

FORCES DAY 15: DRAG I — TERMINAL VELOCITY

WARMUP Day 14 Review

A 0.50 kg ball on a string swings through the TOP of a vertical circle of radius 1.0 m at 4.0 m/s. Find the string tension there. (Both forces point down at the top.)

A FORCE THAT DEPENDS ON YOUR OWN SPEED

Air pushes back on anything moving through it, and pushes harder the faster you go. Our model: $\mathbf{F}_{\text{drag}} = b\mathbf{v}$, opposing the motion, with b in kg/s (so $(\text{kg/s})(\text{m/s}) = \text{kg}\cdot\text{m/s}^2 = \text{N}$ ✓).

For an object falling from rest, Newton's second law at every instant:

$$m\mathbf{a} = m\mathbf{g} - b\mathbf{v} \rightarrow \mathbf{a}(\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{g} - (b/m)\mathbf{v}$$

That completes the collection: constant forces, $\mathbf{F}(t)$ (Day 6), $\mathbf{F}(x)$ (Day 10), and now $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{v})$ — the acceleration depends on how fast you're already going.

WE DO Exercise 1: The Two Ends of the Fall

A 2.0 kg ball falls from rest with $b = 0.98 \text{ kg/s}$. **(a)** Find its acceleration at the instant of release ($v = 0$). **(b)** As v grows, what happens to a ? **(c)** Find the speed at which $a = 0$ exactly.

TERMINAL VELOCITY

The speed where drag balances weight — where the fall stops speeding up:

$$\mathbf{v}_T = m\mathbf{g}/b \quad (\text{set } a = 0 \text{ in } \mathbf{a}(\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{g} - (b/m)\mathbf{v})$$

Heavier or more streamlined (small b) $\rightarrow$ faster terminal velocity. The object never exceeds v_T falling from rest — it approaches it.

STEPPING THE MOTION FORWARD — BY HAND

CALCULUS CORNER — ACCUMULATION WHEN A DEPENDS ON V

You can't integrate $a(v)$ over time directly — you don't know $v(t)$ yet; that's the thing you're looking for! But accumulation still works, one small strip at a time:

$$v_{\text{next}} = v + a(v) \cdot \Delta t \quad (\text{use the acceleration you have NOW for one small step})$$

Each step is one strip of the a - t graph, $(\text{m/s}^2)(\text{s}) = \text{m/s}$ — you just have to recompute the height after every step because a changed. This is exactly how computers solve motion no formula can.

WE DO Exercise 2: March It Forward

Same ball: $m = 2.0 \text{ kg}$, $b = 0.98 \text{ kg/s}$ (so $v_T = 20 \text{ m/s}$ and $a(v) = 9.8 - 0.49v$). From rest, step with $\Delta t = 1.0 \text{ s}$. The first rows are worked — fill in the last two, watching v approach (but never pass) 20 m/s .

$t \text{ (s)}$	$v \text{ (m/s)}$	$a = 9.8 - 0.49v \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$	$v_{\text{next}} = v + a \cdot \Delta t$
0	0	9.8	9.8
1	9.8	$9.8 - 4.80 = 5.00$	14.8
2	14.8	$9.8 - 7.25 = 2.55$	17.3
3	17.3		
4			

YOU DO Exercise 3: Read Your Table

(a) Between which two seconds did the ball gain the MOST speed, and why? **(b)** Will the table ever reach exactly 20 m/s ? Explain from $a(v)$. **(c)** Would smaller steps ($\Delta t = 0.1 \text{ s}$) make the march more or less accurate? (Unit 1's strips!)

YOU DO Exercise 4: Faster Than Terminal

The same ball ($v_T = 20$ m/s) is THROWN DOWNWARD at 30 m/s. **(a)** Find a at that instant — sign and all (take down as positive). **(b)** What does the ball's speed do next? **(c)** Sketch v - t for this ball and, on the same axes, for one dropped from rest. Where do the curves end up?

CALC Exercise 5: Going Up Is Different

A ball moving UPWARD at speed v feels BOTH gravity and drag pulling it down (drag opposes motion). **(a)** Write $|a|$ for the upward trip. **(b)** For $m = 2.0$ kg, $b = 0.98$ kg/s, find $|a|$ at $v = 10$ m/s on the way up, and compare with $|a|$ at 10 m/s on the way down. **(c)** With air, does a ball take longer going up or coming down? One sentence.

Tomorrow (Day 16): the exact curve your table is sneaking up on has a formula — an exponential approach to v_T . You'll verify it by differentiating, and your table will already have told you everything it means.

PAPER PRACTICE

PRACTICE PROBLEMS

P1 Terminal Velocity

A 4.0 kg drone canopy falls with $b = 1.96 \text{ kg/s}$. Find its terminal velocity.

P2 Acceleration Mid-Fall

For the same object, find the acceleration at the moment its speed is 10 m/s (falling).

P3 One Step of the March

An object has $a(v) = 9.8 - 0.5v$ (m/s^2 ; v in m/s) and is currently falling at 12 m/s. Step forward with $\Delta t = 0.5 \text{ s}$: find its speed half a second from now.

P4 Working Backward From v_T

A skydiver ($m = 70 \text{ kg}$) reaches a terminal velocity of 49 m/s. **(a)** Find b . **(b)** At what speed is the drag force equal to HALF her weight?