

Part 2 Review B

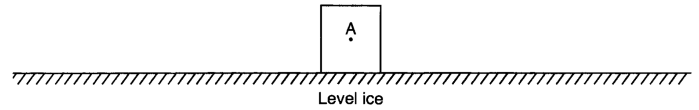
Base your answers to questions 4 through 7 on the information below.

An ice skater applies a horizontal force to a 20.-kilogram block on frictionless, level ice, causing the block to accelerate uniformly at 1.4 meters per second² to the right. After the skater stops pushing the block, it slides onto a region of ice that is covered with a thin layer of sand. The coefficient of kinetic friction between the block and the sand-covered ice is 0.28.

4. Calculate the magnitude of the force of friction acting on the block as it slides over the sand-covered ice. [Show all work, including the equation and substitution with units.]

5. Determine the magnitude of the normal force acting on the block.

6. On the diagram below, starting at point *A*, draw a vector to represent the force applied to the block by the skater. Begin the vector at point *A* and use a scale of 1.0 centimeters = 5.0 newtons.



7. Calculate the magnitude of the force applied to the block by the skater [Show all work, including the equation and substitution with units.]