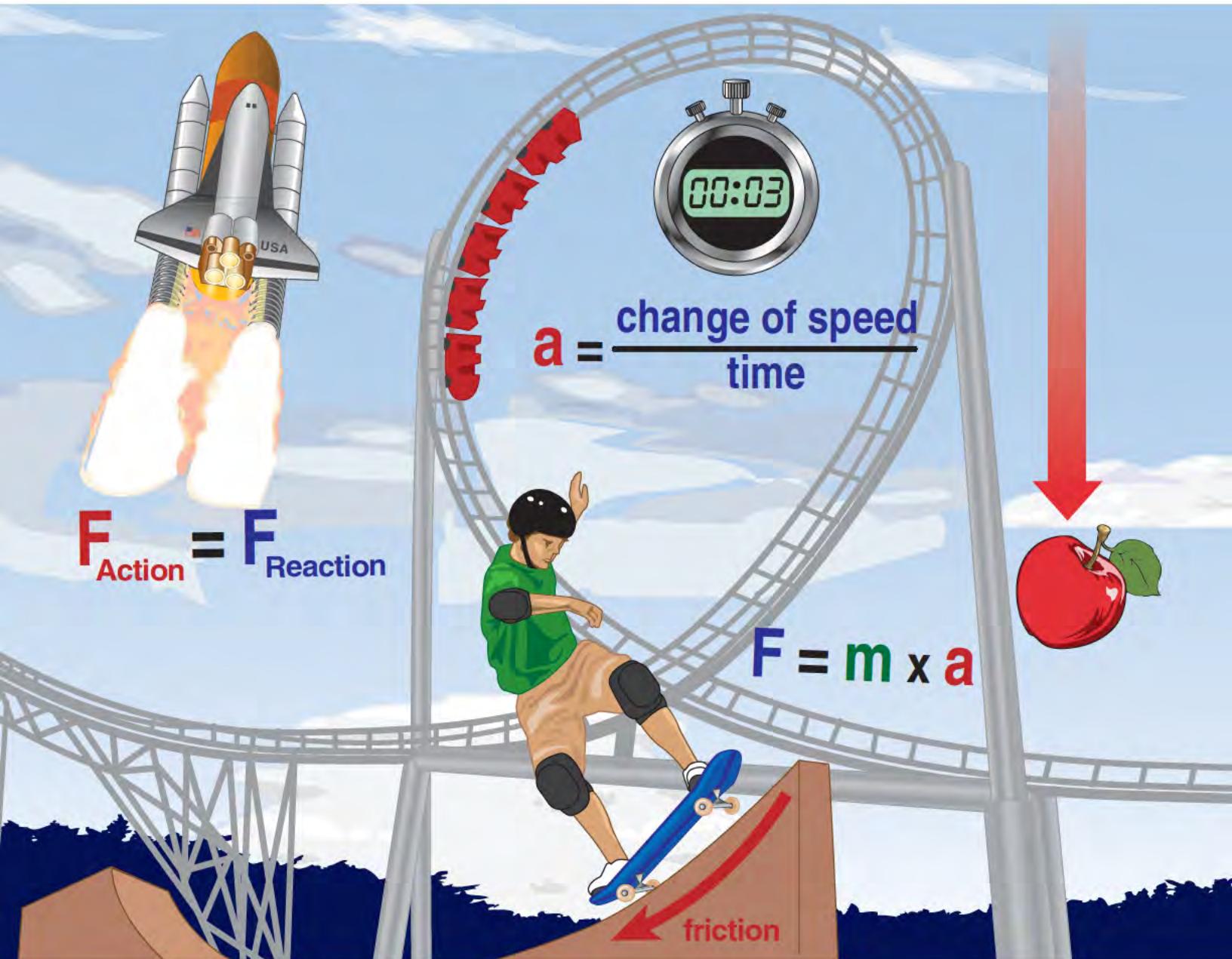


# Forces & Motion

## Learning Guide



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# LESSON 1

## MOTION

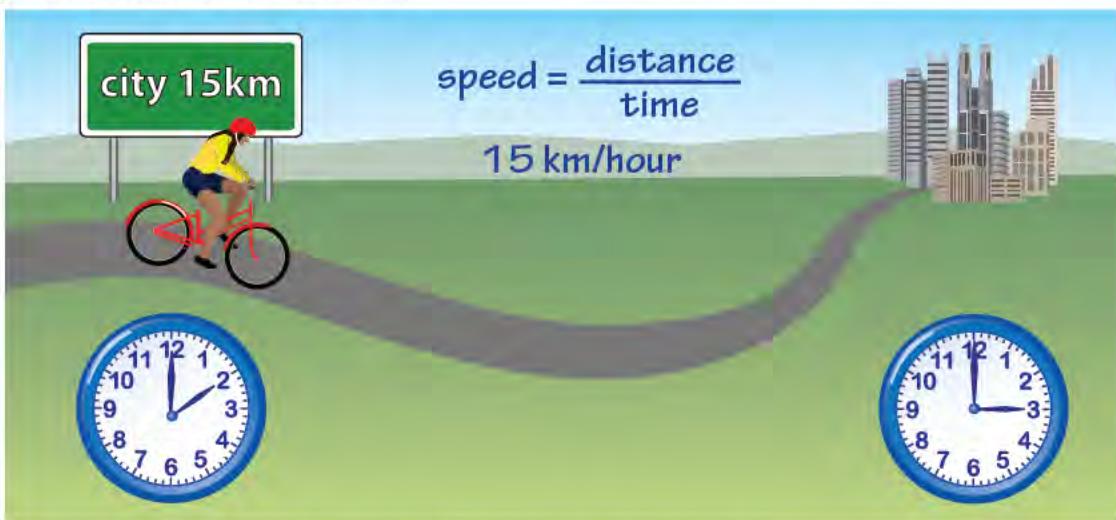
### What Is Motion?

An object is in **motion** if it changes its position relative to another object. You can describe the characteristics of **motion** in many ways including **distance**, **speed**, **velocity**, **acceleration** and **momentum**.



### Speed

**Speed** describes the **distance** an object travels during a certain amount of time. **Speed** is a measurement of a **rate**. If a cyclist traveled a distance of 15 kilometers in an hour's time, the bicycle was moving at a speed of 15 kilometers per hour. **Speed** equals the **distance** traveled divided by the time it took to travel.



Many objects in motion do not travel at a constant speed. A car traveling between two cities moves at different speeds along the way. To calculate the **average speed** of an object, use the **total distance traveled** divided by the **total time**.



## Graphing the Speed of an Object

The **motion** of an object can be shown on a graph with the **x axis** as **time** and the **y axis** as **distance**. To graph the motion, plot the data points that indicate the distance traveled at a particular time, and then draw a line through the points. The **slope** of this line represents the **speed** of the object. A steeper slope indicates a **faster speed**.

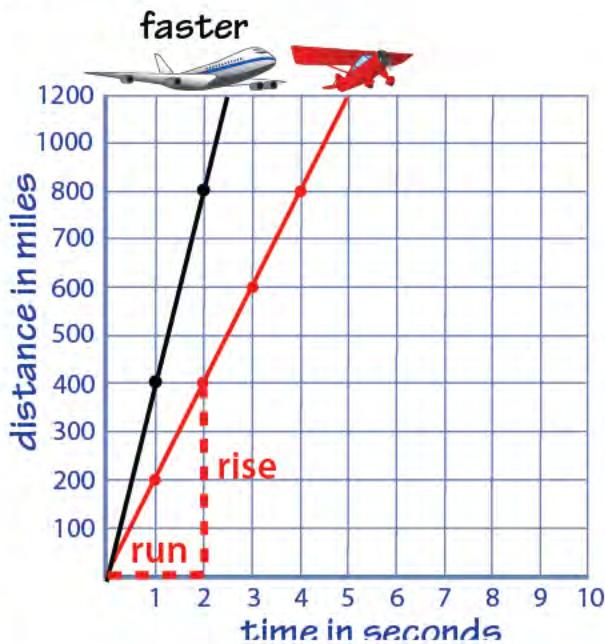


$$\text{slope} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$$

$$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{m}}{\text{sec}}$$

$$\text{slope} = \frac{400}{2}$$

$$\text{speed} = 200 \text{ m/sec}$$



## Velocity

To completely describe an object in motion, you need to know both the **speed** and **direction** it is traveling. **Velocity** is defined as the **speed of an object in a given direction**. **Velocity** can provide important information. For example, although knowing the **speed** of a hurricane is informative, actually knowing the **velocity** of the storm is critical for people to determine if they are in the predicted path of destruction.

