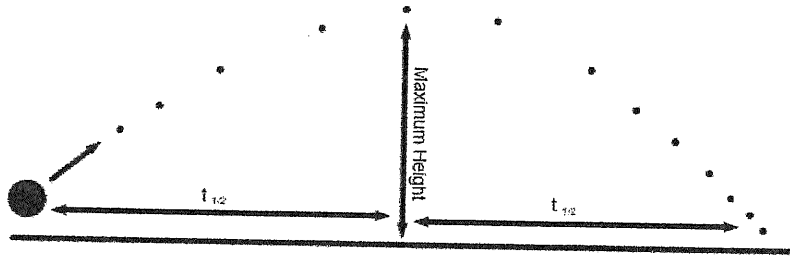


# Projectile Motion Angular

How do I calculate the time the object is in the air?



Acceleration X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Initial Velocity X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_

1. A rock is launched at  $20^\circ$  with a velocity of 35m/s.

Step 1: Break apart the vector into its individual X/Y components (Level 1)

$$35 \cos(20) = 32 \text{ m/s}$$

$$35 \sin(20) = 11.9 \text{ m/s}$$

Step 2: How much time is the rock in the air?

$$V_f = V_i + at \quad 0 = 11.9 + -9.8(t)$$

$$t_{1/2} = 1.21 \times 2 = \boxed{2.42 \text{ sec}}$$

Time in the air is normally one of the first things we need to know!

X: Determines distance traveled

Y: Determines the time in the air and height at specific times.

Method 1: Utilizing the fact that the Y component velocity is zero at the peak.

top = zero

$$V_f = V_i + at$$

$$0 = 11.9 + -9.8t$$

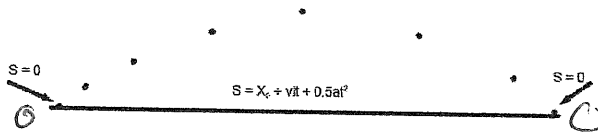
Y velocity

$$t = 1.21 \text{ s}$$

$$\times 2 = \boxed{2.42}$$



Method 2: Utilizing the distance formula to solve for  $X_f = 0$ . At what time is the rock at location of zero. The answer is twice. At the beginning and at the end.



Solving for t, when  $S = 0$  will require a quadratic and will give 2 answers, one for each time it is at the zero point.

$$X_f = X_i + v_i t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$0 = 0 + \underbrace{11.9t}_C + \underbrace{-4.9t^2}_A$$

use Quadratic

$$t = 2.42 \text{ sec.}$$