

BPhO 1 2017 Section 1 Af Solutions

- a) Physicists sometimes use the approximation that light travels in a vacuum at a speed of 1 foot in 1 ns. What is the percentage error in using this value?

$$(1.000 \text{ m} = 1.094 \text{ yards and } 1.000 \text{ yard} = 3.000 \text{ feet})$$

[3]

According to the list of constants provided in the paper:

$$c = 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ ft/ns} &= \frac{1.000}{3 \times 1.094} \text{ m} \\ &\quad \frac{}{10^{-9} \text{ s}} \\ &= 3.047 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

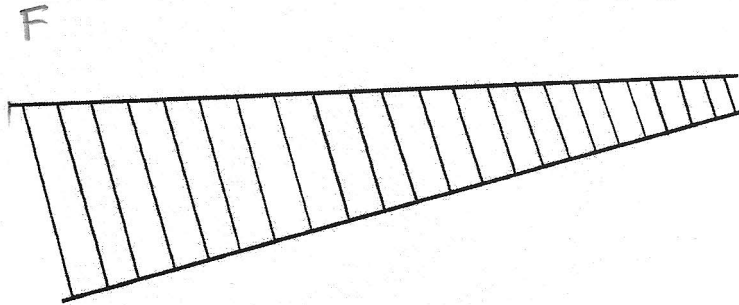
$$\begin{aligned} \text{So \% error is } & \frac{3.047 - 3.00}{3.00} \\ &= 1.56\% \end{aligned}$$

(3.s.f appropriate precision here)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if you use } c = 2.997 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s} \\ \text{then \% error is } 1.63\% \end{array} \right\}$$

b) A window cleaner's ladder shown in **Figure 1** is narrower at the top than the bottom. It has a weight of 350 N and a length of 5.0 m. When it lies flat on the ground, a force of 80 N is needed to lift the narrow end off the ground.

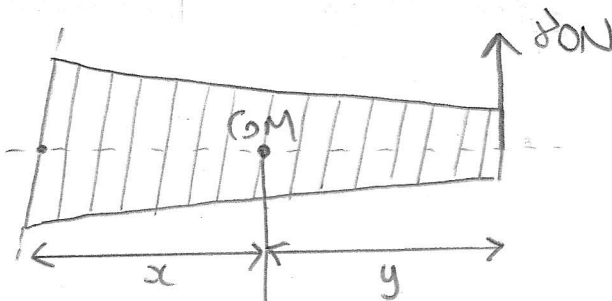
- (i) How far is the centre of mass from the narrow end? y
 (ii) What force is required to lift the wide end of the ladder off the ground?



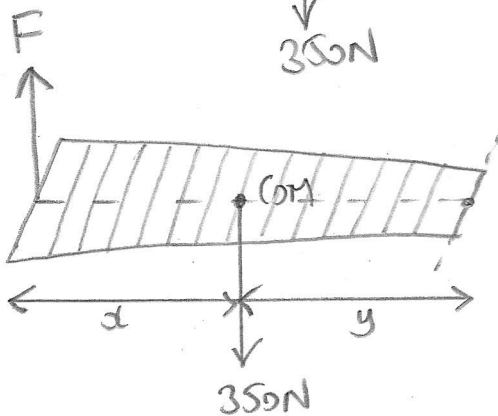
Is this supposed to be a 3D projection?!

Figure 1

[5]



Pivoting about wide end (narrow end rises)



Pivoting about narrow end (wide end rises)

So $80(x+y) = 350x$ (1) (Narrow end just lifted)
 $F(x+y) = 350y$ (2) (Wide end just lifted)

Now $x+y = 5.0$ So in (1): $x = \frac{80}{350} \times 5.0$

$x = 1.14\text{m}$

(i) $y = 5.0 - 1.14 = 3.86\text{m}$

(ii) $F = \frac{350y}{5} = 270\text{N}$

