#### Reference Frames

If you are floating in empty space, and you see a fellow floater approaching you, how do you know which one of you is moving?



#### Reference Frames

A "Reference Frame", or zero-point, or origin, must always be chosen in order to apply a mathematical model to a physical situation.

Let x(t) be the position of a particle (or "body") at time t.





$$x(0) = 0$$

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$$x(2) = 10 \text{ m}$$

Let x(t) be the position of a particle (or "body") at time t. For some body,

$$x(0) = 0$$
  
 $x(1) = 20 \text{ m}$   
 $x(2) = 10 \text{ m}$ 

The *displacement* of this body is 10 m, while the total distance it traveled is 30 m.



Same body:



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 $x(1) = 20 \text{ m}$   
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What is the average velocity and the average speed in the time interval t=0 to t=2s?

$$\text{average speed} = \frac{\text{distance traveled}}{\text{time elapsed}}$$

$$\text{average velocity} = \frac{\text{displacement}}{\text{time elapsed}} = \frac{\text{final position - initial position}}{\text{time elapsed}}$$



For a new body

#### For a new body

$$x(0) = 0$$

$$x(5) = -20 \text{ m}$$



For a new body

$$x(0) = 0$$
$$x(5) = -20 \text{ m}$$

What is the average speed and velocity of this body?

For a new body

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What is the average speed and velocity of this body? Velocity is like speed, except direction matters.



## Instantaneous Velocity

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Average Velocity:

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Instantaneous Velocity:

$$v = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt}$$



Average Acceleration is the change in velocity divided by the change in time:

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For some body

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$$v(5) = 30 \mathrm{m/s}$$



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$$\overline{a} = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$$

For some body

$$v(0) = 10 \text{m/s}$$
$$v(5) = 30 \text{m/s}$$

What is the average acceleration this body?



# Kinematics Equations

$$v = v_{\circ} + at$$

$$x = x_{\circ} + v_{\circ}t + \frac{1}{2}at^{2}$$

$$v^{2} = v_{\circ}^{2} + 2a(x - x_{\circ})$$

 $\overline{v} = \frac{v + v_{\circ}}{2}$ 















