

| Location | Distance (cm) | Time (seconds) | Instantaneous Speed | Average Speed (total D / total s) |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Point A → B | | 3 seconds | | |
| Point B → C | | 6 s | | |
| Point C → D | | 9s | | |
| Point D → E | | 12s | | |
| Point E → F | | 15s | | |
| Point F → G | | 18s | | |
| Point G → H | | 21s | | |
| Point H → I | | 24s | | |
| Point I → J | | 27s | | |
| Point J → K | | 30s | | |

Total Trip Values:

Total Distance = _____

Total Displacement = _____

Total Time = _____

Average Speed = _____

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Warm-up:

**Enter this week's schedule
into your planner.**

Acceleration Investigation

Purpose:

To identify points of acceleration on a motion graph.

Skip a line here. . .

Investigation:

Acceleration is. (3 ideas from table)

Skip a line or two.

Hypothesis:

If we speed up during the path, then our data will reflect acceleration changes.

Skip a line or two.

Experimental Procedure:

1. The runner will put a marker every 3 seconds on a path until we use up the 11 markers. There will also be one at the beginning of the path.

2. During the 30 second run, the runner will walk, jog, stop and run at least once each.
3. We will measure each distance between markers.
4. We will calculate **instantaneous** speed and average speed.
5. We will graph the motion of the path.

Results:

| Location | Distance (cm) | Time (seconds) | Instantaneous Speed | Average Speed (total D / total s) |
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Total Time = _____ Average Speed = _____

3 Graphs here:

- a. Draw your pathway you ran.
- b. Distance (y) vs. time (x)
- c. Speed (y) vs. Time (x)

Conclusion: (answer questions then complete conclusion paragraph)

- 1. How did you know you were changing speeds?**
- 2. At which points were you acceleration and how do you know?**
- 3. If a bike rider goes from home to the park, up a hill, to the store and then home, where is it accelerating (3 points minimum).**

Conclusion paragraph: