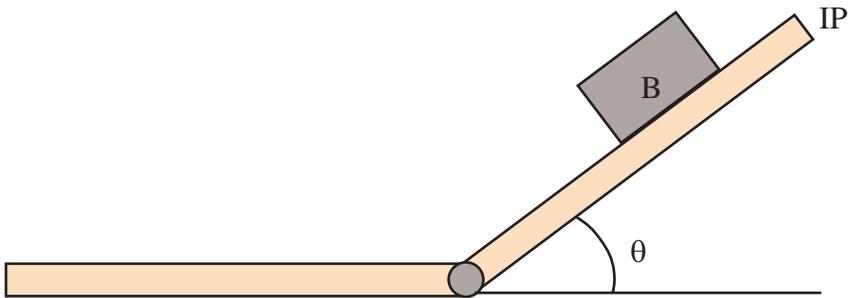


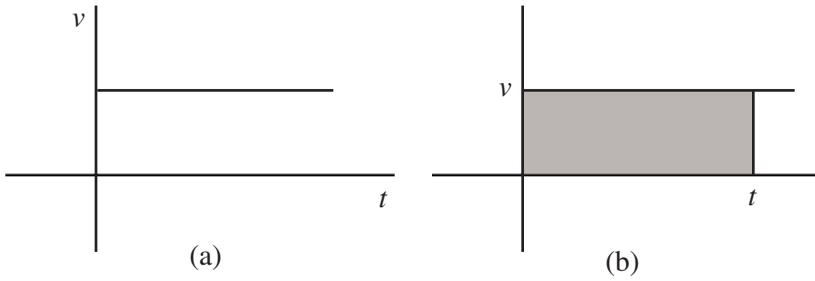
**FIGURE 4.1**

A block B is resting on an inclined plane IP with an inclination angle  $\theta$ .



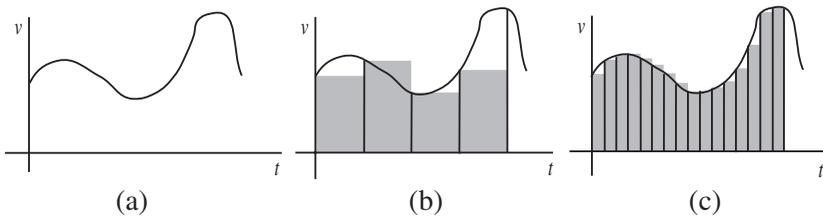
**FIGURE 4.2**

(a) The graph of  $v$  versus  $t$  for a uniform motion is simply a horizontal line. (b) The area under the graph is the distance.



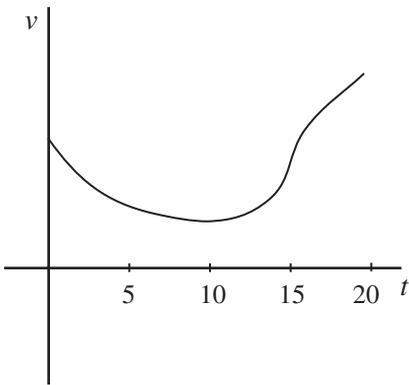
**FIGURE 4.3**

(a) The graph of  $v$  versus  $t$  for a general motion. (b) The sum of the areas of the rectangles very roughly approximates the area under the graph. (c) The sum of the areas of the rectangles more accurately approximates the area under the graph.

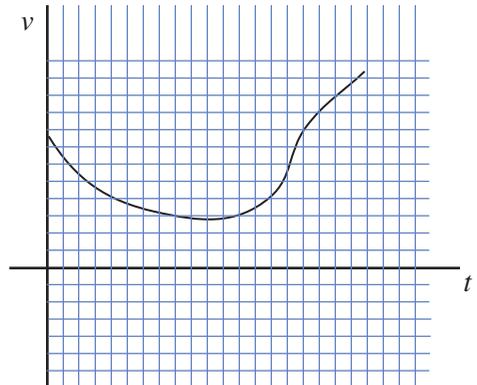


**FIGURE 4.4**

(a) The graph of  $v$  (in m/s) versus  $t$  (in seconds) for a general motion. (b) The grid can help us find the distance traveled.



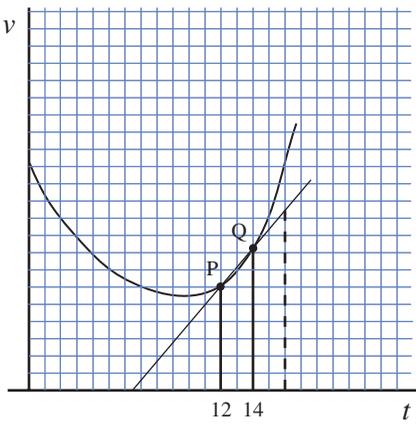
(a)



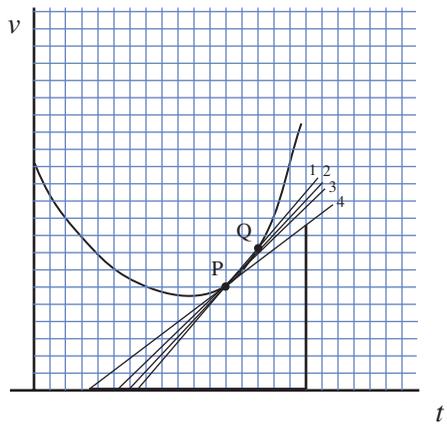
(b)

**FIGURE 4.5**

The graph of  $v$  (in m/s) versus  $t$  (in seconds). (a) The first estimate of the acceleration. (b) A more accurate way of calculating the acceleration.



(a)



(b)

**FIGURE 4.6**

The plot of velocity versus time. Each tick on the horizontal axis represents one second. Each tick on the vertical axis represents one m/s.

