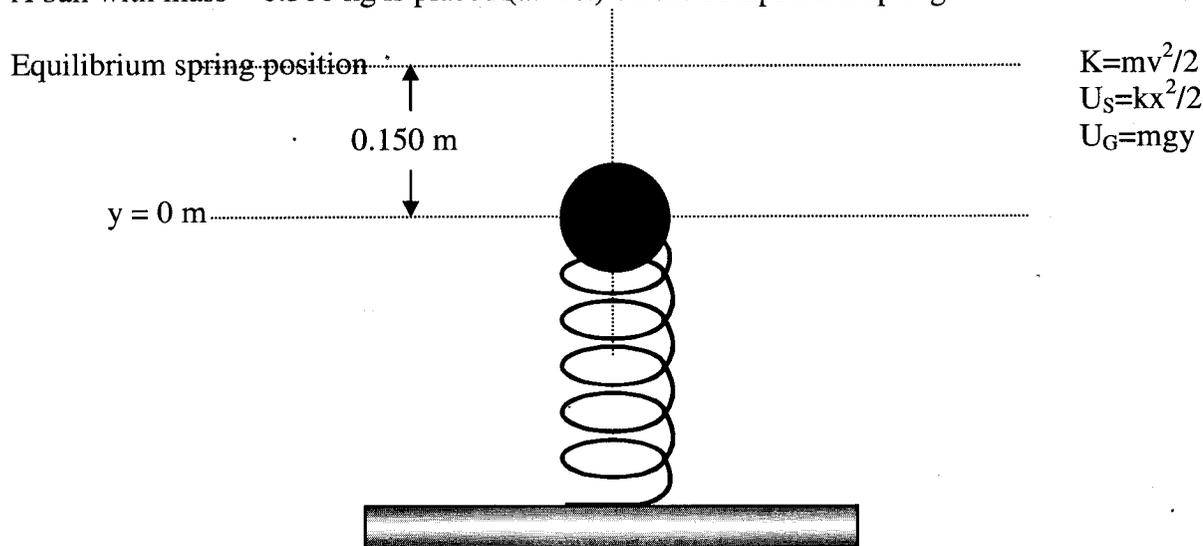


A vertical spring ($k = 900. \text{ N/m}$) is attached to a table and is compressed down by 0.150 m . A ball with mass $= 0.300 \text{ kg}$ is placed (at rest) on the compressed spring.



1. What is the initial potential energy of the ball due to the spring?
2. What is the initial potential energy of the ball due to gravity?
3. What is the initial kinetic energy of the ball?
4. What is the total mechanical energy?

$$U_s = \frac{1}{2} k x y^2 = \frac{1}{2} (900 \text{ N/m}) (.15 \text{ m})^2 = 10.1 \text{ J}$$

$$U_G = 0$$

$$K = 0$$

$$E = 10.1 \text{ J}$$

The compressed spring is released and the ball travels up to the equilibrium spring position. At the equilibrium spring position:

5. What is the potential energy of the ball due to the spring?
6. What is the potential energy of the ball due to gravity?
7. What is the kinetic energy of the ball?
8. What is the ball's upward speed?

$$U_s = 0$$

$$U_G = mgy = (.3)(9.8 \text{ m/s}^2)(.15 \text{ m}) = .44 \text{ J}$$

$$K = 10.1 \text{ J} - .44 \text{ J} = 9.66 \text{ J}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2K}{m}} = 8.02 \text{ m/s}$$

The ball leaves the spring and continues to rise:

9. How high will the ball travel relative to its original compressed position ($y = 0 \text{ m}$) before it stops and begins to fall?
10. The ball falls back toward the spring. What is the ball's downward speed just before it touches the spring at the equilibrium position?

$$10.1 \text{ J} = mgy \Rightarrow y = \frac{10.1 \text{ J}}{(3 \text{ kg})(9.8 \text{ m/s}^2)} = 3.43 \text{ m}$$

$$v = 8.02 \text{ m/s}$$