

PHY2005 Applied Physics II Spring 2018

Announcements

 Web Page for course: <u>http://www.phys.ufl.edu/courses/phy2005/spring18/index.html</u>
 Or: physics > academics > current courses > phy2005

• Purchase course materials :

Text: Technical Physics, Bueche & Wallach, 4th Ed. Top Hat access bundled with Secure Test.

- Top Hat graded quizzes start next Wednesday
- Communications:
 - Canvas working?

My email: bernard@phys.ufl.edu

See: Ch. 1 of textbook – Vectors Appendix 1 of textbook -- Math Review Appendix 2 of textbook -- Trig Functions

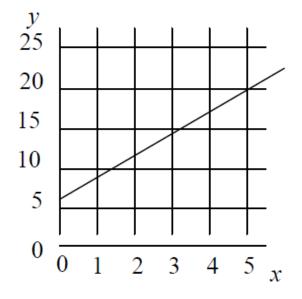
Let's work some problems from:

Bryn Mawr College Dept. of Physics Math Readiness Examination for Intro Physics

2. A cylinder has a circular cross section of diameter 4 cm (centimeters) and length 5 cm. The volume is approximately

- (A) 600 cm^3 (B) 60 cm^3 (C) $6,000 \text{ cm}^3$ (D) 0.6 cm^3 (E) 6 cm^3
- 4. The area under this line between x = 1 and x = 5 is about

(A) 15
(B) 5
(C) 55
(D) 25
(E) 155

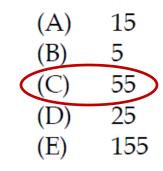


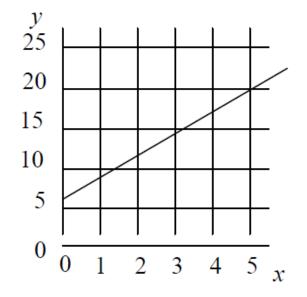
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6. $(2xy^3)^3 =$

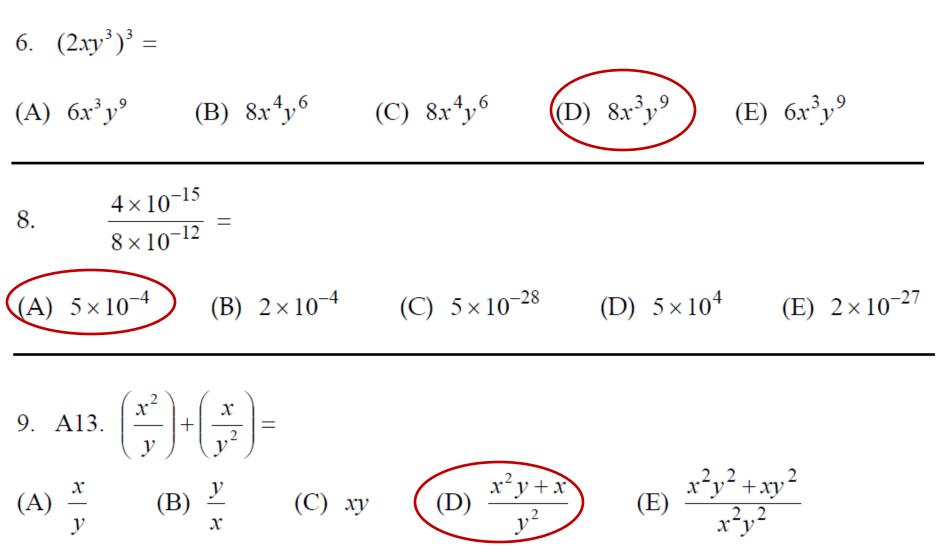
(A) $6x^3y^9$ (B) $8x^4y^6$ (C) $8x^4y^6$ (D) $8x^3y^9$ (E) $6x^3y^9$

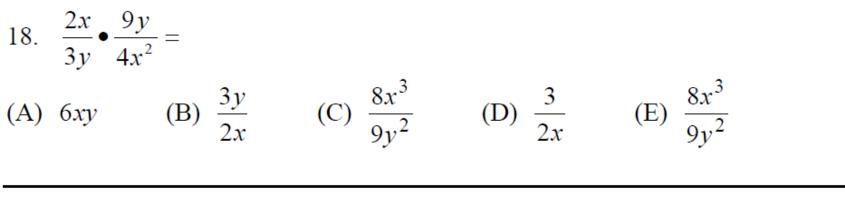
8. C3.
$$\frac{4 \times 10^{-15}}{8 \times 10^{-12}} =$$

(A) 5×10^{-4} (B) 2×10^{-4} (C) 5×10^{-28} (D) 5×10^{4} (E) 2×10^{-27}

9. A13.
$$\left(\frac{x^2}{y}\right) + \left(\frac{x}{y^2}\right) =$$

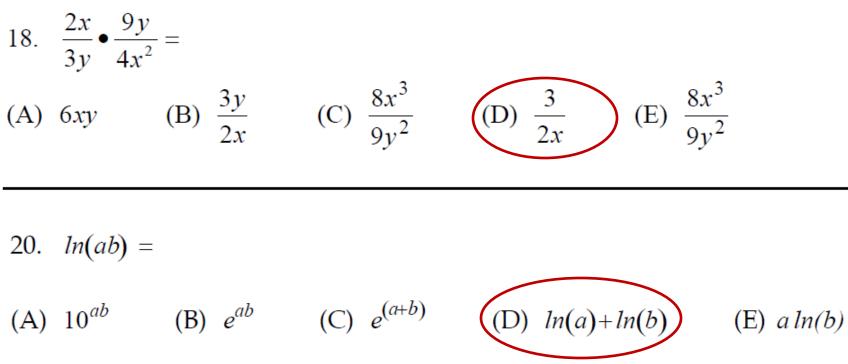
(A) $\frac{x}{y}$ (B) $\frac{y}{x}$ (C) xy (D) $\frac{x^2y + x}{y^2}$ (E) $\frac{x^2y^2 + xy^2}{x^2y^2}$



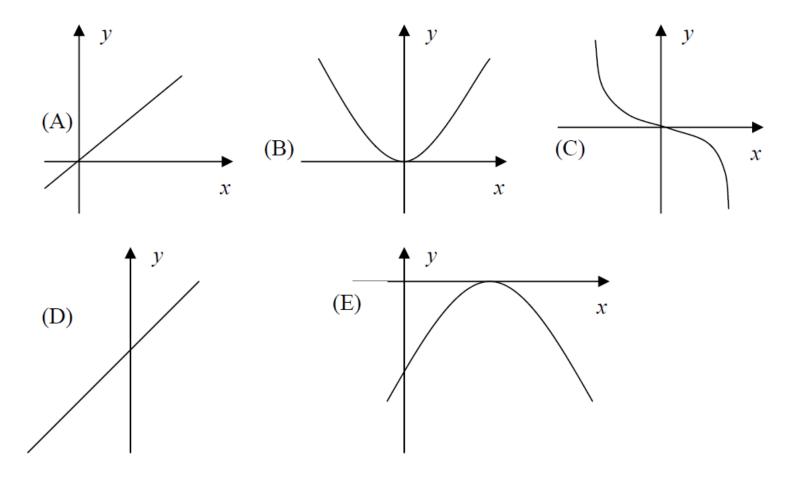


20. ln(ab) =

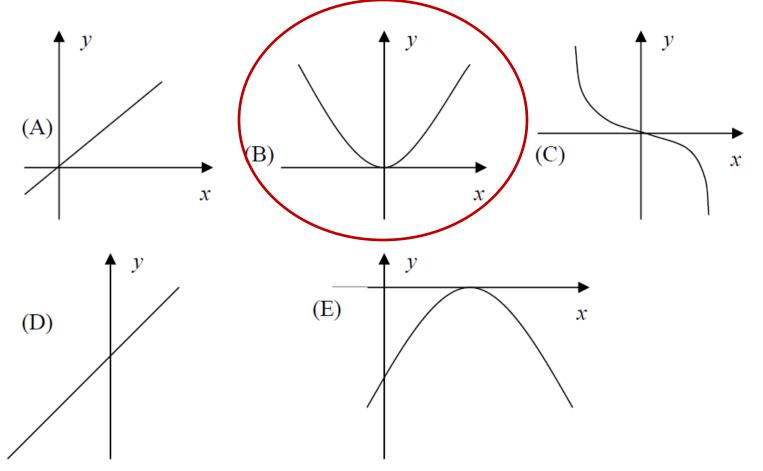
(A) 10^{ab} (B) e^{ab} (C) $e^{(a+b)}$ (D) $ln(a)$ +	$+\ln(b)$ (E) $a\ln(b)$
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27. Definition: A function is *even* if f(-x) = f(x) for each x in the domain of f. Which of the functions whose graphs are shown is even?



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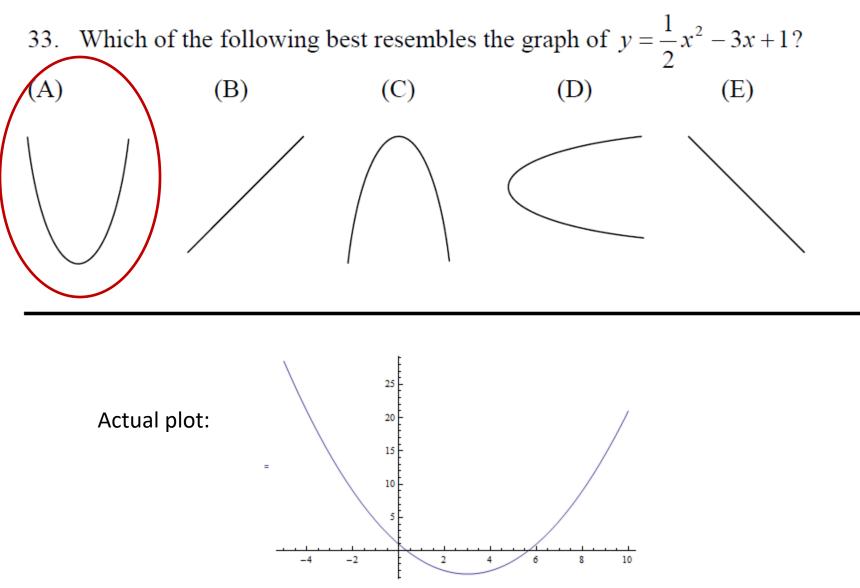
30. The y-coordinate of the intersection of the graphs of x - 2y = 6 and x + y = -3 is

(A) -3 (B) -2 (C) -1 (D) 1 (E) 3 31. $8^{-1/3}9^{1/2} =$ (A) 6 (B) -6 (C) $(72)^{\frac{1}{6}}$ (D) $\frac{2}{3}$ (E) $\frac{3}{2}$ 32. $\sqrt[3]{-27} =$ (A) -9 (B) -3 (C) 3 (D) 9 (E) 54

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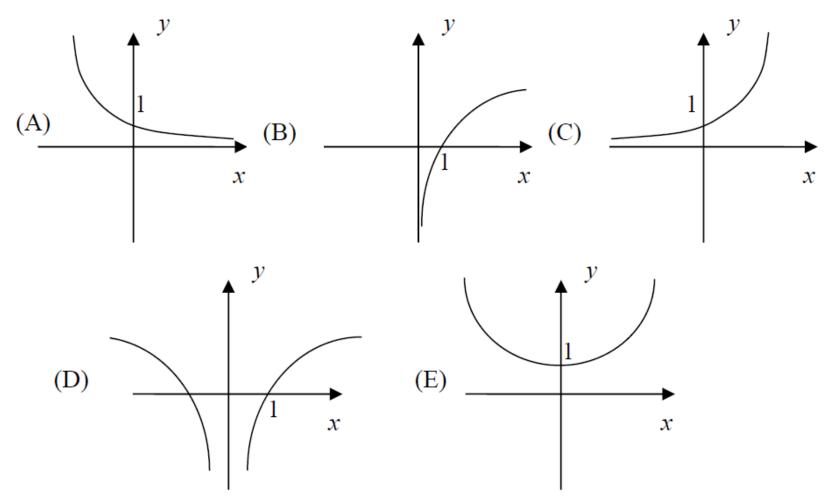
(B) -2 (C) -1 (D) 1 (E) 3 31. $8^{-1/3}9^{1/2} =$ (A) 6 (B) -6 (C) $(72)^{\frac{1}{6}}$ (D) $\frac{2}{3}$ (E) 32. $\sqrt[3]{-27} =$ (C) 3 (D) 9 (E) 54 (A) -9 (B) -3

33. Which of the following best resembles the graph of $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x + 1$? (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

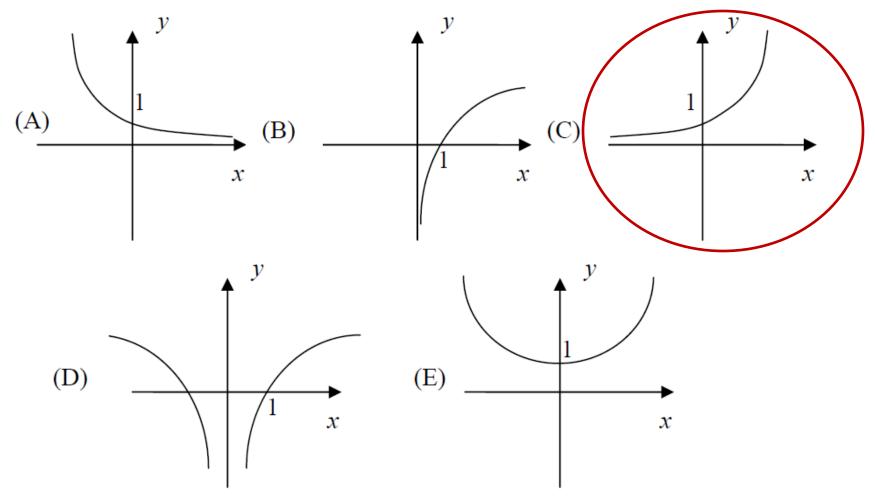


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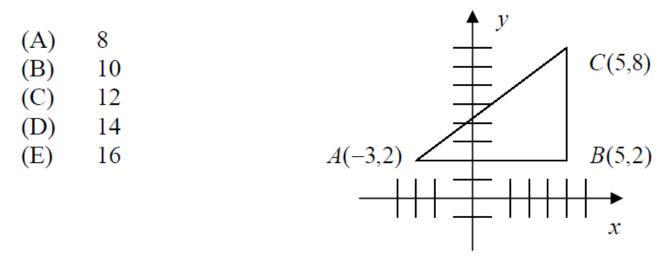
36. Which of the following curves best resembles the graph of $f(x) = 3^x$?



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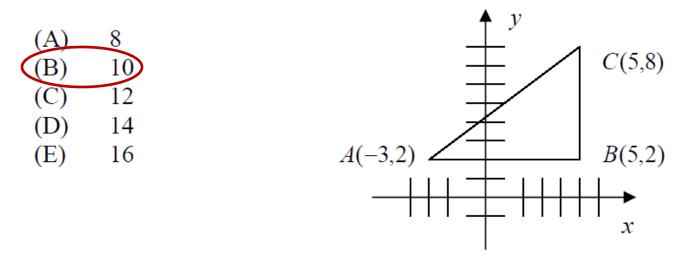
40. In the given figure, the distance between points A and C is



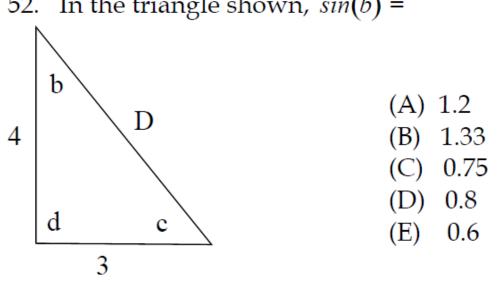
41. If
$$f(x) = \frac{2x+6}{x+2}$$
, then $f(a+2) =$

(A)
$$\frac{5}{2}$$
 (B) $\frac{2a+8}{a+4}$ (C) $\frac{2a+10}{a+4}$ (D) $\frac{2a+6}{a+2}$ (E) $\frac{2a+6}{a+4}$

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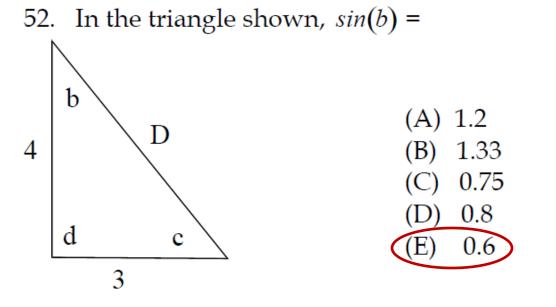
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52. In the triangle shown, sin(b) =

53. $|x-2| \le 1$ is equivalent to

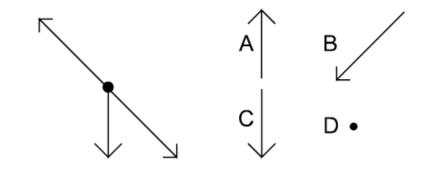
(A) $x \ge 3$ (B) $x \le 1$ (C) $-3 \le x \le -1$ (D) $1 \le x \le 3$ (E) $-3 \le x \le 3$



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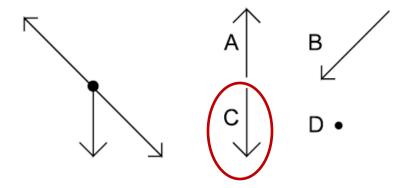
Vectors

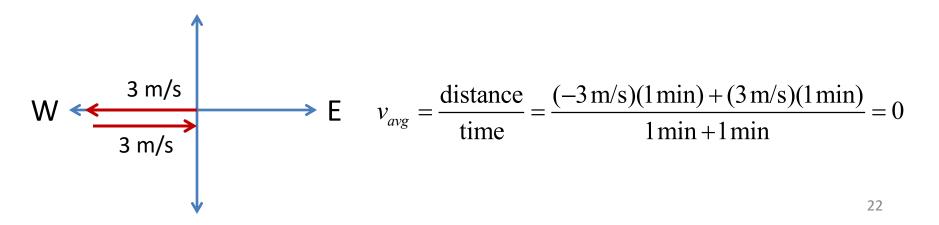
- 16. Three force vectors act simultaneously on a body as shown at right. Which is the resultant force?
- 17. A girl runs west at a constant speed of 3 m/s for one minute and then runs east at the same speed for one minute. What is the magnitude of her average velocity?

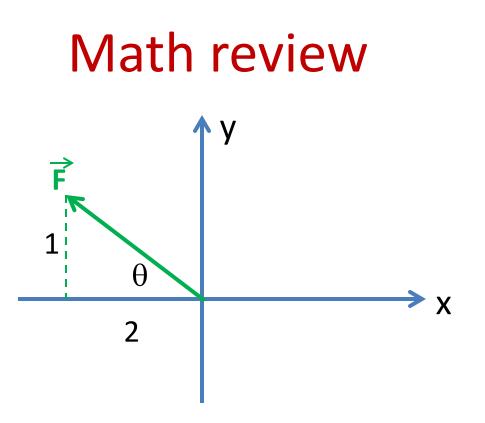


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- 1. Write the vector \vec{F} shown in component notation.
- 2. What is the magnitude of the vector?
- 3. What is the angle θ shown?
- 4. Express the x and y components in terms of the magnitude F of F

Math review \vec{F}_{1} \vec{P}_{2} \vec{F}_{2} \vec{F}_{2} \vec{F}_{2} \vec{F}_{2} \vec{F}_{2}

- 1. Write the vector \overrightarrow{r} shown in component notation.
- 2. What is the magnitude of the vector?
- 3. What is the angle θ shown?
- 4. Express the x and y components in terms of the magnitude F of \vec{F}

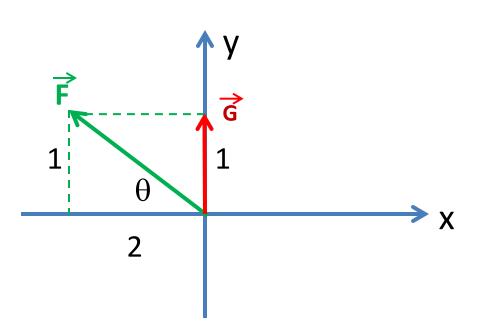
$$F = \sqrt{(-2)^{2} + (1)^{2}} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\theta = \arctan(\frac{1}{2}) = 0.464 \, Rad$$

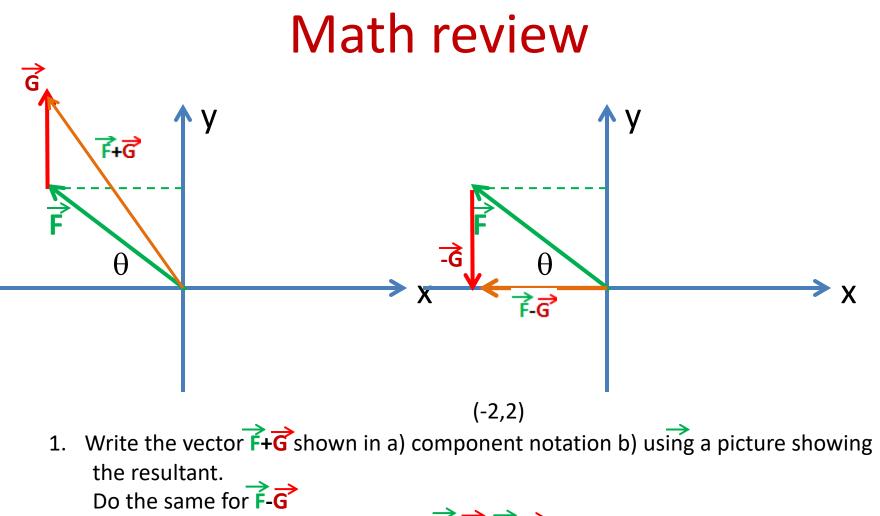
$$F_{y} = F\sin \theta = 1$$

$$F_{x} = F\cos \theta = 2??? \text{ Should be } -2!$$

NB: to use formulas should measure θ from +x axis.



- 1. Write the vector $\vec{F} + \vec{G}$ shown in a) component notation b) using a picture showing the resultant. Do the same for $\vec{F} - \vec{G}$
- 2. What is the magnitude of the vector $\vec{F+G}$? $\vec{F-G}$?



2. What is the magnitude of the vector $\overrightarrow{F+G}$? $\overrightarrow{F-G}$?