7.1 ♣ Notation, words, pictures for position, velocity, and acceleration. (Sections 3.1 and 8.1)

Description (**fill-in words**):	Description (**fill-in words**):	Description (**fill-in words**):
$\vec{\mathbf{r}}^{Q/P}$ is point ____ position vector from ____ P.	${}^{N}\vec{\mathbf{v}}^{Q}$ is ____ ____ velocity in reference frame ____.	${}^{N}\vec{\mathbf{a}}^{Q}$ is point Q's ____ in ____.
Draw P, Q, and $\vec{\mathbf{r}}^{Q/P}$.	**Draw** Q and N.	

7.2 ♣ What is a point and a particle? (Section 3.1)

To visualize center of mass, draw a doughnut.

Statement	True or False
A point has all the attributes of a particle.	**True/False**
A particle has all the attributes of a point.	**True/False**
A point with mass (massive point) is a particle.	**True/False**
The center of mass of a rigid body is a point.	**True/False**
The center of mass of a rigid body is a particle.	**True/False**

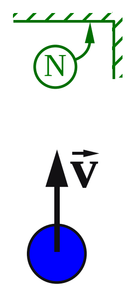
7.3 ♣ Concept: What objects have a unique velocity/acceleration? (Section 8.1)

${}^{N}\vec{\mathbf{v}}^{S}$, the velocity of an object S in a reference frame N is to be determined.
In general and **without ambiguity**, S should be a (circle ***all*** appropriate objects):

Vector	Point	Reference Frame	Center of mass of a set of particles
Matrix	Set of Points	Rigid Body	Center of mass of a rigid body
Center of a circle	Particle	Flexible Body	Set of flexible bodies
Orthogonal unit basis	Set of Particles	Set of Rigid bodies	System of particles and bodies

Repeat for ${}^{N}\vec{\mathbf{a}}^{S}$, the acceleration of an object S in a reference frame N $\boxed{\text{box appropriate objects}}$.

7.4 ♣ Concept: Velocity, acceleration, and differentiation. (Sections 1.6.1 and 8.1)

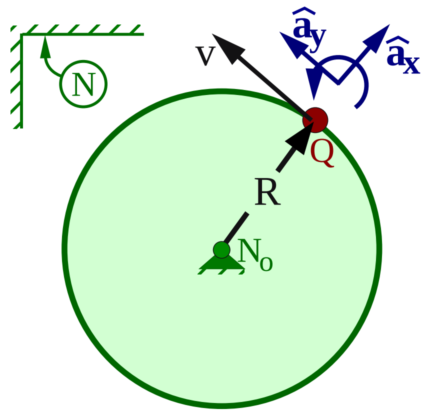


A baseball (particle) is thrown straight upward on Earth (a Newtonian reference frame N). Knowing the baseball's velocity $\vec{\mathbf{v}} = \vec{\mathbf{0}}$ when the ball reaches maximum height and Earth's gravitational acceleration constant $g \approx 9.8 \, \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$, decide if the following statement about $\vec{\mathbf{a}}$ (the ball's acceleration in N) is true. If false, box the incorrect part of the statement.

$$\vec{\mathbf{a}} \triangleq \frac{{}^{N}d\vec{\mathbf{v}}}{dt} = \frac{{}^{N}d\,(\vec{\mathbf{0}})}{dt} = \frac{d\,\vec{\mathbf{0}}}{dt} = \vec{\mathbf{0}} \qquad \textbf{True/False}$$

Explain: ____

7.5 Calculating centripetal acceleration in 2D. (Section 8.1)



The following figure shows a point Q moving on a circle.
The circle is centered at N_o and fixed in a reference frame N.

A right-handed orthogonal unitary basis A is oriented with:

- $\hat{\mathbf{a}}_x$ directed from N_o to Q
- $\hat{\mathbf{a}}_z$ outward normal to the circle/paper.

Description	Symbol	Type
Radius of circle (distance between N_o and Q)	R	Constant
$\hat{\mathbf{a}}_y$ measure of Q's velocity in N	v	Variable
$\hat{\mathbf{a}}_z$ measure of A's angular velocity in N	ω	Variable

(a) Write the definition of Q's velocity in N. **Show each step** to write v in terms of ω.
Result: (Also rearrange to solve for ω in terms of v.)

$$ {}^N\vec{\mathbf{v}}^Q \underset{(8.1)}{\triangleq} \boxed{} \qquad v = \boxed{} \quad \underset{\text{Rearrange}}{\Rightarrow} \quad \omega = \boxed{} $$

(b) Calculate Q's acceleration in N, first in terms of R, ω, $\dot{\omega}$, then in terms of R, v, $\dot{v}$.
Result: (expressed in terms of $\hat{\mathbf{a}}_x$, $\hat{\mathbf{a}}_y$, $\hat{\mathbf{a}}_z$).

$$ {}^N\vec{\mathbf{a}}^Q = \boxed{}\,\hat{\mathbf{a}}_x + \boxed{}\,\hat{\mathbf{a}}_y = \boxed{}\,\hat{\mathbf{a}}_x + \boxed{}\,\hat{\mathbf{a}}_y $$

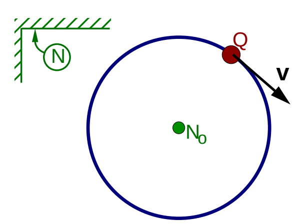
(c) Consider the situation when Q moves with ***constant*** speed on the circle (i.e., v is constant).
Express ${}^N\vec{\mathbf{a}}^Q$ in terms of $\vec{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^2$ ($\vec{\boldsymbol{\omega}}$ is A's angular velocity in N) and $\vec{\mathbf{r}}$ (Q's position vector from N_o).
Result: ${}^N\vec{\mathbf{a}}^Q = \boxed{}$

Hint: Rearrange your previous result or use equation (8.3) and eliminate cross-products via the vector identity $\vec{\mathbf{a}} \times (\vec{\mathbf{b}} \times \vec{\mathbf{c}}) = \vec{\mathbf{b}}\,(\vec{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{c}}) - \vec{\mathbf{c}}\,(\vec{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{b}})$.

(d) The direction of Q's centripetal acceleration in N is (choose one):
From N_o to Q / From Q to N_o / Tangent to the circle / Outward normal to circle/ Other.

(e) As described in Section 8.5:
The literal meaning of the word "centripetal" is "center-______".
The literal meaning of the word "centrifugal" is "center-______".

7.6 ♣ Velocity and acceleration concepts: What does "constant" mean? (Section 6.3 and Hw 7.5)



The figure to the right shows a point Q moving with **constant speed** on a circle centered at N_o and fixed in a reference frame N. The following questions refer to $\vec{\mathbf{v}}$ (Q's velocity in N) and $\vec{\mathbf{a}}$ (Q's acceleration in N).

The magnitude of $\vec{\mathbf{a}}$ is constant	**True/False**
$\vec{\mathbf{a}}$ is constant in N	**True/False**
$\vec{\mathbf{v}}$ is constant in N	**True/False**

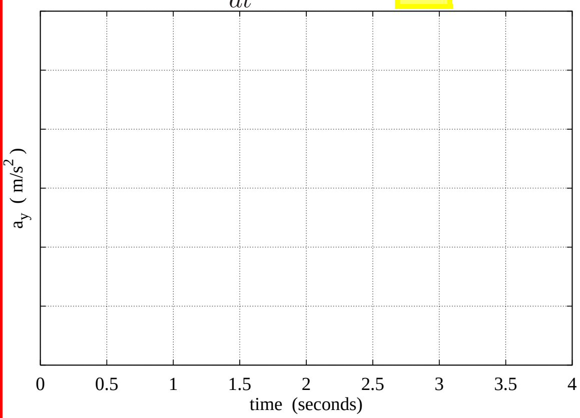
7.7 ♣ FE/EIT Review: Graphing $\vec{\mathbf{F}} = m\,\vec{\mathbf{a}}$ for a sky-diver and rocket-sled.

Complete the missing statements, axes values, and graphs. Use Earth's gravitational acceleration $g \approx 10\ \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$.

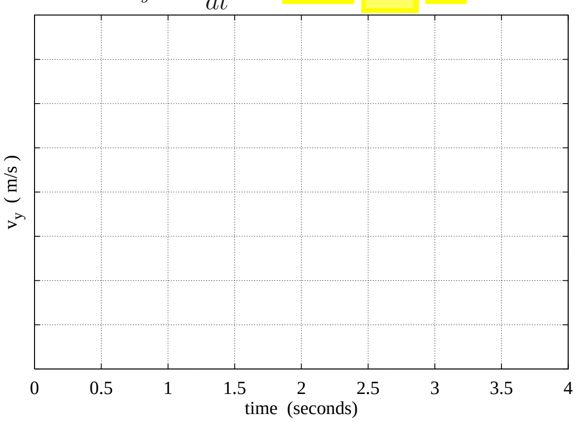
A sky-diver free-falls for 4 seconds after leaving a stationary helicopter from a height $y = 200$ m above Earth (y is positive-upward).

The only relevant force is Earth's gravity.

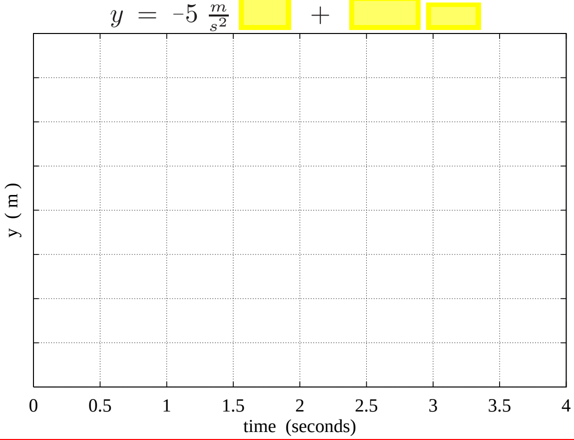
$$a_y \triangleq \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = \boxed{\quad}\ \boxed{\quad}$$



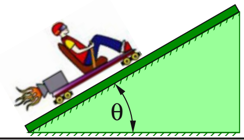
$$v_y \triangleq \frac{dy}{dt} = \boxed{\quad}\ \boxed{\quad}\ \boxed{\quad}$$



$$y = -5\ \frac{m}{s^2}\ \boxed{\quad} + \boxed{\quad}\ \boxed{\quad}$$

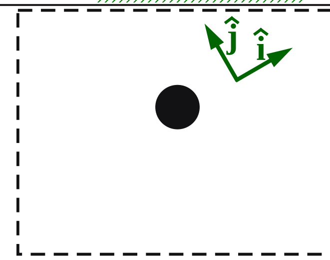


A rocket-sled of mass m is thrust along smooth inclined rails with time-varying force F_T.
The variable x measure's the sled's position along the rails.
Initially, $x = 0$ and $\dot{x} = 0$.



FBD. Draw forces

Below: Form $\vec{\mathbf{F}}_{\text{Net}}$ and then set $\vec{\mathbf{F}}_{\text{Net}} = m\vec{\mathbf{a}}$.
Use symbols m, g, F_T, F_N, θ.



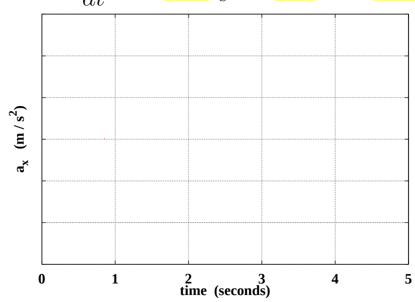
$$\boxed{\quad}\ \hat{\mathbf{i}} + \boxed{\quad}\ \hat{\mathbf{j}} = m\ \boxed{\quad}\ \hat{\mathbf{i}}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{i}}:\ \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \boxed{\quad} - \boxed{\quad}$$

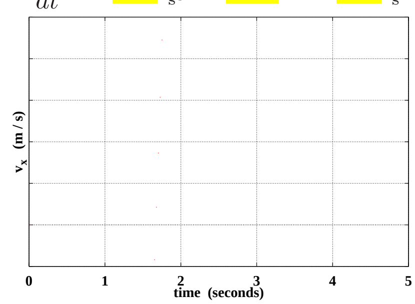
$$\hat{\mathbf{j}}:\ \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad} \quad \Rightarrow \quad F_N = \boxed{\quad}$$

Use $\theta = 30°$, $m = 100$ kg, $F_T = 600\ \frac{\text{N}}{\text{s}} * t$ for the following.

$$a_x \triangleq \frac{dv_x}{dt} = \boxed{\quad}\ \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^3} * \boxed{\quad} - \boxed{\quad}\ \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$



$$v_x \triangleq \frac{dx}{dt} = \boxed{\quad}\ \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^3} * \boxed{\quad} - \boxed{\quad}\ \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} * \boxed{\quad}$$



$$x = \boxed{\quad}\ \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^3} * \boxed{\quad} - \boxed{\quad}\ \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} * \boxed{\quad}$$