# **Kuwait University**



# **Physics Department**

# Physics 101

Summer Semester

First Midterm Exam Saturday, July 5, 2025 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM

Student's Name:		Serial Number:							
Student's Number	::	Section:							
Choose your Instructor's Name:									
Instructors: Drs.	Al Dosari, Al Jassar, Al Qattan,	Alsmadi, Salameh, Zaman							

# For Instructors use only

#### Grades:

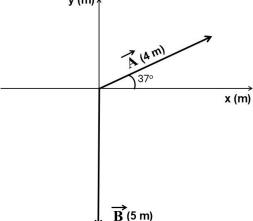
#	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	LP1	LP2	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	20
Pts												

### Important:

- 1. Answer all questions and problems (No solution = no points).
- 2. Full mark = 20 points as arranged in the above table.
- 3. Give your final answer in the correct units.
- 4. Assume  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ .
- 5. Mobiles are **strictly prohibited** during the exam.
- 6. Programmable calculators, which can store equations, are not allowed.
- 7. Cheating incidents will be processed according to the university rules.

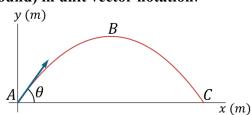
## Part I: Short Problems (2 points each)

**SP1.** Two displacement vectors  $|\vec{A}| = 4 m$  and  $|\vec{B}| = 5 m$ , are shown in the figure. Find  $\vec{A} + \vec{B}$  in unit vector notation.



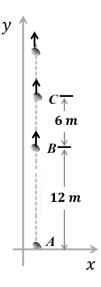
**SP2.** Given two vectors  $\vec{A} = 2\hat{\imath} - 2\hat{\jmath}$  and  $\vec{B} = \hat{\imath} + 3\hat{\jmath} + 2\hat{k}$ . Find  $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$ 

SP3. A stone is projected from the ground at point A with a speed of 20 m/s at an angle  $\theta = 37^{\circ}$ , as shown. Find the velocity of the stone at point C (just before it hits the ground) in unit vector notation.



SP4. A particle moves along a circular path with a radius R = 2 m. At an instant when its speed is 3 m/s and increasing at a rate of  $5 m/s^2$ , what is the magnitude of its total acceleration?

SP5. A stone is thrown vertically upward from the ground at point A with an initial velocity  $(\vec{v}_0)$ . It takes 0.8 seconds to travel from point A to point B. How long will it take to travel from point A to point C?



## Part II: Long Problems (3 points each)

**LP1.** A particle moves along the x-axis. Its position as a function of time is given by  $x(t) = -12t + 1.5t^2$ , where x is in *meters* and t is in *seconds*.

a) Find the speed of the particle at t = 0 s.

b) Find the average acceleration of the particle during the period from t = 1s to t = 3s.

c) At what time will the particle change its direction of motion?

LP2.	A particle moving	with constant	acceleration	in the xy-plane	starts	from the	origin	with	an i	initial
veloc	ity $\vec{v}_0 = (4\hat{\imath} + 10\hat{\jmath})$	) $m/s$ and com	es to rest mor	<b>nentarily</b> at $t =$	2.5 <i>s</i> .					

a) Find its acceleration in unit vector notation.

b) Find its position at t = 2.5s in unit vector notation.

c) After t = 2.5s, the x-component of the particle's velocity would be:

\* Positive

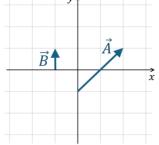
\* Negative

\* Zero

## Part III: Questions (Choose the correct answer, one point each)

Q1. Vectors  $\vec{A}$  and  $\vec{B}$  are shown in the figure. If  $\vec{C} = \vec{A} - \vec{B}$ , then which of the following statements is correct about the y-components of these vectors?

- $* |C_y| > |A_y|$
- \*  $|C_y| > |B_y|$
- $* |C_y| < |B_y|$
- $* |C_{y}| = |B_{y}|$



Q2. A particle moves along the positive x-direction with constant acceleration  $(\vec{a})$ , the magnitude of its velocity  $(|\vec{v}|)$  is increasing with time. Which one of the following statements must be correct?

\*  $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{a} = 0$ 

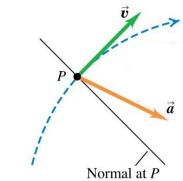
\*  $\vec{v} \times \vec{a} = |\vec{v}||\vec{a}|$ 

\*  $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{a} = |\vec{v}| |\vec{a}|$ 

\*  $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{a} = -|\vec{v}||\vec{a}|$ 

Q3. A particle is moving along a curved path and the direction of its total acceleration  $\vec{a}$  at point P is shown in the figure. At point P, the particle is:

- \* moving with constant speed
- \* speeding up
- \* slowing down
- \* having only centripetal acceleration



**Q4.** A ball is shot such that it leaves the player's foot at point A above ground level, as shown. During the ball's travel **from point A to point B**, which of the following graphs represents the y-component of the ball's velocity  $(v_y)$  as a function of time?

