

Key Part 2 pd: «Period»

Circular Motion

AT Circular Motion 2 (16)

Directions: Solve the following problems. Show all work and circle your answers. This test is worth 50 points.

Mass of Earth $5.98 \times 10^{24} \text{kg}$

Mass of Moon $7.35 \times 10^{22} \text{kg}$

Mass of Mars $6.39 \times 10^{23} \text{kg}$

Radius of Earth $6.38 \times 10^6 \text{m}$

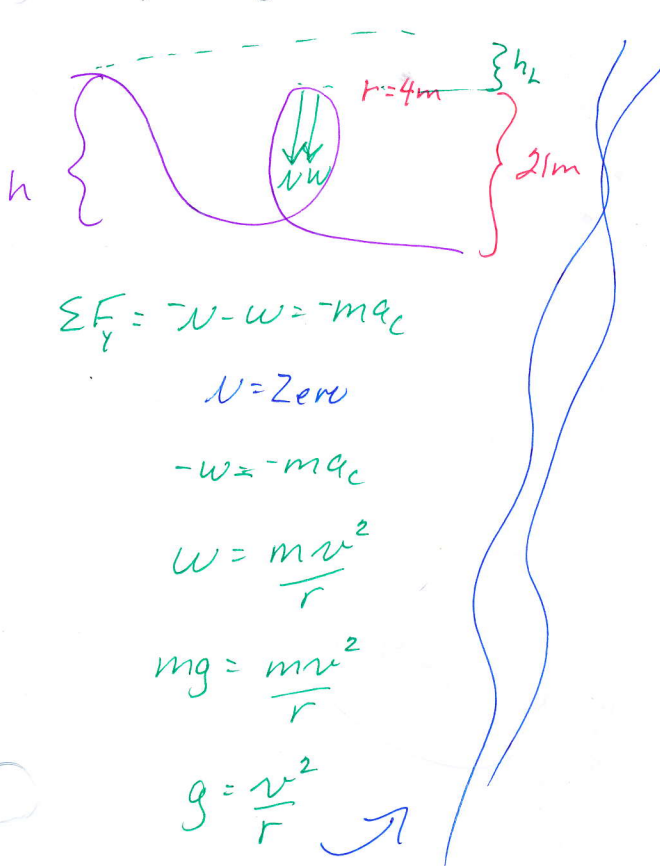
Radius of Moon $1.74 \times 10^6 \text{m}$

Radius of Mars $3.34 \times 10^6 \text{m}$

Universal Constant of Gravitations $6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{Nm}^2/\text{kg}^2$

A roller coaster drops down from its initial hill, through a loop, and around a turn. The radius of curvature of the bottom of the loop is 12m, the radius at the top of the loop is 4m. The height of the top of the loop is 21 m. After the loop, the train returns to the ground in which the track makes a banked turn to the left with a radius of curvature of 28m. Assume no energy is lost on the roller coaster.

1) How high is the initial hill? Riders feel weightless at the top of the loop



$$\Sigma F_y = N - W = -ma_c$$

$$N = \text{Zero}$$

$$-W = -ma_c$$

$$W = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$mg = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$g = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$g = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$PE = KE$$

$$mgh_L = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$gh_L = \frac{1}{2}v^2$$

$$2gh_L = v^2$$

$$g = \frac{2gh_L}{r}$$

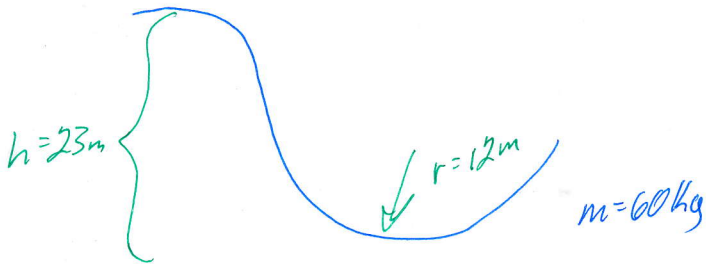
$$r = 2h_L$$

$$\frac{r}{2} = h_L$$

$$2m = h_L$$

$$h = 21\text{m} + h_L = 23\text{m}$$

2) Assuming the riders have a mass of 60kg, how heavy will they feel at the bottom of the hill?



$$\Sigma F_y = N - W = m a_c$$

$$N - W = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$N = \frac{mv^2}{r} + W$$

$$N = \frac{mv^2}{r} + mg$$

$$PE = KE$$

$$mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$2gh = v^2$$

$$N = \frac{m \cdot 2gh}{r} + mg$$

$$N = mg \left(\frac{2h}{r} + 1 \right)$$

$$N = (60\text{kg}) \left(9.8\text{m/s}^2 \right) \left(\frac{2(23\text{m})}{12\text{m}} + 1 \right)$$

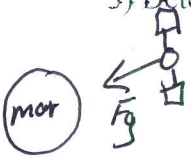
«First_Name» «Last_Name» Pd «Period»

$$N = \frac{4.60}{3.76} = 2854\text{N}$$

The final calculation shows $N = \frac{4.60}{3.76} = 2854\text{N}$. The value 4.60 is circled in blue, and the result 2854N is circled in purple. There are also some scribbles and a 3.76 written below the fraction.

A satellite orbits around Mars.

3) Determine the height above the surface of the Mars if the satellite is traveling at 4,530 m/s



$$\Sigma F_r = F_g = \frac{m a_c}{r}$$

$$\frac{G m m}{r^2} = \frac{m v^2}{r}$$

$$\frac{G m m}{r} = v^2$$

$$\frac{G m m}{v^2} = r = \frac{(6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{N m^2}{kg^2}) (6.39 \times 10^{23} kg)}{(4530 m/s)^2} = \frac{2.1 \times 10^6 m}{(2.077 \times 10^6 m)}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{(6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{N m^2}{kg^2}) (6.39 \times 10^{23} kg)}{(334 \times 10^6 m)}} = v = 3.6 \times 10^3 m/s \text{ orbits inside the planet...}$$

4) How long does it take for the satellite to go around Mars once?

It can't... ~~going~~ speed to
great to orbit... need to
go slower... if orbit at
surface, 3,600 m/s ... period
of

$$v = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi r}{v} = 5.83 \times 10^3 s$$

97 min