Section 1.4: Graphing Uniform Motion

In this lesson you will

- Construct displacement-time and velocity-time graphs for an object undergoing uniform motion.
- determine the starting position and the average velocity of an object undergoing uniform motion given its displacement-time graph
- determine the average velocity and the displacement of an object undergoing uniform motion given it velocity- time graph

Motion Graphs with Direction

- I) Uniform Motion
- A) <u>Displacement Time Graphs</u>



On displacement-time graphs:

slope represents **velocity**. steeper slope – greater speed. positive slope - motion to the right or up [E or N]

negative slope - motion to the left or down [W or S]

B) <u>Velocity - Time Graphs</u>



On velocity-time graphs,

- <u>velocity</u> is indicated by the <u>y-intercept</u>. positive y-intercept - motion to the right or up [E or N] negative y-intercept - motion to the left or down [W or S]
- **<u>displacement</u>** is the <u>area</u> "under" the graph (between the graph and the time axis).

Displacement-Time and Velocity-Time Graphs



Examples

1. a) Graph a position-time graph for the following data.



- b) Find the velocity of the object.
- 2. a) What is the position of the object at 4.5s?
 - b) What is the object's displacement between 2.0 s and 6.0 s?
 - c) What is the velocity of the object?





3. Compute the total displacement .Compute the average velocity.

4. A cyclist paddles her bike at 5m/s for 3 seconds and then at 2 m/s for 2 s. Produce both a d-t and a v-t graph of the motion.



5. Draw a position-time and velocity-time graph for a runner who moves at 3.0 m/s for 5.0 s, then 1.0 m/s for 10.0 s and finally -2.5 m/s for 10.0 s.

