

## Unit V: Worksheet 2

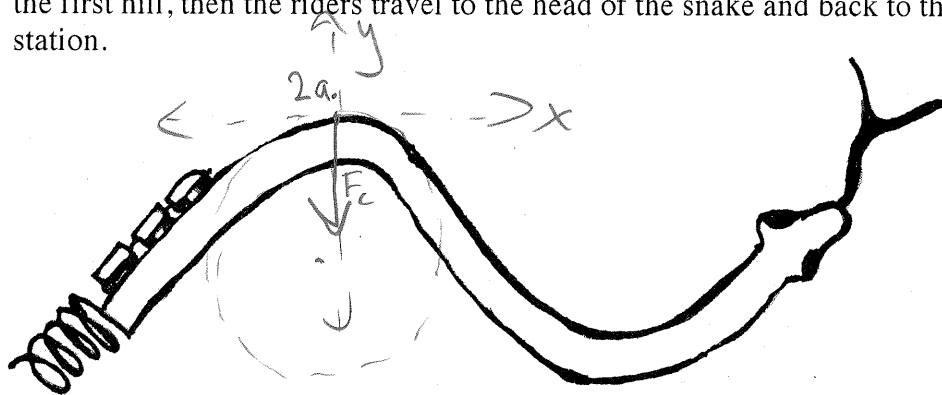
1. Remember the scene in *Spies Like Us* where Dan Akroyd and Chevy Chase are having their g-force tolerance test? Most humans can withstand about 7 g's, that is 7 times the acceleration due to gravity. If the machine they are being tested on has a radius of 20 meters, what speed would they be traveling at to reach the 7 g threshold?

$$7g = 7(-9.8 \text{ m/s}^2) = 68.6 \text{ m/s}^2 = a_c$$

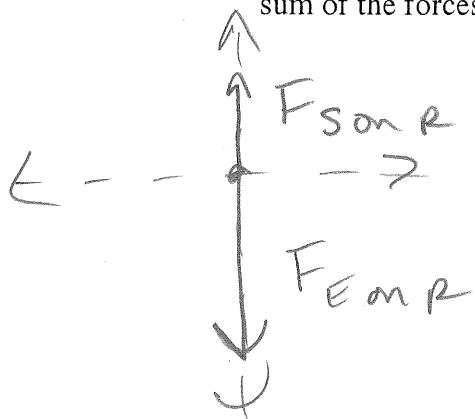
$$a_c = v^2/r \quad v = \sqrt{(r)(a_c)} = \sqrt{(20 \text{ m})(68.6 \text{ m/s}^2)} =$$

2. You have been hired to design a new roller coaster at Great America called *The Rattlesnake*, pictured below. A large spring (the rattle) launches riders up the first hill, then the riders travel to the head of the snake and back to the station.

$$v = 37.0 \text{ m/s}$$



- Draw an arrow showing the direction of the net force at the top of the hill and at the bottom of the valley. (TOWARD CENTER OF CIRCLE)
- Draw a separate arrow showing the direction of the acceleration at the top of the hill and at the bottom of the valley. (SAME DIR. AS NET FORCE)
- What is the sign of the acceleration at the top of the hill? How do you know?  
 $a_c$  IS NEGATIVE BECAUSE NET FORCE & ACCEL. ARE ACTING DOWNWARD.
- Draw a picture of the rider in the car. Draw a force diagram and write a sum of the forces equation for the rider at the top of the hill.



$$\Sigma F_y = F_{E on R} + F_{S on R} \neq 0 \text{ N}$$

- e. If the radius of curvature of the hill is 15 meters and the car is traveling at 10 m/s, what is the centripetal acceleration?

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{(10 \text{ m/s})^2}{15 \text{ m}} = \boxed{-6.67 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

- f. If a rider has a mass of 95 kg, what centripetal force does the rider experience?

$$F_c = ma_c = (95 \text{ kg})(-6.67 \text{ m/s}^2) = \boxed{-633 \text{ N}}$$

- g. How much force does the seat exert on the rider?

$$\sum F_y = F_{\text{seat on r}} + F_{\text{EMR}} \rightarrow \boxed{F_{\text{seat on r}} = 298 \text{ N}}$$

$F_{\text{EMR}} = -9.8 \text{ N/kg} \cdot m$   
 $= (-9.8 \text{ N/kg})(95 \text{ kg})$   
 $F_{\text{EMR}} = -931 \text{ N}$

- h. Your boss comes back to you and says that she wants the riders to feel weightless at the top of the first hill (in other words  $a_c = a_{\text{centr}}$ ). What velocity would the coaster need in order to achieve this?

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

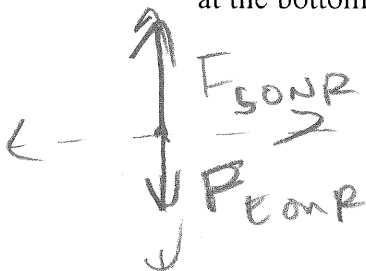
$$\sqrt{v^2} = \sqrt{r a_c}$$

$$v = \sqrt{(15 \text{ m})(9.8 \text{ m/s}^2)} = \boxed{12.1 \text{ m/s}}$$

- i. What is the sign of the acceleration at the bottom of the valley? How do you know?  $\oplus$  BECAUSE THE CENTER OF CIRCLE

IS UPWARD w/ RESPECT TO THE RIDER

- j. Draw a force diagram and write a sum of the forces equation for the rider at the bottom of the valley.



$$\sum F_y = F_{\text{EMR}} + F_{\text{seat on r}}$$

- k. Amusement park rides rarely exceed 4 g's on the riders. If the car is traveling at 25 m/s when it passes through the bottom of the valley, what should be the radius of curvature?

$$4g = 4(9.8 \text{ m/s}^2) = 39.2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$r = \frac{(25 \text{ m/s})^2}{39.2 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

$$r = \frac{v^2}{a_c} \quad \boxed{r = 15.9 \text{ m}}$$