

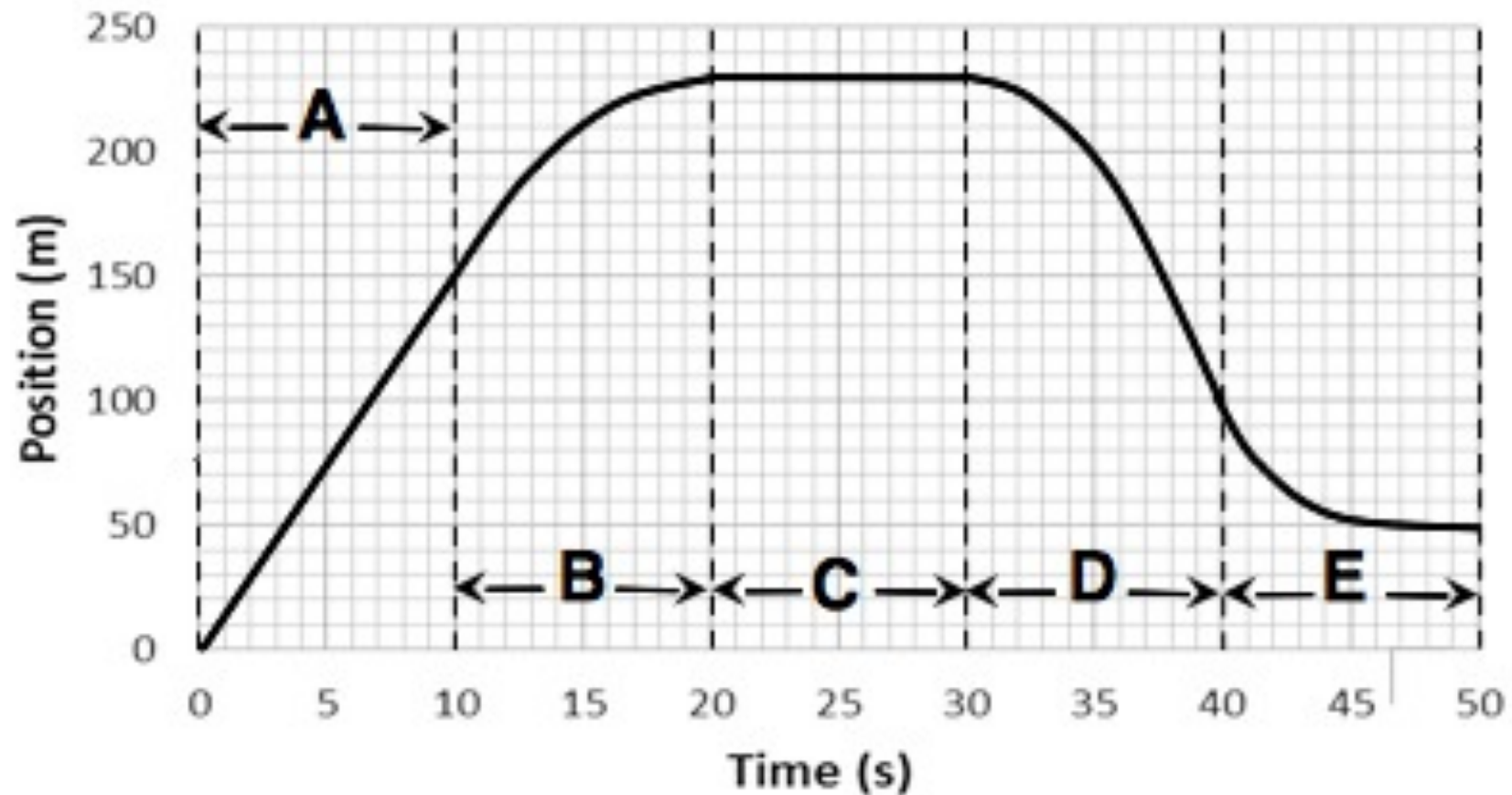
# Fill in the blank

- The slope on a Position vs. Time graph indicates \_\_\_\_\_.
- The slope on a Velocity vs. Time graph indicates \_\_\_\_\_.
- The area between the plot of velocity (on a Velocity vs. Time graph) and the horizontal axis indicates \_\_\_\_\_.

# Fill in the blank

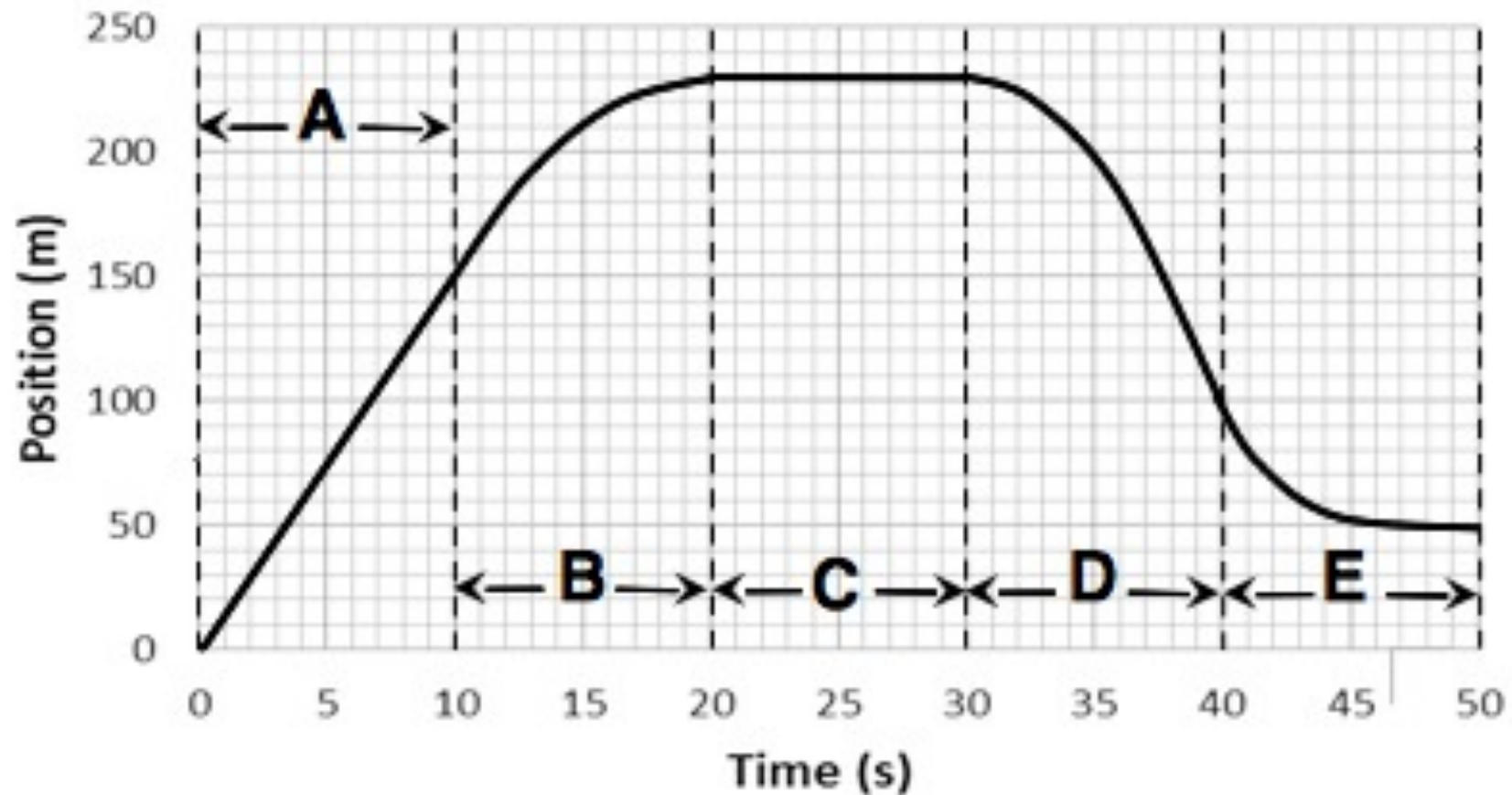
- The symbol for the acceleration due to gravity is \_\_\_\_\_ and has a value of \_\_\_\_\_ near earth.
- In the absence of air resistance, all objects fall with constant \_\_\_\_\_.
- A vector is a quantity that requires both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to fully describe it.

## Position vs. Time



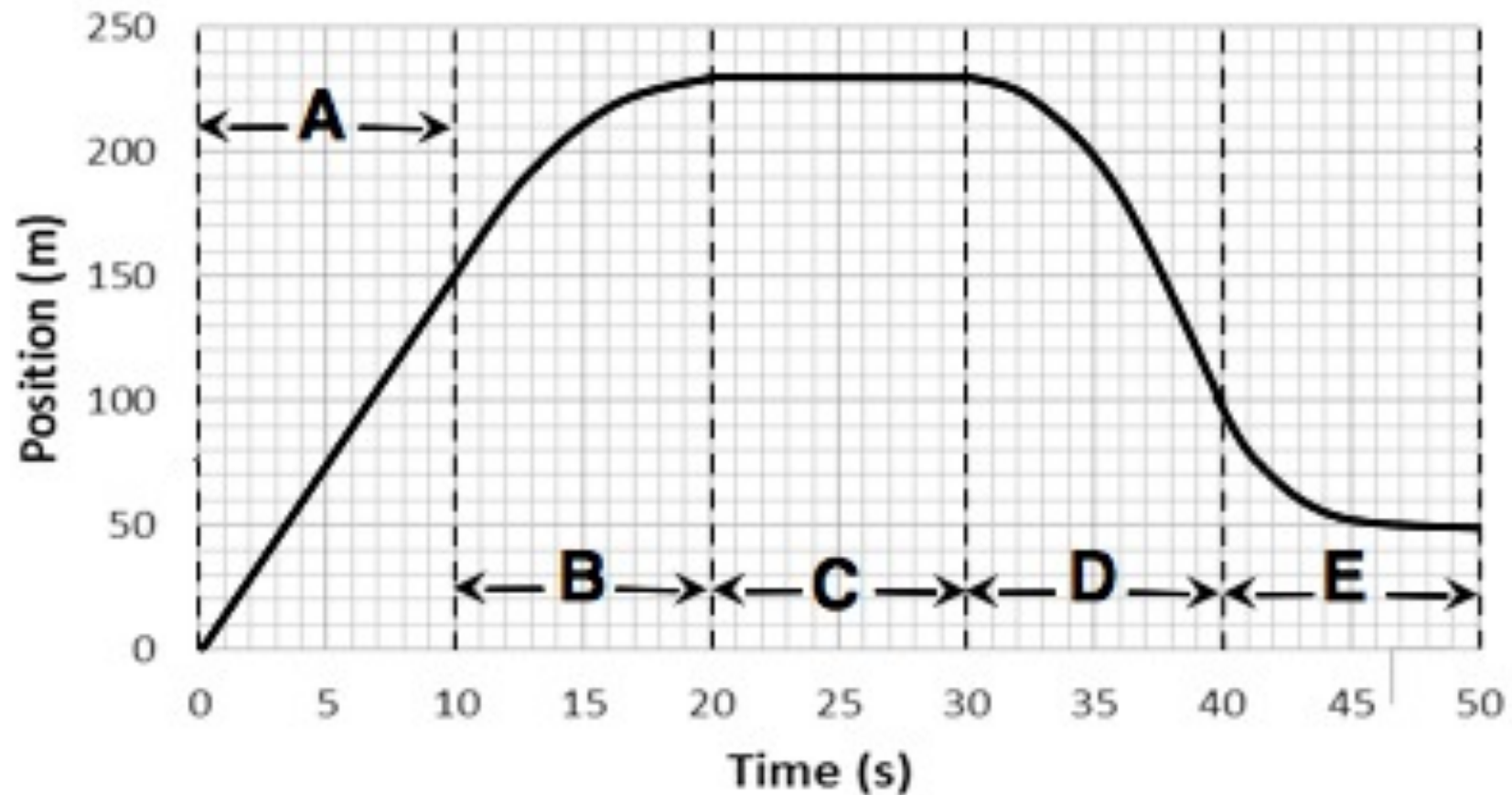
From 0 to 10 seconds, the unicyclist is \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ direction.

## Position vs. Time



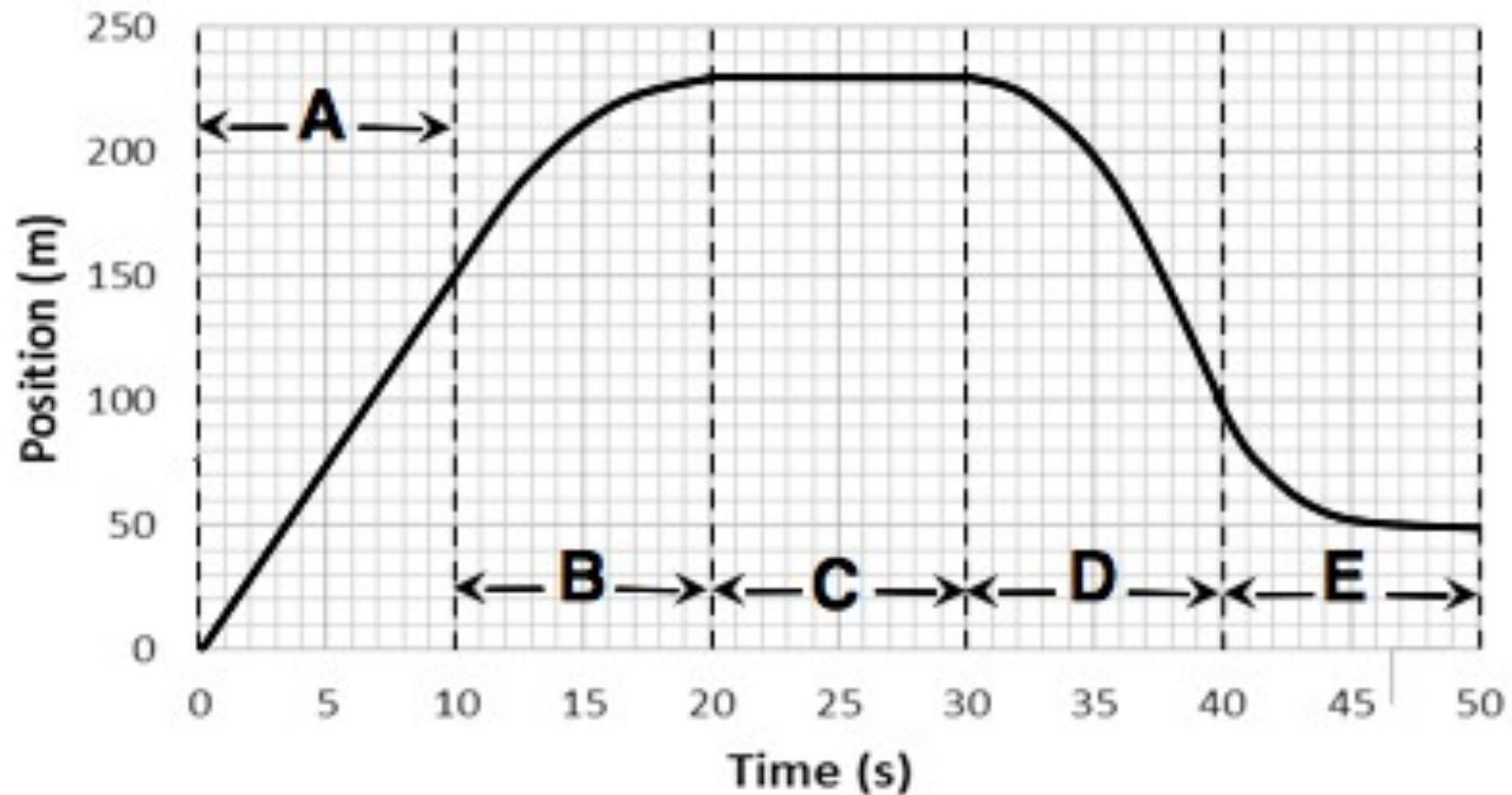
From 10 to 20 seconds, the unicyclist  
is \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
\_\_\_\_\_ direction.

## Position vs. Time



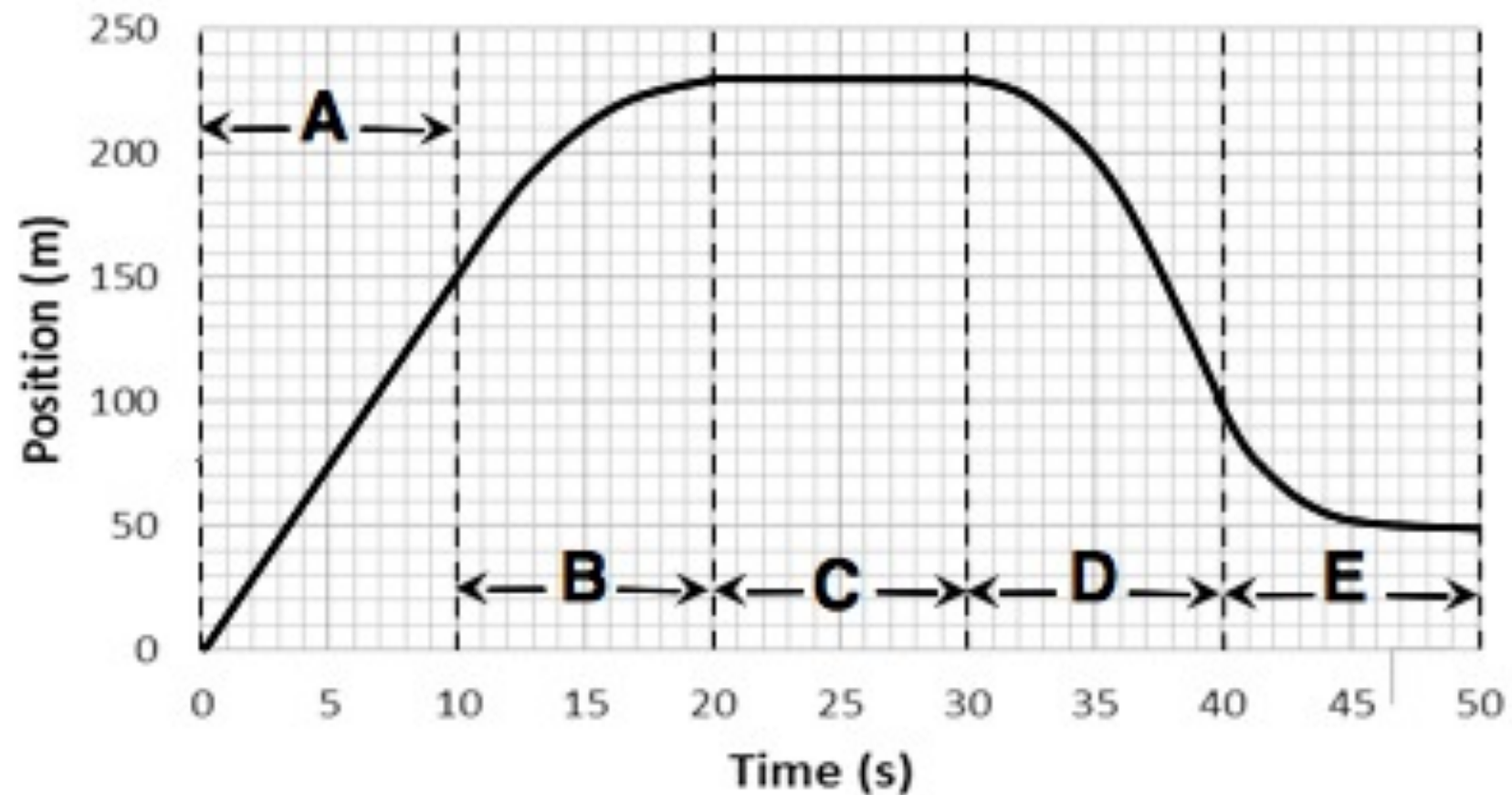
From 20 to 30 seconds, the unicyclist is \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ direction.

## Position vs. Time



From 30 to 40 seconds, the unicyclist is \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ direction.

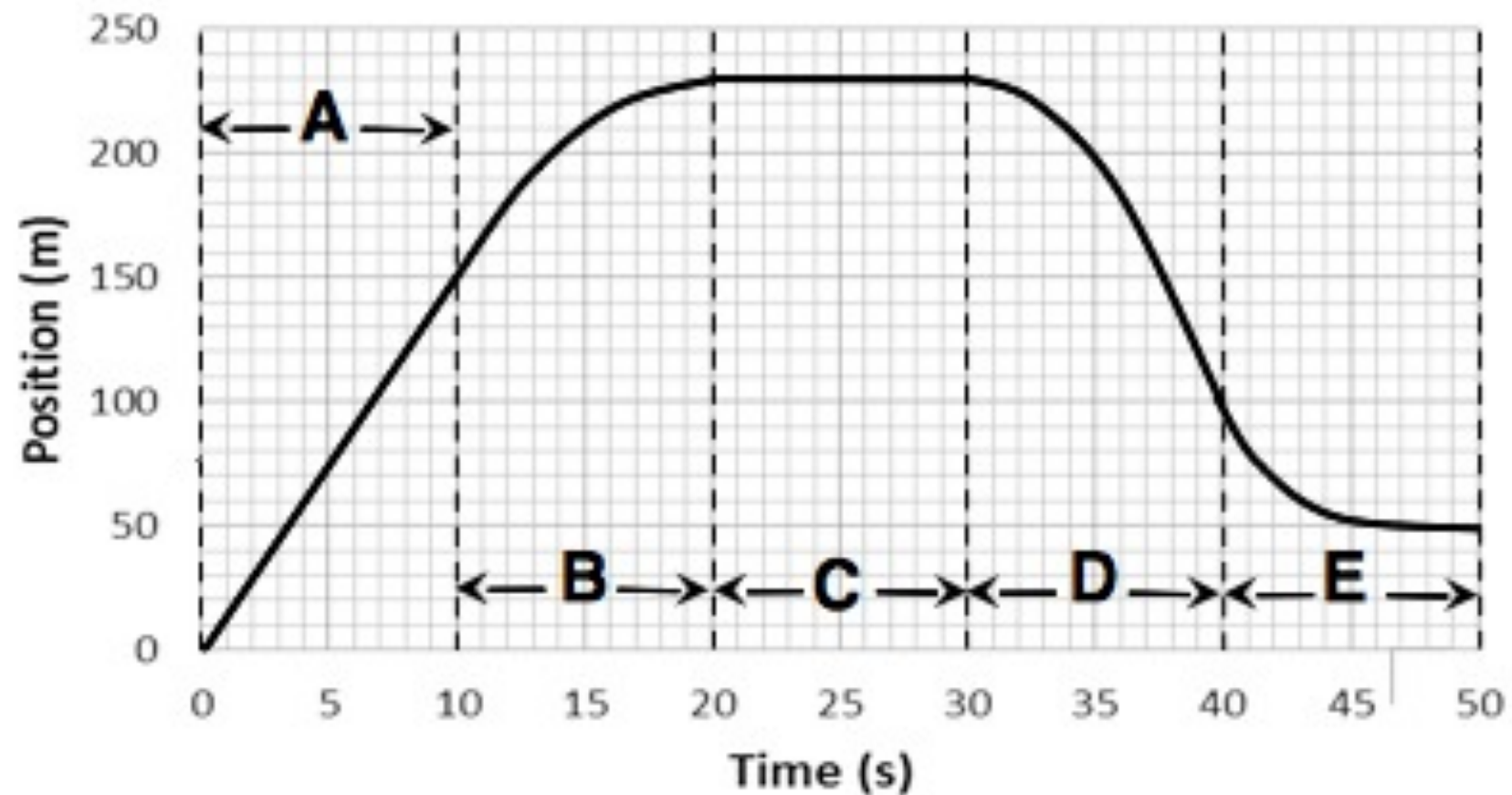
## Position vs. Time



From 40 to 50 seconds, the unicyclist is \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ direction.



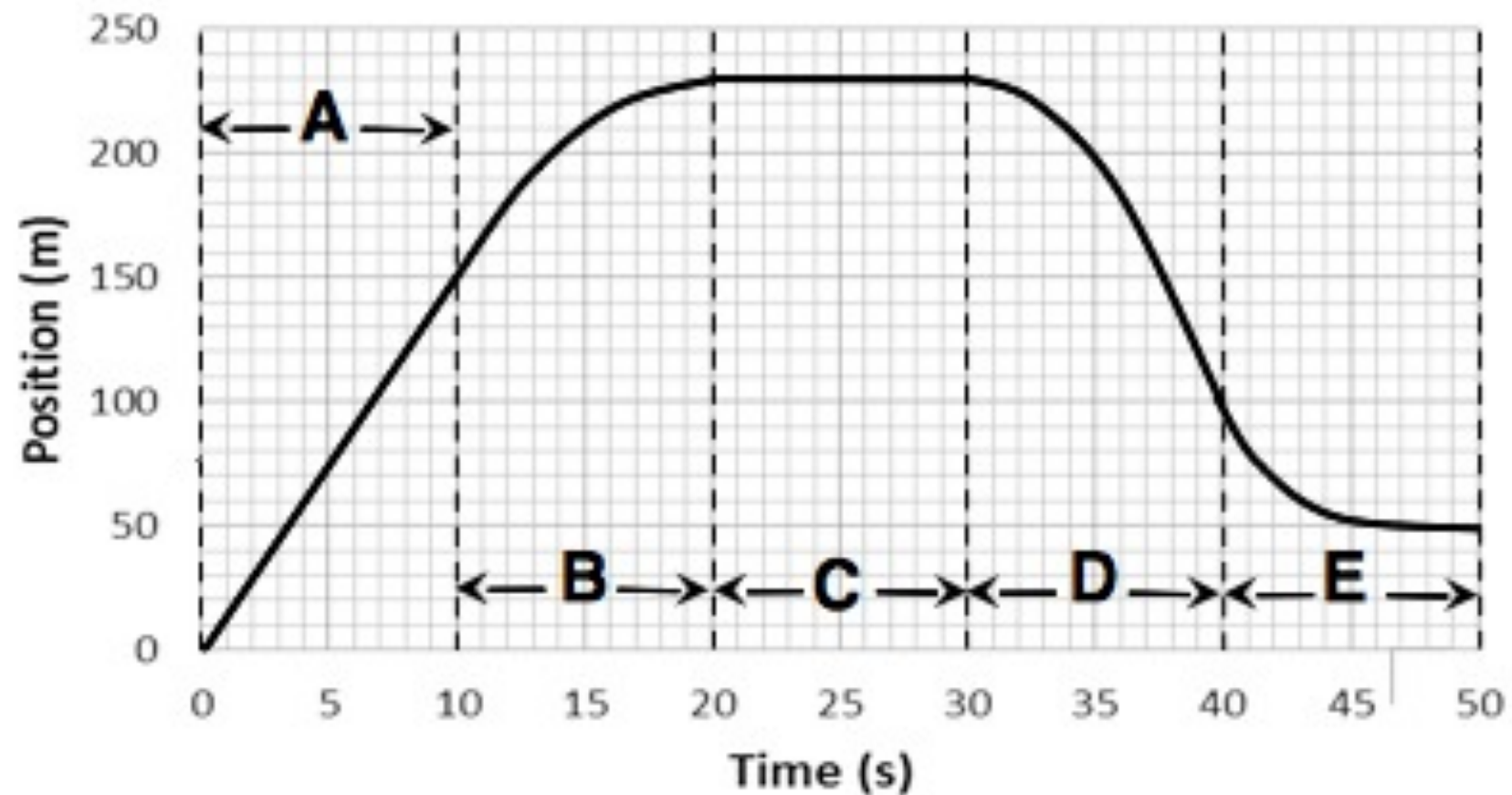
## Position vs. Time



What is the average velocity of the unicyclist from  $t = 30$  to 40 seconds?

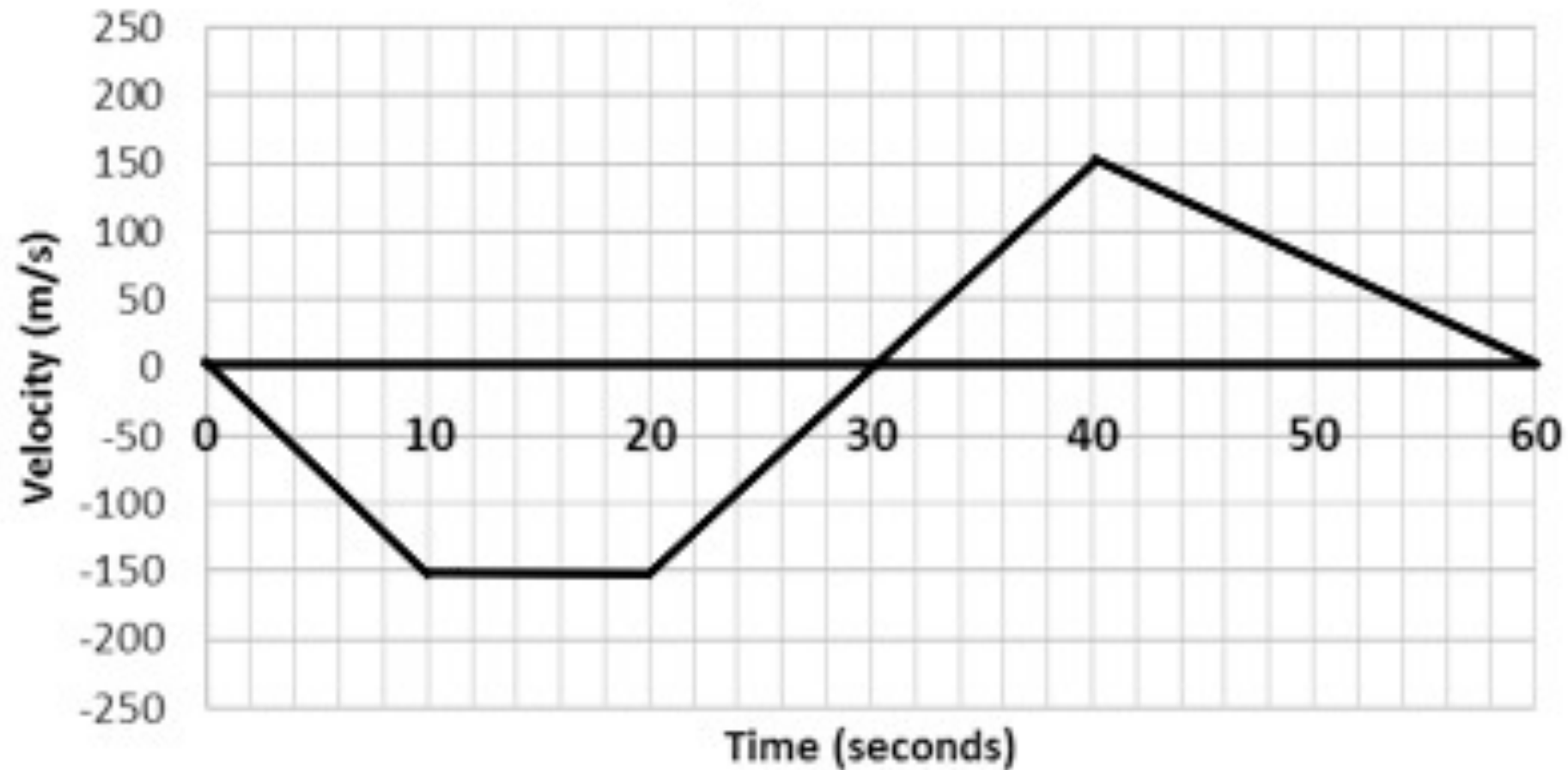


## Position vs. Time



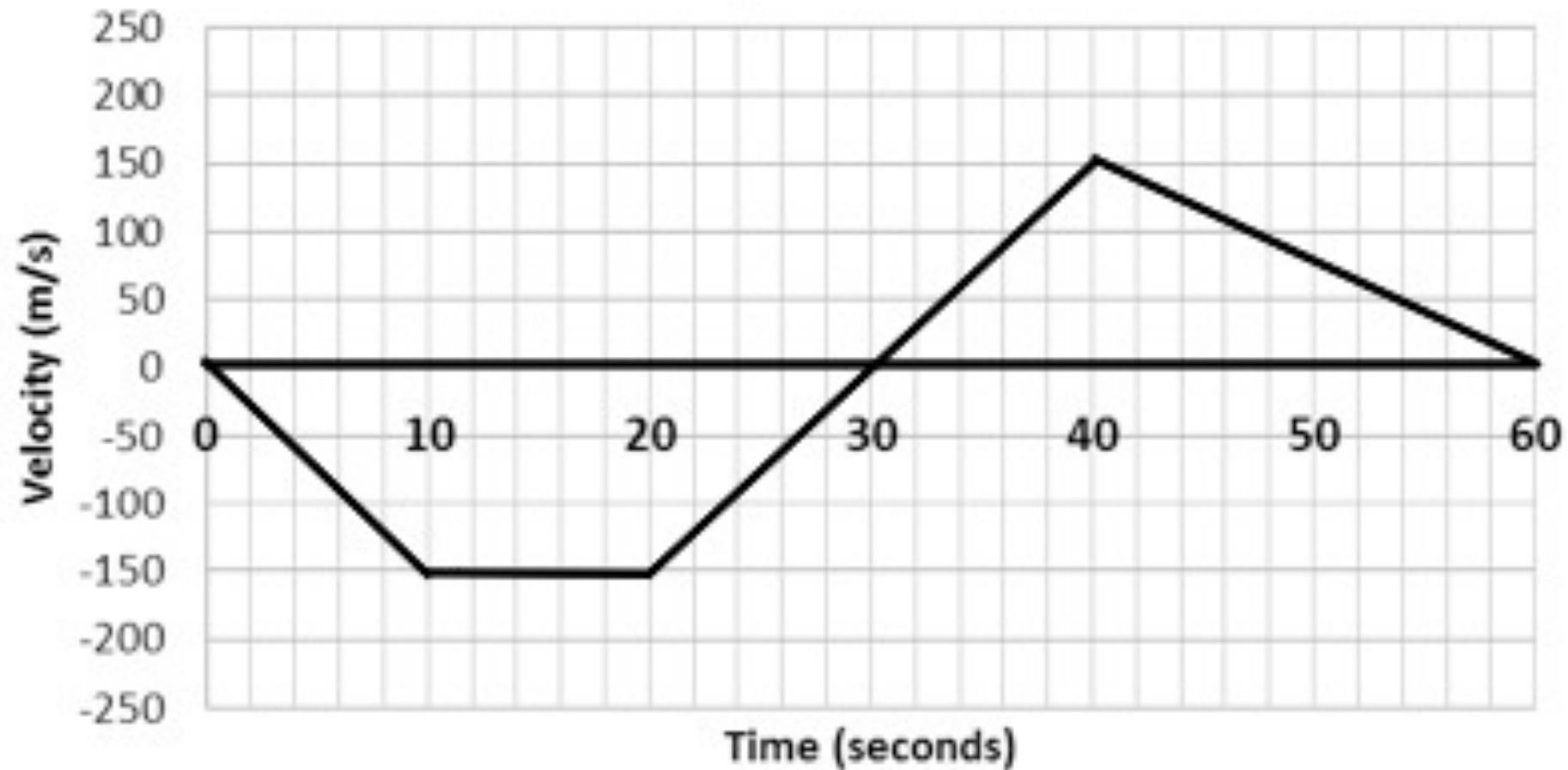
What is the instantaneous velocity at  $t = 6$  seconds?

## Velocity vs. Time



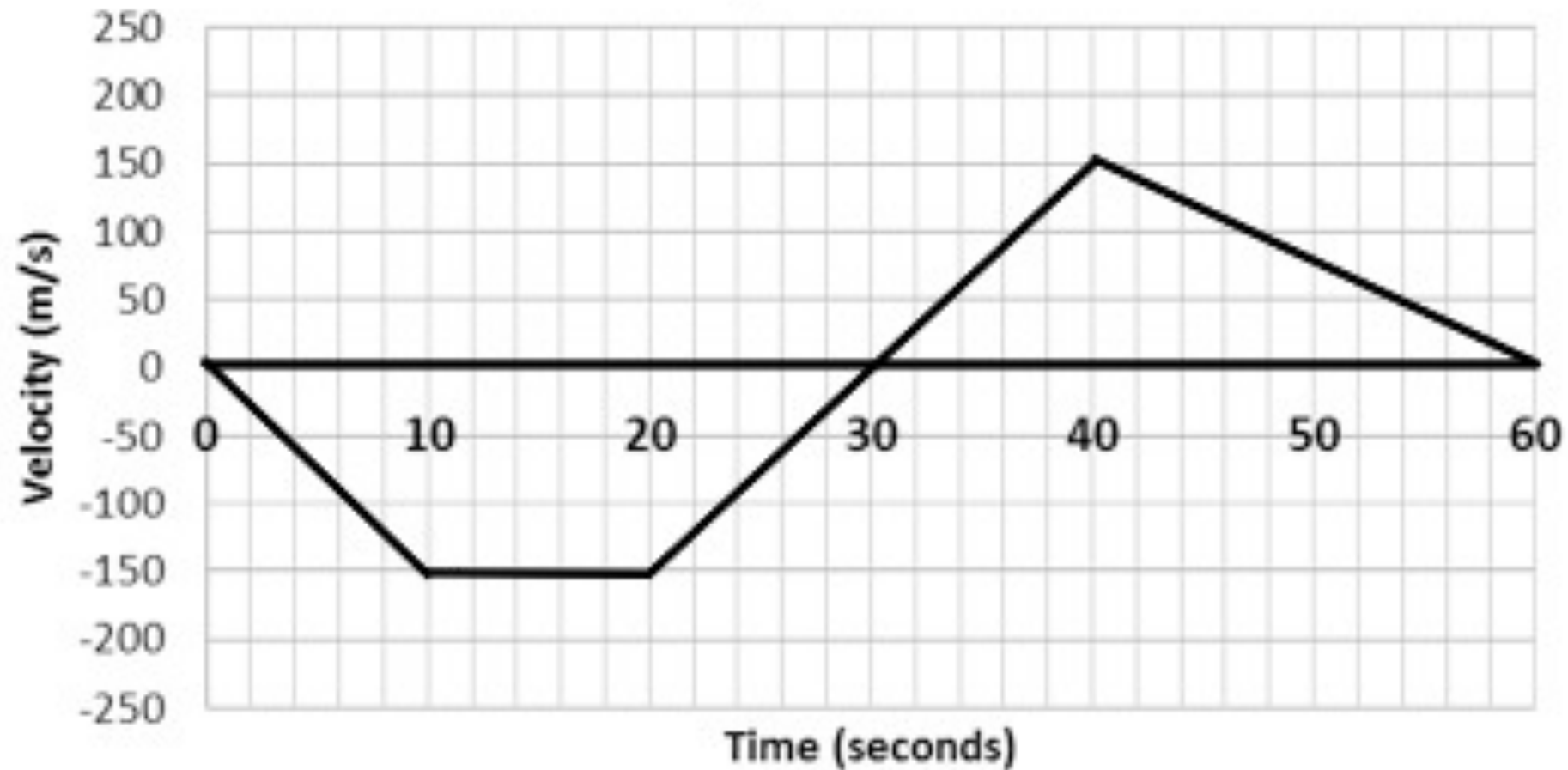
From 0 to 10 seconds, the particle is  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the  
\_\_\_\_\_ direction.

## Velocity vs. Time



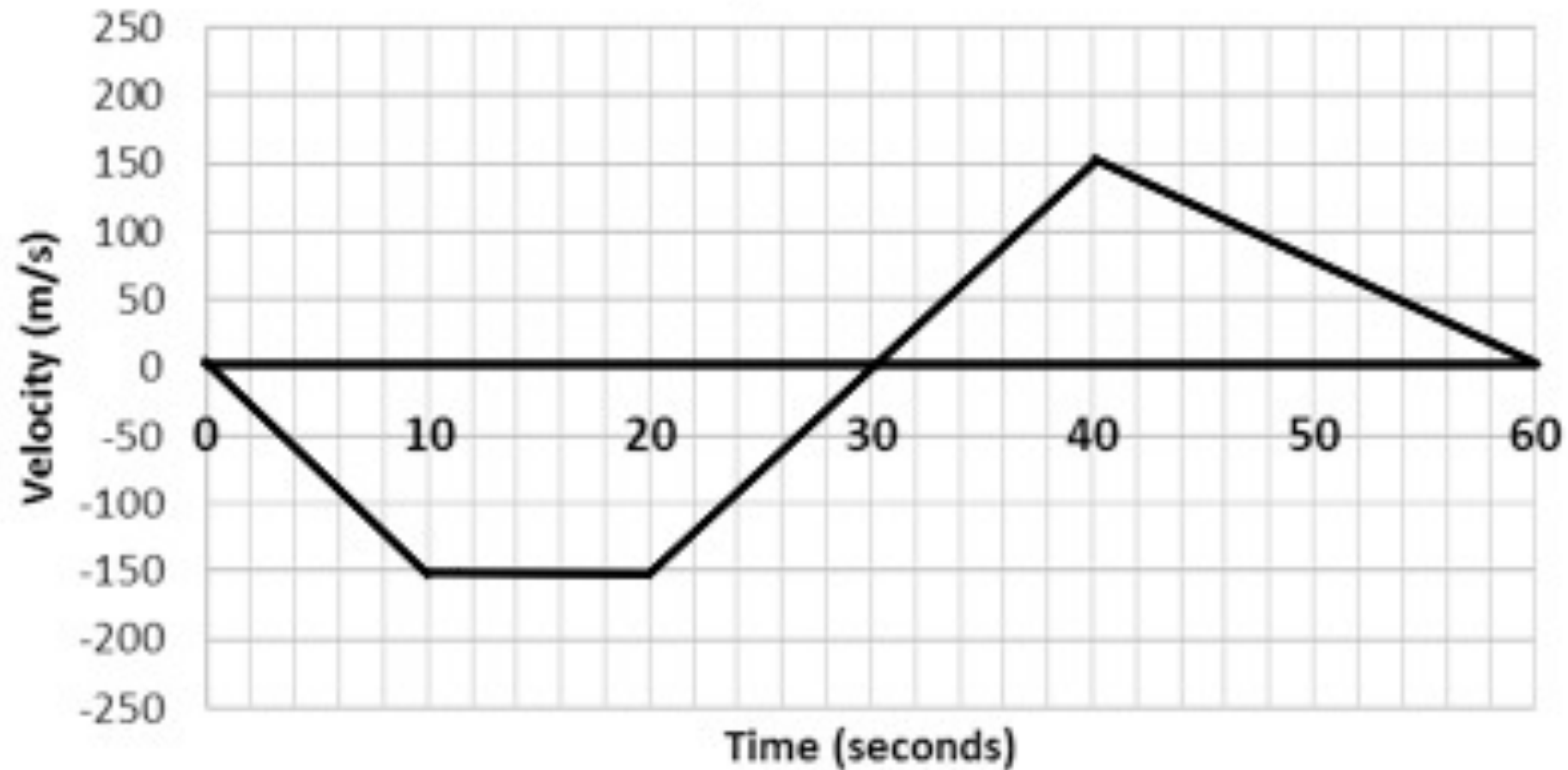
From 10 to 20 seconds, the particle is  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the  
\_\_\_\_\_ direction.

## Velocity vs. Time



From 20 to 30 seconds, the particle is  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the  
\_\_\_\_\_ direction.

## Velocity vs. Time



From 40 to 60 seconds, the particle is  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the  
\_\_\_\_\_ direction.