Question 1:

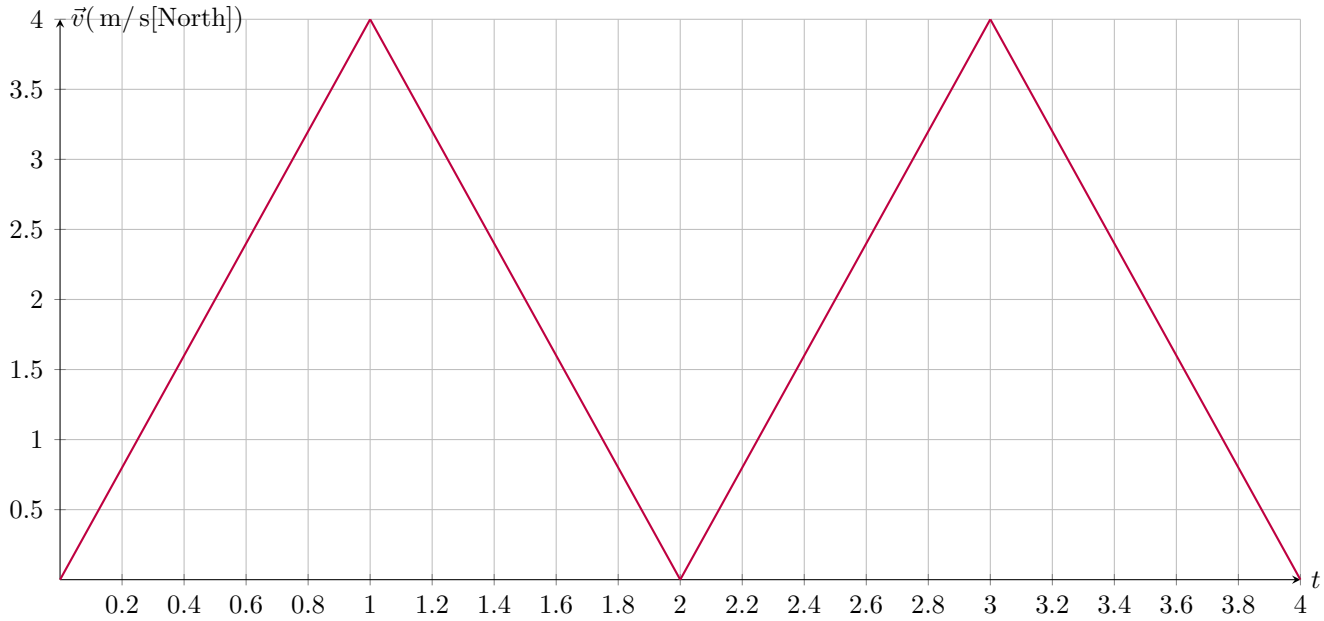
Answer the following True/False questions (**Assume [East] is positive**)

1. An object under uniform motion has a
   (a) Non-zero average acceleration in the positive direction (T / F)
   (b) Zero average acceleration (T / F)
2. De-acceleration is just acceleration in the same direction of motion (T / F)
3. Suppose that a bullet accelerates at $\vec{a}_{av} = +1.068\,\text{km/s}^2$ from rest to a final velocity of $\vec{v}_f = +356\,\text{m/s}$. Then,
   (a) The time elapsed was $\Delta t = 3\,\text{s}$
   (b) If I double the acceleration of the bullet, then Δt doubles as well. (T / F)
4. Suppose a Velocity V. Time plot is represented by $y = 2x + 4$,
   (a) The average acceleration is uniform (T / F)
   (b) The initial velocity of the body at $t = 0$ was $\vec{v}_i = +4\,\text{m/s}$ (T / F)
   (c) The displacement over the time interval $[0, 2]$ was $\Delta\vec{d} = +12\,\text{m}$ (T / F)
   (d) The average acceleration is $\vec{a}_{av} = +2\,\text{m/s}^2$ (T / F)
5. A secant line on a Velocity V. Time graph over the interval $[t_1, t_2]$ gives me the instantaneous acceleration over the time interval $[t_1, t_2]$. (T / F)
6. Suppose a Position V. Time plot is represented by $y = x^2 + 4$. Then,
   (a) The object is slowing down in the positive direction. (T / F)
   (b) The object is experiencing uniform motion. (T / F)
   (c) The object <u>may</u> be experiencing uniform acceleration (T / F).
   (d) The initial position vector of the object at $t = 0$ is $\vec{d}_i = 2\,\text{m}$
7. Suppose that the tangent line to a Position V. Time plot at $t = 4$ was represented by the equation $y = -3x + 7$. Then,
   (a) The instantaneous velocity of the object at $t = 4$ was $\vec{v} = +3\,\text{m/s}$
   (b) The instantaneous velocity of the object at $t = 5$ was $\vec{v} = -3\,\text{m/s}$
   (c) Suppose that the Velocity V. Time plot for the object happened to be linear, then the average velocity of the object must have been $\vec{v}_{av} = -3\,\text{m/s}$. (T / F)
8. Suppose a Velocity V. Time plot is represented by $y = -x + 3$, then the displacement over the time interval $[0, 8]$ is $\Delta\vec{d} = +0\,\text{m}$. (T / F)
9. Suppose that the average acceleration of an object in motion differs at two distinct points in time, then the Velocity V. Time graph must have been linear. (T / F)

Question 2:

Answer the following multiple choice questions.

1. Which of the following statements are correct about the plot below? (Assume that the motion lasted for 4 seconds)



   (a) The body experienced uniform acceleration throughout the entire trip.

   (b) Within the time interval $[0, 2]$ the average acceleration was $\vec{a}_{av} = +0\,\mathrm{m/s^2}$

   (c) Within the time interval $[3, 4]$ the average acceleration was $\vec{a}_{av} = -4\,\mathrm{m/s^2}$

   (d) Within the time interval $[1, 4]$ the average acceleration was $\vec{a}_{av} = -1.333\,\mathrm{m/s^2}$

   (e) At $t = 2\,\mathrm{s}$, the instantaneous acceleration was $\vec{a}_{av} = +4\,\mathrm{m/s^2}$

   (f) At $t = 3.4\,\mathrm{s}$, the instantaneous acceleration was $\vec{a}_{av} = -4\,\mathrm{m/s^2}$

   (g) The average acceleration is <u>not</u> the same as the instantaneous acceleration for each point in time.

2. Which of the following statements are correct about the plot below? (Assume that the motion lasted for 4 seconds)

   (a) d

Question 3:

A car is initially traveling at an initial velocity $\vec{v}_i = 412\,\mathrm{m/s}$[East]. The car then de-accelerates at an average acceleration of $\vec{a}_{av}$ to come to a rest at a red light over a duration of Δt. When the light turns green, the car accelerates at an average acceleration $-\vec{a}_{av}$ over a time period $2\Delta t$, to reach a final velocity of $\vec{v}_f = 240\,\mathrm{m/s}$ [East] . Determine the the average acceleration $\vec{a}_{av}$.
(Hint: Setup the correct equations to get rid of Δt)

Question 4:

Given below is the Velocity V. Time graph for an object in motion,