Speed-Time Graphs

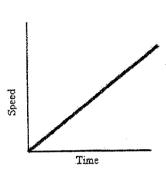
Speed-Time Graphs look much like Distance-Time graph! Be sure to read the labels.

Time

Time is plotted on the X-axis.

Speed or velocity is plotted on the Y-axis

A straight horizontal line on a speed-time graph means the speed is constant. This means the speed is not changing over time. How is this different from a distance-time graph?

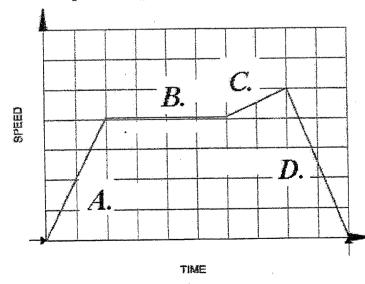


Time

A positive slope represents an increasing speed. The moving object is accelerating.

A negative slope represents a decreasing speed The moving object is decelerating.

Match the part of the graph to the description:



Steady acceleration:

Steady speed:

Gradual acceleration:

Steady deceleration:

Summary:

- The steeper the line, the greater the acceleration
- A horizontal line means the object is moving at a constant speed
- A downward (negative) sloping line means the object is slowing down (decelerating)

Acceleration

If the statement is true, write true. It statement true.	f it false, change the <u>underlined word</u> or words to make the
	1. If a train is slowing down, it is accelerating.
•	2. To find the acceleration, you must calculate the change in <u>distance</u> during each unit of time.
	3. A Ferris wheel is turning at a constant speed of 5 m/s is not accelerating.
	4. An airplane is flying west at 200 km/h. 2 hours later, it is flying west at 300 km/h. Its average acceleration is 100 km/h².
	5. Graph A plots a race car's speed for 5 seconds. The car's rate of acceleration is 6 m/s ² .
	6. Graph B plots the same car's speed for a different 5 second interval. The car's acceleration during this interval is 12 m/s ² .
Graph A	Graph B
Match each of the following: A. the car is traveling at a constant 1.	speed B. The car is accelerating C. the car is decelerating 2.
Graph 1 matches description	because
Graph 2 matches description	because
Graph 3 matches description	because