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Projectile Motion with Examples

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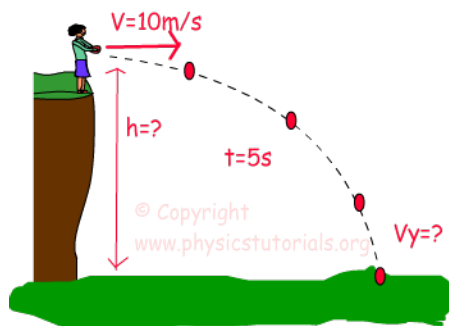
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Example In the given picture below, Alice throws the ball to the +X direction with an initial velocity 10m/s.

Time elapsed during the motion is 5s, calculate the height that object is thrown and V_y component of the velocity after it hits the ground.



In vertical direction we have free fall motion.

$$h = \frac{1}{2} g \cdot t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 5^2$$

$$h = 125\text{m}$$

$$V_y = -g \cdot t$$

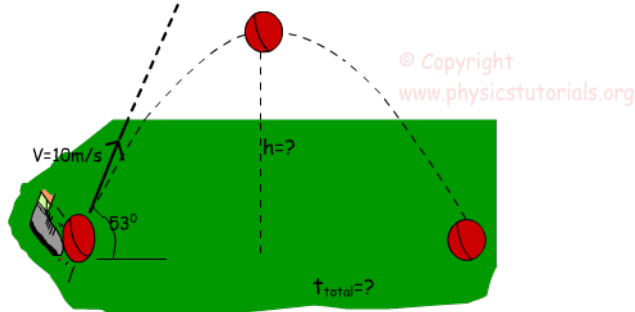
$$V_y = -10\text{m/s}^2 \cdot 5\text{s}$$

$$V_y = -50\text{m/s}$$

In horizontal since our velocity is constant;

$$X = V \cdot t$$

$$X = 10\text{m/s} \cdot 5\text{s} = 50\text{m}$$



First we separate our velocity into its components to make problem simple.



$$V_x = V \cdot \cos 53^\circ = 10 \cdot 0,6 = 6\text{m/s}$$

$$V_y = V \cdot \sin 53^\circ = 10 \cdot 0,8 = 8\text{m/s}$$

Example John kicks the ball and ball does

projectile motion with an angle of 53° to

horizontal. Its initial velocity is 10 m/s, find the

maximum height it can reach, horizontal

displacement and total time required for this

motion. ($\sin 53^\circ = 0,8$ and $\cos 53^\circ = 0,6$)

Example In the given picture you see the

motion path of cannonball. Find the maximum

height it can reach, horizontal distance it

covers and total time from the given

information. (The angle between cannonball

and horizontal is 53° and $\sin 53^\circ = 0,8$ and

$\cos 53^\circ = 0,6$)

Kinematics Exams

$$V_x = V \cdot \cos 53^\circ = 10 \cdot 0,6 = 6 \text{ m/s}$$

In vertical;

$$V = V_0 - g \cdot t$$

$$0 = 8 - 10 \cdot t$$

$$t = 0,8 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{\text{total}} = 1,6 \text{ s}$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2} g \cdot t^2$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2} 10 \cdot (0,8 \text{ s})^2 = 3,2 \text{ m}$$

0,8s is the time required only for the half of the motion. Thus, we multiply it with two for total time.

We use 0.8s time because we just consider vertical motion.

In horizontal;

$$X = V \cdot t$$

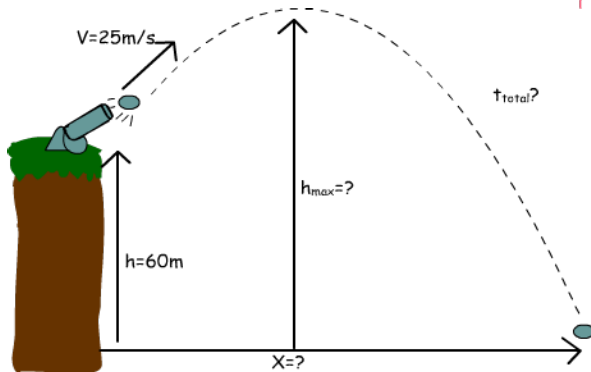
$$X = 6 \cdot 1,6 = 9,6 \text{ m}$$

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additional information



First, we find the components of the velocity.

$$V_x = V \cdot \cos 53^\circ$$

$$V_x = 25 \cdot 0,6 = 15 \text{ m/s}$$

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$$V_y = V \cdot \sin 53^\circ$$

$$V_y = 25 \cdot 0,8 = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

Motion in vertical;

$$V_{\text{final}} = V_{\text{initial}} - g \cdot t$$

$$0 = 20 \text{ m/s} - 10 \cdot t$$

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

$$h = V_y \cdot t - \frac{1}{2} g \cdot t^2$$

$$h = 20 \text{ m/s} \cdot 2 \text{ s} - \frac{1}{2} 10 \text{ m/s}^2 \cdot (2 \text{ s})^2$$

$$h = 20 \text{ m}$$

$$h_{\text{max}} = 20 \text{ m} + 60 \text{ m} = 80 \text{ m}$$

Free fall from the maximum height;

$$h = \frac{1}{2} g \cdot t^2$$

$$80 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{2} 10 \text{ m/s}^2 \cdot t^2$$

$$t = 4 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{\text{total}} = 4 \text{ s} + 2 \text{ s} = 6 \text{ s}$$

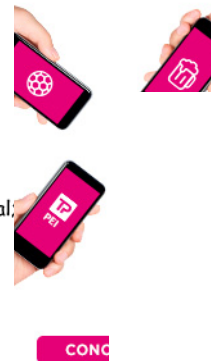
2s is the time required for cannonball to reach maximum height

Motion in horizontal;

$$X = V \cdot t$$

$$X = 15 \text{ m/s} \cdot 6 \text{ s}$$

$$X = 90 \text{ m}$$



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