

**PHYS 3344**

Fall 2019

TE Coan

Due: 13 Sep '19 6:00 pm

Homework 2

1. Suppose you shoot directly downwards some projectile with an initial speed  $V_0$  that *exceeds* its terminal velocity  $v_{ter}$ . Assuming that the resistive force is linear, what is the expression for the projectile's speed  $v(t)$  as a function time? **Box** your answer. Make a simple plot of  $v(t)$ . Use a computer so the plot looks nice and I can read it.

2. Suppose you drop a basketball of mass  $m = 600$  g and diameter  $D = 24$  cm.

a) What is its terminal speed  $V_{ter}$ ?

b) Suppose further it is dropped from a tower of height  $H = 30$  m. How long  $T$  does it take to hit the ground? Compare numerically to the case of falling in vacuum.

c) How fast  $v_f$  is it going when it strikes the ground? Compare numerically to the case of falling in a vacuum.

3. Consider some object coasting horizontally in the positive  $x$ -direction subject to a drag force  $f = -bv - cv^2$ , where  $b$  and  $c$  are constants determined by the geometry of the coasting object and the material the object is coasting through.

a) Write down Newton's law for this object and solve for  $v(t)$ .

b) Sketch the behavior of  $v$  as a function of time  $t$ . Explain the the time dependence at large  $t$ , that is, what force term is dominant at large  $t$ ?

4. Suppose a baseball is thrown directly upwards with an initial speed  $v_0$  and is subject to a drag force of magnitude  $f(v) = cv^2$ . Define the positive  $y$ -direction to be upwards.

a) Show that the equation of motion can be written as  $\dot{v} = -g[1 + (v/v_{ter})^2]$ .

b) Now integrate this using a math trick you saw last homework to determine  $y = y(v)$  or  $v = v(y)$ , whichever is easier for you. Show that the baseball's *maximum* height  $y_{\max}$  is

$$y_{\max} = \frac{v_{\text{ter}}^2}{2g} \ln \left( \frac{v_{\text{ter}}^2 + v_0^2}{v_{\text{ter}}^2} \right).$$

5. Expand the function  $y = y(x)$  below in a Taylor series about  $x = 0$  and keep the first 2 non-zero terms.

$$y(x) = 2 + e^{-x^2}$$