

Chapter 3 (Benson)

**E23**  $x = 4 - 5t + 3t^2$  (a) At  $t = 3$  s,  $v = -5 + 6t = 13$  (m/s),  $a = 6$  m/s<sup>2</sup>; (b)  $v = 0$  at  $t = 5/6 = 0.83$  (s) .

**E25** (a)  $t = 0$  or 3 s; (b)  $t = 3$  s; (c)  $a = 2$  m/s<sup>2</sup>; (d)  $a = 4$  m/s<sup>2</sup> .

**E26** (a) 3 - 4 s; (b) 0 or 7 s; (c) 1 - 2 s, 5 - 6 s; (d) 4 - 5 s; (e) 6 - 7 s; (f) 0 - 1 s, 7 - 8 s; (g) 2 - 3 s .

**E51**  $H = 25$  m &  $g' = g/6$ . From  $v_0^2 = 2gH$ ,  $v_0 = 22.1$  m/s. Then  $H' = v_0^2/(2g') = 150$  m .

**E53**  $H = 2.45$  m/s,  $v^2 = 2gH$ ,  $v = 6.93$  m/s .

**E59**  $v_0 = 20$  m/s,  $H = v_0^2/(2g) = 20.4$  m. (a)  $10.2 = 20t - 4.9t^2$ , gives  $t = 0.6$  s, or 3.48 s; (b)  $v = \pm 10$  m/s leads to  $t = 1.02$  s, or 3.06 s .

**E65**  $H = 280$  km &  $g' = 1.5$  m/s<sup>2</sup>.  $v_0 = \sqrt{2g'H} = 917$  m/s.  $v_y = 917 - 1.5t = 0$ , so  $t = 10$  min.

**P01**  $v_m = 12.5$  m/s,  $a_c = (96 \text{ km/h})/4.6 \text{ s} = (26.7 \text{ m/s})/4.6 \text{ s} = 5.80$  m/s<sup>2</sup>. (a)  $x = v_m t = a_c t^2/2$  gives  $t = 4.31$  s &  $x = 53.9$  m; (b)  $v_m = 12.5$  m/s &  $v_c = 25$  m/s .

**P07** (a)  $y_A = 100 + 5t - 4.9t^2$ ,  $y_B = 100 - 20(t-2) - 4.9(t-2)^2$ . Set  $y_A = y_B$  to find  $t = 3.78$  s &  $y = 48.9$  m; (b)  $v_A = 5 - 9.8(3.78) = -32$  m/s &  $v_B = -20 - 9.8(1.78) = -37.4$  (m/s) .

**P16** (a)  $y_A = H + 15t - 4.9t^2$ ,  $y_B = H - 4.9(t-2)^2$ . Set  $y_A = y_B$  to find  $t = 4.26$  s &  $y = H - 25$  m; (b)  $v_A = 15 - 9.8(4.26) = -26.7$  m/s &  $v_B = -9.8(2.26) = -22.1$  (m/s) .

**P23**  $t = 2.5$  s: (a)  $H = gt^2/2 = 30.6$  m; (b) Let  $t_1$  be the time to fall and  $t_2$  be the time for the sound to travel.  $H = 4.9t_1^2$  &  $H/330 = t_2$ , where  $t_1 + t_2 = 2.5$ . From  $330(2.5 - t_1) = 4.9t_1^2$ , we obtain  $t_1 = 2.41$  s &  $H = 28.5$  m .  
(Teacher: Jyh-Shinn Yang, 89.10.11)