

MARIA O-I MORPHET-ENBERG

18ENG04/051

PHYSICS (PHYS)

ENG 234 ASSIGNMENT

1. $v = (4t - 3t^2) \text{ m/s}$

When $t=4$, $s=0$ & $t=0$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = (4t - 3t^2)$$

$$s = \int v dt$$

$$s = \int_0^4 (4t - 3t^2) dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{4t^2}{2} - \frac{3t^3}{3} \right]_0^4 + C$$

$$= [2t^2 - t^3 + C]_0^4 + C$$

$$s = (2(4)^2 - 4^3) - (2(0)^2 - 0^3)$$

$$= [2(4)^2 - 4^3] - [2(0)^2 - 0^3]$$

$$= 32 - 64 - [0]$$

$$s = -32 \text{ m}$$

The position of the particle is to the left of the origin

2. $v = (0.5t^2 - 8t) \text{ m/s}$

When $t=2$, $a=?$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} (0.5t^2 - 8t)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} (1.5t^2 - 8)$$

$$a = 2$$

$$= 1.5(2)^2 - 8$$

$$= -2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

This shows that the particle is decelerating.

$$a = (4t^2 - 2) \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$= \frac{dv}{dt} = (4t^2 - 2)$$

$$dv = \int (4t^2 - 2) dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{4t^3}{3} - \frac{2t}{1} \right] + C$$

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = \left[\frac{4t^3}{3} - 2t + C \right]$$

$$ds = \int \left(\frac{4t^3}{3} - 2t + C \right) dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{4t^4}{3 \times 4} - \frac{2t^2}{2} + C_1 t + C_2 \right]$$

$$s = \frac{1}{3} t^4 - t^2 + C_1 t + C_2$$

When $t = 0$ s, $s = 2$ m which is the left side of the origin. $\therefore s = 2$ m.

$$s = \frac{1}{3} t^4 - t^2 + C_1 t + C_2$$

$$-2 = \frac{1}{3} (0)^4 - (0)^2 + C_1 (0) + C_2$$

$$-2 = C_2$$

$$C_2 = -2$$

When $t = 2$ s, $s = 20$ m which is the left side of the origin. $\therefore s = -20$ m.

$$s = \frac{1}{3} t^4 - t^2 + C_1 t + C_2$$

$$-20 = \frac{1}{3} (2)^4 - (2)^2 + C_1 (2) + (-2)$$

$$-20 = \frac{16}{3} - 4 + 2C_1 - 2$$

$$-20 = \frac{-2}{3} + 2C_1$$

$$2C_1 = -20 - \frac{-2}{3}$$

$$\frac{2C_1}{2} = \frac{-19 \cdot 33}{2}$$

$$C_1 = -9.67$$

When $t = 4$ s and $S = ?$

$$S = \frac{1}{3} t^3 - t^2 - 9.67t - 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (4)^3 - (4)^2 - 9.67(4) - 2$$

$$= \frac{64}{3} - 16 - 38.667 - 2$$

$$= \frac{25.6}{3} - 56.667$$

$$= 28.666 \text{ m}$$

$$S = 28.67 \text{ m}$$

4. $v = (20 - 0.05t^2) \text{ m/s}$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = (20 - 0.05t^2)$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -1.05$$

$$= (20 - 0.05t^2) (-1.05)$$

When $S = 15 \text{ m}$

$$= (20 - 0.05(15)^2) (-1.05)$$

$$= (20 - 11.25) (-1.05)$$

$$= (8.75) (-1.05)$$

$$= -9.1875 \text{ m/s}^2$$

The acceleration of the particle when $S = 15 \text{ m}$ is -9.19 m/s^2