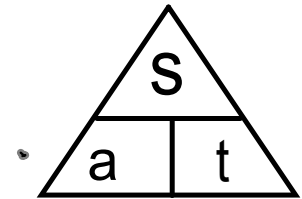


## Sample Problem #1:

You speed up a car from rest (0km/hr) to 60.00 km/hr in a time of 0.20 min. What is the acceleration of the car?

$$a = \frac{v}{t} \text{ or } \frac{s}{t}$$



$$s = 60.00 \text{ km/hr}$$
$$t = 0.20 \text{ min}$$



$$0.20 \text{ min} \times \frac{1 \text{ hr}}{60 \text{ min}} = \frac{0.20}{60} \text{ hr} = 0.00333$$

$$t = 0.00333 \text{ hrs}$$

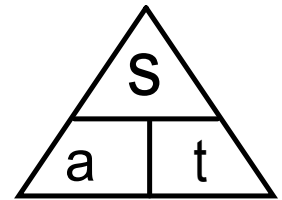
$$a = \frac{s}{t}$$

$$= \frac{60.00 \text{ km/hr}}{0.00333 \text{ hr}} = 18000 \text{ km/hr}^2$$

$$a = \frac{V_2 - V_1}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{60.00 - 0}{0.00333 \text{ hr} - 0}$$

## Sample Problem #2

A roller coaster accelerates at  $8.0 \text{ m/s}^2$  for  $4.0 \text{ s}$ . What is the change in the speed of the roller coaster?



$$a = 8.0 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$t = 4.0 \text{ s}$$

$$S = ?$$

$$S = at$$

$$S = \left( \frac{8.0 \text{ m}}{\text{s}^2} \right) (4.0 \text{ s})$$

$$S = 32 \text{ m/s}$$

Other "looks" of the acceleration formula:

$$v = (a)(t) \quad t = \frac{v}{a}$$

$$v_2 = v_1 + (a)(t)$$

$$s = at$$

$$t = \frac{s}{a}$$

$$a = \frac{s}{t}$$

Sample Problem:

Sylvia's acceleration is  $2.5\text{m/s}^2$  for  $1.5\text{s}$ . What is her change in speed?

$$a = 2.5\text{m/s}^2$$

$$t = 1.5\text{ s}$$

$$v = 3.8\text{m/s}$$

$$S = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= at \\ &= (2.5\text{m/s}^2)(1.5\text{ s}) \\ &= 3.75\text{m/s} \\ &= 3.8\text{m/s} \end{aligned}$$

### Sample Problem:


A skateboarder rolls down a hill and changes his speed from rest to 1.9m/s. If the acceleration was  $0.40\text{m/s}^2$ , for how long was the skateboarder on the hill?

4.8s

$$s_1 = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$s_2 = 1.9 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = 0.40 \text{ m/s}^2$$

time = ? 

$$t = \frac{s}{a}$$

$$= \frac{1.9 \text{ m/s}}{0.40 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

$$= 4.8 \text{ s}$$

$$t = \frac{v}{a}$$

$$\frac{\frac{m}{s}}{\frac{m}{s^2}} = \frac{m}{s} \times \frac{s^2}{m} = s$$

Sample Problem:

A bus with an initial speed of 12m/s accelerated at 0.62 m/s<sup>2</sup> for 15s. What is the final speed of the bus?

$$S_1 = 12 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = 0.62 \text{ m/s}^2$$

21 m/s

$$t = 15 \text{ s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_2 &= S_1 + at \\ &= 12 \text{ m/s} + (0.62 \text{ m/s}^2)(15 \text{ s}) \\ &= 12 \text{ m/s} + 9.3 \text{ m/s} \\ &= 21 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$



# Complete Questions

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pg 389 #10-14