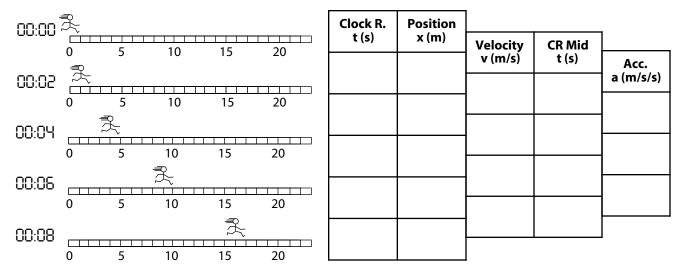
## PHYZSPRINGBOARD: UAM<sub>2</sub> LITTLE DUDES 4 - ACCELERATION

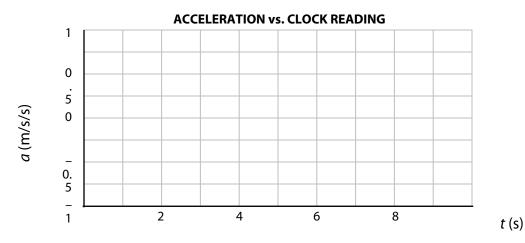


Suppose something is ...yeah, yeah, you've seen this part a million times now. Let's move on, shall we? Given clock readings and positions, we can plot x vs. t and v vs. t. In our last episode, we invented a groovy new quantity called acceleration and calculated it by finding the slope of the v vs. t graph ( $a = \Delta v / \Delta t$ ). It is now time to plot our final kinematics graph, acceleration vs. clock reading, a vs. t.

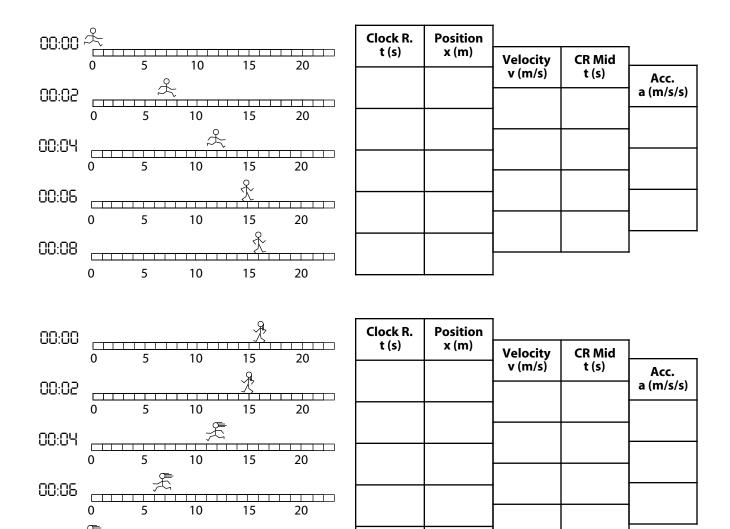
1. Complete the t, x, v, and t(avg.) sections of the data table based on the diagrams of Rev-Up Dudette below. Do not complete the Acceleration column yet.



- 2. Determine the average acceleration of Rev-Up Dudette between average clock readings 1 s and 3 s by dividing the change in velocity that occurred in the interval by the duration of the interval. Record this value on the data table. Calculate average accelerations for the remaining intervals.
- 3. Acceleration values are averages across 2 s time intervals. The value of acceleration we calculate is most accurate at the point in time halfway through those intervals. For example the halfway point between 1 s and 3 s is 2 s.
- 4. Plot acceleration vs. clock reading.



5. What assumptions about Walking Dude would we have to make if we wanted to connect the dots on the graph to form a straight, continuous line?



- 8. a. What does it mean when an acceleration vs. clock reading graph lies above the time axis?
- b. What does it mean when an acceleration vs. clock reading graph lies below the time axis?
- 9. Notice all our acceleration vs. clock reading plots yield horizontal lines. What would a non-horizontal (e.g. "diagonal") line on an acceleration vs. clock reading graph mean a. if it had positive slope?
- b. if it had negative slope?
- 10. What would a vertical line on an acceleration vs. clock reading graph mean?