# Fluids HW - Density, SG, Pressure and Buoyancy

#### (1) This is a preview of the draft version of the quiz

Started: Nov 4 at 9:26am

## **Quiz Instructions**

| Question 1  | 1 pts |
|---|-------|
| A clump of modeling dough has a specific gravity SG dough=1.21. What is its density? kg/m^3 |       |
|   |       |
|   |       |

| Question 2  | 1 pts |
|---|-------|
| The dough will in water. The dough will in corn syrup (ρ of corn syrup=1400 kg/m3). |       |
| ─ sink, float   |       |
| <ul> <li>float, float</li> </ul>  |       |
| sink, sink  |       |
| ○ float, sink   |       |

| Question | 3 |
|----------|---|
|----------|---|

A cube of wood has a length of 6.50 cm and a mass of 144 g.

What is the density of the wood? kg/m^3

| Question 4  | 1 pts    |
|---|----------|
| Select all of the following that apply to the block of wood. A cube of wood has a length of 6.50 cm and a mass of | f 144 g. |
| The block is less dense than water.   |          |
| The block is more dense than water.   |          |
| The block will sink.  |          |
| The block will float.   |          |
| The block has a specific gravity greater than that of water.  |          |
| The block has a specific gravity less than that of water.   |          |

1 pts

## **Question 5**

Because the hydrostatic pressure of a fluid at two different places at the same height is constant, fluid systems can act as simple force multipliers. This fact is used in hydraulic (containing fluid) systems, where pistons are used to turn small forces into large forces that can move heavy objects. For example, how large in diameter Dw does a piston need to be for a woman with a weight Ww=750N to stand on it and lift a elephant with weight We=7500N standing on a piston with diameter De=5.0m?

meters

| Question 6   | 1 pts |
|--|-------|
| A piece of metal is completely submerged at the bottom of a pail of water. Which of the following forces is NOT present? |       |
| acceleration due to gravity  |       |
| <ul> <li>weight (force gravity)</li> </ul>   |       |
| onrmal force   |       |
| <ul> <li>buoyant force</li> </ul>  |       |

| Question 7   | 1 pts |
|--|-------|
| An upward force on an object that is applied by a fluid onto an object with which it is in contact is known as |       |
| <ul> <li>buoyant</li> </ul>  |       |
| <ul> <li>normal force</li> </ul>   |       |
|  |       |
|  |       |
|  |       |

| Question 8  | 1 pts |
|---|-------|
| A chunk of lead is floating in a pool of mercury. What percent of the lead chunk's volume is above the mercury? |       |
| SG lead=11.34   |       |
| SG mercury=13.59  |       |
|   |       |
|   |       |
|   |       |
|   |       |

# Question 9 1 pts

The year is 2840. Marissa the astronaut recently got a new job as a planetary explorer. She's been tasked to travel around the universe and determine how strong the force of gravity is on uncharted planets' surfaces. Marissa develops a simple device to do this. In her spaceship, she connects a pressure gauge on the very bottom of a graduated cylinder and fills it with 2m deep of water. She then reads off the absolute pressure on her gauge and determines that planet's 'g', its acceleration due to gravity. Her spaceship is pressurized to 101,325Pa.

Determine the acceleration due to gravity in m/s<sup>2</sup> on this foreign planet.

Measured Pressure = 105,125 Pa

### **Question 10**

1 pts

A chunk of sodium is placed in a pool of water. The density of sodium is 971 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. Before it begins to react, what percentage of the sodium chunk is above water?

