

**Problem 1** (10 pts (a)-(d), + 3 pts extra credit (e), (f))

A cylindrical glass is empty and floats in water exactly half-way submerged, in vertical orientation (see picture at bottom right of the page). When I pour 100g of water into the glass, it floats with 3/4 of its volume in the water.

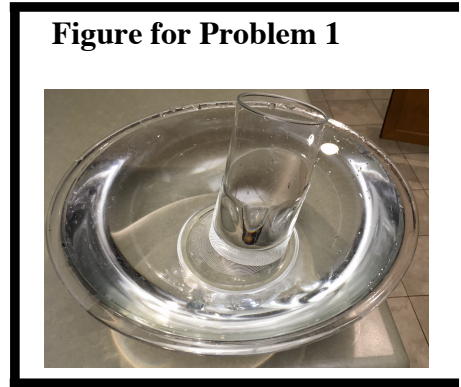
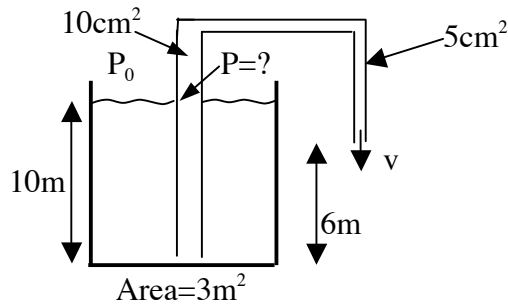
- (a) What is the mass of the glass, in g? Assume water density =  $1\text{g/cm}^3$ .
- (b) If the glass height is 15cm, what is its radius, in cm?
- (c) When I fill the glass fully with water it sinks, and its apparent weight when fully submerged is as if it had a mass 120g. How much water in total (in grams) do I need to fill the glass?
- (d) What is the density of the glass of which this glass is made of? (in  $\text{g/cm}^3$ )
- (e) What is the average thickness of the glass walls? (in mm)
- (f) Assume I put the glass in the water upside down, and no air escapes from the glass in the process, and that I hold it so it stays vertical (otherwise it will tilt). Will it float submerged exactly half way as before, or more submerged, or less submerged? Explain your answer, using a diagram may help.

**Problem 2** (10 pts)

Consider a tall rectangular building of height 100m and width 10m. At earth's surface, atmospheric pressure and air density are  $P_0=1.013 \times 10^5\text{Pa}$ ,  $\rho_0=1.29\text{kg/m}^3$ . As you learned in class, assuming pressure is proportional to air density,  $P = P_0 e^{-(\rho_0 g / P_0)y}$  at height  $y$ .

- (a) Find the total force (in N) exerted by air on one of the side walls of this building, assuming pressure doesn't vary with height.
- (b) Taking into account that pressure does vary with height, by how much (in N) did you overestimate or underestimate the total force in (a)?
- (c) Find an approximate answer for (b) using the Taylor expansion of the exponential.

**Problem 3** (10 pts)



The open water tank in the figure above has cross-sectional area  $3\text{m}^2$ . The pipe has cross sections  $10\text{cm}^2$  and  $5\text{cm}^2$  as shown and is full of water. The initial height of the water in the tank is  $10\text{m}$ , the left end of the pipe is very close to the bottom of the tank, the right end of the pipe is  $6\text{m}$  above the bottom of the tank, as the picture shows. Atmospheric pressure is  $P_0= 1.013 \times 10^5\text{Pa}$ .

- (a) At what speed  $v$  approximately does the water flow out of the pipe? Give answer in m/s. Use the fact that  $3\text{m}^2 \gg$  (cross sections of the pipe) to simplify the calculation.
- (b) What is the pressure at the point inside the pipe where the arrow labeled ( $P=?$ ) points?
- (c) Estimate how long it will take for water to stop flowing. Give your answer in minutes.