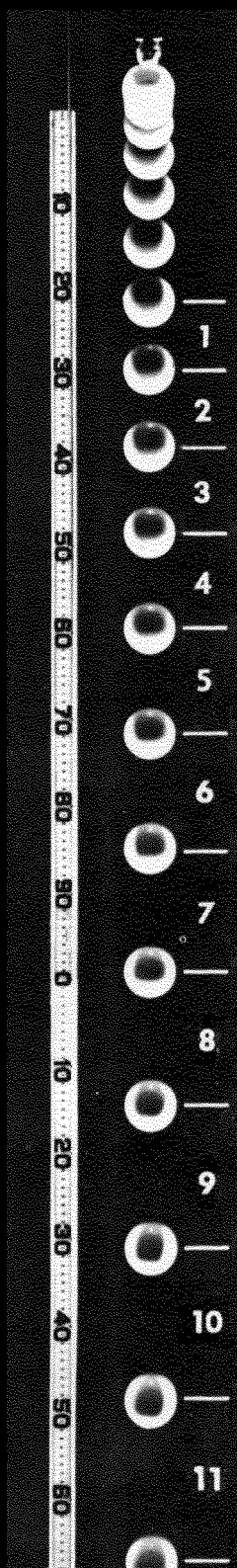


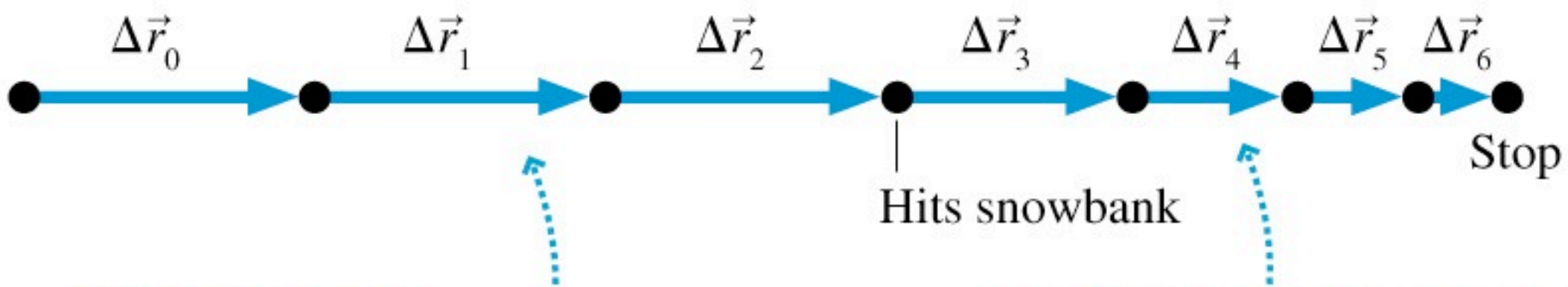
Concepts of Motion

The goal of chapter 1 is to introduce
fundamental concepts of motion





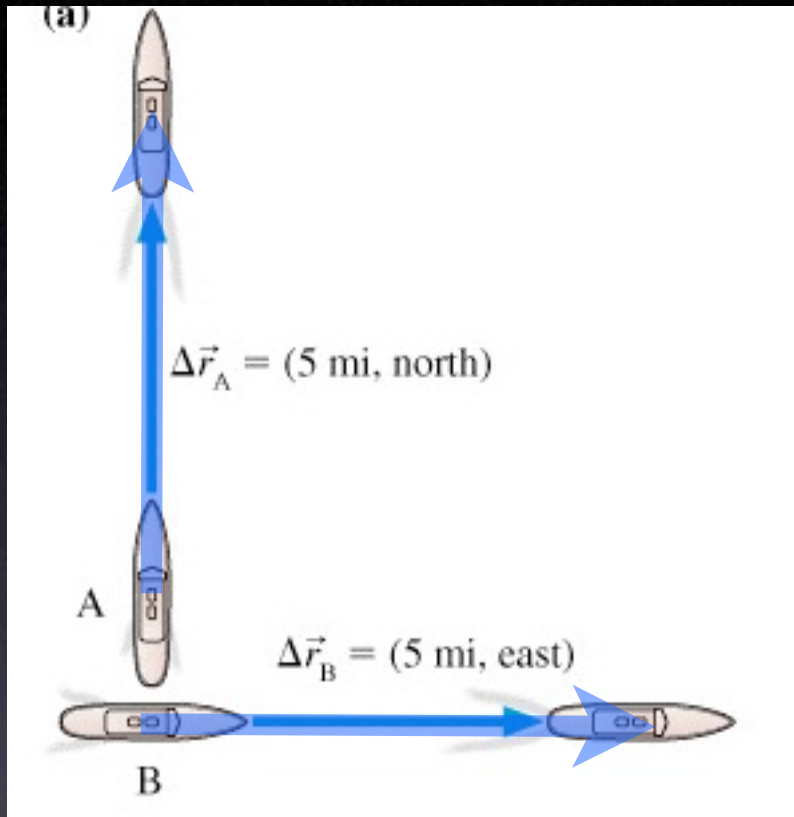




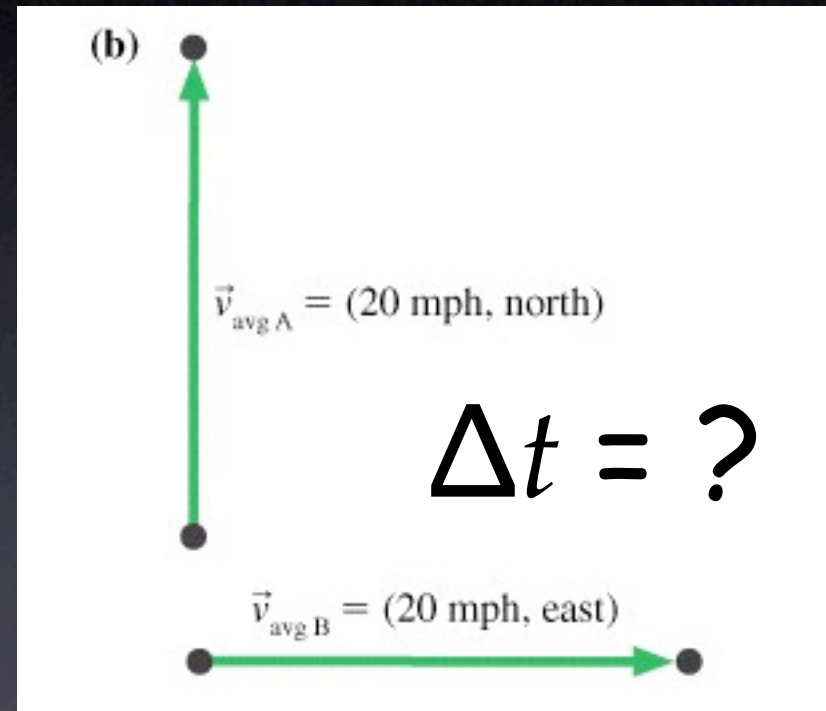
This is motion at constant speed because the displacement vectors are a constant length.

The displacement vectors are getting shorter, so she's slowing down.

Displacement



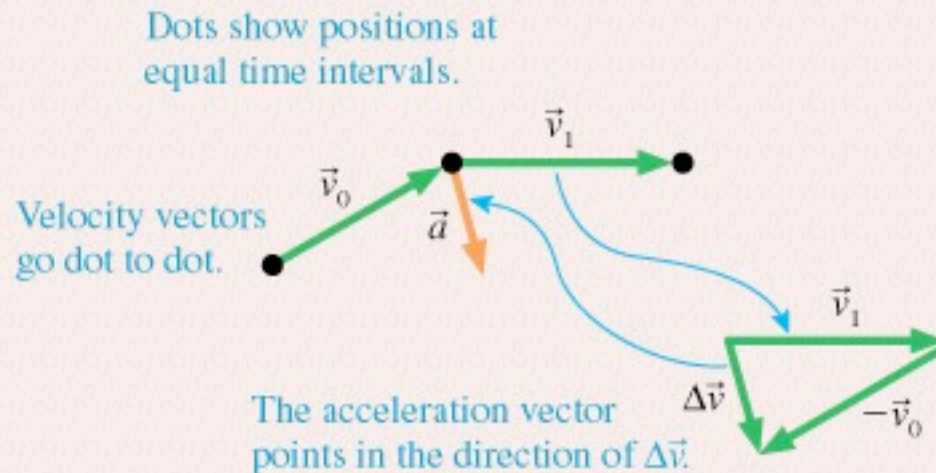
Velocity



General Strategy

Motion Diagrams

- Help visualize motion.
- Provide a tool for finding acceleration vectors.



► These are the average velocity and the average acceleration vectors.

General Strategy

Pictorial Representation

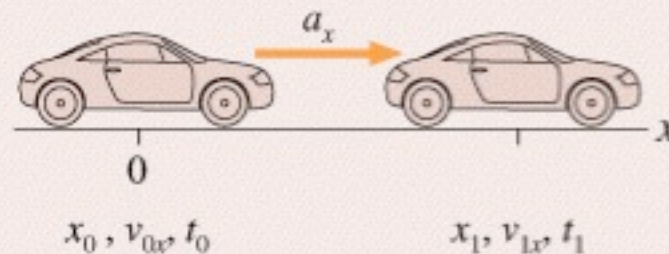
① Sketch the situation.

② Establish coordinates.

③ Define symbols.

④ List knowns.

⑤ Identify desired unknown.



Known

$$x_0 = v_{0x} = t_0 = 0$$

$$a_x = 2 \text{ m/s}^2 \quad t_1 = 2 \text{ s}$$

Find

$$x_1$$

Time



- **Operational Definition:**
 - Choose a periodic process as a time standard, for example the earth's rotation
 - The number of cycles of this process between two events is the **time** between the events

Distance

- **Operational Definition:**
 - Choose a rigid object to serve as the standard of length.
 - The number of these standard lengths along a straight line between two points is the **distance** between the points.

Converting Units

- The “Power of One”
 - $2.54 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ inch}$
 - a) $2.54 \text{ cm} / 1 \text{ inch} = 1$
 - b) $1 \text{ inch} / 2.54 \text{ cm} = 1$
 - Multiply by (a) or (b) to change units without changing the actual value.

Converting Units

- 12 inches = ? cm
- 12 inches x 1 = ? cm
- ~~12 inches~~ x (2.54 cm / ~~1 inch~~) = 12 x 2.54 cm
- 12 inches = 30.48 cm (or 30.5 cm if you're picky)