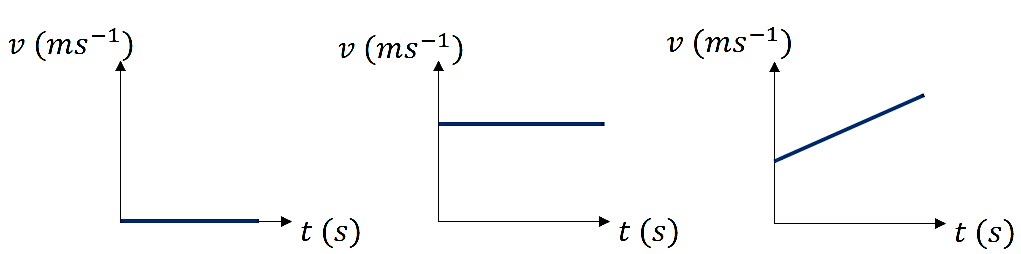
**Velocity-Time Graphs**

Describe the motion of each object:



**Acceleration** the rate of change of velocity

(i.e. gradient of velocity-time graph)

The **area** under a velocity-time graph gives the **distance travelled.**

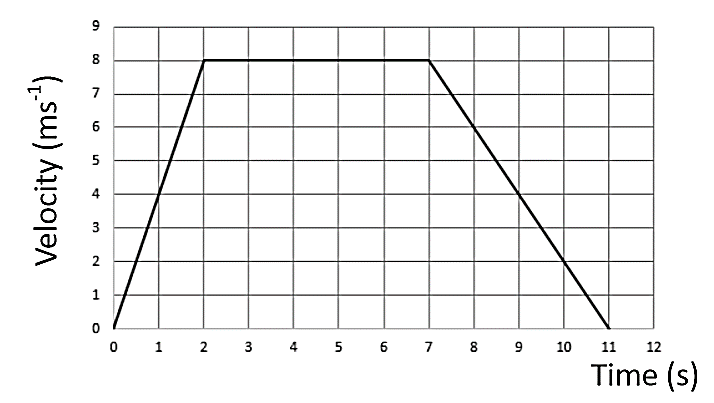
**Example**

The velocity-time graph shown is for a body which starts from rest, accelerates uniformly to a velocity of 8ms-1 in 2 seconds, maintains that velocity for a further 5 seconds then decelerates uniformly to rest. The entire journey takes 11 seconds. Find:

a) The acceleration of the body during the initial part of the motion

b) The deceleration of the body during the final part of the motion

c) The total distance travelled by the body



**Algebraic Example**

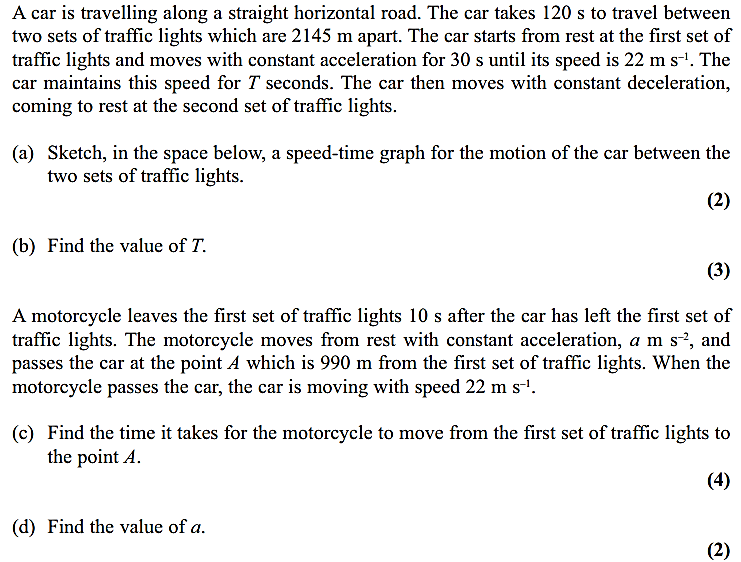
A particle moves along a straight line. The particle accelerates uniformly from rest to a velocity of 8 ms-1 in seconds. The particle then travels at a constant velocity of 8 ms-1 for seconds. The particle then decelerates uniformly to rest in a further 40 s.

1. Sketch a velocity-time graph to illustrate the motion of the particle.

Give then the total displacement of the particle is 600m.

(b) find the value of .

**Test Your Understanding** *(EdExcel M1 May 2013 Q5)*



Exercise 9B Page 135