Homework No. 04C (Spring 2021)

PHYS 205A: University Physics

Due date: Monday, 2021 Feb 22, 11:55 AM, on D2L

Instructions

- Describe your thought process in detail and organize it clearly. Make sure your answer has the correct units and the right number of significant digits.
- After completion, scan the pages as a single PDF file, and submit the file on D2L (under Assesments → Assignments).

Problems

1. (**10 points.**) A vinyl record on a turntable rotates at $33\frac{1}{3}$ revolutions per minute.
   (a) What is its angular speed in radians per second?
   (b) What is the linear speed of a point on the record at the needle when the needle is 15 cm from the turntable axis?
   (c) What is the linear speed of a point on the record at the needle when the needle is 7.4 cm from the turntable axis?
2. (**10 points.**) Earth rotates about its axis once in 24 hours. Radius of Earth is 6400 km. Earth is spherical to a good approximation.
   (a) Compute the magnitude and direction of the centripetal acceleration at the equator, due to rotation of Earth.
   (b) Compute the magnitude and direction of the centripetal acceleration at the North pole, due to rotation of Earth.
   (c) Compute the magnitude and direction of the centripetal acceleration at Carbondale (at a latitude of 38° N) due to rotation of Earth.
3. (**10 points.**) The International Space Station (ISS) orbits Earth with a time period of 93 minutes at an altitude of 420 km. Radius of Earth is 6400 km.
   (a) Compute the frequency of ISS. Also, determine how many times in a day does the ISS orbit Earth?
   (b) Compute the angular frequency of ISS.
   (c) Compute the orbital speed of ISS.

(d) Compute the centripetal acceleration of ISS. How will a crew member perceive this acceleration? Compare this number to the acceleration due to gravity on the surface of Earth ($g = 9.8\,\mathrm{m/s^2}$).

4. (**10 points.**) A ball swings counterclockwise in a vertical circle at the end of a rope 1.00 m long. When the ball is 40.0° past the lowest point on its way up, its total acceleration is

$$(-22.5\,\hat{\mathbf{i}} + 20.2\,\hat{\mathbf{j}})\,\frac{\mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{s}^2}. \tag{1}$$

For that instant,

(a) sketch a vector diagram showing the components of its acceleration, both in the $\hat{\mathbf{i}}$-$\hat{\mathbf{j}}$ basis and in the $\hat{\mathbf{r}}$-$\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$ basis,

(b) determine the magnitude of its radial acceleration,

(c) determine the speed and velocity of the ball.