## 2011 PreAP Linear Motion 4

1. \* Your calculator answer is: 14.156. The answer is supposed to have 3 sig figs. Give the correct answer.

Use these rules for sig figs: For multiplication and division use the least # of sig figs. For addition and subtraction use the least precise measurement. Ex. 1406,000 m + 60.2 m Calculator answer = 1406,060.2, but the 406,000 is the least precise, so round to 1,406,000. It doesn't matter that the 60.2 is only 3 sig figs, because it is addition.

- 2. How many sig figs are in the following measurements?
  - A. \* 0.0304C. \* 0.002430E. 124.020B.  $7.20 \times 10^4$ D. 8900F. 450.01
- Using the above numbers, do the following operations and give your answers with the correct number of sig figs.
  A. A + C
  B. B × E
  \* C. D F
- 4. \* Give your answer with the correct number of significant figures. 8.52 km + 10.463 m 4056 cm =
- 5. Convert the following: A. 2.8 weeks to minutes
  - B. \*  $945 \times 10^{-5}$  MHz to mHz (mega to milli):
  - C.  $1,506 \times 10^4$  cL to GL:

Position

6. Which axis: vertical or horizontal?

A. \_\_\_\_ Is the dependent variable?B. \_\_\_\_ Is the manipulated variable?

C. \_\_\_\_Is the independent variable?D. \_\_\_\_Is the responsive variable?

**Position vs. Time** 80 70 А 60 50 В 40 30 20 10 0 8 1u Time (sec) 0 2 4 6 12 14 16 18 20 Velocity vs. Time



- 7. A. Find the slope of line segment A.
  - B. Find the slope of line segment B.
  - C. Graph both of these line segments on the velocity graph below.
  - D. Determine the acceleration of each line segment and graph them on the acceleration graph below.



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3.3  ft = 1  m	5280 ft = 1 mi
12 in = 1 ft	2.54  cm = 1  in.
I assume you know about seconds, mins, etc	

Answers:

1) 14.2 (5's round up) 2A) 3 SF 2C) 4 SF 3C) 8449.99 rounds to 8400

4) 8489.9 rounds to 8490 with 3 SF, so write it as  $8.49 \times 10^3$  m

5B) Answer: 9.45×10<sup>6</sup> mHz. If you didn't get the answer, try again. If you STILL don't get it, HOW to do the problem is at the bottom of this page.

B. \* 945×10<sup>-5</sup> MHz to mHz (mega to milli):  $q_{1}y_{5}(10^{-5})(10^{-5}) Hz = (10^{-5}) Hz =$ 

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