

Principle of Physics (10th edition) 141
(Discussion)

Chapter 2: Motion along a straight line

Problems: 3, 15, 23, 33, 43, 47, 69

معادلات الحركة بتسارع ثابت constant acceleration

✓ $v = v_0 + at$

$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a(x - x_0)$

✓ $v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a\Delta x$

$x - x_0 = \cancel{v_0 t} + \frac{1}{2}at^2$

الوقت t

$x - x_0 = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$

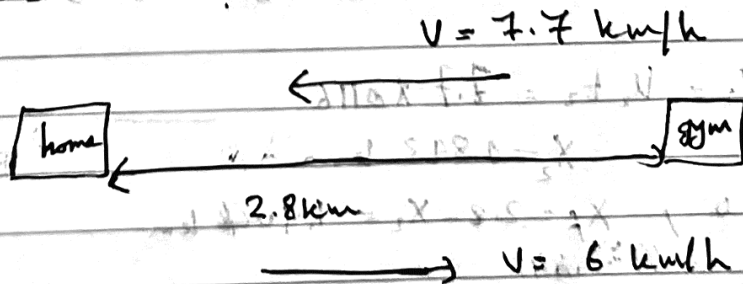
✓ $\Delta x = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$

$x - x_0 = \frac{1}{2}(v_0 + v)t$ هذه السرعة الزمنية

✓ $\Delta x = \cancel{v_0 t} + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ have t

Problem 3: Rachel walks on a straight road from her home to a gymnasium 2.80 km away with a speed of 6.00 km/h. As soon as she reaches the gymnasium, she immediately turn and walks back home with a speed of 7.7 km/h as she finds the gymnasium closed. What are the (a) magnitude of average velocity and (b) average speed of Rachel over the interval of time 0.00 to 35.0 min?

sol: a)



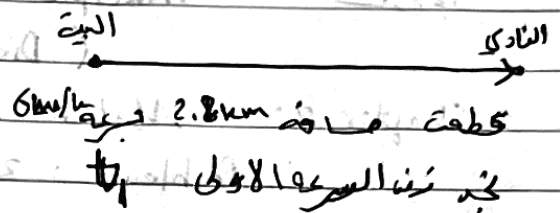
$t = 35 \text{ min}$

استغرقنا 35 دقيقة من وقتنا متأكدين أننا ذهبنا ذهاباً فبعد 2.8 كم (لقد وجدنا المكان المغلق) لكننا لم نجد مكاناً للوقوف لأننا لم نجد المكان المغلق. 35 دقيقة = 0.583 h

سارم بخار

$$v_1 = \frac{x_1}{t_1} \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{x_1}{v_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{2.8}{6} = 0.467 \text{ h}$$

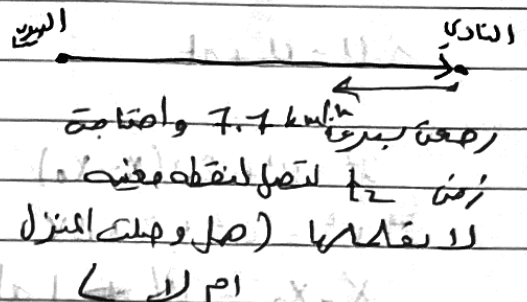


نقول أن الزمن الكلي هو 35 min

$$t_{\text{tot}} = 35 \text{ min}$$

$$= \frac{35}{60}$$

$$t_{\text{tot}} = 0.583 \text{ h}$$



$$\Rightarrow t_{\text{tot}} = t_1 + t_2$$

الزمن الكلي = الزمن الأول + الزمن الثاني

$$0.583 = 0.467 + t_2$$

$$\Rightarrow t_2 = 0.583 - 0.467 = 0.116 \text{ h}$$

هذه 1 يعني أنك مررت بها 0.467 ساعة
واشياء العودة هي 0.116 ساعة (الوقت الكلي 0.583)

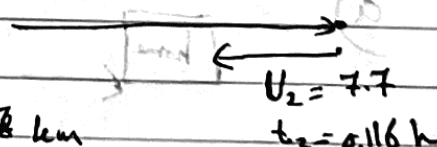
الموقع الابتدائي كان صفر (المنزل)

الموقع النهائي كمثل عليه في طريق العودة

$$x_2 = v_2 t_2 = 7.7 \times 0.116$$

$$x_2 = 0.893 \text{ km}$$

$$x_i = 0, \quad x_f = 2.8 - x_2 = 1.907 \text{ km}$$



$$\Rightarrow v_{\text{ave}} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{x_f - x_i}{\Delta t}$$

$$= \frac{1.907 - 0}{0.583}$$

$$= 3.27 \text{ km/h}$$

$$x_f = 1.907$$

$$0.893$$

(3)

b) average speed = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time interval}} = \frac{d}{\Delta t}$

$$= \frac{2.8 + 0.893}{0.533} = 6.33 \text{ km/h}$$

Problem 15: The displacement of a particle moving along an x-axis is given by $x = 18t + 5t^2$, where x is in meters and t is in seconds. Calculate (a) the instantaneous velocity at $t = 2.0 \text{ sec}$ and (b) the average velocity between $t = 2.0 \text{ sec}$ and $t = 3.0 \text{ sec}$.

Sol:

$$x = 18t + 5t^2$$

$$v = x' = 18 + 2 \times 5t$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 18 + 10t$$

a) $v_{t=2} = 18 + 10 \times 2 = 38 \text{ m/sec}$

b) $v_{t=2} = 38 \text{ m/sec}$

$$v_{t=3} = 18 + 10 \times 3 = 48 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{\text{ave}} = \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2} = \frac{38 + 48}{2} = 43 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$v_{\text{ave}} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{x(3) - x(2)}{3 - 2}$$

$$x(3) = 18 \times 3 + 5 \times 3^2 = 99 \text{ m}$$

$$x(2) = 18 \times 2 + 5 \times 2^2 = 56$$

$$v_{\text{ave}} = \frac{99 - 56}{1} = 43 \text{ m/sec}$$

Problem 231 A body starting from rest moves with constant acceleration. What is the ratio of distance covered by the body during the fifth second of time to that covered in the first 5.00 sec?

sol : Starting from rest $\Rightarrow V_0 = 0$

$$\Delta x = x_f - x_i = V_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

* distance during the fifth second
 $x_5 - x_4$

$$x_5 - x_0 = V_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$x_5 = 0 + \frac{1}{2} a 5^2$$

$$\boxed{x_5 = \frac{25a}{2}}$$

$$x_4 - x_0 = 0 + \frac{1}{2} a (4)^2$$

$$\boxed{x_4 = \frac{16a}{2}}$$

$$\Delta x_1 = x_5 - x_4 = \frac{25a}{2} - \frac{16a}{2} = \frac{9a}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta x_1 = \frac{9a}{2}}$$

* distance in the First 5 sec

$$\Delta x_2 = x_5 - x_0 = V_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{2} a (5)^2$$

$$\boxed{\Delta x_2 = \frac{25a}{2}}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\frac{\Delta x_1}{\Delta x_2} = \frac{\frac{9a}{2}}{\frac{25a}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{9a}{2} \times \frac{2}{25a}$$

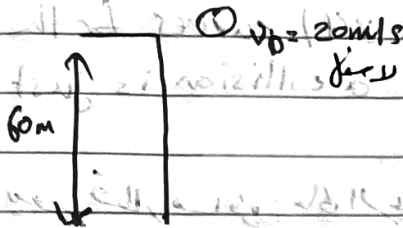
$$\text{ratio} = \frac{9}{25} = 0.36 \quad \checkmark$$

(5)

مسألة

Problem 93:- A stone is thrown from the top of building with an initial velocity of 20 m/s downward. The top of the building is 60 m above the ground. How much time elapses between the instant of release and the instant of impact with the ground?

Sol:



$$\Delta x = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$-60 = -20t + \frac{1}{2}(-10)t^2$$

لاحظ عوّمة $\Delta x = -60$ وهي المسافة التي يسقطها الجسم من ارتفاع 60م

$$-60 = -20t - 5t^2$$

$$+5t^2 + 20t - 60 = 0$$

$$5t^2 + 20t - 60 = 0 \quad \text{نقسم طرفي المعادلة على 5}$$

$$t^2 + 4t - 12 = 0 \quad \text{حل المعادلة التربيعية}$$

$$(t - 2)(t + 6) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 2 \text{ sec}$$

$$\text{or } t + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow t = -6 \text{ sec}$$

لأن الزمن ليس سالباً X

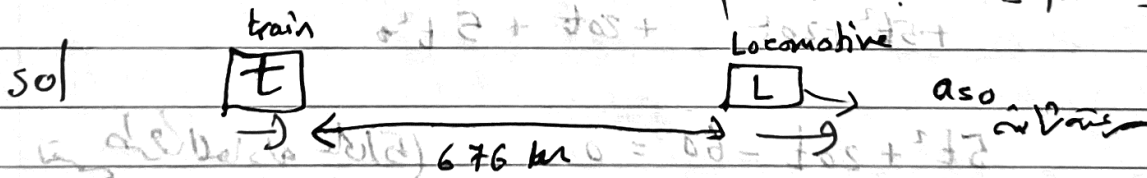
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Problem 43: When a high-speed passenger train traveling at 161 km/h rounds a bend, the engineer is shocked to see that a locomotive has improperly entered onto the track from a siding and is a distance $D = 676 \text{ m}$ ahead. The locomotive is moving at 29.0 km/h . The engineer of the high-speed train immediately applies the brakes (a) what must be the magnitude of the resulting constant deceleration if a collision is to be just avoided? (b) Assume that the engineer is at $x=0$, when at $t=0$, he first spots the locomotive. Sketch $x(t)$ curves for the locomotive and high-speed train for the cases in which a collision is just avoided and is not quite avoided.

بدراسة قطار سريع يركب على المسار بسرعة 161 km/h ، فيلاحظ المهندس أن قطاراً
مماطلاً قد دخل المسار بشكل غير صحيح مسجلاً مسافة 676 m أمامه.

المحرك يتحرك بسرعة ثابتة المسافة - 29.0 km/h = 0.0806 m/s
(a) ما مقدار التسارع الناتج إذا أردنا تجنب الاصطدام

(b) افترض أن المحرك كان عند $x=0$ عند $t=0$ على المسار المستقيم،
ارسم منحنى $x(t)$ للمقطورة والمحرك. اشرح كيف يتجنب الاصطدام والى لآن
لا يتم تجنب الاصطدام



$$v_t = 161 \text{ km/h} = \frac{161 \times 10^3}{60 \times 60} = 44.7 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_L = 29 \text{ km/h} = \frac{29 \times 10^3}{60 \times 60} = 8 \text{ m/s}$$

a) train

$$v_{ft} = v_0 + at$$

locomotive

$$v_{fL} = v_{iL} = \text{constant} = 8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{ft} = 44.7 + at$$

لأننا نريد تجنب الاصطدام يجب أن تكون سرعة t نفس سرعة L عند $t = 8 \text{ s}$

$$8 = 44.7 + at \Rightarrow a = \frac{-36.7}{t}$$

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القطار
train

$$x_{ft} = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x_{ft} = 44.7 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

Locomotive

$$\Delta x = v_f t$$

$$x_{fL} - x_{0L} = v_f t$$

$$x_{fL} - 676 = 8t$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x_{fL} = 8t + 676$$

١) في الجسر $a = \frac{-36.7}{t}$ في لocomotive 'train' هو

$$x_{ft} = 44.7 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$= 44.7 t + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-36.7}{t} \right) t^2$$

$$= 44.7 t - 18.35 t$$

$$x_{ft} = 26.35 t \Rightarrow x_{ft} = 26.4 t$$

$$x_{ft} = x_{fL} \Rightarrow \textcircled{2} \text{ عند الجسر}$$

$$x_{fL} = 8t + 676$$

$$26.4t = 8t + 676$$

$$18.4t = 676 \Rightarrow t = 36.73 \text{ sec}$$

توقف في 200 م

$$a = \frac{-36.7}{t} = \frac{-36.7}{36.73} = -0.99 \text{ m/sec}$$

b)

$$x_L = 8t + 676$$

$$x_t = 44.7 t + \frac{1}{2} (-0.99) t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{x_t} = v$$

$$x_t = 44.7 t - 0.495 t^2$$

القطار يتوقف

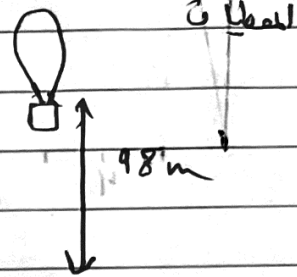
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Problem 47: a hot-air balloon is ascending at a rate of 14 m/s at a height of 98 m above the ground when a packet is dropped from it. (a) with what speed does the packet reach the ground, and (b) how much time does the fall take

(a) ما هي السرعة التي وصل بها الحزمة الأرض
(b) ما الوقت الذي يستغرقه السقوط

sol a) $V_{\text{ball}} = 14 \text{ m/s}$ $H = 98 \text{ m}$

إذا اعتبرنا البالون نقطة المرجع فإن
 $H = -98 \text{ m}$



$V_{\text{ball}} = V_{\text{packet initial}}$ $v_{\text{ball}} = v_{\text{packet}}$

$V_{\text{packet } 0} = 14 \text{ m/s}$

⇒ for packet we apply this equation

$V_f^2 = V_i^2 + 2a\Delta x$

$V_f^2 = (14)^2 + 2(-9.8)(-98)$

$V_f^2 = 196 + 1920.8$

$V_f^2 = 2116.8$

⇒ $V_f = -46 \text{ m/s}$ (السرعة النهائية الحزمة عندما تصل الأرض)

b) $V_f = V_i + at$

$-46 = 14 + -9.8 t$

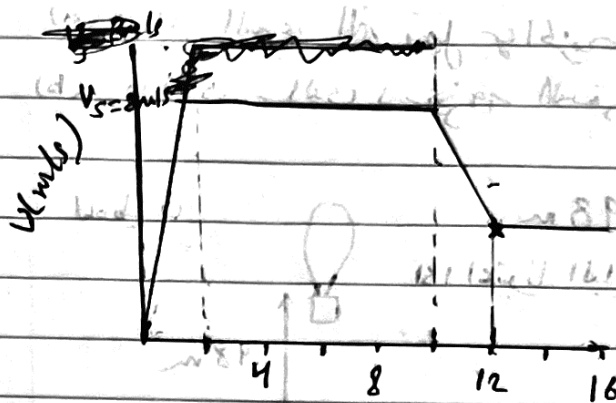
$60 = -9.8 t \Rightarrow$

$t = 6.12 \text{ sec}$

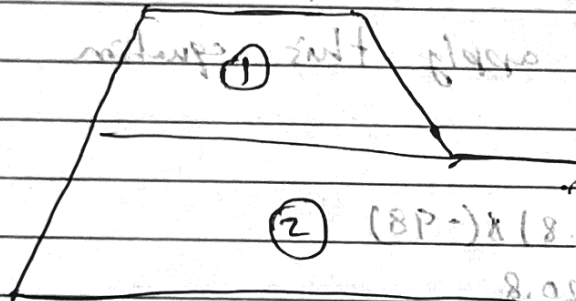
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Problem 69: How far does the runner whose velocity-time graph is shown in Fig 2-25 travel in 16 sec?

The figure's vertical scaling is set by $u_s = 8.0 \text{ m/s}$



Sol



$$\text{Area 1} = \frac{1}{2} (11 + 0) \times 4$$

$$= 38 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Area 2} = \frac{1}{2} (16 + 8) \times 11$$

$$= 62$$

$$\Rightarrow X = A_1 + A_2 = 38 + 62 = 100 \text{ m}$$