

Objectives: Students will understand the basic concepts of one-dimensional motion

Students will be able to describe the differences between displacement, velocity, and acceleration

Students will be able to solve physics problems involving displacement, velocity, and acceleration

What is 1-D motion?

Motion in a straight line:



+ / - values:

+ • one direction

- : + 'other

Frame of reference:

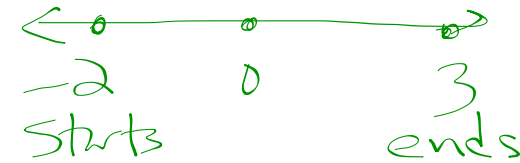
Where is position \emptyset ?
Which direction is positive?

Displacement:

- Measures how far something goes and in what direction (vector quantity)

$$d = x - x_0 = \boxed{\Delta x}$$

$$\Delta x = 3 - -2 = 5$$



- Difference between displacement and distance:

Distance: length of the whole path

Displacement: how far an object is from where it started (includes direction)



Velocity:

- Measures how fast something goes and its direction (vector quantity)

$$\text{velocity} = \frac{\text{change in position}}{\text{change in time}} \quad (\text{includes direction})$$

- Difference between speed and velocity:

speed refers to distance and has no direction

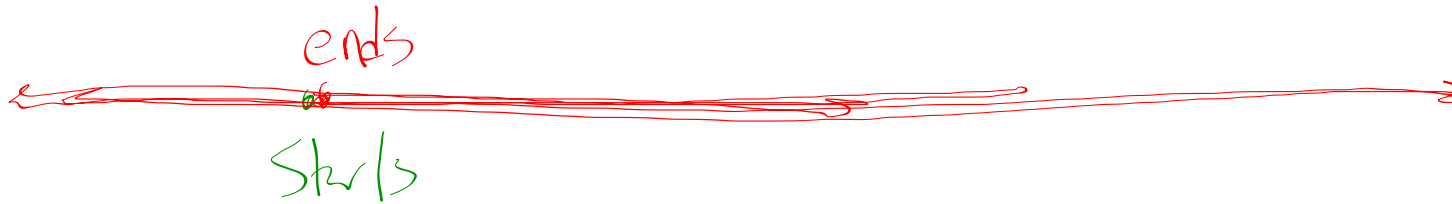
velocity refers to displacement (which has direction)

- Difference between average and instantaneous velocity:

$$\bar{v} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$$

(average)

$$v = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \quad (\text{as } \Delta t \rightarrow 0)$$



$$\text{velocity} = 0$$

$$\text{Speed} = (\text{more than } 0)$$

Acceleration:

- Measures how fast something's velocity changes (no change = uniform velocity); includes direction (vector quantity)

$$\text{acceleration} = \frac{\text{change in velocity}}{\text{change in time}} \quad (\text{includes direction})$$

- Anytime velocity changes, acceleration is occurring (3 ways)

Speed up!
Slow down!

CHANGING DIRECTION!

- Difference between average acceleration and instantaneous acceleration

$$\bar{a} = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$$

$$a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} \quad (\text{as } \Delta t \rightarrow 0)$$

