#### Objectives: Students will understand the basic concepts of onedimensional motion

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

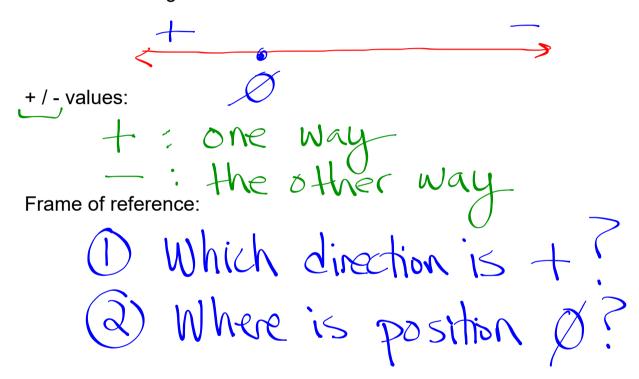
Students will be able to solve physics problems involving displacement, velocity, and acceleration

## Introduction to 1-D motion:

- Straight-line motion
- Displacement
- Velocity (formula for average velocity)
- Acceleration (formula for average acceleration)

### What is 1-D motion?

Motion in a straight line:



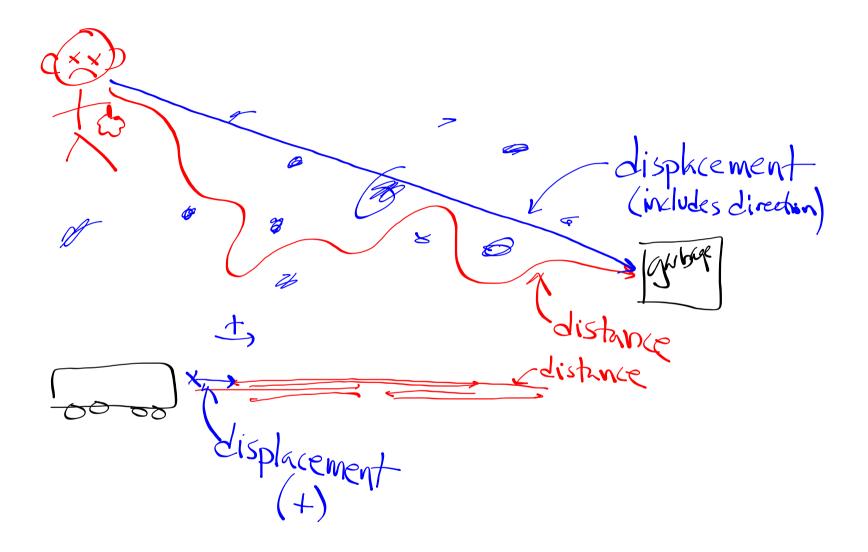
## Displacement:

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

Where did it stop? to

- Difference between displacement and distance:

The shortest length between where an object starts & where it stops along with direction (+/-)
The total length of an object's path.



# Velocity:

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

how for did something go (\$ direction)?
how long did it take?

- Difference between speed and velocity:

Speed = distance velocity.

Speed = distance velocity.

A time

- Difference between average and instantaneous velocity:

 $\overline{U} = \underbrace{\Delta x}_{\Delta t} \qquad U = \underbrace{\Delta x}_{\Delta t} \quad as$ 

## Acceleration:

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

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

-> Speed up (accel + velocity have same sign -> Stow down (accel + velocity have opposite 5); -> Charge direction (2D/3D)

- Difference between average acceleration and instantaneous acceleration

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

