

2D KINEMATICS – PRACTICE

- A jogger runs at 8.5 km/h for 30.0 minutes due north. After 30.0 minutes he speeds up to 10.2 km/h and keeps the pace for 40.0 minutes while running 30° south of west. At the end the jogger walks briskly at 5.8 km/h for 12 minutes towards a coffee shop due east 22° north.
  - Find the Jogger's final displacement (in vector notation, its magnitude and direction).

$$v_1 = \frac{8.5 \text{ km}}{\text{h}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ km}} \times \frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600 \text{ s}} = 2.361 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{10.2 \text{ km}}{\text{h}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ km}} \times \frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600 \text{ s}} = 2.83 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_3 = \frac{5.8 \text{ km}}{\text{h}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ km}} \times \frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600 \text{ s}} = 1.61 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\vec{d}_1 = (2.361 \text{ m/s})(1800 \text{ s}) = 4250 \text{ m [N]}$$

$$\vec{d}_2 = (2.83 \text{ m/s})(1440 \text{ s}) = 4075 \text{ m [W } 30^\circ \text{ S]}$$

$$\vec{d}_3 = (1.61 \text{ m/s})(720 \text{ s}) = 1160 \text{ m [E } 22^\circ \text{ N]}$$

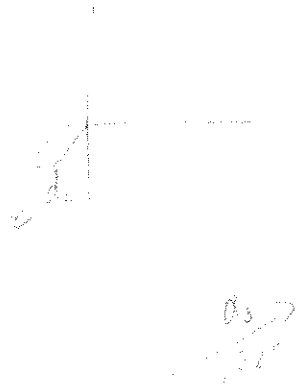
$$\vec{d}_T = [0, 4250] + [-4075, -3300] + [1076, 435]$$

$$= [-4000, 1285] \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{d}_T\| &= \sqrt{4000^2 + 1285^2} \\ &= 4975 \text{ m} \\ &= 5.0 \times 10^3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

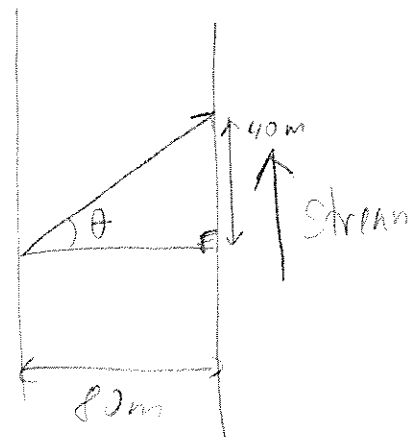
∴ Jogger's final displacement is  $5.0 \times 10^3 \text{ m W } 15^\circ \text{ N}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1285}{4000} \right) \\ &= 18^\circ \end{aligned}$$



2. A swimmer heads directly across a river swimming at 1.6 m/s relative to still water. She arrives at a point 40.0 m downstream from the point directly across the river, which is 80.0 m wide. Determine:

- Speed of the current
- The magnitude of the swimmer's resultant velocity
- The direction of the swimmer's resultant velocity
- The time it takes the swimmer to cross the river



$$v_s = 1.6 \text{ m/s}$$

• time to cross the river:  $t = \frac{d}{v}$

$$t = \frac{80}{1.6}$$

$$t = 50 \text{ s}$$

- time the current needs to carry the swimmer 40.0 m is the same as the time the swimmer needs to swim across the river:  $t = 50 \text{ s}$

$$v_c = \frac{d}{t}$$

$$v_c = \frac{40.0}{50.0}$$

$$v_c = 0.80 \text{ m/s}$$

- Swimmer's resultant velocity:

$$\|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{1.6^2 + 0.80^2}$$

$$\approx 1.8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{0.80}{1.6}\right)$$

$$\theta \approx 27^\circ$$

↑  
magnitude

↑  
direction

$$\vec{v} = \frac{\vec{d}}{t} = \frac{[80, 40] \text{ m}}{50 \text{ s}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{50} [80, 40] \text{ m/s}$$

$$= [1.6, 0.80] \text{ m/s}$$