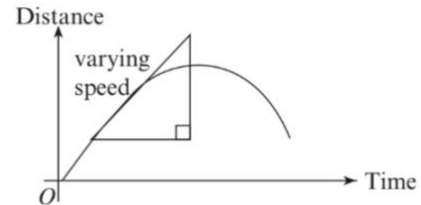
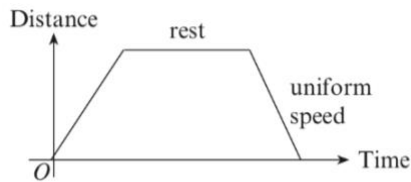


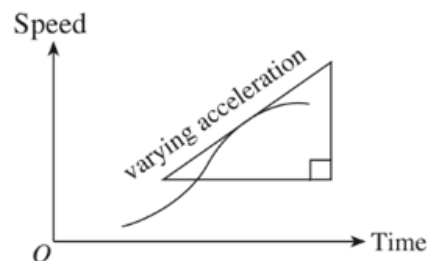
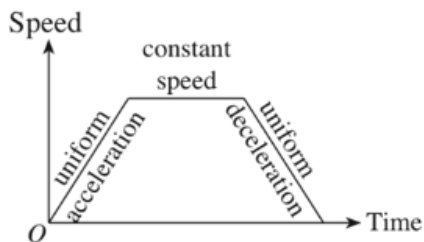
# NOTES: CHAPTER 4 PRACTICAL GRAPHS

## DISTANCE-TIME GRAPH:



1. The gradient of a distance-time graph → **SPEED** of the object
2. A straight (upward/downward) line indicates motion with **UNIFORM** speed  
A curve indicates motion of **VARYING SPEED**.  
A straight line parallel to the  $x$ -axis indicates that the object is **STATIONARY**.
3. **AVERAGE SPEED** =  $\frac{\text{total distance travelled}}{\text{total time taken}}$

## SPEED-TIME GRAPH



1. The gradient of a speed-time graph → **ACCELERATION** of the object
2. A straight line indicates motion with uniform acceleration.  
A curve indicates motion with varying acceleration.  
A straight line parallel to  $x$ -axis indicates that object has uniform/constant speed.
3. The total distance covered in a given time = **AREA UNDER THE GRAPH**