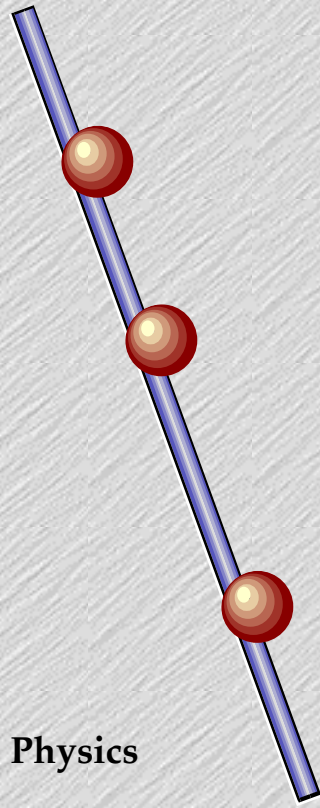


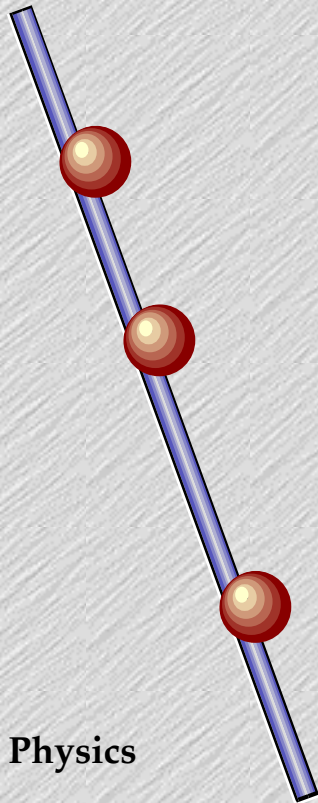
Astronaut Problem (#40)

A Floog on a distant planet wants to determine its acceleration due to gravity. The Floog throws a rock straight up with a velocity of $+15 \text{ m/s}$ and measures a time of 20.0 s before it returns to its hand. What is the acceleration (magnitude and direction) due to gravity on this planet.

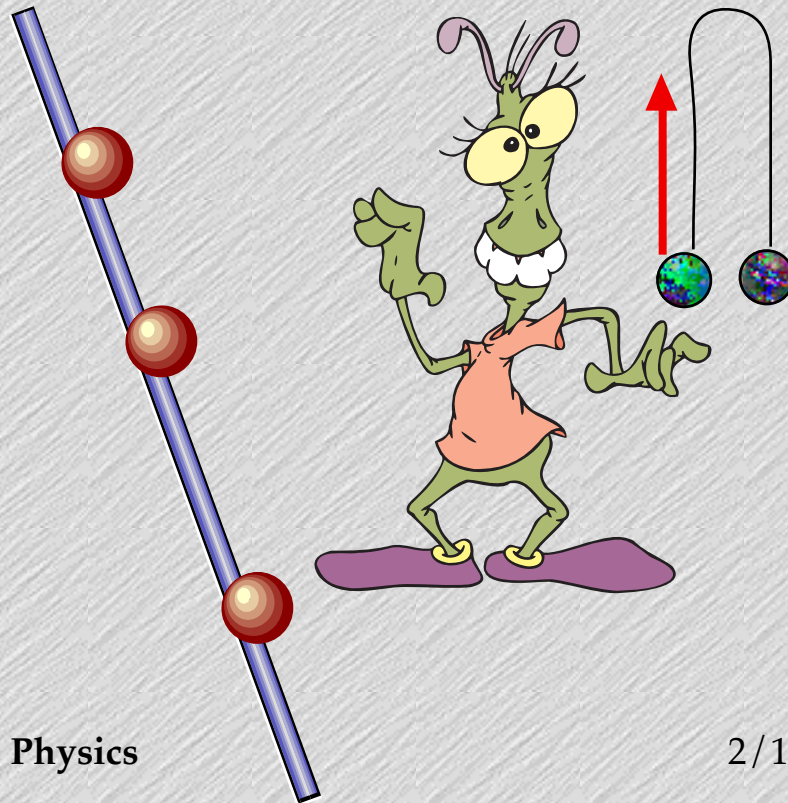


Key Phrases

A Floog on a distant planet wants to determine its acceleration due to gravity. The Floog throws a rock straight up with a velocity of $+15 \text{ m/s}$ and measures a time of 20.0 s before it returns to its hand. What is the acceleration (magnitude and direction) due to gravity on this planet.



A Floog on a distant planet wants to determine its **acceleration due to gravity**. The Floog **throws a rock straight up** with a **velocity of +15 m/s** and measures a **time of 20.0 s** before it **returns to its hand**. What is the acceleration (magnitude and direction) due to gravity on this planet.

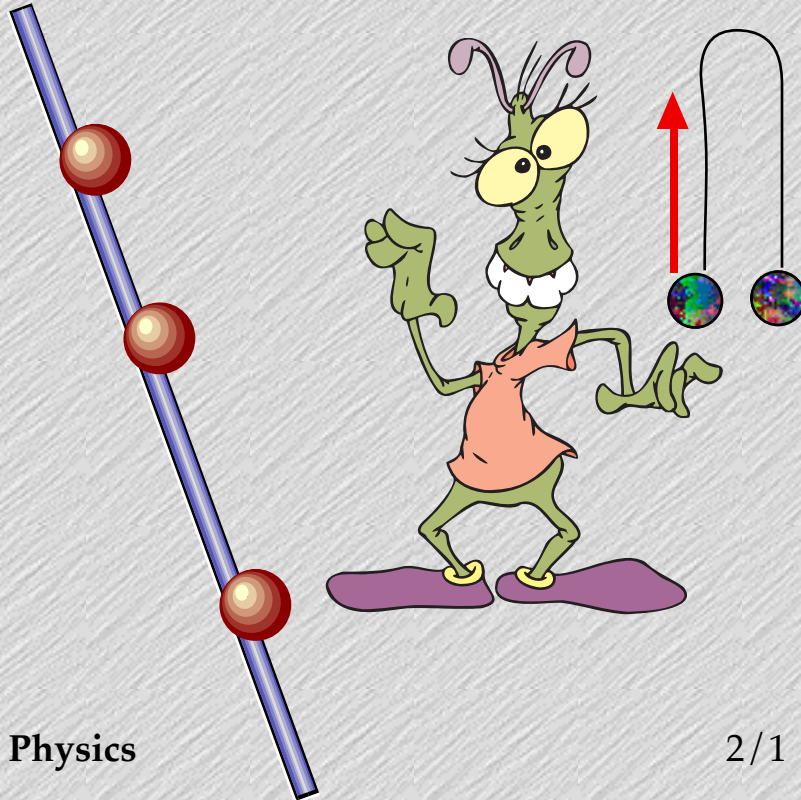


$$x = x_0 + v_i t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

We know t and v but not anything about the height. Or do we? Look at the phrase “returns to her hand.”

$$\Delta x = 0$$

A Floop on a distant planet wants to determine its **acceleration due to gravity**. The Floop **throws a rock straight up** with a **velocity of +15 m/s** and measures a **time of 20.0 s** before it **returns to its hand**. What is the acceleration (magnitude and direction) due to gravity on this planet.



$$0 = \Delta x = v_i t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

solve for a

$$a = -\frac{2v_i}{t}$$

$$a = -\frac{2 \cdot 15 \frac{m}{s}}{20 s} = -1.5 \frac{m}{s^2}$$