

# Exercises and Complements for the Introduction to Physics I

## for Students

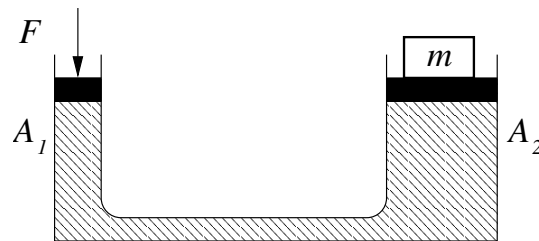
### of Biology, Pharmacy and Geoscience

Sheet 7 / 29.10.2020

Zoom - Q&A on the Exercises: 03.11.2020/04.11.2020

#### Exercise 31.

A mass of  $m = 1.5 \text{ t}$  should be slightly lifted by a hydraulic system (cross section of the pistons  $A_1 = 20 \text{ cm}^2$ ,  $A_2 = 0.36 \text{ m}^2$ ), see figure. The mass of the big piston is  $m_K = 100 \text{ kg}$ . Compared to that, the mass of the small piston is much smaller and therefore can be neglected. The pistons are at the same height. How big should the force  $F$  applied to the small piston be in order to lift  $m$ ?



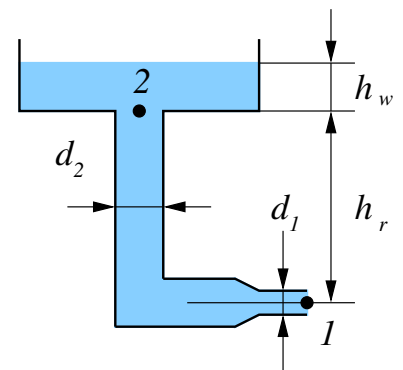
#### Exercise 32.

The transport of water from the roots to the leaves of a tree is realized through capillaries by the use of surface tension. Assume the density of nutrients containing water to be  $\rho = 1.01 \text{ kg/dm}^3$ , the surface tension towards air is  $\sigma = 0.073 \text{ N/m}$  and the angle at the edge is  $\theta = 23$  degrees. How big is the maximum diameter of the capillary for a 12 m tall tree?

#### Exercise 33.

The water level in an open container is kept constant at a height of  $h_w = 4 \text{ m}$  by continuously adding water. A tube (diameter  $d_2 = 60 \text{ mm}$  and height  $h_r = 10 \text{ m}$ ) gets narrower at the horizontal opening. There, the diameter is reduced to  $d_1 = 40 \text{ mm}$ . The air pressure is 990 mbar. Calculate:

- the flow rate at the exit  $v_1$  (position 1).
- the flow rate  $v_2$  at position 2.
- the pressure  $p_2$  at the entrance (position 2).



### Exercise 34.

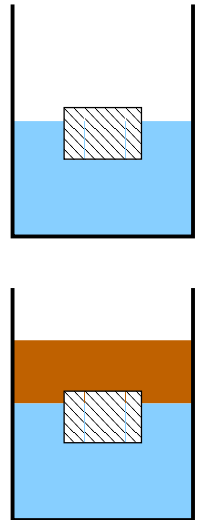
A reservoir is emptied via four tubes which are positioned next to each other. Each tube is  $l$  long and has a radius of  $r_0 = 0.1$  m. The four tubes should be replaced by a single tube with a radius of  $r_1$ . The flowing resistance and the length  $l$  should be the same for both cases.

- (a) Calculate  $r_1$ .
- (b) The flow of the volume  $I_v$  should be equal in both cases. How big is the Reynolds number for the second case ( $Re_1$ ) compared to the first ( $Re_0$ )?
- (c) For which case is a turbulent flow more probable if you assume that the critical Reynolds number is the same for both cases? Explain your answer.

### Exercise 35.

A wooden cuboid floats in a glass of water, see figure. 90% of its volume enters the water

- (a) Calculate the density of the wood.
- (b) We add oil ( $\rho = 0.85 \cdot 10^3$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>) to the water till the cuboid is completely covered, see figure. Is the volume entering the water bigger, smaller or equal than before? Argue qualitatively.



### Solutions:

Exercise 31. 87.2 N

Exercise 32. 2.26  $\mu\text{m}$

Exercise 33. (a) 16.57 m/s (b) 7.36 m/s (c) 1.11 bar

Exercise 34. (a) 0.141 m (b)  $Re_0/Re_1 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$

Exercise 35. (a)  $0.9 \cdot \rho_w$