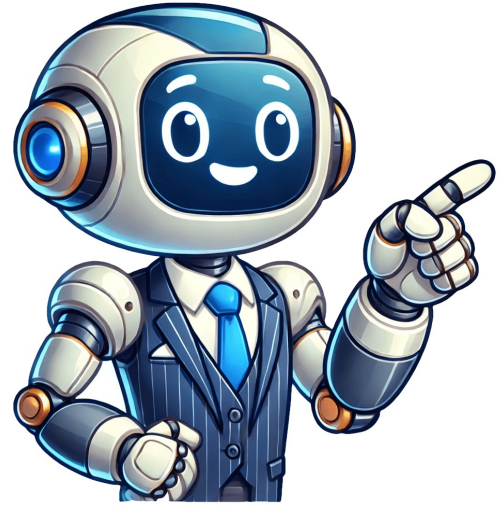


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Example for motion

If an object changes its position with respect to time, it is said to be moving. A moving object is known to exhibit motion. Motion is a phenomenon that is very common in our daily life. For example, the car in which you travel moves, the air we breathe is in motion, the blood in our veins is in motion, the earth is in motion, the universe is moving and many more. Technically, even the stationary objects on our planet are in motion, the reason being that the earth is in constant motion itself, i.e., rotation and revolution. Types of Motion We can observe a lot of motion-related activities in our daily life. However, different moving things may differ in the manner with which they are moving. For instance, a playing swing exhibits the to-and-fro motion, while movement on a trampoline is up-and-down. Both of them are moving but differently. Based on this, we have different types of motion. Motion can be roughly classified into four categories, namely, linear, rotary, oscillating, and reciprocating. Following are the different types of motions: 1. Translatory Translatory motion is the motion in which all particles of the object move the same distance at the same time. Rectilinear and Curvilinear motions are the subcategories of translational motion. For example, bowling, pulling a drawer, gunfire, etc. 2. Rectilinear Rectilinear motion, also known as linear motion, is said to be present if the object or the particle moves along a straight line. In other words, rectilinear motion is also known as straight-line motion. For example, children sliding down a slide, an apple falling from a tree, etc. 3. Curvilinear Curvilinear motion occurs when the object moves along a curved path. The notion of curvilinear motion is used in the applications that are related to centripetal and centrifugal forces. For example, boomerang, roller coaster, etc. 4. Circulatory Circular motion or circulatory motion is the movement of objects along the circular path, which means along the path whose every boundary point is equidistant from a fixed point, i.e., centre. For example, the movement of planets around the sun, giant wheel, etc. 5. Rotatory Rotatory motion is said to exist if the object rotates or spins about its axis. For example, spinning top, rotation of the earth and other planets, etc. 6. Oscillatory In oscillatory motion, an object tends to repeat certain movements in the same pattern again and again, until it is acted upon by some external force. In the absence of friction, the oscillatory motion has the ability to go on forever till eternity. For example, a pendulum, flapping of bird wings, etc. 7. Vibratory Some objects display a rapid back and forth motion about a fixed point when their equilibrium condition is disrupted. This type of motion is known as vibratory motion. For example, guitar strings, vocal cords, etc. 8. Periodic The name itself suggests that the motion will be repeated after a certain period of time. The time taken to complete one cycle of the motion is called the period. For example, the movement of the hands of a clock, a rocking chair, etc. 9. Reciprocating Reciprocating motion and vibratory motion are very closely related to each other, but there is a small exception that reciprocating motion necessarily involves up-and-down or back-and-forth motion. For example, sewing machine needle, piston pumps, etc. 10. Brownian Brownian motion is the random motion of particles suspended in a medium. It is also known as pedesis. For example, the motion of water molecules, the movement of dust particles, etc. 11. Combination Any motion which is an outcome of a mixture of any of the above-mentioned motions may be considered under the category of combination motion. For example, when you run with a pinwheel in your hand, the pinwheel shares linear motion with you and at the same time, it possesses rotational motion, as the wind pushes the fan to move around the pivot. Hence, due to the presence of two different types of motions, the body is known to exhibit multiple or combination motion. Laws of Motion The three laws of motion were brought to light by Sir Issac Newton. These three fundamental laws laid the foundation for other significant discoveries and achievements of the world we live in today. You must be very familiar with the Newton and the apple tree anecdote, it was after that incident that we were able to identify gravity as a natural phenomenon. 1. Newton's First Law of Motion It states that 'an object tends to maintain its state of rest or state of motion unless acted upon by an external force.' It is also known as the law of inertia. 2. Newton's Second Law of Motion It states that 'the acceleration of an object is directly proportional to the net force exerted and inversely proportional to the object's mass.' Mathematically, $F = m \cdot a$; where F =force, m =mass, and a =acceleration. 3. Newton's Third Law of Motion It states that 'for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction'. Examples of Motion 1. Sliding This is one of the most prominent examples of rectilinear motion. For example, it's possible for children to slide freely on various slides only because there is the presence of gravity; moreover, while sliding, children also experience low friction; leading to an easy and smooth slide. 2. Boomerang Boomerangs display one of the most captivating phenomena, it is way too exciting to see it return to the thrower after following a curved path. This curved motion segregates it into the category of curvilinear motion. 3. Bowling When a bowling ball is in motion, a linear relationship is established between the motion and the time. Therefore, every part of it experiences translational motion. The application of Newton's First Law of Motion may also be observed here as the ball tends to move continuously along the lane until the motion gets disrupted by hitting the pins. 4. Planets around the sun In the solar system, planets revolve around the sun in a fixed orbit, this sort of motion can be labelled under circulatory motion. 5. Spinning Top We all have played with a spinning wheel as a child being unaware of the science behind it. A spinning top demonstrates typical rotational motion as the top keeps going round and round about its axis. 6. Pendulum When a pendulum, hanging freely, is given a slight push, it changes its position from equilibrium to a certain distance on one side, returning again to the equilibrium, then moving the same distance on the other side, and so on. Such a pendulum is said to be oscillating, and such a motion is called oscillatory motion. One can relate Newton's Second Law of Motion in this case. A pendulum with greater mass would require a greater force to bring it to swing, whereas a pendulum with lesser mass would require a lesser force. Hence, the force is proportional to mass. Similarly, the greater the mass of an object, the lesser will be its acceleration or vice versa. Therefore, acceleration is inversely proportional to the mass. Combining the two observations, we get, $F = ma$ (second law of motion). 7. Guitar Strings The sound that we hear from stringed instruments like guitar, sitar, etc. is a result of the vibratory motion of the strings. Here, the kinetic energy generated by vibration gets converted to sound energy. Newton's Third Law of Motion can be clearly observed here, as the pressure applied on the strings is equal to the pressure exerted by the strings on the fingers of the player. 8. Ticking of Clock The motion of the hands of a clock is repeated after a certain amount of time. Therefore, it exhibits a periodic motion. One major thing to observe here is that the motion of a clock is an example of compound motion too because while the hands of clocks exhibit periodic motion, they also go through the rotational motion. 9. Sewing Machine Needle The needle of a sewing machine moves up and down in a repeated fashion. This up and down motion is responsible to put it under the group of reciprocating motion. 10. Molecules of Water The water molecules are unpredictable as they do not follow any pattern while moving. This random and haphazard fluctuation of molecules is an example of pedesis or Brownian Motion. Motion in physics refers to the change in position of an object over time relative to a reference point. It involves the concepts of displacement, velocity, acceleration, and time, and can be described in terms of linear, rotational, or oscillatory movements. Understanding motion is fundamental to physics, as it helps explain how and why objects move, interact, and respond to forces, providing a basis for studying various physical phenomena and principles. This includes the application of Newton's Laws of Motion, particularly Newton's Second Law of Motion which relates force, mass, and acceleration, and Newton's Third Law of Motion which states that for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. Motion is the change in an object's position over time relative to a reference point. It involves displacement, velocity, and acceleration, and is influenced by various forces. Motion is a fundamental concept in physics, describing everything from simple movements to complex orbits. Motion Formulas Motion in physics can be described using several key formulas that relate displacement, velocity, acceleration, and time. Here are the essential formulas: Distance (s): $s = v \cdot t$ where s is distance, v is velocity, and t is time. Velocity (v): $v = \Delta x / \Delta t$ where v is velocity, Δx is displacement, and Δt is time interval. Acceleration (a): $a = \Delta v / \Delta t$ where a is acceleration, Δv is change in velocity, and Δt is time interval Equation of Motion (with initial velocity u): $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ where s is displacement, u is initial velocity, a is acceleration, and t is time. Final Velocity (v): $v = u + at$ where v is final velocity, u is initial velocity, a is acceleration, and t is time. Car Driving on a Highway: A car moving in a straight line on a highway represents linear motion. Falling Object: An apple falling from a tree exhibits linear motion due to gravity. Spinning Top: A top rotating around its axis displays rotational motion. Earth's Rotation: The Earth rotating on its axis, causing day and night, is an example of rotational motion. Pendulum: A pendulum swinging back and forth in a clock exhibits oscillatory motion. Vibrating Guitar String: A plucked guitar string vibrating to produce sound shows oscillatory motion. Thrown Ball: A ball thrown into the air follows a curved path, showing projectile motion. Cannonball: A cannonball fired from a cannon travels in a parabolic trajectory, demonstrating projectile motion. Ferris Wheel: The cabins of a Ferris wheel moving in a circular path demonstrate circular motion. Satellite Orbit: A satellite orbiting around the Earth follows circular motion. Roller Coaster: A roller coaster moving along its track, experiencing various types of motion such as linear and circular motion. Bouncing Ball: A ball bouncing up and down on the ground exhibits oscillatory motion. Swinging Child: A child swinging back and forth on a playground swing demonstrates periodic motion. Helicopter Blades: The blades of a helicopter rotating to generate lift are an example of rotational motion. Running Athlete: An athlete sprinting on a track represents linear motion. Clock Hands: The hands of an analog clock moving in a circular path show circular motion. Diving Dolphin: A dolphin leaping out of the water and diving back in follows projectile motion. Windmill: The blades of a windmill rotating in the wind exhibit rotational motion. Seesaw: A seesaw moving up and down with children on either end shows oscillatory motion. Cycling: A person riding a bicycle involves both linear motion (forward movement) and rotational motion (spinning wheels). Boat on Waves: A boat rocking back and forth on ocean waves exhibits oscillatory motion. Mars Rover: The Mars Rover moving across the surface of Mars demonstrates linear motion. Swinging Lantern: A lantern hanging and swinging in the wind displays periodic motion. Wind Blowing Leaves: Leaves being carried and twirling by the wind show random linear motion and rotational motion. Merry-Go-Round: Horses on a merry-go-round moving in a circular path demonstrate circular motion. An object at rest will remain at rest, and an object in motion will continue moving at a constant velocity, unless acted upon by an external force.Example: A book lying on a table will stay at rest until someone applies a force to move it. Similarly, a hockey puck sliding on ice will keep moving in a straight line until friction or another force slows it down. The acceleration of an object is directly proportional to the net force acting on it and inversely proportional to its mass. Mathematically, $F = ma$ where F is the force, m is the mass, and a is the acceleration.Example: Pushing a car with more force will cause it to accelerate faster, but the same force applied to a truck will result in less acceleration due to the truck's greater mass. For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. This means that forces always occur in pairs.Example: When you jump off a boat, you push the boat backward (action), and the boat pushes you forward with an equal force (reaction). Similarly, when a rocket expels gas downward (action), the rocket is propelled upward (reaction). Motion can be categorized into several types based on the nature of the movement and the forces involved. Here are the main types: Linear Motion : Linear motion occurs when an object moves along a straight path. This can be uniform (constant speed) or non-uniform (changing speed). Examples include a car driving on a straight road and a ball rolling down a hill. Circular Motion : Circular motion happens when an object moves along a circular path. This includes both uniform circular motion (constant speed around a circle) and non-uniform circular motion (changing speed). Examples include the rotation of a wheel and the orbit of a planet around the sun. Rotational Motion : Rotational motion occurs when an object spins around an internal axis. Examples include a spinning top, the rotation of Earth on its axis, and the turning of a merry-go-round. Oscillatory Motion : Oscillatory motion involves an object moving back and forth around a central point or equilibrium position. Examples include the swinging of a pendulum, the vibration of a guitar string, and the movement of a piston in an engine. Periodic Motion : Periodic motion is a type of oscillatory motion that repeats at regular intervals. Examples include the motion of a clock's pendulum, the orbits of planets, and the cycles of a sine wave. Random Motion : Random motion is characterized by erratic, unpredictable movement. Examples include the movement of gas molecules in the air and the motion of pollen grains in water (Brownian motion). Forces Gravitational Force: The attractive force between two masses (e.g., Earth's gravity pulling objects downward). Frictional Force: The force that opposes the motion of an object (e.g., a sliding book coming to a stop). Applied Force: A force applied to an object by another object or person (e.g., pushing a cart). Normal Force: The support force exerted upon an object in contact with another stable object (e.g., a book resting on a table). Tension Force: The force transmitted through a string, rope, cable, or wire when it is pulled tight (e.g., a rope in a tug-of-war). Air Resistance Force: A type of frictional force that acts upon objects as they travel through the air (e.g., a parachute slowing down descent). Electromagnetic Forces: Forces associated with electric and magnetic fields (e.g., magnets attracting or repelling each other). Newton's Laws of Motion First Law (Law of Inertia): An object at rest stays at rest, and an object in motion stays in motion unless acted upon by an external force. Second Law (Law of Acceleration): The acceleration of an object depends on the mass of the object and the amount of force applied ($F = ma$). Third Law (Action and Reaction): For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. Energy Kinetic Energy: The energy an object has due to its motion (e.g., a moving car). Potential Energy: The energy stored in an object due to its position or state (e.g., a ball at the top of a hill). Momentum The product of an object's mass and its velocity (e.g., a speeding bullet has high momentum). The law of conservation of momentum states that the total momentum of a closed system remains constant if no external forces act on it. External Factors Gravity: The force of attraction between masses (e.g., objects falling to the ground). Friction: The resistive force that opposes the relative motion of two surfaces in contact (e.g., a sled slowing down on snow). Air Resistance: The frictional force air exerts against a moving object (e.g., slowing down a falling leaf). Uniform motion occurs when an object covers equal distances in equal intervals of time. Non-uniform motion occurs when an object covers unequal distances in equal intervals of time. Velocity is the speed of an object in a specific direction. Acceleration is the rate of change of velocity with time. Speed is the rate of distance covered, while velocity includes both speed and direction. Deceleration is negative acceleration, indicating a decrease in velocity. Speed is calculated by dividing distance by time (Speed = Distance/Time). Displacement is the shortest distance from the initial to the final position, considering direction. Distance is the total path covered, while displacement is the straight-line distance between start and end points. Circular motion is when an object moves along a circular path, maintaining a constant distance from a central point. Add Tone Friendly Formal Casual Instructive Professional Empathetic Humorous Serious Optimistic Neutral 10 Examples of Public speaking 20 Examples of Gas lighting What is the definition of displacement in physics? Choose the correct answer The total distance traveled by an object The shortest distance between the initial and final position of an object The speed of an object in motion The time taken for an object to move from one place to another Which quantity is described by both magnitude and direction? Choose the correct answer Choose the correct answer Motion with changing speed Motion with constant speed Motion in a straight line Motion in a circular path Motion with increasing speed What is the difference between speed and velocity? Choose the correct answer Speed has direction; velocity does not Speed is a vector; velocity is a scalar Speed is a scalar; velocity is a vector Speed and velocity are the same Which of the following is an example of non-uniform motion? Choose the correct answer A car moving at a constant speed on a highway A bicycle going downhill with increasing speed A person walking at a steady pace A plane flying at a fixed altitude Choose the correct answer The rate of change of distance The rate of change of velocity The total displacement of an object The time taken to cover a distance What does a horizontal line on a distance-time graph represent? Choose the correct answer What is the unit of acceleration in the International System of Units (SI)? Choose the correct answer Meters per second squared (m/s²) Kilometers per hour (km/h) What is meant by the term "relative motion"? Choose the correct answer Motion that does not change Motion compared to a fixed point Motion with uniform speed Motion that varies over time Which law states that an object will remain at rest or in uniform motion unless acted upon by an external force? Choose the correct answer Newton's First Law of Motion Newton's Second Law of Motion Newton's Third Law of Motion Law of Universal Gravitation In this article, we will explore different types of motion including Linear motion, Circular motion, Oscillatory motion, Rotational motion, Uniform motion, Non- uniform motion, Periodic motion. The movement of an object is called motion. Let's understand motion with an example. A tree always remains in one place; similarly, a building, a table, or a chair remain in one place until they are lifted and placed in another place. On the other hand, humans, animals, birds, cars, etc. do not remain fixed at one place; rather, they move from one place to another. We can say that whenever an object changes its position with time, there is movement in it, and this movement of the object is called motion.So, an object is in motion when its position changes with time. Similarly, when an object remains stationary at one place, it is called at rest in science.For example, a parked car is said to be at rest. But when the car is moving, it is said to be in motion. Motion can be classified based on the path that it is moving object takes. Following are the different types of motion: Linear motion Circular motion Oscillatory motion Rotational motion Uniform motion Non-uniform motion Periodic motion A circle-shaped path is called a circular path. When an object moves on a circular path, it is called circular motion.Below are some examples of circular motion:The motion of a giant wheelA satellite orbiting the EarthThe moon moves around the earthHands of a clockA stone was tied with a string and rotated. Also Read: Energy Conservation Tips When an object repeats the same movement over and over, this is called oscillatory motion.Below are some examples of oscillatory motion-pendulum of a clockswinging in the parkmovement in springrocking cradle or rocking chairflapping wings by birds When an object moves or rotates in a circular path about a fixed point (axis), it is said to be in rotational motion. There is difference between rotational motion and circular motion. In circular motion, an entire object moves along a circular path, but in rotational motion, the object rotates around its axis.Below are some examples of rotational motion:spinning topspinning of earth on its axisrotation of a wind millpotters wheelcars steering wheelturning a merry-go-round (as a whole) When an object moves in a straight line at a constant speed, this is called uniform motion. It means the velocity of the body remains the same as it travels equal distances in equal time intervals.Below are some examples of uniform motion:A moving train at a constant speed along a straight trackA boy running in a straight path with constant speedA sewing machine's vibrating spring When an object moves by changing its velocity with time, it is called non-uniform motion. Non-uniform motion is also called accelerated motion.For example, a car travels 50 miles in the first hour, 100 miles in the second hour, and so on. Thus, a moving car will cover a smaller distance in the first '1 hour' and a larger distance in the subsequent '1 hour' intervals. Therefore, we can say that the motion of the car is an example of non-uniform motion. The motion that repeats in equal intervals of time is called periodic motion. The revolution of the earth around the sun is an example of periodic motion because it takes the same amount of time to complete one round of the sun. The rotation of the earth on its axis, the revolution of the moon around the earth, and the swinging of a pendulam are also examples of periodic motion. Also Read: Types of Energy