

Kinematics equations relate

position  $x(t)$ ,

velocity  $v(t) = \frac{d}{dt} x(t)$

over time  $t$

When acceleration  $a(t) = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$  is constant:  $a(t) = a$ .

All kinematics problems can be solved by

- 1 Identifying which variables are known,
- 2 Choosing the equation (or combination of equations) that relate them, and
- 3 Solving algebraically.

Virtually always, we have information about at least one important moment. We label time  $t=0$  at that moment. Earlier events occur at some  $t < 0$ ; following events occur at some  $t > 0$ .

Examples:

A train passes a signal traveling 10 m/s.

Call the moment it passes  $t=0$ .  
 $v(0) = 10 \text{ m/s}$

A train starts out from a station and arrives at a station 8 Km away 15 minutes later.

$x(0) = 0$   
 $x(15) = 8 \text{ Km}$   
 $v(0) = 0$

A ball is launched from the ground straight upward at 100 Km/hr

$x(0) = 0$   
 $v(0) = 100 \text{ Km/hr}$

$$v(t) = v(0) + at$$

a through this time  
→ no  $\neq$   
at two moments  
& between those moments

A ball is launched upward at  $v_0$ . How long until it hits the ground?

$$v(0) = v_0$$

If it hits the ground at time  $t$ ,  $v(t) = -v_0$ .

$$-v_0 = v_0 - gt$$

Suppose that a cyclist whose bike slows more suddenly than  $5 \text{ m/s}^2$  is thrown over the handlebars.

A cyclist moving  $12 \text{ m/s}$  comes to a stop 2 seconds later.

Does she stay on the bike?

$$v(0) = 12 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v(2) = 0$$

$$v(2) = v(0) + 2a$$

$$a > 5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Water flowing in an open pipe (think of a water slide) gains speed at  $1 \text{ m/s}^2$ . If a sample of water is moving at  $6 \text{ m/s}$  at 12:00, what is its speed at 12:01?

$$v(60) = v(0) + 60a$$

If a train going  $120 \text{ Km/hr}$  has been accelerating at  $40 \text{ Km/hr}^2$  since it began its trip, how long ago did it start?

$$120 \text{ Km/hr} = 0 + (40 \text{ Km/hr}^2)t$$

$$\boxed{x(t) - x(0) = \frac{1}{2} [v(t) + v(0)] t} \quad \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{no } a \\ x \text{ at two moments} \\ v \text{ at two moments} \\ t \text{ between those moments} \end{array}$$

A train has been accelerating constantly for a half hour. It is now traveling 135 km/hr. How far has it come?

A ball tossed up on a strange planet (acceleration of gravity unknown) with velocity  $v_0$  takes time  $t$  to fall back to the tosser. How high did it go?

$$x(t) - 0 = \frac{1}{2} [0 + v_0] t$$

A ball rolls away, gradually coming to a stop after 30 seconds. It rolled 100 meters. When it started rolling away, what was its speed?

$$x(30) - x(0) = 100 \text{ m}$$

$$v(30) = 0$$

$$100 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{2} [0 + \underline{v(0)}] (30 \text{ s})$$

I am driving block by block, stopping at stop signs 100 m apart. I'm in a hurry, but cheese on the hot pizzas in my trunk will slide off if I accelerate more than  $\pm 2 \text{ m/s}^2$ . How fast can I cover one block?

$$v(t) = (2 \text{ m/s}^2) t$$

$$50 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{2} [(2 \text{ m/s}^2) t' + 0] t' \Rightarrow t' = \sqrt{50} \text{ s}$$

$$t = 2\sqrt{50} \text{ s}$$

A firework climbs to 500 m building up to the speed 100 m/s right before it explodes. How long did that take?

$$[v(t)]^2 = [v(0)]^2 + 2a[x(t) - x(0)]$$

$a$  through this time  
 $x$  at two moments  
 $v$  at two moments  
 $\rightarrow$  no  $t$

A firework climbs to 500 m, accelerating at  $10 \text{ m/s}^2$  all the way up. What is its velocity at this time?

A ball is launched upward at  $100 \text{ m/s}$ . Estimating Earth gravity as  $10 \text{ m/s}^2$ , how high does it go?

A paratrooper in the 101st Airborne is plummeting at  $20 \text{ m/s}$ . He pulls his ripcord, and his parachute begins to slow his fall. He has fallen another 100 m by the time his chute slows him to  $5 \text{ m/s}$ . What was the acceleration enacted by the chute?

$$(5 \text{ m/s})^2 = (20 \text{ m/s})^2 + 2a(100 \text{ m})$$

$$x(t) - x(0) = v(0)t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$x(t) - x(0) = v(t)t - \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

a. through this time  
 $x$  at two moments  
 $\rightarrow v$  at only one moment  
 $t$  between these moments

A skydiver jumps from a horizontally flying plane.  
 How far has she fallen after a time  $t$  of free-fall?

She jumps again from a plane flying upward at 50 m/s.  
 How far has she fallen after a time  $t$  of free-fall?

If she is 100 m down from her jumping point, how long  
 has she been falling?

Now suppose the plane's velocity is unknown, but she  
 finds herself 100 m down in 10 seconds. What is  
 her velocity now? What was her velocity right before  
 the jump (this is also the plane's velocity)?