- 1. When the tip jumps into contact with the substrate
 - a) the slope of the force vs. distance curve equals k, the spring constant of the microcantilever
 - b) the slope of the force vs. distance curve equals 1/k, where k is the spring constant of the microcantilever
 - c) the curvature of the microcantilever equals the slope of the force vs. distance curve
 - d) the displacement of the microcantilever equals the slope of the force vs. distance curve

2. In equilibrium, a non-zero cantilever deflection is observed when a tip is positioned a distance z above a substrate. The cantilever deflection

- a) produces a force that counteracts the tip-substrate interaction
- b) produces a force that adds to the tip-substrate interaction
- c) produces no force
- d) produces a force that causes the cantilever to twist
- 3. In general, once the tip jumps into contact with the substrate,
 - a) the tip will become permanently embedded in the substrate
 - b) the tip will immediately rebound from the substrate due to a restoring force produced by the cantilever
 - c) the tip will remain in contact until a sufficiently large lift-off force is applied
 - d) the tip will be repelled back to its original position by the tip-substrate vdW interaction
- 4. To a very good approximation, the jump to contact phenomenon occurs at a
 - a) constant value of d
 - b) constant value of q
 - constant value of z
 - d) constant value of d⁻²