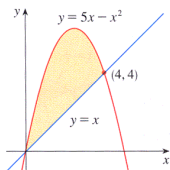


1. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.1/Stewart5.6.1.1-  
 /Stewart5.6.1.1.pg

Find the area of the shaded region below.



Area = \_\_\_\_\_

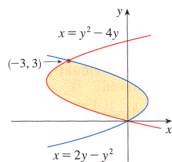
Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

2. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.1/Stewart5.6.1.4-  
 /Stewart5.6.1.4.pg

Find the area of the shaded region below.



Area = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

3. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.1/Stewart5.6.1.5.pg

Find the area of the region between the curves  $y = x + 1$ ,  $y = 9 - x^2$ ,  $x = -1$ , and  $x = 2$ .

Area between curves = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

4. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.1/Stewart5.6.1.7.pg

Find the area of the region between the curves  $y = x$  and  $y = x^2$ .

Area between curves = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

5. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.1/Stewart5.6.1.8.pg

Find the area of the region between the curves  $y = x^4$  and  $y = x^2$ .

Area between curves = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

6. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.1/Stewart5.6.1.12.pg

Find the area of the region between the curves  $y = x$  and  $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$ .

Area between curves = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

7. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.1/Stewart5.6.1.13.pg

Find the area of the region between the curves  $y = 12 - x^2$  and  $y = x^2 - 6$ .

Area between curves = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

8. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.1/Stewart5.6.1.15.pg

Find the area of the region between the curves  $y = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{2}x$ , and  $x = 9$ .

Area between curves = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

9. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.1/Stewart5.6.1.16.pg

Find the area of the region between the curves  $y = 8 - x^2$ ,  $y = x^2$ ,  $x = -3$ , and  $x = 3$ .

Area between curves = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

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**10. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.1/Stewart5.6.1.20.pg**

Find the area of the region between the curves  $y = \sin(\pi x/2)$  and  $y = x$ .

Area between curves = \_\_\_\_\_

*Answer(s) submitted:*

•

(incorrect)

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**11. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.1/Stewart5.6.1.22.pg**

Find the area of the region between the curves  $y = \sin(x)$ ,  $y = \sin(2x)$ ,  $x = 0$ , and  $x = \pi/2$ .

Area between curves = \_\_\_\_\_

*Answer(s) submitted:*

•

(incorrect)

## Assignment 8.2\_DISTANCE\_VELOCITY\_ACCELERATION due 12/31/2012 at 08:00am PST

**1. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.5.4/Stewart5.5.4.53.pg**

The velocity function (in meters per second) for a particle moving along a line is given by

$$v(t) = 3t - 4, 0 \leq t \leq 3.$$

(a) Find the displacement (in meters) of the particle.

Displacement = \_\_\_\_\_ meters

(b) Find the total distance traveled (in meters) by the particle.

Total distance traveled = \_\_\_\_\_ meters

Answer(s) submitted:

- 
- 

(incorrect)

**2. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.5.4/Stewart5.5.4.54.pg**

The velocity function (in meters per second) for a particle moving along a line is given by

$$v(t) = -1(t^2 - 2t - 8), 1 \leq t \leq 6.$$

(a) Find the displacement (in meters) of the particle.

Displacement = \_\_\_\_\_ meters

(b) Find the total distance traveled (in meters) by the particle.

Total distance traveled = \_\_\_\_\_ meters

Answer(s) submitted:

- 
- 

(incorrect)

**3. (1 pt) UCR/Indiana.setIntegrals3Definite.ur.in.3.1.UCR.pg**

The velocity function is  $v(t) = -t^2 + 5t - 6$  for a particle moving along a line. Find the displacement and the distance traveled by the particle during the time interval  $[-2, 6]$ .

displacement = \_\_\_\_\_

distance traveled = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

- 
- 

(incorrect)

**4. (1 pt) UCR/270.setDerivatives20Antideriv.c3s10p3.UCR.pg**

A ball is shot straight up into the air with initial velocity of 44 ft/sec. Assuming that the air resistance can be ignored, how high does it go?

Hint: The acceleration due to gravity is  $-32$  ft per second squared.

Answer(s) submitted:

- 

(incorrect)

**5. (1 pt) Library/270/setDerivatives20Antideriv/s3.10.67.pg**

A stone is dropped from the edge of a roof, and hits the ground with a velocity of  $-125$  feet per second. How high (in feet) is the roof? \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

- 

(incorrect)

**6. (1 pt) Library/270/setDerivatives20Antideriv/s3.10.56.pg**

A stone is thrown straight up from the edge of a roof, 900 feet above the ground, at a speed of 18 feet per second.

A. Remembering that the acceleration due to gravity is  $-32$  feet per second squared, how high is the stone 2 seconds later?

B. At what time does the stone hit the ground? \_\_\_\_\_

C. What is the velocity of the stone when it hits the ground?

Answer(s) submitted:

- 
- 
- 

(incorrect)

**7. (1 pt) Library/270/setDerivatives20Antideriv/s3.10.51.pg**

A particle is moving with acceleration  $a(t) = 36t + 2$ . its position at time  $t = 0$  is  $s(0) = 7$  and its velocity at time  $t = 0$  is  $v(0) = 8$ . What is its position at time  $t = 13$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

- 

(incorrect)

**8. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.5.4/Stewart5.5.4.55.pg**

The acceleration function (in  $m/s^2$ ) and initial velocity for a particle moving along a line is given by

$$a(t) = 2t + 8, v(0) = 10, 0 \leq t \leq 10.$$

(a) Find the velocity (in m/s) of the particle at time  $t$ .

Velocity = \_\_\_\_\_ meters

(b) Find the total distance traveled (in meters) by the particle.

Total distance traveled = \_\_\_\_\_ meters

Answer(s) submitted:

- 
- 

(incorrect)

**9. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.5.4/Stewart5.5.4.56.pg**

The acceleration function (in  $m/s^2$ ) and initial velocity for a particle moving along a line is given by

$$a(t) = -6t - 9, v(0) = 12, 0 \leq t \leq 3.$$

(a) Find the velocity (in m/s) of the particle at time  $t$ .

$v(t) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ m/s

(b) Find the total distance traveled (in meters) by the particle.

Total distance traveled = \_\_\_\_\_ meters

Answer(s) submitted:

- 
- 

(incorrect)

1. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.2/Stewart5.6.2.1.pg

Using disks or washers, find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves  $y = x^2$ ,  $x = 1$ , and  $y = 0$  about the  $x$ -axis.

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

2. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.2/Stewart5.6.2.4.pg

Using disks or washers, find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves  $y = \sqrt{x-1}$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $x = 2$ , and  $x = 6$  about the  $x$ -axis.

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

3. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.2/Stewart5.6.2.5.pg

Using disks or washers, find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves  $y = x^2$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 3$ ,  $y = 9$ , and  $x = 0$  about the  $y$ -axis.

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

4. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.2/Stewart5.6.2.6.pg

Using disks or washers, find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves  $x = y - y^2$  and  $x = 0$  about the  $y$ -axis.

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

5. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.2/Stewart5.6.2.7.pg

Using disks or washers, find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves  $y = x^2$  and  $y^2 = x$  about the  $x$ -axis.

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

6. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.2/Stewart5.6.2.12.pg

Using disks or washers, find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves  $y = x^2$  and  $y = 4$  about the line  $y = 4$ .

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

7. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.2/Stewart5.6.2.16.pg

Using disks or washers, find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves  $y = x$  and  $y = \sqrt{x}$  about the line  $x = 2$ .

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

8. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.2/Stewart5.6.2.18.pg

Using disks or washers, find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves  $y = x$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $x = 2$ , and  $x = 4$  about the line  $x = 1$ .

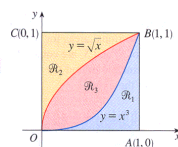
Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

9. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.2/Stewart5.6.2.20-/Stewart5.6.2.20.pg



Referring to the figure above, find the volume generated by rotating the region  $\mathcal{R}_1$  about the line  $OC$ .

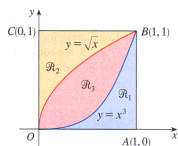
Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

10. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.2/Stewart5.6.2.26/Stewart5.6.2.26.pg



Referring to the figure above, find the volume generated by rotating the region  $\mathcal{R}_2$  about the line  $BC$ .

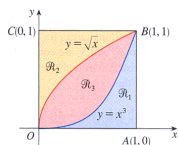
Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

11. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.2/Stewart5.6.2.29/Stewart5.6.2.29.pg



Referring to the figure above, find the volume generated by rotating the region  $\mathcal{R}_3$  about the line  $AB$ .

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

12. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.2/Stewart5.6.2.32.pg

Which of the following integrals represents the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves  $y = (x-2)^4$  and  $8x - y = 16$  about the line  $x = 10$ ?

- A.  $\pi \int_2^4 \left\{ \left[ 10 - \left( \frac{1}{8}y + 2 \right) \right] - [10 - (2 + \sqrt[4]{y})] \right\}^2 dy$
- B.  $\pi \int_2^4 \left\{ \left[ 10 - \left( \frac{1}{8}y + 2 \right) \right]^2 - [10 - (2 + \sqrt[4]{y})]^2 \right\} dy$
- C.  $\pi \int_0^{16} \left\{ \left[ 10 - \left( \frac{1}{8}y + 2 \right) \right] - [10 - (2 + \sqrt[4]{y})] \right\}^2 dy$
- D.  $\pi \int_0^{16} \left\{ \left[ 10 - \left( \frac{1}{8}y + 2 \right) \right]^2 - [10 - (2 + \sqrt[4]{y})]^2 \right\} dy$
- E.  $\pi \int_2^4 \left\{ \left[ 10 - \left( \frac{1}{8}y + 2 \right) \right]^2 - [10 - (2 + \sqrt[4]{y})]^2 \right\} dy$
- F.  $\pi \int_0^{16} \left\{ \left[ 10 - \left( \frac{1}{8}y + 2 \right) \right]^2 - [10 - (2 + \sqrt[4]{y})]^2 \right\} dy$

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

13. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.2/Stewart5.6.2.34.pg

Which of the following integrals represents the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves  $y = \sin(x)$  and  $y = 0$ , with  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$  about the line  $y = -2$ ?

- A.  $\pi \int_{-2}^0 [\sin(x) - 2]^2 dx$
- B.  $\pi \int_0^\pi [\sin^2(x) + 2^2 - 2^2] dx$
- C.  $\pi \int_0^\pi [\sin(x) - 2]^2 dx$
- D.  $\pi \int_{-2}^0 [(\sin(x) + 2)^2 - (2)^2] dx$
- E.  $\pi \int_0^\pi [(\sin(x) + 2)^2 - (2)^2] dx$
- F.  $\pi \int_{-2}^0 [\sin^2(x) + 2^2 - 2^2] dx$

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

14. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.3/Stewart5.6.3.2.pg

Let  $S$  be the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves  $y = \sin(x^2)$  and  $y = 0$ , with  $0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{\pi}$ , about the  $y$ -axis. Use cylindrical shells to find the volume of  $S$ .

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

15. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.3/Stewart5.6.3.4.pg

Use the method of cylindrical shells to find the volume generated by rotating the region bounded by  $y = x^2$ ,  $y = 0$ , and  $x = 1$  about the  $y$ -axis.

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

16. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.3/Stewart5.6.3.6.pg

Use the method of cylindrical shells to find the volume generated by rotating the region bounded by  $y = 3 + 2x - x^2$  and  $x + y = 3$  about the  $y$ -axis.

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

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**17. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.3/Stewart5.6.3.8.pg**

Let  $V$  be the volume of the solid obtained by rotating about the  $y$ -axis the region bounded by  $y = \sqrt{x}$  and  $y = x^2$ . Find  $V$  either by slicing (the disk/ washer method) or by cylindrical shells.

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

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**18. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.3/Stewart5.6.3.10.pg**

Use the method of cylindrical shells to find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves  $x = \sqrt{y}$ ,  $x = 0$ , and  $y = 1$  about the  $x$ -axis.

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

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**19. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.3/Stewart5.6.3.12.pg**

Use the method of cylindrical shells to find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves  $x = 4y^2 - y^3$  and  $x = 0$  about the  $x$ -axis.

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

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**20. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.3/Stewart5.6.3.14.pg**

Use the method of cylindrical shells to find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves  $x + y = 3$  and  $x = 4 - (y - 1)^2$  about the  $x$ -axis.

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

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**21. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.3/Stewart5.6.3.19.pg**

Use the method of cylindrical shells to find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves  $y = \sqrt{x-1}$ ,  $y = 0$ , and  $x = 5$  about the line  $y = 3$ .

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

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**22. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.3/Stewart5.6.3.20.pg**

Use the method of cylindrical shells to find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves  $y = x^2$  and  $x = y^2$  about the line  $y = -1$ .

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

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**23. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.3/Stewart5.6.3.22.pg**

Which of the following integrals represents the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves  $y = x$  and  $y = 4x - x^2$  about the line  $x = 10$ ?

- A.  $\int_0^3 2\pi(10-x) [(4x-x^2) - x] dx$
- B.  $\int_0^4 2\pi(10-x) [x - (4x-x^2)] dx$
- C.  $\int_0^3 2\pi(10-x) [x - (4x-x^2)] dx$
- D.  $\int_0^4 2\pi(x-10) [(4x-x^2) - x] dx$
- E.  $\int_0^3 2\pi(x-10) [(4x-x^2) - x] dx$
- F.  $\int_0^4 2\pi(10-x) [(4x-x^2) - x] dx$

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

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**24. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.3/Stewart5.6.3.23.pg**

Which of the following integrals represents the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves  $y = x^4$  and  $y = \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)$  about the line  $x = -2$ ?

- A.  $\int_0^1 2\pi(2-x) \left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) - x^4\right) dx$
- B.  $\int_0^1 2\pi(x+2) \left(x^4 - \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)\right) dx$
- C.  $\int_0^1 2\pi(x-2) \left(x^4 - \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)\right) dx$
- D.  $\int_0^1 2\pi(x-2) \left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) - x^4\right) dx$
- E.  $\int_0^1 2\pi(x+2) \left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) - x^4\right) dx$
- F.  $\int_0^1 2\pi(2-x) \left(x^4 - \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)\right) dx$

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

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**25. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.3/Stewart5.6.3.24.pg**

Which of the following integrals represents the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves  $y = 1/(1+x^2)$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $x = 0$ , and  $x = 7$  about the line  $x = 7$ ?

- A.  $\int_0^7 2\pi(7-x) \left(\frac{7}{1+x^2}\right) dx$
- B.  $\int_0^7 2\pi(7+x) \left(\frac{7}{1+x^2}\right) dx$
- C.  $\int_0^7 2\pi(7-x) \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx$
- D.  $\int_0^7 2\pi(7+x) \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx$
- E.  $\int_0^7 2\pi(x-7) \left(\frac{7}{1+x^2}\right) dx$
- F.  $\int_0^7 2\pi(x-7) \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx$

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

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**26. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.3/Stewart5.6.3.38.pg**

The region bounded by  $y = x^2 - 3x + 2$  and  $y = 0$  is rotated about the  $y$ -axis. Find the volume of the resulting solid by any method.

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

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**27. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.3/Stewart5.6.3.40.pg**

The region bounded by  $x = 1 - y^4$  and  $x = 0$  is rotated about the line  $x = 2$ . Find the volume of the resulting solid by any method.

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)



Assignment 8.4 AVERAGE VALUE OF A FUNCTION due 12/31/2012 at 08:00am PST

1. (1 pt) Library/Utah/AP.Calculus.I/set12.Further.Techniques.and.Applications.of.Integration/q3.pg

The average value of  $\sin x$  in the interval  $[0, \pi]$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

2. (1 pt) Library/ma122DB/set13/s6.5.1.pg

Find the average value of  $f(x) = x^3$  on the interval  $[3, 5]$ .

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

3. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.5/Stewart5.6.5.1.pg

Find the average value of the function  $f(x) = 6x^2$  on the interval  $[-1, 1]$ .

$f_{ave} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

4. (1 pt) Library/ma122DB/set13/s6.5.3.pg

Find the average value of  $f(x) = \cos(14x)$  on the interval  $[0, \pi/2]$ .

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

5. (1 pt) Library/UVA-Stew5e/setUVA-Stew5e-C06S05-AveValue/6-5-06.pg

Find the average value of :  $f(x) = 8 \sin x + 3 \cos x$  on the interval  $[0, 19\pi/6]$

Average value = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

6. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.5/Stewart5.6.5.3.pg

Find the average value of the function  $g(x) = 3 \cos(x)$  on the interval  $[0, \pi/2]$ .

$g_{ave} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

7. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.5/Stewart5.6.5.4.pg

Find the average value of the function  $g(x) = 2x^2 \sqrt{1+x^3}$  on the interval  $[0, 2]$ .

$g_{ave} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

8. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.5/Stewart5.6.5.6.pg

Find the average value of the function  $f(t) = -9 \sec(t) \tan(t)$  on the interval  $[0, \pi/4]$ .

$f_{ave} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

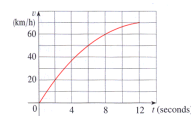
Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

9. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.5/Stewart5.6.5.16-/Stewart5.6.5.16.pg

The velocity of an accelerating car is shown in the graph below.



(a) Estimate the average velocity of the car during the first 12 seconds.

Average velocity  $\approx$  \_\_\_\_\_ km/h

(b) At approximately what time was the instantaneous velocity equal to the average velocity? Give your estimate to the nearest half-second.

Time  $\approx$  \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

**10. (1 pt) Library/UVA-Stew5e/setUVA-Stew5e-C06S05-AveValue/6-5-02.pg**

A car drives down a road in such a way that its velocity ( in m/s) at time  $t$  (seconds) is

$$v(t) = 2t^{1/2} + 2$$

Find the car's average velocity (in m/s) between  $t = 5$  and  $t = 10$ .

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Answer(s) submitted:*

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(incorrect)

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1. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.4/Stewart5.6.4.1.pg

Find the work done (in Joules) in pushing a car a distance of 8 meters while exerting a constant force of 900 N.

Work done = \_\_\_\_\_ Joules

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

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2. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.4/Stewart5.6.4.2.pg

How much work is done (in Joules) by a weightlifter in raising a 60-kg barbell from the floor to a height of 2 m?

Work done = \_\_\_\_\_ Joules

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

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3. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.4/Stewart5.6.4.4.pg

When a particle is located at a distance  $x$  meters from the origin, a force of  $\cos(\pi x/3)$  newtons acts on it.

(a) How much work (in Joules) is done in moving the particle from  $x = 1$  to  $x = 1.5$ ?

Work done = \_\_\_\_\_ J

(b) How much work (in Joules) is done in moving the particle from  $x = 1.5$  to  $x = 2$ ?

Work done = \_\_\_\_\_ J

(c) How much work (in Joules) is done in moving the particle from  $x = 1$  to  $x = 2$ ?

Work done = \_\_\_\_\_ J

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

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4. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.4/Stewart5.6.4.8.pg

A spring has a natural length of 20 cm. If a 25-N force is required to keep it stretched to a length of 30 cm, how much work (in J) is required to stretch it from 20 cm to 25 cm?

Work done = \_\_\_\_\_ J

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

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5. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.4/Stewart5.6.4.10.pg

If the work required to stretch a spring 1 ft beyond its natural length is 12 ft-lb, how much work (in ft-lb) is needed to stretch it 9 in. beyond its natural length?

Work done = \_\_\_\_\_ ft-lb

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

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6. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.4/Stewart5.6.4.14.pg

A chain lying on the ground is 10 m long and its mass is 80 kg. How much work (in J) is required to raise one end of the chain to a height of 6 m?

Work done = \_\_\_\_\_ J

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

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7. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.4/Stewart5.6.4.15.pg

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

Work done = \_\_\_\_\_ ft-lb

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

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8. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.4/Stewart5.6.4.16.pg

A bucket that weighs 4 lb and a rope of negligible weight are used to draw water from a well that is 80 ft deep. The bucket starts with 40 lb of water and is pulled up at a rate of 2 ft/s, but water leaks out of a hole in the bucket at a rate of 0.2 lb/s. Find the work done (in ft-lb) in pulling the bucket to the top of the well.

Work done = \_\_\_\_\_ ft-lb

Answer(s) submitted:

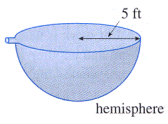
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(incorrect)

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9. (1 pt) Library/UCSB/Stewart5.6.4/Stewart5.6.4.24-  
/Stewart5.6.4.24.pg

The tank shown below is full of water. Using the fact that the weight of water is  $62.5 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}^3$ , find the work (in ft-lbs) required to pump the water out of the outlet. Make sure your answer is correct to within ten ft-lbs.



Work = \_\_\_\_\_ ft-lbs

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)