

**\*11. ssm** A bicyclist makes a trip that consists of three parts, each in the same direction (due north) along a straight road. During the first part, she rides for 22 minutes at an average speed of 7.2 m/s. During the second part, she rides for 36 minutes at an average speed of 5.1 m/s. Finally, during the third part, she rides for 8.0 minutes at an average speed of 13 m/s. **(a)** How far has the bicyclist traveled during the entire trip? **(b)** What is her average velocity for the trip?

**\*12.**  A car makes a trip due north for three-fourths of the time and due south one-fourth of the time. The average northward velocity has a magnitude of 27 m/s, and the average southward velocity has a magnitude of 17 m/s. What is the average velocity (magnitude and direction) for the entire trip?

**14.** Review Conceptual Example 6 as background for this problem. A car is traveling to the left, which is the negative direction. The direction of travel remains the same throughout this problem. The car's initial speed is 27.0 m/s, and during a 5.0-s interval, it changes to a final speed of **(a)** 29.0 m/s and **(b)** 23.0 m/s. In each case, find the acceleration (magnitude and algebraic sign) and state whether or not the car is decelerating.

**24.** In getting ready to slam-dunk the ball, a basketball player starts from rest and sprints to a speed of 6.0 m/s in 1.5 s. Assuming that the player accelerates uniformly, determine the distance he runs.

**26.**  A VW Beetle goes from 0 to 60.0 mi/h with an acceleration of  $+2.35 \text{ m/s}^2$ . **(a)** How much time does it take for the Beetle to reach this speed? **(b)** A top-fuel dragster can go from 0 to 60.0 mi/h in 0.600 s. Find the acceleration (in  $\text{m/s}^2$ ) of the dragster.

**29. ssm** A jetliner, traveling northward, is landing with a speed of 69 m/s. Once the jet touches down, it has 750 m of runway in which to reduce its speed to 6.1 m/s. Compute the average acceleration (magnitude and direction) of the plane during landing.  
rocket B?

**\*33.**  **mmh** A car is traveling at 20.0 m/s, and the driver sees a traffic light turn red. After 0.530 s (the reaction time), the driver applies the brakes, and the car decelerates at  $7.00 \text{ m/s}^2$ . What is the stopping distance of the car, as measured from the point where the driver first sees the red light?

**\*35.**  In a historical movie, two knights on horseback start from rest 88.0 m apart and ride directly toward each other to do battle. Sir George's acceleration has a magnitude of  $0.300 \text{ m/s}^2$ , while Sir Alfred's has a magnitude of  $0.200 \text{ m/s}^2$ . Relative to Sir George's starting point, where do the knights collide?

**\*\*40.** A Boeing 747 "Jumbo Jet" has a length of 59.7 m. The runway on which the plane lands intersects another runway. The width of the intersection is 25.0 m. The plane decelerates through the intersection at a rate of  $5.70 \text{ m/s}^2$  and clears it with a final speed of 45.0 m/s. How much time is needed for the plane to clear the intersection?

**44.** A dynamite blast at a quarry launches a chunk of rock straight upward, and 2.0 s later it is rising at a speed of 15 m/s. Assuming air resistance has no effect on the rock, calculate its speed **(a)** at launch and **(b)** 5.0 s after launch.

**47.** Review Conceptual Example 14 before attempting this problem. Two identical pellet

guns are fired simultaneously from the edge of a cliff. These guns impart an initial speed of 30.0 m/s to each pellet. Gun A is fired straight upward, with the pellet going up and then falling back down, eventually hitting the ground beneath the cliff. Gun B is fired straight downward. In the absence of air resistance, how long after pellet B hits the ground does pellet A hit the ground?

**48. mmh** An astronaut on a distant planet wants to determine its acceleration due to gravity. The astronaut throws a rock straight up with a velocity of +15 m/s and measures a time of 20.0 s before the rock returns to his hand. What is the acceleration (magnitude and direction) due to gravity on this planet?

**50. go** A ball is thrown straight upward and rises to a maximum height of 16 m above its launch point. At what height above its launch point has the speed of the ball decreased to one-half of its initial value?

**53. ssm** From her bedroom window a girl drops a water-filled balloon to the ground, 6.0 m below. If the balloon is released from rest, how long is it in the air?

**54.** Before working this problem, review Conceptual Example 14. A pellet gun is fired straight downward from the edge of a cliff that is 15 m above the ground. The pellet strikes the ground with a speed of 27 m/s. How far above the cliff edge would the pellet have gone had the gun been fired straight upward?

**\*56. >||** A golf ball is dropped from rest from a height of 9.50 m. It hits the pavement, then bounces back up, rising just 5.70 m before falling back down again. A boy then catches the ball on the way down when it is 1.20 m above the pavement. Ignoring air resistance, calculate the total amount of time that the ball is in the air, from drop to catch.

**\*61. >|| ssm** A cement block accidentally falls from rest from the ledge of a 53.0-m-high building. When the block is 14.0 m above the ground, a man, 2.00 m tall, looks up and notices that the block is directly above him. How much time, at most, does the man have to get out of the way?