

Kinematics

2011-12

DATE
PAGE 01

In Kinematics, we study the relation b/w parameters of motion not the cause of motion.

PARAMETERS

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1- Position | 6- Avg. Speed |
| 2- Displacement | 7- Inst. Speed |
| 3- Distance | 8- Acceleration |
| 4- Average velocity | |
| 5- Inst. velocity | |

POSITION & DISPLACEMENT (vector)

- Change in position vector is called displacement. It is directed along initial to final position.
- Its magnitude is min. dist. b/w initial & final position
- It is vector quantity.

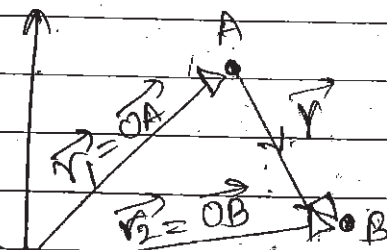
Particle

को exist करने

के लिए

Cartesian Plane

जरूरी है



Any particle requires Cartesian plane for its existence

$$\text{change} = \Delta = \text{final} - \text{initial}$$

$$\Delta \vec{r} = \vec{OB} - \vec{OA}$$

$$\vec{D} = \vec{AB} \quad (\because \vec{AB} = \vec{OB} - \vec{OA})$$

यह जरूरी नहीं होता है कि displacement वाली लाइन ही particle का path है।

DISTANCE (scalar)

It's not necessary that displacement is only the path followed by particle.

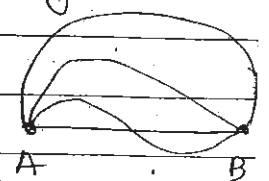
Length of path travelled is known as distance.

Distance b/w two points A & B can have many values. any value नहीं हो सकती है। Bcoz

$$\text{Distance} \geq |\text{Displacement}|$$

disp. से कम नहीं हो सकती है।

distance can't be less than displacement



Many paths can be travelled