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What is the density of the unknown liquid mastering physics

The floating force of the conceptual issue Rectangular wooden block weight W floats exactly half its volume below the waterline. (Figure 1) PART A What is a floating force operating on the block? ANSWER = W PART B Water density is 1.00 g/cm3. What is the density of the block? ANSWER = 0.50 g/cm3 Part C The masses shall be stacked on top of the block until the upper part of the block is flat with the waterline. It takes 20 g of mass. What is the mass of a tree block? ANSWER = 20 g PART D The wooden block is removed from the water bath and placed in an unknown liquid. In this liquid, only one-third of the tree block is submerged. Is the unknown liquid more or less dense than water? ANSWER = DENSER PART E What is the density of unknown liquid punknown? ANSWER = 1.5 g/cm3 Learning purpose: Understanding archimedes principle applications. The archimedes principle is a powerful tool for solving many problems related to balance in liquids. It states: If the body is partially or completely submerged in a liquid (either in liquid or gas), the liquid exerts upward force on the body equal to the mass of the liquid displaced by the body. As a result of archimedes' power (often floating force), some objects may float in the liquid, and all of them seem to weigh less. It's a familiar buoyancy phenomenon. Quantitatively, floating force can be found, where there is force, is the density of the liquid, the acceleration size density due to gravity, and the volume of displaced liquid. In this problem, you are asked a number of qualitative questions that should help you know the Archimedes principle; then solve the quantitative exercise. The object is placed in liquid and then released. Let's say that an object either floats to the surface (settling so that the object is partially liquid above the surface and partially below) or sinks to the bottom. (Note that in parts A through D, you should assume that the object is in balance.) Now apply what you know, some more complicated situations. Part G The two objects, T and B, are of the same size and shape and uniform density. They are carefully placed in a container filled with liquid. Both objects float in balance. Less object T is underwater than object B, which swims entirely underwater, closer to the bottom of the container. Which of the following statements is true? Since both objects float, floating forces are in any case equal to the weight of the object. Block B repels more liquid, so it must be heavier than block T. Given that the two objects have the same volume, block B must also be denser. In fact, because the weight equals the floating force, and B is completely submerged, where all symbols have their usual meaning. From this equation, it can be seen that the density of B must be equal to the principle of fluid staa- Archimedes is also useful in solving quantitative (usually static) problems. When an object moves in a liquid, the resulting drag-and-drop power makes the situation much more complicated. The following is a relatively simple example of a problem related to floating power. Part H The mass and volume ball shall be lowered on the rope into a density fluid. Assume that an object sinks to the bottom if the string does not support it. What is the voltage string when the ball is completely submerged but does not touch the bottom as shown in the illustration? Tip H.1 Equilibrium Hint is not displayed Part H.2 Floating force size Part is not displayed Express your response by given quantities and gravity-induced acceleration range. ANSWER: = (m_b-rho_fV)*g Thread starter Jinthe1st Start date November 29, 2008 I have a problem since the 2002 AP exam; The questions are specifically from 3b, c and d. (See the accompanying image.) Homework equations So I try to solve the unknown density of liquid (pW). From what I can assume so far, the object is underwater liquid, dispersing the amount of water equal to the volume of the object; however, I think there's a different dimension? I believe that the height of the specified object surface of the liquid is important for this problem? I think I'm trying to find the weight of the volume of unknown fluid. Would it be the same as the weight of an object? I guess I don't understand some concepts at hand, honestly. Test solution $F = kx$ $F = \text{weight}$ (N)= F_b (buoyant Force) Density mass is known; use to find volume: $\text{Weight} = (\text{Density}) (\text{volume})(\text{Gravity acceleration})$ $W = (\rho) (v) (g)$ Volume object = Volume liquid $F_b = \rho_L(V) (g)$ Replies and answers What happens to stretch spring when you dunk mass liquid? Assuming you found the spring constant part a, what can you infer? Ah, the force should be reduced somewhat; Is that a floating force? Ah, the force should be reduced somewhat; Is that a floating force? The change in spring power tells you the floating power. (Draw a free body diagram for your object.) Sign in or sign up to answer now! We found a book related to your question. SEE SOLUTIONS We found a book related to your question. SEE SOLUTIONS Homework H. asked • 06/18/15 A 85.0 g bottle is filled with half full 1.00 l water. It is filled with the rest of the way is an unknown liquid. The total weight of this full bottle is 1.75 kg, what is the density of the unknown liquid? 1 Expert Answer Hello Homework (which interesting name!), the total weight is 1.75kg or 1750g. Subtracting bottle masses (85.0g) and 1L (1000.g) finds the mass of unknown liquid. 1750g - 85.0g - 1000.g = 665g unknown liquid. Since 1L water on the side of the filled bottle, the unknown liquid is also 1L to fill the other side of the bottle. So the density of the unknown liquid is 665g/L. 665g/L.

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