

Introduction to Physical Science

Falling Objects

Presented by Robert Wagner

Gravity

- All objects fall at the same rate in a gravitational field
 - Mass does not matter
- If we can eliminate air resistance, a hammer and a feather will fall at the same rate
 - Free fall
- Acceleration due to gravity
 - Can be positive or negative depending on coordinate system used.
 - If up is positive,
 - If down is positive,

Kinematic Equations - Free Fall

- Using upward direction as positive,
 - Equation 1:
 - Equation 2:
 - Equation 3:

Example

- A person at the edge of a cliff throws a rock straight upward with an initial velocity of 13.0 m/s. Find the position and velocity as it falls to earth at 1.00s, 2.00s and 3.00s (neglect air resistance)
 - Draw a sketch
 - Identify known values
 - Identify equation
 - Enter values in the equation and solve

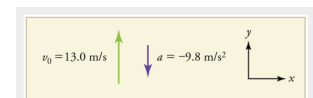


Figure 2.39

Example

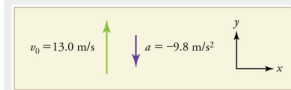


Figure 2.39

- A person at the edge of a cliff throws a rock straight upward with an initial velocity of 13.0 m/s. Find the position and velocity as it falls to earth at 1.00s, 2.00s and 3.00s (neglect air resistance)
 - Draw a sketch
 - Identify known values
 - Identify equation
 - Enter values in the equation and solve

$$y_0 = 0; v_0 = 13.0 \text{ m/s}; a = -g = -9.80 \text{ m/s}^2$$

For $t = 1.0 \text{ s}$, find position

$$y = y_0 + v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$y_1 = 0 + (13.0 \text{ m/s})(1.00 \text{ s}) + \frac{1}{2}(-9.80 \text{ m/s}^2)(1.00 \text{ s})^2$$

$$y_1 = +8.10 \text{ m}$$

+ sign means it is above its starting position

Image Credit: OpenStax College Physics - Figure 2.39 CC BY 4.0

Example

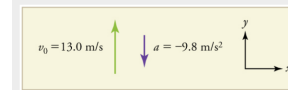


Figure 2.39

- A person at the edge of a cliff throws a rock straight upward with an initial velocity of 13.0 m/s. Find the position and velocity as it falls to earth at 1.00s, 2.00s and 3.00s (neglect air resistance)
 - Draw a sketch
 - Identify known values
 - Identify equation
 - Enter values in the equation and solve

$$y_0 = 0; v_0 = 13.0 \text{ m/s}; a = -g = -9.80 \text{ m/s}^2$$

For $t = 1.0 \text{ s}$, find velocity

$$v_1 = v_0 - g t$$

$$v_1 = 13.0 \text{ m/s} - (9.80 \text{ m/s}^2)(1.00 \text{ s})^2$$

$$v_1 = +3.20 \text{ m/s}$$

+ sign means it is moving upward

Image Credit: OpenStax College Physics - Figure 2.39 CC BY 4.0

Example

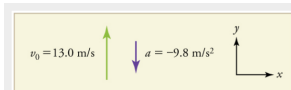


Figure 2.39

- A person at the edge of a cliff throws a rock straight upward with an initial velocity of 13.0 m/s. Find the position and velocity as it falls to earth at 1.00s, 2.00s and 3.00s (neglect air resistance)
 - Draw a sketch
 - Identify known values
 - Identify equation
 - Enter values in the equation and solve

Determine values for 2.00 s and 3.00 s

Match the table below

Time, t	Position, y	Velocity, v
1.00 s	8.10 m	3.20 m/s
2.00 s	6.40 m	-6.60 m/s
3.00 s	-5.10 m	-16.4 m/s

Table 2.1 Results

Image Credit: OpenStax College Physics - Figure 2.39 ; Table 2.1 CC BY 4.0

Example

- A rock thrown downward with an initial velocity of 13.0 m/s, What is the velocity of the rock when it is 5.10 m below the starting point?
 - Draw a sketch
 - List known values ; identify unknown
 - Determine equation to use
 - Plug in known values and solve

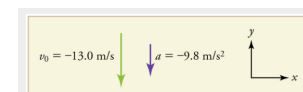


Figure 2.41

Image Credit: OpenStax College Physics - Figure 2.41 CC BY 4.0

Example

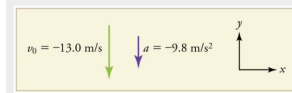


Figure 2.41

- A rock thrown downward with an initial velocity of 13.0 m/s, What is the velocity of the rock when it is 5.10 m below the starting point?

- Draw a sketch
- List known values ; identify unknown
- Determine equation to use
- Plug in known values and solve

$$y_o = 0; v_o = -13.0 \text{ m/s}; a = -g = -9.80 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Unknown: v_f

$$v^2 = v_o^2 - 2g(y - y_o)$$

$$v^2 = (-13.0 \text{ m/s})^2 + 2(-9.80 \text{ m/s}^2)(-5.10 \text{ m} - 0 \text{ m})$$

$$v^2 = 268.96 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$v = \pm 16.4 \text{ m/s}$$

Since the rock is heading down,

$$v = -16.4 \text{ m/s}$$

Image Credit: OpenStax College Physics - Figure 2.41 CC BY 4.0

Summary

- In the absence of air resistance, all objects will fall at the same rate
- The acceleration in free fall problems is given by
- The kinematic equations remain the same otherwise