1) In forging, how does flash contribute to the finished product? How is it controlled?

2) What type of products is extrusion well suited for that casting would not do so well?

3) A rectangular aluminum 7075-T6 workpiece (with properties shown in table 5-2) has the following original dimensions: length = 50 mm, h = 20 mm, and width = 200 mm. The workpiece is being forged under plane strain conditions with $\mu = 0.30$. Calculate the force required to reduce the height to 15 mm. Do not use average pressure formulas.

4) Why are most threaded fasteners formed by rolling?

5) Most of the material that I do my research on is metal matrix composite material. It has SiC particles in a matrix material of magnesium. One of the steps in the production process is extrusion. Explain some of the difficulty expected when extruding this material, (I am NOT asking you to research metal matrix composite properties. Look at this question from the perspective of the die, not the material.)