

## 4.6 1D Kinematics and Integration

$$\frac{dv(t)}{dt} = a(t)$$

$$\int \left[ \frac{dv(t)}{dt} \right] dt = \int a(t) dt = v(t) + C$$

Alternatively

$$dv(t) = a(t) dt$$

$$\int dv(t) = \int a(t) dt = v(t) + C$$

↳ "integral of the differential of function equals function plus constant"

## Area of the Indefinite Integral of Acceleration

## Ex 4.6 Initial Data CAR

$$v_{c,0} = 12 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$v_c(t_2) = 0$$

$$a_c(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq t \leq t_1 \\ b(t-t_1) & t_1 < t \leq t_2 \end{cases}$$

$$b = -6 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-3}$$

a)

$$v_c(t) = \begin{cases} v_{c,0} & 0 \leq t \leq t_1 \\ v_{c,0} + \frac{b(t-t_1)^2}{2} & t_1 < t \leq t_2 \end{cases}$$

$$x_c(t) = \begin{cases} v_{c,0}t + x_{c,0} & 0 \leq t \leq t_1 \\ v_{c,0}t + \frac{b(t-t_1)^3}{6} + x_{c,0} & t_1 < t \leq t_2 \end{cases}$$

inserting initial data

$$a_c(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ -6(t-1) & 1 < t \leq t_2 \end{cases}$$

$$v_c(t) = \begin{cases} 12 & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 12 - 3(t-1)^2 & 1 < t \leq t_2 \end{cases}$$

$$x_c(t) = \begin{cases} 12t & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 12t - (t-1)^3 & 1 < t \leq t_2 \end{cases}$$

b) BIKE

$v_{b,0}$  constant speed throughout

$$x_b(0) = -17$$

$$x_b(t_2) = x_c(t_2)$$

$$v_c(t_2) = 0$$

$$a_b(t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v_b(t) = v_{b,0}$$

$$x_b(t) = -17 + v_{b,0}t$$

same position at  $t = t_2$

$$x_b(t_2) = x_c(t_2)$$

$$-17 + v_{b,0}t_2 = 12t_2 - (t_2-1)^3$$

what is  $t_2$ ?

$$v_c(t_2) = 0 = 12 - 3(t_2^2 - 2t_2 + 1)$$

$$t_2^2 - 2t_2 + 1 = 4 \Rightarrow t_2^2 - 2t_2 - 3 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-3) = 16$$

$$t_2 = \frac{2 \pm 4}{2} \begin{matrix} \nearrow 3 \\ \searrow -1 \end{matrix}$$

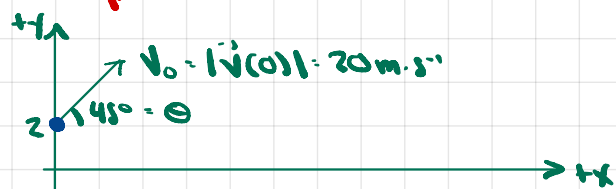
$$-17 + 3v_{b,0} = 36 - (2)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 3v_{b,0} = 28 + 17 = 45$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{b,0} = 15 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

## 5.2 Projectile Motion

### Example 5.1



#### a) Stone Motion

$$\vec{g} = \langle 0, -g \rangle$$

$$\vec{a}(t) = \langle 0, -g \rangle$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \langle v_0 \cos \theta, v_0 \sin \theta - gt \rangle \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle v_0 \cos \theta t, y_0 + v_0 \sin \theta t - gt^2/2 \rangle$$

highest point of trajectory  $\Leftrightarrow r'_y(t) = 0$

$$r'_y(t) = v_0 \sin \theta - gt = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{v_0 \sin \theta}{g}$$

$$r_y(v_0 \sin \theta / g) = y_0 + \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}{g} - \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}{g^2} \cdot \frac{g}{2} = y_0 + \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g}$$

maximum vertical displacement

$$= r_y(v_0 \sin \theta / g) - r_y(0) = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g}$$

inserting values

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$t_{\max} = \frac{20 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{2 \cdot 9.8} \approx \sqrt{2} \approx 1.4$$

$$v_0 = 20$$

$$g = 9.8$$

$$y_0 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow r_{t_{\max}} - y_0 = \frac{400 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot 9.8} = 10.20$$