Lab 1: Motion in One Dimension - Part 1 PHYS 2305

Pre-lab Assignment

Question Pre-1: Explain the difference between average and instantaneous velocity. * average velocity is the change in position over the time of travel while instantaneous velocity is the velocity of an object at a single point in time and space.

Question Pre-2: An object is initially at rest and then accelerates for a time interval Δt . After Δt, the object has displaced 1.5 m in the +x-direction and has an instantaneous velocity of 3.5 m/s in the +x-direction. Using relevant expressions from the reading, determine the following:

(a) The average acceleration of the object.

$$V_1 = 0$$
 m/s $V_2^2 - V_1^2 = 2a\Delta X$
 $V_4 = 3.5$ m/s $\Delta = \frac{V_4^2 - V_1^2}{2\Delta X}$
 $\Delta = \frac{3.5^2}{2(1.5)}$
(b) The time it took the object to travel 1.5 meters.

a= 4.08 m/s2 in the positive x-direction

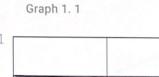
$$\Delta X = V_1 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha + \frac{1}{2}$$
1.5 m = 2.04+2
1.5 m = 0(1) + $\frac{1}{2}$ (4.08)+2
1.5 m = $\frac{1}{2}$ (4.08)+2
+= 0.86 seconds

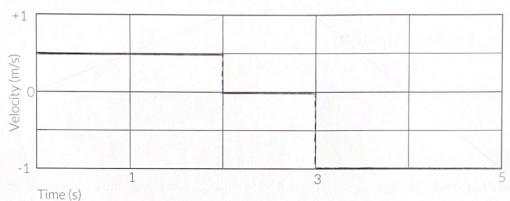
(c) The object's average velocity during this period of motion.

$$Vaug = \frac{1.5m}{0.86s}$$
 $Vaug = 1.75 m/s$

Question Pre-3: On Graph 1. 1, draw a solid line representing someone walking forward at a speed of 0.5 m/s for 2 seconds, resting for one second, then walking backward at a speed of 1.0 m/s for 2 seconds.

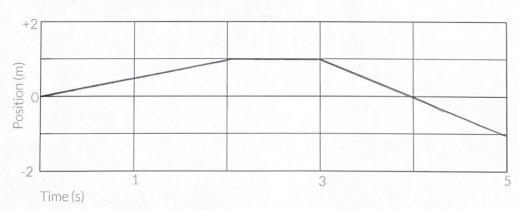






Question Pre-4: On Graph 1. 2, draw a solid line representing someone starting at the origin and walking forward with a constant speed of 0.5 m/s for 2 seconds, standing still for one second, and then moving backward with a constant speed of 1.0 m/s for 2 seconds.





Question Pre-5: Refer to Section 2. Constant-Acceleration Motion - Free-Fall. You tape a small washer to a ball and hang the ball from an electromagnet. When you press down on a trigger, the electromagnet will shut off, the ball will fall through a height of 75 cm, and land on a time-of-flight pad.

Determine the amount of time the ball will take to impact the time-of-flight pad once the trigger is activated. Show your calculations and ignore air resistance.

$$h = Vt + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

Substitute values and solve:

0.75 m = 0(+) +
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
(9.8)(+2)