

Free Fall

Formulas for Constant Acceleration

1. $v = at + v_0$
2. $s - s_0 = \bar{v}t = \left(\frac{v+v_0}{2}\right)t$
3. $s = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + v_0t + s_0$
4. $v^2 - v_0^2 = 2a(s - s_0)$

Notes:

1. If time is not involved in the problem, use equation 4.
2. If time is involved in the problem as a given value or as the unknown, use equation 1 or 3.
3. At the zenith, vertical velocity $v_y=0$.
4. For initial velocities:
 1. $V_0=0$ if we drop the ball
 2. $V_0= (+)$ if we toss it upward
 3. $V_0= (-)$ if we throw it downward

One Dimensional Motion: Recipe

1. Draw a cartoon with the coordinate axis at ground level.
 2. Label the diagram with the given information.
 3. Pick the proper equation and solve!
- **Free-fall: In the air, no friction, no parachutes. On earth, $a = -10 \text{ m/s}^2$.**
 - **The acceleration is always (-) because gravity *always* pulls down.**

Intuitions for Free Fall

- Any object in the air whose motion is influenced only by gravity, $a = -10 \text{ m/s}^2$.
- -10 m/s^2 tells us that the velocity is changing in chunks of -10 m/s each second.
- If the object has initial upward velocity, gravity will take some time to stop the object and then give it negative velocity as it returns to earth.
- The position of the object is not as straightforward as the velocity.
- If an object is dropped from rest, the distance fallen each second is proportional to the odd numbers. Therefore, the total distance fallen is proportional to the sum of the odd integers.
- Note: Equation 3 is quadratic ($y = at^2 + \dots$)
- Warning: **Please do not** use distance = (rate)(time).
- Use equations 2 or 3.