

Objects that are launched are called projectiles. The motion of a projectile is described in terms of its position, velocity, and acceleration. These are all vector quantities.

The horizontal and vertical velocities of a projectile are independent.

For the horizontal motion, $\vec{d}_x = \vec{v}_x t$ and $\vec{v}_{xf} = \vec{v}_o$

The equations for an object falling with constant acceleration, \vec{g} , describe the vertical motion.

$$\vec{d}_y = \vec{v}_{yo} t + \frac{1}{2} \vec{g} t^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{v}_{yf} = \vec{v}_{yo} + \vec{g} t$$

Using these equations we can analyse the motion of projectiles.

A stone is thrown horizontally at 15 m/s from the top of a cliff 44 m high. How long does it take the stone to reach the bottom of the cliff? How far from the base of the cliff does the stone strike the ground?

A car traveling at 72 km/h drives off a cliff 400 m high.

- How long did it take to hit the ground?
- How far from the base of the cliff does it hit the ground?
- How fast is it going when it hits the ground?

3. How far does a freely falling object fall in each of these times?
 - a. 1.0 s
 - b. 2.0 s
 - c. 3.0 s
 - d. 5.83 s

4. The CN tower in Toronto is 533.33 m high.
 - a. How long would it take a rock dropped from the top to reach the ground?
 - b. How fast would the rock be moving as it hit the ground (in m/s and km/h)?
 - c. Would the rock actually reach the speed calculated in b? Discuss.

5. A ball-bearing is shot horizontally at 30 m/s and falls for 5.0 s.
 - a. How far does it fall vertically?
 - b. How far does it travel horizontally?
 - c. How far is it from its starting point after 5.0 s?

6. A car goes off a cliff horizontally at 49 m/s and falls for 5.0 s.
 - a. What is the vertical velocity of the car after 5.0 s?
 - b. What is the horizontal velocity of the car after 5.0 s?
 - c. What is the actual velocity of the car after 5.0 s?

Angle Projectiles

A ball is thrown with an initial velocity is 4.47 m/s at an angle of 66° above the horizontal. Find how long it took the ball to land and how high the ball flew.

A player kicks a football from ground level with a velocity of 27.0 m/s at an angle of 30.0° above the horizontal. Calculate:

- a. its hang time (the time the ball is in the air)
- b. the distance the ball travels before it hits the ground
- c. its maximum height

- A soccer player kicks a ball with a velocity of 27.0 m/s at an angle of 60.0° from the horizontal or 30.0° from the vertical. Calculate:
 - its hang time
 - the distance the ball travels before it hits the ground
 - its maximum height

- Jason spits a peach pit horizontally with a 7.0 m/s velocity out of an elevator cage.
 - If the elevator is not moving, how long will it take the pit to reach the ground 17 m below?
 - How far (horizontally) from the elevator will the pit land?
 - He spits the next pit when the elevator is at the same height but moving upward at a constant 8.5 m/s velocity. How long will it take this pit to land?
 - How far away will this pit land?

More Practice for You

- An arrow is shot at a 30.0° angle with the horizontal. It has a velocity of 49 m/s.
 - How high will the arrow go?
 - What horizontal distance will it travel?

- Trailing by two points, and with only 2.0 s remaining in a basketball game, Teryn makes a jump-shot at an angle of 60° with the horizontal, giving the ball a velocity of 10 m/s. The ball is released at the height of the basket, 3.05 m above the floor. Yes! It's a swish.
 - How much time is left in the game when the basket is made?
 - Shots made outside the a semicircle of 6.02 m radius from a spot directly beneath the basket are awarded 3 points, while those inside score 2 points. Did Teryn tie the game or did she put the team ahead?

- Jenna tries to make a half-court jump-shot, releasing the ball at a height of the basket. Assuming the ball is launched at 51.0° , 14.0 m from the basket, what velocity must Jenna give the ball?

Some Practice for You: Answers

1. a. 20 m/s b. 39 m/s c. 59 m/s d. 1.5×10^2 m/s 2. a. 2.5 s b. 9.0 s c. 6.5 s d. 2.8 s 3. a. 4.9 m b. 20 m c. 44 m
 d. 1.7×10^2 m 4a. 10 s b. 1.0×10^2 m/s, 3.7×10^2 km/h c. no, friction 5. a. 1.2×10^2 m b. 1.5×10^2 m c. 1.9×10^2 m
 6a. 49 m/s b. 49 m/s c. 69 m/s

More Practice for You: Answers

1. a. 31 m b. 2.1×10^2 m 2a. 0.2 s b. ahead, 9 m 3. 11.8 m/s