

1) When a rubber sucker is pressed against a surface, the air is ~~sqa~~ squeezed out. The atmospheric pressure acts on the outside of the sucker stabilizes the object against its smooth surface

2) Assume the mass of a person is 50 kg
 $F_{up} = W = P_{atm} \cdot A \Rightarrow A = \frac{F_p}{P_{atm}} = \frac{W}{P_{atm}} = \frac{(50)(10)}{100,000} = 0.005 \text{ m}^2$

3) For the window: Falls and reaches terminal velocity as the drag force increases

For the passenger: flies out since the pressure inside the airplane is larger than the atmospheric pressure (This is because atmospheric pressure decreases as the altitude increases)

4) $\rho_{H_2O} g h_{H_2O} = \rho_{Hg} g h_{Hg} \Rightarrow \rho_{H_2O} h_{H_2O} = \rho_{Hg} h_{Hg}$

$\rho_{H_2O} < \rho_{Hg}$
 $\therefore h_{H_2O} > h_{Hg}$

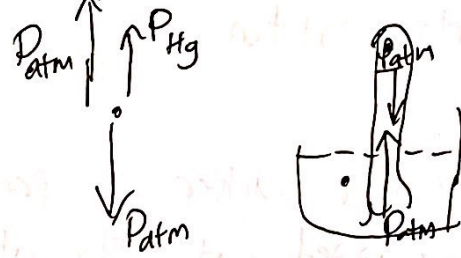
5) $\rho_{H_2O} g h = P_{atm}$
 $h = \frac{P_{atm}}{\rho_{H_2O} g} = \frac{10^5}{(10^3)(10)} = 10 \text{ m}$

6) Space \rightarrow Vacuum \rightarrow no pressure

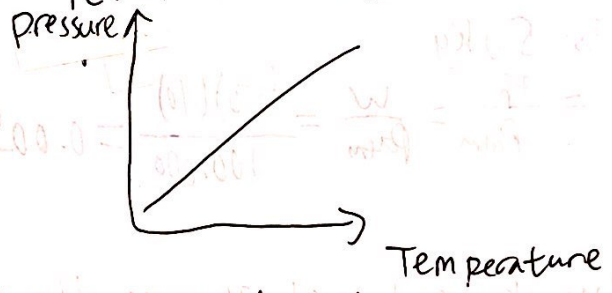
The astronaut will have no control in himself/herself.

Because there is no pressure (little pressure), the astronaut's blood and body fluid will freeze, and organs will swell
 body

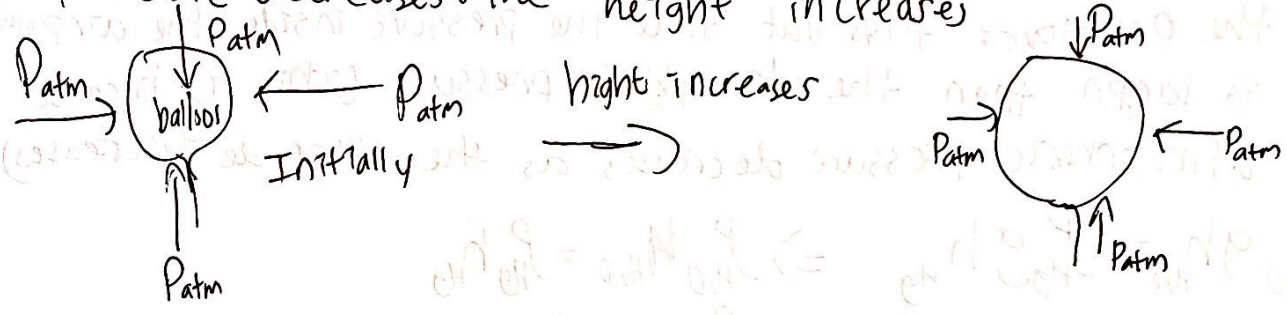
7)



- (a) level decreases
- (b) level increases
- (c) level decreases
- (d) level decreases because atmospheric pressure decreases as altitude increases
- (e) level increases



8) The gas inside the balloon expands because atmospheric pressure decreases as the height increases



9) You can do it by yourself

10)

(a)
$$P_{atm} = \rho_{Hg} gh = (13550)(0.95)(9.81) = 126279.225 \text{ Pa}$$

(b)
$$P_{atm} = \rho_{Hg} gh = (13550)(0.85)(9.81) = 112986.675 \text{ Pa}$$