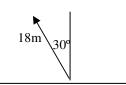
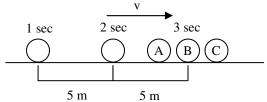
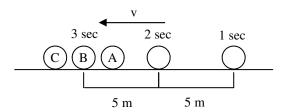
## 2012 PreAP Linear Motion 14



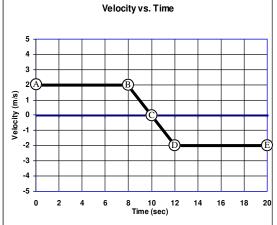
- . A. \* What direction will you use for the 18m displacement?
  - B. \* Calculate its x and y components.
- 2. A ball is thrown into the air.
  - A. On its way up, is its velocity becoming more or less positive?
  - B. Is that a positive or negative acceleration?
  - C. On its way down, is its velocity becoming more or less positive?
  - D. Is that a positive or negative acceleration?

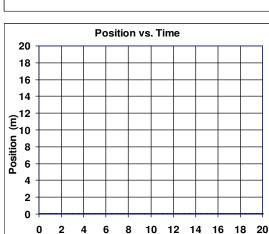


- 3. The graphic shows an object moving to the right. A, B, and C show where it *COULD* be after 3 seconds. As always right is +. Which position shows the object:
  - i. with a positive acceleration?
  - ii. with a negative acceleration?
  - iii. with no acceleration?



- 4. Now the object is moving to the left. Again, A, B, and C show where it *COULD* be after 3 seconds. Which position shows the object:
  - i. with a positive acceleration?
  - ii. with a negative acceleration?
  - iii. with no acceleration?





Time (sec)

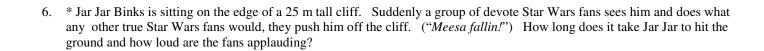
As we discovered in the last homework and in class, the area between the line and the x-axis is the displacement of the object.

- 5. Use the graphs at the left for the following.
  - A. From A to B calculate the displacement (area) of the object.
  - B. \* From B to C calculate the displacement (area of the triangle).
  - C. \* What is the total from A to C?
  - D. \* Calculate the displacement from C to D. It will be negative.
  - E. Calculate the displacement from D to E (also negative).
  - F. \* What is the total from C to E?
  - G. Fill in the table, starting at 0 m and adding and subtracting the displacements you found above.

Follow my instructions carefully.

Point	Time	Position
Α	0 sec	0 m
В	8 sec	
С		
D		
Е		

- H. Draw dots to show where the object is on the position graph.
- I. You should know that for two of the times the object was moving at constant speed. Use straight lines.
- J. For the acceleration portion make sure to pass thru the dots and use a curve.



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1A) 120 degrees 1B) x = -9m
5B) 2 m which is \frac{1}{2}bh = \frac{1}{2}(2)2
5C) 18 m 5D) -2m 5F) -18 m
6) remember that vi = 0 and \Delta y = -25 m . t = 2.26 sec
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