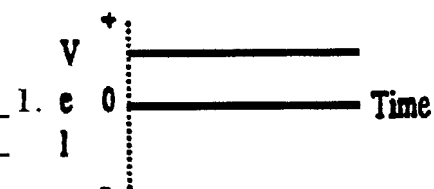
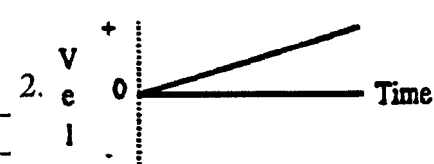


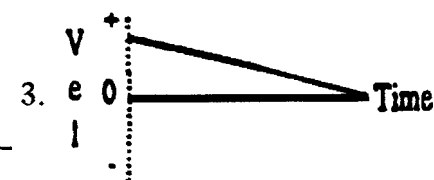
1. How do you move to create a horizontal line in the positive part of a velocity-time graph number 1? (2)



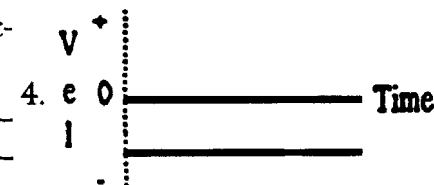
2. How do you move to create a straight-line velocity-time graph that slopes upward from zero shown in graph number 2? (2)



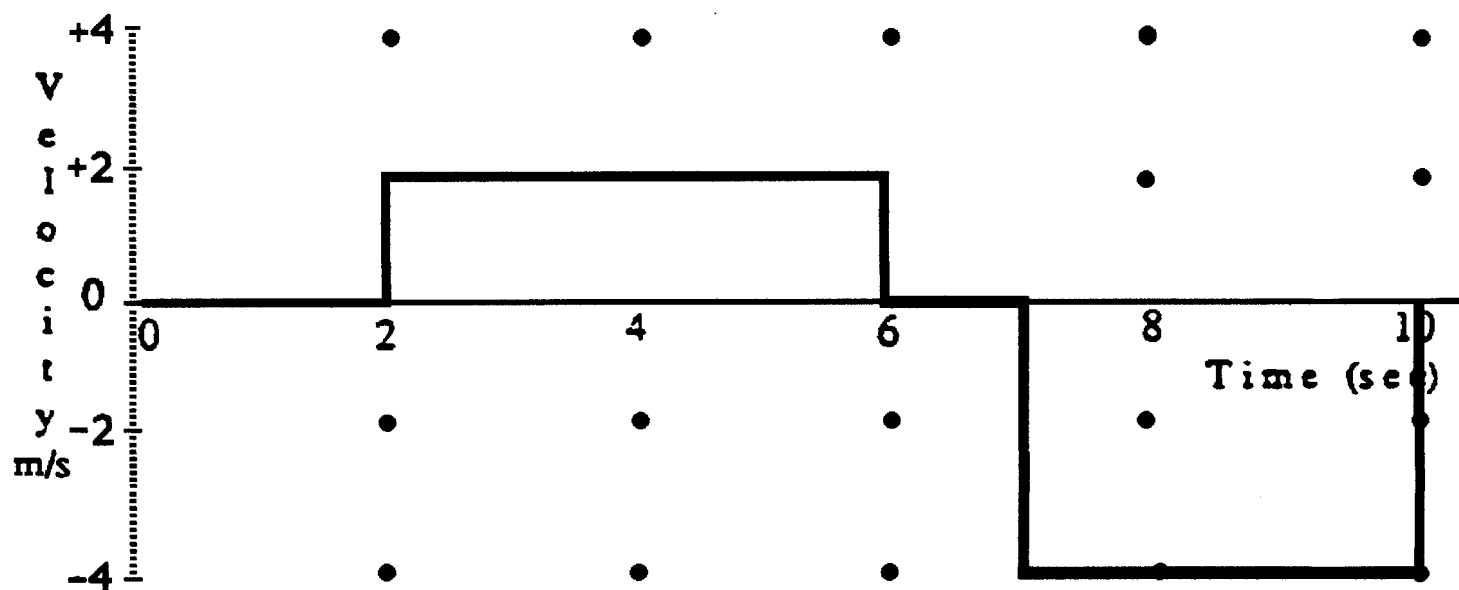
3. How do you move to create a straight-line velocity-time graph that slopes downward shown in graph number 3? (2)



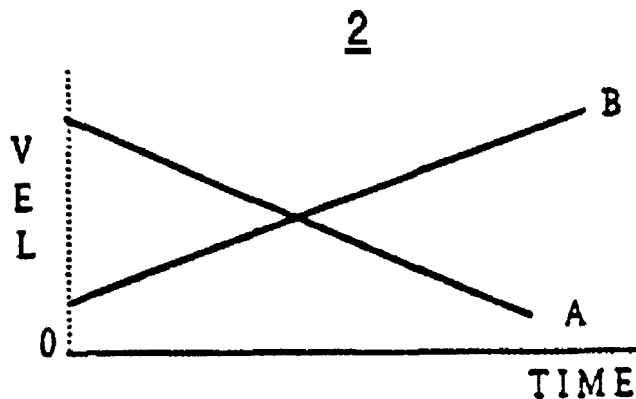
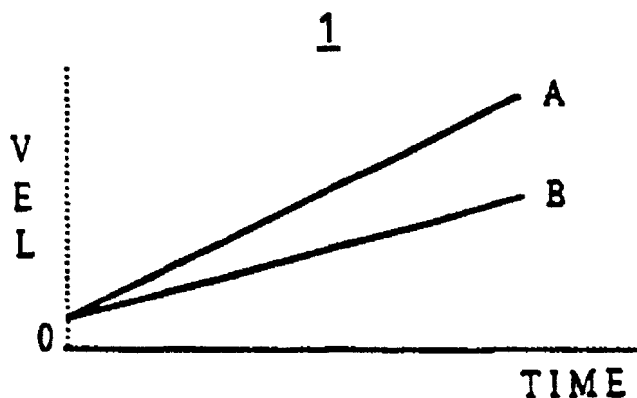
4. How do you move to make a horizontal line in the negative part of a velocity-time graph number 4? (2)



5. The velocity-time graph of an object is shown below. Figure out the total distance traveled by the object. Show your work. Distance = _____ meters. Total displacement = _____ meters. (4)



6. Both of the velocity graphs below, 1 and 2, show the motion of two objects, A and B. Answer the following questions separately for 1 and then for 2. Explain your answers when necessary. (8)
- Is one acceleration greater for one than the other? If so, which one is greater, A or B?
 - What does the intersection where the two graphs indicate?
 - Can one tell which object is "ahead"? (define "ahead")
 - Does either object A or B reverse direction? Explain

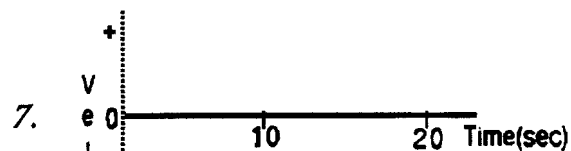


- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

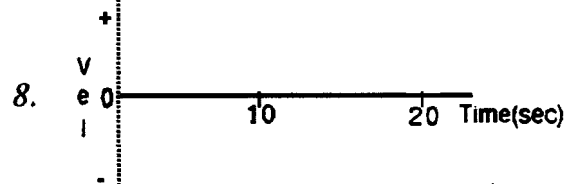
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Sketch velocity-time graph corresponding to each of the following descriptions of the motion of an object.

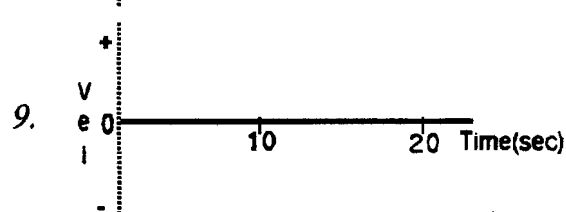
7. The object is moving away from the origin at a steady (constant) velocity. (1)



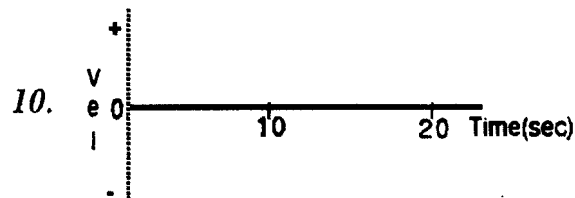
8. The object is standing still. (1)



9. The object moves toward the origin at a steady (constant) velocity for 10 seconds, and then stands still for 10 seconds. (2)

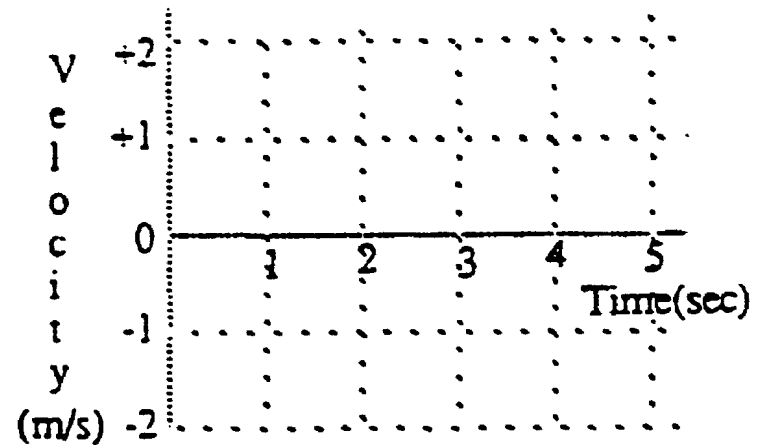
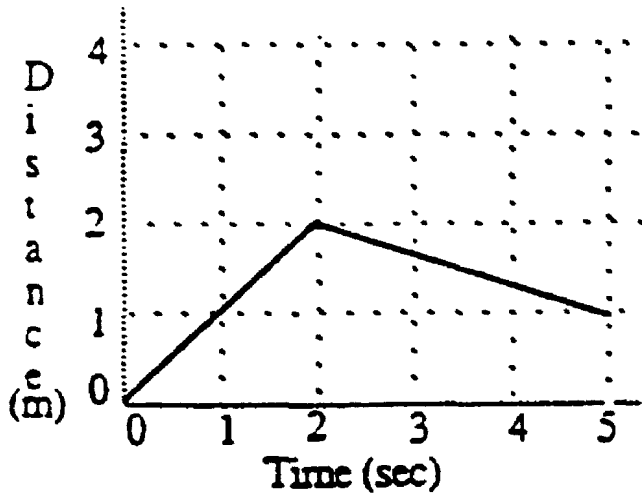
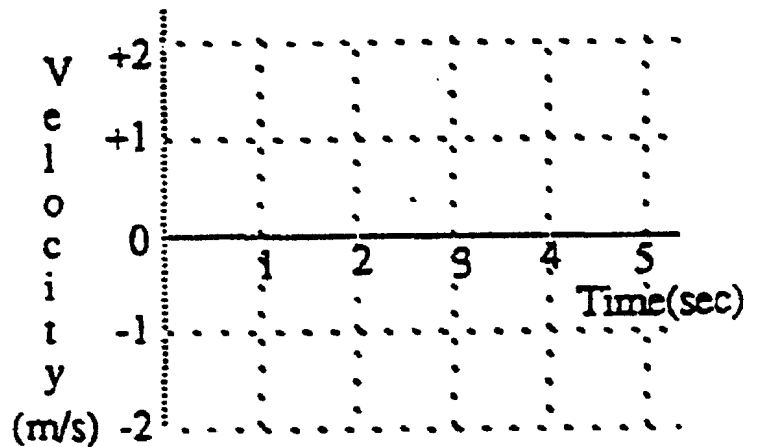
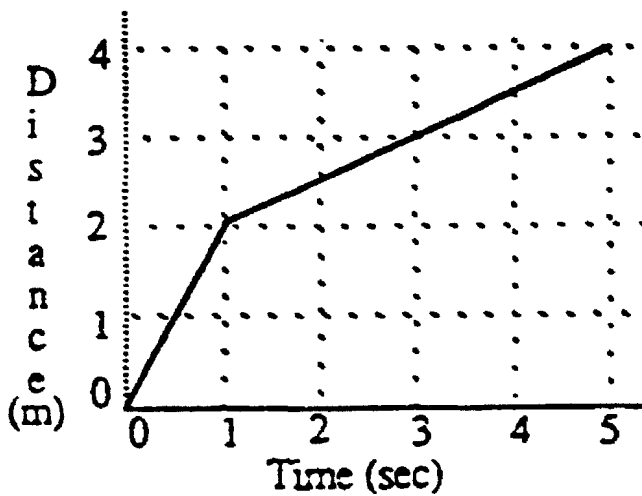
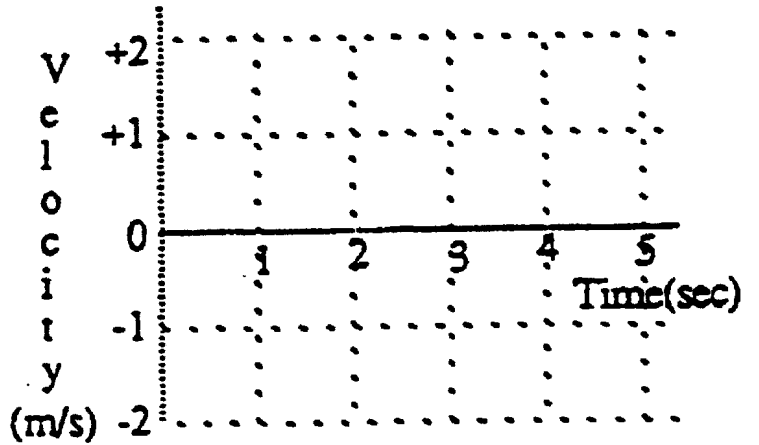
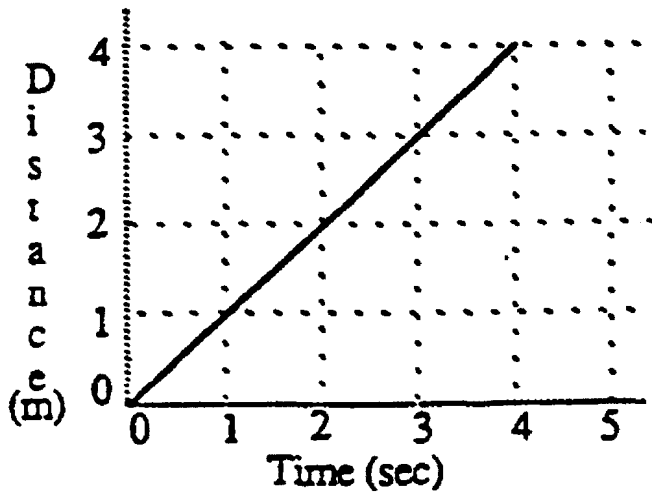


10. The object moves away from the origin at a steady (constant) velocity for 10 seconds, reverses direction and moves back toward the origin at the same speed for 10 seconds. (2)



11. Draw the velocity graphs for an object whose motion produced the distance-time graphs shown below on the left. Distance is in meters and velocity in meters per second. (That is, the velocity is the number of meters the object would move in one second.) (5)

Note: Unlike most real objects, you can assume these objects can change velocity so quickly that it looks instantaneous with the time scale.



12. Draw careful graphs below of distance and velocity for a cart that: (10)

- moves away from the origin to the 2m mark at a slow and steady (constant) velocity for the first 5 seconds.
- moves away at a medium-fast, steady (constant) velocity of 0.8 m/s for the next 5 seconds.
- stands still for the next 5 seconds.
- moves toward the origin at a slow and steady (constant) velocity of 0.5 m/s for the next 5 seconds.
- stands still for the last 5 seconds.

