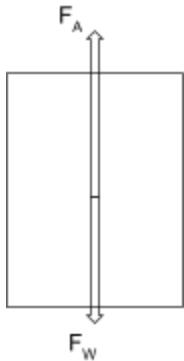


Sciduck's SSSS Hovercraft Answer Key

Use 2 significant figures unless stated otherwise.
Incorrect units will lead to a ½ point deduction.

Newton's Laws of Motion

1. B
2. 1.2 m/s^2



$$\begin{aligned}F_A &= 570 \text{ N} \\F_w &= 510 \text{ N} \\m &= F_w/g = 510 \text{ N} / 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 = 52 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma F_{y\text{-direction}} &= ma_y \\ \Sigma F_{y\text{-direction}} &= F_A - F_w \\ a_y &= (F_A - F_w)/m = (570 \text{ N} - 510 \text{ N})/52 \text{ kg} = 1.2 \text{ m/s}^2\end{aligned}$$

3. 5.9 m/s^2
- $a = (g * F) / m = (F * w_2) / (m_1 + m_2) = (m_2 * g) / (m_1 + m_2) = 3 \text{ kg} * (9.8 \text{ m/s}^2) / (2 \text{ kg} + 3 \text{ kg}) = 5.9 \text{ m/s}^2$
4. A
5. 2.9 m/s^2

Vertical Portion

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma F_y &= m * a_y = 0 \text{ N} \\ \Sigma F_y &= F_a * \sin 35 + F_n - F_w \\ 0 &= F_a * \sin 35 + F_n - F_w \\ F_N &= F_w - F_a \sin 35\end{aligned}$$

Horizontal Portion

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma F_x &= m * a_x \\ \Sigma F_x &= F_a * \cos 35 - \mu_k * F_f\end{aligned}$$

Combined Portion

$$\begin{aligned}m * a_x &= F_a * \cos 35 - \mu_k (F_w - F_a * \sin 35) \\ a_x &= 150 \text{ N} * \cos 35 - 2(280 \text{ N} - 150 \text{ N} * \sin 35) / (28.6 \text{ kg}) \\ a_x &= 2.9 \text{ m/s}^2\end{aligned}$$

Kinematics

6. Any correct answer

Ex. A ball changing directions at the top of its trajectory

7. E

$$\Delta y = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2 = \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$t = (2h/g)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$d = vt = v * (2h/g)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (2hv^2/g)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

8. C

9. 56.6 m

$$v_{y0} = 62.0 \text{ m/s} * \sin(37) = 37.3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{x0} = 62.0 \text{ m/s} * \cos(37) = 49.5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Delta x = v_{x0} t + \frac{1}{2} a_{x0} t^2$$

$$t = \frac{\Delta x}{v_{x0}} = \frac{273 \text{ m}}{49.5 \text{ m/s}} = 5.52 \text{ s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta y &= v_{y0} t + \frac{1}{2} a_{y0} t^2 = (37.3 \text{ m/s})(5.52 \text{ s}) + \frac{1}{2} (-9.8 \text{ m/s}^2)(5.52 \text{ s})^2 \\ &= 56.6 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

10. 52.3 m/s at -18.7°

($-\frac{1}{2}$ point for missing or incorrect angle)

$$a = \frac{v - v_0}{t}$$

$$\begin{aligned}v_y &= v_{y0} + a_y t \\ &= 37.3 \text{ m/s} + (-9.8 \text{ m/s}^2)(5.52 \text{ s}) \\ &= -16.8 \text{ m/s}\end{aligned}$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_y^2 + v_x^2} = \sqrt{(49.5 \text{ m/s})^2 + (-16.8 \text{ m/s})^2} = 52.3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{-16.8 \text{ m/s}}{49.5 \text{ m/s}} \rightarrow \theta = -18.7$$

Energy & Momentum

11. $v_0 = (m+M)/m * (2gh)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

($-\frac{1}{2}$ pt for using wrong variables)

After Collision: Mechanical Energy is conserved

$$PE_0 + KE_0 = PE' + KE'$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(m+M)v'^2 = (m+M)gh$$

$$v' = \sqrt{2gh}$$

Momentum is conserved during collision

$$mv_0 + 0 = (m+M)v'$$

$$v_0 = \left(\frac{m+M}{m}\right)v'$$

$$\boxed{v_0 = \left(\frac{m+M}{m}\right)\sqrt{2gh}}$$

12. -624650 J

(-½ point for flipped sign)

$$v = 110 \text{ km/h} = 31 \text{ m/s}$$

$$W = \Delta KE = 1/2(m*v^2) - 1/2(m*v_0^2) = -620,000 \text{ J}$$

13. 61 m/s²

$$KE + PE = KE' + PE'$$

$$PE = KE'$$

$$mgh = 1/2mv^2$$

$$9.8\text{m/s}^2(190\text{m}) = 1/2v^2$$

$$v = 61 \text{ m/s}^2$$

14. 3.3 m/s to the right

(-½ pt for wrong direction or negative; accept 3.3m/s for full credit)

$$m_1v_1 + m_2v_2 = mv'$$

$$(5.0\text{kg})(4.0\text{m/s}) + (3.0\text{kg})(2.0\text{m/s}) = (5.0\text{kg} + 3.0\text{kg})v'$$

$$v' = 3.3\text{m/s}$$

15. 19 J

$$\text{Before: } KE_0 = 1/2(5.0\text{kg})(4.0\text{m/s})^2 + 1/2(3.0\text{kg})(2.0\text{m/s})^2 = 46\text{J}$$

$$\text{After: } KE = 1/2(5.0\text{kg})(3.3\text{m/s})^2 = 27\text{J}$$

$$KE_0 - KE = 46\text{J} - 27\text{J} = 19\text{J}$$

Fluid Mechanics

16. C

17. D

18. 77kg

(-½ pt for 78kg -- this rounding would make the mattress sink)

$$F_w = F_b$$

$$Mg = \rho_f g V$$

$$m = \rho * lwh$$

$$m = 1000\text{kg/m}^3(2.0\text{m})(0.50\text{m})(0.08\text{m}) = 80 \text{ kg (mattress and extra weight)}$$

$$\text{Extra weight} = 80\text{kg} - 2.3\text{kg} = 77.7 \text{ kg (round to 77kg)}$$

19. $v = 10. \text{ m/s}$

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 + \rho g h_1 &= P_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g h_2 \quad h_2 = 0 \text{ m} \\ v_1 \approx 0 \text{ m/s} \quad P_1 &= P_2 \\ \rho g h_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 \\ v &= \sqrt{2gh} \end{aligned}$$

$$v = (2 * 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 * 5.2 \text{ m})^{1/2} = 10. \text{ m/s}$$

20. $150,000 \text{ N/m}^2$

$$P_g = P - P_a \text{ and } P = P_a + \rho gh$$

$$P_g = \rho gh = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 (9.8 \text{ m/s}^2) (15 \text{ m}) = 150,000 \text{ N/m}^2$$

Design and History

21. Recirculating System

22. 1716

23. B, D, A, C

24. Zubr LCAC, Russia

25. June 2017