

2. In Scenario 1, a system composed of two springs, A and B, and a block of mass m is at rest on a horizontal surface. Friction between the block and the surface is negligible. Each spring is attached to a fixed wall and the block, as shown in Figure 1. Spring A has a spring constant k and Spring B has a spring constant $2k$. Each spring is at its relaxed length when the block is at position $x = 0$, as shown.

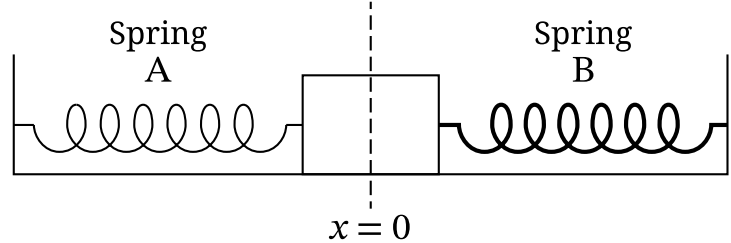


Figure 1

The block is moved to $x = x_1$ and held at rest, as shown in Figure 2.

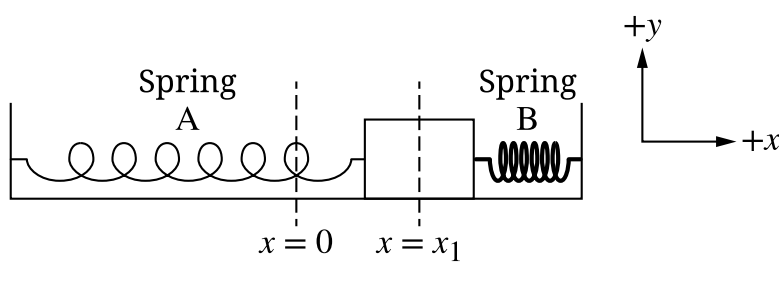


Figure 2

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- A. An energy bar chart can be used to represent the elastic potential energy U_A of Spring A, the elastic potential energy U_B of Spring B, and the kinetic energy K_{block} of the block. On the energy bar chart in Figure 3, **draw** shaded bars to represent the energy of the system for when the block is at $x = x_1$.
- The height of the shaded bars should be proportional to the relative values of U_A , U_B , and K_{block} .
 - Any energy that is equal to zero should be represented by a distinct line on the zero-energy line.

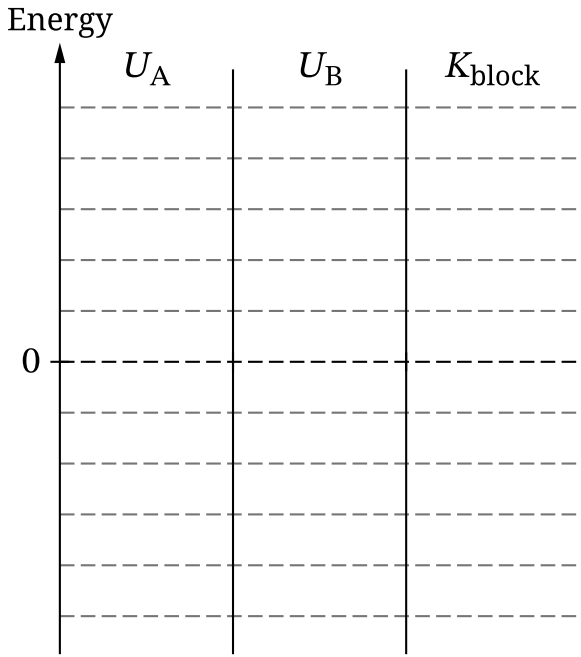
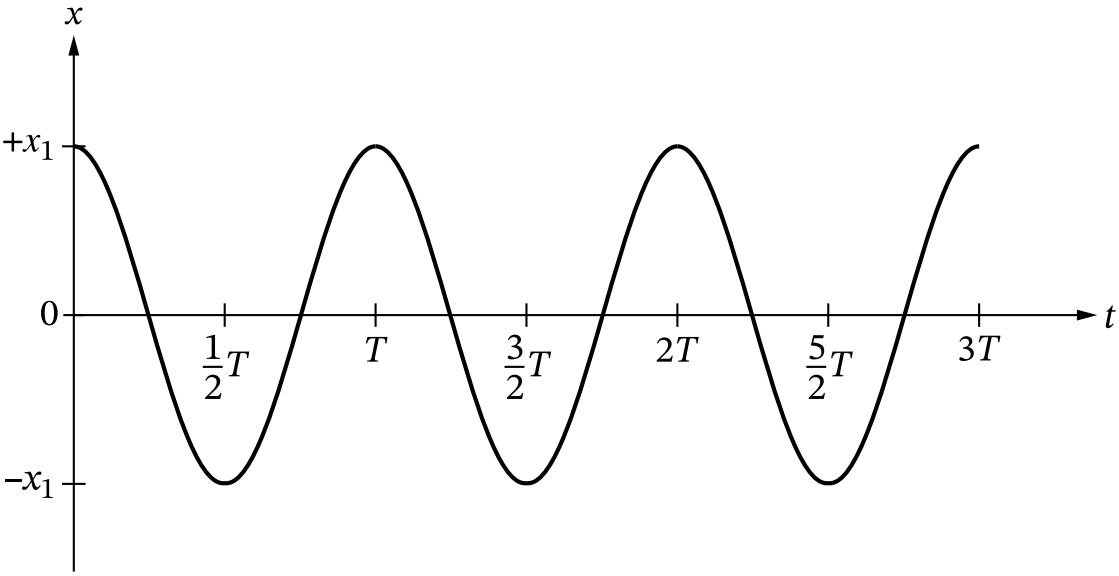


Figure 3

- B. The block is released from rest at $x = x_1$ and begins to oscillate. **Derive** an expression for the speed v of the block as the block passes through $x = \frac{1}{2}x_1$. Express your answer in terms of m , k , x_1 , and physical constants, as appropriate. Begin your derivation by writing a fundamental physics principle or an equation from the reference information.

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- C. In Scenario 1, the block oscillates with period T . The position x of the block in Scenario 1 as a function of time t is shown in Figure 4.

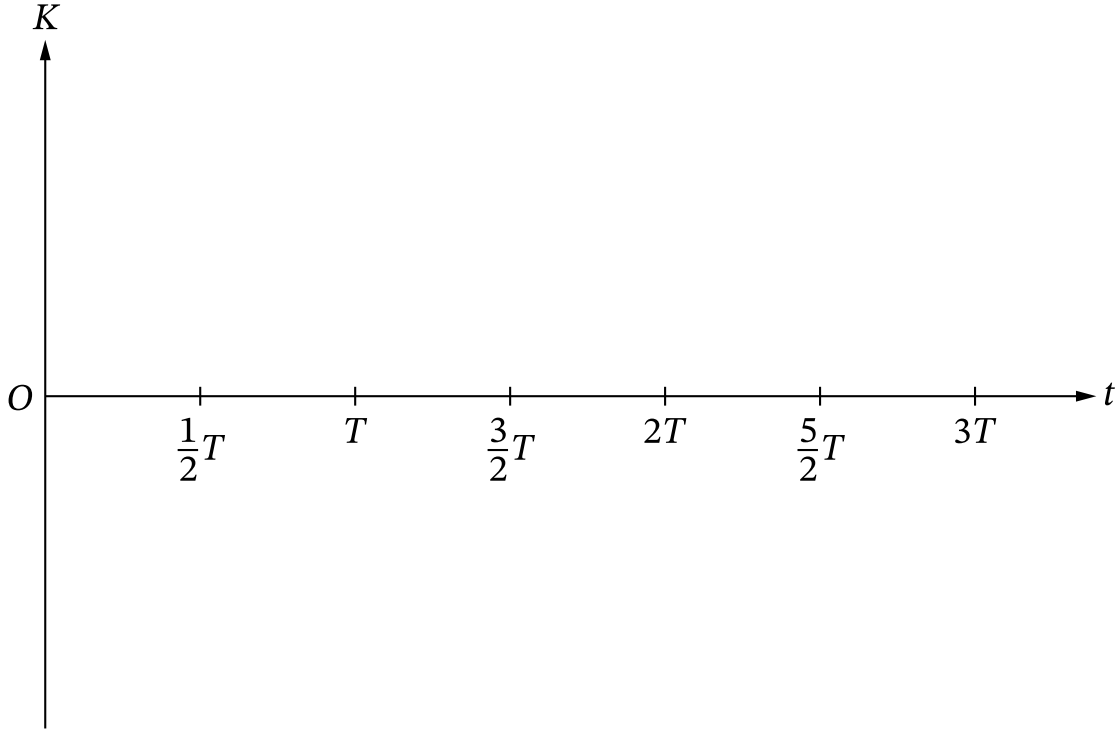


Scenario 1

Figure 4

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In Scenario 2, the block-springs system is placed on a new surface. There is friction between the block and the new surface. The block is again moved to the same position $x = x_1$ and released from rest. The block completes multiple oscillations with the same period as in Scenario 1 before coming to rest. On the axes shown in Figure 5, **sketch** a graph of the kinetic energy K of the block as a function of t for Scenario 2.



Scenario 2

Figure 5

- D. In Scenario 3, the block is replaced with a new block of larger mass. The coefficient of kinetic friction between the new block and the surface in Scenario 3 is the same as the coefficient of kinetic friction between the original block and the surface in Scenario 2. The new block is moved to position $x = x_1$ and released from rest. The kinetic energy of the new block is plotted as a function of time. **Describe** how one feature of the graph of K as a function of t in Scenario 3 would differ from the graph you drew in Figure 5 for Scenario 2. Briefly **justify** your answer.