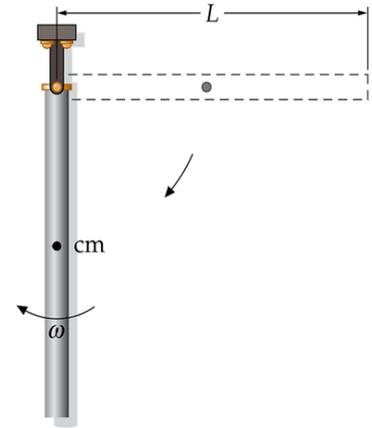


C 1a) In the illustration at right, a horizontal bar held in place by a pivot at one end is released and allowed to rotate about the pivot. The total loss of gravitational energy of the bar as it falls will be:

- A) zero, because it is only rotating.
- B) mgL
- C) $mgL / 2$
- D) $mgL / 3$
- E) $mgL / 12$



B 1b) The kinetic energy of this bar (when it is vertical) will be given by $E_k = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$. The formula for the proper I to use is:

- A) $ML^2 / 2$
- B) $ML^2 / 3$
- C) $ML^2 / 4$
- D) ML^2
- E) $ML^2 / 12$
- F) $2 ML^2 / 5$

A 2) I am attempting to set up an integral to calculate the moment of inertia of a flat, uniform rectangle around an axis perpendicular to the face of the rectangle. The rectangle has a mass of “M”. It also has a length of “a” along one side and “b” along the other. At some point, I will need to use which of the following substitutions to set up my integral?

- A) $dm / M = dx dy / ab$
- B) $dm / M = dx / ab$
- C) $dm / M = dy / ab$
- D) $dm / M = dx dy / a^2$
- E) $dm / M = dx dy / b^2$

E 3) The blob shown at right has a moment of inertia around its center of mass of $I = 0.08 \text{ kg m}^2$, and a mass of 25 g. Its rotation axis is $h = 50 \text{ cm}$ from the CM. The moment of inertia around the given axis is:

- A) 0.08 kg m^2
- B) $0.08 + (0.25)(0.5) = 0.205 \text{ kg m}^2$
- C) $(0.25)(0.5)^2 - 0.08 = -0.0175 \text{ kg m}^2$
- D) $0.08 + (0.5)(0.25)^2 = 0.111 \text{ kg m}^2$
- E) $0.08 + (0.25)(0.5)^2 = 0.1425 \text{ kg m}^2$

