**Kinematics Equations**

d = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measured in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
vi = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measured in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
t = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measured in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
a = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measured in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

vf = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measured in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
vi = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measured in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
a = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measured in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
t = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_measured in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

vf = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measured in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
vi = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measured in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
a = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measured in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
d = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measured in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Example #1:**A car starts from rest and accelerates uniformly over a time of 5.21 seconds for a distance of 110 m. Determine the acceleration of the car.
Formula:

Plug in numbers:

Answer:

**Example #2:**Rocket-powered sleds are used to test the human response to acceleration. If a rocket-powered sled is accelerated to a speed of 444 m/s in 1.83 seconds, then what is the acceleration and what is the distance that the sled travels?
Formula:

Plug in numbers:

Answer:

**Example #3:**A bike accelerates uniformly from rest to a speed of 7.10 m/s over a distance of 35.4 m. Determine the acceleration of the bike.Formula:

Plug in numbers:

Answer:

**Free Fall Notes**

The acceleration of an object due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a constant\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

All objects (in a vacuum) fall at the same rate regardless of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, etc. If we dropped a bowling ball and a pencil at the same time, they would hit the ground at the same time because of gravity.

Gravity on Earth is (always, always, always) \*\* MEMORIZE THIS NUMBER\*\*

Gravity is an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Always pulling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which makes it a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ number.

Any time an object is being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it has

an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ velocity of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ m/s.

Any time an object is thrown straight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_into the air, we give it an initial velocity and the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_velocity is then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_m/s. (Tennis ball example)

As the ball is going \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the velocity is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the acceleration is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—the ball is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

As the ball is coming back\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the velocity is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the acceleration is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—the ball is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 vf = vi + gt

 d = vit + ½ gt2

 vf2 = vi2 + 2gd