

18/ENGG05/052

Name: Lotanna Francis Onyekwelu  
Department: Mechatronics Engineering

- 1) A Particle travels along a straight line with a velocity of  $v = (4t - 3t^2)$  m/s where  $t$  is in seconds. Determine the position of the particle when  $t = 4$ s,  $s = 0$  when  $t = 0$ .

$$v = (4t - 3t^2) \quad t = 4$$

$$ds = v dt \quad v = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$\int_0^4 ds = \int_0^4 v dt$$

$$s \Big|_0^4 = \int_0^4 (4t - 3t^2) dt$$

$$s \Big|_0^4 = \frac{4t^2}{2} - \frac{3t^3}{3}$$

$$= 2t^2 - t^3 \Big|_0^4 \quad \text{where } t = 4 \text{ and } t = 0$$

$$2(4)^2 - (4)^3$$

$$= 32 - 64$$

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

- 2) A particle travels along a straight line with a speed of  $v = (0.5t^3 - 8t)$  m/s where  $t$  is in seconds, determine acceleration where  $t = 2$

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

$$\frac{d(0.5t^3 - 8t)}{dt}$$

$$1.5 \times t^2 - 8$$

$$= -2 \text{ms}^{-2}$$

$$= 3 \times 0.5t^{3-1} - 8$$

$$1.5t^2 - 8$$

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

3 A particle moves a straight line such that its acceleration is  $a = (4t^2 - 2) \text{ ms}^{-2}$  where  $t$  is in seconds. When  $t = 0$ , the particle is located 2m to the left of the origin and when  $t = 2$  s, it is 20m to the left of the origin. determine the position of the particle when  $t = 4$  s

$$a = (4t^2 - 2)$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{4t^3}{3} - 2t + c$$

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

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

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

$$\int ds = \int \frac{4t^4}{3 \times 4} - \frac{2t^2}{2} + c_1 t + c_2$$

$$s = \frac{1}{3} t^4 - t^2 + c_1 t + c_2$$

$$\text{At } t = 0, \quad s = -2 \text{ m}$$

$$s = \frac{1}{3} t^4 - t^2 + c_1 t + c_2$$

$$-2 = \frac{1}{3} (0)^4 - (0)^2 + c_1 (0) + c_2$$

$$\therefore c_2 = -2$$

$$\text{At } t = 2, \quad s = 20 \text{ m}, \quad c_2 = -2$$

$$s = \frac{1}{3} t^4 - t^2 + c_1 t + c_2$$

$$-20 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{3} (2)^4 - (2)^2 + c_1 (2) + c_2$$

$$-20 = -\frac{2}{3} + 2c_1$$

$$2c_1 = -20 + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$c_1 = -19.33$$

$$c_1 = -9.67$$

~~$$\text{At } t = 4, \quad s = \frac{1}{3} (4)^4 - (4)^2 + (-9.67)(4) - 2$$~~

~~$$= -2$$~~

At  $t = 2\text{ s}$  When  $C_1 = -9.67$

$$C_2 = -2$$

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

$$S = \frac{256}{3} - 16 - 38.6668 - 2$$

$$S = \frac{256}{3} - 36.6668$$

$$S = 28.667 \text{ m (portion of the particle)}$$

4  $v = (20 - 0.05s^2)$

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

$$\frac{dv}{ds} \times v$$

$$a = v \frac{dv}{ds}$$

$$\frac{dv}{ds} = -0.15$$

$$\therefore a = (20 - 0.05s^2) (-0.15)$$

At  $s = 15\text{ m}$

$$a = (20 - 0.05(15)^2) (-0.15) (-0.1(15))$$

$$a = (20 - 11.25) (-1.5)$$

$$a = (8.75) (-1.5)$$

$$a = -13.125 \text{ m s}^{-2}$$

$$a = -13.13 \text{ m s}^{-2}$$