#Jenny

Finally I get this ebook, thanks for all these I can get now!

#Rio

Cool! I'am really happy

#Markus Jensen

I did not think that this would work, my best friend showed me this website, and it does! I get my most wanted eBook

#Hun Tsu

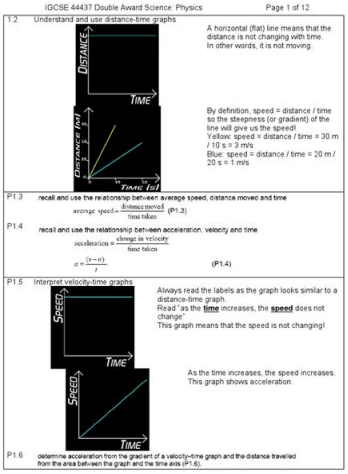
wtf this great ebook for free?!

#Che Salsa

My friends are so mad that they do not know how I have all the high quality ebook which they do not!

#Diego Butler

so many fake sites. this is the first one which worked! Many thanks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1.2 Understand and use distance-time graphs

DISTANCE / TIME

A horizontal (flat) line means that the distance is not changing with time. In other words, it is not moving.

DISTANCE (M) / TIME (S)

By definition, speed = distance / time so the steepness (or gradient) of the line will give us the speed! Yellow: speed = distance / time = 30 m / 10 s = 3 m/s Blue: speed = distance / time = 20 m / 20 s = 1 m/s

P1.3 recall and use the relationship between average speed, distance moved and time

$$\text{average speed} = \frac{\text{distance moved}}{\text{time taken}} \quad \text{(P1.3)}$$

P1.4 recall and use the relationship between acceleration, velocity and time

$$\text{acceleration} = \frac{\text{change in velocity}}{\text{time taken}}$$

$$a = \frac{(v-u)}{t} \quad \text{(P1.4)}$$

P1.5 Interpret velocity-time graphs

SPEED / TIME

Always read the labels as the graph looks similar to a distance-time graph. Read "as the time increases, the speed does not change" This graph means that the speed is not changing!

SPEED / TIME

As the time increases, the speed increases. This graph shows acceleration.

P1.6 determine acceleration from the gradient of a velocity-time graph and the distance travelled from the area between the graph and the time axis (P1.6).

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