

PHYSICS
Linear Motion Notes

- **Motion is Relative**
 - You move _____ relative to the floor, but 30 km/sec relative to the Sun.
 - If you drive at 60 mph and pass a car going 45 mph, your speed relative to the other car is _____?
- **Speed = _____**
 - _____ **Speed** is the speed at any one moment.
 - _____ **Speed** is the speed for the time of the whole trip (total distance / time).
- **Velocity** is the _____ and the _____ of an object in motion.
 - Does a car on a circular track going 20 mph have a constant velocity?
 - Can a car on a circular track going at a constant speed have a constant velocity?
- **Acceleration is the change in velocity over time.**
 - **Acceleration = change in** _____ / _____
 - Remember that *change in velocity* can be a change in _____ or _____.
- **Galileo's Inclined Planes**
 - Galileo put bells on a track at distances 1, 4, 9, 16. When a ball rolling down the track hit each bell they sounded as if keeping a steady beat. Why? _____
 - How to calculate *Velocity* (if you know *acceleration* and *time*).
 $a = v / t$ so ...
 $v =$ _____
 - How to calculate *Distance* (if you know *acceleration* and *time*).
 $v = d / t$ so ...
 $d = v t$ and therefore ...
 $d = (a t) t$... but since the velocity goes from 0 to the final v , the average velocity is $\frac{1}{2}$ the final velocity, ... so ...
 $d =$ _____
- **Free Fall**
 - If an object is falling in a gravitational field, then the acceleration is due to Gravity and the formula above becomes ...
 $d =$ _____ ... where g is the gravitational acceleration (either 10 m / sec² or 32 ft / sec²).
 - Since $v = a t$, and $a = g = 10 \text{ m / sec}^2$, a free falling object increases in speed _____ m / sec each sec.

PHYSICS
Linear Motion Worksheet

- **Motion is Relative**
 - Convert 30 km/sec to mph.
 - If you drive at 60 mph and pass a car backing up at 5 mph, your speed relative to the other car is _____ mph?
- **Speed = distance / time**
 - A cheetah can run 100 m in about 4 sec. How fast is this in mph?
 - Another cheetah runs 50 m in 2 sec. Is he/she [faster, slower, the same]?
 - My daughter and I biked from the Mississippi River to the West Coast (about 1,000 miles). What **Average Speed** would we have to go to get there in 20 days if we rode 5 hours a day?
- **Velocity** is the **speed and the direction** of an object in motion.
 - A car goes 30 miles in 1/2 hour. What is the velocity in mph?
 - How far can I drive in three days averaging 40 mph? Can I make it cross country (3,000 miles)?
- **Acceleration** is the change in velocity over time.
 - **Acceleration = change in velocity / time**
 - What is my acceleration if I'm going 32 ft/sec after 1 second's time; but I'm going 64 ft/sec after 2 second's time?
 - How fast is a penny going if I drop it from an airplane and it falls for 3 seconds?
- **Galileo's Inclined Planes**
 - Galileo put bells on a track at distances 1, 4, 9, 16. What is a second way to test out this 1, 4, 9, 16?
 - How to calculate *Velocity* (if you know *acceleration* and *time*). **$v = a t$**
So, how fast are you going at the end of one minute if you had a rocket engine that could accelerate you 12 mph per sec?
 - How to calculate *Distance* (if you know *acceleration* and *time*). **$d = \frac{1}{2} a t^2$**
So, how far has a turtle gone if it is accelerating 2 mph per hour if he starts out at 6AM and travels till noon?
- **Free Fall**
 - **$d = \frac{1}{2} g t^2$** ... where g is the gravitational acceleration (either 10 m / sec² or 32 ft / sec²).
So, how tall is a building that makes a penny fall four seconds to reach the ground?
 - Since **$v = a t$** , and **$a = g = 10 \text{ m / sec}^2$** , a free falling object increases in speed **10 m / sec** each sec.
So, how fast in m / sec is a sky diver going 10 seconds after jumping out of the plane?
What are some factors that can affect this? What will happen, eventually?