1. Consider a planet in circular orbit around a star. Determine how the speed of the planet depends on how far away it is from the star. Does Pluto move faster or slower than Mercury around the sun?

2. A satellite in circular orbit of radius R about the center of the earth is subject to a drag force of magnitude $F = av^n$ (where $v$ is the speed of the satellite) which results in the rate of change of the radial distance $\frac{dr}{dt} = -b$ (where $b > 0$ is small enough so that the loss of energy in an orbit is small compared to the total kinetic energy of the satellite). Determine $a$ and $n$.

3. Consider a mass $m$ in a circular orbit of radius $R$ in a central-force potential $-am/r^n$, $a > 0$. Determine the range of $n > 0$ for which such a circular orbit is stable.

4. The gravitational acceleration on the surface of the moon is one-sixth of that on the surface of the earth. A woman on Earth lowers her center of mass by 40 cm by bending her knees. Exerting a constant force on the ground, she jumps straight up, raising her center of mass by 60 cm above that of her normal erect position. How much higher can she jump on the moon?

5. A uniform rigid rod of length $L$, mass $m$, and moment of inertia $mL^2/3$ about an end, is supported horizontally by props at each end. Find the force at the second prop right after the first one is removed.

6. A yo-yo rests on a level surface, and the cord is gently pulled horizontally as shown below:

Which way does it roll? Why?
7. Over a day, meteors deposit on the surface of the Earth a uniform layer of dust of thickness \( \Delta R \), small compared to the radius of the Earth \( R \). If \( \rho_{\text{dust}} \) and \( \rho_{\text{earth}} \) are the densities of dust and the Earth, show that conservation of angular momentum results in the change of the length of the day by approximately \( 5\Delta R \rho_{\text{dust}} / (R \rho_{\text{earth}}) \). The moment of inertia of a sphere of mass \( M \) and radius \( R \) about a central axis is \( 2MR^2 / 5 \), and that of a thin spherical shell of mass \( M \) and radius \( R \) is \( 2MR^2 / 3 \) about a central axis.

8. The free surface of a liquid is an isopotential surface. By considering the potential energy density of an incompressible liquid in a vessel rotating about a vertical axis at constant angular velocity \( \omega \), show that the free liquid surface is a paraboloid of revolution.

9. Two graduate students, each of mass \( m_g \), stand at one end of a long flat car of mass \( m_c \) that has frictionless wheels. Either student can run to the other end of the cart and jump off with speed \( u \) (relative to the cart).
   a. Find the recoil speed of the cart if both students run and jump off simultaneously.
   b. What is the recoil speed of the cart if the second student starts running only after the first has jumped off? Is this less than or greater than that in (a)?

10. A uniform thin semicircular sheet of metal (of radius \( R \)) lies in the \( xy \) plane with its center at the origin and diameter lying along the \( x \) axis. Find the position of the center of mass.

11. Show that the force \( \vec{F} \) on a charge \( q \) due to a fixed charge \( Q \) at the origin is conservative and find the corresponding potential energy \( V \).

12. A small coin is placed on the top of a frictionless sphere of radius \( R \). The coin is given a tiny push and begins to slide down the sphere. At what vertical distance below the top of the sphere does the coin leave the surface of the sphere?

13. Consider a mass \( m \) moving in two dimensions with potential energy \( V(x, y) = k(x^2 + y^2)/2, k > 0 \). In the Cartesian \((x, y)\) coordinate system, write down the Lagrangian and derive the two Lagrange equations of motion. Describe the solutions of the equations of motion.

14. A mass \( m \) is attached by a massless string of length \( l \) to the tip of a frictionless cone with vertex half-angle \( \Theta \). For the case when the mass moves at speed \( v \) in a horizontal circle on the surface of the cone, find: (a) the tension in the string; (b) the normal force on the mass from the cone; and (c) the maximum speed \( v \) for which the mass stays in contact with the cone.

15. A monkey of mass \( m \) jumps on the outside edge of a freely rotating merry-go-round of rotational inertia \( I \) and radius \( R \). By what ratio does the angular velocity change?

16. After a lengthy space flight, you have just landed on Planet X. Near the point where you are standing on the surface of Planet X, the gravitational force on a mass \( m \) is vertically
down but has magnitude $my^2$ where $y$ is a constant and $y$ is the mass’s height above the horizontal ground. (a) Find the work done by gravity on a mass $m$ moving from $r_1$ to $r_2$, and use your answer to show that gravity on Planet X, although most unusual, is still conservative. (b) Still on the same planet, you thread a bead on a curved, frictionless, rigid wire, which extends from ground level to a height $h$ above the ground. Show clearly the forces on the bead when it is somewhere on the wire. (Just name the forces so it is clear what they are; don’t worry about their magnitude.) Which of the forces are conservative and which are not? (c) If you release the bead from rest at height $h$, how fast will it be going when it reaches the ground?

17. The potential energy of two atoms in a molecule can sometimes be approximated by the Morse function

$$U(r) = A \left[ (e^{(R-r)/S} - 1)^2 - 1 \right]$$

where $r$ is the distance between the two atoms and $A$, $R$, and $S$ are positive constants with $S \ll R$. Sketch the function for $0 < r < \infty$. Find the equilibrium separation $r_0$, at which $U(r)$ is a minimum. Now write $r = r_0 + x$ so that $x$ is the displacement from equilibrium, and show that, for small displacements, $U$ has approximate form $U = constant + kx^2/2$. That is, Hooke’s law applies. What is the force constant $k$?

18. The force on a mass $m$ at position $x$ on the x axis is $F = F_0 \sinh(\alpha x)$, where $F_0$ and $\alpha$ are positive constants. Find the potential energy $U(x)$, and give an approximation for $U(x)$ suitable for small oscillations. What is the angular frequency of such oscillations?

19. You are told that, at known positions $x_1$ and $x_2$, an oscillating mass $m$ has speeds $v_1$ and $v_2$. What are the amplitude and angular frequency of the oscillations?

20. Find and describe the path $y = y(x)$ for which the integral $\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \sqrt{x^2 + y'^2} dx$ is stationary.

21. A mass $m_1$ rests on a frictionless horizontal table and is attached to a massless string. The string runs horizontally to the edge of the table, where it passes over a massless, frictionless pulley and then hangs vertically down. A second mass $m_2$ is attached to the bottom of the string. Write down the Lagrangian for the system. Find the Lagrange equation of motion, and solve it for the acceleration of the blocks. For your generalized coordinate, use the distance $x$ of the second mass below the tabletop.
22. The center of a long frictionless rod is pivoted at the origin, and the rod is forced to rotate in a horizontal plane with constant angular velocity $\omega$. Write down the Lagrangian for a bead of mass $m$ threaded on the rod, using $r$ as the generalized coordinate, where $r, \phi$ are the polar coordinates of the bead. (Notice that $\phi$ is not an independent variable since it is fixed by the rotation of the rod to be $\phi = \omega t$.) Solve Lagrange’s equation for $r(t)$. What happens if the bead is initially at rest at the origin? If it is released from any point $r_0 > 0$ show that $r(t)$ eventually grows exponentially. Explain your results in terms of the centrifugal force $m\omega^2 r$.

23. The momentum $p$ conjugate to the relative position $r$ is defined with components $p_x = \partial L / \partial \dot{x}$ and so on. Prove that $p = \mu \dot{r}$. Prove also that in the center of mass frame, $p$ is the same as $p_1$, the momentum of particle 1 (and also $-p_2$).

24. The height of a satellite at perigee is 300 km above the earth’s surface and it is 3000 km at apogee. Find the orbit’s eccentricity. If we take the orbit to define the xy plane and the major axis is in the x direction with the earth at the origin, what is the satellite’s height when it crosses the y axis? [Hint: The earth’s radius $R_e \approx 6.4 \times 10^6$ m.]

25. What would become of the earth’s orbit (which you may consider to be a circle) if half of the sun’s mass were to suddenly disappear? Would the earth remain bound to the sun? [Hints: Consider what would happen to the earth’s KE and PE at the moment of the great disappearance. The virial theorem for the circular orbit helps with this one.] Treat the sun (or what remains of it) as fixed.

26. Find the work done to move a particle of mass $m$ along a semicircle of radius $a$ by a force $F = -kD$ which always points at $(a,0)$, and $D$ is the cord distance from the particles position and the point $(a,0)$. 

![Diagram of a semicircle with a particle at (-a,0) and force F at (a,0)]
27. Obtain the Lagrangian and equations of motion for the double pendulum shown in the figure, where the lengths of the pendula are $\ell_1$ and $\ell_2$ with corresponding masses $m_1$ and $m_2$.

28. The force $\vec{F}$ is given by

$$\vec{F} = ay\left(y^2 - 3z^2\right)\hat{i} + 3ax\left(y^2 - z^2\right)\hat{j} - 6 axyz \hat{k}.$$  

a. Show that $\vec{F}$ is conservative.

b. Find the potential energy function associated with this force.

29. Consider a star in the disk of the Milky Way Galaxy, in circular orbit around the center of the Milky Way. Derive an expression for the mass of the Milky Way interior to the orbit of the star, in terms of the radius of the orbit and the speed of the star. Observations indicate that the speed of the most distant stars are independent of their distance from the center of the Milky Way.