

the kinematics equations for two-dimensional projectile motion

| x equation (constant v_x) | y equations (constant a_y , changing v_y) | missing variables |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| $x_f = x_i + v_x \Delta t$ | $y_f = y_i + v_{iy} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} a_y (\Delta t)^2$ | v_{iy} |
| | $v_{fy} = v_{iy} + a_y \Delta t$ | y_i, y_f |
| | $v_{fy}^2 = v_{iy}^2 + 2 a_y (y_f - y_i)$ | Δt |

how to solve two-dimensional projectile-motion problems

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| 1. Check that the problem involves projectile motion . “Projectile motion” occurs when the only force on the object is the force of the Earth’s gravity. | |
| 2. Check that all given units are SI units . | |
| 3. For a symbolic problem, write down the “given” symbols . | |
| 4. Begin your sketch by drawing the object's path of motion. The path for two-dimensional projectile motion is a parabola. Build any given distance information into your sketch. | |
| 5. Label the key points in time in your sketch (t_0, t_1 , etc.). Usually, set $t_0 = 0$. | |
| 6. Write down your axes , pointing up and (usually) right. | |
| 7. Write down an origin for position. Your origin should usually be located at the furthest left x-coordinate and furthest down y-coordinate of the object, during the interval of projectile motion. | |
| 8. Label the coordinates for position (x_0, y_0, x_1, y_1 , etc.), for each of the key points in time in your sketch. When possible, write down a specific value or symbol for each coordinate. | |
| 9. Identify the question with a “?”. When convenient, represent what the question is asking you for with a <i>symbol</i> . When convenient, build the question into the sketch. | |
| 10. If you are given the velocity for a point in time, draw the velocity vector at that point in time, break the velocity vector into components , and build the components into your sketch. If relevant, build into the sketch that the vertical velocity at the peak of the trajectory is 0. | |
| 11. Choose “initial” and “final” positions on the path. <i>Label</i> these positions i and f . The “initial” and “final” points are the two points that you plan to substitute into your kinematics equations. | |
| 12. Write down your “setup” for solving the projectile motion problem: $x_f = x_i + v_x \Delta t \quad \Delta t, y_i, y_f, v_{iy}, v_{fy}, a_y$ $-9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \text{ or } -g$ | |
| 13. In the setup from step 12, indicate the question with a “?”—or, indicate what you need to answer the question with the word “need”. | |
| 14. In the setup from step 12, write down a specific number or symbol for each variable. | |
| 15. When you know values for three of the four x -variables, you can solve the $x_f = x_i + v_x \Delta t$ equation for the remaining variable. | 15. When you know values for four y -variables, you can choose an equation to solve for one of the unknowns: Identify the variable you don’t care about, and choose the equation that is missing that variable. Plug in and solve . You may need the quadratic formula: If $a(\Delta t)^2 + b \Delta t + c = 0$, then $\Delta t = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ |
| For two-dimensional problems, you will usually need to use one component to find Δt , then use this value for the other component . | |
| 16. Check that you have answered the right question, and have answered all parts of the question. Check that your results makes sense. For a numeric answer, check that you included units. For a symbolic answer, check that your answer includes only the “given” symbols. | |