



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Croom's Physics

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 7: Rotational motion

5. (Walker, p. 302, #37) To polish a filling, a dentist attaches a sanding disk with a radius of 3.20 mm to the drill. **(a)** When the drill is operated at  $2.15 \times 10^4$  rad/s, what is the tangential speed of the rim of the disk? **(b)** What period of rotation must the disk have if the tangential speed of its rim is to be 275 m/s?
6. (Walker, p. 302, #38) In the previous problem, suppose the disk has an angular acceleration of  $232 \text{ rad/s}^2$  when its angular speed is 640 rad/s. Find both the tangential and centripetal acceleration of a point on the rim of the disk.
7. (Walker, p. 302, #39) The Bohr model of the hydrogen atom pictures the electron as a tiny particle moving in a circular orbit about a stationary proton. In the lowest-energy orbit the distance from the proton to the electron is  $5.29 \times 10^{-11}$  m, and the linear speed of the electron is  $2.18 \times 10^6$  m/s. **(a)** What is the angular velocity of the electron? **(b)** How many orbits about the proton does it make each second? **(c)** What is the electron's centripetal acceleration?
8. (Walker, p. 302, #34 & 35) A Ferris wheel with a radius of 9.5 m rotates at a constant rate, completing one revolution every 32 s. Find the direction and magnitude of a passenger's acceleration when **(a)** at the top and **(b)** at the bottom of the wheel. **(c)** Suppose the Ferris wheel begins to decelerate at the rate of  $0.22 \text{ rad/s}^2$  when the passenger is at the top of the wheel. Find the direction and magnitude of the passenger's acceleration at that time.