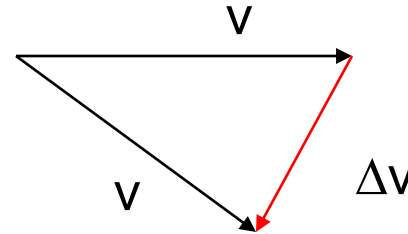
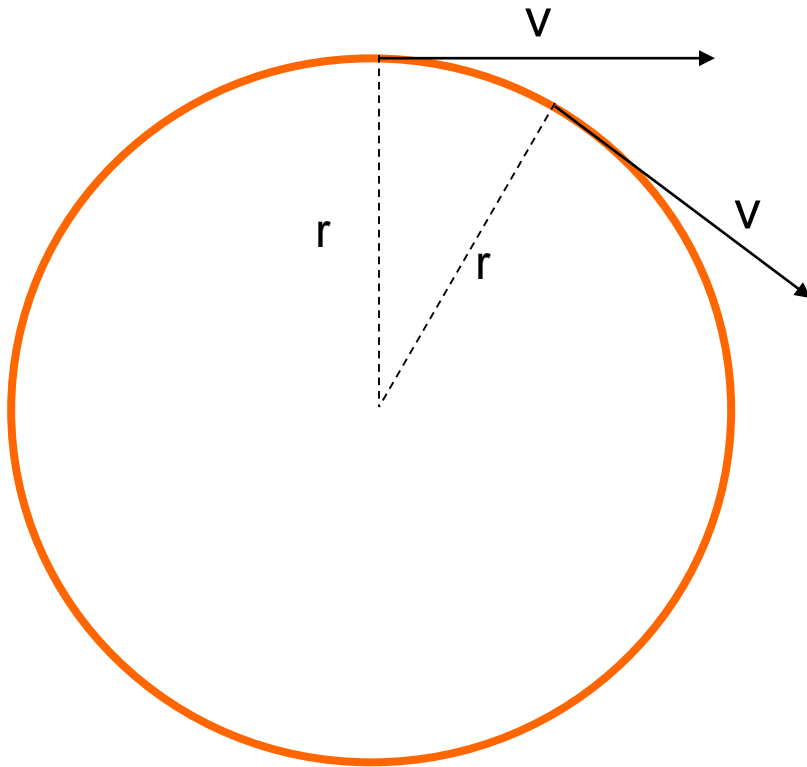


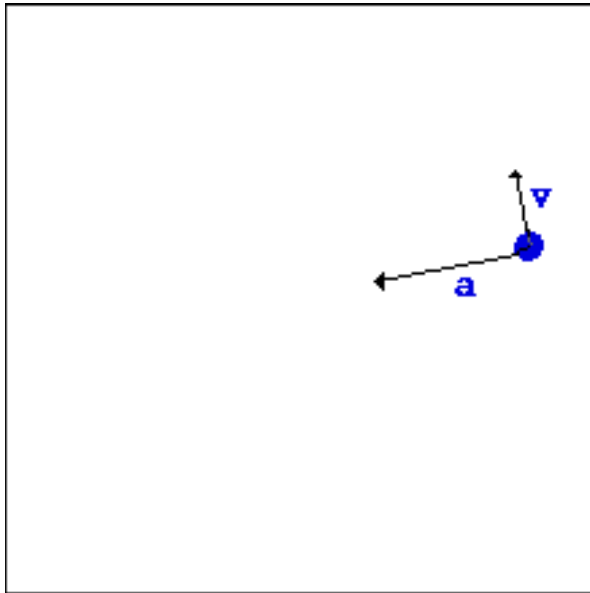
# Circular Motion



CENTRIPETAL ACCELERATION

$$\frac{\Delta v}{v} = \frac{\Delta r}{r} \Rightarrow a_c = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{v}{r} \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta t} = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

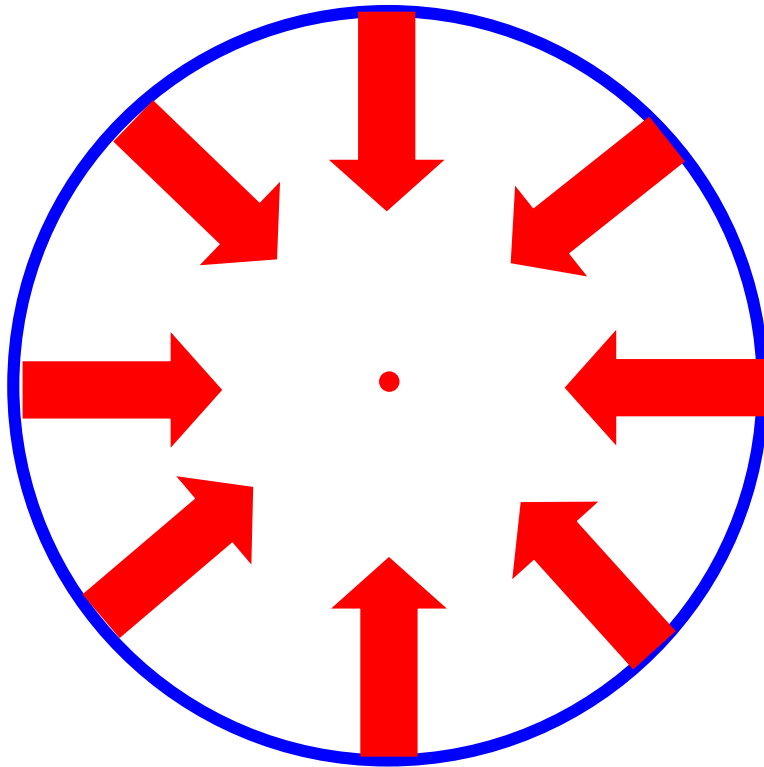
# Centripetal acceleration



Magnitude

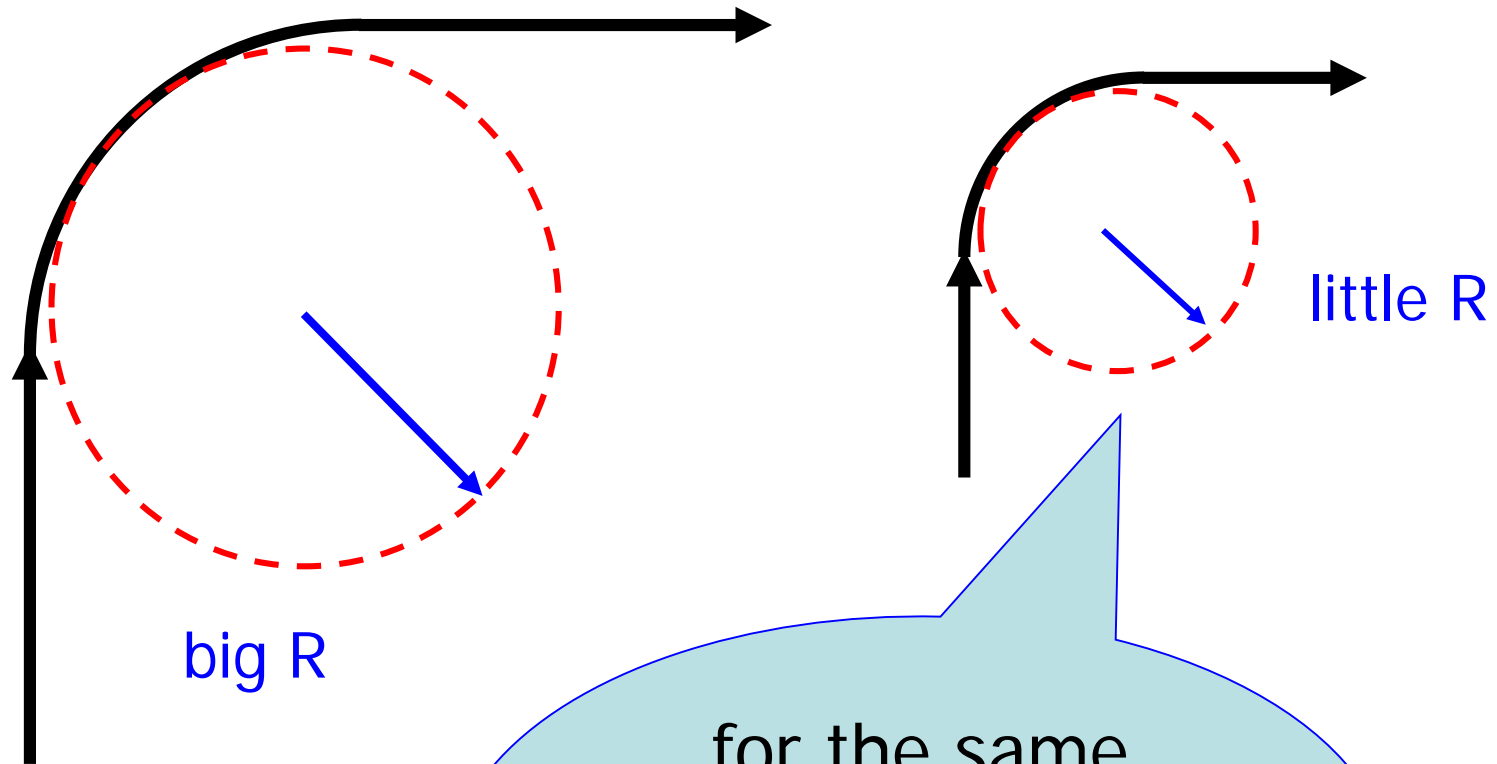
$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

# Centripetal acceleration



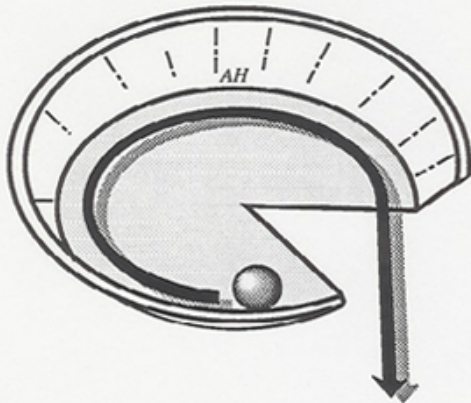
toward the  
**center**  
of the circle

# Wide turns and tight turns

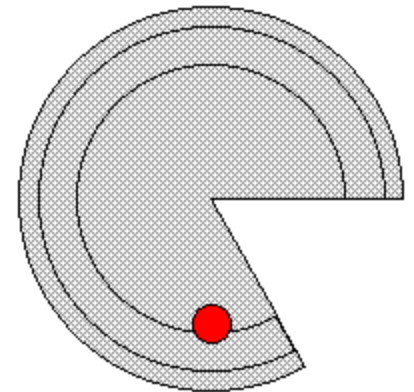


for the same speed, the tighter turn requires more acceleration

A **Scientific American** article ("*Intuitive Physics*" by Michael McCloskey, *Scientific American*, April 1983) discusses how students, when asked which way the ball will go upon leaving the pie plate before having taken a course in physics, will usually answer that the ball will continue to curve around. Of course, right after taking physics the students (at least the ones that pass the course!) know that the ball moves off in a straight line. But a few years after the course, the ball starts to curve again! The students were enlightened; they knew the truth, but then they fell back into darkness! (The same article discusses several other misconceptions of motion you may wish to discuss with your students.)

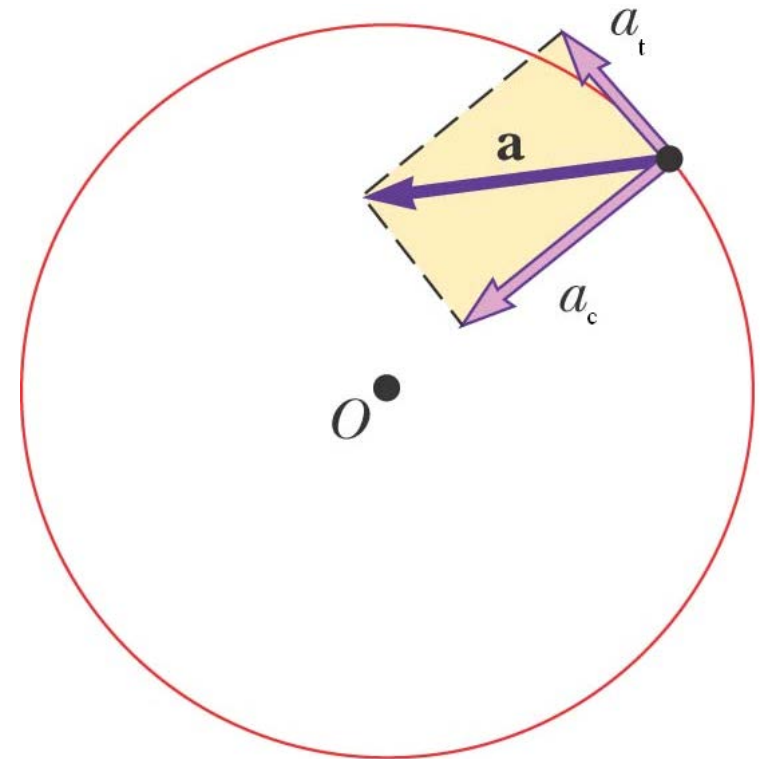


## Partial Pie Plate



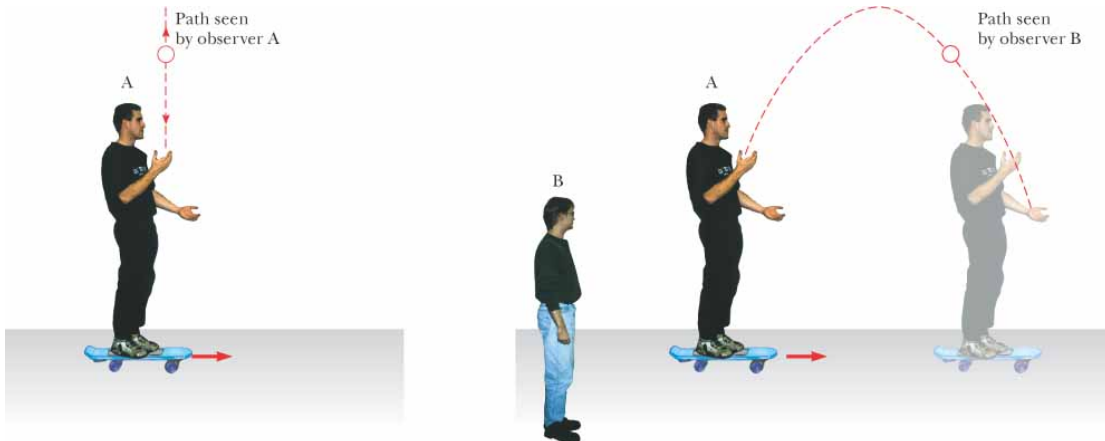
# Total Acceleration

- The **tangential** acceleration causes the change in the *speed* of the particle
- The **centripetal** acceleration comes from a change in the *direction* of the velocity vector



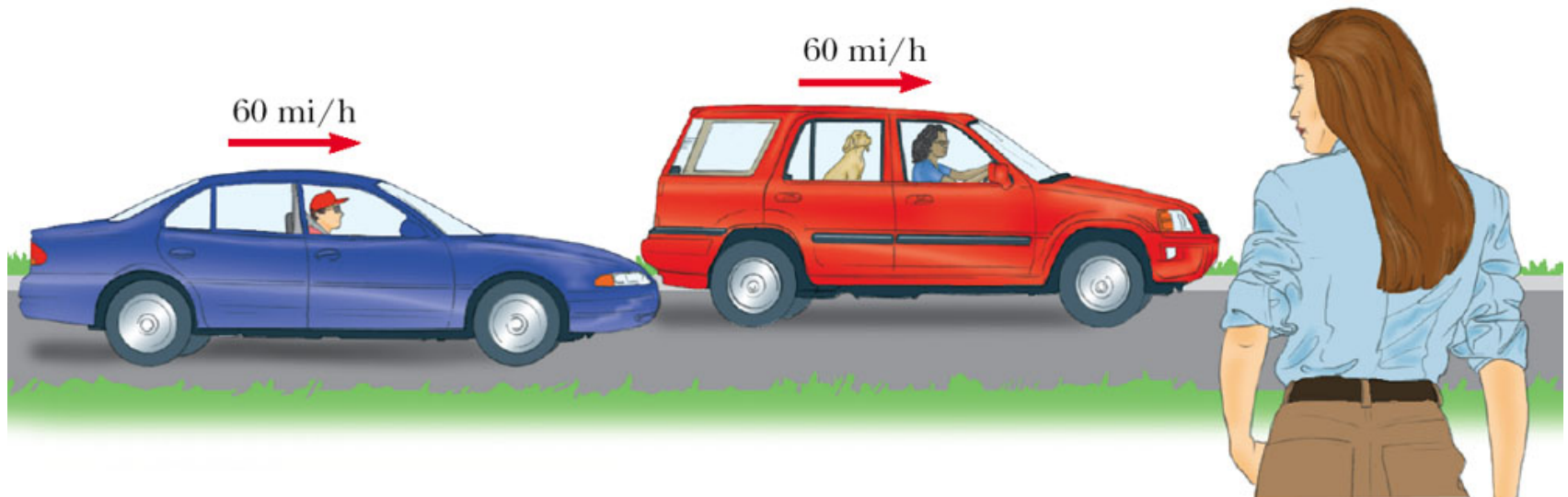
# Relative Velocity

- Two observers moving relative to each other generally do not agree on the outcome of an experiment
- For example, observers A and B below see different paths for the ball



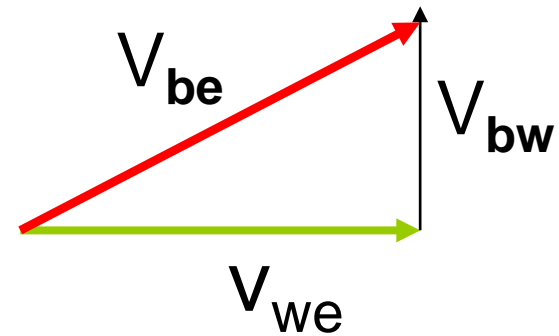
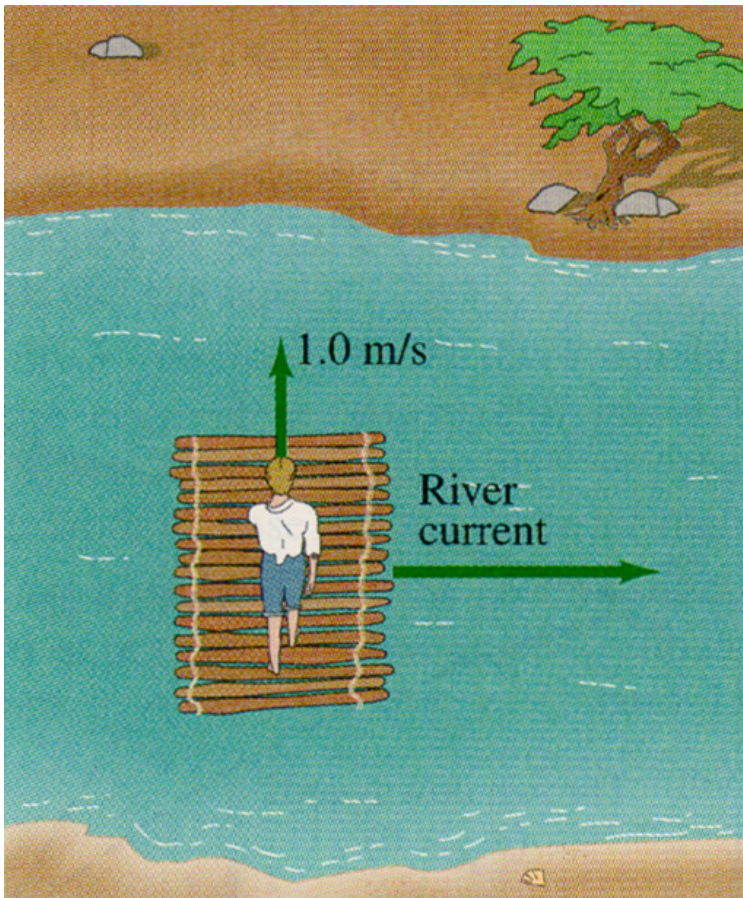
# Relative Velocity

- Two observers moving relative to each other generally do not agree on the outcome of an experiment
- For example, the observer on the side of the road observes a different speed for the red car than does the observer in the blue car





# Relative Motion

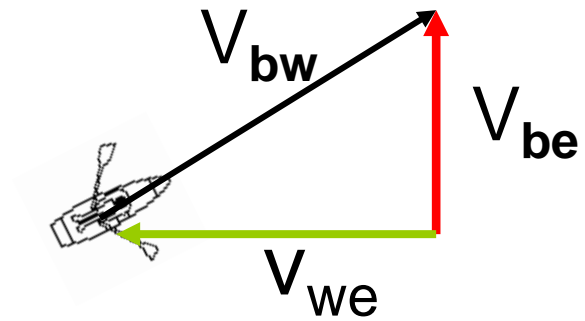
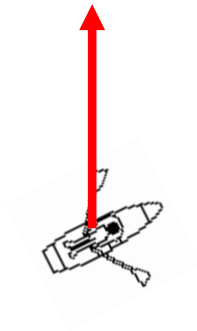


$V_{be}$  Velocity of boat relative to earth

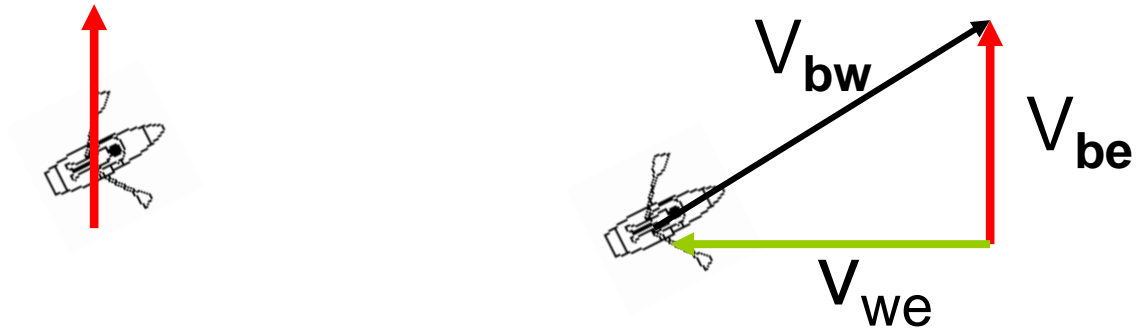
$V_{bw}$  Velocity of boat relative to water

$V_{we}$  Velocity of water relative to earth

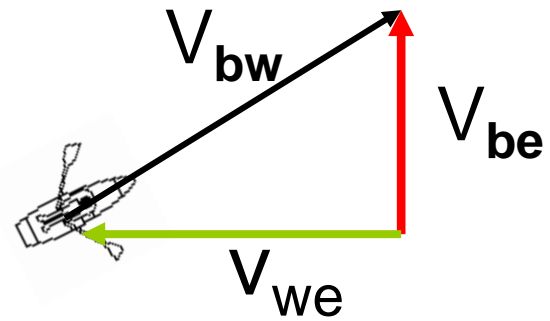
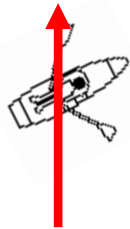
# Resultant



# Resultant



# Resultant



# Resultant

