Velocity Time Graphs and Acceleration
Draw a graph for the following data and draw a line of best fit with slope.

| $\mathrm{t}(\mathrm{s})$ | $\mathrm{v}(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s})$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 1.5 |
| 20 | 3 |
| 30 | 4.5 |
| 40 | 6 |
| 50 | 7.5 |
| 60 | 9 |


~ The slope of a v-t graph equals acceleration.
$\sim$ if the graph is a straight line this indicates uniform acceleration.
negative slops on a $\overline{\text { n }}$ g graph represents negative acceleration (deceleration)
Examples: Find the acceleration of a car moving at $105 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ that comes to a stop in 6.0 s .

Example: Find the time required for a plane to change its velocity from $250 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ [S] to $250 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ [ N ] while accelerating uniformly at $8.0 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}[\mathrm{~N}]$


