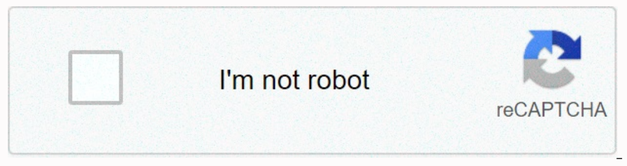

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Velocity time graph to position time graph

Updated June 04, 2018 Luc Braybury A large part of the physics science involves the movement of objects, from a sphere to a steam train. This includes a drawing of the position of the object, speed, acceleration and other relevant data. A graphical representation of one form of motion can lead to graphs of other motion forms. For example, the speed and time graph is derived from the position-time graph. Similarly, the acceleration-time graph is derived from the speed-time graph. The slopes of each graph refer to different graphic representations of movement. The speed-time graph comes from the position-time graph. The difference between them is that the speed and time graph reveals the speed of the object (and whether it slows down or accelerates), while the position and time graph describes the movement of the object over time. The position and time graph describes the object's transition over time. The time in seconds is conventionally plotted on the x-axis, and the position of the object in metres is plotted along the y-axis. The inclination of the position-time graph reveals important information about the speed of the object. The inclination of the position and time graph reveals the type of speed that the object performs during its movement. The constant inclination of the position and time graph indicates a constant speed. The varied slope of the position and time graph indicates changing speed. The direction of the inclination of the position-time graph indicates the speed sign. For example, if it stares down from left to right, the speed is negative. The object's speed-time graph reveals the speed at which the object moves at a given time and whether it slows or accelerates. The time in seconds is usually plotted on the x-axis, while the speed in metres per second is usually plotted along the y-axis. Objects moving at a constant speed have a graph of speed straight. Objects moving at variable speeds have oblique speed graphs. The inclination of the speed-time graph reveals the acceleration of the object. If the graph inclination is a speed-time horizontal line, the acceleration is 0. This means that the object is resting or moving at a constant speed without accelerating or slowing down. If the inclination is positive, the acceleration increases. If the inclination is negative, the acceleration decreases. He began writing professionally about author Luc Braybury in 2010. He specializes in scientific and technological writing and has posted on various websites. He received a bachelor's degree in applied physics from Armstrong Atlantic State University in Savannah, Ga.