

$$\Sigma F_x = ma_x \quad \Sigma F_y = ma_y \quad f_s \leq \mu_s N \quad f_k = \mu_k N \quad g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{R} \quad v = \frac{2\pi R}{T} = \omega R \quad \omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T} \quad F_G = \frac{GmM}{r^2} \quad G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2/\text{kg}^2$$

The solutions must begin with Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> law. You need to show all steps.

- A crate sits on a ramp inclined at  $30^\circ$  above the horizontal. The crate has a mass of 55 kg.
  - Draw a complete free body diagram for the crate.
  - What is the normal force the ramp exerts on the crate?
  - If the crate does not slip, what is the frictional force on the crate?
  - What is the minimum value of the static coefficient of friction?
- A worker is pushing a crate of mass  $M$  up a rough incline (coefficient of kinetic friction  $\mu$ ) that makes an angle  $\theta$  with respect to the vertical. He applies a **horizontal** pushing force  $P$ .
  - Draw a complete free-body diagram.
  - The crate moves up the incline. Determine the acceleration in terms of system parameters.
- Aircraft experience a lift force that is **perpendicular to the wings**. A small airplane is flying in a **horizontal** circle of radius  $R$  at constant speed  $V$ . The pilot achieves this by tilting the wings at some angle with respect to the horizontal.
  - Draw a fully labeled free-body diagrams for the airplane, including all information necessary to solve part b). Remember, any algebraic quantities that you use must appear in the diagram.
  - Derive an expression for the angle of tilt in terms of system parameters.
- A "mars-stationary" satellite moves in a circular orbit around Mars and completes one circle in the same time  $T$  during which Mars completes one revolution around its own axis. Calculate the speed and altitude of the "mars-stationary" satellite. Mars has mass  $6.42 \times 10^{23} \text{ kg}$ , radius  $3.37 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$  and rotates on its axis once every 24.8 hours.