Name:

Period:

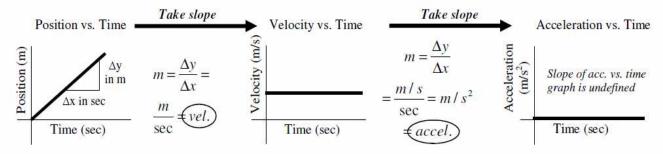
Translating Graphs

1.5

Translating graphs is the process of changing one motion graph to another: from position to velocity or acceleration.

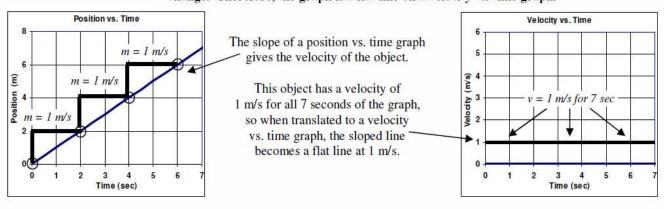
Taking Slope

When translating graphs, simply take the slope. The slope of a position vs time graphs is the velocity of the object. The slope of a velocity vs. time graph is acceleration.



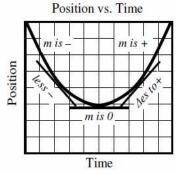
Constant Slope

If the slope of a position vs. time graph doesn't change: the velocity doesn't change. Therefore, the graph is a flat line on a velocity vs. time graph.



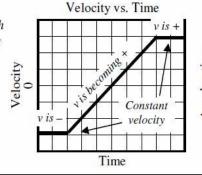
Changing Slope

A curved position vs. time graphs show acceleration, since the slope changes. It is not very easy to find the exact slope of a curved graph, so the velocity graph will be an estimate.

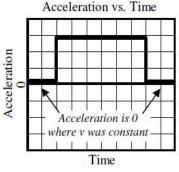


The slope of a curved graph can be estimated by finding the slope of a line tangent to the line at that point.

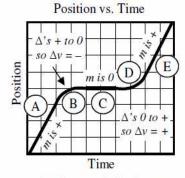
The slope can also be <u>estimated</u> even more simply: it is changing from negative to positive.



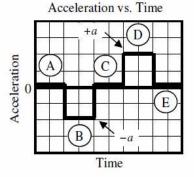
Velocity vs. Time



Example: Translate the motion of the position vs. time graph to the velocity and acceleration graphs (estimate values).

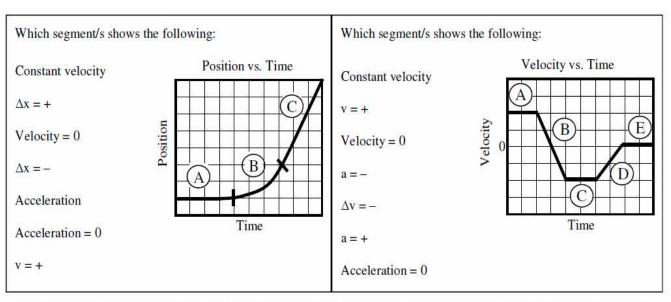


A, C, and E: m = 0 so a = 0 v = 0 $\Delta v \text{ is -,}$ so a is - v = 0 $\Delta v \text{ is +}$ so a is +Time



Take slope to find velocity.

Take slope to find acceleration.



For each of the following three examples, translate the given graph to the other two. For these graphs assume that each vertical square equals 1 meter and each horizontal square equals 1 second.

