

**1.** [5 points]

The electrical energy converted into heat:  $Q = I^2 R t$  ( $I$ : current,  $R$ : resistance,  $t$ : time).

Therefore,

$$Q = (0.2 \text{ A})^2 \times 50 \Omega \times 60 \text{ sec.} = 120 \text{ J}$$

**Answer:** 120 J

**2.** [5 points]

The average acceleration  $a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$ .

Therefore,

$$a = \frac{(20-0) \text{ m/s}}{60 \text{ s}} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ m/s}^2$$

**Answer:**  $\frac{1}{3} \text{ m/s}^2$

**3.** [5 points]

For constant acceleration  $a$ ,

the distance  $d = \frac{1}{2} a t^2$ .

Thus, the time  $t = \sqrt{\frac{2d}{a}}$

$$\therefore t = \sqrt{\frac{80 \text{ m}}{5 \text{ m/s}^2}} = \sqrt{16} \text{ s} = 4 \text{ s}$$

**Answer:** 4 s

**4.** [5 points]

Ideal gas law:  $\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$ , ( $P$ : pressure,  $V$ : volume,  $T$ : absolute temperature)

As the pressure is unchanged in this case,  $V$  is proportional to  $T$ . Therefore, the new volume of the gas is

$$V_2 = \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right) V_1 = 2 \times 2 \text{ m}^3 = 4 \text{ m}^3$$

**Answer:**  $4 \text{ m}^3$

**5.** [10 points]

Since the total momentum is conserved before and after collision.

-Before collision:

$$1 \text{ kg}(10 \text{ m/s}) + m_{\text{wood}}(0 \text{ m/s}) = 10 \text{ kg m/s},$$

-After collision:

$$(1 \text{ kg} + m_{\text{wood}})(2 \text{ m/s}).$$

$$\therefore (1 \text{ kg} + m_{\text{wood}})(2 \text{ m/s}) = 10 \text{ kg m/s}$$

$$m_{\text{wood}} = \frac{10 \text{ (kg)(m/s)} - 2 \text{ (kg)(m/s)}}{2 \text{ m/s}} = 4 \text{ kg}$$

**Answer:** 4 kg

**6.** [10 points]

(The area of the  $F$ - $x$  graph) = (the work done on the object).

$$\therefore W = \int_0^{10 \text{ m}} F dx = 5 \text{ J}.$$

By the work-kinetic energy theorem,  $W = \frac{1}{2} m (v_2^2 - v_1^2)$ .

Since  $m = 0.5 \text{ kg}$ ,  $v_1 = 4.0 \text{ m/s}$ ,

$$5 \text{ J} = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.5 \text{ kg} \times (v_2^2 - (4.0 \text{ m/s})^2)$$

Therefore, the speed at  $x = 10 \text{ m}$ ,  $v_2 = 6 \text{ m/s}$ .

**Answer:** 6 m/s