

Acceleration Lab 1

Example 4:

A rocket boosts from a launch pad a 48 ft/sec^2 . How high is the rocket after 5 sec?

Solution:

① Inventory:	② Select Formula:	③ Insert values:
$V_i = 0$ $V_f = \otimes$ $a = 48$ $s = ?$ $t = 5$	$V_f = \otimes$ \downarrow $s = V_i t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$ $V_i = 0$ \downarrow $S = .5 a t^2$	$S = .5 a t^2$ $S = .5(48)(5^2)$ $S = (24)(25)$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> $S = 600 \text{ ft}$ </div>

Example 5:

A car goes from 55 MPH to 70 MPH in 10 sec. What is the rate of acceleration?

Solution:

① Convert to correct standard units:		
$\frac{55 \text{ mi}}{1 \text{ hr}} \times \frac{5.28 \times 10^3 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ mi}} \times \frac{1 \text{ hr}}{3.6 \times 10^3 \text{ sec}}$ $\frac{55 \text{ mi}}{1 \text{ hr}} \times \frac{5.28 \times 10^3 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ mi}} \times \frac{1 \text{ hr}}{3.6 \times 10^3 \text{ sec}}$ $\frac{55 \times 5.28 \text{ ft}}{3.6 \text{ sec}} = \frac{290.4 \text{ ft}}{3.6 \text{ sec}}$ $= \mathbf{80.667 \text{ ft/sec}}$	$\frac{70 \text{ mi}}{1 \text{ hr}} \times \frac{5.28 \times 10^3 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ mi}} \times \frac{1 \text{ hr}}{3.6 \times 10^3 \text{ sec}}$ $\frac{70 \text{ mi}}{1 \text{ hr}} \times \frac{5.28 \times 10^3 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ mi}} \times \frac{1 \text{ hr}}{3.6 \times 10^3 \text{ sec}}$ $\frac{70 \times 5.28 \text{ ft}}{3.6 \text{ sec}} = \frac{369.6 \text{ ft}}{3.6 \text{ sec}}$ $= \mathbf{102.667 \text{ ft/sec}}$	
② Inventory:	③ Select Formula:	④ Insert values:
$V_i = 80.667 \text{ ft/sec}$ $V_f = 102.667$ ft/sec $a = ?$ $s = \otimes$ $t = 10 \text{ sec}$	$s = \otimes$ $a = \frac{V_f - V_i}{t}$	$a = \frac{102.667 - 80.667}{10}$ $a = \frac{102.667 - 80.667}{10}$ $a = \frac{22}{10}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> $= 2.2 \text{ ft/sec}^2$ </div>

Example 6:

An aircraft landing with a landing speed of 180 MPH lands on an aircraft carrier by catching the arresting wire and coming to a complete stop in 2 sec. How many G's does the pilot experience?

Solution:

<p>① Convert to correct standard units:</p> $\frac{180 \text{ mi}}{1 \text{ hr}} \times \frac{5.28 \times 10^3 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ mi}} \times \frac{1 \text{ hr}}{3.6 \times 10^3 \text{ sec}}$ $\frac{180 \cancel{\text{ mi}}}{1 \cancel{\text{ hr}}} \times \frac{5.28 \times 10^3 \text{ ft}}{1 \cancel{\text{ mi}}} \times \frac{1 \cancel{\text{ hr}}}{3.6 \times 10^3 \text{ sec}}$ $\frac{180 \times 5.28 \text{ ft}}{3.6 \text{ sec}} = \frac{950.4 \text{ ft}}{3.6 \text{ sec}}$ <p style="text-align: right;">= 264 ft/sec</p>		
<p>② Inventory:</p> <p>$V_i = 264 \text{ ft/sec}$</p> <p>$V_f = 0 \text{ ft/sec}$</p> <p>$a = ?$</p> <p>$s = \otimes$</p> <p>$t = 2 \text{ sec}$</p>	<p>③ Select Formula:</p> <p>$s = \otimes$</p> <p>$a = \frac{V_f - V_i}{t}$</p>	<p>④ Insert values:</p> $a = \frac{0 - 264}{2}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 5px auto;"> <p>= -132 ft/sec²</p> </div>
<p>⑤ Now convert to "G's"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$1 \text{ "G"} = 32 \text{ ft/sec}^2$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$-132 \div 32 = -4.125 \text{ G's}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4.125 -G's</p>		

Remember, the idea is to STOP when landing!