

Read RHK Ch.3, Ch 5 (5.1 – 5.5)
K&K Ch.2 (2.1 – 2.4 Example 2.10 – 2.15)
Feynman V.1 Ch. 9

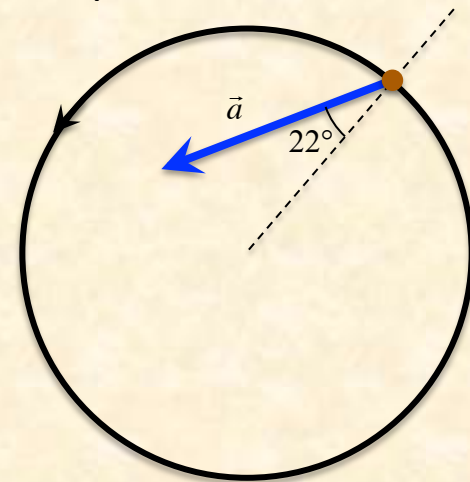
Solve

From RHK Ch. 4 Problem 26
Ch. 3 Exercise 20, Problems 6, 8, 10
Ch. 5 Problems 6, 8, 10

From K&K Ch.1 Problems 2.1, 2.2, 2.5, 2.21

Problem 1. A particle is traveling in a circular path of radius 3.64 m and counterclockwise. At a certain instant, the particle is moving at 17.4 m/s, and its acceleration is at an angle of 22° from the direction to the center of the circle as seen from the particle.

- What is the magnitude of the acceleration?
- At what rate is the speed of the particle increasing?



Problem 2. In Air Force tests designed to investigate the ability of humans to survive large accelerations, a test pilot is launched along a horizontal track in a rocket sled. High speed cameras positioned along the track record the person's response to the motion. In such experiments it is useful to have a record of the instantaneous acceleration, and this can readily be obtained from photographs if a small acceleration meter is mounted on the sled. A simple form of accelerometer consists of a mass m attached to a thread of length L and hung as a simple pendulum. (See Figure below.) When the sled is accelerating, the mass will not hang straight down; the string will be inclined at an angle θ to the vertical. In one experiment it was found that $\theta = 60^\circ$ for a mass of 50 grams attached to a thread of length 12 cm. What was the acceleration of the sled under these circumstances?

Problem 3a. We proved that $\det[a] = \varepsilon_{ijk} a_{1i} a_{2j} a_{3k}$
Determine $T_{??}$ that satisfies the following

$$T_{??} \det[a] = \varepsilon_{ijk} a_{li} a_{mj} a_{nk}$$

Problem 3b. Show that

$$\det[a] = k \varepsilon_{lmn} \varepsilon_{ijk} a_{li} a_{mj} a_{nk}$$

determine the value of k .

