

## Chapter 8 29.

1. Gun (8.6)

$$a) \quad \underline{\vec{r}} = \underline{b} \underline{\hat{x}} + \underline{ct} \underline{\hat{y}} + \underline{dt^2} \underline{\hat{z}}$$

$$b = m$$

$$c = m/s$$

$$d = m/s^2$$

$$b) \quad \underline{\vec{v}} = c \underline{\hat{y}} + 2dt \underline{\hat{z}}$$

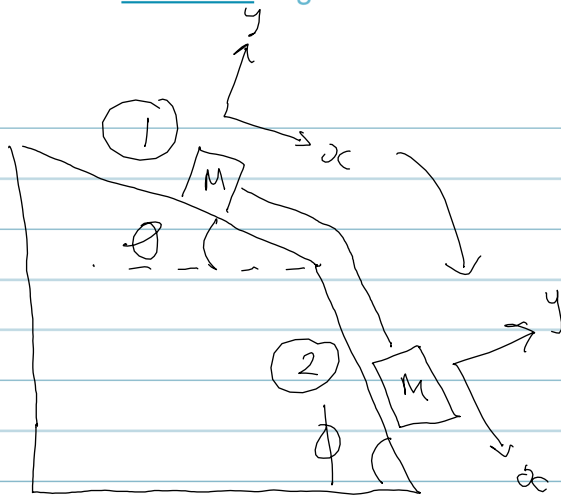
$$\underline{\vec{a}} = 2d \underline{\hat{z}}$$

c) Acceleration  $\rightarrow$  const  $2d = g$   $\underline{\hat{z}} \downarrow$

Velocity  $t=0$   $\underline{\vec{v}} = c \underline{\hat{y}} \rightarrow$  West.  $\leftarrow$   
 $\uparrow$  initial v.

Position  $t=0$   $\underline{\vec{r}} = b \underline{\hat{x}} \leftarrow \uparrow$   
 $\uparrow$  pos<sup>n</sup> from same origin

8.18



$$(1) \quad ma = mg \sin \theta + T$$

$$(2) \quad ma = mg \sin \phi - T$$

a) 
$$2T = mg (\sin \phi - \sin \theta)$$

$$T = \frac{mg}{2} (\sin \phi - \sin \theta)$$

b) ✓

c)  $\theta = \phi \rightarrow T = 0$  rope goes slack.

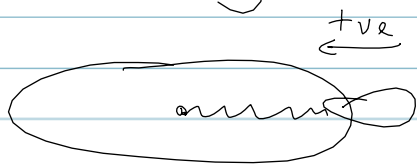
$\phi < \theta \rightarrow T = -ve$  We assumed rope taut X

$\theta = 0, \phi = 90$

The diagram shows a mass on a horizontal surface connected by a rope to a mass hanging vertically. The equations for this case are:

$$T = \frac{mg}{2} \quad a = \frac{g}{2}$$

9.7 Rotating guinea pig



$$F = k(L - b)$$

a)

~~$F = m$~~

$$k(L - b) = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$v^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 L^2}{T^2}$$

$$k(L - b) = \frac{4\pi^2 m L}{T^2}$$

$$kL - kb - \frac{4\pi^2 m L}{T^2} = 0$$

$$L \left( k - \frac{4\pi^2 m}{T^2} \right) = kb$$

$$L = \left( \frac{b}{1 - \frac{4\pi^2 m}{kT^2}} \right)$$

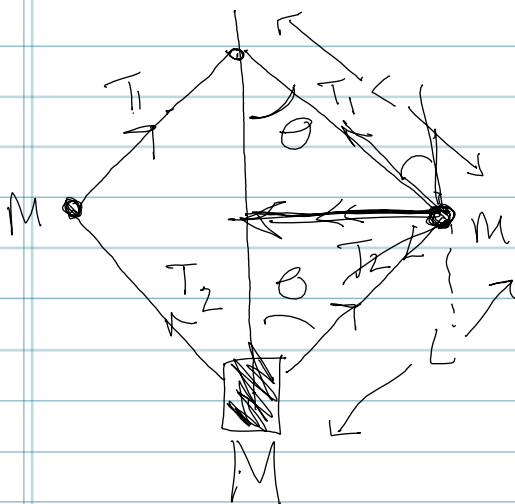
b)

$$T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 m}{k}$$

denom  $\rightarrow 0$

$$L \rightarrow \infty$$

## 9.14 Governor



① Vertical forces on M

$$2T_2 \cos \theta = Mg$$

② Vertical forces on m

$$T_1 \cos \theta = mg + T_2 \cos \theta$$

③  $(T_1 + T_2) \sin \theta = \frac{mv^2}{r}$

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

$$v^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 r^2}{T^2}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi^2 (L \sin \theta)^2}{P^2}$$

$$= \frac{m 4\pi^2 L^2 \sin^2 \theta}{P^2 L \sin \theta}$$

$$= \frac{m 4\pi^2 L \sin \theta}{P^2}$$

③  $T_1 + T_2 = \frac{4\pi^2 mL}{P^2}$

from ①  $T_2 = \frac{Mg}{2 \cos \theta}$

Into 2  $T_1 \cos \theta = mg + \frac{Mg}{2 \cos \theta}$

$$= g \left( m + \frac{M}{2} \right)$$

~~From Eqn (3)~~  
 $T_1 =$

$$T_1 = \frac{mg + Mg/2}{\cos \theta}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{mg + Mg/2}{\cos \theta} + \frac{Mg/2}{\cos \theta} = \frac{4\pi^2 mL}{p^2}$$

$$\frac{mg + Mg}{\cos \theta} = \frac{4\pi^2 mL}{p^2}$$

$$\boxed{\cos \theta = \frac{p^2 g (m + M)}{4\pi^2 mL}}$$