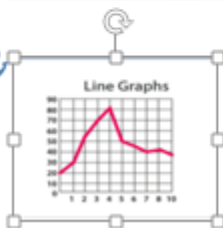
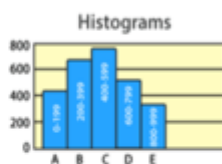
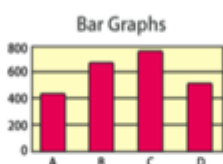


GLOSSARY

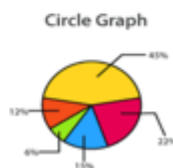
GRAPHS

Graphs are pictorial representation of data. Many kinds of graphs are used based on the data.

TYPES OF DATA REPRESENTATION

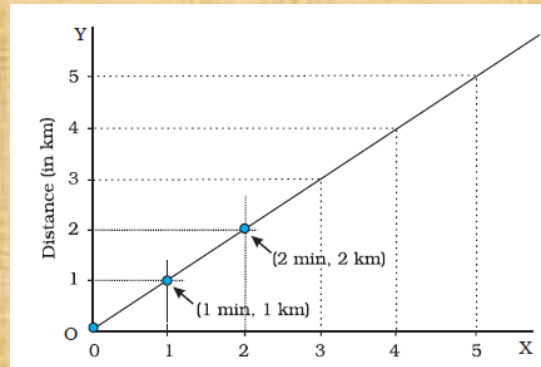
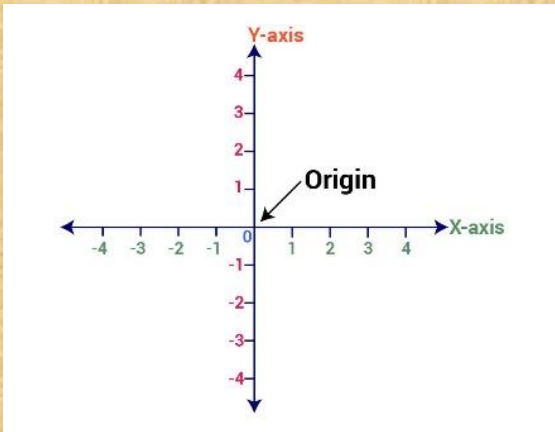


Frequency Table		
Region (km)	Salary	Frequency
1-10	1000	10
10-20	2000	15
20-30	3000	20
30-40	4000	10
40-50	5000	5
50-60	6000	1



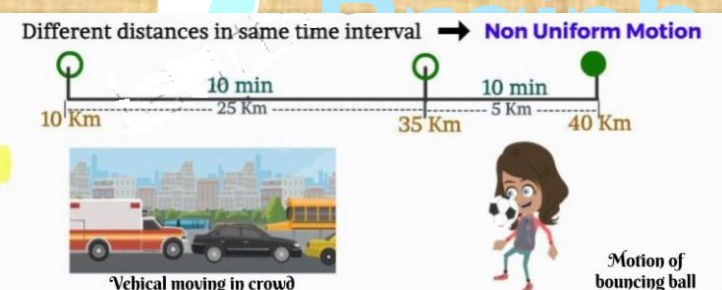
LINE GRAPH

A LINE graph is a type of chart used to show information that changes over time. We plot line graphs using several points connected by straight lines. The graph consists of two perpendicular lines called as AXES, ie, X – axis, and Y – axis that are intersecting perpendicularly at origin O.



NON-UNIFORM MOTION

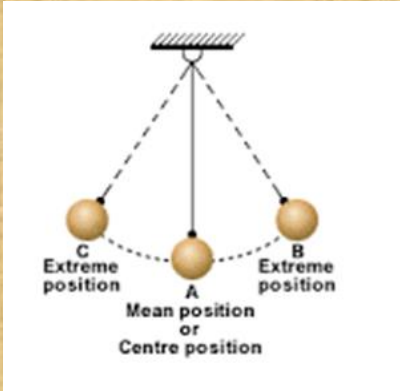
If an object does not cover the same distance in equal interval of time, or in other words, if speed varies during its journey, the motion is said to be NON-UNIFORM MOTION



OSCILLATION

Oscillation refers to any Periodic Motion moving at a distance about the equilibrium position and repeat itself over the period of time for example the movement of the bob in a simple pendulum.

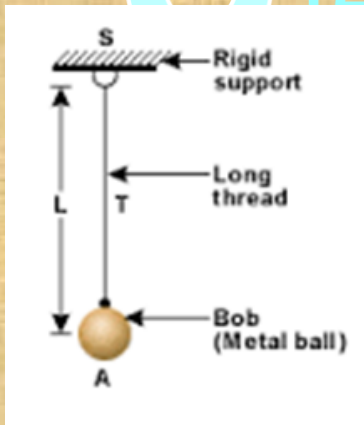
When the bob of the pendulum moves from its extreme position B to the extreme position C, it is called one oscillation.



bob of the pendulum moves from its extreme position B to the extreme position C, it is called one oscillation.

SIMPLE PENDULUM

A simple pendulum consists of a small metallic ball or a piece of stone suspended from a rigid stand by a thread.



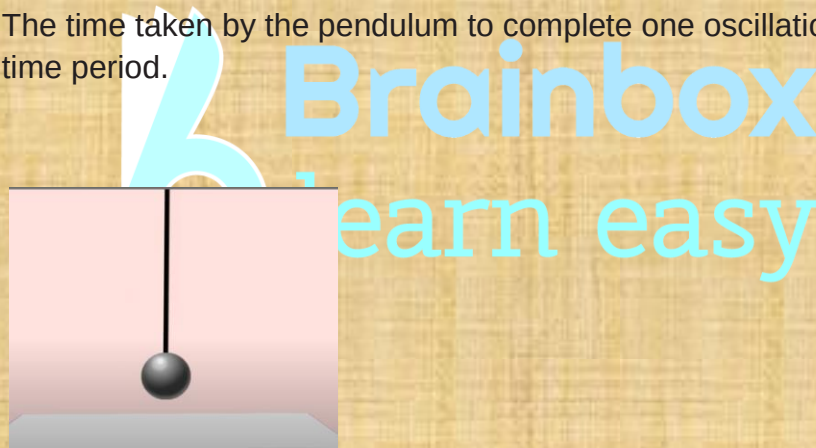
SPEED

The distance travelled by an object in unit time is called SPEED. The basic unit of measurement of speed is m/s



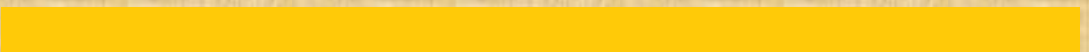
TIME PERIOD

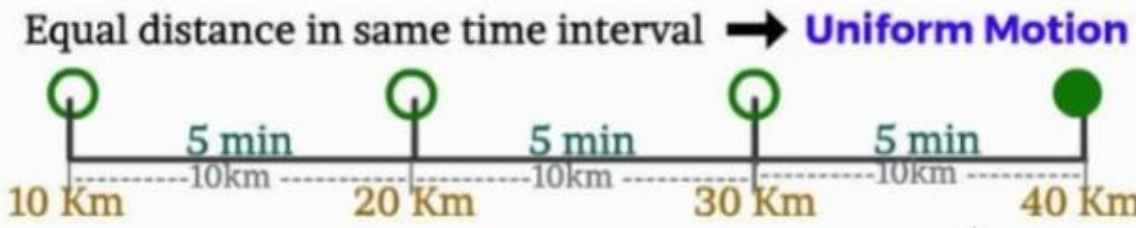
The time taken by the pendulum to complete one oscillation is called its time period.



UNIFORM MOTION

If an object in motion covers the same distance in equal time intervals then the object is said to be in uniform motion.





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