#### Homework Set I

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## Problem I

- A sphere has a radius of 15 cm.
  - Find the length of the sides of a cube that has the same surface area as the sphere.
  - Find the length of the sides of a cube that has the same volume as the sphere.



- The magnitude M of an earthquake on the Richter scale is given by  $M = \frac{2}{3} \log_{10} \left( \frac{E}{E_0} \right)$
- Where E is the energy released and E<sub>0</sub>=10<sup>4.4</sup> Joules
- Determine the ratios of the energies released for earthquakes of 6.9 and 7.1 on the Richter scale

• The power series for sin(x) is given by

$$\sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$$

- The script on the next slide will compute this power series for a given value of x
- What causes the loop to terminate?
- How accurate is the series for x=π/2? How many terms were needed?



# Script for Problem 3

function s=powersin(x) s=0; t=x; n=l; while s+t~=s s=s+t; t=-x.^2/((n+1)\*(n+2)).\*t; n=n+2; end



- A ball is dropped from a height h of 2 meters.
- The velocity when it strikes the floor is given by v<sup>2</sup>=2gh and rebounds with a velocity that is 85% of the impact velocity.
- The ball then rebounds to a height of h=v<sup>2</sup>/2g
- What is the height after the 8<sup>th</sup> bounce?



• The ideal gas law is given by

$$P = \frac{nRT}{V}$$

 The van der Waals equation corrects for high pressure effects and is given by

$$P = \frac{nRT}{V - nb} - \frac{n^2a}{V^2}$$

 Plot pressure vs. volume for n=1,T=300 K. R=0.08206 L-atm/mol-K, a=1.39 L2atm/mol2, and b=0.0391 L/mol. Use 0.08<V<6 liters</li>