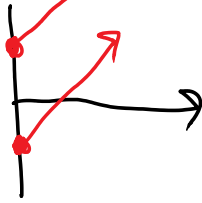


Graphs practice

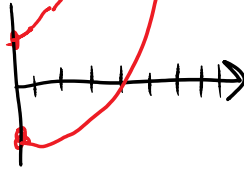
Monday, October 24, 2011 1:55 PM

Sketch a displacement vs time graph which shows:

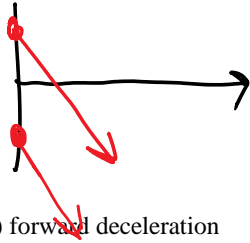
a) forward constant velocity



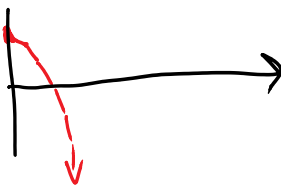
c) forward acceleration



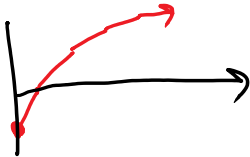
b) backward constant velocity



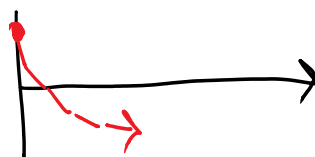
d) backward acceleration



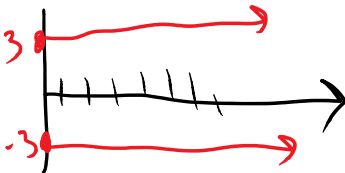
e) forward deceleration



f) backward deceleration

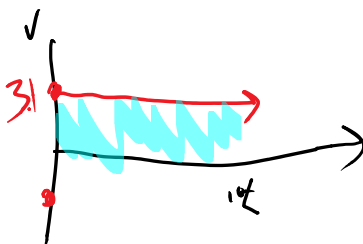


g) object at rest

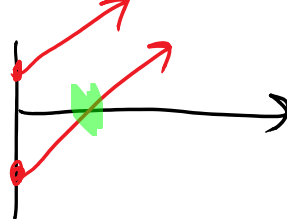


Sketch a velocity vs time graph which shows

a) forward constant velocity



b) forward acceleration





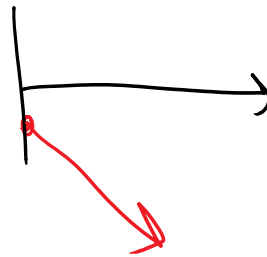
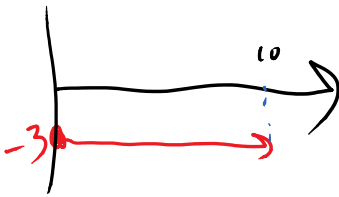
$$d = vt$$

$$= 3(10)$$

$$= 30$$

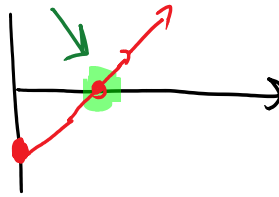
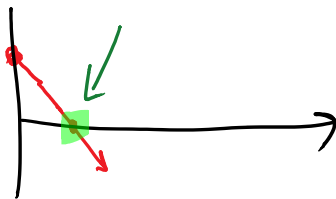
c) backward constant velocity

d) backward acceleration

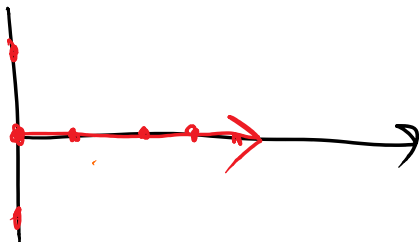


e) forward deceleration

f) backward deceleration



g) object at rest



v_0

Kinematics is the study of motion using equations. There are 4 kinematic equations:

i) $d = 1/2 (V_f + V_0) t$ this is a special case of

$$\frac{\Delta d}{\Delta t} = v_{ave}$$

$$d = \frac{V_f + V_0}{2} t$$

$$d = vt$$

when v is not constant.

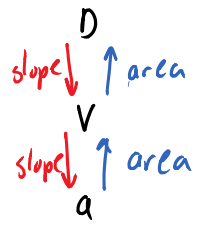
$t(s)$

ii) $at = V_f - V_0$ this is a special case of

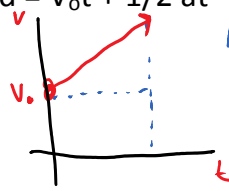
$$\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} = a$$

$$v = at$$

$$y = mx + b$$



iii) $d = V_0 t + 1/2 at^2$ this is the formula for the area of a v vs t graph



Area = $\square + \Delta$
 $d = lw + \frac{bh}{2}$

$$v = at$$

$$d = V_0 t + \frac{vt}{2} = V_0 t + \frac{[at]t}{2} = V_0 t + \frac{at^2}{2}$$

iv) $V_f^2 = V_0^2 + 2 a \Delta d$ this is a special case of the Law of Conservation of Energy

$$d = vt \quad v = at$$

$$d = \left(\frac{V_f + V_i}{2}\right) t \quad V_f - V_i = at$$

Do 1 -4 p. 44

$$\frac{2d}{V_f + V_i} = t = t = \frac{V_f - V_i}{a}$$

$$\frac{2d}{V_f + V_i} = \frac{V_f - V_i}{a}$$

$$2ad = (V_f + V_i)(V_f - V_i)$$

$$2ad = V_f^2 - \cancel{V_f V_i} + \cancel{V_f V_i} - V_i^2$$

$$2ad + V_i^2 = V_f^2$$

2