48 cm to express this acceleration in units of m/s^2. (c) The density of water is 1.0 g/cm^3. Convert this density to units of kg/m^3.

1.7 • A certain fuel-efficient hybrid car gets gasoline mileage of 55.0 mpg (miles per gallon). (a) If you are driving this car in Europe and want to compare its mileage with that of other European cars, express this mileage in km/L (L = liter). Use the conversion factors in Appendix E. (b) If this car's gas tank holds 45 L, how many tanks of gas will you use to drive 1500 km?

1.8 • **BIO** (a) The recommended daily allowance (RDA) of the trace metal magnesium is 410 mg/day for males. Express this quantity in μg/day. (b) For adults, the RDA of the amino acid lysine is 12 mg per kg of body weight. How many grams per day should a 75 kg adult receive? (c) A typical multivitamin tablet can contain 2.0 mg of vitamin B_2 (riboflavin), and the RDA is 0.0030 g/day. How many such tablets should a person take each day to get the proper amount of this vitamin, if he gets none from other sources? (d) The RDA for the trace element selenium is 0.000070 g/day. Express this dose in mg/day.

1.9 •• **Neptunium.** In the fall of 2002, scientists at Los Alamos National Laboratory determined that the critical mass of neptunium-237 is about 60 kg. The critical mass of a fissionable material is the minimum amount that must be brought together to start a nuclear chain reaction. Neptunium-237 has a density of 19.5 g/cm^3. What would be the radius of a sphere of this material that has a critical mass?

1.10 •• **BIO Bacteria.** Bacteria vary in size, but a diameter of 2.0 μm is not unusual. What are the volume (in cubic centimeters) and surface area (in square millimeters) of a spherical bacterium of that size? (Consult Appendix B for relevant formulas.)

Section 1.5 Uncertainty and Significant Figures

1.11 • With a wooden ruler, you measure the length of a rectangular piece of sheet metal to be 12 mm. With micrometer calipers, you measure the width of the rectangle to be 5.98 mm. Use the correct number of significant figures: What are (a) the area of the rectangle; (b) the ratio of the rectangle's width to its length; (c) the perimeter of the rectangle; (d) the difference between the length and the width; and (e) the ratio of the length to the width?

1.12 • The volume of a solid cylinder is given by $V = \pi r^2 h$, where r is the radius and h is the height. You measure the radius and height of a thin cylindrical wire and obtain the results $r = 0.036$ cm and $h = 12.1$ cm. What do your measurements give for the volume of the wire in mm^3? Use the correct number of significant figures in your answer.

1.13 •• A useful and easy-to-remember approximate value for the number of seconds in a year is $\pi \times 10^7$. Determine the percent error in this approximate value. (There are 365.24 days in one year.)

1.14 • Express each approximation of π to six significant figures: (a) 22/7 and (b) 355/113. (c) Are these approximations accurate to that precision?

Section 1.6 Estimates and Orders of Magnitude

1.15 •• **BIO** A rather ordinary middle-aged man is in the hospital for a routine checkup. The nurse writes "200" on the patient's medical chart but forgets to include the units. Which of these quantities could the 200 plausibly represent? The patient's (a) mass in kilograms; (b) height in meters; (c) height in centimeters; (d) height in millimeters; (e) age in months.

1.16 • How many gallons of gasoline are used in the United States in one day? Assume that there are two cars for every three people, that each car is driven an average of 10,000 miles per year, and that the average car gets 20 miles per gallon.

1.17 • In Wagner's opera *Das Rheingold*, the goddess Freia is ransomed for a pile of gold just tall enough and wide enough to hide her from sight. Estimate the monetary value of this pile. The density of gold is 19.3 g/cm^3, and take its value to be about \$40 per gram.

1.18 • **BIO** Four astronauts are in a spherical space station. (a) If, as is typical, each of them breathes about 500 cm^3 of air with each breath, approximately what volume of air (in cubic meters) do these astronauts breathe in a year? (b) What would the diameter (in meters) of the space station have to be to contain all this air?

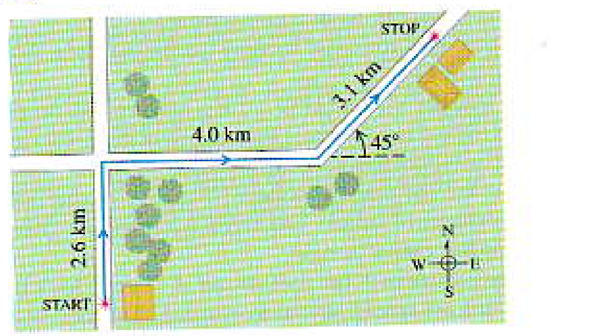
1.19 • You are using water to dilute small amounts of chemicals in the laboratory, drop by drop. How many drops of water are in a 1.0 L bottle? (*Hint:* Start by estimating the diameter of a drop of water.)

1.20 • **BIO** How many times does a human heart beat during a person's lifetime? How many gallons of blood does it pump? (Estimate that the heart pumps 50 cm^3 of blood with each beat.)

Section 1.7 Vectors and Vector Addition

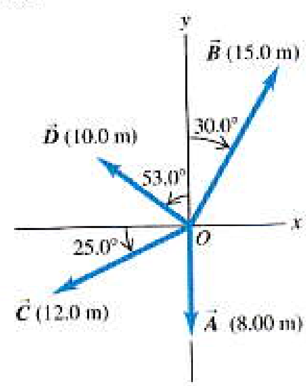
1.21 •• A postal employee drives a delivery truck along the route shown in **Fig. E1.21**. Determine the magnitude and direction of the resultant displacement by drawing a scale diagram. (See also Exercise 1.28 for a different approach.)

Figure **E1.21**



1.22 •• For the vectors $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$ in **Fig. E1.22**, use a scale drawing to find the magnitude and direction of (a) the vector sum $\vec{A} + \vec{B}$ and (b) the vector difference $\vec{A} - \vec{B}$. Use your answers to find the magnitude and direction of (c) $-\vec{A} - \vec{B}$ and (d) $\vec{B} - \vec{A}$. (See also Exercise 1.29 for a different approach.)

Figure **E1.22**



1.23 •• A spelunker is surveying a cave. She follows a passage 180 m straight west, then 210 m in a direction 45° east of south, and then 280 m at 30° east of north. After a fourth displacement, she finds herself back where she started. Use a scale drawing to determine the magnitude and direction of the fourth displacement. (See also Problem 1.57 for a different approach.)

Section 1.8 Components of Vectors

1.24 •• Let θ be the angle that the vector $\vec{A}$ makes with the $+x$-axis, measured counterclockwise from that axis. Find angle θ for a vector that has these components: (a) $A_x = 2.00$ m, $A_y = -1.00$ m; (b) $A_x = 2.00$ m, $A_y = 1.00$ m; (c) $A_x = -2.00$ m, $A_y = 1.00$ m; (d) $A_x = -2.00$ m, $A_y = -1.00$ m.

1.25 • Compute the x- and y-components of the vectors $\vec{A}$, $\vec{B}$, $\vec{C}$, and $\vec{D}$ in Fig. E1.22.

1.26 • Vector $\vec{A}$ is in the direction 34.0° clockwise from the $-y$-axis. The x-component of $\vec{A}$ is $A_x = -16.0$ m. (a) What is the y-component of $\vec{A}$? (b) What is the magnitude of $\vec{A}$?

1.27 • Vector $\vec{A}$ has y-component $A_y = +9.60$ m. $\vec{A}$ makes an angle of 32.0° counterclockwise from the $+y$-axis. (a) What is the x-component of $\vec{A}$? (b) What is the magnitude of $\vec{A}$?

1.28 •• A postal employee drives a delivery truck over the route shown in Fig. E1.21. Use the method of components to determine the magnitude and direction of her resultant displacement. In a vector-addition diagram (roughly to scale), show that the resultant displacement found from your diagram is in qualitative agreement with the result you obtained by using the method of components.

1.29 • For the vectors $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$ in Fig. E1.22, use the method of components to find the magnitude and direction of (a) the vector sum $\vec{A} + \vec{B}$; (b) the vector sum $\vec{B} + \vec{A}$; (c) the vector difference $\vec{A} - \vec{B}$; (d) the vector difference $\vec{B} - \vec{A}$.

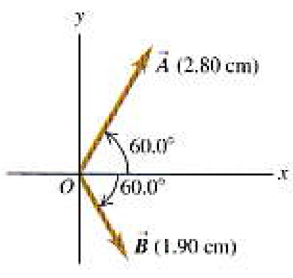
1.30 • Find the magnitude and direction of the vector represented by the following pairs of components: (a) $A_x = -8.60$ cm, $A_y = 5.20$ cm; (b) $A_x = -9.70$ m, $A_y = -2.45$ m; (c) $A_x = 7.75$ km, $A_y = -2.70$ km.

1.31 •• A disoriented physics professor drives 3.25 km north, then 2.20 km west, and then 1.50 km south. Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant displacement, using the method of components. In a vector-addition diagram (roughly to scale), show that the resultant displacement found from your diagram is in qualitative agreement with the result you obtained by using the method of components.

1.32 •• Vector $\vec{A}$ has magnitude 8.00 m and is in the xy-plane at an angle of 127° counterclockwise from the $+x$-axis (37° past the $+y$-axis). What are the magnitude and direction of vector $\vec{B}$ if the sum $\vec{A} + \vec{B}$ is in the $-y$-direction and has magnitude 12.0 m?

1.33 •• Vector $\vec{A}$ is 2.80 cm long and is 60.0° above the x-axis in the first quadrant. Vector $\vec{B}$ is 1.90 cm long and is 60.0° below the x-axis in the fourth quadrant (**Fig. E1.33**). Use components to find the magnitude and direction of (a) $\vec{A} + \vec{B}$; (b) $\vec{A} - \vec{B}$; (c) $\vec{B} - \vec{A}$. In each case, sketch the vector addition or subtraction and show that your numerical answers are in qualitative agreement with your sketch.

Figure **E1.33**



Section 1.9 Unit Vectors

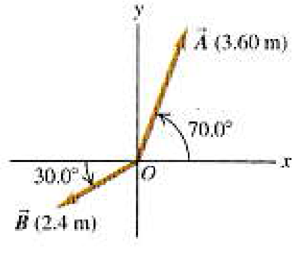
1.34 • In each case, find the x- and y-components of vector $\vec{A}$: (a) $\vec{A} = 5.0\hat{\imath} - 6.3\hat{\jmath}$; (b) $\vec{A} = 11.2\hat{\jmath} - 9.91\hat{\imath}$; (c) $\vec{A} = -15.0\hat{\imath} + 22.4\hat{\jmath}$; (d) $\vec{A} = 5.0\vec{B}$, where $\vec{B} = 4\hat{\imath} - 6\hat{\jmath}$.

1.35 •• Write each vector in Fig. E1.22 in terms of the unit vectors $\hat{\imath}$ and $\hat{\jmath}$.

1.36 •• Given two vectors $\vec{A} = 4.00\hat{\imath} + 7.00\hat{\jmath}$ and $\vec{B} = 5.00\hat{\imath} - 2.00\hat{\jmath}$, (a) find the magnitude of each vector; (b) use unit vectors to write an expression for the vector difference $\vec{A} - \vec{B}$; and (c) find the magnitude and direction of the vector difference $\vec{A} - \vec{B}$. (d) In a vector diagram show $\vec{A}$, $\vec{B}$, and $\vec{A} - \vec{B}$, and show that your diagram agrees qualitatively with your answer to part (c).

1.37 •• (a) Write each vector in **Fig. E1.37** in terms of the unit vectors $\hat{\imath}$ and $\hat{\jmath}$. (b) Use unit vectors to express vector $\vec{C}$, where $\vec{C} = 3.00\vec{A} - 4.00\vec{B}$. (c) Find the magnitude and direction of $\vec{C}$.

Figure **E1.37**



1.38 • You are given two vectors $\vec{A} = -3.00\hat{\imath} + 6.00\hat{\jmath}$ and $\vec{B} = 7.00\hat{\imath} + 2.00\hat{\jmath}$. Let counterclockwise angles be positive. (a) What angle does $\vec{A}$ make with the $+x$-axis? (b) What angle does $\vec{B}$ make with the $+x$-axis? (c) Vector $\vec{C}$ is the sum of $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$, so $\vec{C} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$. What angle does $\vec{C}$ make with the $+x$-axis?

1.39 • Given two vectors $\vec{A} = -2.00\hat{\imath} + 3.00\hat{\jmath} + 4.00\hat{k}$ and $\vec{B} = 3.00\hat{\imath} + 1.00\hat{\jmath} - 3.00\hat{k}$, (a) find the magnitude of each vector; (b) use unit vectors to write an expression for the vector difference $\vec{A} - \vec{B}$; and (c) find the magnitude of the vector difference $\vec{A} - \vec{B}$. Is this the same as the magnitude of $\vec{B} - \vec{A}$? Explain.

Section 1.10 Products of Vectors

1.40 •• (a) Find the scalar product of the vectors $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$ given in Exercise 1.36. (b) Find the angle between these two vectors.

1.41 • For the vectors $\vec{A}$, $\vec{B}$, and $\vec{C}$ in Fig. E1.22, find the scalar products (a) $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$; (b) $\vec{B} \cdot \vec{C}$; (c) $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{C}$.

1.42 •• Find the vector product $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$ (expressed in unit vectors) of the two vectors given in Exercise 1.36. What is the magnitude of the vector product?

1.43 •• Find the angle between each of these pairs of vectors:
(a) $\vec{A} = -2.00\hat{\imath} + 6.00\hat{\jmath}$ and $\vec{B} = 2.00\hat{\imath} - 3.00\hat{\jmath}$
(b) $\vec{A} = 3.00\hat{\imath} + 5.00\hat{\jmath}$ and $\vec{B} = 10.00\hat{\imath} + 6.00\hat{\jmath}$
(c) $\vec{A} = -4.00\hat{\imath} + 2.00\hat{\jmath}$ and $\vec{B} = 7.00\hat{\imath} + 14.00\hat{\jmath}$

1.44 • For the two vectors in Fig. E1.33, find the magnitude and direction of (a) the vector product $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$; (b) the vector product $\vec{B} \times \vec{A}$.

1.45 • For the two vectors $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{D}$ in Fig. E1.22, find the magnitude and direction of (a) the vector product $\vec{A} \times \vec{D}$; (b) the vector product $\vec{D} \times \vec{A}$.

1.46 • For the two vectors $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$ in Fig. E1.37, find (a) the scalar product $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$; (b) the magnitude and direction of the vector product $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$.

1.47 •• The vector product of vectors $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$ has magnitude 16.0 m^2 and is in the $+z$-direction. If vector $\vec{A}$ has magnitude 8.0 m and is in the $-x$-direction, what are the magnitude and direction of vector $\vec{B}$ if it has no x-component?

1.48 • The angle between two vectors is θ. (a) If $\theta = 30.0°$, which has the greater magnitude: the scalar product or the vector product of the two vectors? (b) For what value (or values) of θ are the magnitudes of the scalar product and the vector product equal?

PROBLEMS

1.49 •• **White Dwarfs and Neutron Stars.** Recall that density is mass divided by volume, and consult Appendix B as needed. (a) Calculate the average density of the earth in g/cm^3, assuming our planet is a perfect sphere. (b) In about 5 billion years, at the end of its lifetime, our sun will end up as a white dwarf that has about the same mass as it does now but is reduced to about 15,000 km in diameter. What will be its density at that stage? (c) A neutron star is the remnant of certain supernovae (explosions of giant stars). Typically, neutron stars are about 20 km in diameter and have about the same mass as our sun. What is a typical neutron star density in g/cm^3?

1.50 •• **The Hydrogen Maser.** A maser is a laser-type device that produces electromagnetic waves with frequencies in the microwave and radio-wave bands of the electromagnetic spectrum. You can use the radio waves generated by a hydrogen maser as a standard of frequency. The frequency of these waves is 1,420,405,751.786 hertz. (A hertz is another name for one cycle per second.) A clock controlled by a hydrogen maser is off by only 1 s in 100,000 years. For the following questions, use only three significant figures. (The large number of significant figures given for the frequency simply illustrates the remarkable accuracy to which it has been measured.) (a) What is the time for one cycle of the radio wave? (b) How many cycles occur in 1 h? (c) How many cycles would have occurred during the age of the earth, which is estimated to be 4.6×10^9 years? (d) By how many seconds would a hydrogen maser clock be off after a time interval equal to the age of the earth?

1.51 •• **An Earthlike Planet.** In January 2006 astronomers reported the discovery of a planet, comparable in size to the earth, orbiting another star and having a mass about 5.5 times the earth's mass. It is believed to consist of a mixture of rock and ice, similar to Neptune. If this planet has the same density as Neptune ($1.76\ \text{g/cm}^3$), what is its radius expressed (a) in kilometers and (b) as a multiple of earth's radius? Consult Appendix F for astronomical data.

1.52 ••• A rectangular piece of aluminum is 7.60 ± 0.01 cm long and 1.90 ± 0.01 cm wide. (a) Find the area of the rectangle and the uncertainty in the area. (b) Verify that the fractional uncertainty in the area is equal to the sum of the fractional uncertainties in the length and in the width. (This is a general result.)

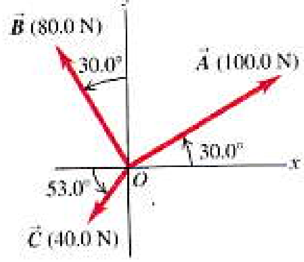
1.53 • **BIO** Estimate the number of atoms in your body. (*Hint:* Based on what you know about biology and chemistry, what are the most common types of atom in your body? What is the mass of each type of atom? Appendix D gives the atomic masses of different elements, measured in atomic mass units; you can find the value of an atomic mass unit, or 1 u, in Appendix E.)

1.54 • **BIO** Biological tissues are typically made up of 98% water. Given that the density of water is $1.0 \times 10^3\ \text{kg/m}^3$, estimate the mass of (a) the heart of an adult human; (b) a cell with a diameter of 0.5 μm; (c) a honeybee.

1.55 •• Vector $\vec{A} = 3.0\hat{\imath} - 4.0\hat{k}$. (a) Construct a unit vector that is parallel to $\vec{A}$. (b) Construct a unit vector that is antiparallel to $\vec{A}$. (c) Construct two unit vectors that are perpendicular to $\vec{A}$ and that have no *y*-component.

1.56 •• Three horizontal ropes pull on a large stone stuck in the ground, producing the vector forces $\vec{A}$, $\vec{B}$, and $\vec{C}$ shown in **Fig. P1.56.** Find the magnitude and direction of a fourth force on the stone that will make the vector sum of the four forces zero.

Figure **P1.56**



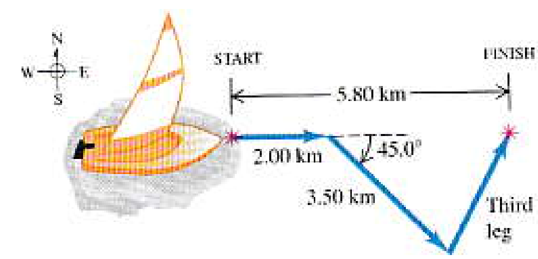
1.57 ••• As noted in Exercise 1.23, a spelunker is surveying a cave. She follows a passage 180 m straight west, then 210 m in a direction 45° east of south, and then 280 m at 30° east of north. After a fourth displacement, she finds herself back where she started. Use the method of components to determine the magnitude and direction of the fourth displacement. Draw the vector-addition diagram and show that it is in qualitative agreement with your numerical solution.

1.58 ••• **Emergency Landing.** A plane leaves the airport in Galisteo and flies 170 km at 68.0° east of north; then it changes direction to fly 230 km at 36.0° south of east, after which it makes an immediate emergency landing in a pasture. When the airport sends out a rescue crew, in which direction and how far should this crew fly to go directly to this plane?

1.59 •• A charged object with electric charge q produces an electric field. The SI unit for electric field is N/C, where N is the SI unit for force and C is the SI unit for charge. If at point P there are electric fields from two or more charged objects, then the resultant field is the vector sum of the fields from each object. At point P the electric field $\vec{E}_1$ from charge q_1 is 450 N/C in the $+y$-direction, and the electric field $\vec{E}_2$ from charge q_2 is 600 N/C in the direction 36.9° from the $-y$-axis toward the $-x$-axis. What are the magnitude and direction of the resultant field $\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2$ at point P due to these two charges?

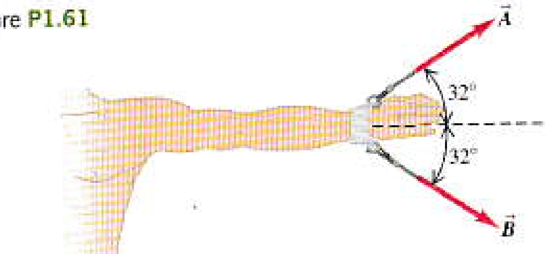
1.60 •• A sailor in a small sailboat encounters shifting winds. She sails 2.00 km east, next 3.50 km southeast, and then an additional distance in an unknown direction. Her final position is 5.80 km directly east of the starting point (**Fig. P1.60**). Find the magnitude and direction of the third leg of the journey. Draw the vector-addition diagram and show that it is in qualitative agreement with your numerical solution.

Figure **P1.60**



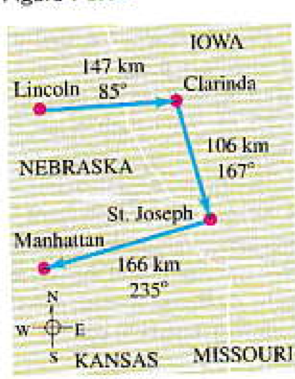
1.61 ••• **BIO Dislocated Shoulder.** A patient with a dislocated shoulder is put into a traction apparatus as shown in **Fig. P1.61.** The pulls $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$ have equal magnitudes and must combine to produce an outward traction force of 12.8 N on the patient's arm. How large should these pulls be?

Figure **P1.61**



1.62 ••• On a training flight, a student pilot flies from Lincoln, Nebraska, to Clarinda, Iowa, next to St. Joseph, Missouri, and then to Manhattan, Kansas (**Fig. P1.62**). The directions are shown relative to north: 0° is north, 90° is east, 180° is south, and 270° is west. Use the method of components to find (a) the distance she has to fly from Manhattan to get back to Lincoln, and (b) the direction (relative to north) she must fly to get there. Illustrate your solutions with a vector diagram.

Figure **P1.62**



1.63 •• You leave the airport in College Station and fly 23.0 km in a direction 34.0° south of east. You then fly 46.0 km due north. How far and in what direction must you then fly to reach a private landing strip that is 32.0 km due west of the College Station airport?

1.64 ••• **Getting Back.** An explorer in Antarctica leaves his shelter during a whiteout. He takes 40 steps northeast, next 80 steps at 60° north of west, and then 50 steps due south. Assume all of his steps are equal in length. (a) Sketch, roughly to scale, the three vectors and their resultant. (b) Save the explorer from becoming hopelessly lost by giving him the displacement, calculated by using the method of components, that will return him to his shelter.

1.65 •• As a test of orienteering skills, your physics class holds a contest in a large, open field. Each contestant is told to travel 20.8 m due north from the starting point, then 38.0 m due east, and finally 18.0 m in the direction 33.0° west of south. After the specified displacements, a contestant will find a silver dollar hidden under a rock. The winner is the person who takes the shortest time to reach the location of the silver dollar. Remembering what you learned in class, you run on a straight line from the starting point to the hidden coin. How far and in what direction do you run?

1.66 • You are standing on a street corner with your friend. You then travel 14.0 m due west across the street and into your apartment building. You travel in the elevator 22.0 m upward to your floor, walk 12.0 m north to the door of your apartment, and then walk 6.0 m due east to your balcony that overlooks the street. Your friend is standing where you left her. Now how far are you from your friend?

1.67 •• You are lost at night in a large, open field. Your GPS tells you that you are 122.0 m from your truck, in a direction 58.0° east of south. You walk 72.0 m due west along a ditch. How much farther, and in what direction, must you walk to reach your truck?

1.68 ••• You live in a town where the streets are straight but are in a variety of directions. On Saturday you go from your apartment to the grocery store by driving 0.60 km due north and then 1.40 km in the direction 60.0° west of north. On Sunday you again travel from your apartment to the same store but this time by driving 0.80 km in the direction 50.0° north of west and then in a straight line to the store. (a) How far is the store from your apartment? (b) On which day do you travel the greater distance, and how much farther do you travel? Or, do you travel the same distance on each route to the store?

1.69 •• While following a treasure map, you start at an old oak tree. You first walk 825 m directly south, then turn and walk 1.25 km at 30.0° west of north, and finally walk 1.00 km at 32.0° north of east, where you find the treasure: a biography of Isaac Newton! (a) To return to the old oak tree, in what direction should you head and how far will you walk? Use components to solve this problem. (b) To see whether your calculation in part (a) is reasonable, compare it with a graphical solution drawn roughly to scale.

1.70 •• A fence post is 52.0 m from where you are standing, in a direction 37.0° north of east. A second fence post is due south from you. How far are you from the second post if the distance between the two posts is 68.0 m?

1.71 •• A dog in an open field runs 12.0 m east and then 28.0 m in a direction 50.0° west of north. In what direction and how far must the dog then run to end up 10.0 m south of her original starting point?

1.72 ••• Ricardo and Jane are standing under a tree in the middle of a pasture. An argument ensues, and they walk away in different directions. Ricardo walks 26.0 m in a direction 60.0° west of north. Jane walks 16.0 m in a direction 30.0° south of west. They then stop and turn to face each other. (a) What is the distance between them? (b) In what direction should Ricardo walk to go directly toward Jane?

1.73 ••• You are camping with Joe and Karl. Since all three of you like your privacy, you don't pitch your tents close together. Joe's tent is 21.0 m from yours, in the direction 23.0° south of east. Karl's tent is 32.0 m from yours, in the direction 37.0° north of east. What is the distance between Karl's tent and Joe's tent?

1.74 •• **Bond Angle in Methane.** In the methane molecule, CH_4, each hydrogen atom is at a corner of a regular tetrahedron with the carbon atom at the center. In coordinates for which one of the C—H bonds is in the direction of $\hat{\imath} + \hat{\jmath} + \hat{k}$, an adjacent C—H bond is in the $\hat{\imath} - \hat{\jmath} - \hat{k}$ direction. Calculate the angle between these two bonds.

1.75 •• The work W done by a constant force $\vec{F}$ on an object that undergoes displacement $\vec{s}$ from point 1 to point 2 is $W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{s}$. For F in newtons (N) and s in meters (m), W is in joules (J). If, during a displacement of the object, $\vec{F}$ has constant direction 60.0° above the $-x$-axis and constant magnitude 5.00 N and if the displacement is 0.800 m in the $+x$-direction, what is the work done by the force $\vec{F}$?

1.76 •• Magnetic fields are produced by moving charges and exert forces on moving charges. When a particle with charge q is moving with velocity $\vec{v}$ in a magnetic field $\vec{B}$, the force $\vec{F}$ that the field exerts on the particle is given by $\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$. The SI units are as follows: For charge it is the coulomb (C), for magnetic field it is tesla (T), for force it is newton (N), and for velocity it is m/s. If $q = -8.00 \times 10^{-6}$ C, $\vec{v}$ is 3.00×10^4 m/s in the $+x$-direction, and $\vec{B}$ is 5.00 T in the $-y$-direction, what are the magnitude and direction of the force that the magnetic field exerts on the charged particle?

1.77 •• Vectors $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$ have scalar product -6.00, and their vector product has magnitude $+9.00$. What is the angle between these two vectors?

1.78 •• Torque is a vector quantity that specifies the effectiveness of a force in causing the rotation of an object. The torque that a force $\vec{F}$ exerts on a rigid object depends on the point where the force acts and on the location of the axis of rotation. If $\vec{r}$ is the length vector from the axis to the point of application of the force, then the torque is $\vec{r} \times \vec{F}$. If $\vec{F}$ is 22.0 N in the $-y$-direction and if $\vec{r}$ is in the xy-plane at an angle of 36° from the $+y$-axis toward the $-x$-axis and has magnitude 4.0 m, what are the magnitude and direction of the torque exerted by $\vec{F}$?

1.79 •• Vector $\vec{A} = a\hat{\imath} - b\hat{k}$ and vector $\vec{B} = -c\hat{\jmath} + d\hat{k}$. (a) In terms of the positive scalar quantities a, b, c, and d, what are $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$ and $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$? (b) If $c = 0$, what is the magnitude of $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$ and what are the magnitude and direction of $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$? Does your result for the direction for $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$ agree with the result you get if you sketch $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$ in the xz-plane and apply the right-hand rule? The scalar product can be described as the magnitude of $\vec{B}$ times the component of $\vec{A}$ that is parallel to $\vec{B}$. Does this agree with your result? The magnitude of the vector product can be described as the magnitude of $\vec{B}$ times the component of $\vec{A}$ that is perpendicular to $\vec{B}$. Does this agree with your result?

1.80 •• Vectors $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$ are in the xy-plane. Vector $\vec{A}$ is in the $+x$-direction, and the direction of vector $\vec{B}$ is at an angle θ from the $+x$-axis measured toward the $+y$-axis. (a) If θ is in the range $0° \le \theta \le 180°$, for what two values of θ does the scalar product $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$ have its maximum magnitude? For each of these values of θ, what is the magnitude of the vector product $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$? (b) If θ is in the range $0° \le \theta \le 180°$, for what value of θ does the vector product $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$ have its maximum value? For this value of θ, what is the magnitude of the scalar product $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$? (c) What is the angle θ in the range $0° \le \theta \le 180°$ for which $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$ is twice $|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}|$?

1.81 •• Vector $\vec{A}$ has magnitude 12.0 m, and vector $\vec{B}$ has magnitude 16.0 m. The scalar product $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$ is 112.0 m^2. What is the magnitude of the vector product between these two vectors?

1.82 •• Vector $\vec{A}$ has magnitude 5.00 m and lies in the xy-plane in a direction 53.0° from the $+x$-axis axis measured toward the $+y$-axis. Vector $\vec{B}$ has magnitude 8.00 m and a direction you can adjust. (a) You want the vector product $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$ to have a positive z-component of the largest possible magnitude. What direction should you select for vector $\vec{B}$? (b) What is the direction of $\vec{B}$ for which $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$ has the most negative z-component? (c) What are the two directions of $\vec{B}$ for which $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$ is zero?

1.83 •• The scalar product of vectors $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$ is $+48.0\ \text{m}^2$. Vector $\vec{A}$ has magnitude 9.00 m and direction 28.0° west of south. If vector $\vec{B}$ has direction 39.0° south of east, what is the magnitude of $\vec{B}$?

1.84 ••• Obtain a *unit vector* perpendicular to the two vectors given in Exercise 1.39.

1.85 •• You are given vectors $\vec{A} = 5.0\hat{\imath} - 6.5\hat{\jmath}$ and $\vec{B} = 3.5\hat{\imath} - 7.0\hat{\jmath}$. A third vector, $\vec{C}$, lies in the xy-plane. Vector $\vec{C}$ is perpendicular to vector $\vec{A}$, and the scalar product of $\vec{C}$ with $\vec{B}$ is 15.0. From this information, find the components of vector $\vec{C}$.

1.86 •• Two vectors $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$ have magnitudes $A = 3.00$ and $B = 3.00$. Their vector product is $\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = -5.00\hat{k} + 2.00\hat{\imath}$. What is the angle between $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$?

1.87 ••• **DATA** You are a team leader at a pharmaceutical company. Several technicians are preparing samples, and you want to compare the densities of the samples (density = mass/volume) by using the mass and volume values they have reported. Unfortunately, you did not specify what units to use. The technicians used a variety of units in reporting their values, as shown in the following table.

Sample ID	Mass	Volume
A	8.00 g	$1.67 \times 10^{-6}\ \text{m}^3$
B	6.00 μg	$9.38 \times 10^{6}\ \mu\text{m}^3$
C	8.00 mg	$2.50 \times 10^{-3}\ \text{cm}^3$
D	9.00×10^{-4} kg	$2.81 \times 10^{3}\ \text{mm}^3$
E	9.00×10^{4} ng	$1.41 \times 10^{-2}\ \text{mm}^3$
F	6.00×10^{-2} mg	$1.25 \times 10^{8}\ \mu\text{m}^3$

List the sample IDs in order of increasing density of the sample.

1.88 ••• **DATA** You are a mechanical engineer working for a manufacturing company. Two forces, $\vec{F}_1$ and $\vec{F}_2$, act on a component part of a piece of equipment. Your boss asked you to find the magnitude of the larger of these two forces. You can vary the angle between $\vec{F}_1$ and $\vec{F}_2$ from 0° to 90° while the magnitude of each force stays constant. And, you can measure the magnitude of the resultant force they produce (their vector sum), but you cannot directly measure the magnitude of each separate force. You measure the magnitude of the resultant force for four angles θ between the directions of the two forces as follows:

θ	Resultant force (N)
0.0°	8.00
45.0°	7.43
60.0°	7.00
90.0°	5.83

(a) What is the magnitude of the larger of the two forces? (b) When the equipment is used on the production line, the angle between the two forces is 30.0°. What is the magnitude of the resultant force in this case?

1.89 ••• **DATA** **Navigating in the Solar System.** The *Mars Polar Lander* spacecraft was launched on January 3, 1999. On December 3, 1999, the day *Mars Polar Lander* impacted the Martian surface at high velocity and probably disintegrated, the positions of the earth and Mars were given by these coordinates:

	x	y	z
Earth	0.3182 AU	0.9329 AU	−0.0000 AU
Mars	1.3087 AU	−0.4423 AU	−0.0414 AU

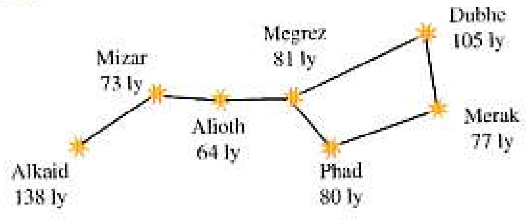
With these coordinates, the sun is at the origin and the earth's orbit is in the xy-plane. The earth passes through the $+x$-axis once a year on the autumnal equinox, the first day of autumn in the northern hemisphere (on or about September 22). One AU, or *astronomical unit*, is equal to 1.496×10^8 km, the average distance from the earth to the sun. (a) Draw the positions of the sun, the earth, and Mars on December 3, 1999. (b) Find these distances in AU on December 3, 1999: from (i) the sun to the earth; (ii) the sun to Mars; (iii) the earth to Mars. (c) As seen from the earth, what was the angle between the direction to the sun and the direction to Mars on December 3, 1999? (d) Explain whether Mars was visible from your current location at midnight on December 3, 1999. (When it is midnight, the sun is on the opposite side of the earth from you.)

CHALLENGE PROBLEMS

1.90 ••• **Completed Pass.** The football team at Enormous State University (ESU) uses vector displacements to record its plays, with the origin taken to be the position of the ball before the play starts. In a certain pass play, the receiver starts at $+1.0\hat{\imath} - 5.0\hat{\jmath}$, where the units are yards, $\hat{\imath}$ is to the right, and $\hat{\jmath}$ is downfield. Subsequent displacements of the receiver are $+9.0\hat{\imath}$ (he is in motion before the snap), $+11.0\hat{\jmath}$ (breaks downfield), $-6.0\hat{\imath} + 4.0\hat{\jmath}$ (zigs), and $+12.0\hat{\imath} + 18.0\hat{\jmath}$ (zags). Meanwhile, the quarterback has dropped straight back to a position $-7.0\hat{\jmath}$. How far and in which direction must the quarterback throw the ball? (Like the coach, you'll be well advised to diagram the situation before solving this numerically.)

1.91 ••• **Navigating in the Big Dipper.** All of the stars of the Big Dipper (part of the constellation Ursa Major) may appear to be the same distance from the earth, but in fact they are very far from each other. **Figure P1.91** shows the distances from the earth to each of these stars. The distances are given in light-years (ly), the distance that light travels in one year. One light-year equals 9.461×10^{15} m. (a) Alkaid and Merak are 25.6° apart in the earth's sky. In a diagram, show the relative positions of Alkaid, Merak, and our sun. Find the distance in light-years from Alkaid to Merak. (b) To an inhabitant of a planet orbiting Merak, how many degrees apart in the sky would Alkaid and our sun be?

Figure P1.91



Q2.19 From the top of a tall building, you throw one ball straight up with speed v_0 and one ball straight down with speed v_0. (a) Which ball has the greater speed when it reaches the ground? (b) Which ball gets to the ground first? (c) Which ball has a greater displacement when it reaches the ground? (d) Which ball has traveled the greater distance when it hits the ground?

Q2.20 You run due east at a constant speed of 3.00 m/s for a distance of 120.0 m and then continue running east at a constant speed of 5.00 m/s for another 120.0 m. For the total 240.0 m run, is your average velocity 4.00 m/s, greater than 4.00 m/s, or less than 4.00 m/s? Explain.

Q2.21 An object is thrown straight up into the air and feels no air resistance. How can the object have an acceleration when it has stopped moving at its highest point?

Q2.22 When you drop an object from a certain height, it takes time T to reach the ground with no air resistance. If you dropped it from three times that height, how long (in terms of T) would it take to reach the ground?

EXERCISES

Section 2.1 Displacement, Time, and Average Velocity

2.1 • A car travels in the $+x$-direction on a straight and level road. For the first 4.00 s of its motion, the average velocity of the car is $v_{av\text{-}x} = 6.25$ m/s. How far does the car travel in 4.00 s?

2.2 •• In an experiment, a shearwater (a seabird) was taken from its nest, flown 5150 km away, and released. The bird found its way back to its nest 13.5 days after release. If we place the origin at the nest and extend the $+x$-axis to the release point, what was the bird's average velocity in m/s (a) for the return flight and (b) for the whole episode, from leaving the nest to returning?

2.3 •• **Trip Home.** You normally drive on the freeway between San Diego and Los Angeles at an average speed of 105 km/h (65 mi/h), and the trip takes 1 h and 50 min. On a Friday afternoon, however, heavy traffic slows you down and you drive the same distance at an average speed of only 70 km/h (43 mi/h). How much longer does the trip take?

2.4 •• **From Pillar to Post.** Starting from a pillar, you run 200 m east (the $+x$-direction) at an average speed of 5.0 m/s and then run 280 m west at an average speed of 4.0 m/s to a post. Calculate (a) your average speed from pillar to post and (b) your average velocity from pillar to post.

2.5 • Starting from the front door of a ranch house, you walk 60.0 m due east to a windmill, turn around, and then slowly walk 40.0 m west to a bench, where you sit and watch the sunrise. It takes you 28.0 s to walk from the house to the windmill and then 36.0 s to walk from the windmill to the bench. For the entire trip from the front door to the bench, what are your (a) average velocity and (b) average speed?

2.6 •• A Honda Civic travels in a straight line along a road. The car's distance x from a stop sign is given as a function of time t by the equation $x(t) = \alpha t^2 - \beta t^3$, where $\alpha = 1.50$ m/s^2 and $\beta = 0.0500$ m/s^3. Calculate the average velocity of the car for each time interval: (a) $t = 0$ to $t = 2.00$ s; (b) $t = 0$ to $t = 4.00$ s; (c) $t = 2.00$ s to $t = 4.00$ s.

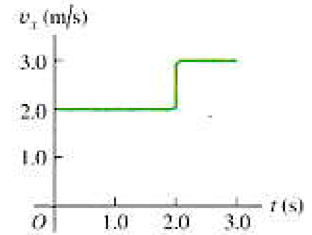
Section 2.2 Instantaneous Velocity

2.7 • **CALC** A car is stopped at a traffic light. It then travels along a straight road such that its distance from the light is given by $x(t) = bt^2 - ct^3$, where $b = 2.40$ m/s^2 and $c = 0.120$ m/s^3. (a) Calculate the average velocity of the car for the time interval $t = 0$ to $t = 10.0$ s. (b) Calculate the instantaneous velocity of the car at $t = 0$, $t = 5.0$ s, and $t = 10.0$ s. (c) How long after starting from rest is the car again at rest?

2.8 • **CALC** A bird is flying due east. Its distance from a tall building is given by $x(t) = 28.0\text{ m} + (12.4\text{ m/s})t - (0.0450\text{ m/s}^3)t^3$. What is the instantaneous velocity of the bird when $t = 8.00$ s?

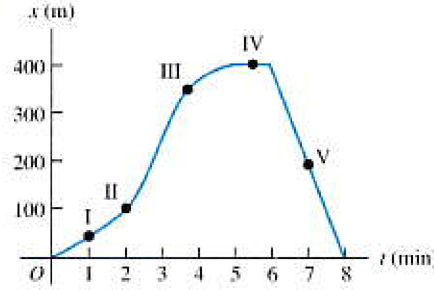
2.9 •• A ball moves in a straight line (the x-axis). The graph in **Fig. E2.9** shows this ball's velocity as a function of time. (a) What are the ball's average speed and average velocity during the first 3.0 s? (b) Suppose that the ball moved in such a way that the graph segment after 2.0 s was -3.0 m/s instead of $+3.0$ m/s. Find the ball's average speed and average velocity in this case.

Figure E2.9



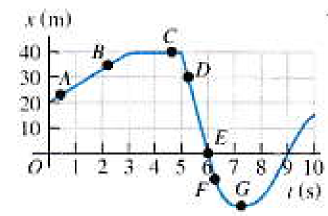
2.10 •• A physics professor leaves her house and walks along the sidewalk toward campus. After 5 min it starts to rain, and she returns home. Her distance from her house as a function of time is shown in **Fig. E2.10**. At which of the labeled points is her velocity (a) zero? (b) constant and positive? (c) constant and negative? (d) increasing in magnitude? (e) decreasing in magnitude?

Figure E2.10



2.11 •• A test car travels in a straight line along the x-axis. The graph in **Fig. E2.11** shows the car's position x as a function of time. Find its instantaneous velocity at points A through G.

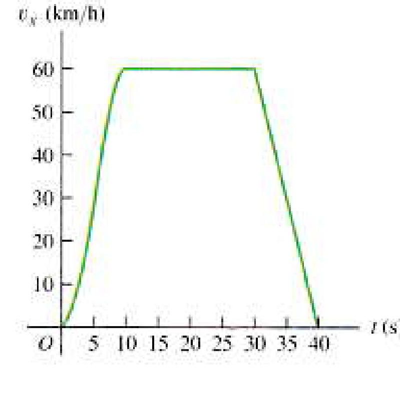
Figure E2.11



Section 2.3 Average and Instantaneous Acceleration

2.12 • **Figure E2.12** shows the velocity of a solar-powered car as a function of time. The driver accelerates from a stop sign, cruises for 20 s at a constant speed of 60 km/h, and then brakes to come to a stop 40 s after leaving the stop sign. (a) Compute the average acceleration during these time intervals: (i) $t = 0$ to $t = 10$ s; (ii) $t = 30$ s to $t = 40$ s; (iii) $t = 10$ s to $t = 30$ s; (iv) $t = 0$ to $t = 40$ s. (b) What is the instantaneous acceleration at $t = 20$ s and at $t = 35$ s?

Figure E2.12



2.13 • **CALC** A turtle crawls along a straight line, which we'll call the x-axis with the positive direction to the right. The equation for the turtle's position as a function of time is $x(t) = 50.0\text{ cm} + (2.00\text{ cm/s})t - (0.0625\text{ cm/s}^2)t^2$. (a) Find the turtle's initial velocity, initial position, and initial acceleration. (b) At what time t is the velocity of the turtle zero? (c) How long after starting does it take the turtle to return to its starting point? (d) At what times t is the turtle a distance of 10.0 cm from its starting point? What is the velocity (magnitude and direction) of the turtle at each of those times? (e) Sketch graphs of x versus t, v_x versus t, and a_x versus t, for the time interval $t = 0$ to $t = 40$ s.

2.14 •• **CALC** A race car starts from rest and travels east along a straight and level track. For the first 5.0 s of the car's motion, the eastward component of the car's velocity is given by $v_x(t) = (0.860\text{ m/s}^3)t^2$. What is the acceleration of the car when $v_x = 12.0$ m/s?

2.15 • **CALC** A car's velocity as a function of time is given by $v_x(t) = \alpha + \beta t^2$, where $\alpha = 3.00$ m/s and $\beta = 0.100\text{ m/s}^3$. (a) Calculate the average acceleration for the time interval $t = 0$ to $t = 5.00$ s. (b) Calculate the instantaneous acceleration for $t = 0$ and $t = 5.00$ s. (c) Draw v_x-t and a_x-t graphs for the car's motion between $t = 0$ and $t = 5.00$ s.

2.16 • An astronaut has left the International Space Station to test a new space scooter. Her partner measures the following velocity changes, each taking place in a 10 s interval. What are the magnitude, the algebraic sign, and the direction of the average acceleration in each interval? Assume that the positive direction is to the right. (a) At the beginning of the interval, the astronaut is moving toward the right along the x-axis at 15.0 m/s, and at the end of the interval she is moving toward the right at 5.0 m/s. (b) At the beginning she is moving toward the left at 5.0 m/s, and at the end she is moving toward the left at 15.0 m/s. (c) At the beginning she is moving toward the right at 15.0 m/s, and at the end she is moving toward the left at 15.0 m/s.

2.17 •• **CALC** The position of the front bumper of a test car under microprocessor control is given by $x(t) = 2.17\text{ m} + (4.80\text{ m/s}^2)t^2 - (0.100\text{ m/s}^6)t^6$. (a) Find its position and acceleration at the instants when the car has zero velocity. (b) Draw x-t, v_x-t, and a_x-t graphs for the motion of the bumper between $t = 0$ and $t = 2.00$ s.

Section 2.4 Motion with Constant Acceleration

2.18 • Estimate the distance in feet that your car travels on the entrance ramp to a freeway as it accelerates from 30 mph to the freeway speed of 70 mph. During this motion what is the average acceleration of the car?

2.19 •• An antelope moving with constant acceleration covers the distance between two points 70.0 m apart in 6.00 s. Its speed as it passes the second point is 15.0 m/s. What are (a) its speed at the first point and (b) its acceleration?

2.20 •• **A Tennis Serve.** In the fastest measured tennis serve, the ball left the racquet at 73.14 m/s. A served tennis ball is typically in contact with the racquet for 30.0 ms and starts from rest. Assume constant acceleration. (a) What was the ball's acceleration during this serve? (b) How far did the ball travel during the serve?

2.21 • **A Fast Pitch.** The fastest measured pitched baseball left the pitcher's hand at a speed of 45.0 m/s. If the pitcher was in contact with the ball over a distance of 1.50 m and produced constant acceleration, (a) what acceleration did he give the ball, and (b) how much time did it take him to pitch it?

2.22 • You are traveling on an interstate highway at the posted speed limit of 70 mph when you see that the traffic in front of you has stopped due to an accident up ahead. You step on your brakes to slow down as quickly as possible. (a) Estimate how many seconds it takes you to slow down to 30 mph. What is the magnitude of the average acceleration of the car while it is slowing down? With this same average acceleration, (b) how much longer would it take you to stop, and (c) what total distance would you travel from when you first apply the brakes until the car stops?

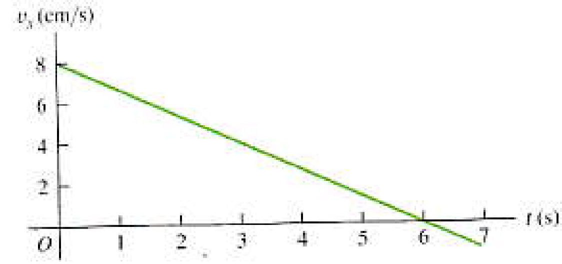
2.23 •• **BIO Automobile Airbags.** The human body can survive an acceleration trauma incident (sudden stop) if the magnitude of the acceleration is less than 250 m/s^2. If you are in an automobile accident with an initial speed of 105 km/h (65 mi/h) and are stopped by an airbag that inflates from the dashboard, over what minimum distance must the airbag stop you for you to survive the crash?

2.24 • **Entering the Freeway.** A car sits on an entrance ramp to a freeway, waiting for a break in the traffic. Then the driver accelerates with constant acceleration along the ramp and onto the freeway. The car starts from rest, moves in a straight line, and has a speed of 20 m/s (45 mi/h) when it reaches the end of the 120-m-long ramp. (a) What is the acceleration of the car? (b) How much time does it take the car to travel the length of the ramp? (c) The traffic on the freeway is moving at a constant speed of 20 m/s. What distance does the traffic travel while the car is moving the length of the ramp?

2.25 • **BIO Airbag Injuries.** During an auto accident, the vehicle's airbags deploy and slow down the passengers more gently than if they had hit the windshield or steering wheel. According to safety standards, airbags produce a maximum acceleration of $60g$ that lasts for only 36 ms (or less). How far (in meters) does a person travel in coming to a complete stop in 36 ms at a constant acceleration of $60g$?

2.26 •• A cat walks in a straight line, which we shall call the x-axis, with the positive direction to the right. As an observant physicist, you make measurements of this cat's motion and construct a graph of the feline's velocity as a function of time (**Fig. E2.26**). (a) Find the cat's velocity at $t = 4.0$ s and at $t = 7.0$ s. (b) What is the cat's acceleration at $t = 3.0$ s? At $t = 6.0$ s? At $t = 7.0$ s? (c) What distance does the cat move during the first 4.5 s? From $t = 0$ to $t = 7.0$ s? (d) Assuming that the cat started at the origin, sketch clear graphs of the cat's acceleration and position as functions of time.

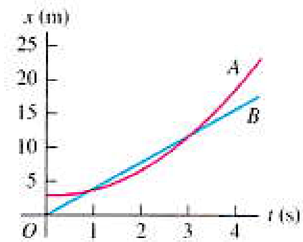
Figure E2.26



2.27 • **BIO Are We Martians?** It has been suggested, and not facetiously, that life might have originated on Mars and been carried to the earth when a meteor hit Mars and blasted pieces of rock (perhaps containing primitive life) free of the Martian surface. Astronomers know that many Martian rocks have come to the earth this way. (For instance, search the Internet for "ALH 84001.") One objection to this idea is that microbes would have had to undergo an enormous lethal acceleration during the impact. Let us investigate how large such an acceleration might be. To escape Mars, rock fragments would have to reach its escape velocity of 5.0 km/s, and that would most likely happen over a distance of about 4.0 m during the meteor impact. (a) What would be the acceleration (in m/s^2 and g's) of such a rock fragment, if the acceleration is constant? (b) How long would this acceleration last? (c) In tests, scientists have found that over 40% of *Bacillus subtilis* bacteria survived after an acceleration of 450,000g. In light of your answer to part (a), can we rule out the hypothesis that life might have been blasted from Mars to the earth?

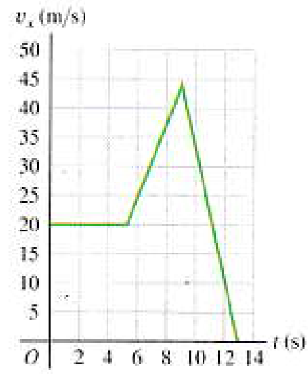
2.28 • Two cars, A and B, move along the x-axis. **Figure E2.28** is a graph of the positions of A and B versus time. (a) In motion diagrams (like Figs. 2.13b and 2.14b), show the position, velocity, and acceleration of each of the two cars at $t = 0$, $t = 1$ s, and $t = 3$ s. (b) At what time(s), if any, do A and B have the same position? (c) Graph velocity versus time for both A and B. (d) At what time(s), if any, do A and B have the same velocity? (e) At what time(s), if any, does car A pass car B? (f) At what time(s), if any, does car B pass car A?

Figure E2.28



2.29 •• The graph in **Fig. E2.29** shows the velocity of a motorcycle police officer plotted as a function of time. (a) Find the instantaneous acceleration at $t = 3$ s, $t = 7$ s, and $t = 11$ s. (b) How far does the officer go in the first 5 s? The first 9 s? The first 13 s?

Figure E2.29



2.30 •• A small block has constant acceleration as it slides down a frictionless incline. The block is released from rest at the top of the incline, and its speed after it has traveled 6.80 m to the bottom of the incline is 3.80 m/s. What is the speed of the block when it is 3.40 m from the top of the incline?

2.31 •• (a) If a flea can jump straight up to a height of 0.440 m, what is its initial speed as it leaves the ground? (b) How long is it in the air?

2.32 •• A small rock is thrown vertically upward with a speed of 22.0 m/s from the edge of the roof of a 30.0-m-tall building. The rock doesn't hit the building on its way back down and lands on the street below. Ignore air resistance. (a) What is the speed of the rock just before it hits the street? (b) How much time elapses from when the rock is thrown until it hits the street?

Section 2.5 Freely Falling Objects

2.33 • A juggler throws a bowling pin straight up with an initial speed of 8.20 m/s. How much time elapses until the bowling pin returns to the juggler's hand?

2.34 •• You throw a glob of putty straight up toward the ceiling, which is 3.60 m above the point where the putty leaves your hand. The initial speed of the putty as it leaves your hand is 9.50 m/s. (a) What is the speed of the putty just before it strikes the ceiling? (b) How much time from when it leaves your hand does it take the putty to reach the ceiling?

2.35 •• A tennis ball on Mars, where the acceleration due to gravity is $0.379g$ and air resistance is negligible, is hit directly upward and returns to the same level 8.5 s later. (a) How high above its original point did the ball go? (b) How fast was it moving just after it was hit? (c) Sketch graphs of the ball's vertical position, vertical velocity, and vertical acceleration as functions of time while it's in the Martian air.

2.36 •• Estimate the maximum height in feet that you can throw a baseball straight up. (a) For this height, how long after the ball leaves your hand does it return to your hand? (b) Estimate the distance in feet that the ball moves while you are throwing it—that is, the distance from where the ball is when you start your throw until it leaves your hand. Calculate the average acceleration in m/s^2 that the ball has while it is being thrown, as it moves from rest to the point where it leaves your hand.

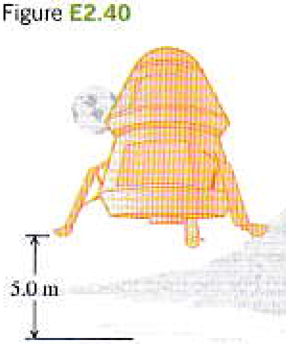
2.37 •• A rock is thrown straight up with an initial speed of 24.0 m/s. Neglect air resistance. (a) At $t = 1.0$ s, what are the directions of the velocity and acceleration of the rock? Is the speed of the rock increasing or decreasing? (b) At $t = 3.0$ s, what are the directions of the velocity and acceleration of the rock? Is the speed of the rock increasing or decreasing?

2.38 •• A brick is dropped (zero initial speed) from the roof of a building. The brick strikes the ground in 1.90 s. You may ignore air resistance, so the brick is in free fall. (a) How tall, in meters, is the building? (b) What is the magnitude of the brick's velocity just before it reaches the ground? (c) Sketch a_y-t, v_y-t, and y-t graphs for the motion of the brick.

2.39 •• **A Simple Reaction-Time Test.** A meter stick is held vertically above your hand, with the lower end between your thumb and first finger. When you see the meter stick released, you grab it with those two fingers. You can calculate your reaction time from the distance the meter stick falls, read directly from the point where your fingers grabbed it. (a) Derive a relationship for your reaction time in terms of this measured distance, d. (b) If the measured distance is 17.6 cm, what is your reaction time?

2.40 •• **Touchdown on the Moon.** A lunar lander is making its descent to Moon Base I (**Fig. E2.40**). The lander descends slowly under the retro-thrust of its descent engine. The engine is cut off when the lander is 5.0 m above the surface and has a downward speed of 0.8 m/s. With the engine off, the lander is in free fall. What is the speed of the lander just before it touches the surface? The acceleration due to gravity on the moon is 1.6 m/s^2.

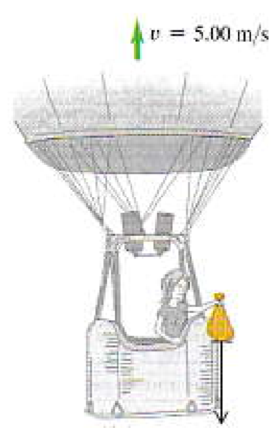
Figure E2.40



2.41 •• **Launch Failure.** A 7500 kg rocket blasts off vertically from the launch pad with a constant upward acceleration of 2.25 m/s^2 and feels no appreciable air resistance. When it has reached a height of 525 m, its engines suddenly fail; the only force acting on it is now gravity. (a) What is the maximum height this rocket will reach above the launch pad? (b) How much time will elapse after engine failure before the rocket comes crashing down to the launch pad, and how fast will it be moving just before it crashes? (c) Sketch a_y-t, v_y-t, and y-t graphs of the rocket's motion from the instant of blast-off to the instant just before it strikes the launch pad.

2.42 •• A hot-air balloonist, rising vertically with a constant velocity of magnitude 5.00 m/s, releases a sandbag at an instant when the balloon is 40.0 m above the ground (**Fig. E2.42**). After the sandbag is released, it is in free fall. (a) Compute the position and velocity of the sandbag at 0.250 s and 1.00 s after its release. (b) How many seconds after its release does the bag strike the ground? (c) With what magnitude of velocity does it strike the ground? (d) What is the greatest height above the ground that the sandbag reaches? (e) Sketch a_y-t, v_y-t, and y-t graphs for the motion.

Figure E2.42



2.43 • You throw a rock straight up and find that it returns to your hand 3.60 s after it left your hand. Neglect air resistance. What was the maximum height above your hand that the rock reached?

2.44 • An egg is thrown nearly vertically upward from a point near the cornice of a tall building. The egg just misses the cornice on the way down and passes a point 30.0 m below its starting point 5.00 s after it leaves the thrower's hand. Ignore air resistance. (a) What is the initial speed of the egg? (b) How high does it rise above its starting point? (c) What is the magnitude of its velocity at the highest point? (d) What are the magnitude and direction of its acceleration at the highest point? (e) Sketch a_y-t, v_y-t, and y-t graphs for the motion of the egg.

2.45 •• A 15 kg rock is dropped from rest on the earth and reaches the ground in 1.75 s. When it is dropped from the same height on Saturn's satellite Enceladus, the rock reaches the ground in 18.6 s. What is the acceleration due to gravity on Enceladus?

2.46 • A large boulder is ejected vertically upward from a volcano with an initial speed of 40.0 m/s. Ignore air resistance. (a) At what time after being ejected is the boulder moving at 20.0 m/s upward? (b) At what time is it moving at 20.0 m/s downward? (c) When is the displacement of the boulder from its initial position zero? (d) When is the velocity of the boulder zero? (e) What are the magnitude and direction of the acceleration while the boulder is (i) moving upward? (ii) Moving downward? (iii) At the highest point? (f) Sketch a_y-t, v_y-t, and y-t graphs for the motion.

2.47 •• You throw a small rock straight up from the edge of a highway bridge that crosses a river. The rock passes you on its way down, 6.00 s after it was thrown. What is the speed of the rock just before it reaches the water 28.0 m below the point where the rock left your hand? Ignore air resistance.

Section 2.6 Velocity and Position by Integration

2.48 •• Consider the motion described by the v_x-t graph of Fig. E2.26. (a) Calculate the area under the graph between $t = 0$ and $t = 6.0$ s. (b) For the time interval $t = 0$ to $t = 6.0$ s, what is the magnitude of the average velocity of the cat? (c) Use constant-acceleration equations to calculate the distance the cat travels in this time interval. How does your result compare to the area you calculated in part (a)?

2.49 • CALC A rocket starts from rest and moves upward from the surface of the earth. For the first 10.0 s of its motion, the vertical acceleration of the rocket is given by $a_y = (2.80\ \text{m/s}^3)t$, where the $+y$-direction is upward. (a) What is the height of the rocket above the surface of the earth at $t = 10.0$ s? (b) What is the speed of the rocket when it is 325 m above the surface of the earth?

2.50 •• CALC A small object moves along the x-axis with acceleration $a_x(t) = -(0.0320\ \text{m/s}^3)(15.0\ \text{s} - t)$. At $t = 0$ the object is at $x = -14.0$ m and has velocity $v_{0x} = 8.00$ m/s. What is the x-coordinate of the object when $t = 10.0$ s?

2.51 •• CALC The acceleration of a motorcycle is given by $a_x(t) = At - Bt^2$, where $A = 1.50\ \text{m/s}^3$ and $B = 0.120\ \text{m/s}^4$. The motorcycle is at rest at the origin at time $t = 0$. (a) Find its position and velocity as functions of time. (b) Calculate the maximum velocity it attains.

2.52 •• CALC The acceleration of a bus is given by $a_x(t) = \alpha t$, where $\alpha = 1.2\ \text{m/s}^3$. (a) If the bus's velocity at time $t = 1.0$ s is 5.0 m/s, what is its velocity at time $t = 2.0$ s? (b) If the bus's position at time $t = 1.0$ s is 6.0 m, what is its position at time $t = 2.0$ s? (c) Sketch a_y-t, v_y-t, and x-t graphs for the motion.

PROBLEMS

2.53 • BIO A typical male sprinter can maintain his maximum acceleration for 2.0 s, and his maximum speed is 10 m/s. After he reaches this maximum speed, his acceleration becomes zero, and then he runs at constant speed. Assume that his acceleration is constant during the first 2.0 s of the race, that he starts from rest, and that he runs in a straight line. (a) How far has the sprinter run when he reaches his maximum speed? (b) What is the magnitude of his average velocity for a race of these lengths: (i) 50.0 m; (ii) 100.0 m; (iii) 200.0 m?

2.54 • CALC A lunar lander is descending toward the moon's surface. Until the lander reaches the surface, its height above the surface of the moon is given by $y(t) = b - ct + dt^2$, where $b = 800$ m is the initial height of the lander above the surface, $c = 60.0$ m/s, and $d = 1.05\ \text{m/s}^2$. (a) What is the initial velocity of the lander, at $t = 0$? (b) What is the velocity of the lander just before it reaches the lunar surface?

2.55 ••• **Earthquake Analysis.** Earthquakes produce several types of shock waves. The most well known are the P-waves (P for *primary* or *pressure*) and the S-waves (S for *secondary* or *shear*). In the earth's crust, P-waves travel at about 6.5 km/s and S-waves move at about 3.5 km/s. The time delay between the arrival of these two waves at a seismic recording station tells geologists how far away an earthquake occurred. If the time delay is 33 s, how far from the seismic station did the earthquake occur?

2.56 •• You throw a small rock straight up with initial speed V_0 from the edge of the roof of a building that is a distance H above the ground. The rock travels upward to a maximum height in time T_{max}, misses the edge of the roof on its way down, and reaches the ground in time T_{total} after it was thrown. Neglect air resistance. If the total time the rock is in the air is three times the time it takes it to reach its maximum height, so $T_{total} = 3T_{max}$, then in terms of H what must be the value of V_0?

2.57 ••• A rocket carrying a satellite is accelerating straight up from the earth's surface. At 1.15 s after liftoff, the rocket clears the top of its launch platform, 63 m above the ground. After an additional 4.75 s, it is 1.00 km above the ground. Calculate the magnitude of the average velocity of the rocket for (a) the 4.75 s part of its flight and (b) the first 5.90 s of its flight.

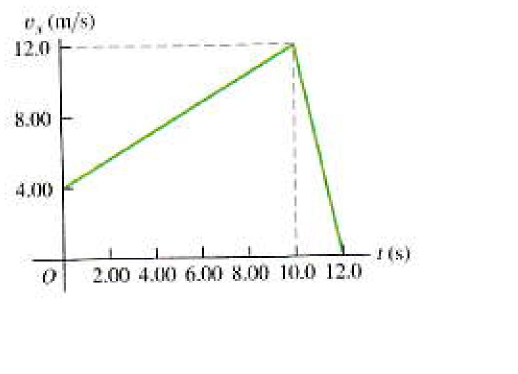
2.58 •• A block moving on a horizontal surface is at $x = 0$ when $t = 0$ and is sliding east with a speed of 12.0 m/s. Because of a net force acting on the block, it has a constant acceleration with direction west and magnitude $2.00\ \text{m/s}^2$. The block travels east, slows down, reverses direction, and then travels west with increasing speed. (a) At what value of t is the block again at $x = 0$? (b) What is the maximum distance east of $x = 0$ that the rock reaches, and how long does it take the rock to reach this point?

2.59 •• A block is sliding with constant acceleration down an incline. The block starts from rest at $t = 0$ and has speed 3.00 m/s after it has traveled a distance 8.00 m from its starting point. (a) What is the speed of the block when it is a distance of 16.0 m from its $t = 0$ starting point? (b) How long does it take the block to slide 16.0 m from its starting point?

2.60 ••• A subway train starts from rest at a station and accelerates at a rate of $1.60\ \text{m/s}^2$ for 14.0 s. It runs at constant speed for 70.0 s and slows down at a rate of $3.50\ \text{m/s}^2$ until it stops at the next station. Find the *total* distance covered.

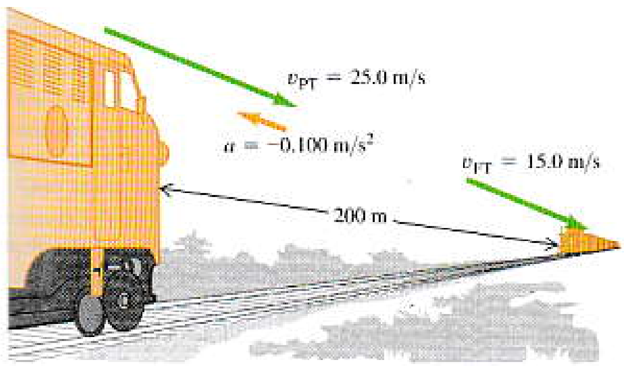
2.61 • A gazelle is running in a straight line (the x-axis). The graph in **Fig. P2.61** shows this animal's velocity as a function of time. During the first 12.0 s, find (a) the total distance moved and (b) the displacement of the gazelle. (c) Sketch an a_x-t graph showing this gazelle's acceleration as a function of time for the first 12.0 s.

Figure P2.61



2.62 •• Collision. The engineer of a passenger train traveling at 25.0 m/s sights a freight train whose caboose is 200 m ahead on the same track (**Fig. P2.62**). The freight train is traveling at 15.0 m/s in the same direction as the passenger train. The engineer of the passenger train immediately applies the brakes, causing a constant acceleration of $0.100\ \text{m/s}^2$ in a direction opposite to the train's velocity, while the freight train continues with constant speed. Take $x = 0$ at the location of the front of the passenger train when the engineer applies the brakes. (a) Will the cows nearby witness a collision? (b) If so, where will it take place? (c) On a single graph, sketch the positions of the front of the passenger train and the back of the freight train.

Figure P2.62



2.63 ••• A ball starts from rest and rolls down a hill with uniform acceleration, traveling 200 m during the second 5.0 s of its motion. How far did it roll during the first 5.0 s of motion?

2.64 •• A rock moving in the $+x$-direction with speed 16.0 m/s has a net force applied to it at time $t = 0$, and this produces a constant acceleration in the $-x$-direction that has magnitude $4.00\ \text{m/s}^2$. For what three times t after the force is applied is the rock a distance of 24.0 m from its position at $t = 0$? For each of these three values of t, what is the velocity (magnitude and direction) of the rock?

2.65 • A car and a truck start from rest at the same instant, with the car initially at some distance behind the truck. The truck has a constant acceleration of $2.10\ \text{m/s}^2$, and the car has an acceleration of $3.40\ \text{m/s}^2$. The car overtakes the truck after the truck has moved 60.0 m. (a) How much time does it take the car to overtake the truck? (b) How far was the car behind the truck initially? (c) What is the speed of each when they are abreast? (d) On a single graph, sketch the position of each vehicle as a function of time. Take $x = 0$ at the initial location of the truck.

2.66 •• You are standing at rest at a bus stop. A bus moving at a constant speed of 5.00 m/s passes you. When the rear of the bus is 12.0 m past you, you realize that it is your bus, so you start to run toward it with a constant acceleration of $0.960\ \text{m/s}^2$. How far would you have to run before you catch up with the rear of the bus, and how fast must you be running then? Would an average college student be physically able to accomplish this?

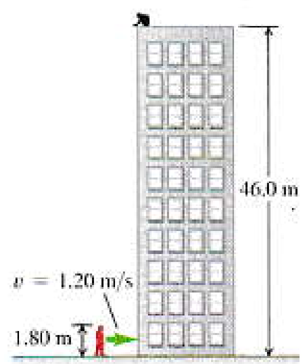
2.67 •• A sprinter runs a 100 m dash in 12.0 s. She starts from rest with a constant acceleration a_x for 3.0 s and then runs with constant speed for the remainder of the race. What is the value of a_x?

2.68 •• CALC An object's velocity is measured to be $v_x(t) = \alpha - \beta t^2$, where $\alpha = 4.00\ \text{m/s}$ and $\beta = 2.00\ \text{m/s}^3$. At $t = 0$ the object is at $x = 0$. (a) Calculate the object's position and acceleration as functions of time. (b) What is the object's maximum *positive* displacement from the origin?

2.69 •• CALC An object is moving along the x-axis. At $t = 0$ it is at $x = 0$. Its x-component of velocity v_x as a function of time is given by $v_x(t) = \alpha t - \beta t^3$, where $\alpha = 8.0\ \text{m/s}^2$ and $\beta = 4.0\ \text{m/s}^4$. (a) At what nonzero time t is the object again at $x = 0$? (b) At the time calculated in part (a), what are the velocity and acceleration of the object (magnitude and direction)?

2.70 • Egg Drop. You are on the roof of the physics building, 46.0 m above the ground (**Fig. P2.70**). Your physics professor, who is 1.80 m tall, is walking alongside the building at a constant speed of 1.20 m/s. If you wish to drop an egg on your professor's head, where should the professor be when you release the egg? Assume that the egg is in free fall.

Figure P2.70



2.71 ••• CALC The acceleration of a particle is given by $a_x(t) = -2.00\ \text{m/s}^2 + (3.00\ \text{m/s}^3)t$. (a) Find the initial velocity v_{0x} such that the particle will have the same x-coordinate at $t = 4.00$ s as it had at $t = 0$. (b) What will be the velocity at $t = 4.00$ s?

2.72 •• A small rock is thrown straight up with initial speed v_0 from the edge of the roof of a building with height H. The rock travels upward and then downward to the ground at the base of the building. Let $+y$ be upward, and neglect air resistance. (a) For the rock's motion from the roof to the ground, what is the vertical component $v_{\text{av-}y}$ of its average velocity? Is this quantity positive or negative? Explain. (b) What does your expression for $v_{\text{av-}y}$ give in the limit that H is zero? Explain. (c) Show that your result in part (a) agrees with Eq. (2.10).

2.73 •• A watermelon is dropped from the edge of the roof of a building and falls to the ground. You are standing on the sidewalk and see the watermelon falling when it is 30.0 m above the ground. Then 1.50 s after you first spot it, the watermelon lands at your feet. What is the height of the building? Neglect air resistance.

2.74 ••• A flowerpot falls off a windowsill and passes the window of the story below. Ignore air resistance. It takes the pot 0.380 s to pass from the top to the bottom of this window, which is 1.90 m high. How far is the top of the window below the windowsill from which the flowerpot fell?

2.75 ••• Look Out Below. Sam heaves a 16 lb shot straight up, giving it a constant upward acceleration from rest of $35.0\ \text{m/s}^2$ for 64.0 cm. He releases it 2.20 m above the ground. Ignore air resistance. (a) What is the speed of the shot when Sam releases it? (b) How high above the ground does it go? (c) How much time does he have to get out of its way before it returns to the height of the top of his head, 1.83 m above the ground?

2.76 ••• A Multistage Rocket. In the first stage of a two-stage rocket, the rocket is fired from the launch pad starting from rest but with a constant acceleration of $3.50\ \text{m/s}^2$ upward. At 25.0 s after launch, the second stage fires for 10.0 s, which boosts the rocket's velocity to 132.5 m/s upward at 35.0 s after launch. This firing uses up all of the fuel, however, so after the second stage has finished firing, the only force acting on the rocket is gravity. Ignore air resistance. (a) Find the maximum height that the stage-two rocket reaches above the launch pad. (b) How much time after the end of the stage-two firing will it take for the rocket to fall back to the launch pad? (c) How fast will the stage-two rocket be moving just as it reaches the launch pad?

2.77 •• Two stones are thrown vertically upward from the ground, one with three times the initial speed of the other. (a) If the faster stone takes 10 s to return to the ground, how long will it take the slower stone to return? (b) If the slower stone reaches a maximum height of H, how high (in terms of H) will the faster stone go? Assume free fall.

2.78 ••• During your summer internship for an aerospace company, you are asked to design a small research rocket. The rocket is to be launched from rest from the earth's surface and is to reach a maximum height of 960 m above the earth's surface. The rocket's engines give the rocket an upward acceleration of 16.0 m/s^2 during the time T that they fire. After the engines shut off, the rocket is in free fall. Ignore air resistance. What must be the value of T in order for the rocket to reach the required altitude?

2.79 ••• A helicopter carrying Dr. Evil takes off with a constant upward acceleration of 5.0 m/s^2. Secret agent Austin Powers jumps on just as the helicopter lifts off the ground. After the two men struggle for 10.0 s, Powers shuts off the engine and steps out of the helicopter. Assume that the helicopter is in free fall after its engine is shut off, and ignore the effects of air resistance. (a) What is the maximum height above ground reached by the helicopter? (b) Powers deploys a jet pack strapped on his back 7.0 s after leaving the helicopter, and then he has a constant downward acceleration with magnitude 2.0 m/s^2. How far is Powers above the ground when the helicopter crashes into the ground?

2.80 •• **Cliff Height.** You are climbing in the High Sierra when you suddenly find yourself at the edge of a fog-shrouded cliff. To find the height of this cliff, you drop a rock from the top; 8.00 s later you hear the sound of the rock hitting the ground at the foot of the cliff. (a) If you ignore air resistance, how high is the cliff if the speed of sound is 330 m/s? (b) Suppose you had ignored the time it takes the sound to reach you. In that case, would you have overestimated or underestimated the height of the cliff? Explain.

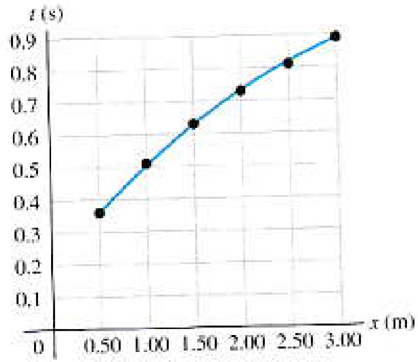
2.81 •• **CALC** An object is moving along the x-axis. At $t = 0$ it has velocity $v_{0x} = 20.0$ m/s. Starting at time $t = 0$ it has acceleration $a_x = -Ct$, where C has units of m/s^3. (a) What is the value of C if the object stops in 8.00 s after $t = 0$? (b) For the value of C calculated in part (a), how far does the object travel during the 8.00 s?

2.82 •• A ball is thrown straight up from the ground with speed v_0. At the same instant, a second ball is dropped from rest from a height H, directly above the point where the first ball was thrown upward. There is no air resistance. (a) Find the time at which the two balls collide. (b) Find the value of H in terms of v_0 and g such that at the instant when the balls collide, the first ball is at the highest point of its motion.

2.83 • **CALC** Cars A and B travel in a straight line. The distance of A from the starting point is given as a function of time by $x_A(t) = \alpha t + \beta t^2$, with $\alpha = 2.60$ m/s and $\beta = 1.20$ m/s^2. The distance of B from the starting point is $x_B(t) = \gamma t^2 - \delta t^3$, with $\gamma = 2.80$ m/s^2 and $\delta = 0.20$ m/s^3. (a) Which car is ahead just after the two cars leave the starting point? (b) At what time(s) are the cars at the same point? (c) At what time(s) is the distance from A to B neither increasing nor decreasing? (d) At what time(s) do A and B have the same acceleration?

2.84 •• **DATA** In your physics lab you release a small glider from rest at various points on a long, frictionless air track that is inclined at an angle θ above the horizontal. With an electronic photocell, you measure the time t it takes the glider to slide a distance x from the release point to the bottom of the track. Your measurements are given in **Fig. P2.84**, which shows a second-order polynomial (quadratic) fit to the plotted data. You are asked to find the glider's acceleration, which is assumed to be constant. There is some error in each measurement, so instead of using a single set of x and t values, you can be more accurate if you use graphical methods and obtain your measured value of the acceleration from the graph. (a) How can you re-graph the data so that the data points fall close to a straight line? (*Hint:* You might want to plot x or t, or both, raised to some power.) (b) Construct the graph you described in part (a) and find the equation for the straight line that is the best fit to the data points. (c) Use the straight-line fit from part (b) to calculate the acceleration of the glider. (d) The glider is released at a distance $x = 1.35$ m from the bottom of the track. Use the acceleration value you obtained in part (c) to calculate the speed of the glider when it reaches the bottom of the track.

Figure P2.84



2.85 •• **DATA** In a physics lab experiment, you release a small steel ball at various heights above the ground and measure the ball's speed just before it strikes the ground. You plot your data on a graph that has the release height (in meters) on the vertical axis and the square of the final speed (in m^2/s^2) on the horizontal axis. In this graph your data points lie close to a straight line. (a) Using $g = 9.80$ m/s^2 and ignoring the effect of air resistance, what is the numerical value of the slope of this straight line? (Include the correct units.) The presence of air resistance reduces the magnitude of the downward acceleration, and the effect of air resistance increases as the speed of the object increases. You repeat the experiment, but this time with a tennis ball as the object being dropped. Air resistance now has a noticeable effect on the data. (b) Is the final speed for a given release height higher than, lower than, or the same as when you ignored air resistance? (c) Is the graph of the release height versus the square of the final speed still a straight line? Sketch the qualitative shape of the graph when air resistance is present.

2.86 ••• **DATA** A model car starts from rest and travels in a straight line. A smartphone mounted on the car has an app that transmits the magnitude of the car's acceleration (measured by an accelerometer) every second. The results are given in the table:

Time (s)	Acceleration (m/s^2)
0	5.95
1.00	5.52
2.00	5.08
3.00	4.55
4.00	3.96
5.00	3.40

Each measured value has some experimental error. (a) Plot acceleration versus time and find the equation for the straight line that gives the best fit to the data. (b) Use the equation for $a(t)$ that you found in part (a) to calculate $v(t)$, the speed of the car as a function of time. Sketch the graph of v versus t. Is this graph a straight line? (c) Use your result from part (b) to calculate the speed of the car at $t = 5.00$ s. (d) Calculate the distance the car travels between $t = 0$ and $t = 5.00$ s.

CHALLENGE PROBLEMS

2.87 ••• In the vertical jump, an athlete starts from a crouch and jumps upward as high as possible. Even the best athletes spend little more than 1.00 s in the air (their "hang time"). Treat the athlete as a particle and let y_{max} be his maximum height above the floor. To explain why he seems to hang in the air, calculate the ratio of the time he is above $y_{max}/2$ to the time it takes him to go from the floor to that height. Ignore air resistance.