Al Response:

Kinematics is a branch of classical mechanics that focuses on the motion of object ### Key Concepts:

- 1. **Displacement (\(s \))**: The change in position of an object. It is a vector qua
- 2. **Distance**: The total path length traveled by an object, regardless of direction
- 3. **Velocity (\(v \))**: The rate of change of displacement with respect to time. I
 \[
 v = \frac{ds}{dt}
 \]
- 4. **Speed**: The rate of change of distance with respect to time. It is a scalar qu
- 5. **Acceleration (\(a \))**: The rate of change of velocity with respect to time. It \[a = \frac{dv}{dt} \]
- 6. **Uniform Motion**: When an object moves at a constant speed in a straight li
- 7. **Uniformly Accelerated Motion**: When an object experiences a constant accelerated Motion of Motion (for Uniformly Accelerated Motion):

For an object with uniform acceleration, the following equations describe its moti

1. **First Equation of Motion**:

```
\[
v = u + at
\]
where:
- \( v \) = final velocity
- \( u \) = initial velocity
- \( a \) = acceleration
- \( t \) = time
```

2. **Second Equation of Motion**:

```
\[ s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2 \] where \( s \) is the displacement.
```