Name:	

Describing Motion with Position-Time Graphs

Read from Lesson 3 of the 1-D Kinematics chapter at The Physics Classroom:

http://www.physicsclassroom.com/Class/1DKin/U1L3a.html http://www.physicsclassroom.com/Class/1DKin/U1L3b.html http://www.physicsclassroom.com/Class/1DKin/U1L3c.html

MOP Connection:

Kinematic Graphing: sublevels 1-4 (and some of sublevels 9-11)

Motion can be described using words, diagrams, numerical information, equations, and graphs. Describing motion with graphs involves representing how a quantity such as the object's position can change with respect to the time. The key to using position-time graphs is knowing that the slope of a position-time graph reveals information about the object's velocity. By detecting the slope, one can infer about an object's velocity. "As the slope goes, so goes the velocity."

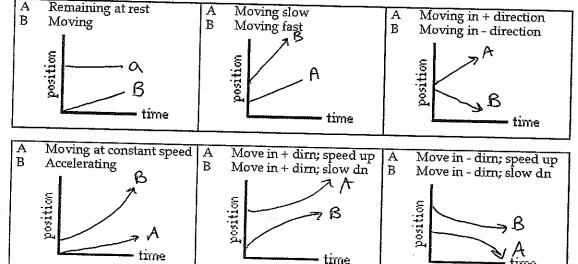
Review:

- 1. Categorize the following motions as being either examples of + or acceleration.
 - a. Moving in the + direction and speeding up (getting faster)
 - b. Moving in the + direction and slowing down (getting slower)
 - c. Moving in the direction and speeding up (getting faster)
 - d. Moving in the direction and slowing down (getting slower)

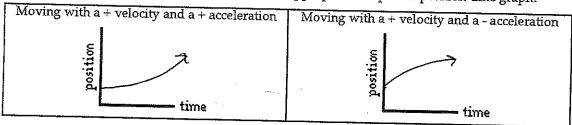
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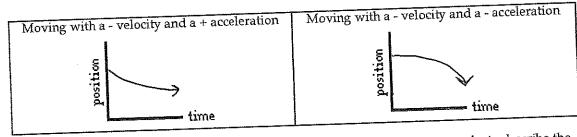
Interpreting Position-Graphs

On the graphs below, draw two lines/curves to represent the given verbal descriptions; label the lines/curves as A or B.

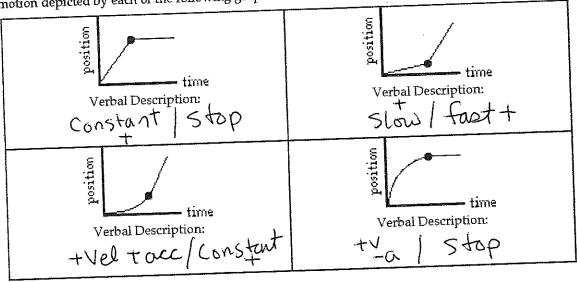


3. For each type of accelerated motion, construct the appropriate shape of a position-time graph.

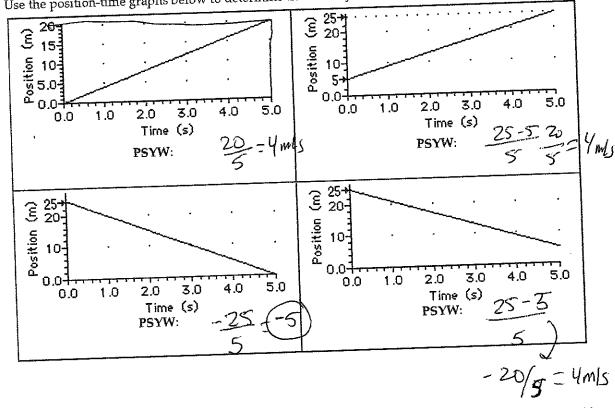




 Use your understanding of the meaning of slope and shape of position-time graphs to describe the motion depicted by each of the following graphs.



5. Use the position-time graphs below to determine the velocity. PSYW



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