## Speed

- Speed is the $\qquad$ of motion, measured as distance divided by the time required to travel that distance.

- Speed = distance/time
- $\boldsymbol{S}=\mathbf{d} / \mathbf{t}$
- HOW FAR you go / the time it takes to get there
- Examples: miles per hour (mph), kilometers per hour (kph), or meters per second ( $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$ )
- Calculating Average Speed - EXAMPLE
- Sarah is running at a track meet.
- She ran $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ meters in $\mathbf{8 0}$ seconds.
- What is Sarah's AVERAGE speed?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{s}=\mathrm{d} / \mathrm{t} \\
& \mathrm{~s}=400 \mathrm{~m} / 80 \mathrm{~s} \\
& \mathrm{~s}=\ldots \quad \underline{\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}}
\end{aligned}
$$



Velocity

- Velocity: is speed in a specific direction.
- Remember DIRECTION = up/down, left/right or North, South, East, West


## - Example:

- A jet airplane flying $\mathbf{7 2 0} \mathbf{~ k m} / \mathrm{hr}$ $\qquad$
- A skydiver freefalling $\mathbf{3 0}$ meters per second $\qquad$ .


## Interpreting Motion Graphs

- Speed Graph = Position vs. Time
- Time goes on the $\mathbf{X}$-axis
- Position goes on the $\boldsymbol{Y}$-axis
- Slope tells the speed:
- steep = $\qquad$
- shallow = $\qquad$
- flat = stopped


