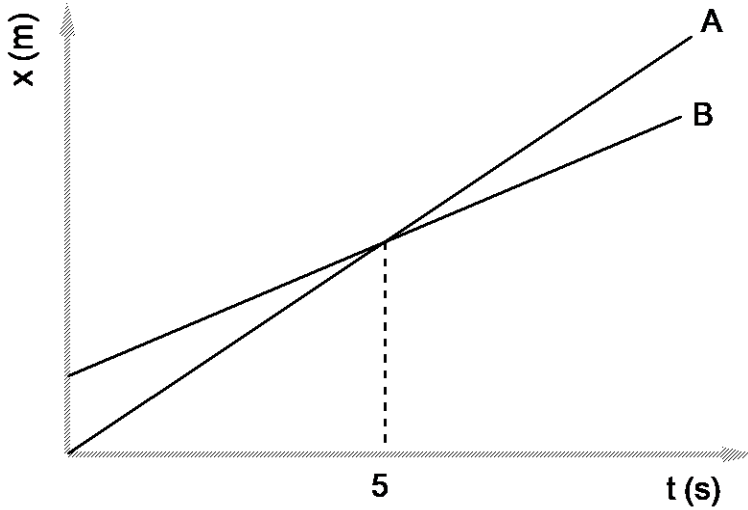


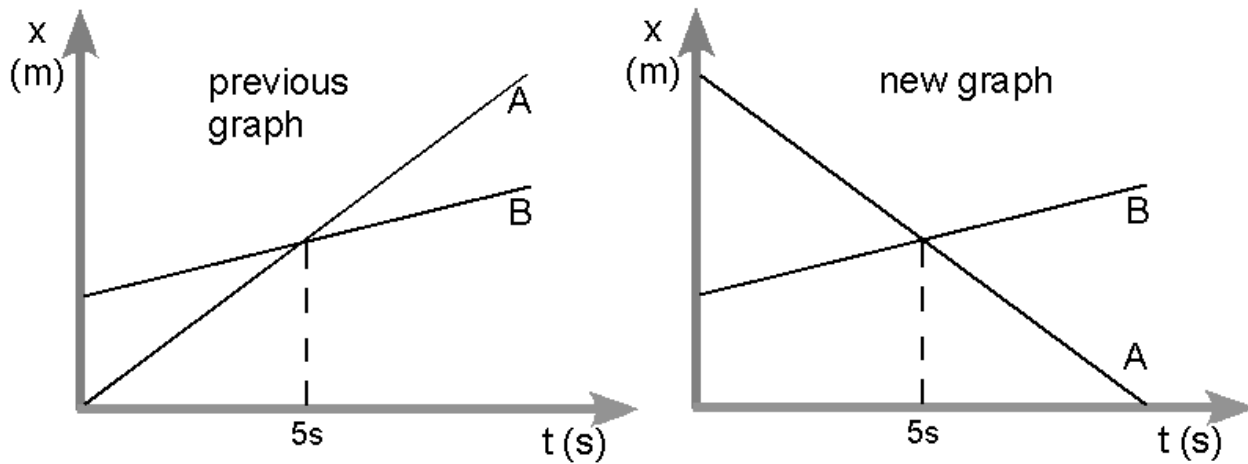
UNIT II Worksheet 1

1. Consider the position vs. time graph below for cyclists A and B.



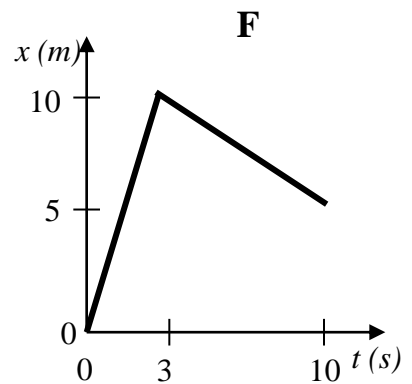
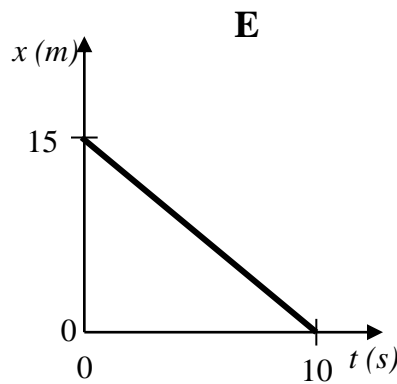
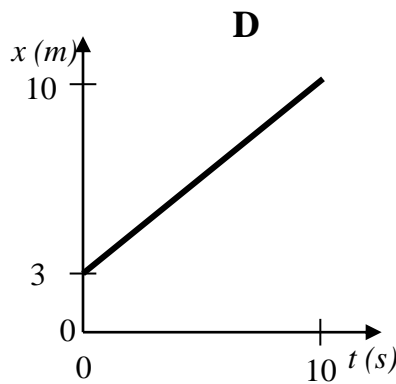
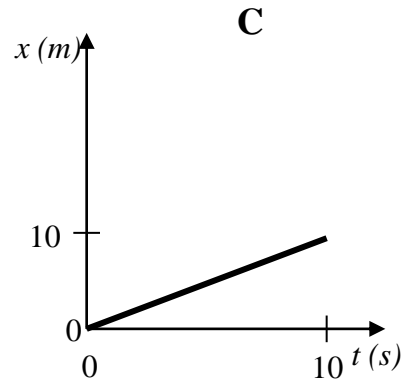
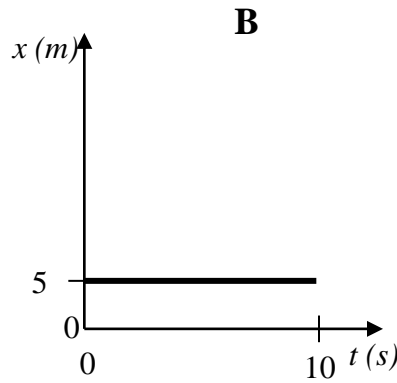
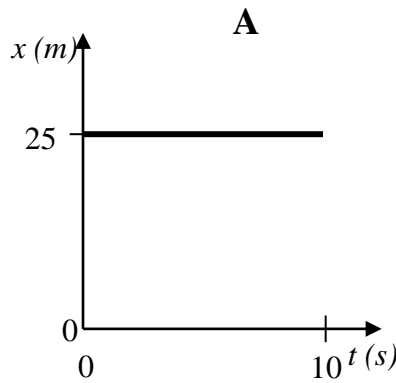
- Do the cyclists start at the same point? How do you know? If not, which is ahead?
- At $t = 7$ s, which cyclist is ahead? How do you know?
- Which cyclist is travelling faster at $t = 3$ s? How do you know?
- Are their velocities equal at any time? How do you know?
- What is happening at the intersection of lines A and B?

2. Consider the position vs. time graph below for cyclists A and B.



- How does the motion of the cyclist A in this graph compare to that of A in the previous graph on page one?
- How does the motion of cyclist B in this graph compare to that of B in the previous graph on page one?
- Which cyclist, on the new graph, has the greater speed? How do you know?
- Describe what is happening at the intersection of lines A and B.
- Which cyclist traveled a greater distance during the first 5 seconds? How do you know?

3. To rank the following, you may need to look at the key ideas sheet for the difference between *displacement* and *odometer reading*.



a. Rank the graphs according to which show the greatest **displacement** from the beginning to the end of the motion.

Most positive \rightarrow 1_____ 2_____ 3_____ 4_____ 5_____ 6_____ \leftarrow Most negative

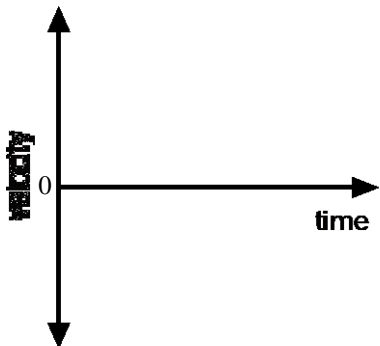
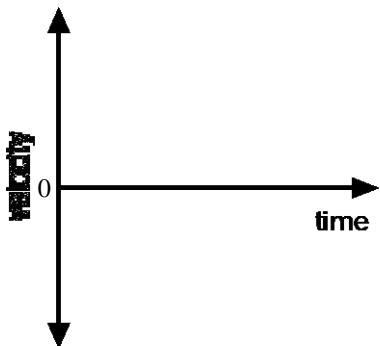
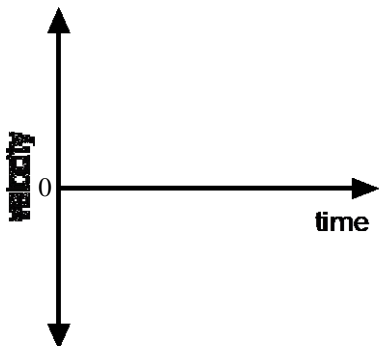
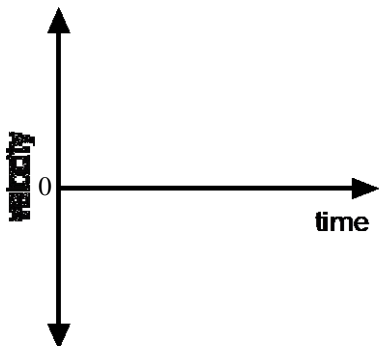
Explain your reasoning for your ranking:

b. Rank the graphs according to which show the greatest **odometer reading** from the beginning to the end of the motion.

Greatest 1_____ 2_____ 3_____ 4_____ 5_____ 6_____ Least

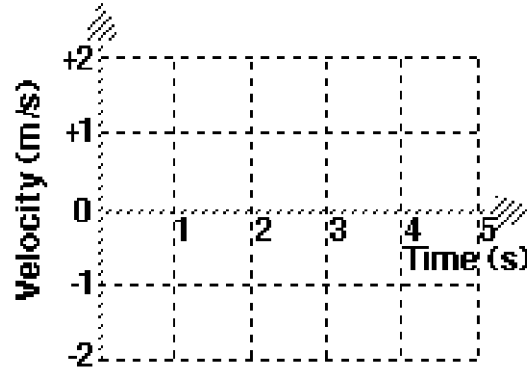
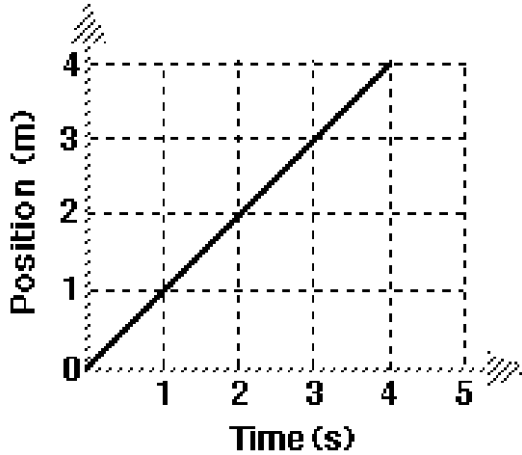
Explain your reasoning for your ranking:

Sketch velocity vs time graphs corresponding to the following descriptions of the motion of an object.

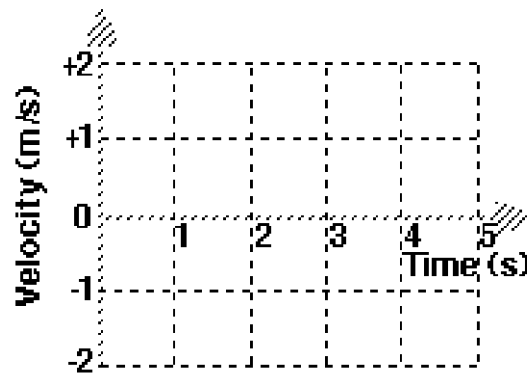
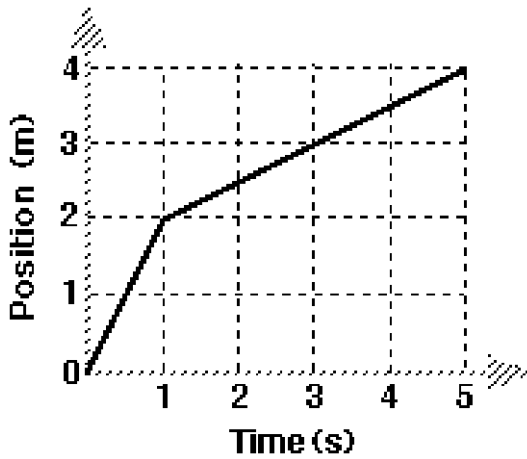
4. The object is moving in the positive direction at a constant (steady) speed.	 <p>A velocity vs time graph with 'velocity' on the vertical axis and 'time' on the horizontal axis. The origin is marked with '0'. A horizontal line is drawn at a constant positive velocity value, extending to the right.</p>
5. The object is standing still.	 <p>A velocity vs time graph with 'velocity' on the vertical axis and 'time' on the horizontal axis. The origin is marked with '0'. A horizontal line is drawn at zero velocity, extending to the right.</p>
6. The object moves in the negative direction at a steady speed for 10s, then stands still for 10s.	 <p>A velocity vs time graph with 'velocity' on the vertical axis and 'time' on the horizontal axis. The origin is marked with '0'. A horizontal line is drawn at a constant negative velocity value for the first 10 seconds, then a horizontal line is drawn at zero velocity for the next 10 seconds.</p>
7. The object moves in the positive direction at a steady speed for 10s, reverses direction and moves back toward the negative direction at the same speed.	 <p>A velocity vs time graph with 'velocity' on the vertical axis and 'time' on the horizontal axis. The origin is marked with '0'. A horizontal line is drawn at a constant positive velocity value for the first 10 seconds, then a horizontal line is drawn at a constant negative velocity value (same magnitude as the positive velocity) for the next 10 seconds.</p>

Draw the velocity vs time graphs for an object whose motion produced the position vs time graphs shown below at left.

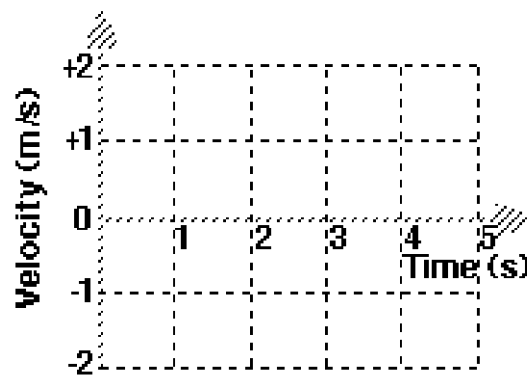
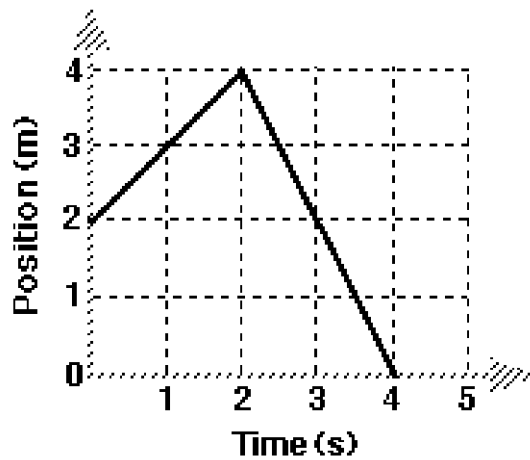
8.



9.



10.



11. For many graphs, both the **slope** of the line and the **area** between the line and the horizontal axis have physical meanings.

a. What does the slope of a position time graph tell you about the motion of an object? _____

b. What does the area under the velocity-time graph tell you about the motion of an object? _____