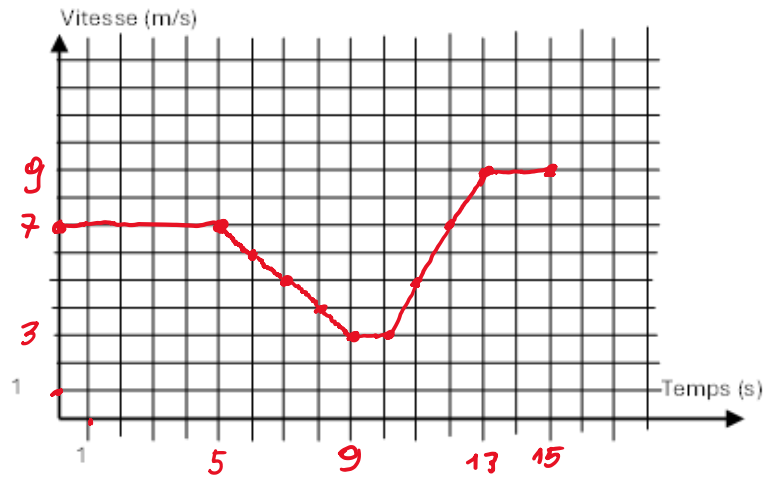


⑤.



(a). 3 m/s

(b). $a = \frac{v_f - v_i}{\Delta t} = \frac{3 - 7}{4} = -1 \text{ m/s}^2$

(c). 9 m/s

⑥. $v_i = 120 \text{ km/h} = 33,3 \text{ m/s}$
 $\div 3,6$

$v_f = 0 \text{ m/s}$

$\Delta t = 30 \text{ s}$

$\Rightarrow a = \frac{v_f - v_i}{\Delta t} = \frac{0 - 33,3}{30} = -1,1 \text{ m/s}^2$

⑦.

Temps (s)	Vitesse (m/s)
0	0
1	10
2	20
12	120

$\swarrow$
 $\times 10$

Comme $v_i = 0 \text{ m/s}$, la vitesse est proportionnelle au temps :

$a = \frac{v_f - v_i}{\Delta t} = \frac{v_f}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow v_f = a \cdot \Delta t \Rightarrow a = \underline{\underline{10 \text{ m/s}^2}}$

⑧. Il s'agit d'un MRUA!

$v_f = 0 \text{ m/s}$

$v_i = 30 \text{ m/s}$

$\Delta t = 16 \text{ s}$

$\Rightarrow a = \frac{v_f - v_i}{\Delta t} = \frac{0 - 30}{16} = -1,9 \text{ m/s}^2$