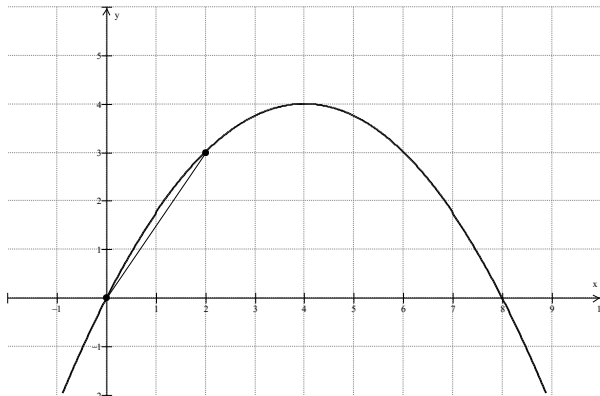


Practice Problems **Answer Key**



1. A part of the function $f(x) = 4 - 0.25(x - 4)^2$ is approximated by a straight segment on the interval $[0, 2]$. Is there a point between 0 and 2 for which a line tangent to the function is parallel to the segment?

The slope of the segment joining points $(0, 0)$ and $(2, 3)$ is:

$$m = \frac{f(2) - f(0)}{2 - 0} = \frac{3 - 0}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

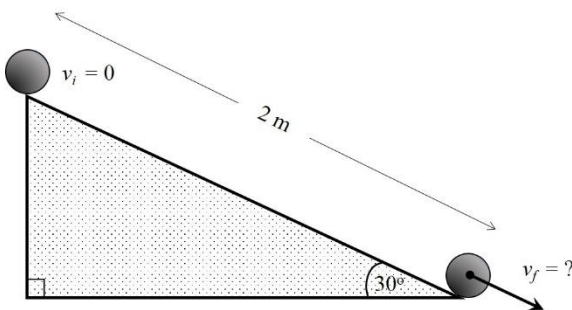
The slope of a tangent line of a function is obtained through the derivative of the function:

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(4 - 0.25(x - 4)^2) = -0.5(x - 4)$$

Because the tangent line and the segment have to be parallel for an x -value between 0 and 2, the two above expressions must be equal:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{3}{2} \\ -0.5(x - 4) &= \frac{3}{2} \\ x - 4 &= -3 \\ x &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Tangent line at $x = 1$ is parallel to the segment joining points $(0, 0)$ and $(2, 3)$



2. A solid homogenous sphere of 4 kg mass and radius 0.1 m rolls down a 2-meter-long incline. The angle of the incline to the horizontal is 30° . The initial velocity of the sphere is zero at the top of the incline. Calculate:

- A. The static friction coefficient for this system
- B. The friction force between the incline and the sphere
- C. The final velocity of the sphere at the end of the incline

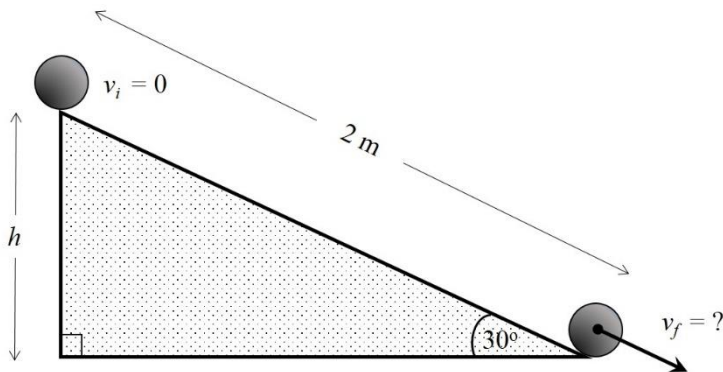
A. Using lesson formula (7):

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_s &= \frac{2}{7} \tan \theta \\ &= \frac{2}{7} \tan(30^\circ) \\ &= \frac{2}{7} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = 0.164957 \end{aligned}$$

B. Using lesson formula (4):

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_s &= \frac{2}{7} m \cdot g \cdot \cos \theta \\
 &= \frac{2}{7} (4 \text{ kg})(9.81 \text{ m/s}) \cos(30^\circ) \\
 &= \frac{2}{7} (4 \text{ kg})(9.81 \text{ m/s}) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
 &= 9.70938 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

C. Using lesson formula (18) and considering the height on the incline $h = f(x)$:



Initial height of sphere:

$$f(x_i) = h_i = 2 \sin(30^\circ) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 \text{ m}$$

Final height of sphere:

$$f(x_f) = h_f = 0$$

Sphere's initial velocity:

$$v_0 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_f &= \sqrt{v_i^2 - 2 \cdot g \cdot (h_f - h_i) - \frac{4}{7} \cdot g \cdot |h_f - h_i|} \\
 &= \sqrt{0^2 - 2 \cdot 9.81 \cdot (1 - 0) - \frac{4}{7} \cdot 9.81 \cdot |1 - 0|} \\
 &= \sqrt{14.0143} \\
 &= 3.74357 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$