Physics 303
HW04_Ch13 Solutions
Gladden

Chapter 13

6. The gravitational forces on m_5 from the two 5.00g masses m_1 and m_4 cancel each other. Contributions to the net force on m_5 come from the remaining two masses:

$$F_{\text{net}} = \frac{\left(6.67\times10^{-11}\ \text{N}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2\right)\left(2.50\times10^{-3}\ \text{kg}\right)\left(3.00\times10^{-3}\ \text{kg}-1.00\times10^{-3}\ \text{kg}\right)}{\left(\sqrt{2}\times10^{-1}\ \text{m}\right)^2}$$

$$=1.67\times10^{-14}\ \text{N}.$$

The force is directed along the diagonal between m_2 and m_3, towards m_2. In unit-vector notation, we have

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = F_{\text{net}}(\cos 45°\hat{\text{i}} + \sin 45°\hat{\text{j}}) = (1.18\times10^{-14}\ \text{N})\hat{\text{i}} + (1.18\times10^{-14}\ \text{N})\hat{\text{j}}$$

11. If the lead sphere were not hollowed the magnitude of the force it exerts on m would be $F_1 = GMm/d^2$. Part of this force is due to material that is removed. We calculate the force exerted on m by a sphere that just fills the cavity, at the position of the cavity, and subtract it from the force of the solid sphere.

The cavity has a radius $r = R/2$. The material that fills it has the same density (mass to volume ratio) as the solid sphere. That is $M_c/r^3 = M/R^3$, where M_c is the mass that fills the cavity. The common factor $4\pi/3$ has been canceled. Thus,

$$M_c = \left(\frac{r^3}{R^3}\right)M = \left(\frac{R^3}{8R^3}\right)M = \frac{M}{8}.$$

The center of the cavity is $d - r = d - R/2$ from m, so the force it exerts on m is

$$F_2 = \frac{G\left(M/8\right)m}{\left(d - R/2\right)^2}.$$

The force of the hollowed sphere on m is

$$F = F_1 - F_2 = GMm\left(\frac{1}{d^2} - \frac{1}{8(d-R/2)^2}\right) = \frac{GMm}{d^2}\left(1 - \frac{1}{8(1-R/2d)^2}\right)$$
$$= \frac{(6.67\times10^{-11}\ \text{m}^3/\text{s}^2\cdot\text{kg})(2.95\ \text{kg})(0.431\ \text{kg})}{(9.00\times10^{-2}\,\text{m})^2}\left(1 - \frac{1}{8[1-(4\times10^{-2}\,\text{m})/(2\cdot9\times10^{-2}\,\text{m})]^2}\right)$$
$$= 8.31\times10^{-9}\,\text{N}.$$

20. (a) What contributes to the GmM/r^2 force on m is the (spherically distributed) mass M contained within r (where r is measured from the center of M). At point A we see that $M_1 + M_2$ is at a smaller radius than $r = a$ and thus contributes to the force:

$$\left|F_{\text{on } m}\right| = \frac{G(M_1 + M_2)m}{a^2}.$$

(b) In the case $r = b$, only M_1 is contained within that radius, so the force on m becomes GM_1m/b^2.

(c) If the particle is at C, then no other mass is at smaller radius and the gravitational force on it is zero.

21. Using the fact that the volume of a sphere is $4\pi R^3/3$, we find the density of the sphere:

$$\rho = \frac{M_{\text{total}}}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} = \frac{1.0\times10^4\,\text{kg}}{\frac{4}{3}\pi(1.0\ \text{m})^3} = 2.4\times10^3\,\text{kg/m}^3.$$

When the particle of mass m (upon which the sphere, or parts of it, are exerting a gravitational force) is at radius r (measured from the center of the sphere), then whatever mass M is at a radius less than r must contribute to the magnitude of that force (GMm/r^2).

(a) At $r = 1.5$ m, all of M_{total} is at a smaller radius and thus all contributes to the force:

$$\left|F_{\text{on } m}\right| = \frac{GmM_{\text{total}}}{r^2} = m\left(3.0\times10^{-7}\,\text{N/kg}\right).$$

(b) At $r = 0.50$ m, the portion of the sphere at radius smaller than that is

$$M = \rho\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3\right) = 1.3\times10^3\ \text{kg}.$$

Thus, the force on m has magnitude $GMm/r^2 = m\ (3.3\times10^{-7}\ \text{N/kg})$.

(c) Pursuing the calculation of part (b) algebraically, we find

$$\left|F_{\text{on } m}\right| = \frac{Gm\rho\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3\right)}{r^2} = mr\left(6.7\times10^{-7}\ \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}}\right).$$

22. (a) Using Eq. 13-1, we set GmM/r^2 equal to $\frac{1}{2}GmM/R^2$, and we find $r = R\sqrt{2}$. Thus, the distance from the surface is $(\sqrt{2} - 1)R = 0.414R$.

(b) Setting the density ρ equal to M/V where $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$, we use Eq. 13-19:

$$\frac{4\pi Gm\left(\frac{M}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3}\right)r}{3} = \frac{1}{2}GmM/R^2 \quad\Rightarrow\quad r = 0.500R\ .$$

30. (a) From Eq. 13-28, we see that $v_o = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{2R_E}}$ in this problem. Using energy conservation, we have

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_o^2 - GMm/R_E = -GMm/r$$

which yields $r = 4R_E/3$. So the multiple of R_E is 4/3 or 1.33.

(b) Using the equation in the textbook immediately preceding Eq. 13-28, we see that in this problem we have $K_i = GMm/2R_E$, and the above manipulation (using energy conservation) in this case leads to $r = 2R_E$. So the multiple of R_E is 2.00.

(c) Again referring to the equation in the textbook immediately preceding Eq. 13-28, we see that the mechanical energy = 0 for the "escape condition."

32. Energy conservation for this situation may be expressed as follows:

$$K_1 + U_1 = K_2 + U_2$$
$$K_1 - \frac{GmM}{r_1} = K_2 - \frac{GmM}{r_2}$$

where $M = 5.0 \times 10^{23}$ kg, $r_1 = R = 3.0 \times 10^6$ m and $m = 10$ kg.

(a) If $K_1 = 5.0 \times 10^7$ J and $r_2 = 4.0 \times 10^6$ m, then the above equation leads to

$$K_2 = K_1 + GmM\left(\frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_1}\right) = 2.2 \times 10^7 \text{ J}.$$

(b) In this case, we require $K_2 = 0$ and $r_2 = 8.0 \times 10^6$ m, and solve for K_1:

$$K_1 = K_2 + GmM\left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2}\right) = 6.9 \times 10^7 \text{ J}.$$