

OMENDKU PERPETUAL ISHIOMA

IBIENG OBILOBO

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

1.  $v = (4t - 3t^2) \text{ m/s}$  at  $t = 0, s \neq 0; t = 4.0$  (2)

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = (4t - 3t^2)$$
$$(0 - 3t) = \frac{v}{t} = 0$$

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

$$\int ds = \int_0^4 (4t - 3t^2) dt$$
$$s = \left[ 4t^2/2 - 3t^3/3 \right]_0^4$$
$$s = \left[ 4(4)^2/2 - 3(4)^3/3 \right] - \left[ 4(0)^2/2 - 3(0)^3/3 \right]$$

$$s = 32 - 64$$
$$s = -32 \text{ m}$$

This means that the position of the particle is to the left of the origin.

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

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

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

$$a = (1.0t - 8) \text{ m/s}^2$$

at  $t = 2 \text{ s}$

$$1.0(2) - 8$$
$$= -2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

∴ This implies that the particle decelerates.

$$(3) a = (4t^2 - 2)$$

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

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

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

$$v = \left( \frac{4t^3}{3} - 2t + C_1 \right) \text{ m/s}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{4t^3}{3} - 2t + C_1$$

$$\int ds = \int \left( \frac{4}{3}t^3 - 2t + C_1 \right) dt$$

$$s = \left( \frac{4t^4}{3 \times 4} - \frac{2t^2}{2} + C_1 t + C_2 \right) \text{ m}$$

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

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

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

$$-2 = C_2$$

$$\therefore C_2 = -2$$



At  $t = 2$  and  $s = -20$  m

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

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

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

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

$$C_1 = \frac{-19.33}{2}$$

$$C_2 = -9.67$$

$$C_2 = -2$$

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

$$s = \frac{1}{3}t^4 - t^2 - 9.67t - 2$$

At  $t = 4$  s ;  $s = ?$

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

$$s = \frac{256}{3} - 16 - 38.668 - 2$$

$$s = 28.667 \text{ m}$$

$\therefore$  The position of the particle is 28.667 m

$$4. \quad v = (20 - 0.05s^2) \text{ m/s} \quad s = 7 \text{ m}$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{dv}{ds} = -0.1s$$

$$\therefore a = (20 - 0.05s^2)(-0.1s)$$

$$\text{At } s = 15 \text{ m}$$

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

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

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

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

$\therefore$  the acceleration of the particle at  $s = 15 \text{ m}$  is  $-13.125 \text{ m/s}^2$  which implies that the particle is decelerating