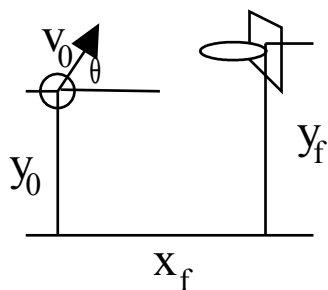


Chapter 3 Problem 67 †



Given

$$y_0 = 8.2 \text{ ft}$$

$$y_f = 10 \text{ ft}$$

$$x_f = 15 \text{ ft}$$

$$v_0 = 26 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$a = -32 \text{ ft/s}^2$$

Solution

Find the initial angle at which the ball is thrown.

From the initial values, the position vector is

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + \vec{v}_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \vec{a} t^2$$

$$\vec{r} = 8.2 \text{ ft } \hat{j} + \left\{ 26 \text{ ft/s } \cos \theta \hat{i} + 26 \text{ ft/s } \sin \theta \hat{j} \right\} t + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -32 \text{ ft/s}^2 \hat{j} \right\} t^2$$

Regrouping gives

$$\vec{r} = \left\{ [(26 \text{ ft/s})t \cos \theta] \hat{i} + [(8.2 \text{ ft}) + (26 \text{ ft/s})t \sin \theta - (16 \text{ ft/s}^2) t^2] \hat{j} \right\}$$

When the ball reaches the hoop, the x-component is equal to 15 ft. This gives a relationship between time and angle.

$$(26 \text{ ft/s})t \cos \theta = 15 \text{ ft}$$

Solving for t gives

$$t = \frac{15}{26 \cos \theta} \text{ s}$$

When the ball reaches the hoop, the y-component is at 10 ft. This gives a second relationship between time and angle.

$$(8.2 \text{ ft}) + (26 \text{ ft/s})t \sin \theta - (16 \text{ ft/s}^2)t^2 = 10 \text{ ft}$$

or

$$(16 \text{ ft/s}^2)t^2 - (26 \text{ ft/s})t \sin \theta + 1.8 \text{ ft} = 0$$

†Problem from Essential University Physics, Wolfson

Substitute in the result from the x-component gives

$$(16 \text{ ft/s}^2) \left(\frac{15}{26 \cos \theta} s \right)^2 - (26 \text{ ft/s}) \left(\frac{15}{26 \cos \theta} s \right) \sin \theta + 1.8 \text{ ft} = 0$$

$$(5.33 \text{ ft})(\cos \theta)^{-2} - (15 \text{ ft}) \tan \theta + (1.8 \text{ ft}) = 0$$

Using the definition of secant ($\sec \theta = \cos^{-1} \theta$) and the trig. identity $\sec^2 \theta = 1 + \tan^2 \theta$, we get

$$(5.33 \text{ ft})(\sec \theta)^2 - (15 \text{ ft}) \tan \theta + (1.8 \text{ ft}) = 0$$

$$(5.33 \text{ ft})(1 + \tan^2 \theta) - (15 \text{ ft}) \tan \theta + (1.8 \text{ ft}) = 0$$

$$(5.33 \text{ ft}) \tan^2 \theta - (15 \text{ ft}) \tan \theta + (7.13 \text{ ft}) = 0$$

Use the quadratic formula to solve for $\tan \theta$.

$$\tan \theta = \frac{-(-15) \pm \sqrt{(-15)^2 - 4(5.33)(7.13)}}{2(5.33)}$$

$$\tan \theta = 0.606 \text{ or } 2.21$$

Then

$$\theta = 31.2^\circ \text{ or } 65.6^\circ$$

Either angle will get the ball through the hoop. The first one gets the ball there faster; however, your coach will probably want you to put more arch on the shot to get the second solution.