

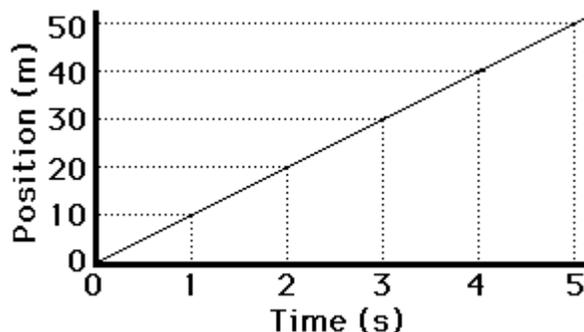
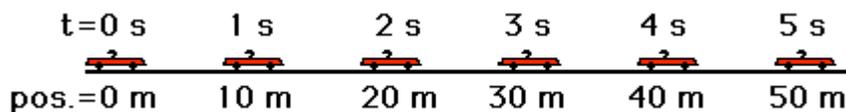
# PT Graphs Lecture Guide

EN: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ vs \_\_\_\_\_

Consider a car moving with a \_\_\_\_\_,

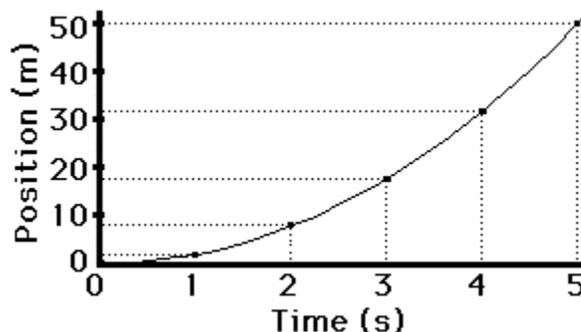
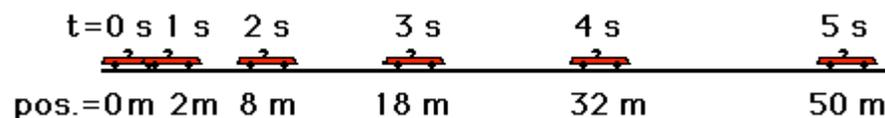
\_\_\_\_\_ - say of +10 m/s.



If the position-time data for such a car were graphed, then the resulting graph would look like the p - t graph at the right.

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ velocity results in a line of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ slope

Now consider a car moving with a \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ that is, a car that is moving rightward but speeding up or \_\_\_\_\_.

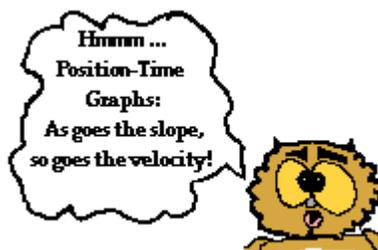
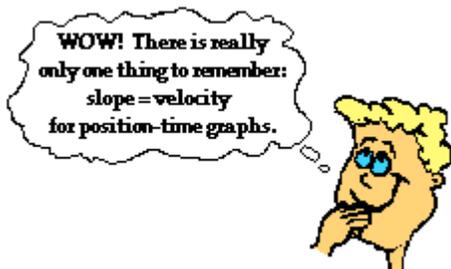


\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ velocity results in a line of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ slope when plotted as a p-t graph.

## position vs. time graphs for the two types of motion

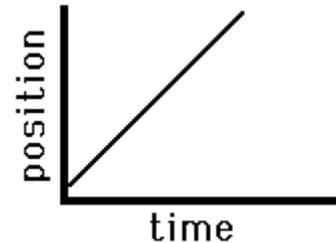
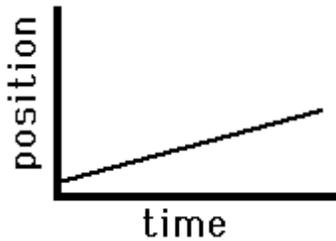
**Constant, Positive Velocity**

**Positive, Changing Velocity (acceleration)**

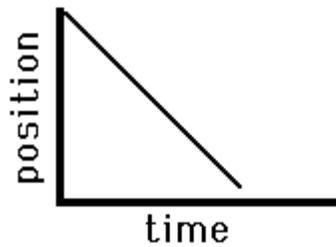
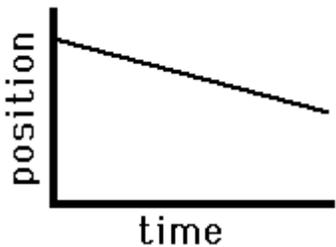


PRINCIPLE FOR SLOPE: For P-T graphs: Slope = Velocity

- If the velocity is \_\_\_\_\_, then the slope is \_\_\_\_\_ (i.e., a straight line).
- If the velocity is \_\_\_\_\_, then the slope is \_\_\_\_\_ (i.e., a curved line).
- If the velocity is \_\_\_\_\_, then the slope is \_\_\_\_\_ (i.e., moving upwards and to the right).
- If slow/small velocity then \_\_\_\_\_ slope. If fast/large velocity then \_\_\_\_\_ slope

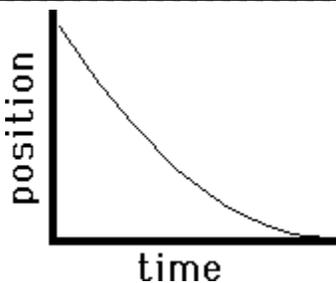
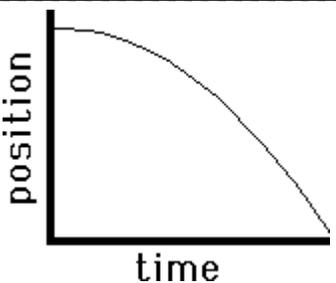


If a negative velocity then \_\_\_\_\_ negative slope, If a constant velocity then \_\_\_\_\_ slope  
 If a small velocity then \_\_\_\_\_ slope, If a large slope then \_\_\_\_\_ velocity



If a Curved line then a \_\_\_\_\_ slope = \_\_\_\_\_ or changing velocity  
 may start with a very small slope and begin curving sharply (either upwards or downwards) towards a large slope.

If negative velocity then \_\_\_\_\_ slope  
 If a small velocity then \_\_\_\_\_ slope, If a large velocity then \_\_\_\_\_ slope  
 If \_\_\_\_\_ : moving in the negative direction and speeding up.  
 If \_\_\_\_\_ : moving in the negative direction and slowing down.



## Slope for a p-t Graph = Velocity

slope = velocity

a small slope means a \_\_\_\_\_ velocity

a negative slope means a \_\_\_\_\_ velocity

a constant slope (\_\_\_\_\_ line) means a \_\_\_\_\_ velocity

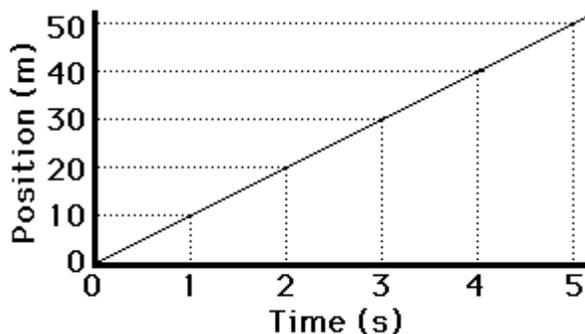
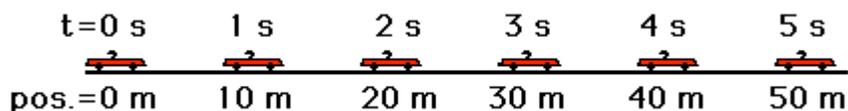
a changing slope (\_\_\_\_\_ line) means a \_\_\_\_\_ velocity.

Hmmm ...  
Position-Time  
Graphs:  
As the slope goes,  
so goes the velocity!



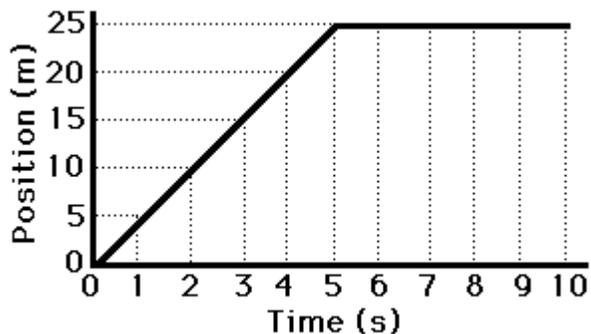
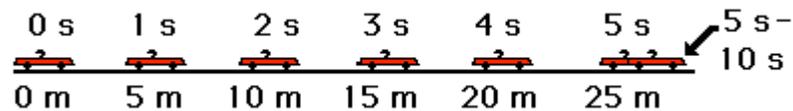
How does the actual slope value of any straight line on a graph give the velocity of the object?

Consider a car moving with a constant velocity of +10 m/s for 5 seconds. The diagram below depicts such a motion.



Calculate the slope of the line above:

Now consider a car moving at a constant velocity of +5 m/s for 5 seconds, abruptly stopping, and then remaining at rest ( $v = 0\text{ m/s}$ ) for 5 seconds.



Calculate the velocity for the first 5 sec interval.

Calculate the velocity for the second 5 sec interval.

