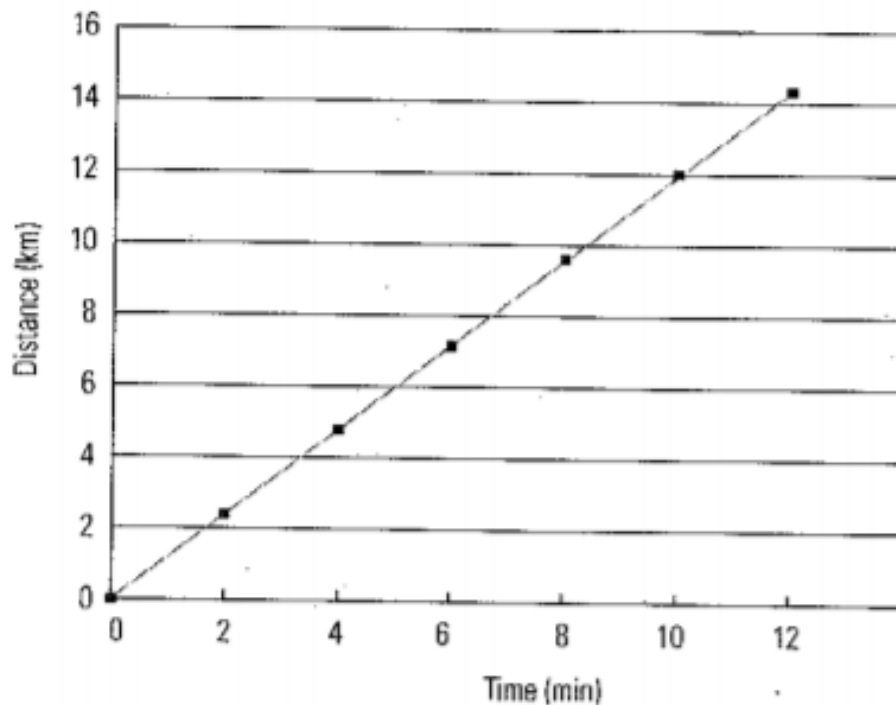


pg 365 #1,2,3,5,6

1. A graph is sometimes more useful than an equation because it is a visual representation of the speed. It allows you to see the relationships between the two variables easily.
2. The slope of a distance-time graph represents the speed of an object.
3.
 - (a) A steep slope indicates that the car has a high speed.
 - (b) A shallow or less steep slope indicates that the car has a lower speed.
 - (c) A zero slope indicates that the car is not moving.
 - (d) A short straight line on the graph indicates that the car maintained a uniform speed for a short period of time.
 - (e) A long straight line on the graph indicates that the car maintained a uniform speed for a long period of time.

5. (a)

Car Crossing Confederation Bridge



- (b) According to the graph, the distance travelled at the end of 5.0 min is 6.0 km.
- (c) According to the graph, the time required to cross over the 12.9-km bridge is 10.8 min.
- (d) The speed was constant, because the car travelled equal distances in equal time intervals.

(e)

$$\text{rise} = \Delta d = (14.4 - 0) \text{ km} = 14.4 \text{ km}$$

$$\text{run} = \Delta t = (12.0 - 0) \text{ min} = 12.0 \text{ min}$$

$$\text{slope} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \frac{\Delta d}{\Delta t} \\ &= \frac{14.4 \text{ km}}{12.0 \text{ min}} \\ &= 1.20 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{min}} \end{aligned}$$

The slope of the graph is 1.20 km/min.

This slope represents the average speed for the car crossing Confederation Bridge.

$$(f) v_{\text{av}} = 1.20 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{min}} \times \frac{60 \text{ min}}{1 \text{ h}} = 72.0 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$$

The average speed of the car is 72.0 km/h.

6. a) Jerry has the greater speed

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } v_{\text{Jerry}} &= \frac{180\text{m} - 60\text{m}}{15\text{s} - 5\text{s}} \\ &= \frac{120\text{m}}{10\text{s}} = 12\text{m/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\text{Tom}} &= \frac{90\text{m} - 30\text{m}}{15\text{s} - 5\text{s}} \\ &= \frac{60\text{m}}{10\text{s}} = 6\text{m/s} \end{aligned}$$

yes this matches my answer in (a)

c) if a rider stopped the graph would become a horizontal line

S10 Unit Review Physics Answers

Pg 376-377

$$\begin{aligned} 7. a) d &= 100 \\ t &= 10.8 \\ v &= ? \end{aligned}$$

$$v = \frac{d}{t} = \frac{100\text{m}}{10.8\text{s}} = 9.26 = 9\text{m/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) d &= 200 \\ v &= 9.17 \\ t &= ? \end{aligned}$$

$$t = \frac{d}{v} = \frac{200\text{m}}{9.17\text{m/s}} = 21.8\text{s} = 20\text{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8. 2998.7\text{km} &= d \\ 41.58\text{h} &= t \end{aligned}$$

$$v = \frac{d}{t} = \frac{2998.7\text{km}}{41.58\text{h}} = 72.12\text{km/h}$$

$$9. a) 88 \text{ km/h} \rightarrow \text{m/s} \quad \div 3.6 = 24.4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$b) t = 0.2 \text{ s}$$

$$v = 24.4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$d = ?$$

$$d = vt$$

$$d = (24.4 \text{ m/s})(0.2 \text{ s})$$

$$d = 4.88 \text{ m}$$

$$10. a) d = 35 \text{ km}$$

$$t = 169 \text{ min}$$

$$v = ?$$

$$v = \frac{d}{t} = \frac{35 \text{ km}}{169 \text{ min}} = 0.207 \text{ km/min}$$

$$b) v = 19 \text{ km/h}$$

$$t = ?$$

$$d = 35 \text{ km}$$

$$t = \frac{d}{v} = \frac{35 \text{ km}}{19 \text{ km/h}} = 1.8 \text{ h}$$

$$11. a) \text{ Bill} \quad v = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$v = \frac{60 - 0 \text{ m}}{30 - 0 \text{ s}}$$

$$v = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$b) \text{ Mark} \quad v = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{d_2 - d_1}{t_2 - t_1}$$

$$= \frac{80 - 0}{30 - 10}$$

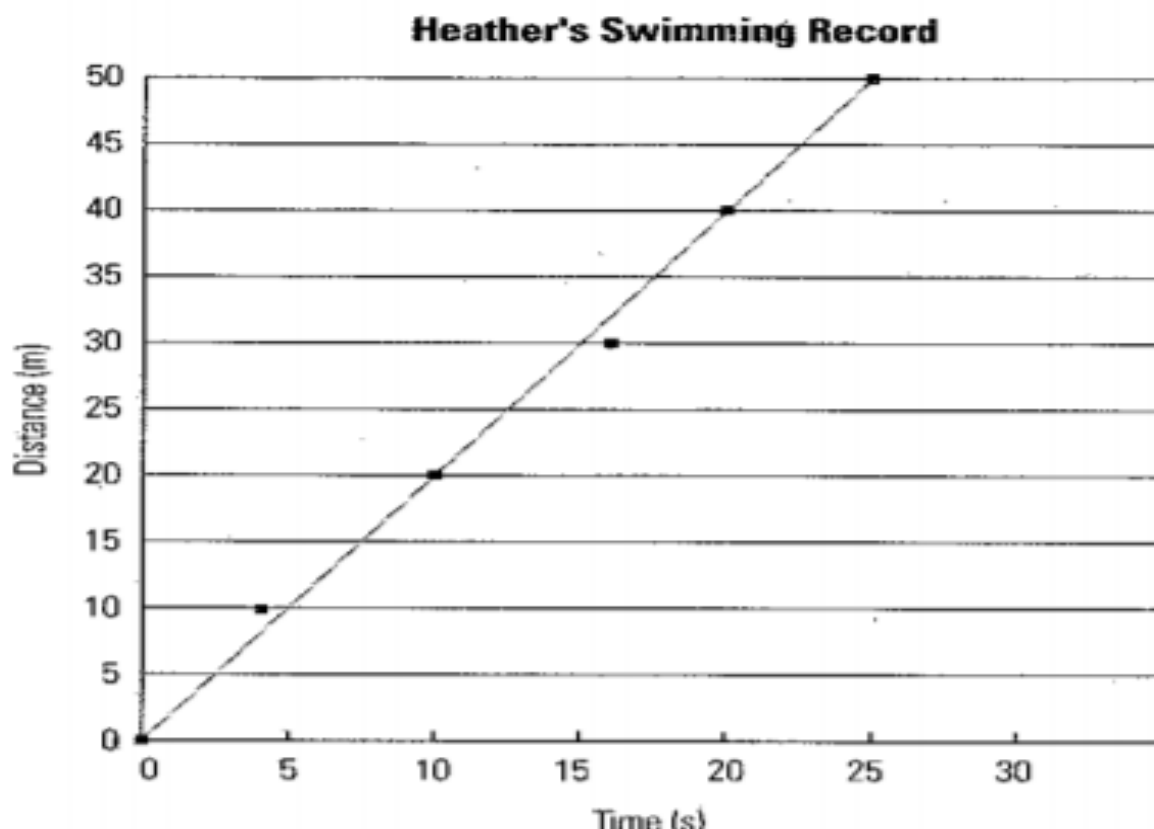
$$= \frac{80}{20}$$

$$= 4$$

$$v = 4 \text{ m/s}$$

12. Analysis and Evaluation

(a) Using the evidence in Table 2, the following graph is obtained.



(b) A best-fit line is drawn, the rise and run of the line are measured, and the slope is calculated.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{slope} &= \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} \\ v_{\text{av}} &= \frac{\Delta d}{\Delta t} \\ &= \frac{(50 - 0) \text{ m}}{(25 - 0) \text{ s}} \\ &= 2.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \end{aligned}$$

Heather's average swimming speed is 2.0 m/s.

(c) The design involves five observers with stopwatches. A more efficient design would use only one observer with a stopwatch at the 50-m mark.

1. The speedometer of a car reads instant speed. Because it is the speed at that instant you are driving not an average of your overall speed.

2. $d = 139\text{m}$
 $v = 13.0\text{m/s}$
 $t = ?$

$$t = \frac{d}{v} = \frac{139\text{m}}{13.0\text{m/s}} = 10.7\text{s}$$



3. $v = 45\text{miles/h}$
 $d = 1,800\text{miles}$

$$t = \frac{d}{v} = \frac{1,800}{45} = 40\text{hrs}$$

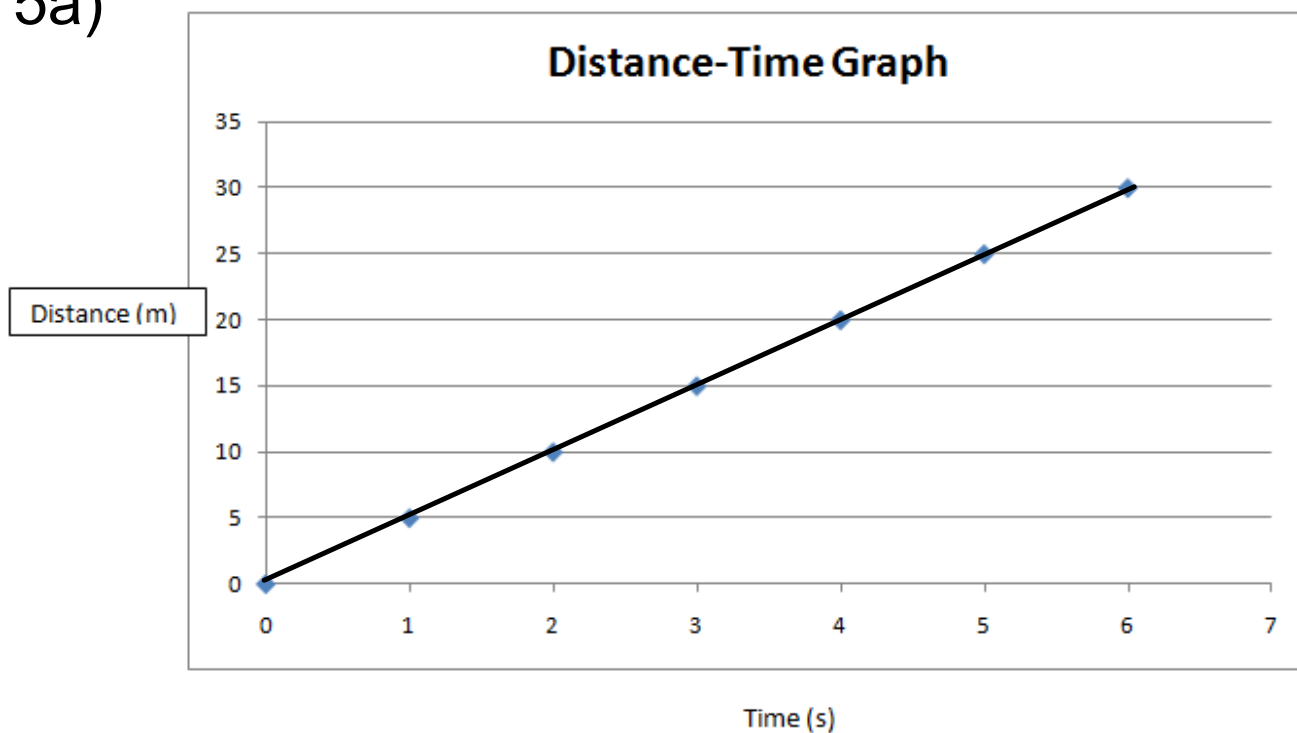
4. $v = 50,000\text{km/h}$
 $t = 4\text{hr}$
 $d = ?$

$$d = vt$$

$$d = (50,000)(4)$$

$$d = 200,000\text{km}$$

5a)



5. b) $v = \frac{d_2 - d_1}{t_2 - t_1}$ or $\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$

$$\frac{30 - 0 \text{ m}}{6 - 0 \text{ s}} = \frac{30 \text{ m}}{6 \text{ s}} = 5 \text{ m/s}$$

6

Time (h)	Distance (km)
0	0
1	100
2	200
3	300
4	300
5	300

a. At 2 hours what was the cars distance?

The car's distance at 2 hours was 200km

b. What was the total distance travelled by the car?

The total distance travelled by the car was 300km

