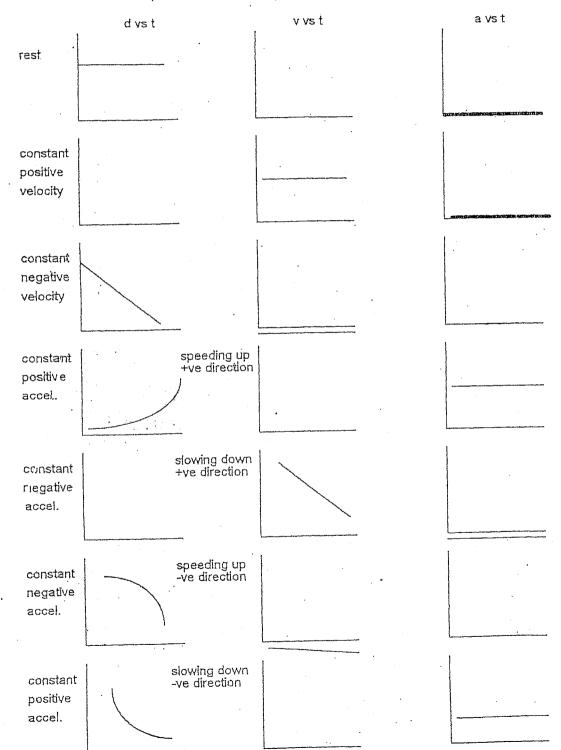
Description of motion	d-t graph	v−t graph	Velocity (+/-/0)	Acceleration (+/-/0)	Example
Constant velocity forward					
Constant velocity backwards					
Speeding up forward					
Speeding up backwards					
Slowing down forward					
Slowing down backwards					
			0	+	
			0		

Shapes of Kinematic Graphs

Exercise I-4:

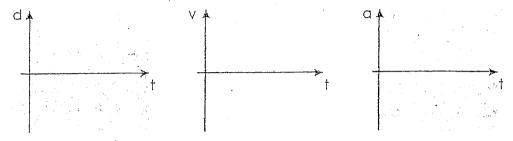
Fill in the shape of the missing graph in each of the following set of three.



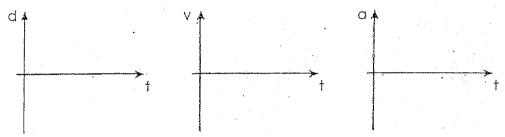
Worksheet: Graphs

Sketch the d-t, v-t and a-t graphs for each of the following motions. In each case, (i) assume that the position of the object is d = 0 when the time is t = 0, unless otherwise stated, and (ii) take the direction of the initial part of the motion to be the *positive* direction for your graphs.

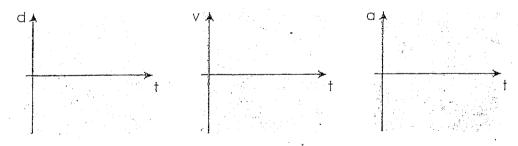
1. Initially at a height h > 0, a ball falls freely from rest, hits the ground, then rebounds to a maximum height less than h, stops momentarily before falling again.



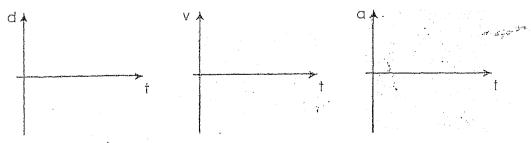
2. Initially at the edge of a cliff, a rock is thrown vertically upwards and then, in the downward motion from the maximum height, reaches the sea below the cliff.



3. A car on a highway initially moving at a constant speed, and then, on observing a police car passing by, starts to slow down with a constant deceleration.



4. A police car initially moving at a constant speed, and then, on observing a speeding car, starts to-speed up with a constant acceleration in chase of the speeder.

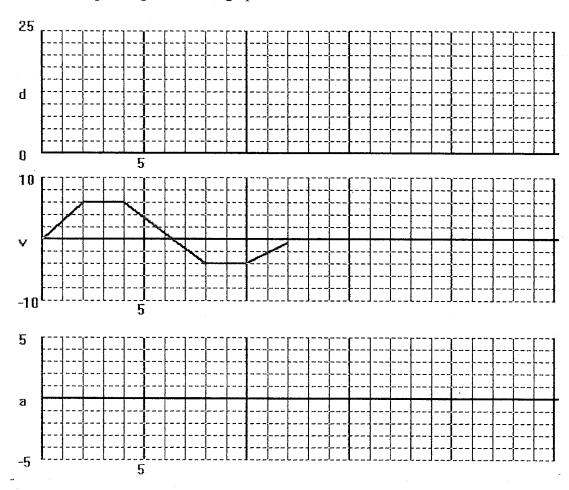


SPH 3U1

 \vec{d} -t, \vec{v} -t, \vec{a} -t Graphs

Describe the motion of the car with the following \vec{v} -t graph. Assume that [E] is positive.

Sketch the corresponding \vec{a} -t and \vec{a} -t graphs.



Describe the motion of the car with the following \vec{v} -t graph. Assume that [E] is positive.

Sketch the corresponding \vec{a} -t and \vec{a} -t graphs.

