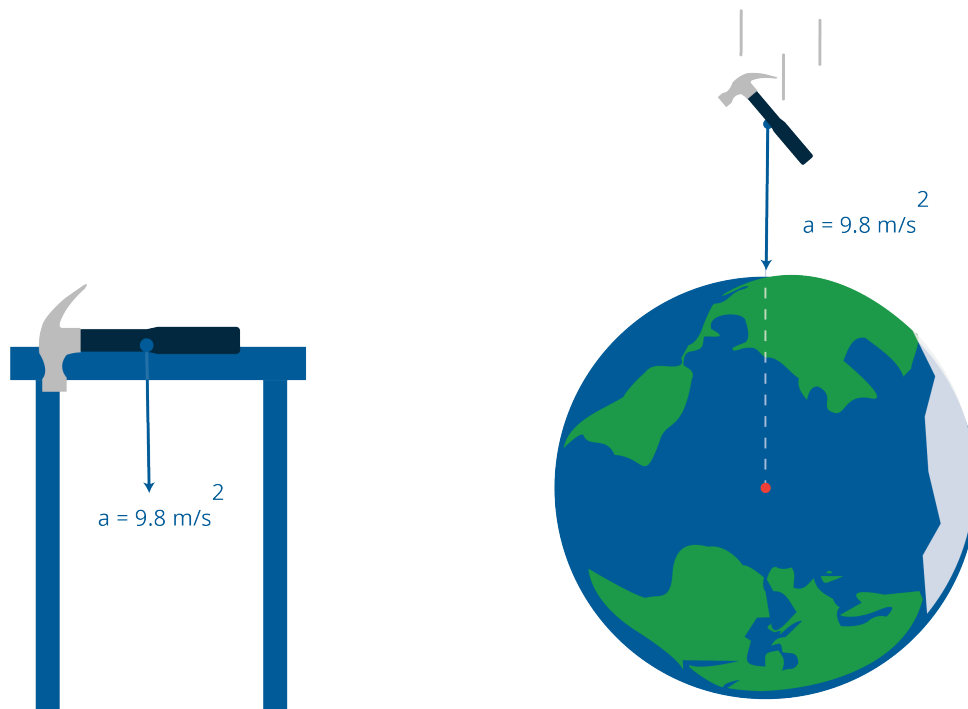# Falling Bodies

Because of gravity, if you throw a hammer straight up in the air, from the moment it leaves your hand until it hits the ground, it is accelerating toward the center of the earth at a constant rate.

$a = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$

$a = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$

Acceleration can be defined as change in velocity. If the hammer leaves your hand with a velocity of 12 meters per second upward, one second later it will be rising, and its velocity will have slowed to 2.2 meters per second. One second after that, the hammer will be falling at a rate of 7.6 meters per second. Every second the hammer's velocity is changing by 9.8 meters per second, and that change is always toward the center of the earth. When the hammer is going up, gravity is slowing it down by 9.8 meters per second, each second it is in the air. When the hammer is coming down, gravity is speeding it up by 9.8 meters per second.

0 s	1 s	2 s	3 s	4 s

0 m/s

9.8 m/s

19.6 m/s

-9.8 m/s

-19.6 m/s
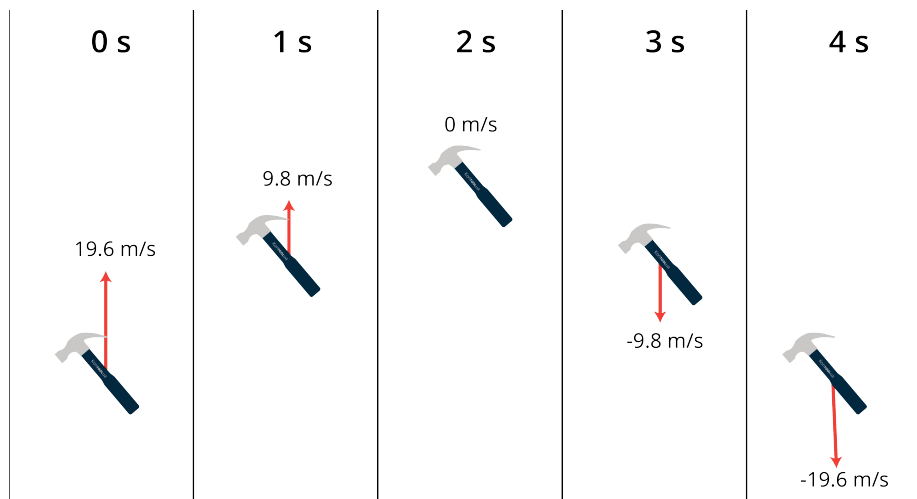
Acceleration due to gravity on earth is a constant negative 9.8 meters per second per second:

$$a = -9.8$$

(Why is it negative? We are talking about height, which increases as you go away from the center of the earth. Acceleration is changing the velocity in the opposite direction.)

1.1   Calculating the Velocity

Given that the acceleration is constant, it makes sense that the velocity is a straight line. Assuming once again that the hammer leaves your hand at 12 meters per second, then the upwards velocity at time t is given by:

$$v = 12 - 9.8t$$

Note that the velocity of the hammer is being given as a function. Here is its graph:
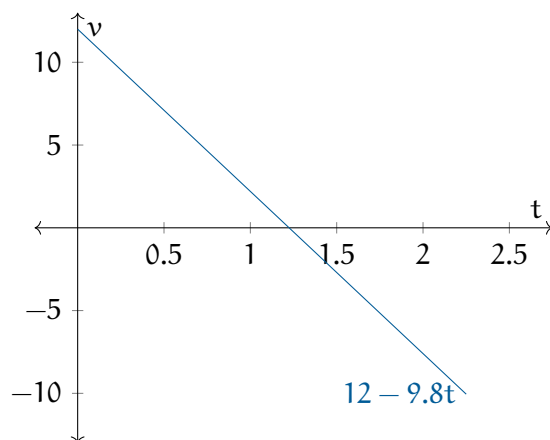
$12 - 9.8t$

Exercise 1   **When is the apex of flight?**

Given the hammer's velocity is given by $12 - 9.8t$, at what time (in seconds) does it stop rising and begin to fall?

At this point, we need to acknowledge air resistance. Gravity is not the only force on the hammer; as it travels through the air, the air tries to slow it down. This force is called *air resistance*, and for a large, fast-moving object (like an airplane) it is GIGANTIC force. For a dense object (like a hammer) moving at a slow speed (what you generate with your hand), air resistance doesn't significantly affect acceleration.

1.2   Calculating Position

If you let go of the hammer when it is 2 meters above the ground, the height of the hammer is given by:

$$p = -\frac{9.8}{2}t^2 + 12t + 2$$

Here is a graph of this function:
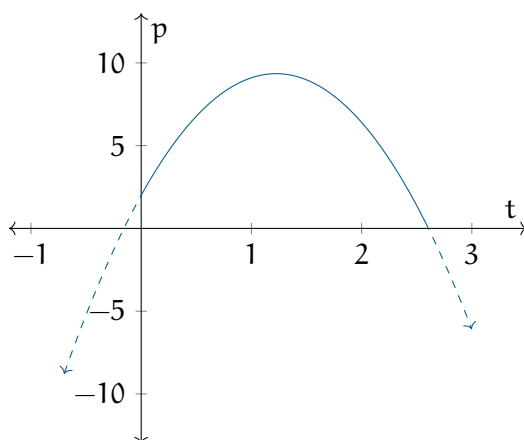
How do we know? **The change in position between time** 0 **and any time** t **is equal to the area under the velocity graph between** $x = 0$ **and** $x = t.$

Let's use the velocity graph to figure out how much the position has changed in the first

second of the hammer's flight. Here's the velocity graph with the area under the graph for the first second filled in:
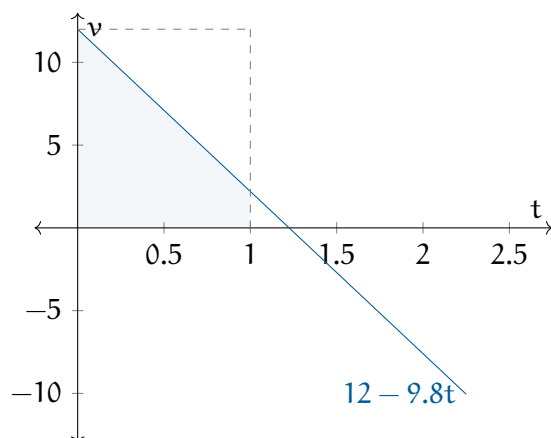

The blue filled region is the area of the dashed rectangle minus that empty triangle in its upper left. The height of the rectangle is twelve and its width is the amount of time the hammer has been in flight (t). The triangle is t wide and 9.8t tall. Thus, the area of the blue region is given by $12t - \frac{1}{2}9.8t^2$.

That's the change in position. Where was it originally? 2 meters off the ground. So the height is given by $p = 2 + 12t - \frac{1}{2}9.8t^2$. We usually write terms so that the exponent decreases, so:

$$p = -\frac{1}{2}9.8t^2 + 12t + 2$$

Finding the area under the curve like this is called *integration*. We say "To find a function that gives the change in position, we just integrate the velocity function." A lot of the study of calculus is learning to integrate different sorts of functions.

One important note about integration: Any time the curve drops under the x-axis, the area is considered negative. (Which makes sense, right? If the velocity is negative, the hammer's position is decreasing.)

$12 - 9.8t$
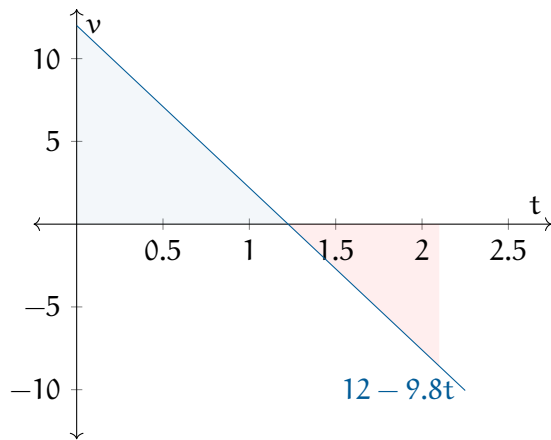
1.3   Quadratic functions

Functions of the form $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ are called *quadratic functions*. If $a > 0$, the ends go up. If $a < 0$, the ends go down.

$2x^2 + 2x - 1$

$-1.2x^2 + 0.5x + 1$
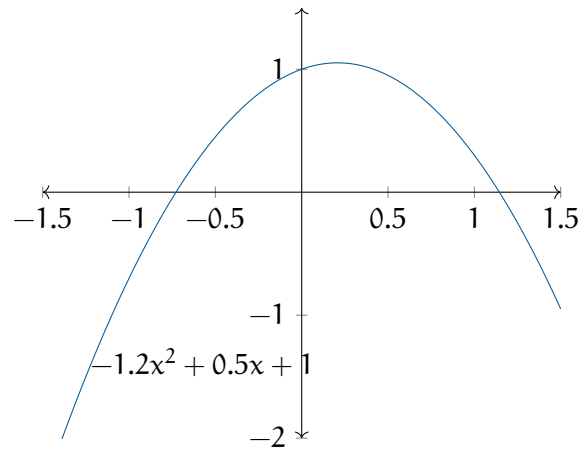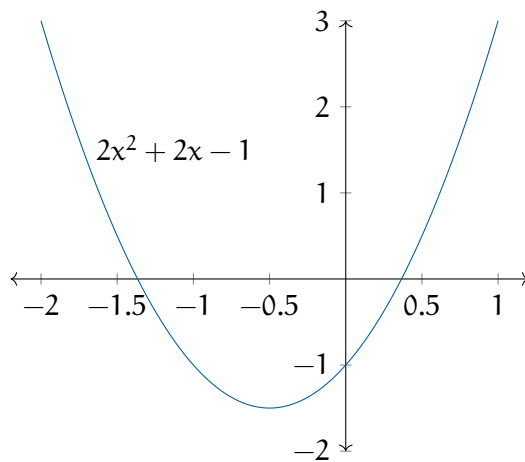
The graph of a quadratic function is a *parabola*.

1.4   Simulating a falling body in Python

Now you are going to write some Python code that simulates the flying hammer. First, we are just going to print out the position, speed, and acceleration of the hammer for every 1/100th of a second after it leaves your hand. (Later we will make a graph.)

Create a file called `falling.py` and type this into it:

```python
# Acceleration on earth
acceleration = -9.8 # m/s/s

# Size of time step
time_step = 0.01 # seconds

# Initial values
speed = 12  # m/s upward
height = 2  # m above the ground
current_time = 0.0  # seconds after release

# Is the hammer still aloft?
while height > 0.0:

    # Show the values
    print(f"{current_time:.2f} s:")
    print(f"\tacceleration: {acceleration:.2f} m/s/s")
    print(f"\tspeed: {speed:.2f} m/s")
    print(f"\theight: {height:.2f} m")

    # Update height
    height = height + time_step * speed

    # Update speed
    speed = speed + time_step * acceleration

    # Update time
    current_time = current_time + time_step


print(f"Hit the ground: Complete")
```

When you run it, you will see something like this:

```
0.00 s:
        acceleration: -9.80 m/s/s
        speed: 12.00 m/s
        height: 2.00 m
0.01 s:
        acceleration: -9.80 m/s/s
        speed: 11.90 m/s
        height: 2.12 m
0.02 s:
        acceleration: -9.80 m/s/s
        speed: 11.80 m/s
```

```
        height: 2.24 m
0.03 s:
        acceleration: -9.80 m/s/s
        speed: 11.71 m/s
        height: 2.36 m
...
2.60 s:
        acceleration: -9.80 m/s/s
        speed: -13.48 m/s
        height: 0.20 m
2.61 s:
        acceleration: -9.80 m/s/s
        speed: -13.58 m/s
        height: 0.07 m
Hit the ground: Complete
```

Note that the acceleration isn't changing at all, but it is changing the speed, and the speed is changing the height.

We can see that the hammer in our simulation hits the ground just after 2.61 seconds.

1.4.1 Graphs and Lists

Now, we are going to graph the acceleration, speed, and height using a library called matplotlib. However, to make the graphs, we need to gather all the data into lists.

For example, we will have a list of speeds, and the first three entries will be 12.0, 11.9, and 11.8.

We create an empty list and assign it to a variable like this:

```
x = []
```

Then we can add items like this:

```
x.append(3.14)
```

To get the first time back, we can ask for the object at index 0.

```
y = x[0]
```

Note that the list starts at 0. So if you have 32 items in the list, the first item is at index 0.

The last item is at index 31.

Duplicate the file `falling.py` and name the new copy `falling_graph.py`

We are going to make a plot of the height over time. At the start of the program, you will import the matplotlib library. At the end of the program, you will create a plot and show it to the user.

In `falling_graph.py`, add the bold code:

```python
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Acceleration on earth
acceleration = -9.8 # m/s/s

# Size of time step
time_step = 0.01 # seconds

# Initial values
speed = 12   # m/s upward
height = 2   # m above the ground
current_time = 0.0   # seconds after release

# Create empty lists
accelerations = []
speeds = []
heights = []
times = []

# Is the hammer still aloft?
while height > 0.0:

    # Add the data to the lists
    times.append(current_time)
    accelerations.append(acceleration)
    speeds.append(speed)
    heights.append(height)

    # Update height
    height = height + time_step * speed

    # Update speed
    speed = speed + time_step * acceleration

    # Update time
    current_time = current_time + time_step
```
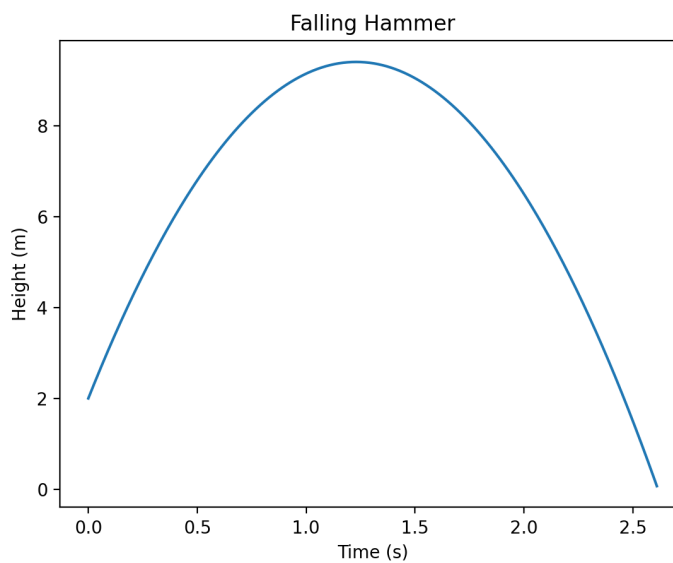
```
# Make a plot
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
fig.suptitle("Falling Hammer")
ax.set_xlabel("Time (s)")
ax.set_ylabel("Height (m)")
ax.plot(times, heights)
plt.show()
```

When you run the program, you should see a graph of the height over time.

It is more interesting if we can see all three: acceleration, speed, and height. So lets make three stacked plots. Change the plotting code in `falling_graph.py` to:

```
# Make a plot with three subplots
fig, ax = plt.subplots(3,1)
fig.suptitle("Falling Hammer")

# The first subplot is acceleration
ax[0].set_ylabel("Acceleration (m/s/s)")
ax[0].plot(times, accelerations)

# Second subplot is speed
ax[1].set_ylabel("Speed (m/s)")
ax[1].plot(times, speeds)

# Third subplot is height
```
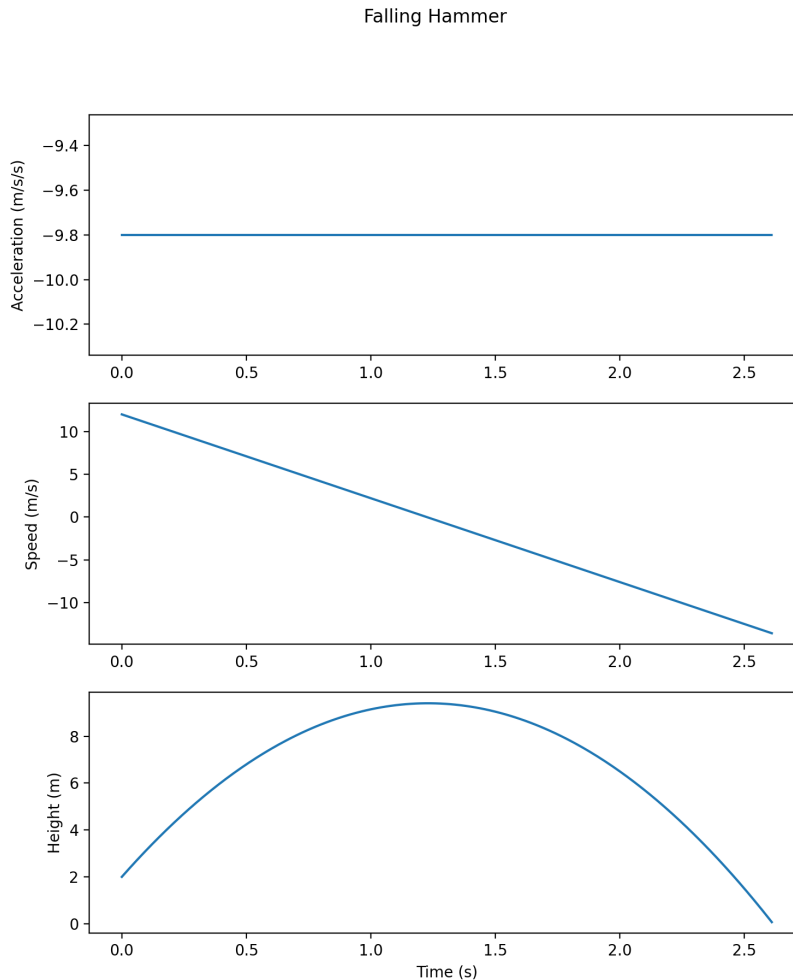
```
ax[2].set_xlabel("Time (s)")
ax[2].set_ylabel("Height (m)")
ax[2].plot(times, heights)
plt.show()
```

Now you will get plots of all three variables:

Falling Hammer

This is what we expected, right? The acceleration is a constant negative number. The speed is a straight line with a negative slope. The height is a parabola.

A natural question at this point is "When exactly will the hammer hit the ground?" That is, when does $height = 0$? The values of t where a function is zero are known as its *roots*. Height is given by a quadratic function. In the next chapter, you will get the trick for finding the roots of any quadratic function.

This is a draft chapter from the Kontinua Project. Please see our website (`https://kontinua. org/`) for more details.

Answers to Exercises

Answer to Exercise 1 (on page 3)

Solve for when the velocity is zero.

$t = \frac{12}{9.8} = 1.22$ seconds after release.

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