Homework 5 - 2D Motion

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1 Book

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$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta x_{\mathrm{B,A}} &= 1500\,\mathrm{m} = 1.5\,\mathrm{km} \\
v_{\frac{b}{w}} &= 4.00\,\mathrm{km\,h^{-1}} \\
v_{\frac{p}{w}} &= 4.00\,\mathrm{km\,h^{-1}} \\
a &= 0 \\
v_w &= 2.80\,\mathrm{km\,h^{-1}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta x &= v_f t_{b_0} - \frac{1}{2} a t_{b_0}^2 \\
1.5\,\mathrm{km} &= (4.00\,\mathrm{km\,h^{-1}} + 2.80\,\mathrm{km\,h^{-1}})t - \frac{1}{2}(0)t^2 \\
t_{b_0} &= 0.221\,\mathrm{h}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta x &= v_f t_{b_1} - \frac{1}{2} a t_{b_1}^2 \\
1.5\,\mathrm{km} &= (4.00\,\mathrm{km\,h^{-1}} - 2.80\,\mathrm{km\,h^{-1}})t - \frac{1}{2}(0)t^2 \\
t_{b_1} &= 1.25\,\mathrm{h}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
t_b &= 0.221\,\mathrm{h} + 1.25\,\mathrm{h} \\
t_b &= 1.471\,\mathrm{h}
\end{aligned}$$

$$2\Delta x = v_f t_{p_1} - \frac{1}{2}at_{p_1}^2$$
$$2(1.5\,\mathrm{km}) = (4.00\,\mathrm{km\,h^{-1}})t_{p_1} - \frac{1}{2}(0)t_{p_1}^2$$
$$t_p = 0.75\,\mathrm{h}$$

$$\boxed{t_b = 1.471\,\mathrm{h}, t_p = 0.75\,\mathrm{h}}$$

1.2 3.41

$$\Delta x_r = 500\,\mathrm{m}$$
$$v_{w/e} = 0\hat{x} + 2.0\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}\hat{y}$$
$$v_{b/r} = 4.2\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}\hat{x} + 0\hat{y}$$
$$v_{b/e} = 4.2\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}\hat{x} + 2.0\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}\hat{y}$$

(a)

$$v_{b/e} = \sqrt{(v_{r_x} + v_{b_x})^2 + (v_{r_y} + v_{b_y})^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{(0 + 4.2\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}})^2 + (2.0\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}} + 0)^2}$$
$$v_{b/e} = 4.652\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$$

$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{v_{b/e_y}}{v_{b/e_x}}$$
$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{v_{b/e_y}}{v_{b/e_x}}\right)$$
$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{2.0\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}}{4.2\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}}\right)$$
$$\theta = 25.46^\circ$$

$$\boxed{v_{b/e} = 4.652\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}, \theta = 25.46\,^\circ\,\mathrm{S\,of\,E}}$$

(b)

$$\Delta x_r = v_{b/e_x} t - \frac{1}{2}at^2$$
$$500\,\mathrm{m} = (4.2\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}})t - \frac{1}{2}(0)t^2$$
$$t = 119.0\,\mathrm{s}$$

$$\boxed{t = 119.0\,\mathrm{s}}$$

(c)

$$y_0 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta y &= v_{b/e_y} t - \frac{1}{2}at^2 \\
y_1 - 0 &= (2.0\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}})(119.0\,\mathrm{s}) - \frac{1}{2}(0)(119.0\,\mathrm{s}) \\
y_1 &= 238.0\,\mathrm{m}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta y = 238.0\,\mathrm{m}}$$

1.3 3.42

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin(\theta) &= \frac{v_{w/e}}{v_{b/w}} \\
\theta &= \arcsin\left(\frac{v_{w/e}}{v_{b/w}}\right) \\
\theta &= \arcsin\left(\frac{2.0\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}}{4.2\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}}\right) \\
\theta &= 28.44\,^\circ\,\mathrm{N\,of\,E}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\theta = 28.44\,^\circ\,\mathrm{N\,of\,E}}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
v_{b/e} &= \sqrt{(v_{b/w_x} + v_{w/e_x})^2 + (v_{b/w_y} + v_{w/e_y})^2} \\
v_{b/e} &= \sqrt{((4.2\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}})\cos(28.44^\circ) + 0)^2 + ((4.2\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}})\sin(28.44^\circ) + 2.0\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}})^2} \\
v_{b/e} &= 3.693\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{v_{b/e} = 3.693\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}}$$

(c)

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta x_r &= v_{b/e} t - \frac{1}{2}at^2 \\
500\,\mathrm{m} &= (3.693\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}})t - \frac{1}{2}(0)t^2 \\
t &= 135.4\,\mathrm{s}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{t = 135.4\,\mathrm{s}}$$

1.4 3.43

$$v_{w/e} = (0)\hat{x} + (80.0\,\mathrm{km\,h^{-1}})\hat{y}$$

(a)

$$v_{a/w} = 320.0\,\mathrm{km\,h^{-1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin(\theta) &= \frac{v_{w/e_y}}{v_{a/w}} \\
\theta &= \arcsin\left(\frac{80.0\,\mathrm{km\,h^{-1}}}{320.0\,\mathrm{km\,h^{-1}}}\right) \\
\theta &= 14.48\,^{\circ}\,\mathrm{N\,of\,W} \\
&\boxed{\theta = 14.48\,^{\circ}\,\mathrm{N\,of\,W}}
\end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos(\theta) &= \frac{v_{a/e}}{v_{a/w}} \\
v_{a/e} &= (v_{a/w})\cos(\theta) \\
v_{a/e} &= (320.0\,\mathrm{km\,h^{-1}})\cos(14.48^{\circ}) \\
v_{a/e} &= 309.8\,\mathrm{km\,h^{-1}} \\
&\boxed{v_{a/e} = 309.8\,\mathrm{km\,h^{-1}}}
\end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
v_{r/b} &= v \\
d_A &= d \\
v_{A/r} &= c \\
a_A &= 0 \\
d_B &= d \\
v_{B/r} &= c \\
a_B &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

(a) First find t_A. Subscripts $0, 1$ denote the first and second trip (0-indexed).

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta x_0 &= v_{A/r} t_0 + \frac{1}{2} a_A t_0^2 \\
d_A &= (c - v) t_0 + \frac{1}{2}(0) t_0^2 \\
t_0 &= \frac{d_A}{c - v}
\end{aligned}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Delta x_0 &= v_{A/r} t_0 + \frac{1}{2} a_A t_0^2 \\
d_A &= (c+v) t_1 + \frac{1}{2}(0) t_1^2 \\
t_1 &= \frac{d_A}{c+v}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
t_A &= t_0 + t_1 \\
t_A &= \frac{d_A}{c-v} + \frac{d_A}{c+v} \\
t_A &= d_A \left(\frac{1}{c\left(1-\frac{v}{c}\right)} + \frac{1}{c\left(1+\frac{v}{c}\right)} \right) \\
t_A &= \frac{d_A}{c} \left(\frac{1}{1-\frac{v}{c}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{v}{c}} \right) \\
t_A &= \frac{d_A}{c} \left(\frac{1+\frac{v}{c}}{(1-\frac{v}{c})(1+\frac{v}{c})} + \frac{1-\frac{v}{c}}{(1+\frac{v}{c})(1-\frac{v}{c})} \right) \\
t_A &= \frac{2\frac{d_A}{c}}{-(\frac{v}{c})(\frac{v}{c}) + \frac{v}{c} - \frac{v}{c} + 1} \\
t_A &= \frac{2\frac{d_A}{c}}{1-(\frac{v}{c})^2}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\boxed{t_A = \frac{2\frac{d}{c}}{1-(\frac{v}{c})^2}}
$$

Find t_B. Subscripts $0, 1$ denote the first and second trip (0-indexed).

$$
\begin{aligned}
v_{B/r}^2 - v_{r/b}^2 &= v_{B/b}^2 \\
v_{B/b} &= \sqrt{c^2 - v^2}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
2\Delta x &= v_{B/b} t_B + \frac{1}{2} a_B t_B^2 \\
2d_B &= \left(\sqrt{c^2 - v^2}\right) t_B + \frac{1}{2}(0) t_B^2 \\
t_B &= \frac{2d_B}{\sqrt{c^2\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)}} \\
t_B &= \frac{2d_B}{c\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \\
t_B &= \frac{2\frac{d_B}{c}}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$\boxed{t_B = \frac{2\frac{d}{c}}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}}}$$

(b) Utilize the negative binomial series $(x+1)^{-n} = 1 - nx + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)x^2 - \cdots$ as the prompt states that $\frac{v}{c} << 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
t_A - t_B &\approx \frac{v^2 d}{c^3} \\
2\frac{d}{c}\left(1-\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2\right)^{-1} - 2\frac{d}{c}\left(1-\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2\right)^{-1/2} &\approx \frac{v^2 d}{c^3} \\
2\frac{d}{c}\left(\left(1+\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2\right) - \left(1+\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2\right)\right) &\approx \frac{v^2 d}{c^3} \\
\frac{v^2 d}{c^3} &\approx \frac{v^2 d}{c^3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{t_A - t_B \approx \frac{v^2 d}{c^3}}$$

2.2 475

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
v_{p/e} &= (8\,\mathrm{mi\,h^{-1}}\sin(\theta))\hat{x} + (8\,\mathrm{mi\,h^{-1}}\cos(\theta))\hat{y} \\
v_{w/e} &= (0)\hat{x} + (20\,\mathrm{mi\,h^{-1}})\hat{y}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin(\theta) &= \frac{v_{p/e}}{v_{w/e}} \\
\theta &= \arcsin\left(\frac{v_{p/e}}{v_{w/e}}\right) \\
\theta &= \arcsin\left(\frac{8\,\mathrm{mi\,h^{-1}}}{20\,\mathrm{mi\,h^{-1}}}\right) \\
\theta &= 23.58^\circ
\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\theta = 23.58^\circ}$$

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{distance} &= D \\
\frac{dV}{dx} &= v_{r/g} \cdot A \\
\text{wetness} &= \frac{dV}{dx} t
\end{aligned}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{wetness} &= (v_{r/g} \cdot A)t \\
t &= \frac{\Delta D}{v_{r/g}} \\
\text{wetness} &= \left(v_{r/g} \cdot A\right)\left(\frac{D}{v_{r/g}}\right) \\
\text{wetness} &= AD
\end{aligned}
$$

$$\boxed{\text{wetness} = AD}$$

In the end, the angle that the rain hits the engineer ends up having no effect whether they are running or walking. More specifically, when the engineer walks, the value of theta is closer to 90° meaning the rainfall per distance $\frac{dV}{dx}$ is of smaller volume. As the engineer runs faster, more rainfall will hit the engineer, though the speed at which they're traveling makes the total volume of rain hit the same (given adequate/perfectly consistent variables).

2.3 477

2.4 670

2.5 672

2.6 676

2.7 678