

### Preview

- Objectives
- Frames of Reference
- Relative Velocity

< Back

Next >

Preview 

Main 

### Objectives ▾

- **Describe** situations in terms of frame of reference. ▾
- **Solve** problems involving relative velocity.



< Back

Next >

Preview 

Main 

### Frames of Reference ▼

- If you are moving at **80 km/h** north and a car passes you going **90 km/h**, to you the faster car seems to be moving north at **10 km/h**. ▼
- Someone standing on the side of the road would measure the velocity of the faster car as **90 km/h** toward the north. ▼
- This simple example demonstrates that velocity measurements depend on the **frame of reference** of the observer.



< Back

Next >

Preview 

Main 

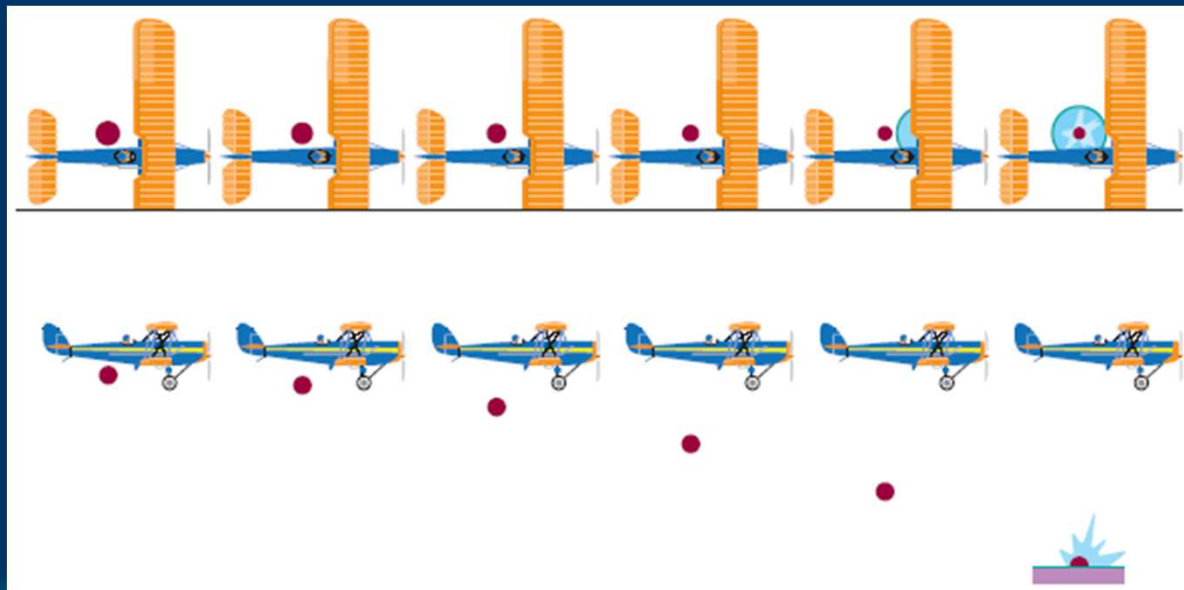
# Chapter 3

## Section 4 Relative Motion

### Frames of Reference, *continued* ▼

**Consider a stunt dummy dropped from a plane.** ▼

- (a) When viewed from the plane, the stunt dummy falls straight down. ▼
- (b) When viewed from a stationary position on the ground, the stunt dummy follows a parabolic projectile path.



End  
Of  
Slide

< Back

Next >

Preview

Main

### Relative Motion

Click below to watch the Visual Concept.

[Visual Concept](#)

[< Back](#)

[Next >](#)

[Preview](#) 

[Main](#) 

### Relative Velocity ▼

- When solving relative velocity problems, write down the information in the form of velocities with subscripts. ▼
- Using our earlier example, we have:
  - $v_{se} = +80 \text{ km/h north}$  (se = slower car with respect to Earth)
  - $v_{fe} = +90 \text{ km/h north}$  (fe = fast car with respect to Earth)
  - unknown =  $v_{fs}$  (fs = fast car with respect to slower car) ▼
- Write an equation for  $v_{fs}$  in terms of the other velocities. The subscripts start with **f** and end with **s**. The other subscripts start with the letter that ended the preceding velocity:
  - $v_{fs} = v_{fe} + v_{es}$



### Relative Velocity, *continued* ▾

- An observer in the slow car perceives Earth as moving south at a velocity of 80 km/h while a stationary observer on the ground (Earth) views the car as moving north at a velocity of 80 km/h. In equation form:
  - $V_{es} = -V_{se}$  ▾
- Thus, this problem can be solved as follows:
  - $V_{fs} = V_{fe} + V_{es} = V_{fe} - V_{se}$
  - $V_{fs} = (+90 \text{ km/h n}) - (+80 \text{ km/h n}) = +10 \text{ km/h n}$  ▾
- A general form of the relative velocity equation is:
  - $V_{ac} = V_{ab} + V_{bc}$



< Back

Next >

Preview

Main

### Relative Velocity

Click below to watch the Visual Concept.

[Visual Concept](#)

[< Back](#)

[Next >](#)

[Preview](#) 

[Main](#) 