

Speed, Time, and Distance - Concepts and Formulas

1. Speed Formula

Definition: Speed is the distance traveled per unit of time.

Formula: $\text{Speed} = \text{Distance} / \text{Time}$

Other forms:

$\text{Time} = \text{Distance} / \text{Speed}$

$\text{Distance} = \text{Speed} \times \text{Time}$

Example: An object covers a distance of 60 km in 2 hours.

$\text{Speed} = 60 / 2 = 30 \text{ km/hr.}$

2. Average Speed (Different Distances and Speeds)

When a man covers two distances D_1 and D_2 at speeds S_1 and S_2 , his average speed is:

$\text{Average Speed} = (D_1 + D_2) / (D_1/S_1 + D_2/S_2)$

Example: A man covers 20 km at 10 km/hr and another 30 km at 20 km/hr.

Total distance = $20 + 30 = 50 \text{ km.}$

Total time = $(20/10) + (30/20) = 3.5 \text{ hrs.}$

Average speed = $50 / 3.5 = 14.29 \text{ km/hr.}$

3. Average Speed (Same Distance, Different Speeds)

When a man travels from P to Q at S_1 and returns at S_2 :

$\text{Average Speed} = (2 \times S_1 \times S_2) / (S_1 + S_2)$

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Example: A man travels 60 km at 30 km/hr and returns at 20 km/hr.

Average speed = $(2 \times 30 \times 20) / (30 + 20) = 24$ km/hr.

4. Crossing Times (Two Men Traveling Towards Each Other)

If two men A and B travel from P and Q, and after crossing, A takes T_1 time to reach Q and B takes T_2 to reach P:

Ratio of Speeds = $\sqrt{T_2 / T_1}$

Example: Two men meet, and A takes 9 hours to finish while B takes 16 hours.

Speed ratio = $\sqrt{16 / 9} = 4:3$.

5. Change in Time Due to Speed Variation

If a man travels at (n/m) of his usual speed:

Change in time = $((m/n) - 1) \times \text{usual time}$

Example: A man's usual speed covers a distance in 5 hours. If his speed is reduced to $2/3$:

Change in time = $((3/2) - 1) \times 5 = 2.5$ hrs.

6. Same Distance, Different Speeds and Times

When a man covers the same distance D at two different speeds S_1 and S_2 with respective times T_1 and T_2 :

$D = S_1 \times T_1 = S_2 \times T_2$

Example: A man covers 100 km at 50 km/hr in 2 hours and at 25 km/hr in 4 hours. Both scenarios satisfy $D = 100$ km.

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7. Stoppage Time Per Hour

When a body moves at S_1 km/hr without stoppage and S_2 km/hr with stoppage:

Stoppage time per hour = $((S_1 - S_2) / S_1) \times 60$ minutes

Example: A train moves at 60 km/hr without stoppage but averages 45 km/hr due to stoppages.

Stoppage time per hour = $((60 - 45) / 60) \times 60 = 15$ minutes.