

PROJECTILE MOTION REVIEW Honors Physics

A lacrosse ball is thrown horizontally with an initial velocity v₀ (at t = 0). At any moment, its direction of motion makes an angle θ to the horizontal that changes with time. Derive a formula for θ as a function of time as the ball follows a projectile's path.

• Ans.
$$\theta(t) = tan^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} gt \\ v_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Two lacrosse players run at right angles to each other. Player 1 runs at 3.5 m/s and player 2 runs 5.7 m/s. What is the relative velocity of of player 1 as seen by player 2? What is the velocity of player 2 relative to player 1?
- Ans. 6.7 m/s @ 122°
- Ans. 6.7 m/s @ -58°



3.5 m/s 5.7 m/s

• Paul Rabil (major league lacrosse offensive player of the year 2012, 2011, and 2009) runs at 7.3 m/s towards attacker Vito DeMola for a pass. Rabil hurls the ball at 40. m/s from a height of 2.8 m and at an angle 18° above the horizontal. What is the maximum distance from DeMola that Rabil can be when releasing the ball in order for his teammate to complete the pass?



• Ans. 120 m

- Casey Powell (attack for Florida Launch) runs at 5.9 m/s after defender for the New York Lizards, Tim Henderson, who flees at 4.3 m/s. When Powell is 20. m behind Henderson, Powell accelerates uniformly and passes Henderson 2.1 s later. What was Powell's acceleration?
- Ans. $a = 7.5 m/s^2$



When Mark Millon played for the Boston Cannons, he once threw a lacrosse ball over a 12-m-high fence 95 m from where he stood. Roughly what was the minimum initial speed of the ball when it left the head of the crosse? Assume the ball was launched 1.0 m above the ground and its path initially made a 40° angle with the ground.

• Ans. $v_i = 83 m/s$

- A flying lacrosse ball has an instantaneous velocity of 90.0 kph at -37.7°
- Assuming the lacrosse ball has a tiny rocket attached, what velocity vector would the rocket need to add to the ball for it to move at 80.0 kph entirely in the *-x* direction?

• Ans. 161 kph @ 160.°

• It's the Rochester Rattlers' biggest game of the season. The boys are in the heat of the game when a disruptive spook leaps straight up from the field (at 35 m/s)! John Ortolanii hurls the lacrosse ball with all his might the moment the specter reaches his maximum height. If he stands 20. m away and can throw the ball at 49 m/s from a height of 2.0 m, at what angle should he aim in order to hit the intruder in his spooky phantom face?



• Ans. $\theta = 72^{\circ}$

- #2 Kevin Crowley is running late for practice with the Chesapeake Bayhawks! He speeds along the freeway at 140. km/h and doesn't notice the unmarked police car traveling at a constant 90.0 km/h. If precisely 1.00 s after Crowley passes the police car, the police officer accelerates the car at 2.00 m/s² and Crowley maintains a constant speed, will Crowley make it to the Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium 650. m away?
- Ans. $t_{ot} = 15.8 \, s$, $t_p = 16.7 \, s$; nope!

- Assume Crowley's speed was not know. The police car, traveling at 90.0 km/h, accelerates at 2.00 m/s² 1.00 s after being passed. If the police officer overtakes Crowley after 7.00 s, what was the former Cascade MLL Rookie of the Week's speed?
- Ans. $v_{kc} = 109 \, km/h$

 In 1971, Tom Cafaro was the first lacrosse player to go to the Moon. While there, he was said to have goosed a ball 180 m! Assuming that the swing, angle, and so on, were the same as on Earth where Cafaro could only goose a ball 30 m, estimate the acceleration due to gravity on the surface of the Moon.

• Ans. $g_m = 1.6 m/s^2$