

January 28, Week 3

Today: Chapter 2, Constant Acceleration

Homework Assignment #3 - Due February 1

Mastering Physics: 6 problems from chapter 2.

Written Question: 2.88

Box numbers can be found on webpage

Wednesday office hours will be 2:30-5:00

For now on, Mastering Physics will take off points for missed homework questions.

Review

Three physical quantities of kinematics:

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Position, x - Where an object is located = how far and what direction from origin

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Position, x - Where an object is located = how far and what direction from origin

Velocity, v - How fast an object is going and direction motion = speed and from its current position what direction is it going towards. Also, slope of the position-versus-time graph.

Acceleration, a - The rate at which velocity is changing. Has same sign as velocity for speeding up. Opposite sign for slowing down. Slope of the velocity-versus-time graph.

Acceleration Exercise

For the following motion diagram and coordinate system, which of the following are correct signs for its kinematical quantities?

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	x	v_x	a_x
(a)	-	+	+
(b)	-	+	-
(c)	-	-	+

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	x	v_x	a_x
(a)	-	+	+
(b)	-	+	-
(c)	-	-	+
(d)	-	-	-

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	x	v_x	a_x
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(b)	-	+	-
(c)	-	-	+
(d)	-	-	-
(e)	+	-	+

Acceleration Exercise

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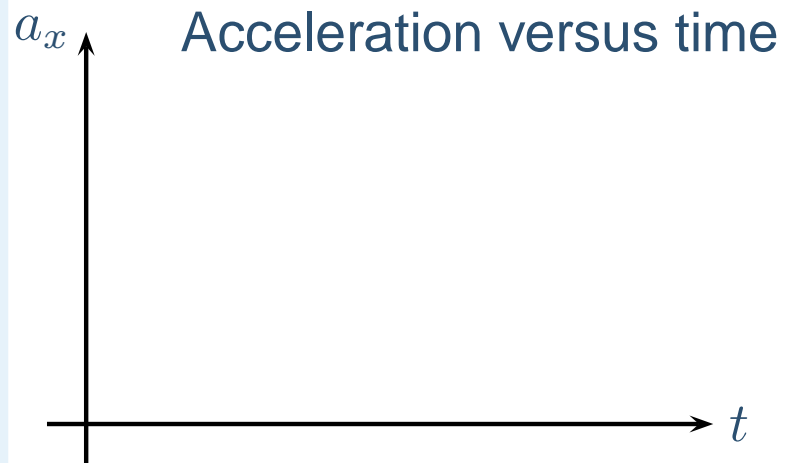
	x	v_x	a_x
(a)	-	+	+
(b)	-	+	-
(c)	-	-	+
(d)	-	-	-
(e)	+	-	+

Constant Acceleration

For a constant acceleration:

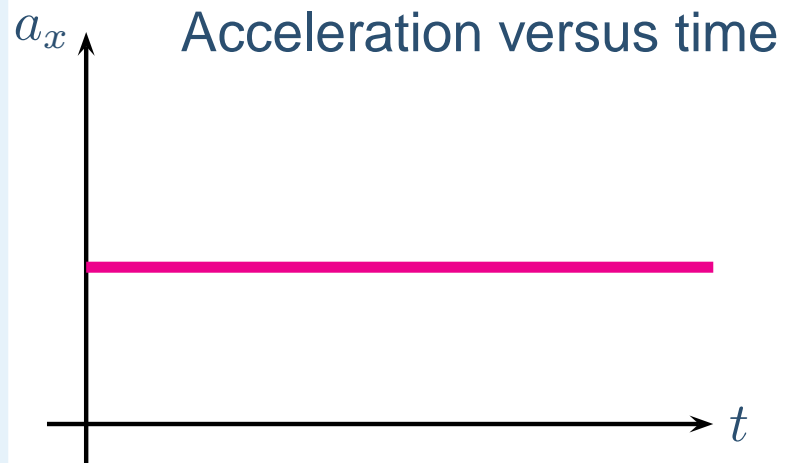
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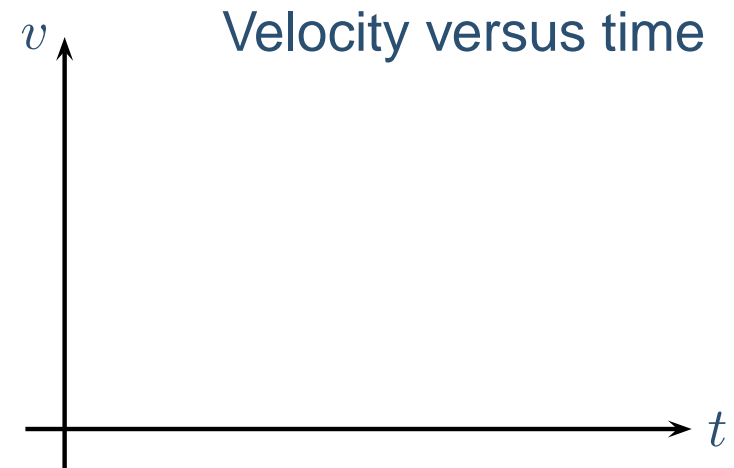
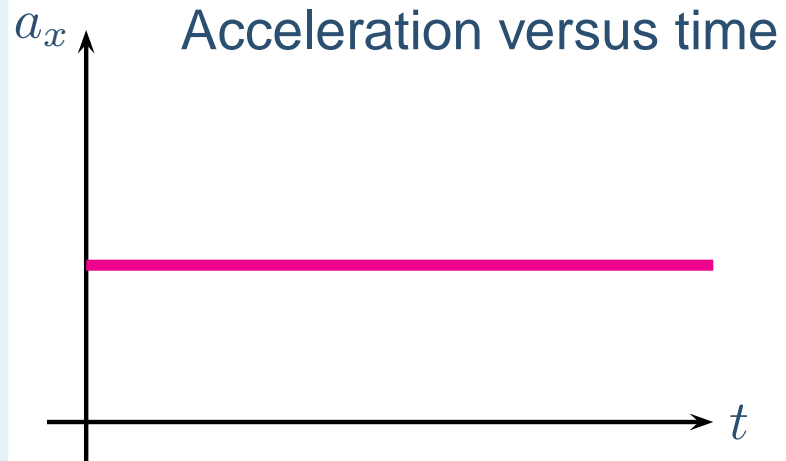
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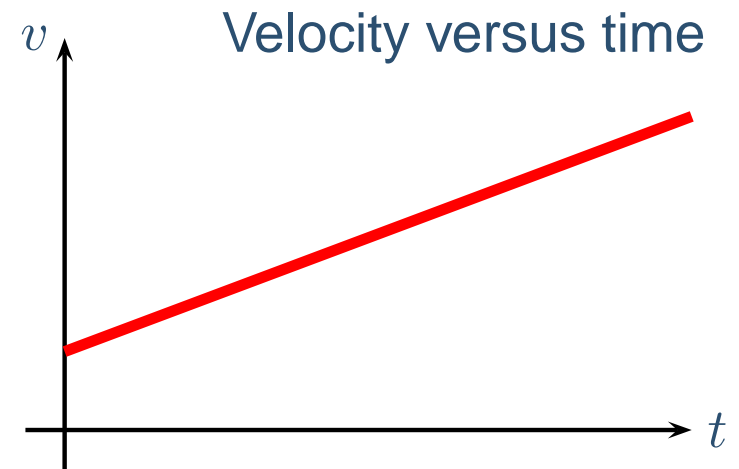
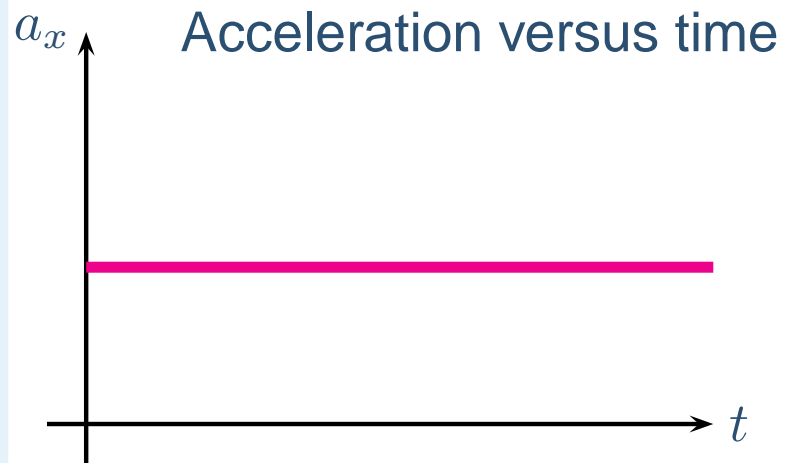
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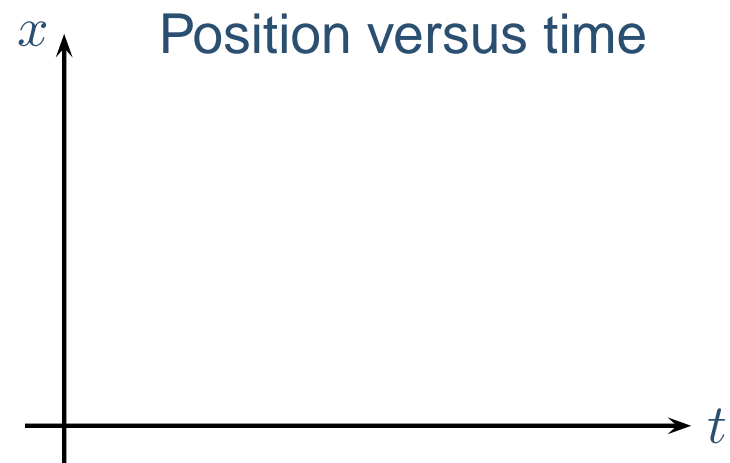
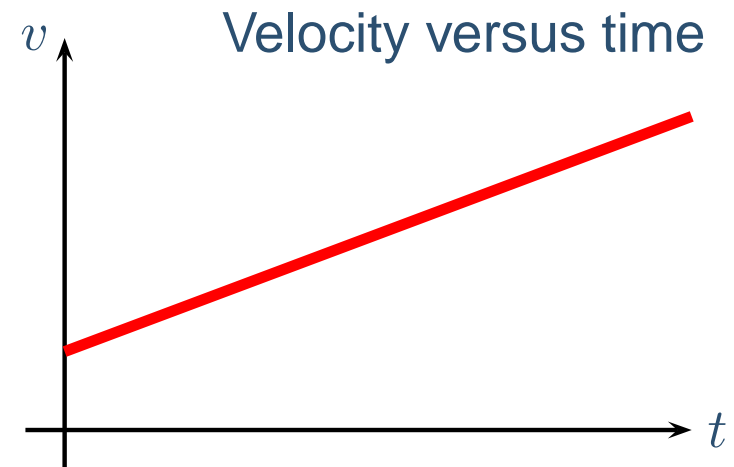
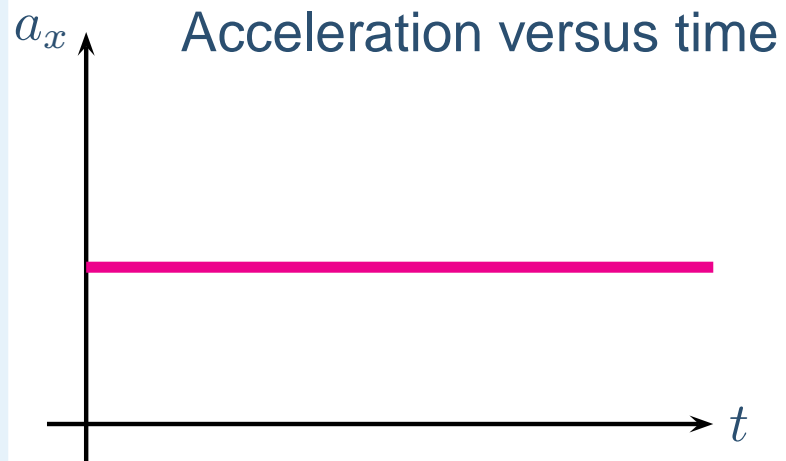
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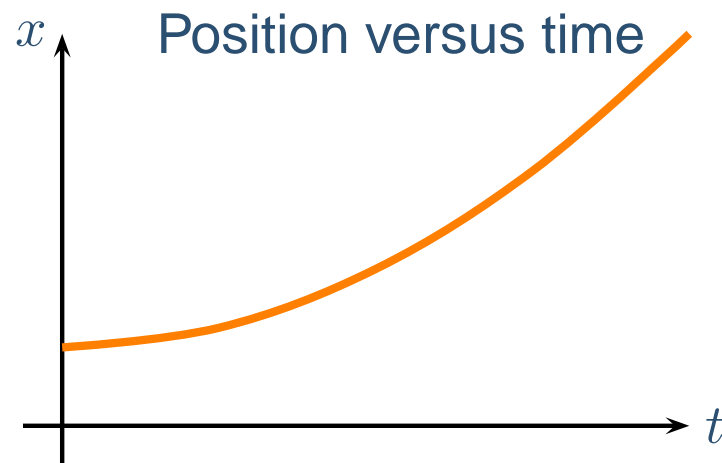
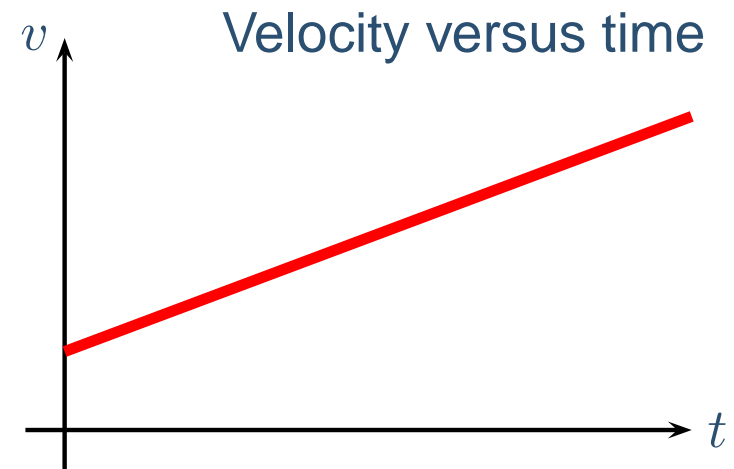
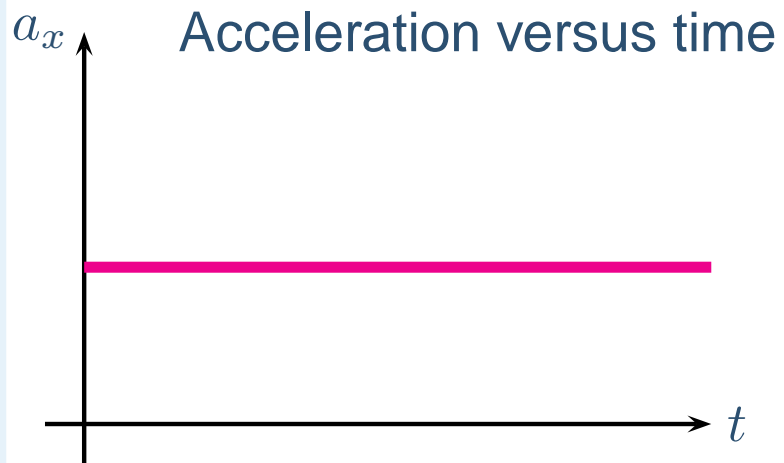
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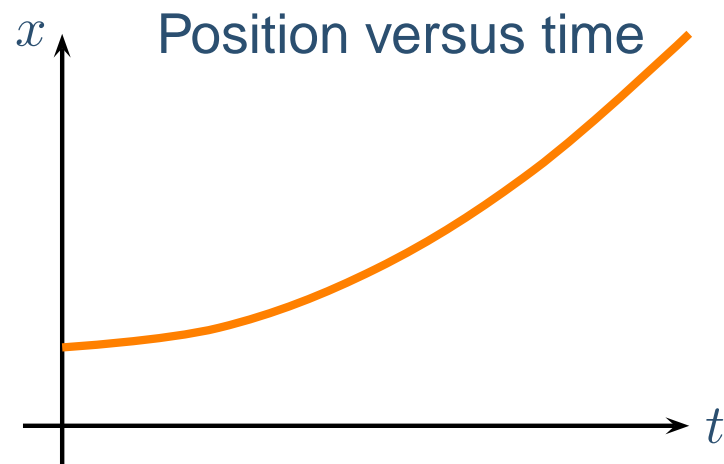
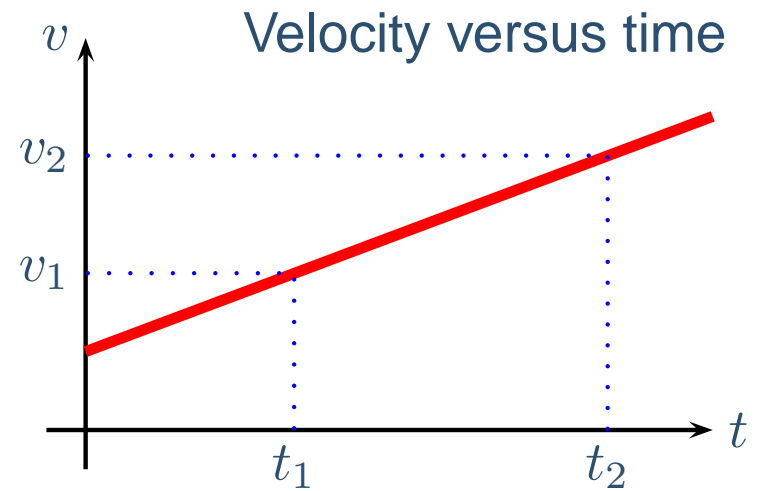
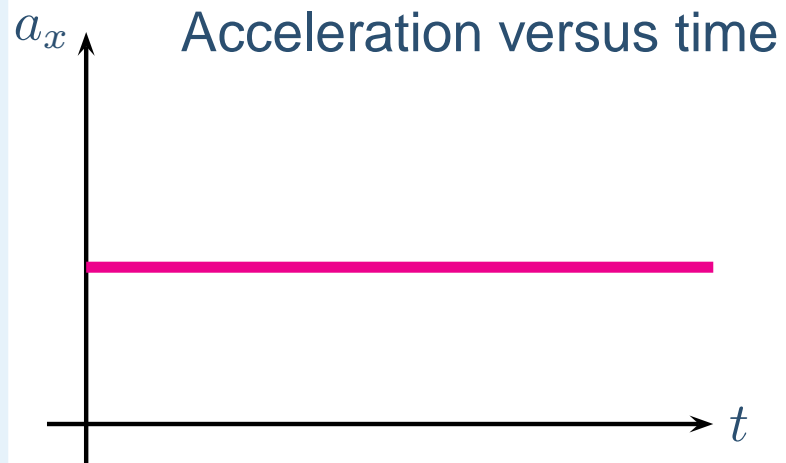
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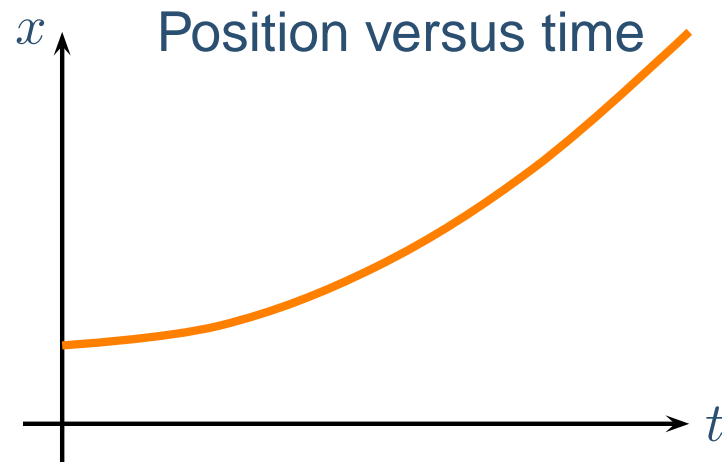
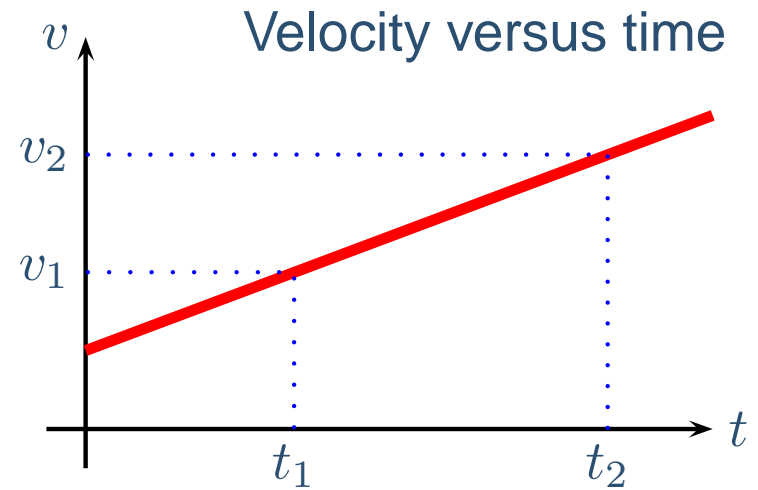
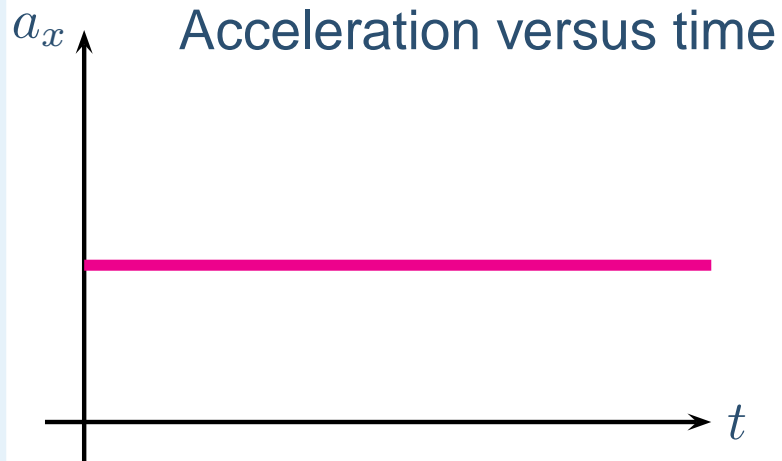
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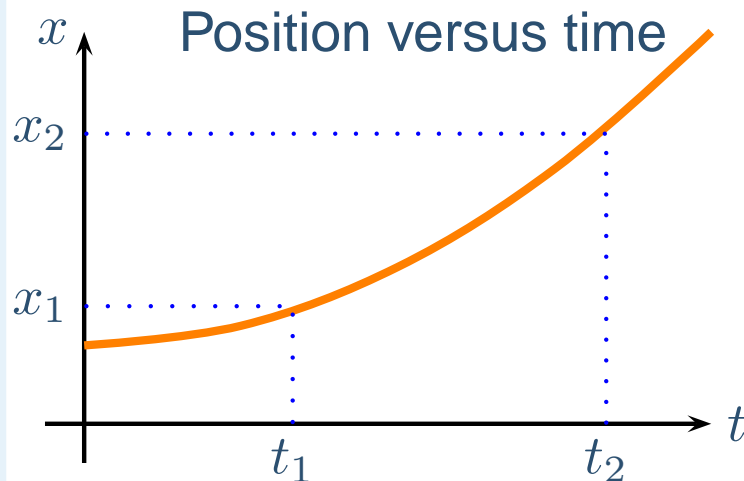
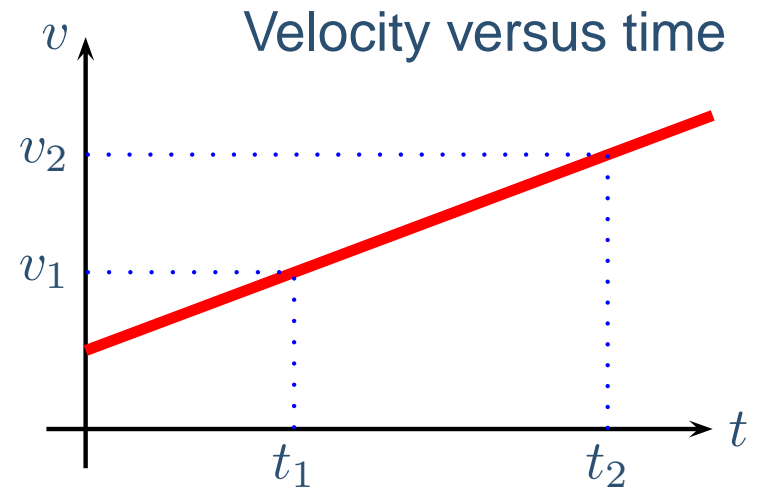
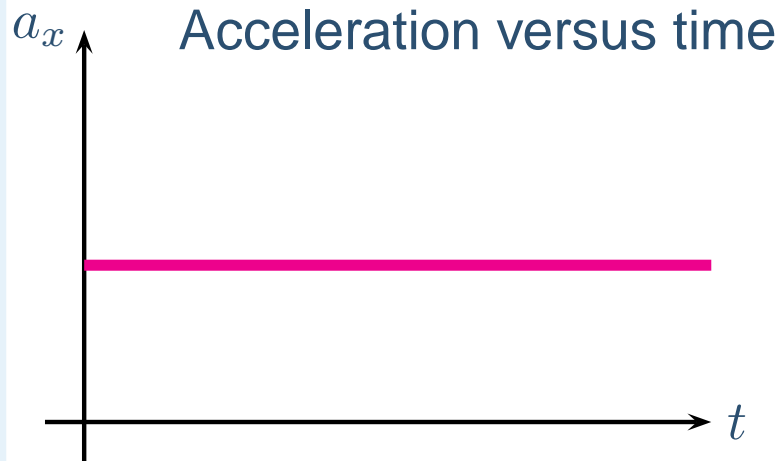
For a constant acceleration:



$$(v_x)_2 = (v_x)_1 + a_x \Delta t$$

Constant Acceleration

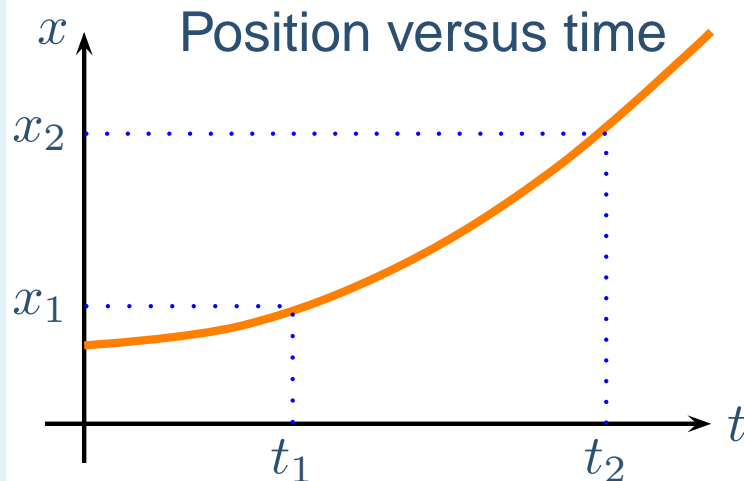
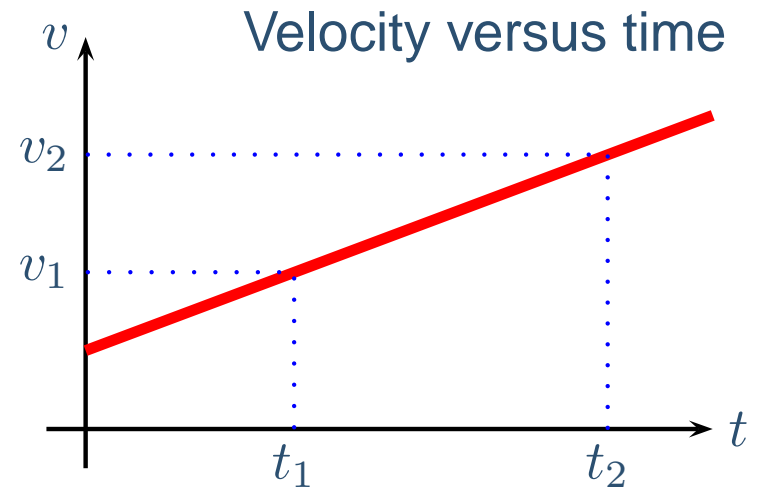
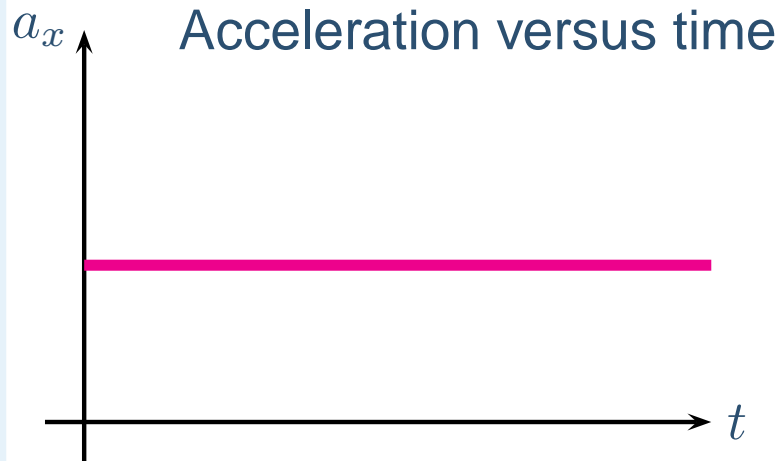
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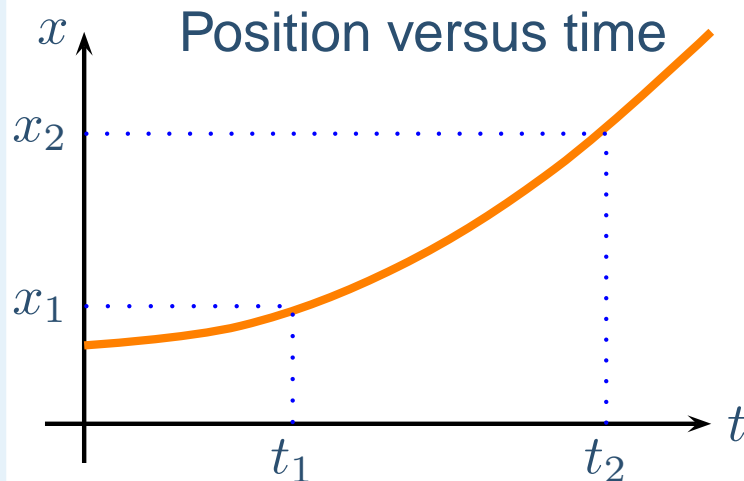
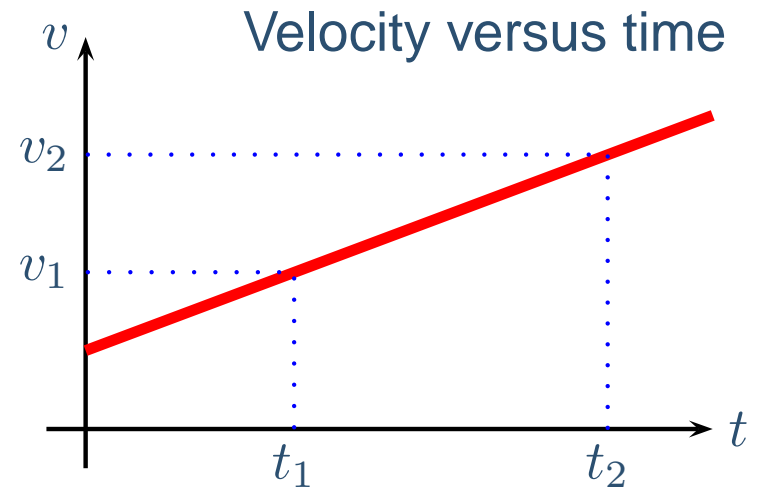
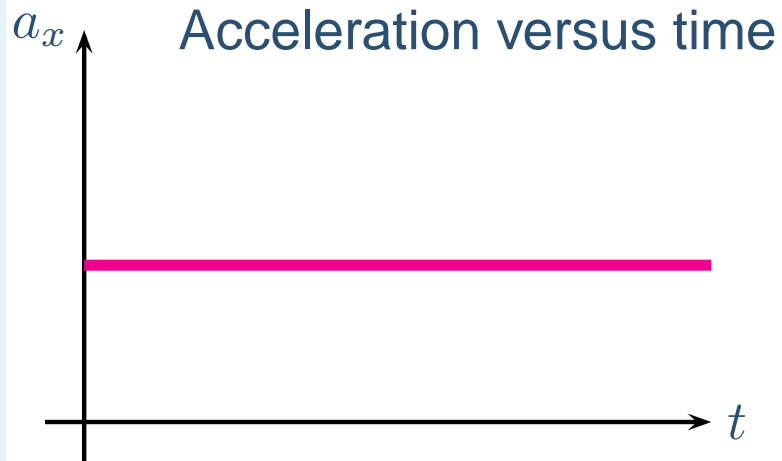


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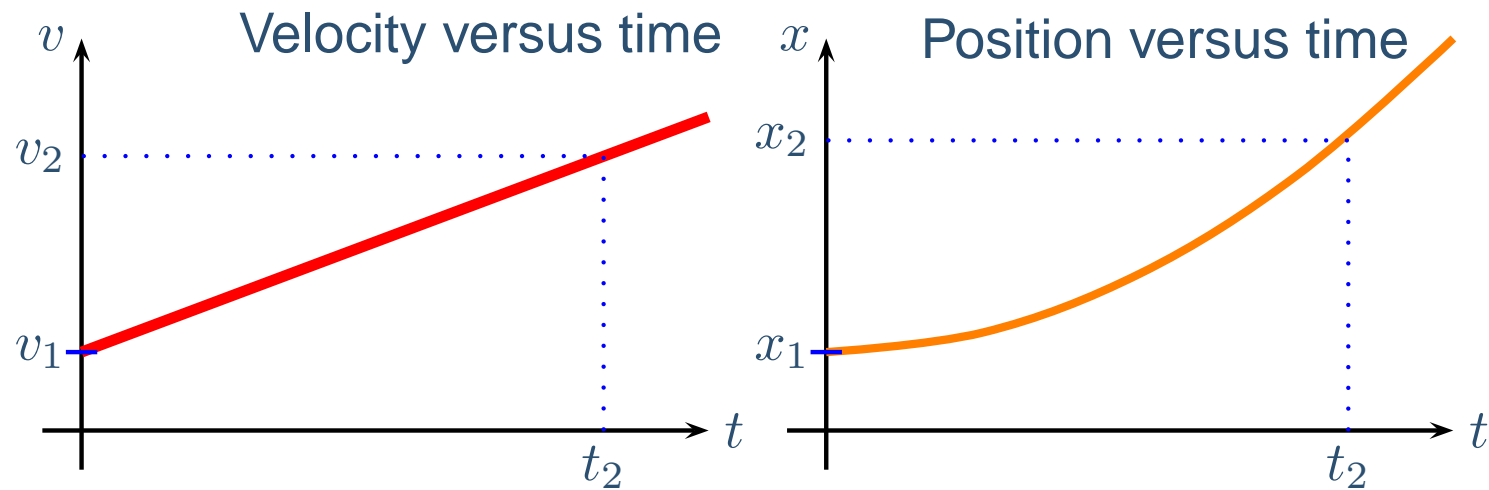
$$(v_x)_2^2 = (v_x)_1^2 + 2a_x \Delta x \leftarrow \text{From Algebra}$$

A Simplification

We can make our equations look a little simpler by always assuming that the initial time is zero.

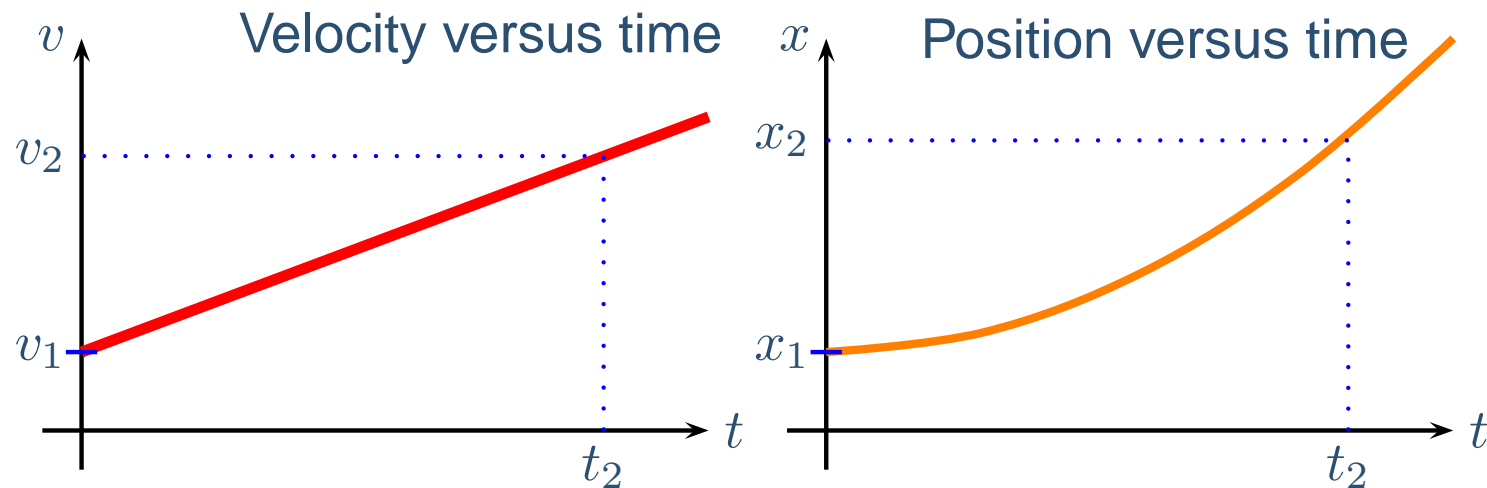
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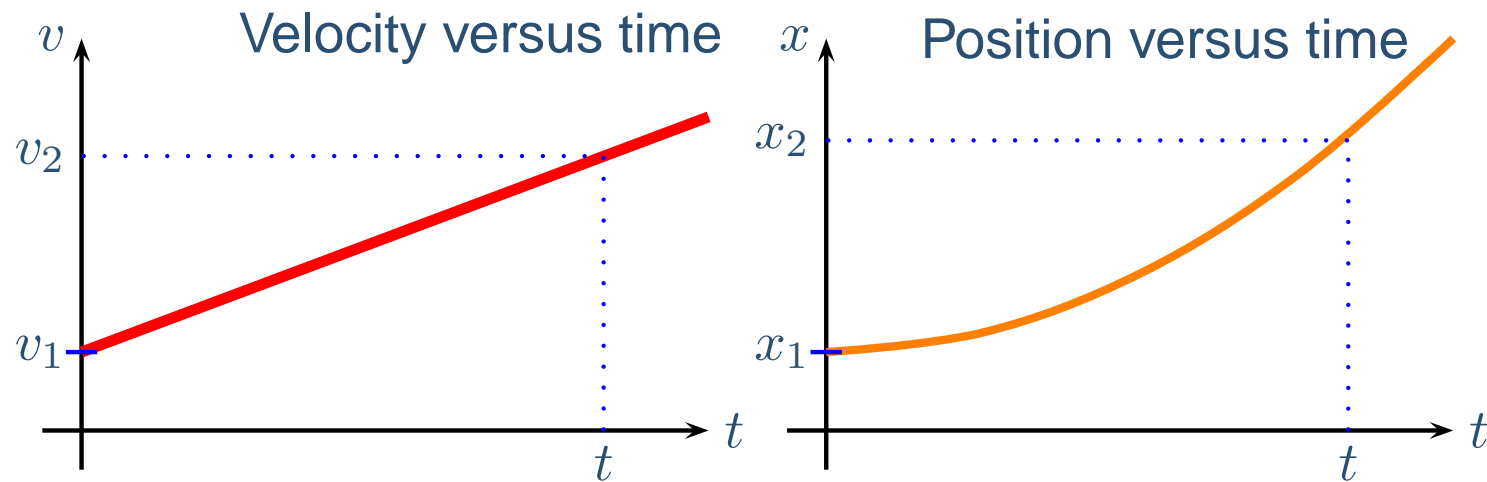
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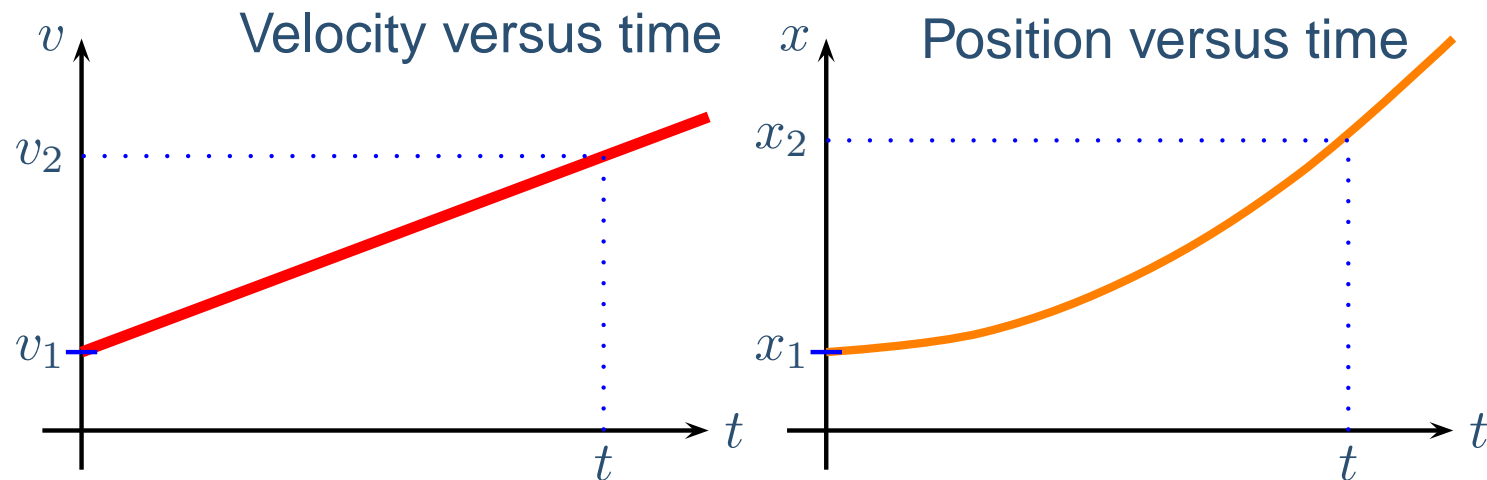
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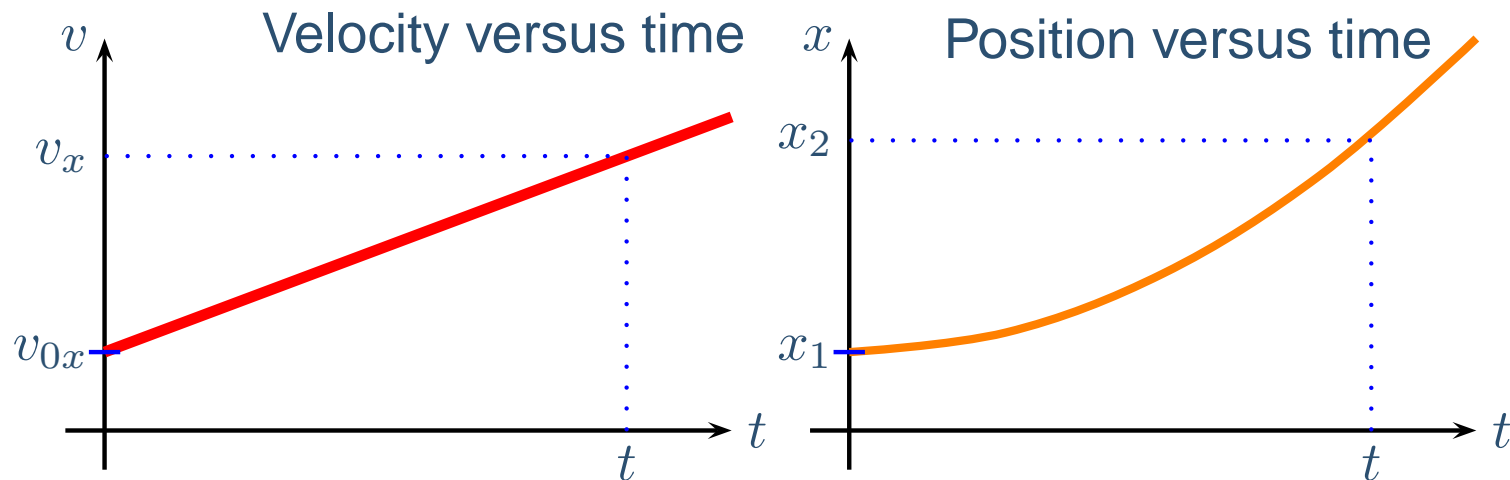
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$t_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta t = t_2 - 0 = t_2 = t$ Better Notation: $v_2 = v_x, \quad x_2 = x$
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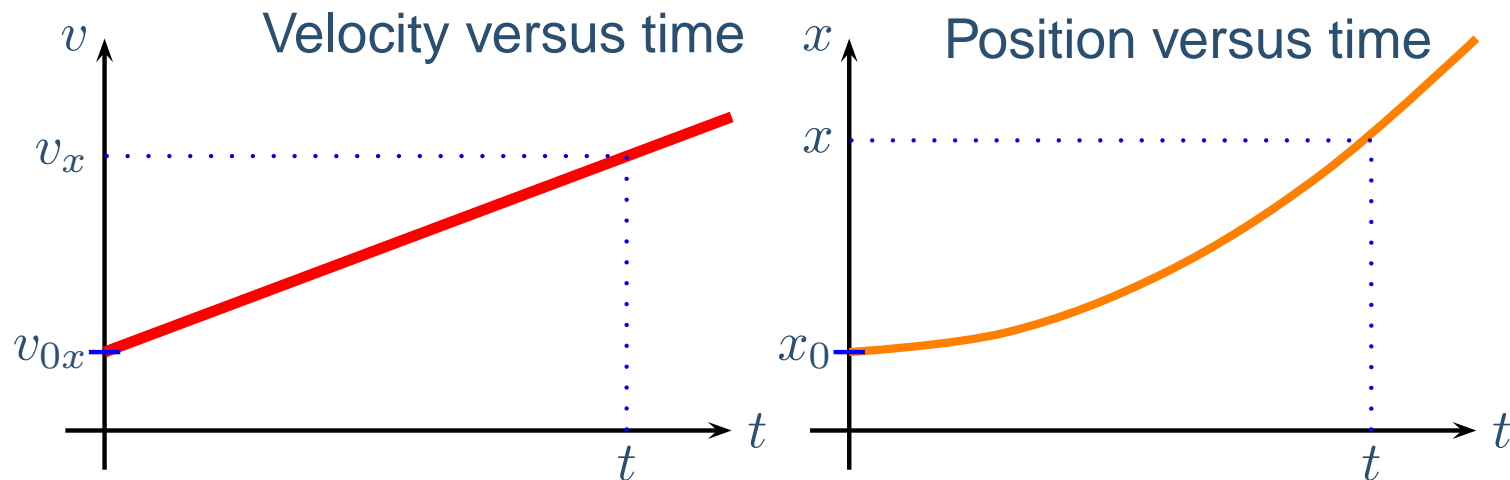
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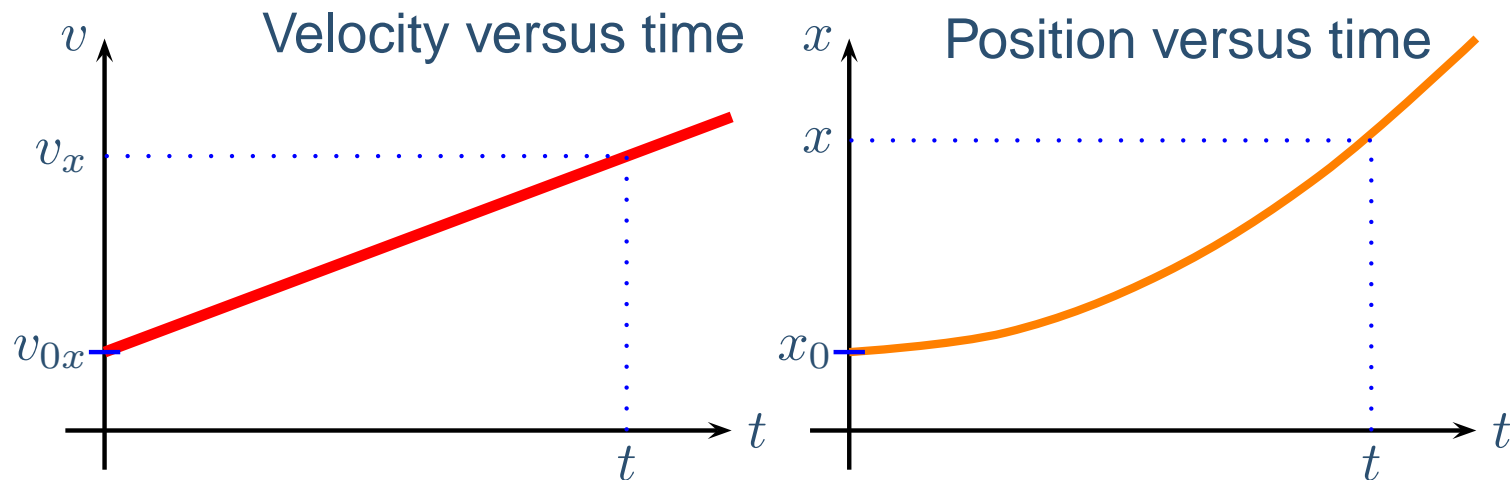
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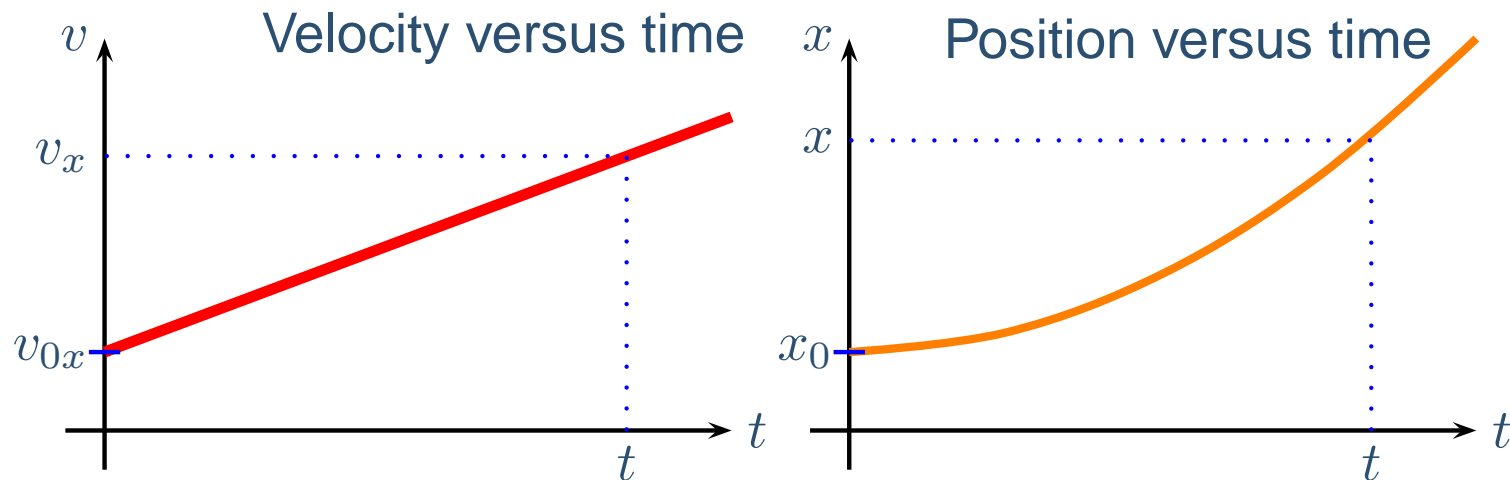
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$$\begin{aligned} (v_x)_2 &= (v_x)_1 + a_x \Delta t & x_2 &= x_1 + (v_x)_1 \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} a_x (\Delta t)^2 \\ (v_x)_2^2 &= (v_x)_1^2 + 2a_x \Delta x \end{aligned}$$

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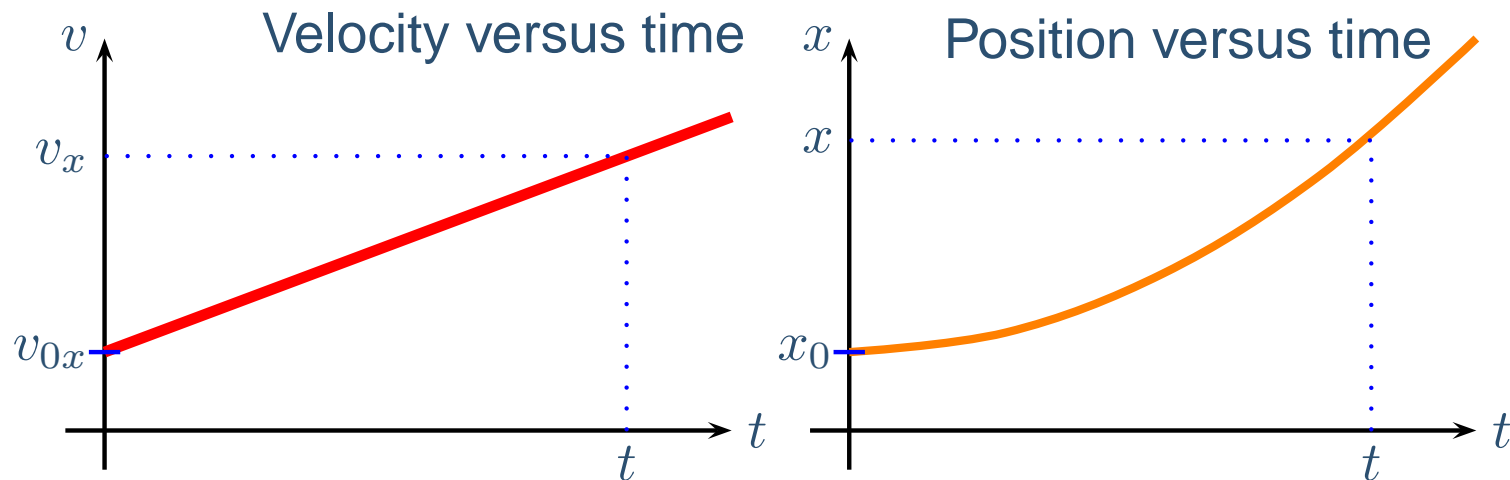
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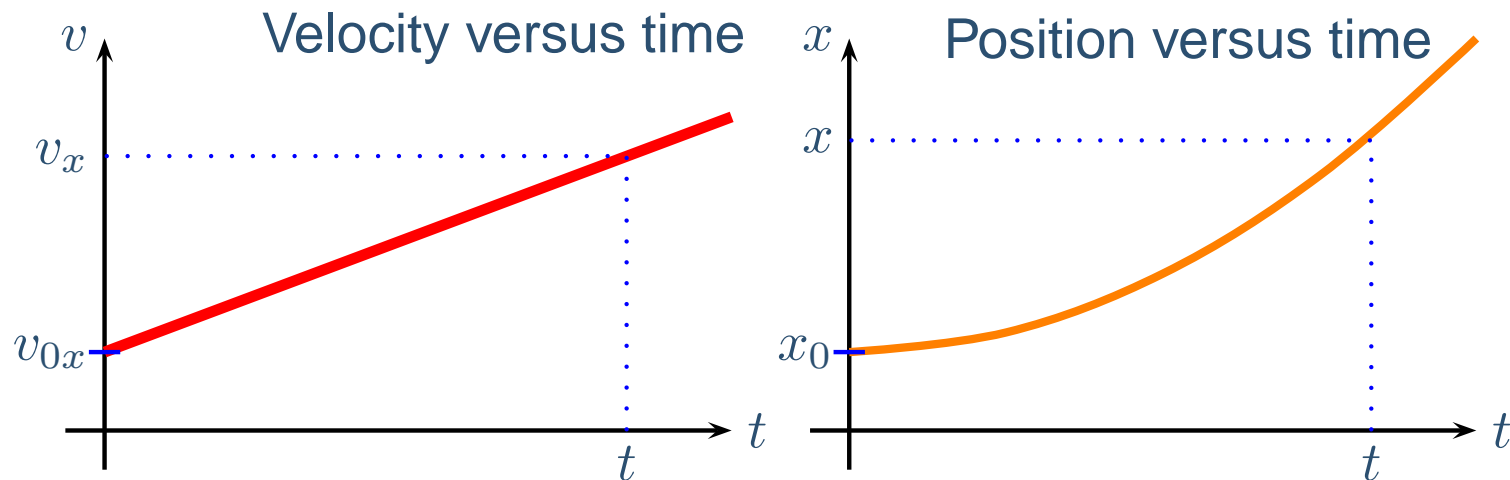
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Example: A car is traveling on a straight road with a speed of 30.0 m/s when the driver hits the brakes causing a constant deceleration of 2.5 m/s^2 . How long does it take and how far does the car go while stopping?

Problem Solving Exercise

A bicyclist is stopped at a red light. When the light turns green, he accelerates at 0.67 m/s^2 . To find how long it takes him to cross the 3.2-m -long intersection, we would use which equation of motion?

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

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$$(a) \ x = x_0 + (v_{0x})t + \frac{1}{2}a_x t^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= 0, & x &= 3.2 \text{ m} \\ v_{0x} &= 0, & a_x &= 0.67 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \ v_x = v_{0x} + a_x t$$

$$(c) \ v_x^2 = v_{0x}^2 + 2a_x (x - x_0)$$

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