

**Task.** 1. Vinay rides his bicycle and covers a distance of  $d = 100\text{ m}$  in  $t = 20$  seconds. Calculate speed in

- a) m/s
- b) km/hr
- c) km/min
- d) km/sec
- e) m/min.

**Solution.** The velocity of the bicycle can be computed by the formula

$$v = \frac{d}{t}.$$

a) Substituting values we get that

$$v = \frac{d}{t} = \frac{100\text{ m}}{20\text{ sec}} = 5\text{ m/s}.$$

b) To convert the velocity to km/hr notice that  $1\text{ km} = 1000\text{ m}$  and  $1\text{ hr} = 3600\text{ sec}$ , so

$$1\text{ m} = 0.001\text{ km}, \quad 1\text{ s} = \frac{1}{3600}\text{ hr}.$$

Hence

$$v = 5\text{ m/s} = 5 * \frac{0.001\text{ km}}{1/3600\text{ hr}} = 5 * 3.6\text{ km/hr} = 18\text{ km/hr}.$$

c) Similarly,  $1\text{ min} = 60\text{ sec}$ , so

$$1\text{ sec} = \frac{1}{60}\text{ min}.$$

Hence

$$v = 5\text{ m/s} = 5 * \frac{0.001\text{ km}}{1/60\text{ min}} = 5 * 0.06\text{ km/min} = 0.3\text{ km/min}.$$

d) Let us convert the velocity to km/sec:

$$v = 5\text{ m/s} = 5 * \frac{0.001\text{ km}}{1\text{ sec}} = 0.005\text{ km/sec}.$$

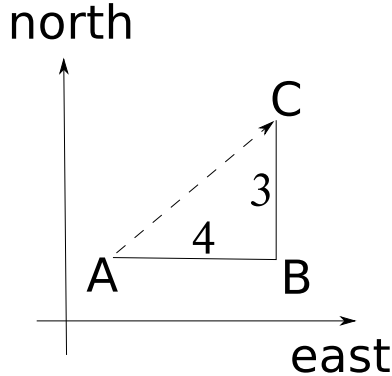
e) Let us convert the velocity to m/min:

$$v = 5\text{ m/s} = 5 * \frac{1\text{ m}}{1/60\text{ min}} = 5 * 60\text{ m/min} = 300\text{ m/min}.$$

**Task 2.** A body moves  $a = 4$  m towards east, and then  $b = 3$  m towards north in total time of  $t = 10$  seconds. Find

- (a) displacement
- (b) distance
- (c) velocity
- (d) average speed

**Solution.** Let us choose coordinates as shown in the following figure:



(a) The displacement of the body is the distance between the initial and final position, i.e. the distance  $AC$ . Since the triangle  $ABC$  is right, we have from Pythagorean theorem that

$$AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9} = \sqrt{25} = 5 \text{ m}.$$

(b) The distance passed by the body is

$$d = AB + BC = 4 + 3 = 7 \text{ m}.$$

(c) By definition, the velocity  $v(t)$  of the body at time  $t$  is the vector given by the formula

$$v(t) = s'(t),$$

where  $s(t)$  is the position of the body at time  $t$ . In fact, we have no information about the position  $s(t)$  of the body, so the velocity can not be computed. All that we can say is that the velocity is directed along trajectory of the move: so first the velocity was directed to the east (along  $AB$ ) and then it was directed to the north (along  $BC$ ).

(d) The average speed is computed by the formula:

$$v_{avg} = \frac{\text{total distance}}{\text{total time}} = \frac{7 \text{ m}}{10 \text{ s}} = 0.7 \text{ m/s}.$$