

Please refer to your equation sheet.

An army of students sets out to measure the modest walk of an ordinary ant along a clothesline. Students with meter sticks and stopwatches make the following measurements.

<i>Clock Reading t</i>	<i>Position x along the clothesline</i>
12:15:32 PM	0.00 m
12:15:33 PM	0.01 m
12:15:34 PM	0.02 m
12:15:35 PM	0.03 m
12:15:36 PM	0.05 m
12:15:37 PM	0.07 m
12:15:38 PM	0.07 m
12:15:39 PM	0.06 m
12:15:40 PM	0.05 m

- How far does the ant travel in the first three seconds?  
 $d =$
- In which direction is the motion between :38 and :39 seconds after 12:15? Circle one.  
  
 POSITIVE  $x$  DIRECTION  
  
 NEGATIVE  $x$  DIRECTION
- What is the average speed during the first second of travel?  
 $v_{\text{avg}} =$
- What is the displacement of the ant from the origin at the end of the measured motion?  
 $\Delta x =$
- What is the average *velocity* of the ant during this entire measurement period?  
 $v_{\text{avg}} = \Delta x / \Delta t =$
- Near approximately which times did the ant stop completely?  
 $t =$
- What was the total distance traveled by the ant over the entire measurement period?  
 $d_{\text{total}} =$
- What is the average *speed* of the ant during this entire measurement period?  
 $v_{\text{avg}} = d_{\text{total}} / \Delta t =$
- Think about this carefully: why would physicists want to make a distinction between *distance* and *displacement*. That is, why are the answers to #4 and #7 different? Why do we need both concepts? Answer in at least one paragraph on a separate sheet of binder paper. Staple that sheet to this document when finished.
- Think about this carefully: why would physicists want to make a distinction between average *velocity* and average *speed*? That is, why are the answers to #5 and #8 different? Why do we need both kinds of concepts? Answer in at least one paragraph on a separate sheet of binder paper. Staple that sheet to this document when finished.

END OF WORKSHEET