**Motion Maps**

POSITION

A motion map represents the position, velocity, and acceleration of an object at various clock readings.

Suppose that you took a stroboscopic picture of a car moving to the right at constant velocity where each image revealed the position of the car at one-second intervals.

This is the motion map that represents the car. We model the position of the object with a small point. At each position, the object's velocity is represented by a vector.

x

If the car were traveling at greater velocity, the strobe photo might look like this:



The corresponding motion map has the points spaced farther apart, and the velocity vectors are longer, implying that the car is moving faster.

x

If the car were moving to the left at constant velocity, the photo and motion map might look like this:



x

More complicated motion can be represented as well.

X

Here, an object moves to the right at constant velocity, stops and remains in place for two seconds, then moves to the left at a slower constant velocity.

Consider the interpretation of the motion map below. At time t = 0, cyclist A starts moving to the right at constant velocity, at some position to the right of the origin.

x

**A**

**B**

Cyclist B starts at the origin and travels to the right at a constant, though greater velocity.

At t = 3 s, B overtakes A (i.e., both have the same position, but B is moving faster).

A graphical representation of the behavior of cyclists A and B would like this:



You could also represent the behavior algebraically as follows:

 where vB > vA

VELOCITY

Here we have the same car as before moving to the right at constant velocity where each image revealed the position of the car at one-second intervals.

This motion map also represents the car. We model the velocity of the object with dots to show that the velocity while positive, is not changing. Each dot represents one second.

v

0

Here is the car again traveling at greater velocity:



The corresponding motion map has the dots farther forward on the velocity line, implying that the car is moving faster in the positive direction.

v

0

If the car were moving to the left at constant velocity, the photo and motion map might look like this:



v

0