

Name Solutions

Motion Graphs

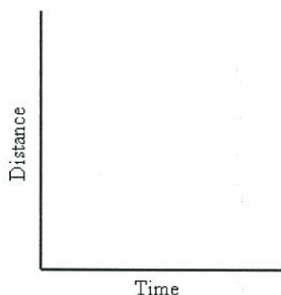
Describing the motion of an object is occasionally hard to do with words. Sometimes **graphs** help make motion easier to picture, and therefore understand.

Remember:

- **Motion** is a change in position measured by distance and time.
- **Speed** tells us the rate at which an object moves.
- **Velocity** tells the speed and direction of a moving object.
- **Acceleration** tells us the rate speed or direction changes.

DISTANCE-TIME GRAPHS also "displacement-time" graphs

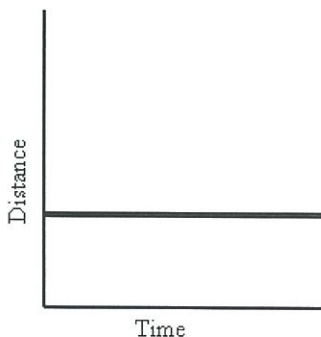
Plotting distance against time can tell you a lot about motion. Let's look at the axes:



Time is always plotted on the X-axis (bottom of the graph). The further to the right on the axis, the longer the time from the start.

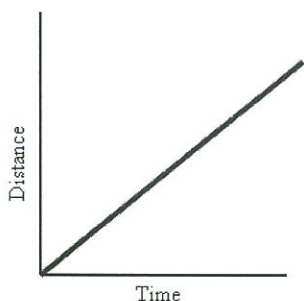
Distance is plotted on the Y-axis (side of the graph). The higher up the graph, the further from the start.

If an object is not moving, a horizontal line is shown on a distance-time graph.



Time is increasing to the right, but its distance does not change. It is not moving. We say it is At Rest.

If an object is moving at a constant speed, it means it has the same increase in distance in a given time:

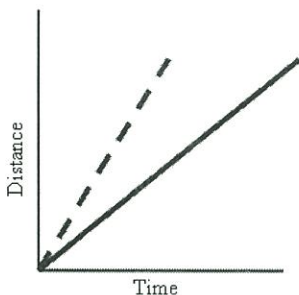


Time is increasing to the right, and distance is increasing constantly with time. The object moves at a **constant speed**.

Constant speed is shown by straight lines on a graph.

Let's look at two moving objects:

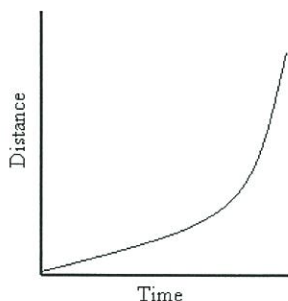
Both of the lines in the graph show that each object moved the same distance, but the steeper dashed line got there before the other one:



A steeper line indicates a larger distance moved in a given time. In other words, **higher speed**.

Both lines are **straight**, so both speeds are **constant**.

Graphs that show acceleration look different from those that show constant speed.



The line on this graph is curving upwards. This shows an **increase in speed**, since the line is getting steeper:

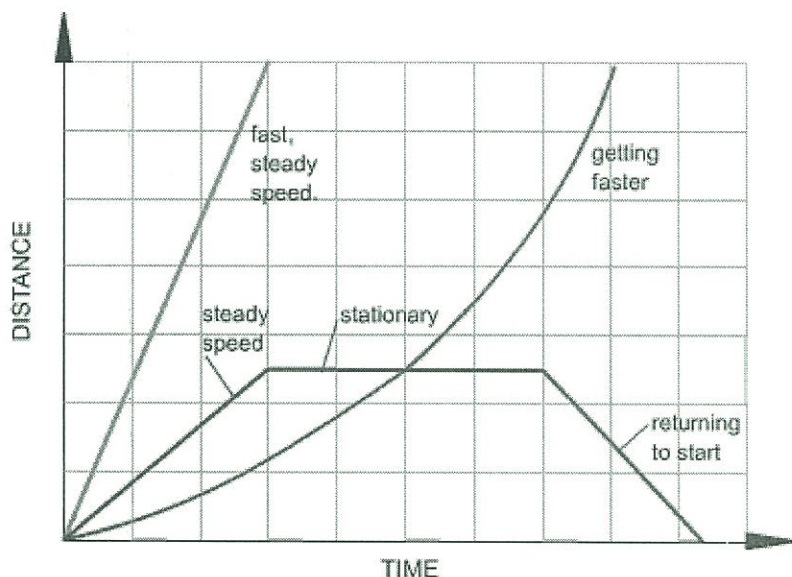
In other words, in a given time, the distance the object moves is change (getting larger). It is **accelerating**.

Summary:

A distance-time graph tells us how far an object has moved with time.



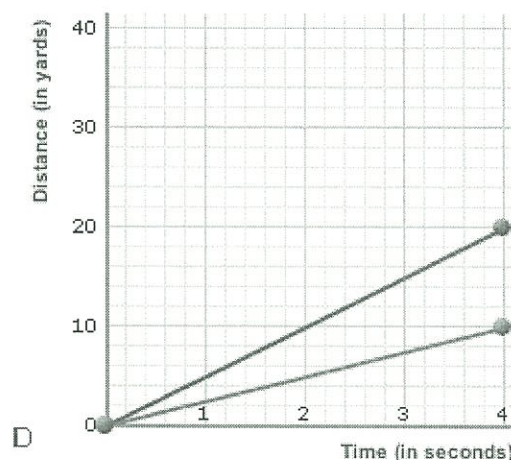
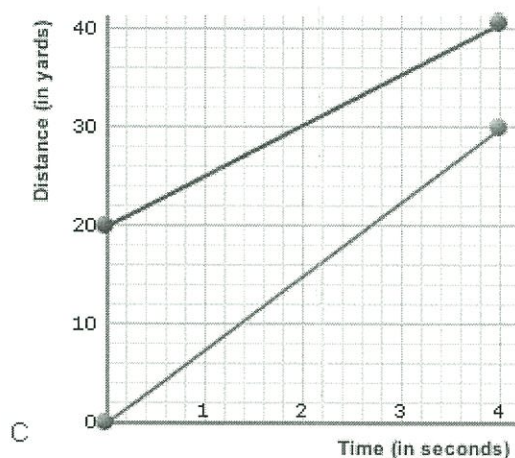
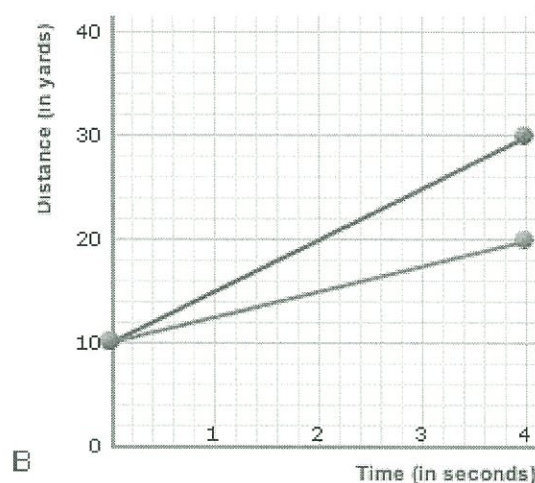
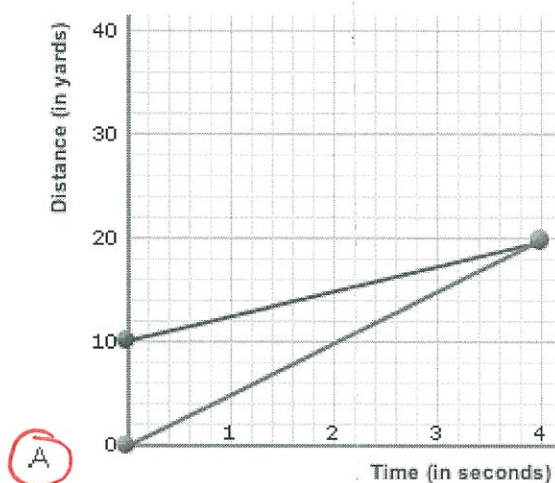
- The steeper the graph, the faster the motion.
- A horizontal line means the object is not changing its position - it is not moving, it is at rest.
- A downward sloping line means the object is returning to the start.



(Graph from:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/physics/forces/speedvelocityaccelerationfhrev2.shtml>)

Examine the graphs below.



Which of the graphs shows that one of runners started 10 yards further ahead of the other? Explain your answer.

Graph A:

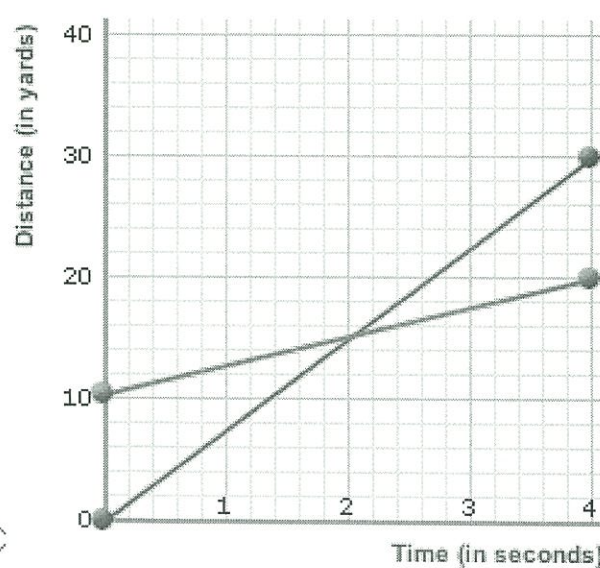
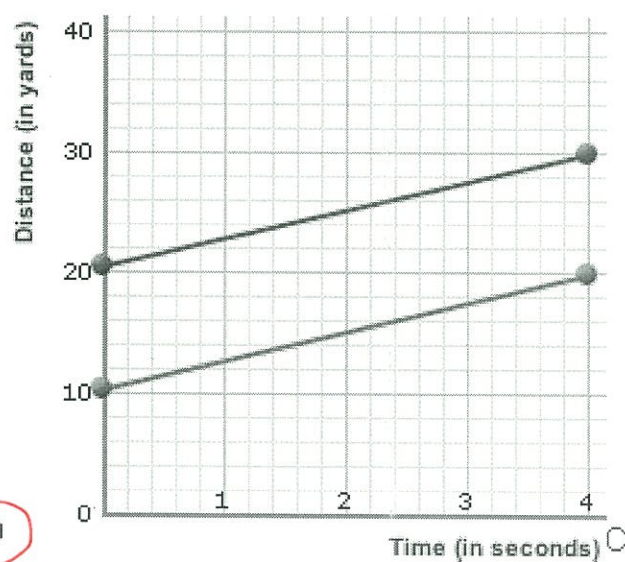
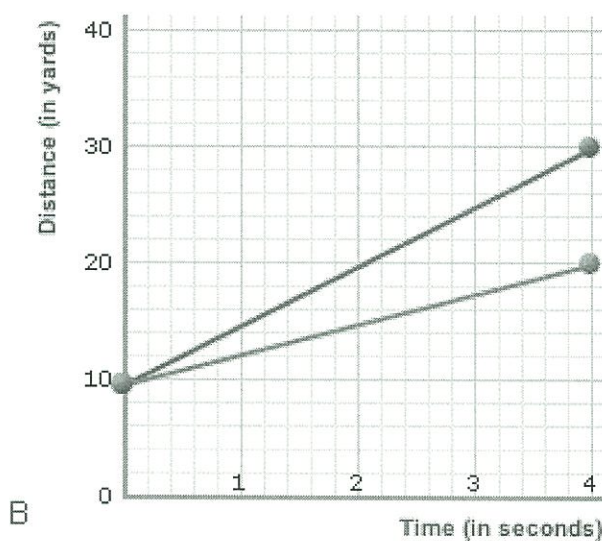
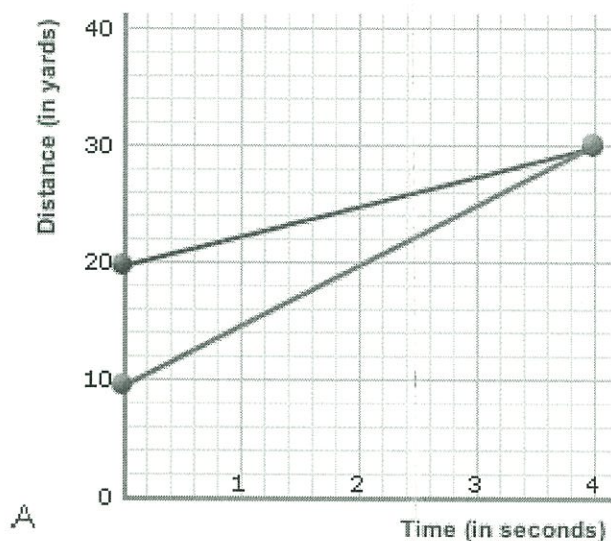
The y-intercept shows the starting position. Graphs B & D show the two runners starting at the same place. Graph C shows the runners starting 20 yards apart.

In which of the following graphs below are both runners moving at the same speed?

Explain your answer.

Graph D:

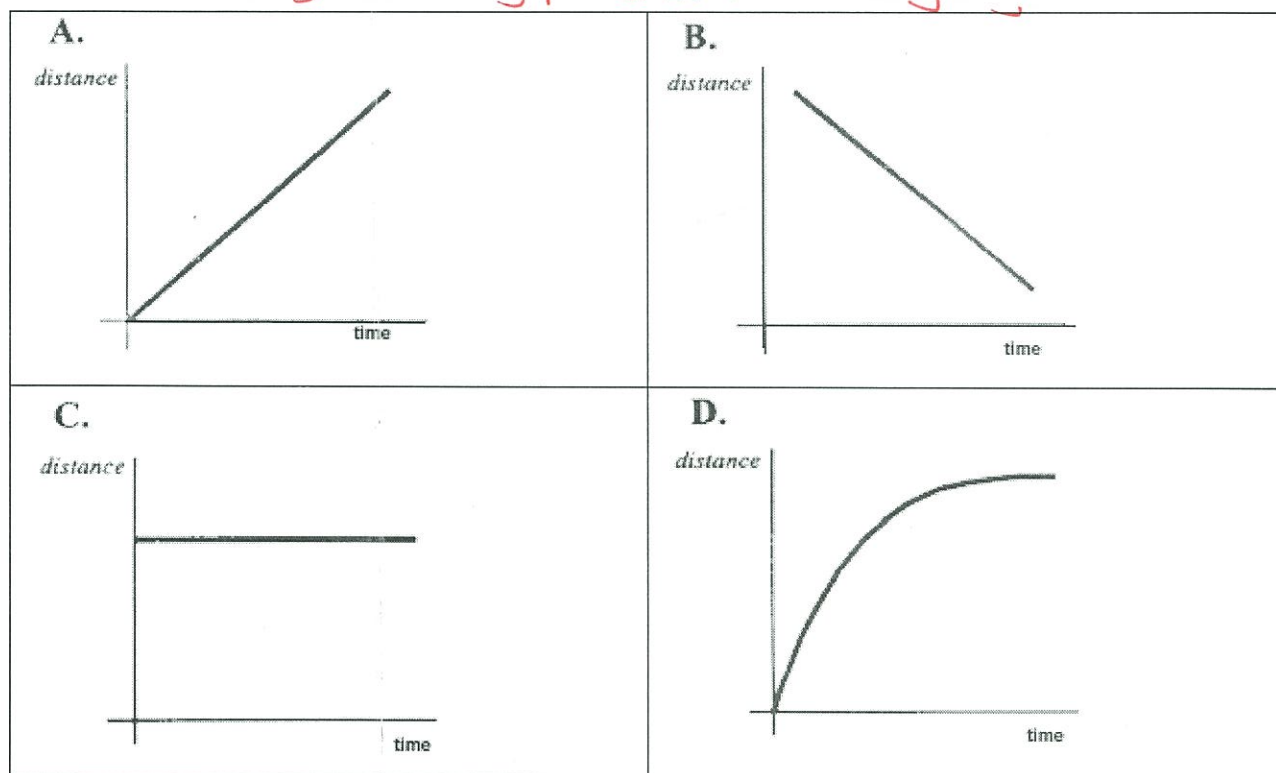
The slope of a d-t graph indicates the speed (velocity) of the object. The only graph where both runners have the same slope is D.



The distance-time graphs below represent the motion of a car. Match the descriptions with the graphs. **Explain your answers.**

Descriptions:

1. The car is stopped. *C - distance remains constant*
2. The car is traveling at a constant speed. *A & B - distance increases constantly with time.*
3. The speed of the car is decreasing. *D - distance in each time interval is decreasing*
4. The car is coming back. *B - distance from the origin (starting point) is decreasing.*



Graph A matches description 2 because _____.

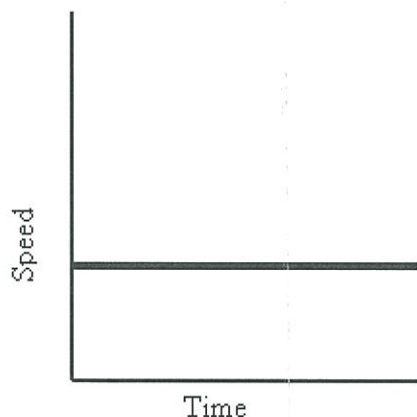
Graph B matches description 3, 4 because _____.

Graph C matches description 1 because _____.

Graph D matches description 3 because _____.

SPEED-TIME GRAPHS

Speed-Time graphs are also called **Velocity-Time** graphs.

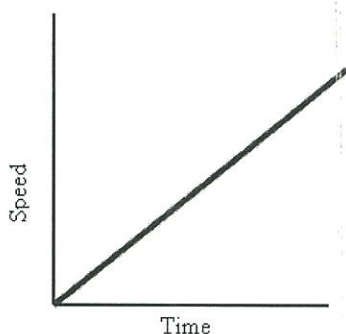


Speed-Time graphs look much like Distance-Time graphs. Be sure to read the labels!!

Time is plotted on the X-axis. Speed or velocity is plotted on the Y-axis.

A straight horizontal line on a speed-time graph means that speed is constant. It is not changing over time.

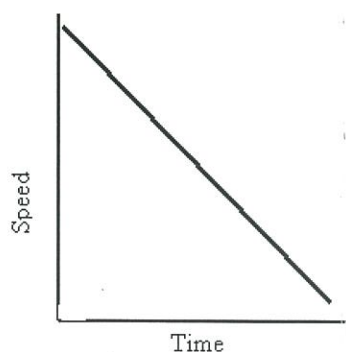
A straight line does not mean that the object is not moving!



A straight, diagonal line

*

This graph shows increasing speed. The moving object is **accelerating**.



A straight diagonal line

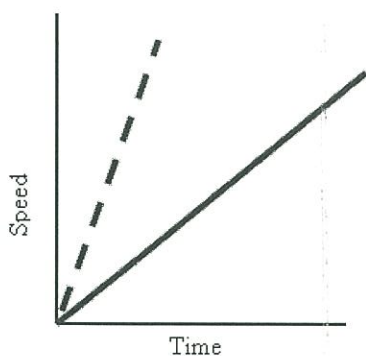
*

This graph shows decreasing speed. The moving object is **decelerating**.

(negative acceleration)

* On a v-t graph, a STRAIGHT DIAGONAL LINE in ANY direction indicates acceleration.

What about comparing two moving objects at the same time?



Both the dashed and solid line show increasing speed.

Both lines reach the same top speed, but the solid one takes longer.

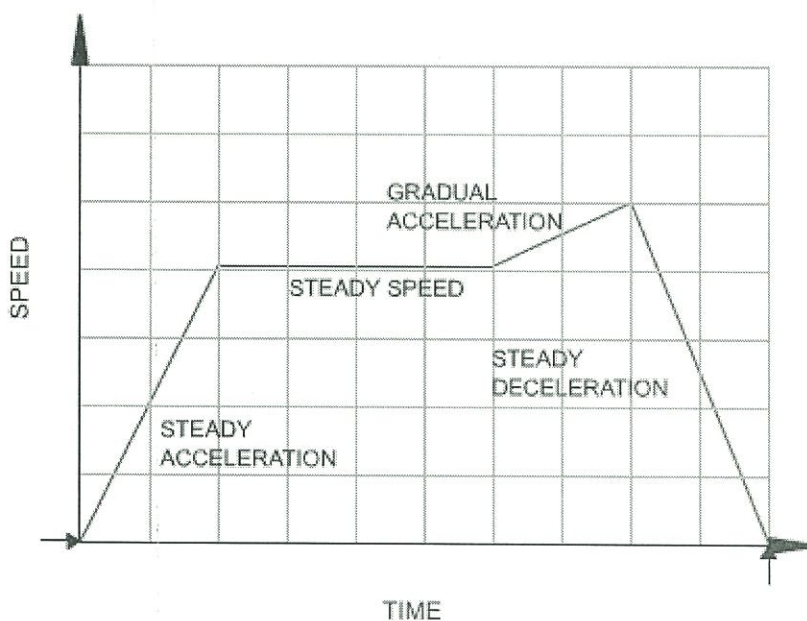
The dashed line shows a greater acceleration.

Summary:

A speed - time graph shows us how the speed of a moving object changes with time.



- The steeper the graph, the greater the acceleration.
- A horizontal line means the object is moving at a constant speed.
- A downward sloping line means the object is slowing down.



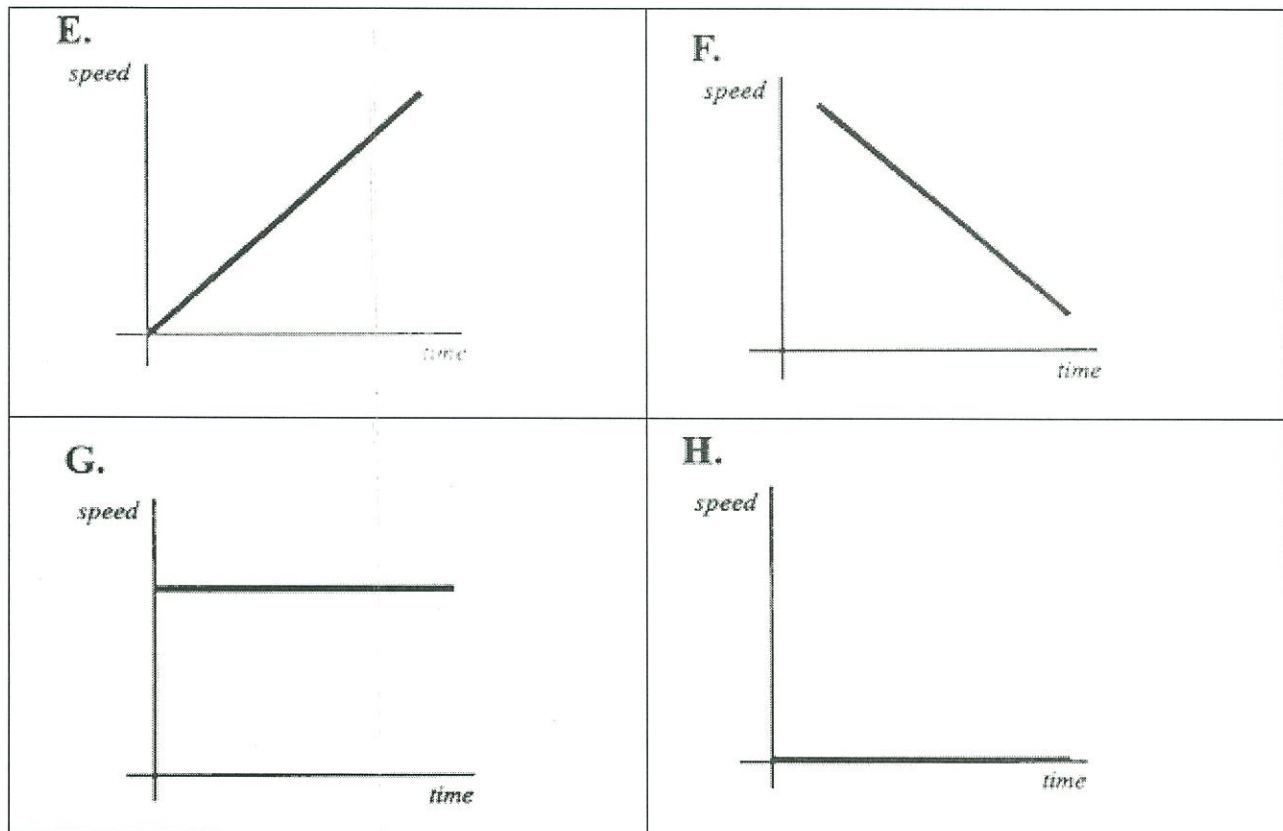
(Graph from:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/physics/forces/speedvelocityaccelerationfhrev2.shtml>)

The speed-time graphs below represent the motion of a car. Match the descriptions with the graphs. **Explain your answers.**

Descriptions:

5. The car is stopped.
6. The car is traveling at a constant speed.
7. The car is accelerating.
8. The car is slowing down.



Graph E matches description 7 because speed is increasing.

Graph F matches description 8 because speed is decreasing.

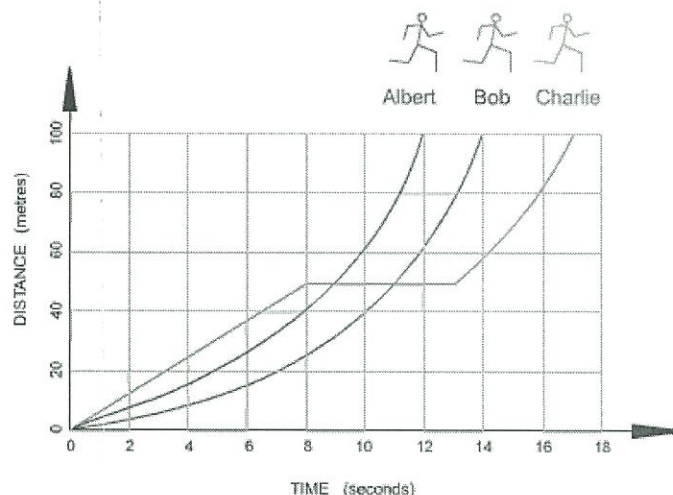
Graph G matches description 6 because speed is not changing.

Graph H matches description 5 because speed is zero.

Questions:

(Some questions adapted from

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/physics/forces/speedvelocityaccelerationfhrev2.shtml>)



Look at the graph above. It shows how three runners ran a 100-meter race.

Which runner won the race? Explain your answer.

Albert won because he reached 100 m before Bob or Charlie.

Which runner stopped for a rest? Explain your answer.

Charlie stopped at $t = 8\text{ s}$ to $t = 13\text{ s}$ (at 50 m). His distance is not changing during that time.

How long was the stop? Explain your answer.

$$t = 8 \text{ to } t = 13 \text{ s} \quad 13 - 8 = \boxed{5\text{ s}}$$

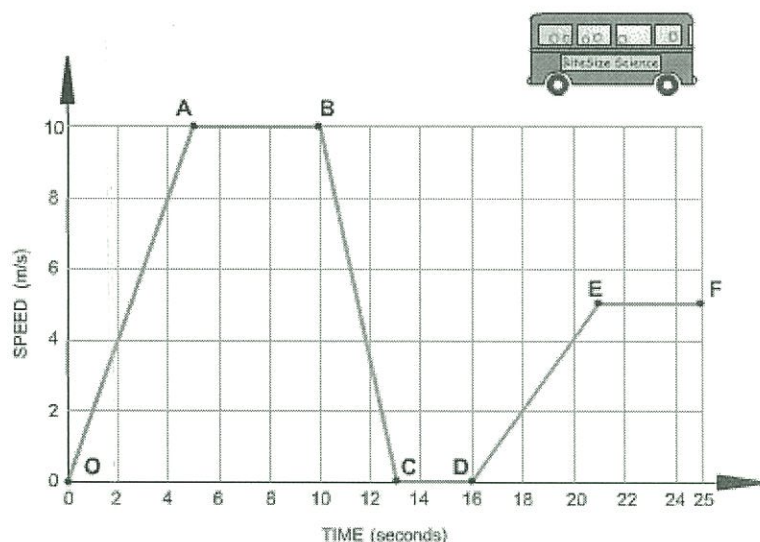
How long did Bob take to complete the race? Explain your answer.

Bob took 14 s: he started at $t = 0$ and reached 100 m at $t = 14$. $14 - 0 = \boxed{14\text{ s}}$

Calculate Albert's average speed. (Figure the distance and the time first!)

$$d = 100\text{ m} \quad t = 12\text{ s} \quad s = \frac{d}{t} = \frac{100}{12} = \boxed{8.33\text{ m/s}}$$

The graph below shows how the speed of a bus changes during part of a journey



Choose the correct words from the following list to describe the motion during each segment of the journey to fill in the blanks.

- accelerating
- decelerating
- constant speed
- at rest

Segment O-A The bus is Accelerating. Its speed changes from 0 to 10 m/s in 5 seconds.

Segment A-B The bus is moving at a constant speed of 10 m/s for 5 seconds.

Segment B-C The bus is decelerating. It is slowing down from 10 m/s to rest in 3 seconds.

Segment C-D The bus is at rest. It has stopped.

Segment D-E The bus is Accelerating. It is gradually increasing in speed.