Calculus II

Lecture 7: Mass and Work Problems

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Sections Covered: 6.7 (Up to Lifting Problems)

Mass Formula Derivation

Mass = (Density)(Volume), but what happens when the density is non-constant?

Mass of a 1-D Object

Definition 1

Suppose a thin bar or wire is represented by the interval $a \le x \le b$ with a density function $\rho = \rho(x)$ (with units of mass per length). The **mass** of the object is:

$$m = \int_{a}^{b} \rho(x) \ dx$$

Problem 2

Find the mass of the thin rod given the density function:

$$\rho(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 \le x \le 2\\ 1 + x & \text{if } 2 < x \le 4 \end{cases}$$

Mass ooo●oooo

Problem 3

A thin, two-meter bar, represented by the interval $0 \le x \le 2$, is made of an alloy whose density in units of kg/m is given by $\rho(x) = 1 + x^2$. What is the mass of the bar?

Mass 00000•00

Problem 4

Find the mass of the thin rod given the density function:

$$\rho(x) = x\sqrt{2 - x^2}; \quad 0 \le x \le 1$$

Mass 00000000

Derivation

 $Work = (Force)(Distance)\cos\theta$, but what happens when the force is non-constant (assuming the object is moving in a straight line and $\theta = 0$).

Definition 5

The work done by a variable force F = F(x) moving an object along the line x = a to x = b in the direction of the force is:

$$W = \int_a^b F(x) \ dx$$

Problem 6

When a particle is located a distance x meters from the origin, a force of $\cos \frac{\pi}{3}x$ Newtons acts on it. How much work is done in moving the particle from x = 1 to x = 2?

Problem 7

Interpret your answer to the previous problem by considering the work done from x = 1 to $x = \frac{3}{2}$ and from $x = \frac{3}{2}$ to x = 2.

Problem 8

Newton's Law of Gravitation states that two bodies with masses m_1 and m_2 attract each other with a force:

$$F(r) = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

where r is the distance between the bodies and G is the gravitational constant. If one of the bodies is fixed, find the work needed to move the other from r = a to r = b.

Problem 9

Use Newton's Law of Gravitation to compute the work required to launch a 1000-kg satellite vertically to an orbit 1000 km high. You may assume that Earth's mass is $M = 5.98 \times 10^{24}$ kg and is concentrated at its center. Take the radius of $R = 6.37 \times 10^6 \, \text{m}$ and $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2$.

Hooke's Law

Definition 10 (Hooke's Law)

The force required to keep a spring stretched/compressed is directly proportional to the displacement from its equilibrium position. In symbols,

$$F(x) = kx$$

Hooke's Law •0000

where k is called the **spring constant**.

Problem 11

Suppose a force of 10 N is required to stretch a spring 0.1 m from its equilibrium position and hold it in that position.

Hooke's Law 00000

(a) Assuming the spring obeys Hooke's law, find the spring constant k.

Example (cont.)

Problem 12

(b) How much work is needed to **compress** the spring 0.5 m from its equilibrium position?

Hooke's Law 00000

Example (cont.)

Problem 13

(c) How much work is needed to **stretch** the spring 0.25 m from its equilibrium position? position?

Hooke's Law 00000

Example (cont.)

Problem 14

(d) How much additional work is required to stretch the spring 0.25 m if it has already been stretched 0.1 m from its equilibrium position?

Hooke's Law 00000

What is the work required to lift an object of mass m a distance yupward?

Lifting a Chain

Definition 15

The work required to lift a chain of density ρ hanging vertically from y = 0 to y = L is:

$$W = \int_0^L \rho g(L - y) \, dy$$

Why?

Problem 16

A ten-meter chain with density of 1.5 kg/m hangs from a platform at a construction site that is 11 meters above the ground. Compute the work required to lift the chain to the platform.

Problem 17

Several packages of nails are placed in a one-meter-tall bucket that rests on the ground; the mass of the bucket and nails together is 15 kg, and the chain is attached to the bucket. How much work is required to lift the bucket to the platform?

Problem 18

A cable that weighs 2 lb/ft is used to lift 800lbs of coal up a mineshaft 500 ft deep. Find the work done.