## Investigation to use speed time graphs to analyse a boy's journey

## Procedure

Start your stopwatch the moment the boy sets off on the bike. Record the time, in seconds, when the boy reaches each of the incidents in the results table.

## Results

| Incident | Bike sets off | Leaps bike <br> over hedge | Bike swerves <br> in front of <br> lorry | Lorry hits <br> first car | Bike goes <br> down ramp | Bike stops <br> near bridge |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Speed $(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s})$ | 0 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 0 |

## Conclusion

Plot these results on a speed time graph, with time on the $x$ axis and speed on the $y$ axis. Label each point that the boy changes motion $A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H$, and I. Point $A$ on the graph is at time 0 , speed 0 .

Divide the area below the graph line into five triangles and 4 rectangles. Your teacher will show you how on the whiteboard.

## Analysis

Work out the following accelerations:

| Acceleration $A$ to $B$ | Acceleration $B$ to $C$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Acceleration $C$ to $D$ | Acceleration $D$ to $E$ |
| Acceleration $E$ to $F —$ | Acceleration $F$ to $G$ |
| Acceleration $G$ to $H —$ | Acceleration $H$ to $I$ |

Work out the following distances:
Distance A to B $\qquad$ Distance B to C $\qquad$ Distance $C$ to $D$ $\qquad$
Distance D to E $\qquad$ Distance E to F $\qquad$ Distance F to $G$ $\qquad$
Distance G to H $\qquad$ Distance H to I $\qquad$ Total distance $\qquad$

