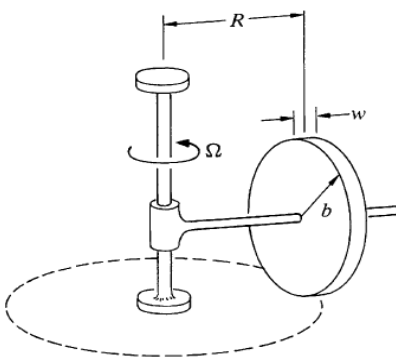


6.41 This problem utilizes most of the important laws introduced so far and it is worth a substantial effort. However, the problem is tricky (although not really complicated), so don't be alarmed if the solution eludes you.

A plank of length $2L$ leans against a wall. It starts to slip downward without friction. Show that the top of the plank loses contact with the wall when it is at two-thirds of its initial height.

Hint: Only a single variable is needed to describe the system. Note the motion of the center of mass.



7.4 In an old-fashioned rolling mill, grain is ground by a disk-shaped millstone which rolls in a circle on a flat surface driven by a vertical shaft. Because of the stone's angular momentum, the contact force with the surface can be considerably greater than the weight of the wheel.

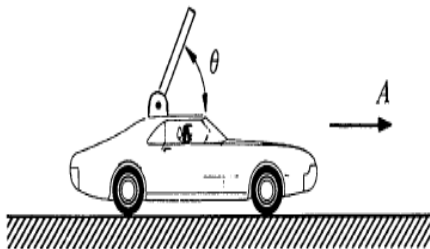
Assume that the millstone is a uniform disk of mass M , radius b , and width w , and that it rolls without slipping in a circle of radius R with angular velocity Ω . Find the contact force. Assume that the millstone is closely fitted to the axle so that it cannot tip, and that $w \ll R$. Neglect friction.

Ans. clue. If $\Omega^2 b = 2g$, the force is twice the weight

8.1 A uniform thin rod of length L and mass M is pivoted at one end. The pivot is attached to the top of a car accelerating at rate A , as shown.

a. What is the equilibrium value of the angle θ between the rod and the top of the car?

b. Suppose that the rod is displaced a small angle ϕ from equilibrium. What is its motion for small ϕ ?



8.2 A truck at rest has one door fully open, as shown. The truck accelerates forward at constant rate A , and the door begins to swing shut.

The door is uniform and solid, has total mass M , height h , and width w . Neglect air resistance.

a. Find the instantaneous angular velocity of the door about its hinges when it has swung through 90° .

b. Find the horizontal force on the door when it has swung through 90° .

