

Motion Along a Straight Line: Position and Velocity

What Is Motion?

Motion is used to describe the change of position or rotation of an object over time. For example, if an object falls down, it's a kind of motion.

First, we will talk about the motion of an object along a straight line (or 1-dimensional motion). We will discuss how to describe the motion in terms of position, velocity, and acceleration.

Position and Displacement

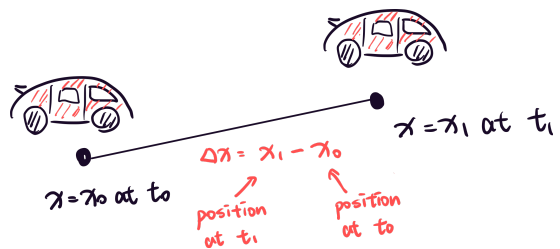
Position

The position of an object is the distance from the origin of the coordinate system (you can choose any origin you want).

Displacement

If an object moves from point A to point B, the distance between A and B is called the displacement.

If an object is at t_0 at position x_0 and at t_1 at position x_1 , we can say that the displacement Δx between t_0 and t_1 is $x_1 - x_0$.



$$\Delta x = x_1 - x_0 \quad (1)$$

Average Velocity

Velocity

The velocity describes how fast an object is moving. If the velocity is 0, it means that the object is not moving. In physics, we usually use the symbol v to describe the velocity.

Average Velocity

The average velocity describes how fast an object moves from its initial position to its final position over a time period. The average velocity is independent of the path of the object (or we can say the average velocity is not relative to the path of the object). If an object has a displacement of Δx during a time period of Δt , the average velocity v_{avg} is $\Delta x / \Delta t$.

$$v_{avg} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \quad (2)$$

Note:

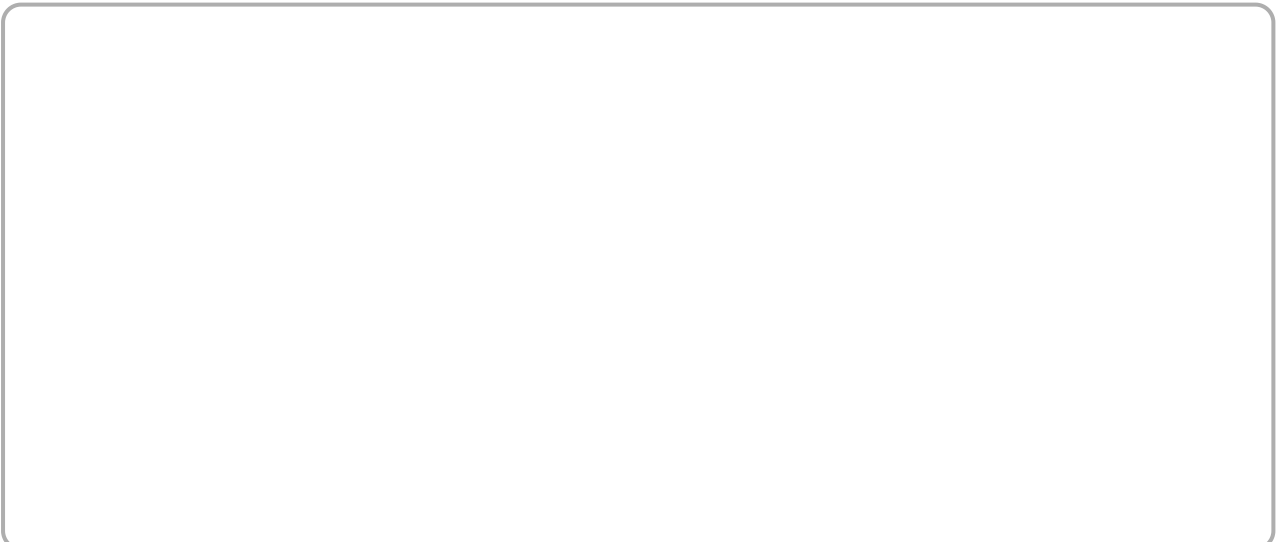
The average velocity being 0 does not mean that the object is not moving. It could be that the object is moving along a path and finally returns to the starting point or that the object is not moving.

Average Speed

The definition of average speed is quite similar to the definition of average velocity. It has only one difference: the average speed is relative to the path of the object. We can write the average speed s_{avg} as $\frac{\text{total distance}}{\Delta t}$.

Position-Time (x-t) Graph

Position-Time (x-t) graph is used to show the position of an object over time.



Sample Problem #1

There are 2 towns near A City. B Town is **15 km** west of A City and C Town is **20 km** south of B Town. Assume a person takes **5 hr** to walk from A City to B Town and **7 hr** to walk from B Town to C Town.

- (a) What is the average speed of this person from A City to C Town?
- (b) What is the average velocity of this person from A Town to C Town?

Sol.

Exercises

Exercise #1 [Halliday 2.5]

Sol.

Exercise #2 [Halliday 2.7]

Sol.

Exercise #3 [Halliday 2.11]

Sol.

Solutions

Sample Problem #1

(a) The total distance = 35 km, $\Delta t = 12 \text{ hr} \Rightarrow s_{avg} = \frac{35}{12} (\text{km/hr})$

(b) $\Delta x = \sqrt{20^2 + 15^2} = 25 \text{ km}$, $\Delta t = 12 \text{ hr} \Rightarrow v_{avg} = \frac{25}{12} (\text{km/hr})$

Exercise #1 [Halliday 2.5]

(a) 0; (b) -2 m; (c) 0; (d) 12 m; (e) +12 m; (f) +7 m/s

Exercise #2 [Halliday 2.7]

60 km

Exercise #3 [Halliday 2.11]

128 km/h