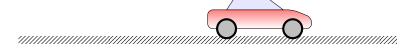
Motion #1

- 1. Larry drives **25 km** east before he realizes he is going in the wrong direction. He turns around and drives 63 000 m west.
 - (a) Draw a picture.
 - (b) Calculate Larry's distance and displacement.
 - (c) If it takes Larry 1 hr and 45 min to complete this trip, calculate his average speed and average velocity (in m/s).
- 2. Eunice has traveled 30 m through the hall when she realizes she dropped her phone in the hallway. She turns around and walks 17 m back in the direction she came from. She then turns back in her original direction, and walks 67 m to her next class. Draw a picture, and calculate Eunice's distance and displacement.

- 3. Draw a path where the distance and displacement are the same. Sketch your path below and explain why they are the same.
- 4. Draw a path where the displacement is zero but the distance is not. Sketch your path below and explain.

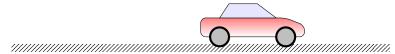
5. Why can you have a negative displacement, but not a negative distance?

- 6. Consider a car with a negative velocity and positive acceleration.
 - (a) Draw the velocity and acceleration vectors on this car.



- (b) Which direction is it traveling? How do you know?
- (c) Is it speeding up or slowing down? How do you know?

- 7. Consider a car with a positive velocity and negative acceleration.
 - (a) Draw the velocity and acceleration vectors on this car.



- (b) Which direction is it traveling? How do you know?
- (c) Is it speeding up or slowing down? How do you know?