

(8-6) Variation Functions - Day 2 thr p445

- ① a) let S = safe load
 b = breadth
 d = depth
 h = length

$$S = \frac{Kbd^2}{h}$$

$$1000 = \frac{K(2)8^2}{16}$$

$$K = 125$$

$$S = \frac{125bd^2}{h}$$

b) $S = \frac{125(8)(2)^2}{16}$

$$= \boxed{250 \text{ lbs}}$$

c) Beams can support more weight.

d) 12,000

e) i) $S_{\text{near}} = \frac{125(2b)d^2}{h}$

$$= \frac{2(125bd^2)}{h}$$

$$= 2(S_{\text{old}})$$

twice

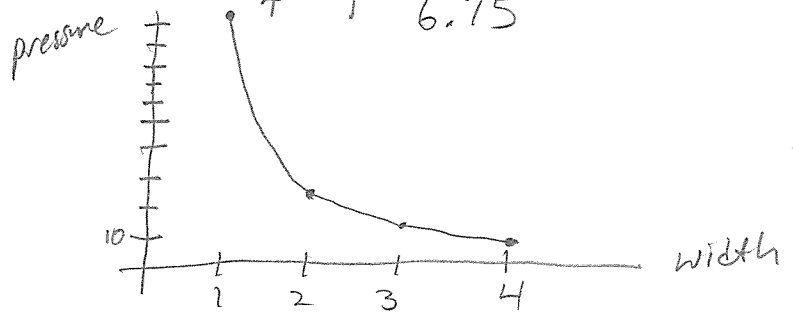
- ③ let p = pressure
 W = weight
 d = heel width

$$p = \frac{KW}{d^2}$$

a) $p = \frac{1.08W}{d^2}$

b)

| d (width) | pressure |
|-------------|----------|
| 1 | 108 |
| 2 | 27 |
| 3 | 12 |
| 4 | 6.75 |



⑤ let $W = \text{load}$
 $d = \text{diameter}$
 $L = \text{length}$

$$a) W = \frac{K_1 d^4}{L^2} \quad \text{OR} \quad K = \frac{W L^2}{d^4}$$

$$4 = \frac{K 2^4}{3^2}$$

$$K = 2.25$$

$$W_b = \frac{2.25 d^4}{L^2} \quad \text{buckle}$$

$$b) W = K_2 d^2$$

$$5 = K_2 2^2$$

$$K_2 = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$W_c = \frac{5 d^2}{4} \quad \text{crush}$$

c) $\frac{L}{W}$ (buckle)

$$20 \quad 900$$

$$30 \quad 400$$

$$50 \quad 144$$

$$d) W = \frac{5(20)^2}{4}$$

$$W = 500 \text{ tons}$$

$$g) W_b = W_c$$

$$W_b = \frac{5(20)^2}{4}$$

$$W_c = 500$$

$$500 = \frac{2.25(20)^4}{L^2}$$

$$L^2 = \frac{2.25(20)^4}{500}$$

$$L \approx 26.8 \text{ ft.}$$

8.6

⑦ a) let c = current (ma)
 t = time (ms)

(t, c)

$(2, 30) (4, 20)$

$$c \geq K_1 + \frac{K_2}{t}$$

$$30 \geq K_1 + \frac{K_2}{2}$$

$$20 = K_1 + \frac{K_2}{4}$$

$$10 = \frac{K_2}{4}$$

$$K_2 = 40$$

$$20 = K_1 + \frac{40}{4}$$

$$K_1 = 10$$

$$c \geq 10 + \frac{40}{t}$$

b) $c \geq 10 + \frac{40}{10}$

$$c \geq 14 \text{ ma}$$

c) $100 \geq 10 + \frac{40}{t}$

$$90 \geq \frac{40}{t}$$

$$t \geq \frac{40}{90} \rightarrow \frac{4}{9} \text{ m.sec}$$

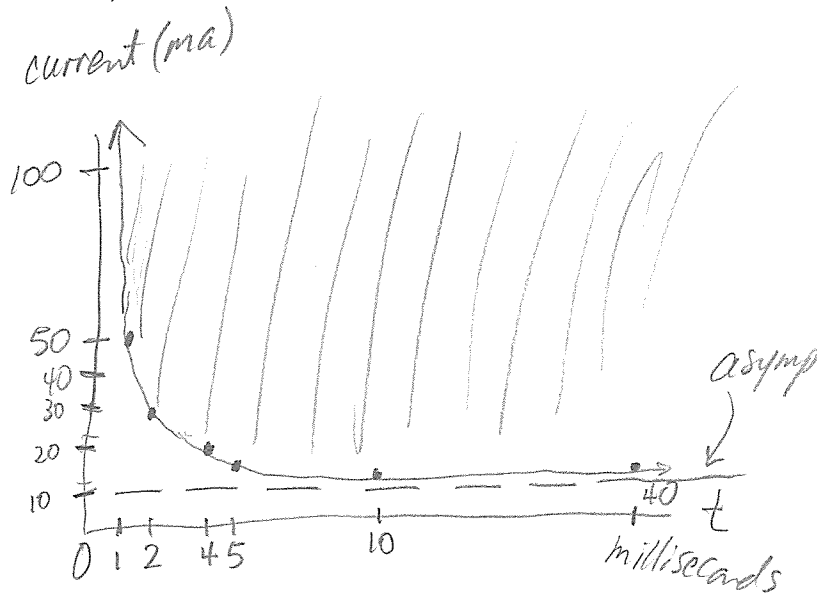
d) $c \geq 10 + \frac{40}{t}$

Analyze EQ 5

As $t \rightarrow$ very big, $\frac{40}{t}$ gets smaller.

$\therefore c$ approaches 10.

e)



| t | c |
|----------|-----|
| 1 | 50 |
| 2 | 30 |
| 4 | 20 |
| 5 | 18 |
| 10 | 14 |
| 40 | 11 |
| ∞ | 10 |

10ma

9) Composite

a) let r = wind resistance

s = speed

m = gas mileage

$$r = k_1 s^2$$

$$m = \frac{k_2}{r}$$

get $m = s$:

$$m = \frac{k_2}{k_1 s^2}$$

$$m = \frac{k_3}{s^2} \text{ where } k_3 = \frac{k_2}{k_1}$$

b) varies inversely with square of speed

$$c) \quad g = \frac{k_3}{100^2}$$

$$k_3 = 80,000$$

$$m = \frac{80,000}{s^2}$$

d)

| S | Km/l |
|-----|-------|
| 120 | 5.56 |
| 140 | 4.08 |
| 160 | 3.125 |
| 180 | 2.5 |
| 200 | 2 |

e) You'll get very little gas mileage: 2 Km/l

f)

| S | Km/l |
|----|------|
| 50 | 32 |
| 40 | 50 |
| 30 | 88.9 |
| 20 | 200 |

No. Friction & heat losses will minimize Km/l.

gas mileage (Km/l)

