

PROJECTILE MOTION:

A projectile is any object that is launched, thrown, or shot.

For projectile motion, we need to think about the projectile in 2 different directions:

horizontal and vertical

Horizontal and vertical are perpendicular and independent of each other.

Therefore, we have formulas for the horizontal direction and the vertical direction.

Horizontal Motion	Vertical Motion
$V_x = \frac{dx}{t}$	$dy = V_{iy} t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$
	$V_{fy} = V_{iy} + g t$
	$V_{fy}^2 = V_{iy}^2 + 2 g dy$

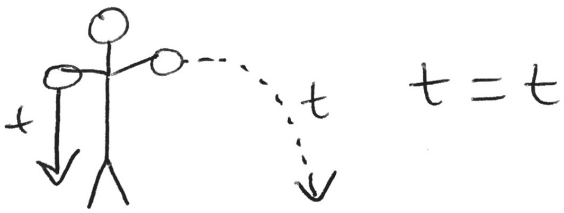
There are 2 important concepts we need to know:

1.) A horizontally thrown projectile will hit the ground at the same time a dropped projectile will.

Time is the same in vertical and horizontal formulas.

All accelerate downward at -9.8 m/s^2

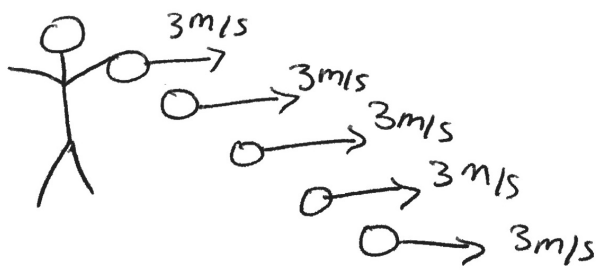
Picture:



2.) Once released, a projectile will not accelerate in the horizontal direction.

Horizontal velocity remains constant throughout the objects entire path down to the ground

Picture:



Example:

A rock is thrown horizontally from a height of 2 m with an initial velocity of 7 m/s.

Picture:



Givens:

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{h} \\ v_x = 7 \text{ m/s} \\ dx = ? \\ t = ? \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{v} \\ dy = -2 \text{ m} \\ g = -9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ v_{iy} = 0 \text{ m/s} \\ t = ? \end{array}$$

a. How long will it stay in the air?

Formula:

$$dy = \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

looking for time

Plug in numbers:

$$-2 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{2} (-9.8 \text{ m/s}^2) (t)^2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \checkmark \\ -2 \text{ m} = -4.9 t^2 \\ \frac{-2 \text{ m}}{-4.9} = \frac{-4.9 t^2}{-4.9} \\ \sqrt{.408} = \sqrt{t^2} \end{array}$$

Answer:

$$\boxed{.64 \text{ s}}$$

b. How far did the rock travel? (horizontally)

Formula:

$$v_x = \frac{dx}{t} \quad \text{or} \quad dx = v_x t$$

Plug in numbers:

$$dx = (7 \text{ m/s})(.64 \text{ s})$$

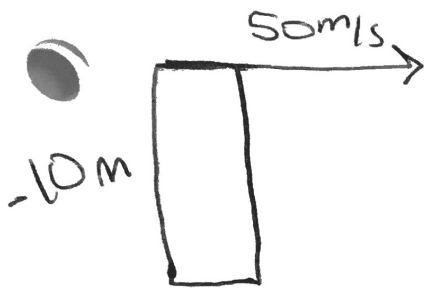
$$dx = 4.48 \text{ m}$$

Answer:

$$\boxed{4.48 \text{ m}}$$

2. A cannon shoots a projectile horizontally at a speed of 50m/s from a height of 10 m.

Picture:



Givens

$$V_x = \frac{h}{t} = 50 \text{ m/s}$$

$$dx = ?$$

$$t = ?$$

$$dy = -10 \text{ m}$$

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

$$v_{iy} = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$t = ?$$

a. How long will it take the cannonball to hit the ground?

Formula:

$$dy = \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

(time)

Plug in numbers:

$$-10 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{2} (-9.8 \text{ m/s}^2) (t)^2$$

$$\frac{-10}{-4.9} = \frac{-4.9}{-4.9} t^2$$

$$\sqrt{2.04} = \sqrt{t^2}$$

$$\boxed{1.43 \text{ s} = t}$$

Answer:

b. How far did the cannonball travel in that time? (horizontally)

Formula:

$$V_x = \frac{dx}{t} \quad \text{or} \quad dx = V_x (t)$$

Plug in numbers:

$$dx = (50 \text{ m/s}) (1.43 \text{ s})$$

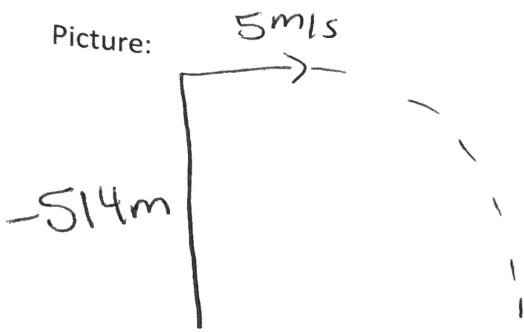
Answer:

$$\boxed{dx = 71.5 \text{ m}}$$

Horizontal Projectile Homework:

1.) A penny is thrown horizontally from the top of Stone Mountain which is 514m above sea level. If the penny's velocity is 5 m/s.

Picture:



Givens

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{h}{v_x} &= 5 \text{ m/s} \\ dx &=? \\ t &=? \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{v}{dy} &= -514 \text{ m} \\ g &= -9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ v_{iy} &= 0 \text{ m/s} \\ t &=? \end{aligned}$$

a. How long will the penny stay in the air? (time)

Formula:

$$dy = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

Plug in numbers:

$$-514 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{2}(-9.8 \text{ m/s}^2)(t)^2$$

$$\frac{-514}{-4.9} = \frac{-4.9}{-4.9} t^2$$

$$\sqrt{104.9} = \sqrt{t^2}$$

Answer:

$$\boxed{10.2 \text{ s} = t}$$

B. How far from the base of the mountain will the penny land? (horizontally)

Formula:

$$v_x = \frac{dx}{t} \quad \text{or} \quad dx = v_x(t)$$

Plug in numbers:

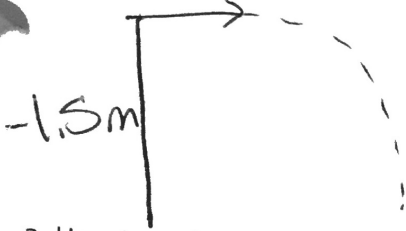
$$dx = (5 \text{ m/s})(10.2 \text{ s})$$

$$\boxed{dx = 51 \text{ m}}$$

Answer:

2. A baseball is hit horizontally when the ball is 1.5m from the ground, and the ball travels at a velocity of 75 m/s.

Picture: 75 m/s



a. How long does it take for the baseball to reach the ground?
(time)

Formula:

$$dy = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

Plug in numbers:

$$-1.5\text{m} = \frac{1}{2}(-9.8\text{m/s}^2)(t)^2$$

$$\frac{-1.5}{-4.9} = \frac{-4.9}{-4.9}t^2$$

Answer:

$$\sqrt{.306} = \sqrt{t^2}$$
$$.55\text{s} = t$$

b. How far does the baseball travel before it hits the ground? (horizontally)

Formula:

$$dx = v_x(t)$$

Plug in numbers:

$$dx = (75\text{m/s})(.55\text{s})$$

Answer:

$$dx = 41.25\text{m}$$

Givens

$$\frac{h}{v_x = 75\text{m/s}}$$
$$dx = ?$$
$$t = ?$$

$$\frac{v}{dy} = -1.5\text{m}$$
$$g = -9.8\text{m/s}^2$$
$$v_{iy} = 0\text{m/s}$$
$$t = ?$$