

Rates of Change Rule Quiz

Name: _____

Date: December 4, 2019

Thinking Strategies	Communication	Modelling & Solving

1. A particle is moving along the x -axis with position function

$$x(t) = t^3 - 12t^2 + 45t - 40$$

where t is in minutes and $x(t)$ is the position in μm (micrometers).

- (a) Determine the two times and the position of the particle when it is stationary.

$$\begin{aligned}v(t) &= 3t^2 - 24t + 45 = 0 & x(3) &= 14 \mu\text{m} \\ \boxed{t^2 - 8t + 15} &= 0 & x(5) &= 10 \mu\text{m} \\ (t-5)(t-3) &= 0 \\ t &= 3, 5 \text{ min}\end{aligned}$$

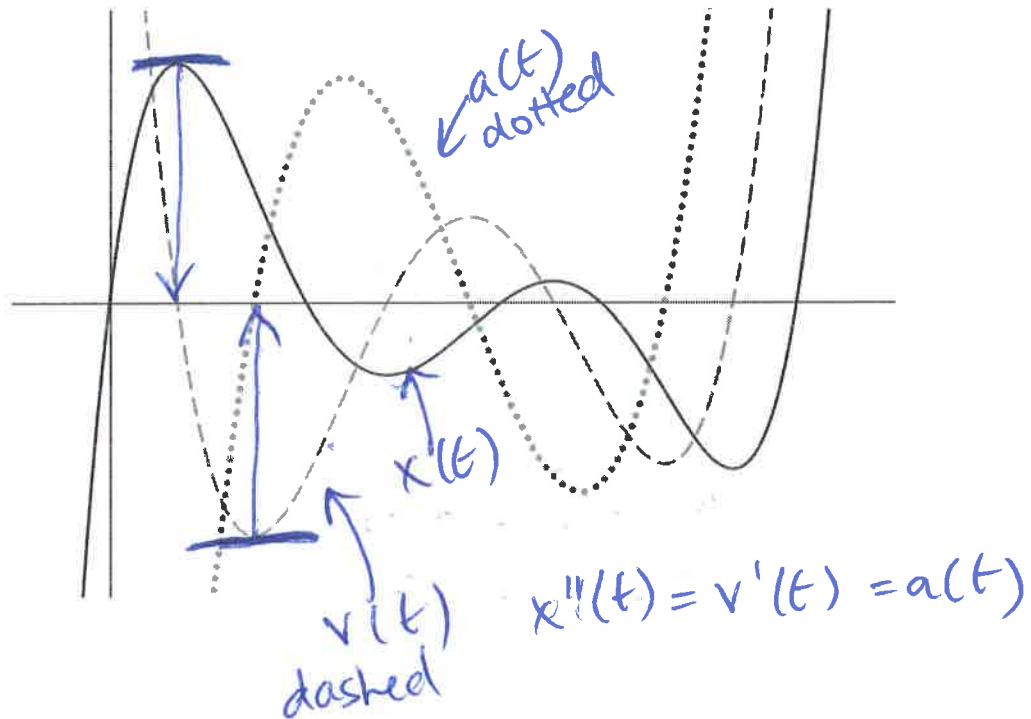
- (b) Determine the acceleration at each of these times

$$\begin{aligned}a(t) &= 6t - 24 \\ a(3) &= -6 \mu\text{m}/\text{min}^2 & a(5) &= 6 \mu\text{m}/\text{min}^2\end{aligned}$$

- (c) Determine how far the particle has travelled between 2 and 5 minutes.

$$\begin{aligned}d &= |x(3) - x(2)| + |x(5) - x(3)| \\ &= |14 - 10| + |14 - 10| \\ &= \underline{\underline{8 \mu\text{m}}}\end{aligned}$$

2. Given the three graphs below. Identify which graph describes position, velocity, and acceleration.



3. The momentum of a system, p , is related to the velocity, v , and mass, m as

$$p = mv$$

Conservation of momentum states that momentum of a system does not change over time.

(a) Relate the change in velocity of a system to the change in mass over time.

$$\frac{d}{dt}(p = mv) \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{dm}{dt} \cdot v + \frac{dv}{dt} \cdot m$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{v}{m} \frac{dm}{dt}$$

(b) Use your differential equation to describe what happens in an explosion (mass changes).

$$\left(\frac{dm}{dt} < 0 \right) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{v}{m} \frac{dm}{dt} > 0 \right)$$

mass change \uparrow
 velocity should \uparrow

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1. A particle is moving along the x -axis with position function

$$x(t) = t^3 - 12t^2 + 36t - 10$$

where t is in minutes and $x(t)$ is the position in μm (micrometers).

- (a) Determine the two times and the position of the particle when it is stationary.

$$v(t) = 3t^2 - 24t + 36 = 0$$

$$t^2 - 8t + 12 = 0$$
$$(t - 6)(t - 2)$$

$$x(2) = 22 \mu\text{m}$$

$$x(6) = -10 \mu\text{m}$$

$$t = 2, 6 \text{ min}$$

- (b) Determine the acceleration at each of these times

$$a(t) = 6t - 24$$

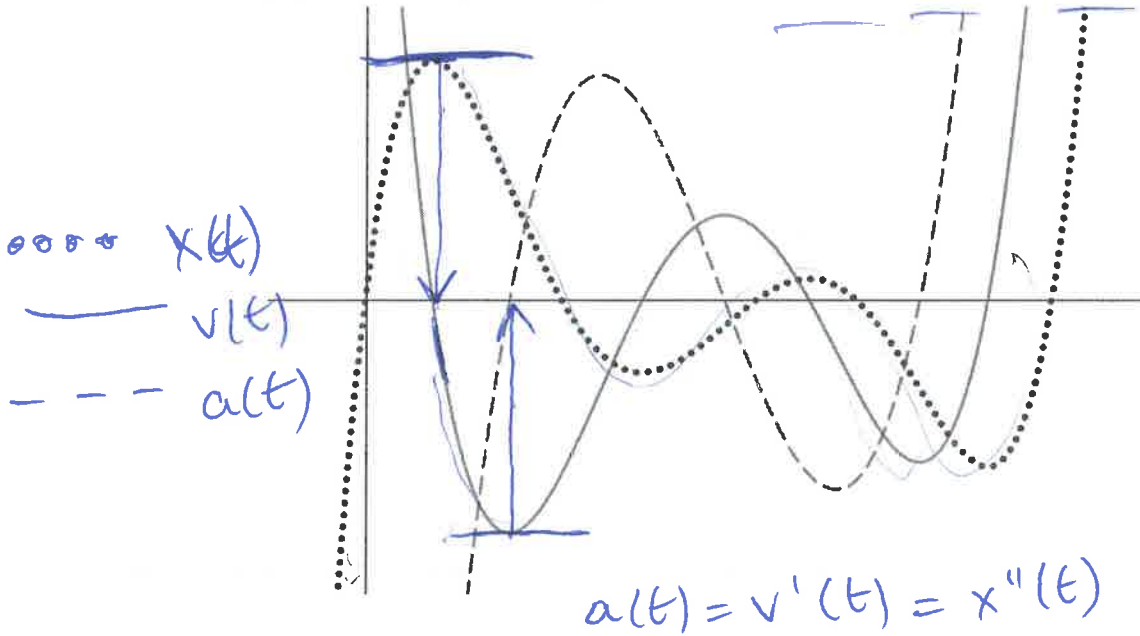
$$a(2) = -12 \mu\text{m}/\text{min}^2$$

$$a(6) = 12 \mu\text{m}/\text{min}^2$$

- (c) Determine how far the particle has travelled between 1 and 6 minutes.

$$d = |x(2) - x(1)| + |x(6) - x(2)|$$
$$= |22 - 15| + |-10 - 22|$$
$$= 7 + 32 = 39 \mu\text{m}$$

2. Given the three graphs below. Identify which graph describes position, velocity, and acceleration.



3. The momentum of a system, p , is related to the velocity, v , and mass, m as

$$\frac{d}{dt} (p = mv)$$

Conservation of momentum states that momentum of a system does not change over time.

(a) Relate the change in velocity of a system to the change in mass over time.

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = m \frac{dv}{dt} + v \frac{dm}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{v}{m} \frac{dm}{dt}$$

(b) Use your differential equation to describe what happens in a collision (mass changes).

$$\frac{dm}{dt} > 0$$

change in mass

$$\frac{dv}{dt} < 0$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{v}{m} \frac{dm}{dt} < 0$$

decreases