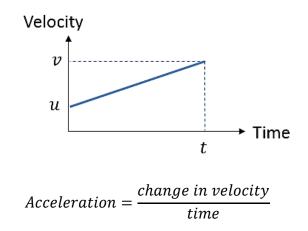
## 3-4. Constant Acceleration Formulae (SUVAT Equations)

These formulae are used to solve problems where the object is moving in a **straight line with constant acceleration for a specific period of time**. You should memorise these and know how to derive them.



v =

(Equation 1)

For uniform acceleration, the average velocity is the average of v and u. Using the area of the graph (which we know gives distance):

s =

(Equation 2)

Eliminating v - sub for v from equation 1 into equation 2:

s =

(Equation 3)

Eliminating t - sub for t from equation 1 into equation 2:

 $v^2 =$ 

(Equation 4)

Eliminating u – sub for u from equation 1 into equation 2:

s =

(Equation 5)

- Work out what you know
- Work out what you need
- Choose the appropriate equation
- Diagrams help!
- Work out which direction will be positive
- Check that your units are consistent

## **Example**

A stone slides in a straight line across a horizontal sheet of ice. It passes a point, A with velocity  $14ms^{-1}$  and a point, B 2.5 seconds later. Assuming the deceleration is uniform and that AB = 30m, find:

- a) The deceleration
- b) The velocity at B
- c) How long after passing A the stone comes to rest

## **Example – Deceleration Leading to a Change in Direction**

A particle travels with uniform deceleration  $2ms^{-2}$  in a horizontal line. The points A and B lie on the line and AB = 32m. At time t = 0, the particle passes through A with velocity  $12ms^{-1}$  in the direction AB. Find:

a) The values of t when the particle is at B

b) The velocity of the particle for each of these values of t.

## Test Your Understanding (EdExcel M1 May 2013 Q4)

A lorry is moving along a straight horizontal road with constant acceleration. The lorry passes a point *A* with speed u m s<sup>-1</sup>, (u < 34), and 10 seconds later passes a point *B* with speed 34 m s<sup>-1</sup>. Given that AB = 240 m, find

(a) the value of *u*,

(3)

(b) the time taken for the lorry to move from A to the mid-point of AB.

(6)