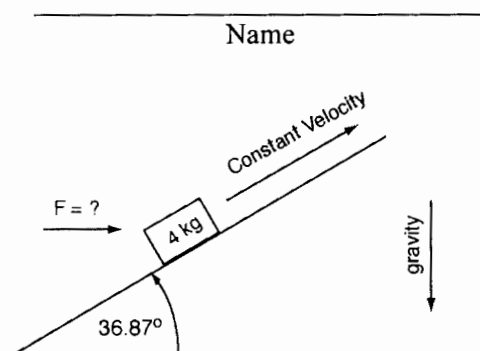


Show your work

10 points

1. A 4-kg block is moving up a frictionless incline plane at constant velocity as shown in the figure. It does so with the assistance of an external force F .

- a. Draw a free-body diagram showing all the forces acting on the 4-kg block.



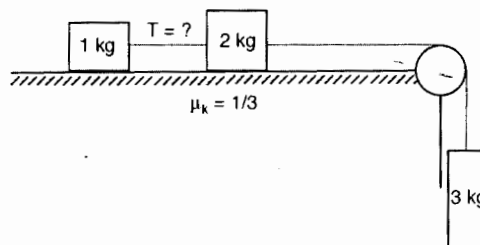
- b. Calculate the force required to keep the block moving up the incline plane at constant velocity.

$$F = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ N}$$

15 points

2. Three masses are connected with massless strings as shown in the figure to the right. The 3-kg mass accelerates the other two masses across a horizontal surface with a kinetic coefficient of friction $\mu_k = 1/3$.

- a. Calculate the acceleration of the 3-mass system.



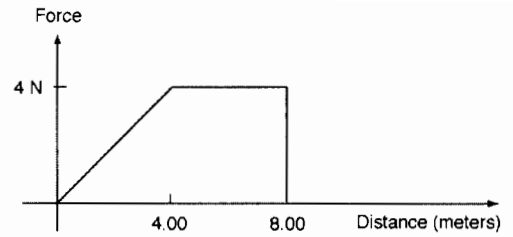
$$a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m/s}^2$$

- b. Calculate the tension between blocks 1 and 2.

$$T = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ N}$$

10 points

3. A force is applied to a 2.0-kg mass on a horizontal frictionless surface according to the *force diagram* shown in the figure at the right. If the mass is initially at rest at $x = 0.0$ meters,



a. What is its velocity at $x = 4.0$ meters?

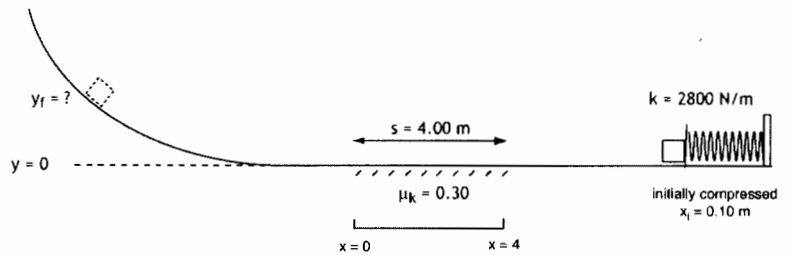
$v = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ m/s

b. What is its velocity at $x = 8.0$ meters?

$v = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ m/s

15 points

4. A 1.0-kg mass is initially at rest in a spring that is compressed a distance of 10.0 cm. The mass is released and moves to the left crossing a friction pad ($\mu_k = 0.30$) 4.0 meters long.



a. How high does the 1.0-kg mass rise up the frictionless ramp on the left-hand side of the figure?

$y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ meters

b. The 1.0-kg mass oscillates back-and-forth across the friction-pad. Where along the friction-pad does it come to rest?

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ meters