

*I can use vectors to show displacement, velocity, and acceleration. 325-5*

# Uniform Acceleration

## Terminology

**Accelerated motion:** nonuniform motion that involves change in an object's speed or direction or both.

**Uniformly accelerated motion:** motion that occurs when an object travelling in a straight line changes its speed uniformly with time.

Use the tables below to make two velocity-time graphs.

Graph 1

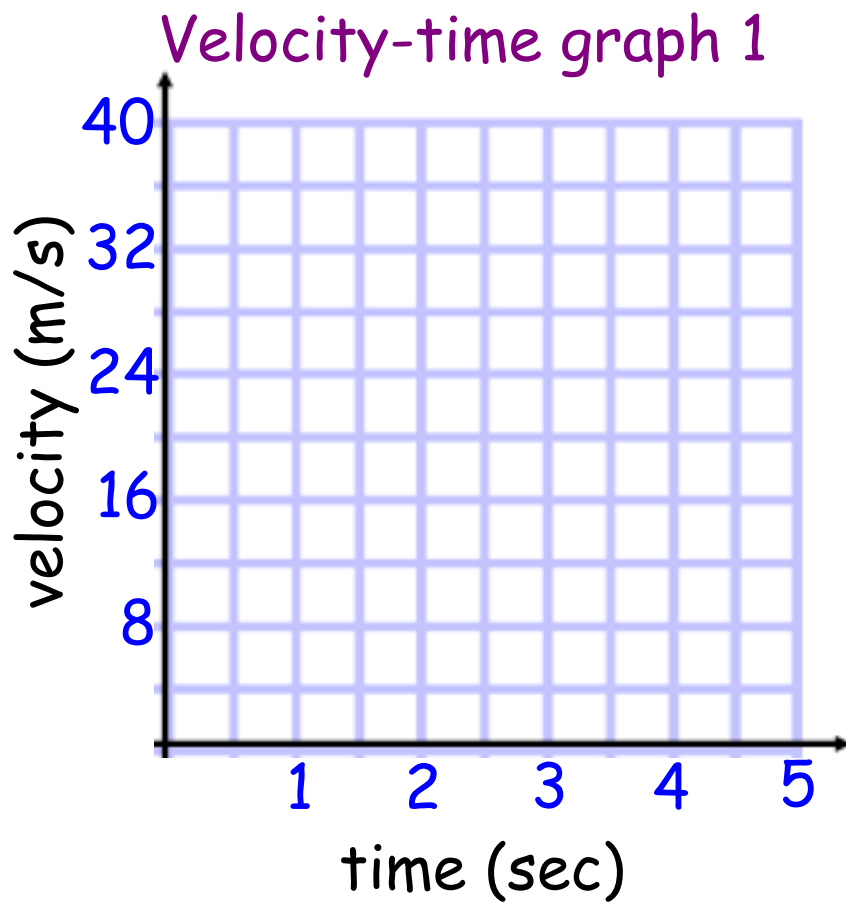
time (s)	$\vec{v}$ (m/s [W])
0.0	0.0
1.0	6.0
2.0	12.0
3.0	18.0
4.0	24.0

Graph 2

time (s)	$\vec{v}$ (m/s [W])
0.0	24.0
1.0	18.0
2.0	12.0
3.0	6.0
4.0	0.0

- What is the slope in this case?
- How are the graphs the same? How are they different?

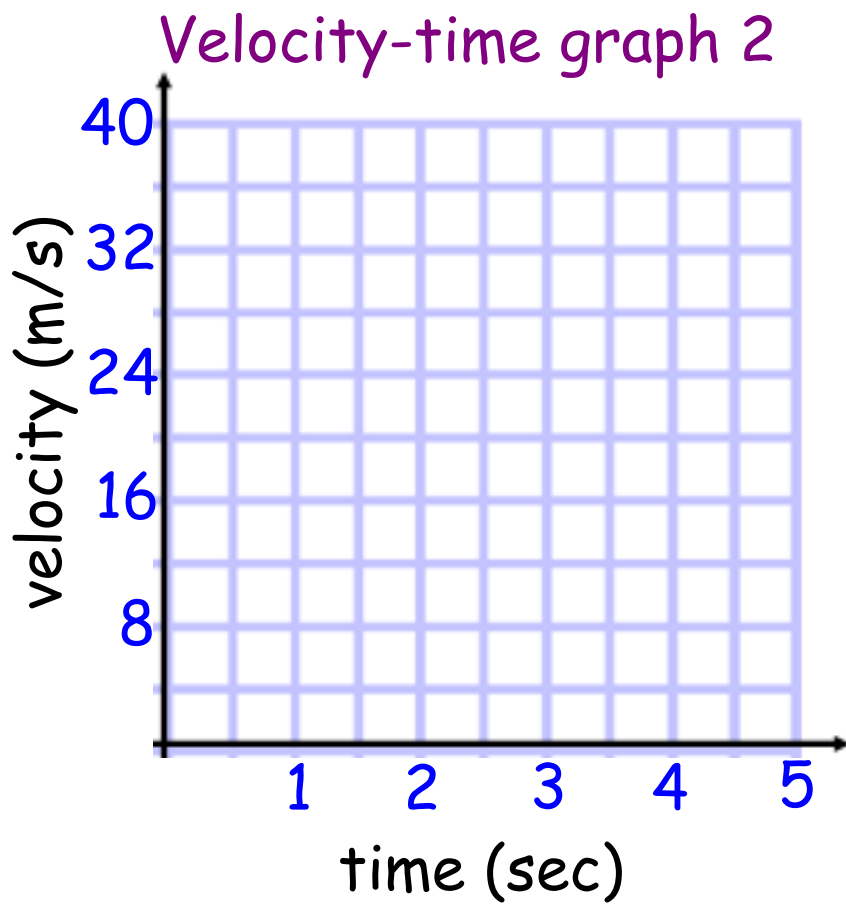
# Uniform Acceleration



Graph 1

time (s)	V (m/s [W])
0.0	0.0
1.0	6.0
2.0	12.0
3.0	18.0
4.0	24.0

# Uniform Acceleration



time (s)	V (m/s [W])
0.0	24.0
1.0	18.0
2.0	12.0
3.0	6.0
4.0	0.0

One more....

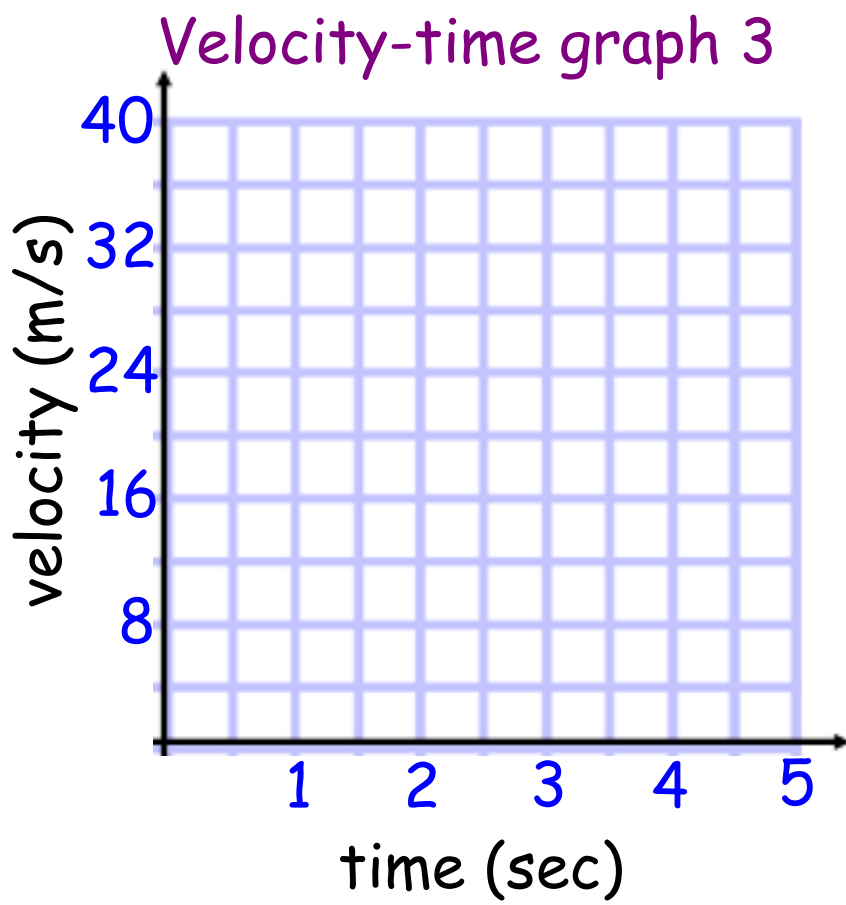
### Graph 3



time (s)	$\vec{V}$ (m/s [S])
0.0	0.0
1.0	10.0
2.0	16.0
3.0	20.0
4.0	22.0

What is the difference compared to graphs 1 and 2?

# Uniform Acceleration



time (s)	V (m/s [S])
0.0	0.0
1.0	10.0
2.0	16.0
3.0	20.0
4.0	22.0

# Finding Acceleration

## Terminology

**acceleration:** rate of change of velocity

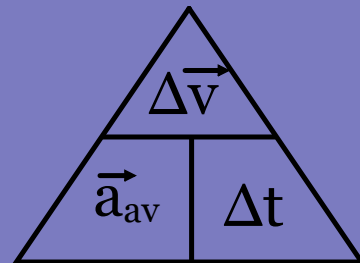
**instantaneous acceleration:** acceleration at a particular instant

**average acceleration:** change of velocity by the time interval for that change.

$$\text{average acceleration} = \frac{\text{change of velocity}}{\text{time interval}}$$



$$\vec{a}_{\text{av}} = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t}$$



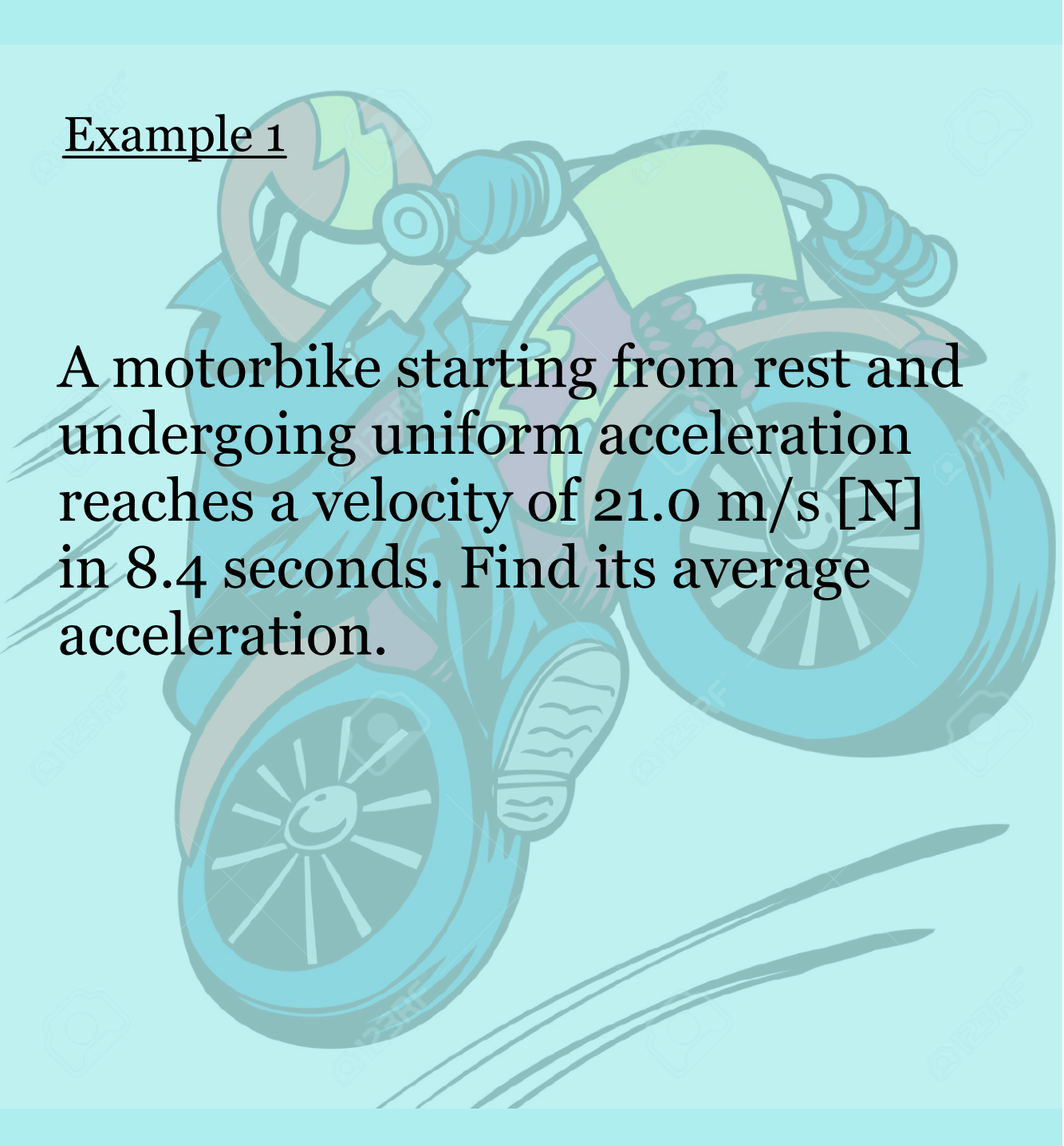
Since the change in velocity is the final velocity ( $v_f$ ) minus the initial velocity ( $v_i$ ) ...

$$\vec{a}_{\text{av}} = \frac{\vec{v}_f - \vec{v}_i}{\Delta t}$$



Example 1

A motorbike starting from rest and undergoing uniform acceleration reaches a velocity of  $21.0 \text{ m/s}$  [N] in  $8.4$  seconds. Find its average acceleration.



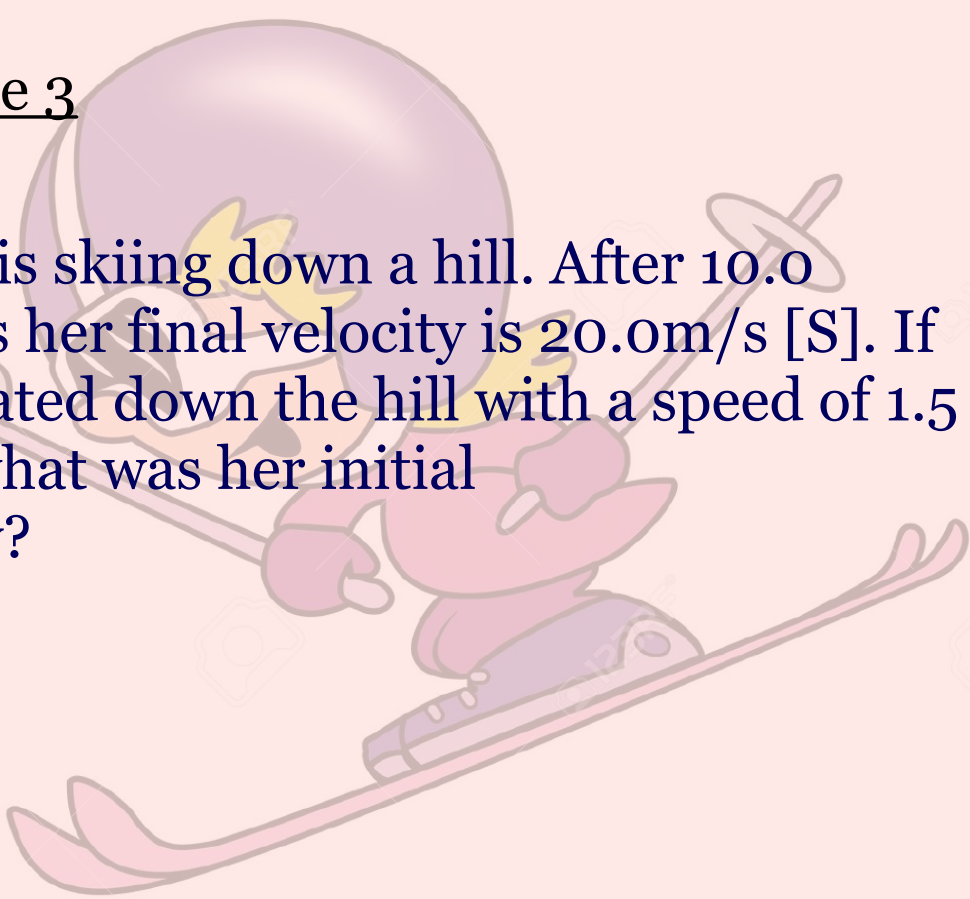
## Example 2



A cyclist, travelling initially at  $14 \text{ m/s}$  [S], brakes smoothly and stops in  $4.0$  seconds. What is the cyclist's average acceleration?

### Example 3

Megan is skiing down a hill. After 10.0 seconds her final velocity is 20.0m/s [S]. If she accelerated down the hill with a speed of 1.5 m/s<sup>2</sup>, what was her initial velocity?



## Uniform Acceleration