



Final Examination  
2017/2018 Academic Session

May/June 2018

**JIF211 – Mechanics**  
**[Mekanik]**

Duration : 3 hours  
[Masa : 3 jam]

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Please check that this examination paper contains **TWELVE** printed pages before you begin the examination.

Answer **FIVE (5)** questions only. You may answer **either** in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

Read the instructions carefully before answering.

Each question carries 20 marks.

In the event of any discrepancies in the exam questions, the English version shall be used.

*Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **DUA BELAS** muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.*

*Jawab **FIVE (5)** soalan sahaja. Anda dibenarkan menjawab soalan **sama ada** dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.*

*Baca arahan dengan teliti sebelum anda menjawab soalan.*

*Setiap soalan diperuntukkan 20 markah.*

*Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah diguna pakai.*

**Constants:****Pemalar:**Acceleration of free fall,  $g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ Density of water,  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ Universal gravitational constant,  $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$  $1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N m}^{-2}$  $1 \text{ atm} = 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$  $g = 9.8 \text{ ms}^{-2}$  $1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N.m}^{-2}$ 

Young's modulus for femur in compression,  
*Modulus Young untuk femur di dalam mampatan,*

$$Y = 9.4 \times 10^9 \text{ Pa}$$

$$m = \frac{W}{g}$$

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$$

$$\overrightarrow{p_{1f}} + \overrightarrow{p_{2f}} = \overrightarrow{p_{1l}} + \overrightarrow{p_{2l}}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2}MR^2 + \frac{1}{2}MR^2 + \frac{1}{2}mr^2$$

$$I = Md^2 + Md^2 + \frac{1}{12}mL^2$$

$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$A_1 V_1 = A_2 V_2$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = E = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$$

Answer **FIVE (5)** questions only.  
*Jawab **LIMA (5)** soalan sahaja.*

1. (a). Explain the difference between the dot product and the cross product of two vectors.

*Jelaskan perbezaan di antara hasil darab titik dengan hasil darab silang dua vektor.*

(8 marks/markah)

- (b). Three forces are acting on an object P as shown in Figure 1.

*Tiga daya bertindak pada suatu objek P seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 1.*

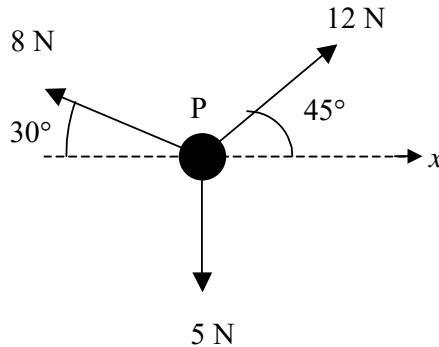


Figure 1

Rajah 1

- (i). Express the three forces as vectors in terms of unit vectors  $\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k}$ .

*Ungkapkan ketiga-tiga daya sebagai vektor dalam sebutan vektor unit  $\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k}$ .*

- (ii). The net force in terms of  $\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k}$ .

*Daya bersih dalam sebutan  $\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k}$ .*

- (iii). The magnitud and the direction of the net force with respect to the x-axis.

*Magnitud dan arah daya bersih terhadap paksi x.*

(12 marks/markah)

- 4 -

2. (a). Describe static friction and kinetic friction.  
*Perihalkan geseran statik dan geseran kinetik.*

(6 marks/markah)

(b).

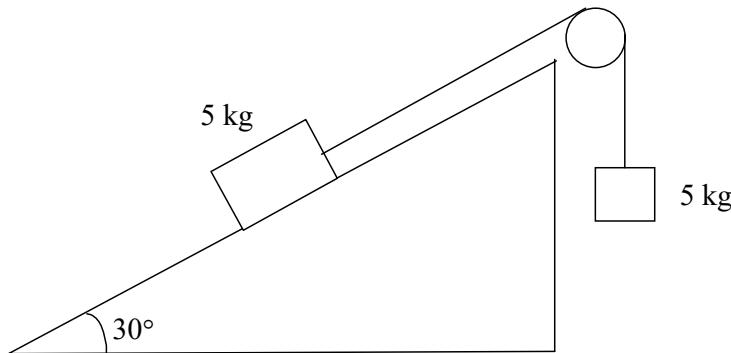


Figure 2

Rajah 2

A 5 kg block on a smooth inclined plane is attached to another hanging 5 kg block by a massless string through a smooth massless pulley as shown in Figure 2. Determine the magnitude and the direction of the acceleration of the system,

*Suatu blok 5 kg di atas suatu satah condong disambungkan kepada suatu blok 5 kg lain yang tergantung dengan suatu tali tidak berjisim melalui satu takal licin tidak berjisim seperti pada Rajah 2. Tentukan magnitud dan arah pecutan sistem,*

- (i). if there is no friction between the first block and the inclined plane,

*jika tiada geseran di antara blok pertama dengan satah condong,*

- (ii). if the kinetic friction between the first block and the inclined plane is 0.2.

*jika pekali geseran kinetik di antara blok pertama dengan satah condong ialah 0.2.*

(14 marks/markah)

- 5 -

3. (a). What is the acceleration of an object thrown straight up into the air at the highest point of its motion? Does the answer depends on whether air resistance or not? Explain.

*Berapakah pecutan suatu objek yang di lontar ke udara secara menegak pada kedudukan tertinggi gerakannya? Adakah jawapannya bersandar kepada rintangan udara atau tidak? Jelaskan.*

(4 marks/markah)

- (b). An artillery soldier fires an artillery shell from a canon at an elevation angle  $40^\circ$  above the horizontal. The mass of the shell is 20 kg and its barrel velocity is  $300 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . Ignore air resistance. Calculate the

*Seorang tentera pasukan meriam (artileri) menembak sebutir peluru dari satu meriam pada sudut dongak meriam  $40^\circ$ . Jisim peluru ialah 20 kg dan halaju laras ialah  $300 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . Abaikan geseran udara. Hitung*

- (i). horizontal displacement of the shell in order to strike a target 300 m below the level of the canon,  
*sesaran mengufuk peluru untuk menghentam suatu sasaran 300 m di bawah paras meriam,*

- (ii). time taken by the shell before striking the target,  
*masa yang diambil oleh peluru sebelum menghentam sasaran,*

- (iii). the velocity of the shell when it hits the target in terms of unit vectors  $\hat{i}, \hat{j}$  and  $\hat{k}$ .

*halaju peluru ketika ia menghentam sasaran dalam sebutan vektor unit  $\hat{i}, \hat{j}$  dan  $\hat{k}$ .*

(16 marks/markah)

- 6 -

4. (a). How does the conservation of momentum apply to

*Bagaimana keabadian momentum berlaku untuk*

- (i). Inelastic collision

*Perlanggaran tak kenyal*

- (ii). Elastic collision

*Perlanggaran kenyal*

Include before and after illustration of each collisions.

*Sertakan ilustrasi sebelum dan selepas setiap perlanggaran.*

(6 marks/markah)

- (b). A car weighing 12 kN is driving due north at  $30.0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . After driving around a sharp curve, the car is moving east at  $13.6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . What is the change in momentum of the car?

*Sebuah kereta berat 12 kN sedang memandu ke utara pada  $30.0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ .*

*Selepas memandu di sekitar lengkungan tajam, kereta bergerak ke timur pada  $13.6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . Berapakah perubahan momentum kereta?*

(4 marks/markah)

- (c). The momentum of a system can only be changed by an external force. What is the external force that changes the momentum of a bicycle (with its rider) as it speeds up, slow down, or changes direction? Is it true that changes in the bicycle's kinetic energy must come from an external force? Explain.

*Momentum sesebuah sistem hanya boleh diubah oleh daya luaran.*

*Apakah daya luar yang mengubah momentum basikal (dengan penunggangnya) dengan mempercepat, melambatkan, atau mengubah arah? Benarkah perubahan dalam tenaga kinetik basikal mesti datang dari kuasa luaran? Terangkan.*

(4 marks/markah)

- 7 -

- (d). A krypton atom (mass 83.9 u) moving with a velocity of  $0.80 \text{ kms}^{-1}$  to the right and a water molecule (mass 18.0 u) moving with a velocity of  $0.40 \text{ kms}^{-1}$  to the left collide head-on. The water molecule has a velocity of  $0.60 \text{ kms}^{-1}$  to the right after the collision. What is the velocity of the krypton atom after the collision? (The symbol "u" stands for the atomic mass unit).

*Satu atom krypton (jisim 83.9 u) bergerak dengan halaju  $0.80 \text{ kms}^{-1}$  ke kanan dan molekul air (jisim 18.0 u) bergerak dengan halaju  $0.40 \text{ kms}^{-1}$  ke sebelah kiri berlanggaran berhadapan. Molekul air mempunyai halaju  $0.60 \text{ kms}^{-1}$  ke kanan selepas perlanggaran. Apakah halaju atom krypton selepas perlanggaran? (Simbol "u" bermaksud unit jisim atom).*

(6 marks/markah)

5. (a). Why do helicopters have a small propeller attached to the tail that rotates in a vertical plane? Why it is attached at the tail rather than somewhere else?

*Mengapa helikopter mempunyai kipas kecil yang melekat pada ekor yang berputar di satah menegak? Mengapa ia disambungkan pada ekor dan bukan pada tempat lain?*

(4 marks/markah)

(b).

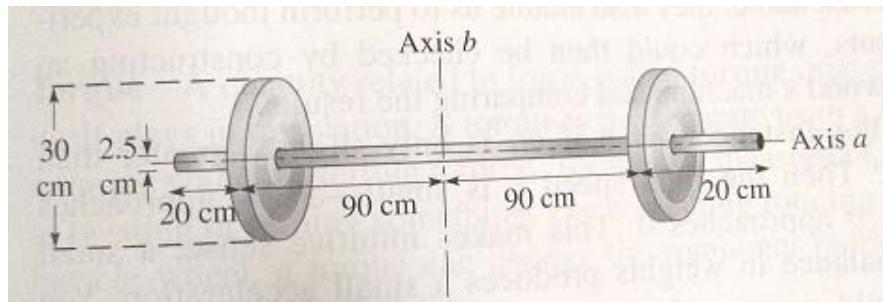


Figure 3  
*Rajah 3*

Figure 3 shows barbell consist of two plates, each a uniform disk of mass 20 kg and radius 15 cm attached 20 cm from each end of a uniform rod mass 10 kg, radius 1.25 cm, and length 2.20 m. Find the rotational inertia of the barbell about two different axes of rotation:

*Rajah 3 menunjukkan satu Barbell terdiri daripada dua plat, masing-masing cakera berjisim seragam 20 kg dan jejari 15 cm bersambung 20 cm pada setiap hujung rod berjisim seragam 10 kg, radius 1.25 cm, dan panjang 2.20 m. Cari inersia putaran barbell pada dua paksi putaran berlainan:*

- (i). axis a, the central axis of the bar  
*paksi a, paksi tengah bar*
- (ii). axis b, perpendicular to the bar and through its midpoint. Ignore the thickness of the disk and the holes in the disks.  
*paksi b, serenjang dengan bar dan melalui titik tengahnya.*  
*Abaikan ketebalan cakera dan lubang pada cakera.*

(6 marks/markah)

- (c). It is easier to drive a wood screw using a screwdriver with a large-diameter handle rather than one with a thin handle. Explain. Include appropriate illustration for the explanation.

*Adalah lebih mudah untuk memacu skru kayu menggunakan pemutar skru dengan pemegang diameter besar dan bukannya dengan pemegang nipis. Jelaskan. Sertakan ilustrasi yang sesuai dengan penjelasan.*

(4 marks/markah)

- (d).

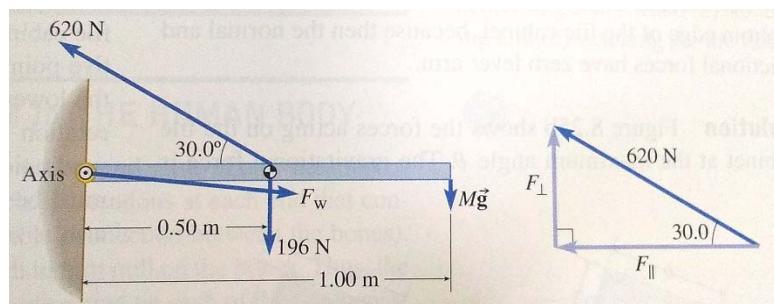


Figure 4  
Rajah 4

Figure 4 shows a uniform beam weight 196 N and of length 1.00 m is attached to a hinge on the outside wall of a restaurant. A cord is attached at the centre of the beam and is attached to the wall, making an angle of 30.0° with the beam. The cord keeps the beam perpendicular to the wall. If the breaking tension of the cord is 620 N, how large can the mass of the sign be without breaking the cord?

*Rajah 4 menunjukkan satu alang seragam dengan berat 196 N dan panjang 1.00 m bersambung pada engsel di luar dinding restoran. Tali disambung di tengah alang dan dipasang pada dinding, menjadikan sudut 30.0° dengan alang. Tali memastikan alang berserengjang ke dinding. Jika ketegangan pemutus tali adalah 620 N, berapa besar jisim papan tanda yang dibolehkan tanpa memutuskan tali?*

(6 marks/markah)

- 10 -

6. (a) Why must a blood pressure cuff be wrapped around the arm at the same vertical level as the heart? Explain.

*Kenapa mesti kuf tekanan darah diletakkan di sekitar lengan pada tahap tegak yang sama seperti jantung? Terangkan.*

(4 marks/markah)

- (b) The heart pumps blood into aorta, which has an inner radius of 1.0 cm.

The aorta feeds 32 major arteries. If blood in the aorta travels at a speed of  $28 \text{ cms}^{-1}$ , at approximately what average speed does it travel in the arteries? Assume that blood can be treated as an ideal fluid and that the arteries each have an inner radius of 0.21 cm.

*Jantung mengepam darah ke dalam aorta, yang mempunyai jejari dalaman 1.0 cm. Aorta mempunyai 32 arteri utama. Sekiranya darah dalam aorta bergerak pada kelajuan  $28 \text{ cms}^{-1}$ , apakah kelajuan purata semasa darah bergerak di dalam arteri? Anggapkan bahawa darah ialah bendalir ideal dan setiap arteri mempunyai jejari dalaman 0.21 cm.*

(4 marks/markah)

- 11 -

- (c). A model rocket of 1.0 kg mass is attached to a horizontal spring with a spring constant of  $6.0 \text{ Ncm}^{-1}$ . The spring is compressed by 18.0 cm and then released. The intent is to shoot the rocket horizontally, but the release mechanism fails to disengage, so the rocket starts to oscillate horizontally. Ignore friction and assume the spring to be ideal.

*Model roket berjisim 1.0 kg disambung pada spring mendatar dengan pemalar spring  $6.0 \text{ Ncm}^{-1}$ . Spring dimampatkan pada 18.0 cm dan kemudian dilepaskan. Tujuannya adalah untuk melancarkan roket secara mendatar, tetapi mekanisme pelepasan tidak dapat dilakukan, jadi roket mula berayun mendatar. Abaikan geseran dan anggap spring adalah ideal.*

- (i). What is the maximum speed?

*Apakah kelajuan maksimum?*

- (ii). What is the rocket's speed when it is 12.0 cm from the equilibrium point?

*Apakah kelajuan roket apabila berada 12.0 cm dari titik keseimbangan?*

(6 marks/markah)

(d).

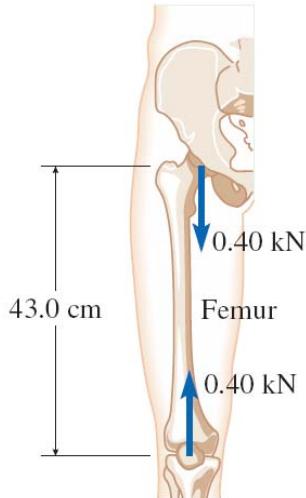


Figure 5  
*Rajah 5*

Figure 5 shows a man whose weight is 0.8 kN is standing upright. By approximately how much is his femur (thighbone) shortened compared to when he is lying down? Assume that the compressive force on each femur about half his weight. The average cross-sectional area of the femur is  $8.0 \text{ cm}^2$  and the length of the femur when lying down is 43.0 cm.

*Rajah 5 menunjukkan seorang lelaki yang beratnya 0.8 kN berdiri tegak. Berapa banyak femur beliau (tulang paha) dipendekkan berbanding apabila dia berbaring? Anggapkan bahawa daya mampatan pada setiap femur adalah setengah beratnya. Purata bahagian keratan rentas femur adalah  $8.0 \text{ cm}^2$  dan panjang femur apabila berbaring adalah 43.0 cm.*

(6 marks/markah)