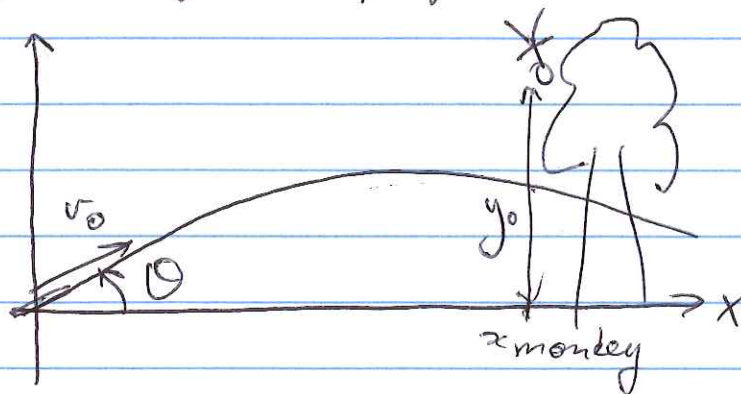


## Two objects in projectile motion



$$x_{\text{monkey}} = \text{constant}$$

$$y_{\text{monkey}} = y_0 - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$x_{\text{dart}} = v_{0,x} t = v_0 \cos \theta \cdot t$$

$$y_{\text{dart}} = v_{0,y} t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = v_0 \sin \theta \cdot t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

- 1) determine  $t$  when  $x_{\text{dart}} = x_{\text{monkey}}$
- 2) use  $t$  in  $y_{\text{dart}} = y_{\text{monkey}}$

after 1 s:  $-\frac{1}{2}gt^2 = -5\text{m}$   
 $-\frac{1}{2}(10\text{m/s}^2)(1\text{s})^2$

$$1) \quad x_{\text{dart}} = v_0 \cos \theta \cdot t = x_{\text{monkey}}$$

$$t = \frac{x_{\text{monkey}}}{v_0 \cos \theta}$$

$$2) \quad y_{\text{dart}} = v_0 \sin \theta \cdot t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

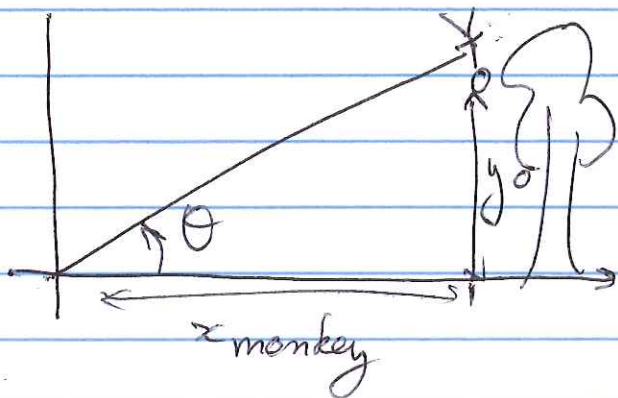
$$y_{\text{dart}} = v_0 \sin \theta \left( \frac{x_{\text{monkey}}}{v_0 \cos \theta} \right) - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$y_{\text{dart}} = y_{\text{monkey}} \text{ if } v_0 \sin \theta \left( \frac{x_{\text{monkey}}}{v_0 \cos \theta} \right) - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$\downarrow \text{ what is } \theta? \quad y_0 - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

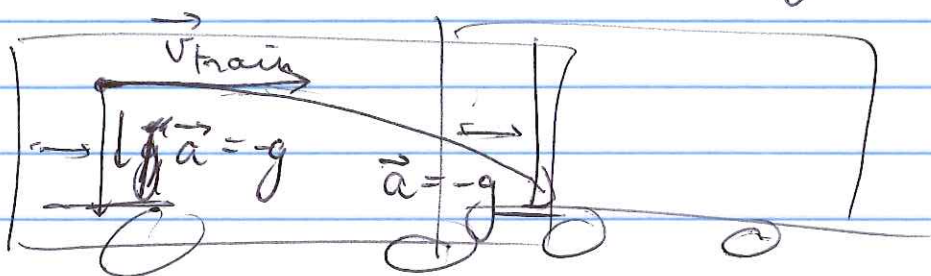
$$\text{equation: } \tan \theta \cdot x_{\text{monkey}} = y_0$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y_0}{x_{\text{monkey}}}$$



$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}} = \frac{y_0}{x_{\text{monkey}}}$$


Relative velocity : what happens when your coordinate system is moving?



As long as  $\vec{v}_{\text{train}}$  is constant, all physical laws are valid inside the train just as they are outside. inertial reference frames

magnitude and direction are constant

\* Relative velocity in 1 dimension

$\vec{v}_{P, S} = +0.5 \text{ m/s}$   
  
 $\vec{v}_{S, G} = +0.8 \text{ m/s}$   
 $\rightarrow \vec{v}_{P, G} = \vec{v}_{P, S} + \vec{v}_{S, G} = +1.3 \text{ m/s}$

Driving (taxi)

I-64 to Richmond

$$\vec{v}_{1,g} = 60 \text{ mph W}$$

$$\vec{v}_{2,g} = 50 \text{ mph W}$$

relative velocity of car 1 with respect to car 2 ?

$$\vec{v}_{1,2} = \vec{v}_{1,g} + \vec{v}_{g,2} = \vec{v}_{1,g} - \vec{v}_{2,g}$$

$$\vec{v}_{1,2} = 60 \text{ mph W} - 50 \text{ mph W} = 10 \text{ mph W}$$

$$-5 \text{ m/s} = \vec{v}_{\text{monkey, train}}$$

$$+15 \text{ m/s} = \vec{v}_{\text{train, ground}}$$

$$\vec{v}_{\text{train, monkey}} = 5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\vec{v}_{\text{ground, monkey}} = -\vec{v}_{\text{monkey, ground}}$$

$$= -(\vec{v}_{\text{monkey, train}} + \vec{v}_{\text{train, ground}})$$

$$= -(-5 \text{ m/s} + 15 \text{ m/s}) = -10 \text{ m/s}$$

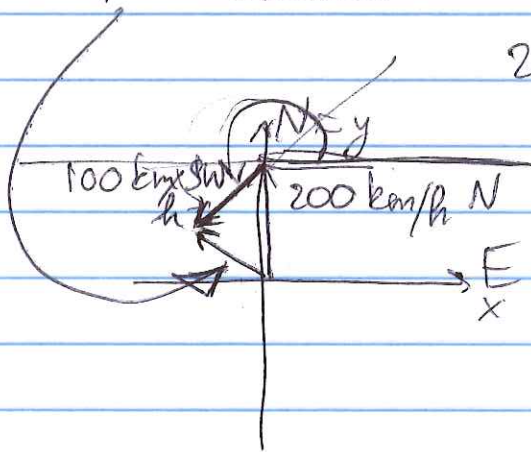


2 dimensions:

Airplane heads north with air speed of  $200 \text{ km/h}$ .  
but wind from NE at  $100 \text{ km/h}$ . What is the  
velocity of the plane with respect to the ground?

$$\vec{v}_{\text{plane, ground}} = \vec{v}_{\text{plane, air}} + \vec{v}_{\text{air, ground}}$$

200 km/h N
100 km/h SW



$$v_{\text{plane, ground, } x} = 0 + 100 \text{ km/h} \cos(22.5^\circ)$$
$$= \underline{-70.7 \text{ km/h}} \quad (80^\circ + 10^\circ)$$

$$v_{\text{plane, ground, y}} = 200 \text{ km/h} + 100 \text{ km/h} \sin(22.5^\circ) = \underline{129.3 \text{ km/h}}$$