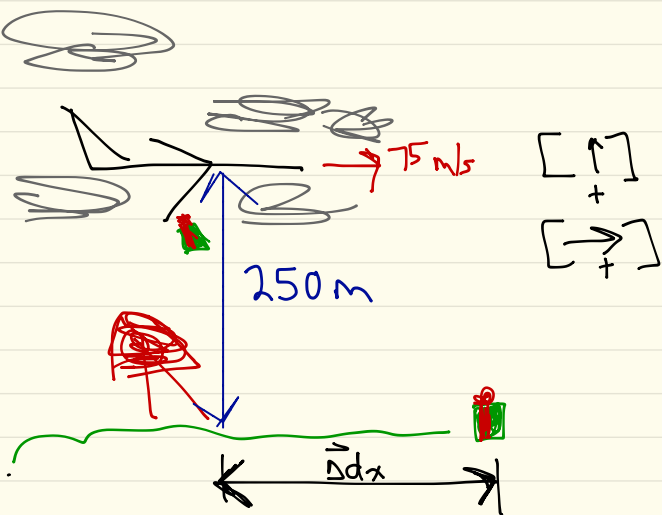


# Example #3

A plane flying horizontally at 75 m/s drops a supply box when it is directly over a tower 250m below.

- a) How far from the tower does the box land?
- b) What is its velocity when it hits the ground?



Horizontal

$$v_x = 75 \text{ m/s}$$

→ constant

Vertical

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_{iy} &= 0 \text{ m/s} \\ \vec{a} &= -9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ \Delta dy &= -250 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Required  $\vec{\Delta dx}$

Impact Velocity (velocity when it hits the ground)

Analysis:  $\Delta t$  is same in x & y.

$$\vec{v}_f = \vec{v}_{fx} + \vec{v}_{fy}$$

Steps: Vertical

$$v_{fy}^2 = v_{iy}^2 + 2a \Delta d$$

$$v_{fy}^2 = 2(-9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2})(-250 \text{ m})$$

$$v_{fy}^2 = 4900 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$v_{fy} = \sqrt{4900 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}}$$

$$v_{fy} = 70 \text{ m/s} \downarrow$$

$$v_{fy} = v_{iy} + a \Delta t$$

$$-70 \text{ m/s} = -9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \Delta t$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{-70 \text{ m/s}}{-9.8 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

$$\Delta t = 7.1 \text{ s}$$

$$\Delta t = 7.14 \text{ s}$$

↑  
use for calculations.

## Horizontal

$$\vec{v}_x = 75 \text{ m/s } (\rightarrow)$$

$$\Delta t = 7.14 \text{ s}$$

$$\vec{\Delta d}_x = ?$$

$$\vec{\Delta d}_x = 75 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} (\rightarrow) \times 7.14 \text{ s}$$

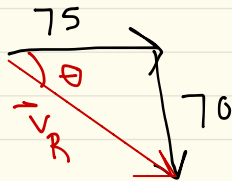
$$\vec{\Delta d}_x = 535.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{\Delta d}_x = 540 \text{ m } (\rightarrow)$$

## Impact Velocity

$$\vec{v}_x = 75 \text{ m/s } \rightarrow$$

$$\vec{v}_y = 70 \text{ m/s } \downarrow$$



$$\tan \theta = \frac{70}{75}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{70}{75} \right)$$

$$\theta = 43^\circ$$

$$|\vec{v}_R| = \sqrt{70^2 + 75^2}$$

$$|\vec{v}_R| = \sqrt{10525}$$

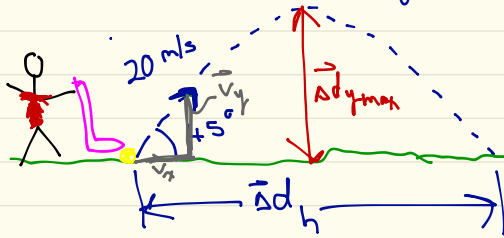
$$|\vec{v}_R| = 103 \text{ m/s}$$

$$|\vec{v}_R| = 1.0 \times 10^2 \text{ m/s}$$

• Find Velocity

$$1.0 \times 10^2 \text{ m/s } [43^\circ \text{ from horiz}]$$

Pg. 81 #7 \* Assume 2 sig figs



Given Vertical  $[\uparrow +]$

Horizontal  $[\rightarrow +]$

$$\vec{v}_{iy} = 20 \text{ m/s} (\sin 45^\circ) [\uparrow]$$

$$\vec{v}_{iy} = 14.1 \text{ m/s} [\uparrow]$$

$$\vec{a}_y = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 [\downarrow]$$

$$= -9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\Delta d_{y \text{ total}} = 0 \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{v}_{ix} = 20 \text{ m/s} (\cos 45^\circ) [\rightarrow]$$

$$\vec{v}_{ix} = 14.1 \text{ m/s} [\rightarrow]$$

$\vec{v}_x$  is constant.

Required: max height reached by ball  
horizontal distance ball travels in the air

Analysis: • At max height  $\vec{v}_y = 0 \text{ m/s}$

- Ball takes an equal amount of time to come down as it does to go up.

- time of flight is same for x & y

Max Height

$$\vec{v}_{2y} = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\vec{v}_{1y} = 14.1 \text{ m/s} [\uparrow]$$

$$\vec{a}_y = -9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\Delta y_{\text{max}} = ?$$

$$\Delta t = ?$$

$$v_{2y} = v_{1y} + a \Delta t$$

$$0 \text{ m/s} = 14.1 \text{ m/s} + (-9.8 \text{ m/s}^2) \Delta t$$

$$-14.1 \text{ m/s} = (-9.8 \text{ m/s}^2) \Delta t$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{-14.1 \text{ m/s}}{-9.8 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

$$\Delta t = 1.44 \text{ s}$$

$$\Delta y = \left( \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2} \right) \Delta t$$

$$= \left( \frac{14.1 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} + 0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{2} \right) 1.44 \text{ s}$$

$$= (7.05 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}) (1.44 \text{ s})$$

$$\Delta y = 10.2 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore \text{Max Height} = 1.0 \times 10^1 \text{ m}$$

Horizontal Distance

$$\Delta t = 1.44 \text{ s} \times 2$$

$$= 2.88 \text{ s}$$

$$\vec{v}_x = 14.1 \text{ m/s} [\rightarrow]$$

$$\Delta dx = ?$$

$$\Delta dx = \vec{v}_x \Delta t$$

$$\Delta dx = 14.1 \text{ m/s} [\rightarrow] \times 2.88 \text{ s}$$

$$\Delta dx = 41 \text{ m}$$

## Quiz Practice

Pg. 75 #4, 5

## Projectile Motion Practice

Pg. 81 #2, 8