

Kashoeda - Olwegun Bwala  
18/ENG051028  
Mechatronics Engineering

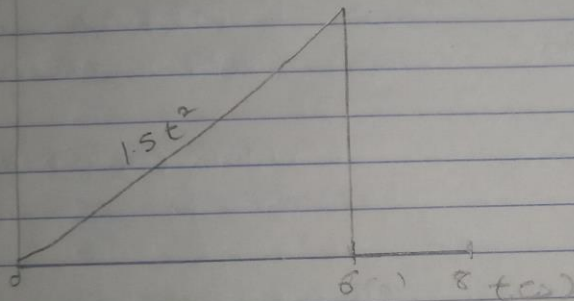
i) since  $v = \frac{\partial s}{\partial t}$ , the  $v-t$  graph can be determined, by differentiating  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$  the equations defining the  $s-t$  graph

$$v = \frac{\partial s}{\partial t} = (1.5t^2) \text{ m/s at } 0 \leq t \leq 6 \text{ s}$$

then at  $6 \leq t \leq 10 \text{ s}$ ;  $s = 108 \text{ m}$

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 0$$

$v \text{ (m/s)}$



ii) To construct the  $s-t$  graph

$$0 \leq t \leq 10 \text{ s}$$

since  $\frac{\partial s}{\partial t} = v \frac{\partial t}{\partial t}$ , integrating the equations of the  $v-t$  graph yields the corresponding equations of the  $s-t$  graph

$$v = (-4t + 80) \text{ m/s}$$

$$\int_0^s ds = \int_0^t (-4t + 80) dt$$

$$s = -2t^2 + 80t + C$$

Since at  $s=0$ ,  $t=0$

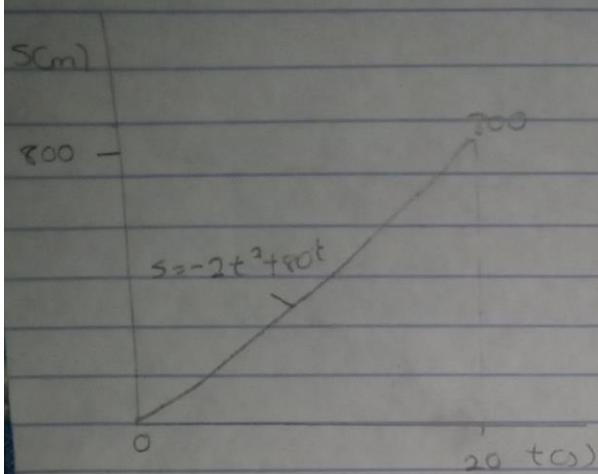
$$0 = -2(0)^2 + 80(0) + C$$

$$\therefore C = 0$$

at  $t = 20 \text{ s}$

$$s = -2(20)^2 + 80(20)$$

$$= -800 + 1600 = 800 \text{ m}$$

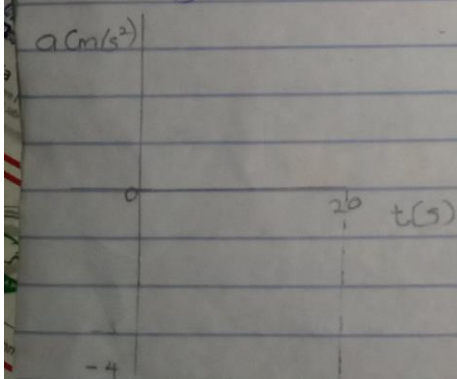


iii) The a-t graph of the motion

since  $a = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}$ , the a-t graph can be determined by

$$0 \leq t < 20s, v = -4t + 80$$

$$a = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -4 \text{ m/s}^2$$



iv) to get the a-s graph

$$a = v \frac{dv}{ds}$$

$$a = 4 \times 0.25$$

$$a = 10 \times 0.25$$

$$a = 2.5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$a(\text{m/s}^2)$

2.5

40  
50m

v) to construct the v-t graph

$$v = \frac{\partial s}{\partial t}$$

$\frac{\partial s}{\partial t}$

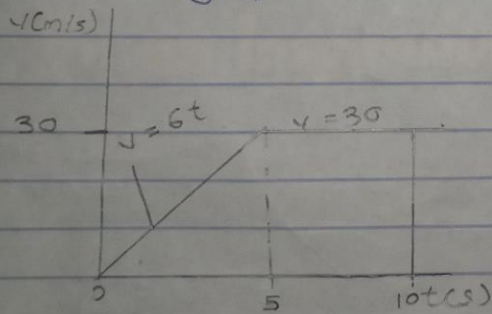
at  $0 \leq t \leq 5$

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 6t \text{ m/s}$$

at  $5 \leq t \leq 10$

$$v = \frac{\partial s}{\partial t} = 30 \text{ m/s}$$

v-t graph



to construct the a-t graph

at  $0 \leq t \leq 5$

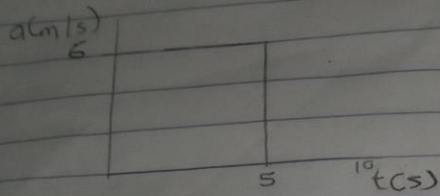
$$a = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 6 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t}$

at  $5 \leq t \leq 10$

$$a = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t}$



v) to construct the v-t graph

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\int_0^a a = \int_0^v dv$$

$$v = \int_0^a 20 dt$$

$$v = 20t$$

when  $t = 5s$

$$v = 20(5) = 100 \text{ m/s}$$

at

$$10s \leq t \leq 15s$$

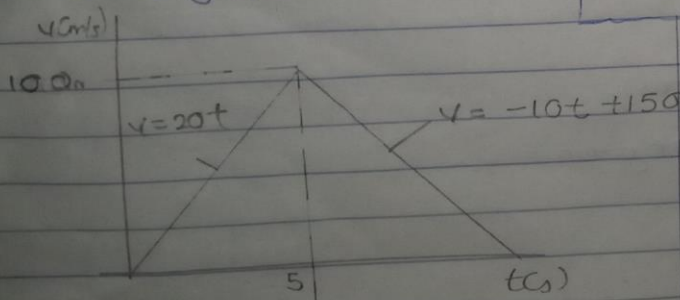
$$a = -10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\int_5^t v dv = \int_5^t -10 dt = \int_5^t -10 dt$$

$$v = -10t + 150 \text{ m/s}$$

when  $t = 15s$

v-t graph



6) to construct the s-t graph

$$ds = v dt$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 5$$

$$v = 20t \text{ m/s}$$

$$\int_0^s ds = \int_0^t 20t dt$$

$$s = (5t^2) \text{ m}$$

when  $t = 5s$

$$s = 5(5)^2 = 125 \text{ m}$$

using this condition

$$5s \leq t \leq 15s$$

$$v = -10t + 150$$

$$\int_{125}^s ds = \int_5^t -10t + 150$$

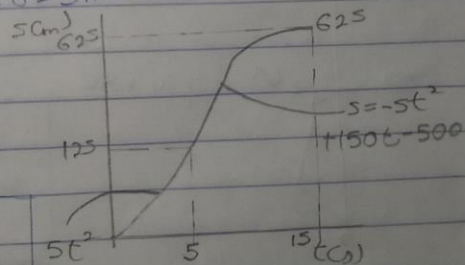
$$s - 125 = -5t^2 + 150t - (-5(5)^2 + 150(5))$$

$$s = -5t^2 + 150t - (-125 + 750) + 125$$

$$s = -5t^2 + 150t - 500$$

$$s = -125 + 2250 - 500$$

$$s = 625 \text{ m}$$



total distance travelled using  $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$

$$= \text{area 1} + \text{area 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 100 + \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 100$$

$$= 250 + 500$$

$$= 750 \text{ m}$$