Solution   Section 1.6 – Motion in Space

Exercise

Evaluate the integral: $\int_0^1 \left(t^3\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} + (t+1)\hat{k}\right)dt$

Solution

$$\int_0^1 \left(t^3\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} + (t+1)\hat{k}\right)dt = \frac{1}{4}t^4\hat{i} + 7t\hat{j} + \left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + t\right)\hat{k}\,\Big|_0^1$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4}\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right)\hat{k}\right) - 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} + \frac{3}{2}\hat{k}$$

Exercise

Evaluate the integral: $\int_1^2 \left((6-6t)\hat{i} + 3\sqrt{t}\,\hat{j} + \frac{4}{t^2}\hat{k}\right)dt$

Solution

$$\int_1^2 \left((6-6t)\hat{i} + 3\sqrt{t}\,\hat{j} + \frac{4}{t^2}\hat{k}\right)dt = \left(6t - 3t^2\right)\hat{i} + 2t^{3/2}\hat{j} - \frac{4}{t}\hat{k}\,\Big|_1^2$$

$$= \left((12-12)\hat{i} + 2(2)^{3/2}\,\hat{j} - \frac{4}{2}\hat{k}\right) - \left((6-3)\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}\right)$$

$$= 4\sqrt{2}\,\hat{j} - 2\hat{k} - 3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$$

$$= -3\hat{i} + \left(4\sqrt{2} - 2\right)\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

Exercise

Evaluate the integral: $\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \left((\sin t)\hat{i} + (1+\cos t)\hat{j} + \left(\sec^2 t\right)\hat{k}\right) dt$

Solution

$$\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \left((\sin t)\hat{i} + (1+\cos t)\hat{j} + \left(\sec^2 t\right)\hat{k}\right) dt = -(\cos t)\hat{i} + (t + \sin t)\hat{j} + (\tan t)\hat{k}\,\Big|_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4}$$

$$= \left[-\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\hat{i} + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\hat{j} + \left(\tan\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\hat{k} \right]$$

$$- \left[-\left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)\hat{i} + \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} + \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)\hat{j} + \left(\tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)\hat{k} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\hat{i} + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\hat{j} + \hat{k} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\hat{i} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{\pi + 2\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi + 2\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

Exercise

Evaluate the integral: $\int_0^{\pi/3} \left((\sec t \tan t)\hat{i} + (\tan t)\hat{j} + (2\sin t\cos t)\hat{k} \right) dt$

Solution

$$\int_0^{\pi/3} \left((\sec t \tan t)\hat{i} + (\tan t)\hat{j} + (2\sin t\cos t)\hat{k} \right) dt = \int_0^{\pi/3} \left((\sec t \tan t)\hat{i} + (\tan t)\hat{j} + (\sin 2t)\hat{k} \right) dt$$

$$= (\sec t)\hat{i} + (-\ln(\cos t))\hat{j} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\cos 2t\right)\hat{k} \Big|_0^{\pi/3}$$

$$= \left[\left(\sec\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\hat{i} + \left(-\ln\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right)\hat{j} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\cos\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\hat{k} \right]$$

$$- \left[(\sec 0)\hat{i} + (-\ln(\cos 0))\hat{j} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\cos 0\right)\hat{k} \right]$$

$$= \left[2\hat{i} + \left(-\ln\frac{1}{2}\right)\hat{j} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)\hat{k} \right] - \left[\hat{i} + (-\ln(1))\hat{j} - \frac{1}{2}\hat{k} \right]$$

$$= 2\hat{i} + \ln 2\,\hat{j} + \frac{1}{4}\hat{k} - \hat{i} + \frac{1}{2}\hat{k}$$

$$= \hat{i} + (\ln 2)\,\hat{j} + \frac{3}{4}\hat{k}$$

Exercise

Evaluate the integral: $\displaystyle\int_0^1 \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}\hat{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1+t^2}\hat{k}\right)dt$

Solution

$$\int_0^1 \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}\hat{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1+t^2}\hat{k}\right)dt = \left(2\sin^{-1}t\right)\hat{i} + \left(\sqrt{3}\tan^{-1}t\right)\hat{k}\,\Big|_0^1$$

$$= \left[\left(2\sin^{-1}1\right)\hat{i} + \left(\sqrt{3}\tan^{-1}1\right)\hat{k}\right] - \left[\left(2\sin^{-1}0\right)\hat{i} + \left(\sqrt{3}\tan^{-1}0\right)\hat{k}\right]$$

$$= \left[\left(2\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\hat{i} + \left(\sqrt{3}\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\hat{k}\right] - \left[(0)\hat{i} + (0)\hat{k}\right]$$

$$\boxed{= \pi\hat{i} + \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{4}\hat{k}}$$

Exercise

Evaluate the integral: $\displaystyle\int_1^{\ln 3} \left(te^t\hat{i} + e^t\hat{j} + (\ln t)\hat{k}\right)dt$

Solution

$u = \ln x \qquad dv = dx$

$du = \frac{1}{x}dx \qquad v = \int dx = x \qquad \int u\,dv = uv - \int v\,du$

		e^t
$(+)$	t	e^t
$(-)$	1	e^t
	0	

$$\int \ln x\,dx = x\ln x - \int x\frac{1}{x}dx = x\ln x - \int dx \ \boxed{= x\ln x - x + C}$$

$$\int_1^{\ln 3} \left(te^t\hat{i} + e^t\hat{j} + (\ln t)\hat{k}\right)dt = \left[\left(te^t - e^t\right)\hat{i} + e^t\hat{j} + (t\ln t - t)\hat{k}\right]_1^{\ln 3}$$

$$= \left[\left((\ln 3)e^{\ln 3} - e^{\ln 3}\right)\hat{i} + e^{\ln 3}\hat{j} + \left(\ln 3\ln(\ln 3) - \ln 3\right)\hat{k}\right]$$

$$- \left[(e-e)\hat{i} + e\hat{j} + \left(\ln(1) - 1\right)\hat{k}\right]$$

$$= (3\ln 3 - 3)\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \left(\ln 3\left(\ln(\ln 3) - 1\right)\right)\hat{k} - e\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\boxed{= 3(\ln 3 - 1)\hat{i} + (3-e)\hat{j} + \left(\ln 3\left(\ln(\ln 3) - 1\right) + 1\right)\hat{k}}$$

Exercise

Evaluate the integral: $\int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\cos t\ \hat{i} - \sin 2t\ \hat{j} + \sin^2 t\ \hat{k}\right) dt$

Solution

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\cos t\ \hat{i} - \sin 2t\ \hat{j} + \sin^2 t\ \hat{k}\right) dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\cos t\ \hat{i} - \sin 2t\ \hat{j} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2t\right)\ \hat{k}\right) dt$$

$$= \left[\sin t\ \hat{i} + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2t\ \hat{j} + \left(\frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2t\right)\ \hat{k}\right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \left[\ \hat{i} + \frac{1}{2}(-1)\ \hat{j} + \frac{\pi}{4}\ \hat{k}\right] - \frac{1}{2}\ \hat{j}$$

$$= \ \hat{i} - \frac{1}{2}\ \hat{j} + \frac{\pi}{4}\ \hat{k} - \frac{1}{2}\ \hat{j}$$

$$= \ \hat{i} - \ \hat{j} + \frac{\pi}{4}\ \hat{k}$$

Exercise

Solve the initial value problem for $\boldsymbol{r}$ as a vector function of t.

$$\begin{cases} \text{Differential equation}: & \dfrac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = -t\hat{i} - t\hat{j} - t\hat{k} \\ \text{Initial condition}: & \vec{r}(0) = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k} \end{cases}$$

Solution

$$\vec{r} = \int \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} dt = \int \left(-t\hat{i} - t\hat{j} - t\hat{k}\right) dt$$

$$= -\frac{t^2}{2}\hat{i} - \frac{t^2}{2}\hat{j} - \frac{t^2}{2}\hat{k} + \vec{C}$$

$$\vec{r}(0) = -0\hat{i} - 0\hat{j} - 0\hat{k} + \vec{C}$$

$$\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k} = \vec{C}$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = -\frac{t^2}{2}\hat{i} - \frac{t^2}{2}\hat{j} - \frac{t^2}{2}\hat{k} + \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{t^2}{2} + 1\right)\hat{i} + \left(2 - \frac{t^2}{2}\right)\hat{j} + \left(3 - \frac{t^2}{2}\right)\hat{k}$$

Exercise

Solve the initial value problem for $\boldsymbol{r}$ as a vector function of t.

$$\begin{cases} \textit{Differential equation}: & \dfrac{d\vec{\boldsymbol{r}}}{dt} = (180t)\,\hat{i} + \left(180t - 16t^2\right)\hat{j} \\ \textit{Initial condition}: & \vec{\boldsymbol{r}}(0) = 100\,\hat{j} \end{cases}$$

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\boldsymbol{r}} &= \int \left[(180t)\,\hat{i} + \left(180t - 16t^2\right)\hat{j} \right] dt \\ &= \left(90t^2\right)\hat{i} + \left(90t^2 - \tfrac{16}{3}t^3\right)\hat{j} + \vec{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{\boldsymbol{r}}(0) = 0\hat{i} + 0\,\hat{j} + \vec{C}$$

$$100\,\hat{j} = \vec{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\boldsymbol{r}}(t) &= \left(90t^2\right)\hat{i} + \left(90t^2 - \tfrac{16}{3}t^3\right)\hat{j} + 100\,\hat{j} \\ &= \left(90t^2\right)\hat{i} + \left(90t^2 - \tfrac{16}{3}t^3 + 100\right)\hat{j} \end{aligned}$$

Exercise

Solve the initial value problem for $\boldsymbol{r}$ as a vector function of t.

$$\begin{cases} \textit{Differential equation}: & \dfrac{d\vec{\boldsymbol{r}}}{dt} = \tfrac{3}{2}(t+1)^{1/2}\,\hat{i} + e^{-t}\,\hat{j} + \dfrac{1}{t+1}\hat{k} \\ \textit{Initial condition}: & \vec{\boldsymbol{r}}(0) = \hat{k} \end{cases}$$

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\boldsymbol{r}} &= \int \left(\tfrac{3}{2}(t+1)^{1/2}\,\hat{i} + e^{-t}\,\hat{j} + \frac{1}{t+1}\hat{k} \right) dt \\ &= (t+1)^{3/2}\,\hat{i} - e^{-t}\,\hat{j} + \ln(t+1)\,\hat{k} + \vec{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{\boldsymbol{r}}(0) = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + \ln(1)\,\hat{k} + \vec{C}$$

$$\hat{k} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + \vec{C}$$

$$\vec{C} = -\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\boldsymbol{r}}(t) &= (t+1)^{3/2}\,\hat{i} - e^{-t}\,\hat{j} + \ln(t+1)\,\hat{k} - \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k} \\ &= \left((t+1)^{3/2} - 1\right)\hat{i} + \left(1 - e^{-t}\right)\hat{j} + \left(\ln(t+1) + 1\right)\hat{k} \end{aligned}$$

Exercise

Solve the initial value problem for $\vec{r}$ as a vector function of t.

$$\text{Differential equation: } \quad \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = -32\hat{k}$$

$$\text{Initial condition: } \quad \vec{r}(0) = 100\hat{k}$$

$$\left.\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}\right|_{t=0} = 8\hat{i} + 8\hat{j}$$

Solution

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \int \left(-32\hat{k}\right) dt$$

$$= -32t\,\hat{k} + \vec{C}_1$$

$$\left.\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}\right|_{t=0} = 0\hat{k} + \vec{C}_1$$

$$\boxed{8\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} = \vec{C}_1}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = -32t\,\hat{k} + 8\hat{i} + 8\hat{j}$$

$$= 8\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} - 32t\,\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r} = \int \left(8\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} - 32t\,\hat{k}\right) dt$$

$$= 8t\,\hat{i} + 8t\,\hat{j} - 16t^2\,\hat{k} + \vec{C}_2$$

$$\vec{r}(0) = 8(0)\,\hat{i} + 8(0)\,\hat{j} - 16(0)^2\,\hat{k} + \vec{C}_2$$

$$\boxed{100\,\hat{k} = \vec{C}_2}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{r}(t) = 8t\,\hat{i} + 8t\,\hat{j} + \left(100 - 16t^2\right)\hat{k}}$$

Exercise

Solve the initial value problem for $\vec{r}$ as a vector function of t.

$$\text{Differential equation: } \quad \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = -\left(\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}\right)$$

$$\text{Initial condition: } \quad \vec{r}(0) = 10\hat{i} + 10\hat{j} + 10\hat{k}$$

$$\left.\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}\right|_{t=0} = \vec{0}$$

Solution

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = -\int \left(\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}\right) dt$$

$$= -\left(t\hat{i} + t\hat{j} + t\hat{k}\right) + \vec{C}_1$$

$$\left.\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}\right|_{t=0} = -\left(0\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + 0\hat{k}\right) + \vec{C}_1$$

$$\underline{0 = \vec{C}_1}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = -\left(t\hat{i} + t\hat{j} + t\hat{k}\right)$$

$$\vec{r} = -\int \left(t\hat{i} + t\hat{j} + t\hat{k}\right) dt$$

$$= -\left(\frac{t^2}{2}\hat{i} + \frac{t^2}{2}\hat{j} + \frac{t^2}{2}\hat{k}\right) + \vec{C}_2$$

$$\vec{r}(0) = -\left(0\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + 0\hat{k}\right) + \vec{C}_2$$

$$\underline{10\hat{i} + 10\hat{j} + 10\hat{k} = \vec{C}_2}$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = -\frac{t^2}{2}\hat{i} - \frac{t^2}{2}\hat{j} - \frac{t^2}{2}\hat{k} + 10\hat{i} + 10\hat{j} + 10\hat{k}$$

$$\underline{= \left(10 - \frac{t^2}{2}\right)\hat{i} + \left(10 - \frac{t^2}{2}\right)\hat{j} + \left(10 - \frac{t^2}{2}\right)\hat{k}}$$

Exercise

Consider $\vec{r}(t) = \left\langle t+1,\ t^2 - 3\right\rangle$

a) Evaluate $\lim\limits_{t\to 0} \vec{r}(t)$ and $\lim\limits_{t\to\infty} \vec{r}(t)$, if each exists

b) Find $\vec{r}'(t)$ and evaluate $\vec{r}'(0)$

c) Find $\vec{r}''(t)$

d) Evaluate $\int \vec{r}(t)\,dt$

Solution

a) $\lim\limits_{t\to 0} \vec{r}(t) = \lim\limits_{t\to 0} \left\langle t+1,\ t^2 - 3\right\rangle$

$$\underline{= \langle 1,\ -3\rangle}$$

$\lim\limits_{t\to\infty} \vec{r}(t) = \lim\limits_{t\to\infty} \left\langle t+1,\ t^2 - 3\right\rangle$

$$= \nexists$$

b) $\vec{r}'(t) = \langle 1,\ 2t \rangle$

$\vec{r}'(0) = \langle 1,\ 0 \rangle$

c) $\vec{r}''(t) = \langle 0,\ 2 \rangle$

d) $\displaystyle\int \vec{r}(t)\,dt = \int \left((t+1)\hat{i} + \left(t^2 - 3\right)\hat{j} \right) dt$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + t\right)\hat{i} + \left(\frac{1}{3}t^3 - 3t\right)\hat{j} + \vec{C}$$

Exercise

Consider $\vec{r}(t) = \left\langle \dfrac{1}{2t+1},\ \dfrac{t}{t+1} \right\rangle$

a) Evaluate $\displaystyle\lim_{t\to 0} \vec{r}(t)$ and $\displaystyle\lim_{t\to\infty} \vec{r}(t)$, if each exists

b) Find $\vec{r}'(t)$ and evaluate $\vec{r}'(0)$

c) Find $\vec{r}''(t)$

d) Evaluate $\displaystyle\int \vec{r}(t)\,dt$

Solution

a) $\displaystyle\lim_{t\to 0} \vec{r}(t) = \lim_{t\to 0} \left\langle \frac{1}{2t+1},\ \frac{t}{t+1} \right\rangle$

$$= \langle 1,\ 0 \rangle$$

$\displaystyle\lim_{t\to\infty} \vec{r}(t) = \lim_{t\to\infty} \left\langle \frac{1}{2t+1},\ \frac{t}{t+1} \right\rangle$

$$= \langle 0,\ 1 \rangle$$

b) $\vec{r}'(t) = \left\langle \dfrac{-2}{(2t+1)^2},\ \dfrac{1}{(t+1)^2} \right\rangle$ $\qquad \left(\dfrac{ax+b}{cx+d}\right)' = \dfrac{ad-bc}{(cx+d)^2}$

$\vec{r}'(0) = \langle -2,\ 1 \rangle$

c) $\vec{r}''(t) = \left\langle \dfrac{-8}{(2t+1)^3},\ \dfrac{-2}{(t+1)^3} \right\rangle$ $\qquad \left(\dfrac{1}{U^n}\right) = \dfrac{-nU'}{U^{n+1}}$

d) $\int \vec{r}(t)\,dt = \int \left(\frac{1}{2t+1}\hat{i} + \frac{t}{t+1}\hat{j}\right)dt$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\ln(2t+1)\hat{i} + \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{t+1}\right)\hat{j}\;dt$$

$$\underline{= \frac{1}{2}\ln(2t+1)\hat{i} + \left(t - \ln(t+1)\right)\hat{j} + \vec{C}}$$

Exercise

Consider $\vec{r}(t) = \left\langle e^{-2t},\ te^{-t},\ \tan^{-1}t \right\rangle$

a) Evaluate $\lim\limits_{t\to 0} \vec{r}(t)$ and $\lim\limits_{t\to\infty} \vec{r}(t)$, if each exists

b) Find $\vec{r}\,'(t)$ and evaluate $\vec{r}\,'(0)$

c) Find $\vec{r}\,''(t)$

d) Evaluate $\int \vec{r}(t)\,dt$

Solution

a) $\lim\limits_{t\to 0} \vec{r}(t) = \lim\limits_{t\to 0} \left\langle e^{-2t},\ te^{-t},\ \tan^{-1}t \right\rangle$

$$\underline{= \langle 1,\ 0,\ 0\rangle}$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} te^{-t} = \lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{t}{e^t}$$

$$= \lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{1}{e^t}$$

$$\underline{= 0}$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \vec{r}(t) = \lim_{t\to\infty} \left\langle e^{-2t},\ te^{-t},\ \tan^{-1}t \right\rangle$$

$$\underline{= \left\langle 0,\ 0,\ \frac{\pi}{2} \right\rangle}$$

b) $\vec{r}\,'(t) = \left\langle -2e^{-2t},\ (1-t)e^{-t},\ \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right\rangle$

$$\underline{\vec{r}\,'(0) = \langle -2,\ 1,\ 1\rangle}$$

c) $\vec{r}\,''(t) = \left\langle 4e^{-2t},\ (t-2)e^{-t},\ \frac{2t}{\left(1+t^2\right)^2} \right\rangle$ $\qquad\qquad \left(\frac{1}{U^n}\right) = \frac{-nU'}{U^{n+1}}$

d) $\int \vec{r}(t)\,dt = \int \left(e^{-2t}\,\hat{i} + te^{-t}\,\hat{j} + \tan^{-1}t\,\hat{k}\right)dt$

$$\boxed{= -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}\,\hat{i} - (t+1)e^{-t}\,\hat{j} + \left(t\tan^{-1}t - \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(t^2+1\right)\right)\hat{k} + \vec{C}}$$

		$\int e^{-t}$
+	t	$-e^{-t}$
−	1	e^{-t}

Exercise

Consider $\vec{r}(t) = \langle \sin 2t,\ 3\cos 4t,\ t\rangle$

a) Evaluate $\lim\limits_{t\to 0} \vec{r}(t)$ and $\lim\limits_{t\to\infty} \vec{r}(t)$, if each exists

b) Find $\vec{r}\,'(t)$ and evaluate $\vec{r}\,'(0)$

c) Find $\vec{r}\,''(t)$

d) Evaluate $\int \vec{r}(t)\,dt$

Solution

a) $\lim\limits_{t\to 0} \vec{r}(t) = \lim\limits_{t\to 0} \langle \sin 2t,\ 3\cos 4t,\ t\rangle$

$$\boxed{= \langle 0,\ 3,\ 0\rangle}$$

$\lim\limits_{t\to\infty} \vec{r}(t) = \lim\limits_{t\to\infty} \langle \sin 2t,\ 3\cos 4t,\ t\rangle$

$$\boxed{= \nexists}$$

b) $\vec{r}\,'(t) = \langle 2\cos 2t,\ -12\sin 4t,\ 1\rangle$

$$\boxed{\vec{r}\,'(0) = \langle 2,\ 0,\ 1\rangle}$$

c) $\vec{r}\,''(t) = \langle -4\sin 2t,\ -48\cos 4t,\ 0\rangle$

d) $\int \vec{r}(t)\,dt = \int \left(\sin 2t\,\hat{i} + 3\cos 4t\,\hat{j} + t\,\hat{k}\right)dt$

$$\boxed{= -\frac{1}{2}\cos 2t\,\hat{i} + \frac{3}{4}\sin 5t\,\hat{j} + \frac{1}{2}t^2\,\hat{k} + \vec{C}}$$

Exercise

At time $t = 0$, a particle is located at the point $(1,\ 2,\ 3)$. It travels in a straight line to the point $(4,\ 1,\ 4)$, has speed 2 at $(1,\ 2,\ 3)$ and constant acceleration $3\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$. Find an equation for the position vector $\vec{r}(t)$ of the particle at time *t*.

Solution

$$\vec{a} = 3\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{v} &= \int \left(3\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}\right) dt \\ &= 3t\hat{i} - t\hat{j} + t\hat{k} + \vec{C}_1\end{aligned}$$

Since the particle travels in a straight line in the direction of the vector:

$$(4-1)\hat{i} + (1-2)\hat{j} + (4-3)\hat{k} \ \ \underline{= 3\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}|}$$

At $t = 0$, the particle has a speed of 2.

$$\vec{v}(0) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{9+1+1}}\left(3\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}\right) = \vec{C}_1$$

$$\vec{C}_1 = \frac{6}{\sqrt{11}}\hat{i} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}\hat{j} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}\hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{v} &= 3t\hat{i} - t\hat{j} + t\hat{k} + \frac{6}{\sqrt{11}}\hat{i} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}\hat{j} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}\hat{k} \\ &= \left(3t + \frac{6}{\sqrt{11}}\right)\hat{i} - \left(t + \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}\right)\hat{j} + \left(t + \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}\right)\hat{k}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{r} &= \int \left(\left(3t + \frac{6}{\sqrt{11}}\right)\hat{i} - \left(t + \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}\right)\hat{j} + \left(t + \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}\right)\hat{k}\right) dt \\ &= \left(\frac{3}{2}t^2 + \frac{6}{\sqrt{11}}t\right)\hat{i} - \left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}t\right)\hat{j} + \left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}t\right)\hat{k} + \vec{C}_2\end{aligned}$$

At time $t = 0$, a particle is located at the point $(1,\ 2,\ 3)$ $\vec{r}(0) = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$

$$\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k} = 0\hat{i} - 0\hat{j} + 0\hat{k} + \vec{C}_2$$

$$\vec{C}_2 = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{r}(t) &= \left(\frac{3}{2}t^2 + \frac{6}{\sqrt{11}}t\right)\hat{i} - \left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}t\right)\hat{j} + \left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}t\right)\hat{k} + \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k} \\ &\underline{= \left(\frac{3}{2}t^2 + \frac{6}{\sqrt{11}}t + 1\right)\hat{i} - \left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}t - 2\right)\hat{j} + \left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}t + 3\right)\hat{k}|}\end{aligned}$$

Exercise

A projectile is fired at a speed of 840 *m/sec* at an angle of 60°. How long will it take to get 21 *km* downrange?

Solution

$$x = \left(v_0 \cos\alpha\right)t$$

$$21\ km \frac{1000\ m}{1\ km} = \left(840\ \left(m/s\right)\ \cos 60°\right)t$$

$$t = \frac{21000}{840\cos 60°}$$

$$= 50\ \text{sec}$$

Exercise

Find the muzzle speed of a gun whose maximum range is 24.5 *km*.

Solution

$$R = \frac{v_0^2}{g}\sin 2\alpha$$

Maximum R occurs when sine equals to 1 $\rightarrow \quad \sin 2\alpha = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2\alpha = 90°$

$$24.5 = \frac{v_0^2}{9.8}\sin 90°$$

$$v_0^2 = (24.5)(9.8)$$

$$v_0 = \sqrt{(24.5)(9.8)}$$

$$= 490\ \ m/s$$

Exercise

A spring gun at ground level fires a golf ball at an angle of 45°. The ball lands 10 *m* away.

a) What was the ball's initial speed?

b) For the same initial speed, find the two firing angles that make the range 6 *m*.

Solution

a) $R = \dfrac{v_0^2}{g}\sin 2\alpha$

$$10 = \frac{v_0^2}{9.8}\sin\left(2\times 45°\right)$$

$$v_0^2 = \frac{98}{\sin 90°}$$

$$= 98$$

$$v_0 = \sqrt{98}$$

$$\underline{\approx 9.9 \ \ m/s|}$$

b) $6 = \frac{98}{9.8}\sin 2\alpha$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 6\left(\frac{9.8}{98}\right) = 0.6$$

$$2\alpha = \sin^{-1}(0.6)$$

$$2\alpha \approx 36.87° \quad or \quad 2\alpha \approx 143.12°$$

$$\boxed{\alpha \approx 18.4°} \quad or \quad \boxed{\alpha \approx 71.6°}$$

Exercise

An electron in a TV tube is beamed horizontally at a speed of $5\times 10^6 \ m/\sec$ toward the face of the tube 40 *cm* away. About how far will the electron drop before it hits?

Solution

Given: $v_0 = 5\times 10^6 \ m/\sec, \quad x = 40cm = 0.4 \ m$

$$x = \left(v_0 \cos\alpha\right)t$$

$$0.4 = \left(5\times 10^6 \cos 0°\right)t \qquad \textbf{\textit{Horizontal}}\ \alpha = 0°$$

$$t = \frac{0.4}{5\times 10^6} = .08\times 10^{-6} = 8\times 10^{-8} \ \sec$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + \left(v_0 \sin\alpha\right)t + y_0$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}(9.8)\left(8\times 10^{-8}\right)^2 + \left(5\times 10^6 \sin 0°\right)\left(8\times 10^{-8}\right) + 0$$

$$= -3.136\times 10^{-14} \ m$$

Therefore, the electron drop $3.136\times 10^{-12} \ cm$

Exercise

A golf ball is hit with an initial speed of 116 *ft/sec* at an angle of elevation of 45° from the tee to a green that is elevated 45 *feet* above the tee. Assuming that the pin, 369 *feet* downrange, does not get in the way, where will the ball land in relation to the pin?

Solution

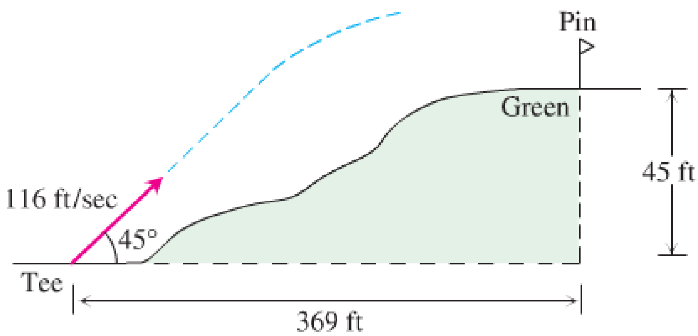
$v_0 = 116\ ft\ /\ \sec, \quad \alpha = 45°$

$x = (v_0 \cos\alpha)t$

$369 = (116 \cos 45°)t$

$t = \dfrac{369}{116\cos 45°}$

$\approx 4.5\ \text{sec}$



$y = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + (v_0 \sin\alpha)t + y_0$

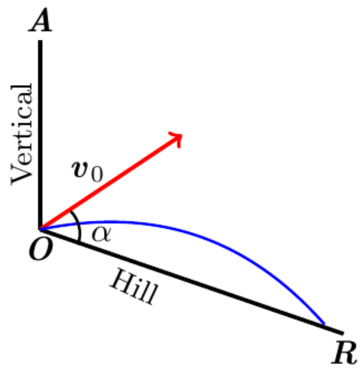
$= -\frac{1}{2}(32)(4.5)^2 + (116 \sin 45°)t$

$\approx 45.11\ ft$

It will take the ball 4.5 *sec* to travel 369 *feet*. at the time the ball will be 45.11 *feet* in the air and will hit the green past the pin.

Exercise

An ideal projectile is launched straight down an inclined plane.

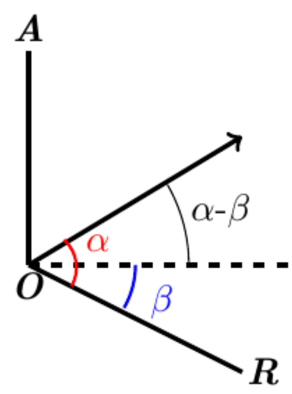


a) Show that the greatest downhill range is achieved when the initial velocity vector bisects angle *AOR*

b) If the projectile were fired uphill instead of down, what launch angle would maximize its range?

Solution

a) $x = (v_0 \cos(\alpha - \beta))t, \quad y = (v_0 \sin(\alpha - \beta))t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$



$\tan\beta = \dfrac{y}{x}$

$= \dfrac{\left|(v_0 \sin(\alpha - \beta))t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2\right|}{(v_0 \cos(\alpha - \beta))t}$

$= \dfrac{\left|v_0 \sin(\alpha - \beta) - \frac{1}{2}gt\right|}{v_0 \cos(\alpha - \beta)}$

$$\tfrac{1}{2}gt - v_0 \sin(\alpha-\beta) = v_0 \cos(\alpha-\beta)\, tan\beta$$

$$\tfrac{1}{2}gt = v_0 \cos(\alpha-\beta)\, tan\beta + v_0 \sin(\alpha-\beta)$$

$$t = \frac{2v_0\left(\cos(\alpha-\beta)\, tan\beta + \sin(\alpha-\beta)\right)}{g};$$

Which is time when the projectile hits the downhill slope.

$$x = v_0 \cos(\alpha-\beta)\frac{2v_0\left(\cos(\alpha-\beta)\, tan\beta + \sin(\alpha-\beta)\right)}{g}$$

$$= \frac{2v_0^2}{g}\left(\cos^2(\alpha-\beta)\, tan\beta + \cos(\alpha-\beta)\sin(\alpha-\beta)\right)$$

$$= \frac{2v_0^2}{g}\left(\cos^2(\alpha-\beta)\, tan\beta + \tfrac{1}{2}\sin 2(\alpha-\beta)\right)$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\alpha} = \frac{2v_0^2}{g}\left(-2\cos(\alpha-\beta)\sin(\alpha-\beta)\, tan\beta + \cos 2(\alpha-\beta)\right) = 0$$

$$-\sin 2(\alpha-\beta)\, tan\beta + \cos 2(\alpha-\beta) = 0$$

$$\sin 2(\alpha-\beta)\, tan\beta = \cos 2(\alpha-\beta)$$

$$tan\beta = \cot 2(\alpha-\beta) \quad \Rightarrow \quad 90° - \beta = 2(\alpha-\beta)$$

$$\alpha - \beta = 45° - \tfrac{1}{2}\beta$$

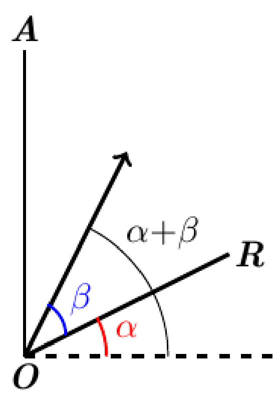
$$\alpha = \tfrac{1}{2}(90° + \beta) \qquad \tfrac{1}{2}\ \angle AOR$$

b) $x = \left(v_0 \cos(\alpha+\beta)\right)t, \quad y = -\tfrac{1}{2}gt^2 + \left(v_0 \sin(\alpha+\beta)\right)t$

$$\tan\beta = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$= \frac{-\tfrac{1}{2}gt^2 + \left(v_0 \sin(\alpha+\beta)\right)t}{\left(v_0 \cos(\alpha+\beta)\right)t}$$

$$= \frac{-\tfrac{1}{2}gt + v_0 \sin(\alpha+\beta)}{v_0 \cos(\alpha+\beta)}$$



$$-\tfrac{1}{2}gt + v_0 \sin(\alpha+\beta) = v_0 \cos(\alpha+\beta)\, tan\beta$$

$$\tfrac{1}{2}gt = v_0 \sin(\alpha+\beta) - v_0 \cos(\alpha+\beta)\, tan\beta$$

$t = \frac{2v_0}{g}\left(v_0 \sin(\alpha+\beta) - \cos(\alpha+\beta)\, tan\beta\right)$; which is time when the projectile hits the uphill slope.

$$x = \frac{2v_0^2}{g}\left(\cos(\alpha+\beta)\sin(\alpha+\beta) - \cos^2(\alpha+\beta)\tan\beta\right)$$

$$= \frac{2v_0^2}{g}\left(\frac{1}{2}\sin 2(\alpha+\beta) - \cos^2(\alpha+\beta)\tan\beta\right)$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\alpha} = \frac{2v_0^2}{g}\left(\cos 2(\alpha+\beta) + 2\cos(\alpha+\beta)\sin(\alpha+\beta)\tan\beta\right) = 0$$

$$\cos 2(\alpha+\beta) + \sin 2(\alpha+\beta)\tan\beta = 0$$

$$\sin 2(\alpha+\beta)\tan\beta = -\cos 2(\alpha+\beta)$$

$$\tan\beta = -\cot 2(\alpha+\beta)$$

$$\tan(-\beta) = \cot 2(\alpha+\beta) \quad \Rightarrow \quad 90^\circ + \beta = 2\alpha + 2\beta$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(90^\circ - \beta)} \qquad \frac{1}{2}\ \angle AOR$$

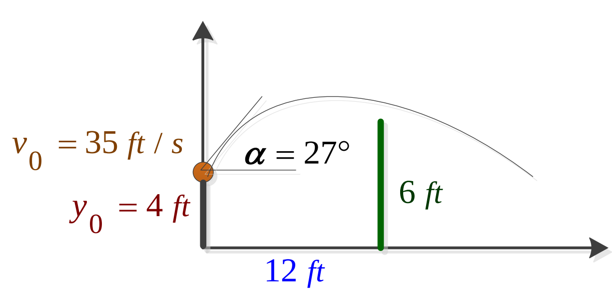
Exercise

A volleyball is hit when it is 4 *feet* above the ground and 12 *feet* from a 6-*foot*-high net. It leaves the point of impact with an initial velocity of 35 *ft/sec* at an angle of 27° and slips by the opposing team untouched.

a) Find a vector equation for the path of the volleyball.
b) How high does the volleyball go, and when does it reach maximum height?
c) Find its range and flight time.
d) When is the volleyball 7 *feet* above the ground? How far (ground distance) is the volleyball from where it will land?
e) Suppose that the net is raised to 8 *feet*. Does this change things? Explain.

Solution

Given: $y_0 = 4\ ft, \quad v_0 = 35\ ft/s, \quad \alpha = 27^\circ$



a) $\vec{r}(t) = x(t)\hat{i} + y(t)\hat{j}$

$$x = (v_0 \cos\alpha)t = (35\cos 27^\circ)t$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + (v_0 \sin\alpha)t + y_0$$

$$= -16t^2 + (35\sin 27^\circ)t + 4$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = (35\cos 27^\circ)t\ \boldsymbol{i} + \left(-16t^2 + (35\sin 27^\circ)t + 4\right)\boldsymbol{j}$$

b) $y_{\max} = \dfrac{(v_0 \sin \alpha)^2}{2g} + y_0$

$= \dfrac{(35 \sin 27°)^2}{2(32)} + 4$

$\approx 7.945 \ ft$

$t = \dfrac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{g} = \dfrac{35 \sin 27°}{32}$

$\approx 0.497 \ \text{sec}$

c) $y = -16t^2 + (35 \sin 27°)t + 4 = 0$ *Solve for **t***

$$t = \frac{-35 \sin 27° - \sqrt{(35 \sin 27°)^2 - 4(-16)(4)}}{2(-16)}$$

$\approx 1.201 \ \text{sec}$

Range: $x = (35 \cos 27°)(1.201)$

$\approx 37.453 \ ft$

d) $y = -16t^2 + (35 \sin 27°)t + 4 = 7$ *Solve for **t***

$-16t^2 + (35 \sin 27°)t - 3 = 0$

$$t = \frac{-35 \sin 27° \pm \sqrt{(-35 \sin 27°)^2 - 4(-16)(-3)}}{2(-16)}$$

$$\approx \begin{cases} 0.7396 \ \text{sec} \\ 0.2535 \ \text{sec} \end{cases}$$

$x(t = 0.2535) = (35 \cos 27°)(0.2535)$

$\approx 7.921 \ ft$

$x(t = 0.74) = (35 \cos 27°)(0.74)$

$\approx 23.077 \ ft$

e) Since $y_{\max} \approx 7.945 \ ft$, the ball won't clear the 8 ft net, therefore, Yes, it changes things.

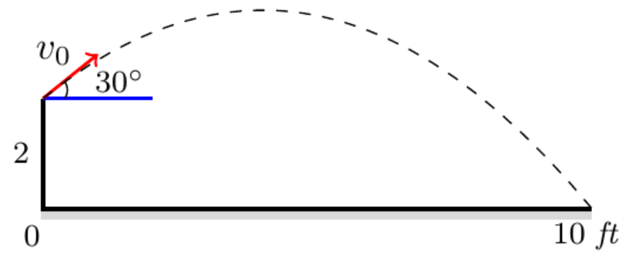
Exercise

A toddler on level ground throws a baseball into the air at an angle of 30° with the ground from a height of 2 *feet*. If the ball lands 10 *feet* from the child, determine the initial speed of the ball.

Solution

$$v_0 = \left\langle \left|v_0\right| \cos 30°, \ \left|v_0\right| \sin 30° \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\left|v_0\right|, \ \frac{1}{2}\left|v_0\right| \right\rangle$$



$$\vec{r}(t) = v_{0x} t\, \hat{i} + \left(-\frac{1}{2} g t^2 + v_{0y} t + y_0\right) \hat{j}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\left|v_0\right| t\, \hat{i} + \left(-16t^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left|v_0\right| t + 2\right) \hat{j}$$

At 10 *feet* $\rightarrow (x, y) = (10, \ 0)$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\left|v_0\right| t = 10 \\ y = -16t^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left|v_0\right| t + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \left|v_0\right| t = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$-16t^2 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} + 2 = 0$$

$$16t^2 = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{3} + 2$$

$$16t^2 = \frac{6 + 10\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{3 + 5\sqrt{3}}{24}}$$

$$\approx 0.697$$

$$\left|v_0\right| = \frac{20}{0.697\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\approx 16.6 \ ft/\sec$$

Exercise

A basketball player tosses a basketball into the air at an angle 45° with the ground from a height of 6 *feet* above the ground. If the ball goes through the basket 15 *feet* away and 10 *feet* above the ground, determine the initial velocity of the ball.

Solution

$$\begin{cases} x = \left|v_0\right| \cos 45^\circ\, t = 15 & \to \quad \left|v_0\right| t = 15\sqrt{2} \quad (1) \\ y = -16t^2 + \left|v_0\right| \sin 45^\circ\, t + 6 = 10 & \quad (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \to \quad -16t^2 + 15\sqrt{2}\,\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 6 = 10$$

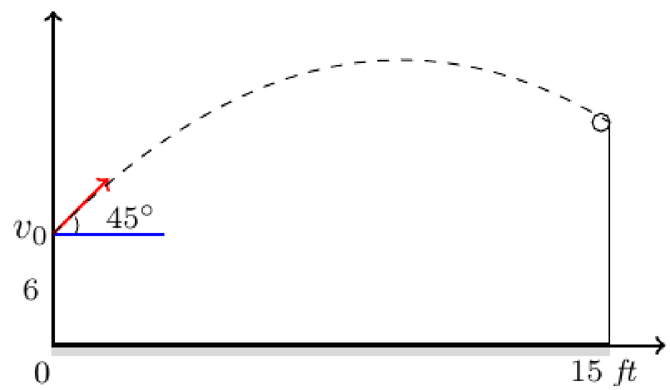
$$16t^2 = 11$$

$$\boxed{t = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{4}}$$

$$(2) \to \quad \left|v_0\right| = 15\sqrt{2}\,\frac{4}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\left|v_0\right| = 60\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}}$$

$$\boxed{\approx 25.6 \quad ft/\text{sec}}$$



Exercise

The position of a particle in the plane at time t is $\vec{r}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}\hat{i} + \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}\hat{j}$. Find the particle's highest speed.

Solution

$$\vec{v}(t) = -\frac{t}{\left(1+t^2\right)^{3/2}}\hat{i} + \frac{1+t^2-t^2}{\left(1+t^2\right)^{3/2}}\hat{j} \qquad \vec{v}(t) = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$$

$$= -\frac{t}{\left(1+t^2\right)^{3/2}}\hat{i} + \frac{1}{\left(1+t^2\right)^{3/2}}\hat{j}$$

$$|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{\frac{t^2}{\left(1+t^2\right)^3} + \frac{1}{\left(1+t^2\right)^3}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{t^2+1}{\left(1+t^2\right)^3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{t^2+1}$$

To maximize the speed $(|\vec{v}|)$:

$$\frac{d|\vec{v}|}{dt} = \frac{-2t}{\left(t^2+1\right)^2} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{t=0}$$

$$\boxed{|\vec{v}|_{max}(0) = 1}$$

Exercise

A particle traveling in a straight line located at the point $(1,\ -1,\ 2)$ and has speed 2 at time $t = 0$. The particle moves toward the point $(3,\ 0,\ 3)$ with constant acceleration $2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$. Find the position vector $\vec{r}(t)$ at time t.

Solution

$$\vec{a}(t) = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \int \left(2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}\right) dt$$

$$\boxed{= 2t\hat{i} + t\hat{j} + t\hat{k} + \vec{C}_1}$$

The particle travels in the direction:

$$(3-1)\hat{i} + (0+1)\hat{j} + (3-2)\hat{k} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

At $t = 0 \quad \to \quad |\vec{v}| = 2$

$$\vec{v}(0) = \frac{|\vec{v}(t=0)|}{|\vec{v}|}\left(2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{4+1+1}}\left(2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}\right)$$

$$\boxed{= \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\left(2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}\right) = C_1}$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \left(2t + \frac{4}{\sqrt{6}}\right)\hat{i} + \left(t + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)\hat{j} + \left(t + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \int \left(\left(2t + \frac{4}{\sqrt{6}}\right)\hat{i} + \left(t + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)\hat{j} + \left(t + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)\hat{k}\right) dt$$

$$= \left(t^2 + \frac{4}{\sqrt{6}}t\right)\hat{i} + \left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}t\right)\hat{j} + \left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}t\right)\hat{k} + \vec{C}_2$$

Given the starting point at $(1,\ -1,\ 2)$. Then, $\vec{r}_0 = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$

$$\vec{r}(0) = \vec{0} + \vec{C}_2 = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

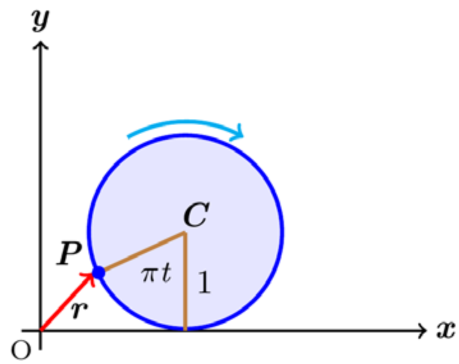
$$\vec{r}(t) = \left(t^2 + \frac{4}{\sqrt{6}}t\right)\hat{i} + \left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}t\right)\hat{j} + \left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}t\right)\hat{k} + \hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

$$= \left(t^2 + \frac{4}{\sqrt{6}}t + 1\right)\hat{i} + \left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}t - 1\right)\hat{j} + \left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}t + 2\right)\hat{k}$$

Exercise

A circular wheel with radius 1 *foot* and center C rolls to the right along the x-axis at a half-run per second. At time t seconds, the position vector of the point P on the wheel's circumference is

$$\vec{r}(t) = (\pi t - \sin \pi t)\hat{i} + (1 - \cos \pi t)\hat{j}$$



a) Sketch the curve traced by P during the interval $0 \le t \le 3$

b) Find $\vec{v}$ and $\vec{a}$ at $t = 0$, 1, 2, and 3 and add these vectors to your sketch

c) At any given time, what is the forward speed of the topmost point of the wheel? Of C?

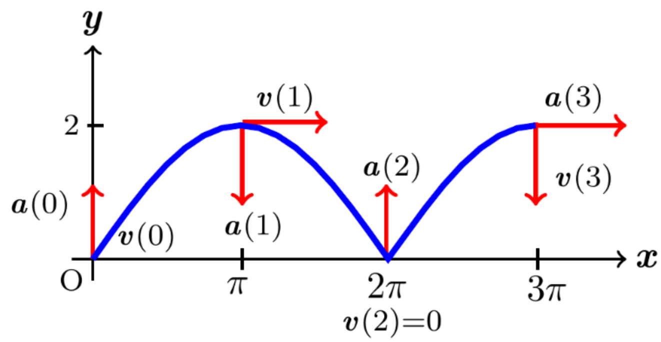
Solution

a) $x = \pi t - \sin \pi t \quad y = 1 - \cos \pi t$

t	**x**	**y**
0	0	0
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1
1	π	2
2	2π	0
3	3π	2

b) $\vec{v}(t) = (\pi - \pi \cos \pi t)\hat{i} + (\pi \sin \pi t)\hat{j}$

$\vec{a}(t) = \left(\pi^2 \sin \pi t\right)\hat{i} + \left(\pi^2 \cos \pi t\right)\hat{j}$



t	$\vec{v}$	$\vec{a}$
0	0	$\pi^2\hat{j}$
1	$2\pi\hat{i}$	$-\pi^2\hat{j}$
2	0	$\pi^2\hat{j}$
3	$2\pi\hat{i}$	$-\pi^2\hat{j}$

c) Forward speed at the most point $\left|\vec{v}(1)\right| = \left|\vec{v}(3)\right| = 2\pi$

Since the circles makes $\frac{1}{2}$ *rev/sec*, the center moves π *ft* parallel to *x*-axis each second.

Forward speed of *C* is π *ft/sec*

Exercise

A shot leaves the thrower's hand 6.5 *ft* above the ground at a 45° angle at 44 *ft/sec*. Where is it 3 *sec* later?

Solution

Given: $r(0) = 6.5 = y_0, \quad \alpha = 45°, \quad \vec{v}(0) = 44$

$$y(t) = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + \left(v_0 \sin\alpha\right)t + y_0$$

$$= -16t^2 + (44\,\text{in}\,45°)t + 6.5$$

$$= -16t^2 + 22\sqrt{2}\,t + 6.5$$

$$y(3) = -144 + 66\sqrt{2} + \frac{13}{2}$$

$$= \frac{132\sqrt{2} - 275}{2} \qquad \approx -44.16$$

The shot is on the ground at $t = 3$ *sec*.

$$y = -16t^2 + 22\sqrt{2}\,t + 6.5 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{-22\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{968 + 416}}{-32}$$

$$= \frac{11\sqrt{2} \mp \sqrt{346}}{16}$$

$$\approx \begin{cases} 2.13 \\ -0.19 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \quad t \approx 2.13$$

$$x = v_0 \cos\alpha t$$

$$\approx 22\sqrt{2}(2.13)$$

$$\approx 66.27 \ \ ft$$