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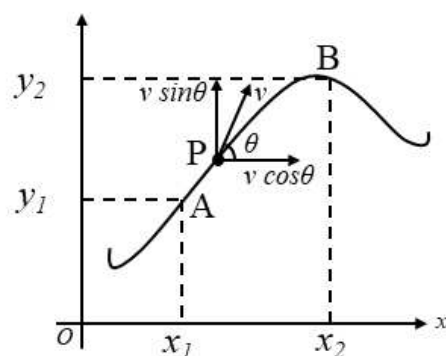
# Motion in a Plane

misostudy



## 01. Motion in Two Dimension

Now we change our kinematics analysis from one dimension to two dimensions. In previous sections, we've discussed about the motion of an object along a straight line. Now we discuss, what happens when a particle moves in a plane. Have a look at figure, which shows a particle moving in X-Y plane, along a two dimensional path, known as trajectory of the particle. We discuss the motion of the particle between two points of the curve  $A$  and  $B$ . If the particle is moving along the curve and its velocity at an instant is  $v$  at an intermediate position of particle at point  $P$ . In two dimensional motion, direction of velocity of a particle is always tangential to its trajectory curve. As the particle moves from point  $A(x_1, y_1)$  to point  $B(x_2, y_2)$ . Its projection on  $x$ -axis changes from  $x_1$  to  $x_2$ , and its projection of  $y$ -axis changes from  $y_1$  to  $y_2$ . The velocities of the projections of the particle along  $x$  and  $y$  direction can be found by resolving the velocity of the particle in  $x$  and  $y$  direction.



If along the curve particle moves a distance  $dr$  in time  $dt$ , we define  $v = dr/dt$ . Similarly, when particle moves  $dr$  along the curve, its  $x$ -coordinate changes by  $dx$  and  $y$ -coordinate changes by  $dy$ . Thus the velocity projections can be written as

$$v_x = \frac{dx}{dt} = v \cos \theta \quad \dots(i)$$

and 
$$v_y = \frac{dy}{dt} = v \sin \theta \quad \dots(ii)$$

In standard unit vector notation we can write the instantaneous velocity of particle as

$$v = v_x \hat{i} + v_y \hat{j}$$

Squaring and adding equations (i) and (ii), gives net velocity of the particle as

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} \quad \dots(iii)$$

Dividing above equations will give the angle formed by the trajectory with the positive  $x$ -direction or the slope angle of the trajectory as

$$\tan \theta = \frac{v_y}{v_x}$$

or 
$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{v_y}{v_x} \quad \dots(iv)$$