1   Speed and Velocity

1.1   Average Speed

Definition 1.1.1
The **average speed** of an object is the ratio of the total distance traveled to the time elapsed.

$$v_{av} = \frac{d}{\Delta t}$$

Here $\Delta t = t_f - t_i$, or in other words the elapsed time.

We can conclude of course that v_{av} is of course a *scalar*, it has no associated direction, you could also argue that it is the ratio of two scalar quantities, time and distance, and hence it must be a scalar. The average speed is a common quantity we encounter everyday. Over a given distance traversed, our speed varies quite often, the average speed tells us the most common speed we were traveling at throughout the journey.

Remark: The units of v_{av} are the units of d divided by the units of Δt. (m /s for example).

Example 1.1.1
I am currently at the Library, $500\,\mathrm{m}$[East] relative to my home. I decide to walk $350\,\mathrm{m}$[West] to the Store. Compute my average speed if the trip took an hour. (In m/s)

Solution
$\implies$

1.2   Average Velocity

> **Definition 1.2.1**
> The **average velocity** of an object is the ratio of the displacement to the time elapsed
>
> $$\vec{v}_{av} = \frac{\overrightarrow{\Delta d}}{\Delta t}$$

We can conclude that $\vec{v}_{av}$ is a *vector quantity*, this is true because we can think of $(1/\Delta t)$ as a scalar, and a scalar multiplied by a vector $(\overrightarrow{\Delta d})$ is always a vector. The average velocity cares about our final position vector as well as our initial position vector.

Example 1.2.1
I am currently at the Library, $500\,\text{m}$[East] relative to my home. I decide to walk $350\,\text{m}$[West] to the Store. Compute my average *velocity* if the trip took an hour.

Solution
$\implies$

Definition 1.2.2
A **position-time graph** is a graph of position versus time. We plot a set of position vectors on the vertical axes with their corresponding time on the horizontal axes.

For example let us consider a simple position versus time graph for a Ball rolling across a road starting at coordinates (0,0).
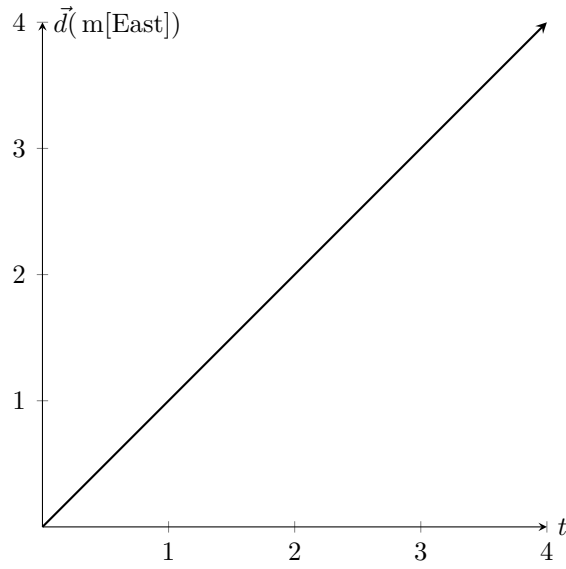

Figure 1: Position V. Time

At various time intervals, we can immediately extract the position of the Ball relative to the reference point (0,0). For example, at $t = 3$, the balls position vector was $\vec{d} = 3\,\text{m[East]}$.

Remark: Note that this graph assigns [East] as the positive direction of motion, this is because all y-points on the vertical axes are positive.

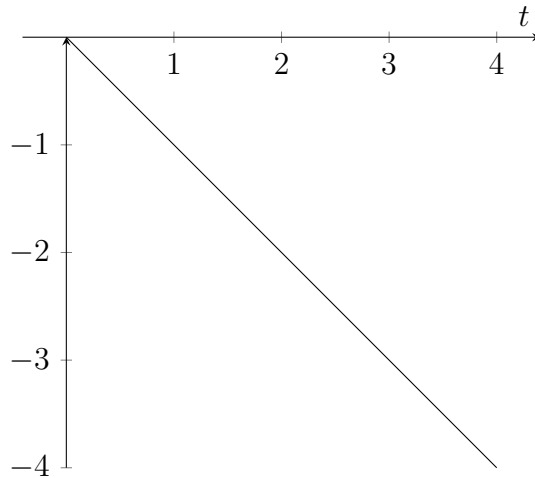We can also consider the case of the Ball travelling [West] starting fom (0,0). We give the graph below,

3

Figure 2 : Position V. Time (West case)

Example 1.2.2
I start at the Shopping center, $500\,\mathrm{m}$[Right] of my house. I then travel $240\,\mathrm{m}$[Left] to the Library. Preform the following,

(a) Draw the Graph of the trip.

(b) Compute my average speed

(c) Compute my average velocity

Solution
$\Longrightarrow$

4

1.3 Motion with Uniform and Non-uniform velocity

> **Definition 1.3.1**
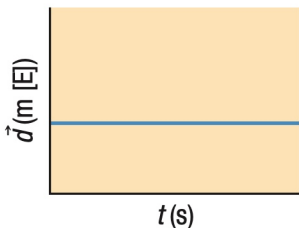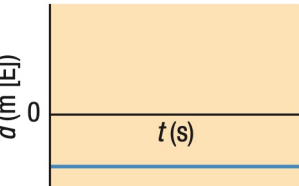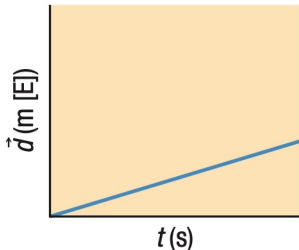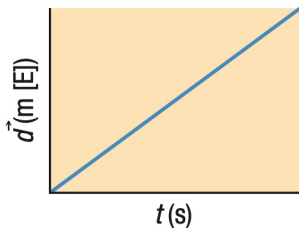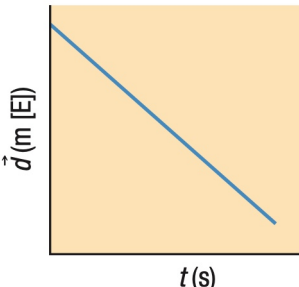> **Uniform motion** (Or constant velocity) is motion where the velocity is fixed.

Uniform motion has some unique properties which we will uncover later on and is hence important to make mention of. We usually encounter constant velocity motion on the road, is it true that you (or the driver) is always in a state of acceleration (changing velocity)?

> **Definition 1.3.2**
> **Non-uniform motion** (Or accelerated motion) is motion where the velocity is *not* fixed.

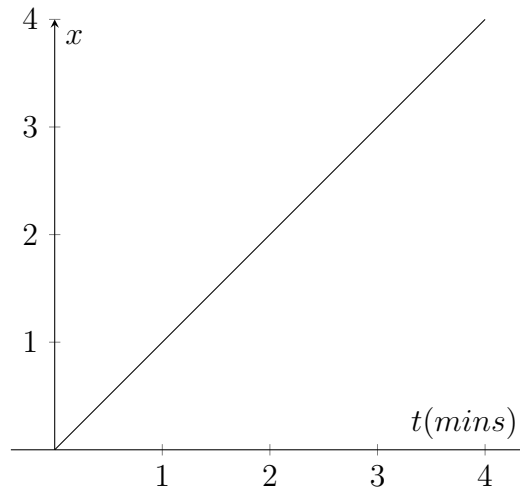## 1.4 Types of motion from Position V. Time Plots

In this course we will encounter common types of motion and hence it would be useful to make mention of their plots and what they look like, as this should in turn enhance the students comprehension of the particular motion they are dealing with.

Position–time graph	Type of motion
Graph A $\vec{d}$ (m [E]) vs t (s) — horizontal line	• graph is a horizontal straight line • the slope of a horizontal straight line is zero • the object has a velocity of zero • the object is **at rest** • the object is at a constant positive position relative to the reference position • the object is stationary at a location to the east of the reference position
Graph B $\vec{d}$ (m [E]) vs t (s) — horizontal line below 0	• graph is a horizontal straight line • the slope of a horizontal straight line is zero • the object has a velocity of zero • the object is **at rest** • the object is at a constant negative position relative to the reference position • the object is stationary at a location to the west of the reference position
Graph C $\vec{d}$ (m [E]) vs t (s) — line with positive slope	• graph is a straight line with positive slope • straight lines with non-zero slopes always represent **constant (non-zero) velocity** • from the y-axis, we know the object is moving eastward • the object's velocity can be determined from the slope of the graph (rise divided by run)
Graph D $\vec{d}$ (m [E]) vs t (s) — line with steeper positive slope	• graph is a straight line with positive slope, which represents **constant (positive) velocity** • from the y-axis, we know the object is moving eastward • the object's velocity can be determined from the slope of the graph • since graph D has the steeper slope, we can conclude that this object has a greater velocity than the object described by graph C
Graph E $\vec{d}$ (m [E]) vs t (s) — line with negative slope	• graph is a straight line, which represents **constant velocity** • the slope of the graph is negative • the object's velocity can be determined from the slope of the graph • note that the direction for position on the y-axis is given by a vector with direction [E] • the negative slope indicates that the object is moving westward

Example 0.0.1

Given the position v. time plot below, determine the following,

(a) Determine the average velocity and the average speed from over the first 4 seconds.

(b) Are the results from the (a) the same if instead I asked you to compute the result from $t_1 = 2 \rightarrow t_2 = 4$

Solution

$\Longrightarrow$

1.5   Plots with equations

Sometimes it is more convenient to represent the equation of a position v. time plot by a standard mathematical equation, $y = 2x$ for example. However since we are almost always dealing with the variable t along the horizontal axes we are unable to use x, instead we must replace $x \rightarrow t$. Since y always corresponds to vertical motion, we would like to preserve the

fact that x represents horizontal motion, hence when plotting pos v.time plots we represent the position vector by the variable x. Hence the equation $y = x$ translated to a pos v. time plot would be $x = t$.

Remark: All motion above the horizontal axes is called the positive direction direction of motion, we also assume that we are working with the $x-$dimensional coordinate system.
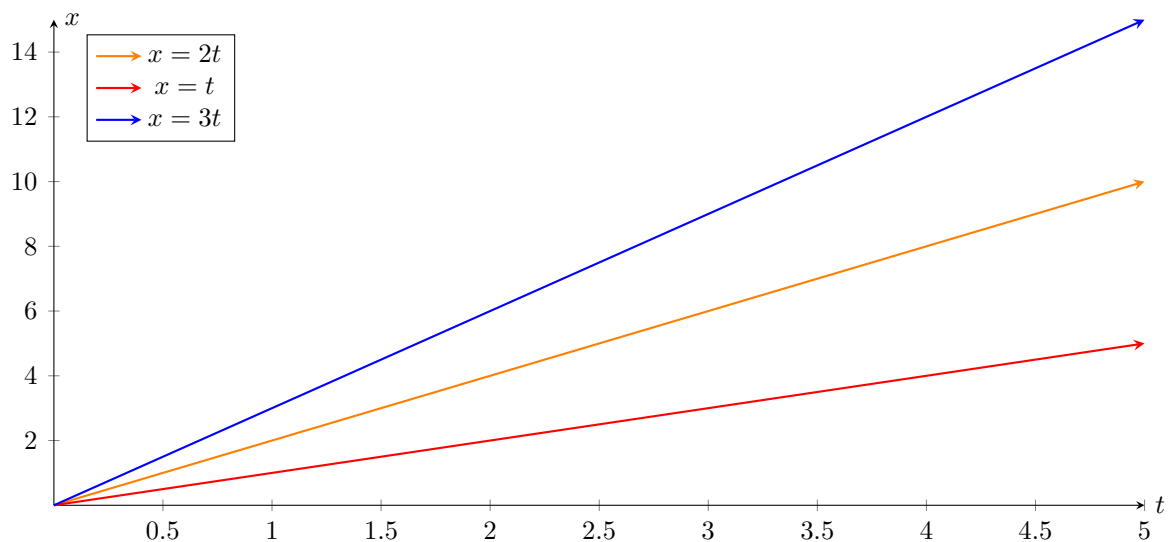
> **Example 0.0.2**
> Three runners compete in a race, Dave, Thomas and Ryan. Listed below are their equations of motion, if the race lasted 5 minutes, determine who won the race.
>
> - Ryan : $x_R = 2t$
>
> - Dave : $x_D = 3t$
>
> - Thomas : $x_T = t$
>
> **Solution**
> $\implies$

1.6 An important note about Calculations

Unlike mathematics, in physics we care about the units in our calculations. This is because during operations of arithmetic with numbers from physics, we must ensure that the units are compatible. For example, if we are preforming arithmetic with two distance values, we must ensure that they share the same units. When it comes to operations with velocity or acceleration values, then we must ensure that both the [time] units as well as the units of [distance] are compatible.

Example 0.0.3
A racecar clears a $1\,\mathrm{km}$ track at speed of $500\,\mathrm{m/s}$. Compute the time he took to clear the track in seconds.

Solution
$\implies$