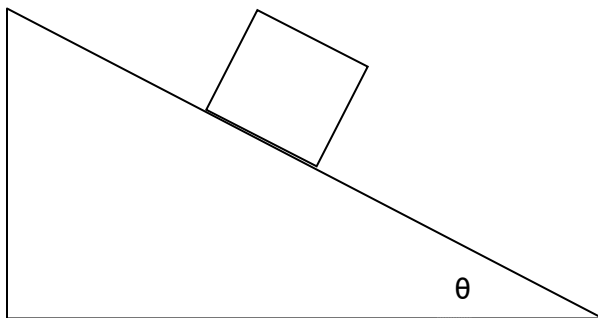


1.



- a. A block of mass  $m=2$  kg sits on an incline as shown in the diagram above. If the angle  $\theta=30^\circ$ , what is the block's acceleration down the incline if there is no friction?

$a = 4.9 \text{ m/s}^2$

- b. What is the minimum coefficient of friction necessary in order to keep the block in place due to static friction?

$$\mu = 0.58$$

- c. Assume now that the coefficient of kinetic friction between the block and the incline is  $\mu_k$ . Write a complete expression, using Newton's Laws, for an expression for the acceleration of the block down the incline. Do NOT plug in any numbers at this point.

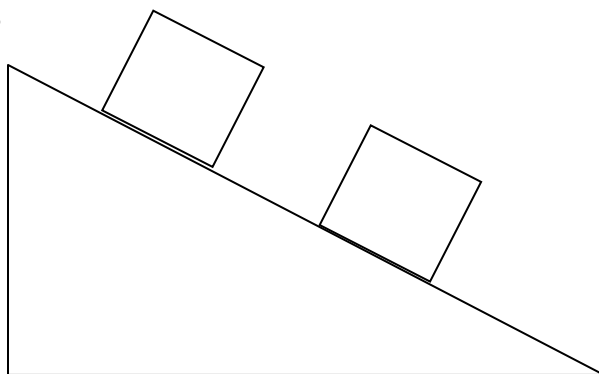
$$a = g\sin\theta - \mu_k g\cos\theta$$

- d. Assume the coefficient of kinetic friction between the block and the incline is  $\mu_k = .15$ . Calculate the acceleration of the block down the incline.

$$a = 3.6 \text{ m/s}^2$$

- e. A group of eager physics students want to determine the coefficient of kinetic friction between the same block and a different incline with the same angle of elevation. The students place the block at a HEIGHT of 1 meter from the ground. From rest, it slides down the incline in  $t = 1.5$  seconds. From this data, calculate the coefficient of kinetic friction between the block and the incline.

$$\mu = 0.37$$



2. Two blocks of mass  $m_1=1$  kg and  $m_2=2$  kg are placed on a  $30^\circ$  incline. The coefficients of friction between  $m_1$ ,  $m_2$ , and the incline are .1 and .2, respectively.
- a. Determine the acceleration of each block down the incline.

$$a = 4.05 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a = 3.20 \text{ m/s}^2$$

- b. If a light string is attached between the masses, and  $m_1$  is closer to the bottom of the incline, what is the acceleration of the blocks?

$$a = 3.49 \text{ m/s}^2$$

- c. If  $m_2$  is closer to the bottom of the incline, what is the acceleration of the blocks?

- d. In which case is there more tension in the rope? Calculate this tension.

$$T = 0.56 \text{ N}$$