

$$v_f = v_i + at$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} (v_i + v_f)t$$

$$v_f^2 = v_i^2 + 2ax$$

$$x = v_i t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

Academic Physics  
Accelerated Motion I

Name Key  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

*always use variables initially given!!*

**Directions:** Identify each number given with a variable that stands for it. Use the information to solve for the desired quantity. **Remember the 4 constant acceleration equations!!**

1. A ball starting from rest  $v_i$  accelerates at  $6 \text{ m/s}^2$   $a$  down an inclined plane for  $2.5$  seconds  $t$ .  
a. What is the velocity of the ball at the end of the 2.5 seconds?

$$v_f = v_i + at \quad v_f = 0 \text{ m/s} + (6 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 2.5 \text{ s}) \quad v_f = +15 \text{ m/s } N$$

- b. How far does the ball travel during the 2.5 seconds? *solve for x*

\* Use same given variables \* Eqn w/ no  $v_f$

$$v_i = 0 \text{ m/s} \quad a = 6 \text{ m/s}^2 \quad t = 2.5 \text{ s} \quad x = v_i t + \frac{1}{2} at^2 \quad x = (0 \text{ m/s} \times 2.5 \text{ s}) + \frac{1}{2} (6 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 2.5^2 \text{ s}^2) \quad \Delta x = +18.75 \text{ m } N$$

$$x = 0 + 18.75 \text{ m}$$

2. An airplane flying at a velocity of  $165 \text{ m/s}$  accelerates at a rate of  $7.0 \text{ m/s}^2$  for  $5.0$  seconds.  
a. What is the final velocity of the plane?  $v_f$

$$v_f = v_i + at \quad v_f = 165 \text{ m/s} + (7.0 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 5 \text{ s}) \quad v_f = +200 \text{ m/s } S$$

- b. How far does the plane travel during the 5.0 seconds? *solve for x*

$$v_i = 165 \text{ m/s} \quad a = 7 \text{ m/s}^2 \quad t = 5 \text{ s} \quad x = v_i t + \frac{1}{2} at^2 \quad x = (165 \text{ m/s} \times 5 \text{ s}) + \frac{1}{2} (7 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 5^2 \text{ s}^2) \quad x = 912.5 \text{ m}$$

$$x = 825 \text{ m} + 87.5 \text{ m}$$

3. A motorist uniformly accelerates from  $26 \text{ m/s}$  to  $32 \text{ m/s}$  in  $4.0$  seconds while passing another car.  
a. What is the acceleration of the car?  $a$

$$v_f = v_i + at \quad 32 \text{ m/s} = 26 \text{ m/s} + a(4 \text{ s}) \quad a = +1.5 \text{ m/s}^2 \text{ E}$$

$$\frac{6 \text{ m/s}}{4} = \frac{4a}{4}$$

- b. What distance does the car travel while passing the other car?

$$v_f = 32 \text{ m/s} \quad v_i = 26 \text{ m/s} \quad t = 4 \text{ s} \quad x = ? \quad x = \frac{1}{2} (v_i + v_f)t \quad x = \frac{1}{2} (26 + 32)4 \quad x = 116 \text{ m}$$

4. A model airplane needs to achieve a velocity of  $20 \text{ m/s}$  before it can take off. It is capable of accelerating at a rate of  $0.80 \text{ m/s}^2$ . What is the shortest runway that can be used to operate this plane?

$$v_i = 0 \text{ m/s} \quad v_f = 20 \text{ m/s} \quad a = 0.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \quad x = ? \quad v_f^2 = v_i^2 + 2ax \quad (20 \text{ m/s})^2 = (0 \text{ m/s})^2 + 2(0.8 \text{ m/s}^2)x \quad 400 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 1.6 \text{ m/s}^2 x \quad \frac{400 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2}{1.6 \text{ m/s}^2} = \frac{1.6 \text{ m/s}^2 x}{1.6 \text{ m/s}^2} \quad x = 250 \text{ m}$$

5. A motorcycle starts from rest and accelerates uniformly for  $5.0$  seconds. During this time, it travels a distance of  $140$  meters. At what rate was it accelerating?

$$v_i = 0 \text{ m/s} \quad t = 5 \text{ s} \quad x = 140 \text{ m} \quad a = ? \quad x = v_i t + \frac{1}{2} at^2 \quad 140 \text{ m} = (0 \text{ m/s} \times 5 \text{ s}) + \frac{1}{2} (a \times 5^2 \text{ s}^2) \quad 140 \text{ m} = \frac{12.5 \text{ s}^2 a}{12.5} \quad a = +11.2 \text{ m/s}^2$$