

# [ Journal Club - Week 9 ]

Aim : To show the car first decelerated at a constant rate to come to a stop at  $S$  before accelerating away with the same constant acceleration denoted by  $a_0$ .

Steps : Derive a new equation for  $x(t)$   
Find angular velocity  $w(t)$  that  $\theta$  observes  
Conclude

$x(t)$  a displacement as a function of time

Given  $a_0$  is constant acceleration/deceleration  
we know

$$v(t) = a_0 t \quad [v] = \cancel{L} T^{-1} \quad L T^{-1}$$

velocity as a function of time

$$[a] = L T^{-2}$$
$$[t] = T$$

$$L T^{-1} = L T^{-2} \times T$$

dimensionally consistent

using knowledge of differentiation

$$v(t) = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

≠ multiplying by  $dt$

$$dt v(t) = dx$$

Integrating  $dx$  with respect to time gives us an equation for  $x(t)$

$$\int_0^x dx = \int_0^t v(t) dt = \int_0^t a_0 t dt$$

$$= a_0 t \times \frac{1}{2} t^2$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} a_0 t^2$$

Subbing into  $\alpha(t) = \arctan \frac{x(t)}{r_0}$

gives  $\alpha(t) = \arctan \frac{\frac{1}{2} a_0 t^2}{r_0}$

when  $r_0 = |OS|$

and  $\alpha$  = angle between OS and OC.

Differentiating according to

$$w(t) = \frac{d\alpha}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow w(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \arctan \frac{\frac{1}{2} a_0 t^2}{r_0}$$

Using the chain rule

$$g(f) = \arctan f(t)$$

$$f(t) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} a_0 t^2}{r_0}$$

$$\frac{dg}{df} = \frac{d}{df} \arctan f(t) = \frac{1}{1+f^2}$$

subbing in  $f(t) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} a_0 t^2}{r_0}$  gives

$$\frac{d}{df} \arctan f(t) = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2} a_0 t^2}{r_0}\right)^2}$$

simplify

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{a_0}{r_0}\right)^2 t^4}$$

we know  $\frac{d}{dt} \arctan f(t) = \frac{1}{1+f^2} \frac{df}{dt}$

$$\text{so } \frac{df}{dt} = \frac{a_0 t}{r_0}$$

$$\therefore w(t) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{a_0}{r_0}\right)^2 t^4} \times \frac{a_0 t}{r_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a_0 t}{r_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{a_0}{r_0}\right)^2 t^4}$$

as required.

This shows when  $a_0 = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$  (which is what was suggested) and  $r_0 = 10 \text{ m}$  then at  $t=0$  when the car reached the stop sign the angular speed is zero which means the car came to a complete stop at the stop sign proving the innocence of the author.