×

# Acceleration

**6/7** points earned (85%)

Retake Next

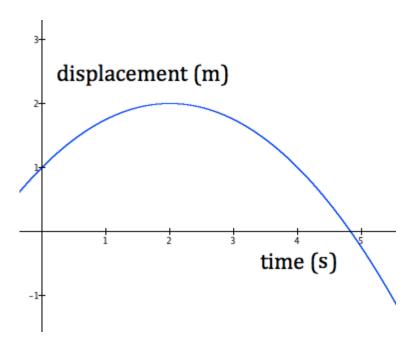
Excellent!



1/1 points

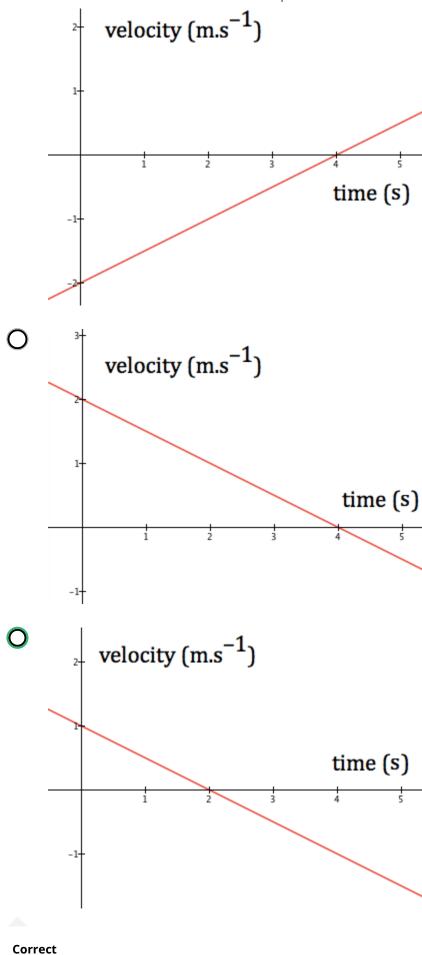
1.

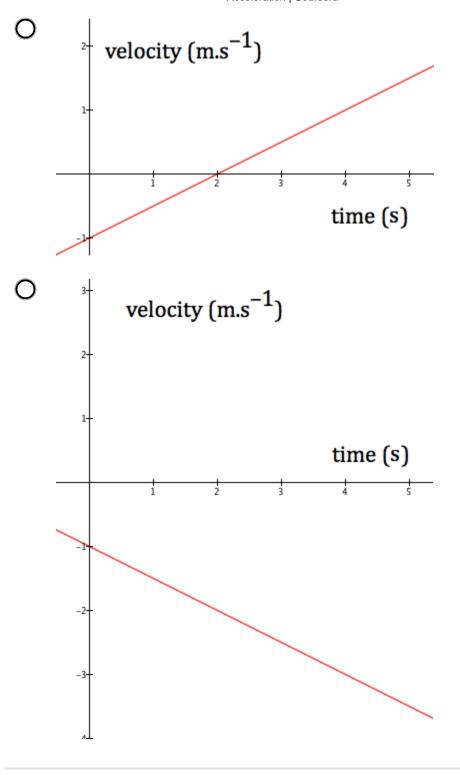
[#221] Match displacement to velocity



The above graph shows the displacement of an object versus time. Which of the following graphs corresponds to the object's **velocity**?



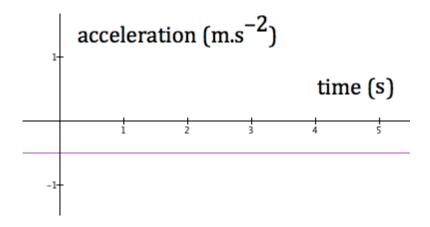




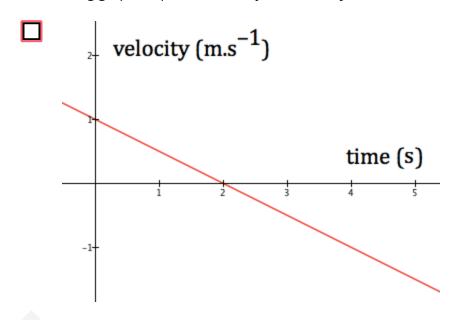
0/1 points

2.

[#222] Match acceleration to velocity

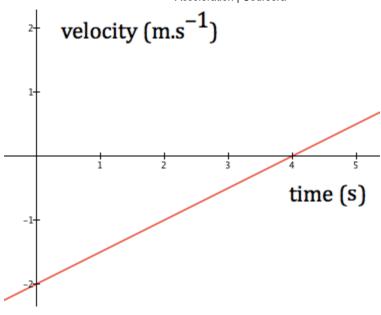


The above graph shows the acceleration of an object versus time. Which of the following graphs represent the object's **velocity**? (Choose one or more)



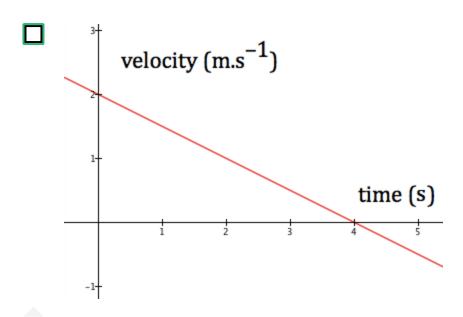
This should be selected





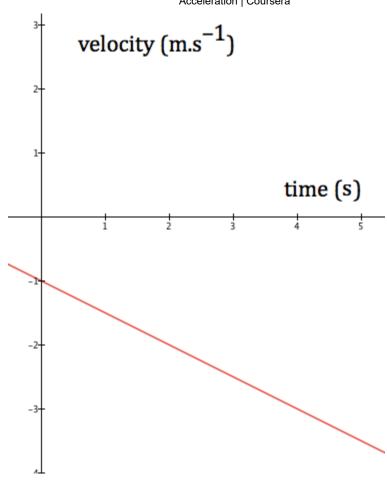
### This should not be selected

The acceleration graph indicates a decelerating object (negative acceleration). This object is accelerating.



Correct





Correct

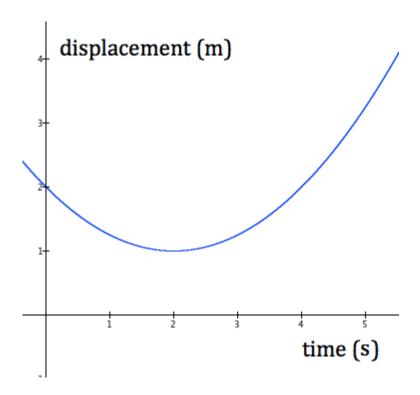


1/1

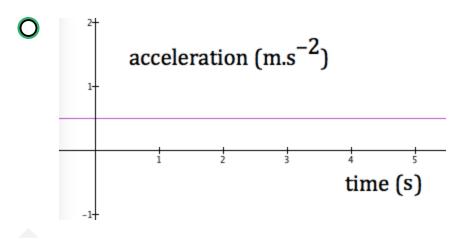
points

3.

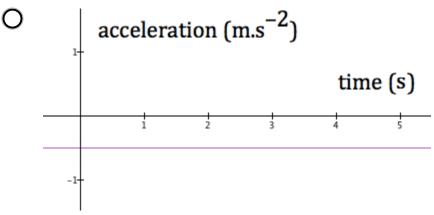
[#223] Match displacement to acceleration



The above graph shows the displacement of an object versus time. Which of the following graphs corresponds to the object's **acceleration**?



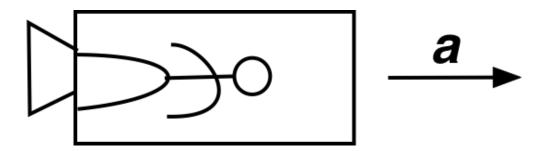
Correct





1/1 points

4. [#224] Artificial gravity



Science fiction writers imagine a ship in deep space, accelerating at a constant 9.8 m.s $^{-2}$ , which gives the travellers a sensation similar to the weight they feel on the Earth, where falling objects accelerate at g = 9.8 m.s $^{-2}$ . Starting from rest (and ignoring effects due to special relativity), how long does it take such a ship to accelerate to 0.1 times the speed of light c (recalling that c = 3.0\*10 $^8$  m.s $^{-1}$ ), and how far does it travel during that time? (Note: 0.1 has only 1 sig fig!)

Answer: The ship travels for \_\_\_\_\_ and travels a distance of \_\_\_\_\_ .

- $\bigcirc \quad 4 \text{ days}, 5 \times 10^8 \text{ km}$
- $\bigcirc \quad 40 \; \mathrm{days}, \, 5 \times 10^{10} \; \mathrm{km}$

Correct

- O 4 days,  $5 \times 10^{14}$  km
- $\bigcirc \quad 40 \text{ days, } 5 \times 10^4 \text{ km}$



1/1 points

5.

[#225] Drop that ball

You drop a ball, which accelerates downwards with constant acceleration  $g=9.8~{
m m.s^{-2}}$ . It falls a distance of 0.50 m to the ground.

The ball hits the ground in \_\_\_\_\_ seconds. When it hits the ground, it is travelling at a velocity of \_\_\_\_ m/s. (The up direction is positive.)

Write your answers below, separated by a comma (ex: a, b). Remember signs and *use appropriate significant figures*.

0.32, -3.1

### **Correct Response**

Let's define the positive direction as up, with the ground at y=0 and the initial height of the ball at  $y_0=0.50~\mathrm{m}$  above the floor. The ball starts from rest, so  $v_0=0$ .

We write

 $y=y_0+v_0t+(1/2)at^2=0.50~{
m m}-(1/2)(9.8~{
m m.s^{-2}})t^2$  . Note that acceleration is negative, since it acts downward.

When the ball hits the ground,  $y=0=0.50~\mathrm{m}-(1/2)(9.8~\mathrm{m.s^{-2}})t^2$  .

Solving for t, we find 
$$t=\sqrt{\frac{2*0.50~\mathrm{m}}{9.8~\mathrm{m\cdot s^{-2}}}}=0.32~\mathrm{s}.$$

When the ball hits the ground, it is travelling  $v=at=-gt=-3.1~\mathrm{m/s}$  .

We accept as answers: 0.32, -3.1

## Show other acceptable responses



1/1 points

6.

[#226] Drop that ball - again

You drop a ball from a height h, and it takes a time t to reach the ground. Then you drop the same ball from a height 2h, and it takes time T to reach the ground. Which of the following is/are true?

- $ldsymbol{\sqcup}$  T is greater than t
- Correct

This statement is true. It will take more time than t for the ball to drop from height 2h.

lacksquare T is less than 2t

### Correct

This statement is true. It will take more time than t for the ball to drop from height 2h, but it will take less than twice t, since the ball is accelerating.

 $lacksquare T = \sqrt{2} \cdot t$ 

#### Correct

This statement is true. We can write  $h-(1/2)gt^2=0$  for the ball dropped from height h. We can write  $2h-(1/2)gT^2=0$  for the ball dropped from height 2h. Putting these 2 equations together, we find that  $T=\sqrt{2}\cdot t$ .

 $\square$  T=2t

**Un-selected is correct** 

 $T = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot t$ 

**Un-selected is correct** 

lacksquare T is greater than 2t

**Un-selected is correct** 

