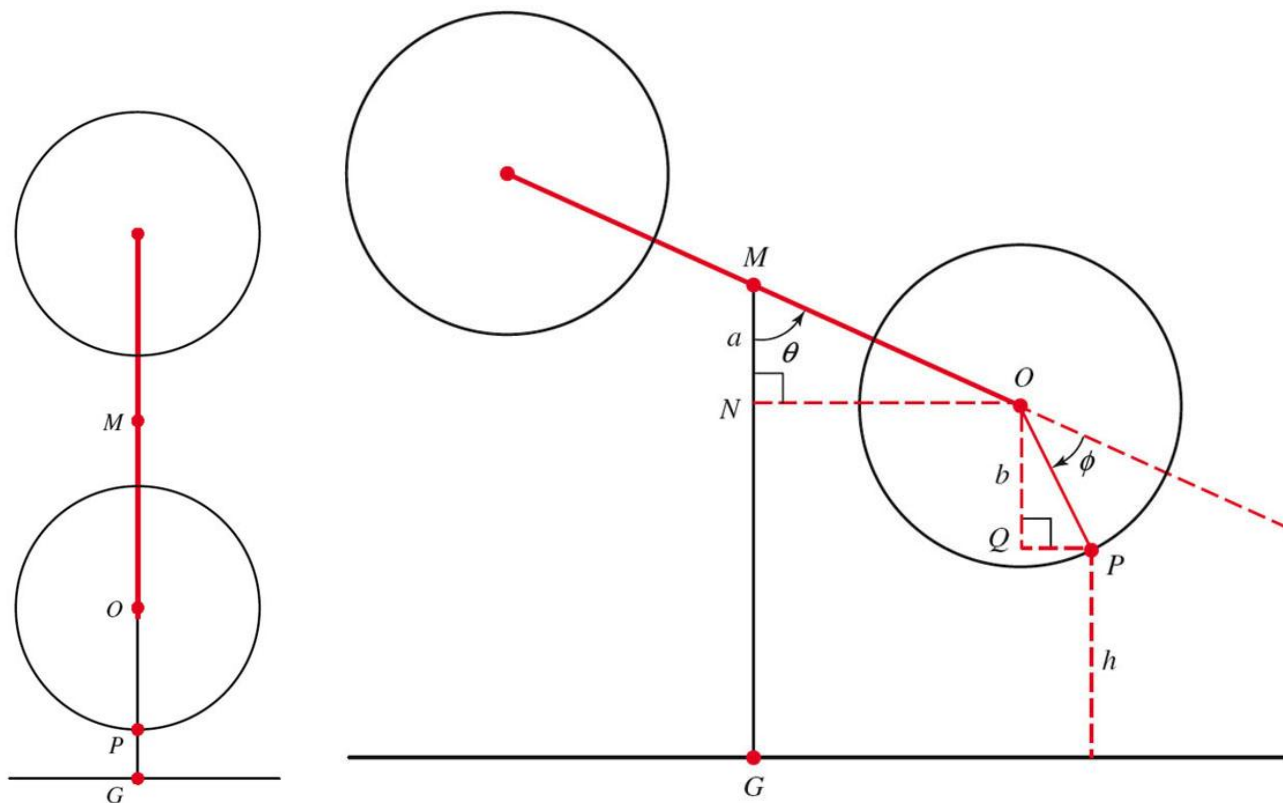


Instructor: Fred Khoury

1. You will model a double Ferris wheel with a 50-foot arm that is spinning at a rate of 3 revolutions per minute in a counterclockwise direction. The center of the arm is 44 feet above the ground. The diameter of each wheel is 32 feet, and the wheels turn at a rate of 5 revolutions per minute in a clockwise direction. A diagram below is shown below. M is the midpoint of the arm; an O is the center of the lower wheel. Assume the rider is initially at point P on the wheel.



- Determine the lengths of MO , OP , and MG (left figure)
- Find angle QOP in terms of θ and ϕ .
- Use right triangle trigonometry to find lengths a and b , and then the height of the rider h , in terms of θ and ϕ .
- Let t be the number of minutes that have passed since the ride began. Use the angular velocity of the arm and wheel to find θ and ϕ in radians in terms of t .
- Replace θ and ϕ in your part (d) to obtain the height h as a function of time t (in minutes)

2. An oil tanker strikes a sand bar that rips a hole in the hull of the ship. Oil begins leaking out of the tanks with the spilled oil performing a circle around the tanker. The radius of the circle increasing at rate of 2.2 ft/hr .

- Write the area of the circle as a function of the time (t).
- Write the radius of the circle as a function of time.
- What is the radius of the circle after 3 hours.
- Determine the area of the circle after 3 hours.
- Compute the rate of change of the circle from 3 hours to 4 hours.
- If the oil tanker is 200 yards from shore, when will the oil spill first reach the shore line
($1 \text{ yd} = 3 \text{ ft}$)

3. Apply the appropriate angle in radian (*no decimal - use fraction*) and degree (*no decimal - use minute*)

