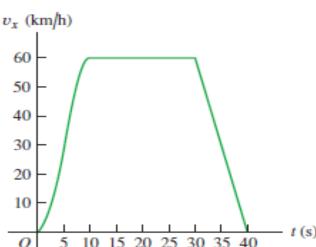
**2.12** • Figure E2.12 shows the velocity of a solar-powered car as a function of time. The driver accelerates from a stop sign, cruises for 20 s at a constant speed of 60 km/h, and then brakes to come to a stop 40 s after leaving the stop sign. (a) Compute the average acceleration during the following time intervals: (i) t = 0 to t = 10 s; (ii) t = 30 s to t = 40 s; (iii) t = 10 s to t = 30 s; (iv) t = 0 to t = 40 s. (b) What is the instantaneous acceleration at t = 20 s and at t = 35 s?



**2.1** • A car travels in the +x-direction on a straight and level road. For the first 4.00 s of its motion, the average velocity of the car is  $v_{av-x} = 6.25$  m/s. How far does the car travel in 4.00 s?

2.19 • An antelope moving with constant acceleration covers the distance between two points 70.0 m apart in 7.00 s. Its speed as it passes the second point is 15.0 m/s. (a) What is its speed at the first point? (b) What is its acceleration?

2.37 • A juggler throws a bowling pin straight up with an initial speed of 8.20 m/s. How much time elapses until the bowling pin returns to the juggler's hand? 2.5 • Starting from the front door of your ranch house, you walk 60.0 m due east to your windmill, and then you turn around and slowly walk 40.0 m west to a bench where you sit and watch the sunrise. It takes you 28.0 s to walk from your house to the windmill and then 36.0 s to walk from the windmill to the bench. For the entire trip from your front door to the bench, what are (a) your average velocity and (b) your average speed?

**2.73** • An automobile and a truck start from rest at the same instant, with the automobile initially at some distance behind the truck. The truck has a constant acceleration of 2.10 m/s², and the automobile an acceleration of 3.40 m/s². The automobile overtakes the truck after the truck has moved 40.0 m. (a) How much time does it take the automobile to overtake the truck? (b) How far was the automobile behind the truck initially?