

9.6 Solving Motion Problems Using Parametric and Vector-Valued Functions

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 15 marks

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **planar motion** with parametric and vector functions.

You must be able to:

- find velocity, acceleration, and **speed** from a position vector
- find the **position at a later time** (start + $\int \vec{v} dt$)
- find the **total distance travelled** $\int_a^b \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} dt$

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later — follow the steps and you can do the Practice and Exam-style questions yourself.

■ The motion toolkit

For a particle at $\vec{r}(t) = \langle x(t), y(t) \rangle$: velocity $\vec{v} = \langle x', y' \rangle$, acceleration $\vec{a} = \langle x'', y'' \rangle$, and speed $|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2}$.

■ Position at a later time

If you know $\vec{r}(a)$ and $\vec{v}(t)$, the position at b is

$$\vec{r}(b) = \vec{r}(a) + \int_a^b \vec{v}(t) dt,$$

component by component.

■ Total distance travelled

The **distance travelled** (not displacement) over $[a, b]$ is

$$\int_a^b \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} dt$$

— the parametric arc length of the path.

■ A worked speed

For $\vec{v}(t) = \langle 3t, 4t \rangle$: speed = $\sqrt{9t^2 + 16t^2} = 5t$; at $t = 2$, speed = 10.

2 Practice

Now apply the methods above.

2.1 For $\vec{v}(t) = \langle 6, 8 \rangle$, find the speed. [1]

2.2 A particle has $\vec{v}(t) = \langle 2t, 2 \rangle$. Set up the total distance travelled over $0 \leq t \leq 3$. [2]

2.3 A particle starts at $\vec{r}(0) = \langle 1, 2 \rangle$ with $\vec{v}(t) = \langle 4, 6t \rangle$. Find $\vec{r}(t)$. [3]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The total distance a particle travels over $[a, b]$ is [1]

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| A | $\int_a^b \vec{v} dt$ |
| B | $ \vec{r}(b) - \vec{r}(a) $ |
| C | $\int_a^b \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} dt$ |
| D | $\vec{r}(b) - \vec{r}(a)$ |

3.2 A particle moves with $\vec{v}(t) = \langle 3t^2, 2t \rangle$, starting at $\vec{r}(0) = \langle 0, 1 \rangle$.

(a) Find the position $\vec{r}(t)$. [3]

(b) Find the speed at $t = 1$. [2]

3.3 A particle has $\vec{v}(t) = \langle \cos t, \sin t \rangle$. Set up and evaluate the total distance travelled over $0 \leq t \leq \pi$. [3]