

Questions:

1. A ball is dropped from rest on a planet. After 5 seconds, it has fallen a distance of 30 meters. What is the acceleration of gravity on the planet?

$$\begin{aligned} v_0 &= 0 \\ a &= -10 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ \Delta x &= -30 \text{ m} \\ t &= ? \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta x &= v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \\ -30 &= \frac{1}{2} a (5)^2 \\ -30 &= 12.5 a \\ \boxed{-2.4 \text{ m/s}^2 = a} \end{aligned}$$

2. A plane lands on a runway with a speed of 75 m/s. The length of the runway is 100 meters. What is the smallest braking acceleration that will bring the airplane to rest before it goes off the runway?

$$\begin{aligned} v_0 &= 75 \text{ m/s} \\ \Delta x &= 100 \text{ m} \\ a &= ? \\ v &= 0 \text{ (stops)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v^2 &= v_0^2 + 2a\Delta x \\ 0 &= 75^2 + 2a(100) \\ -5625 &= 200a \\ \boxed{-28.1 \text{ m/s}^2 = a} \end{aligned}$$

3. A person is driving at 30 m/s. A dog runs across the street in front of the driver. Her reaction time is 0.12 seconds. The acceleration provided by the brakes is 6 m/s².
- How far does she travel *before* putting on the brakes?
 - How far does she travel *after* putting on the brakes, before coming to a stop?
 - What is her total distance traveled between seeing the dog in front of her, and stopping?

a) before brakes

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{v} &= 30 \text{ m/s (constant speed)} \\ \Delta t &= .12 \text{ s} \\ \Delta x &= ? \\ \bar{v} &= \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \\ 30 &= \frac{\Delta x}{.12} \\ \boxed{\Delta x = 3.6 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

b) while braking

$$\begin{aligned} a &= -6 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ v_0 &= 30 \text{ m/s} \\ v &= 0 \\ \Delta x &= ? \\ v^2 &= v_0^2 + 2a\Delta x \\ 0 &= 30^2 + 2(-6)(\Delta x) \\ -900 &= -12\Delta x \\ \boxed{75 \text{ m} = \Delta x} \end{aligned}$$

c) $3.6 + 75 = \boxed{78.6 \text{ m}}$

4. A car traveling at a constant 40 m/s passes a stationary police car. At the moment the car passes the police officer, the police officer takes off in pursuit, with an acceleration of 2m/s^2 .

- a. Fill out the chart below, showing the position of the car and the police officer as a function of time.

Time (s)	Position of Car (m)	Position of Police Officer (m)
0	0	0
4	160	16
8	320	64
12	480	144
16	640	256
20	800	400
24	960	576
28	1120	784
32	1280	1024
36	1440	1296
40	1600	1600

for car
 $v = 40$

$\Delta t = 4$

$\Delta x = ?$

$v = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$

$40 = \frac{\Delta x}{4}$

$\Delta x = 160\text{m}$

for P.O.

$v_0 = 0$

$a = 2$

$t = 4\text{s}$

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

$\Delta x = 0(4) +$

$\Delta x = 16$

- b. Graph the data.
 c. How do the shapes of the graphs differ? Why?

- d. What will be the speed of the police officer when he catches up to the car?

