

1.



$$m = 15 \text{ tonnes} = 15,000 \text{ kg}$$

$$v = 850 \text{ km/h} \left(\frac{1000 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ km}} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600 \text{ s}} \right) = 236.1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} (15,000 \text{ kg}) (236.1 \text{ m/s})^2$$

$$E_k = 4.18 \times 10^8 \text{ J}$$

2.



$$m = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

$$v = 2.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} (9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}) (2.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s})^2$$

$$E_k = 1.82 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

3.



$$m_1 = 900 \text{ kg}$$

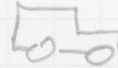
$$v_1 = 100 \text{ km/h}$$

$$v_1 = 27.78 \text{ m/s}$$

$$E_{k1} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (900 \text{ kg}) (27.78 \text{ m/s})^2$$

$$E_{k1} = 347,222 \text{ J}$$



$$m_2 = 1800 \text{ kg}$$

$$v_2 = 50 \text{ km/h}$$

$$v_2 = 13.89 \text{ m/s}$$

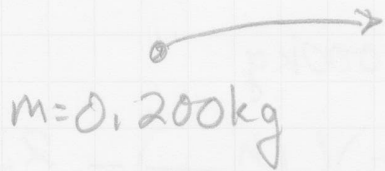
$$E_{k2} = \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1800 \text{ kg}) (13.89 \text{ m/s})^2$$

$$E_{k2} = 173,611 \text{ J}$$

Car 1 has more kinetic Energy.

4.



$$m = 0.200 \text{ kg}$$

$$E_k = 10.0 \text{ J}$$

$$v = ?$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$v = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2 E_k}{m}}$$

Choose positive root.

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2(10.0 \text{ J})}{0.200 \text{ kg}}} = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\boxed{v = 10 \text{ m/s}}$$

5.



$$v = 15.0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$E_k = 48.4 \text{ J}$$

$$m = ?$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$m = \frac{2 E_k}{v^2}$$

$$m = \frac{2(48.4 \text{ J})}{(15.0 \text{ m/s})^2} = 0.43 \text{ kg}$$

$$\boxed{m = 0.43 \text{ kg}}$$

6.



$$m = 75.0 \text{ kg}$$

$$v_i = 20.0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$E_{kf} = 2E_{ki} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_f^2 = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} m v_i^2 \right)$$

$$v_f^2 = 2 v_i^2$$

$$v_f = \sqrt{2} v_i = \sqrt{2} (20.0 \text{ m/s})$$

$$\boxed{v_f = 28.3 \text{ m/s}}$$

7.



$$d = 1.0 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m}$$

$$v = 20,000 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{radius, } r = 500 \text{ m}$$

$$\rho = \frac{3 \text{ g}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

$$\text{Volume } V = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \pi (500 \text{ m})^3$$

$$V = 5.236 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3 \left(\frac{100 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ m}} \right)^3 = 5.236 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{mass, } m = V \cdot \rho = 5.236 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^3 \left(\frac{3 \text{ g}}{\text{cm}^3} \right)$$

$$m = 1.57 \times 10^{15} \text{ g} \left(\frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1000 \text{ g}} \right) = 1.57 \times 10^{12} \text{ kg}$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} (1.57 \times 10^{12} \text{ kg}) (20,000 \text{ m/s})^2$$

$$E_k = 3.14 \times 10^{20} \text{ J}$$

The bomb dropped on Hiroshima was rated at 15 k tons TNT

$$E = 15,000 \text{ tons TNT}$$

$$1 \text{ ton TNT} = 4.184 \times 10^9 \text{ J}$$

$$= 15,000 \text{ ton TNT} \left(\frac{4.184 \times 10^9 \text{ J}}{1 \text{ ton TNT}} \right)$$

$$E = 6.276 \times 10^{13} \text{ J}$$

The meteorite in this problem has as much energy as many such bombs

$$\# \text{ of Bombs} = \frac{E_{\text{meteorite}}}{E_{\text{Hiroshima}}} = \frac{3.14 \times 10^{20} \text{ J}}{6.276 \times 10^{13} \text{ J}}$$

Over 5,000,000
Hiroshima bombs