56. SCIENCE Diffusion is the movement of molecules from one location to another. The time t (in seconds) it takes molecules to diffuse a distance

of *x* centimeters is given by $t = \frac{x^2}{2D}$ where *D* is the diffusion coefficient.

- a. You can examine a cross section of a drop of ink in water to see how the ink diffuses. The diffusion coefficient for the molecules in the drop of ink is about 10^{-5} square centimeter per second. How long will it take the ink to diffuse 1 micrometer $(10^{-4} \text{ centimeter})$?
- **b.** Check your answer to part (a) using unit analysis.
- 57. 👆 TAKS REASONING The intensity of sound I (in watts per square meter) can be modeled by $I = 0.08Pd^{-2}$ where P is the power (in watts) of the sound's source and d is the distance (in meters) that you are from the source of the sound.



Not to scale

- a. What is the power (in watts) of the siren of the firetruck shown in the diagram?
- **b.** Using the power of the siren you found in part (a), simplify the formula for the intensity of sound from the siren.
- c. Explain what happens to the intensity of the siren when you double your distance from it.
- **58. CHALLENGE** Coal can be burned to generate energy. The heat energy in 1 pound of coal is about 10⁴ BTU (British Thermal Units). Suppose you have a stereo. It takes about 10 pounds of coal to create the energy needed to power the stereo for 1 year.
 - a. About how many BTUs does your stereo use in 1 year?
 - **b.** Suppose the power plant that delivers energy to your home produces 10^{-1} pound of sulfur dioxide for each 10^{6} BTU of energy that it creates. How much sulfur dioxide is added to the air by generating the energy needed to power your stereo for 1 year?

