

## Chapter 7 Problem 25 †

### Given

See Figure 7-17

Height at A = 3.8 m

Height at B = 2.6 m

Height at C = 1.3 m

### Solution

a) Find the speed at B.

Since the particle starts at rest at A it has potential energy of  $mgh_A$  and kinetic energy of 0. At B the particle has potential energy of  $mgh_B$  and kinetic energy of  $\frac{1}{2}mv_B^2$ . From conservation of mechanical energy

$$K_A + U_A = K_B + U_B$$

$$0 + mgh_A = \frac{1}{2}mv_B^2 + mgh_B$$

Solving for  $v_B$  gives

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_B^2 = mgh_A - mgh_B$$

$$v_B^2 = \frac{2mg(h_A - h_B)}{m}$$

$$v_B = \sqrt{2g(h_A - h_B)} = \sqrt{2(9.80 \text{ m/s}^2)(3.8 \text{ m} - 2.6 \text{ m})}$$

$$v_B = 4.85 \text{ m/s}$$

b) Find the speed at C.

Use the same procedure as above but now use the height at C instead of B.

$$v_C = \sqrt{2g(h_A - h_C)} = \sqrt{2(9.80 \text{ m/s}^2)(3.8 \text{ m} - 1.3 \text{ m})}$$

$$v_C = 7.00 \text{ m/s}$$

c) Find the location of the right-hand turning point.

The turning point is when the height of the track matches the height at A. It appears that the track reaches a height of 3.8 m at  $x = 11 \text{ m}$ . This would be the right-hand turning point.

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†Problem from Essential University Physics, Wolfson