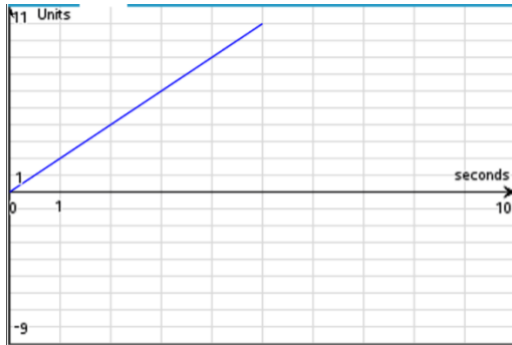


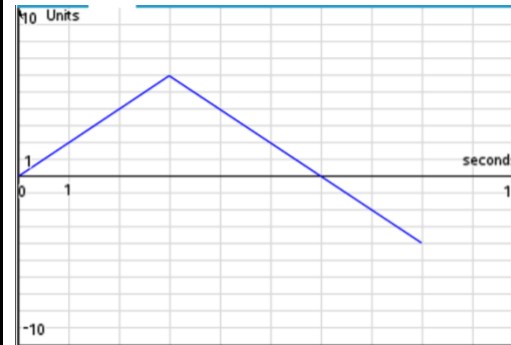


Challenges:

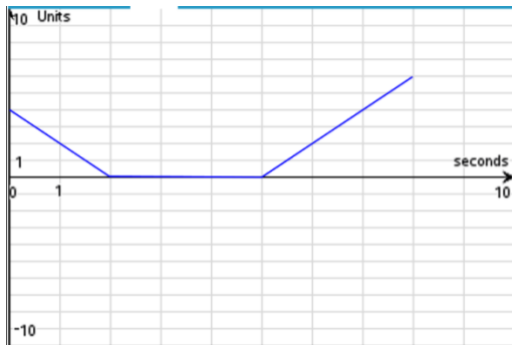
Challenge 1: Use `rv.forward_time(T,S,"unit")` to have Rover drive the path described by the graph below.



Challenge 2: Use `rv.forward_time()` and `rv.backward_time()` or `rv.forward()` and `rv.backward()` with distance and speed options to have Rover drive the path described by the graph below.



Challenge 3: Use the `rv.forward_time()`, `rv.backward_time()`, `rv.stay()`, and `rv.position()` functions to have Rover drive the path described by the graph below.



Challenge 4: Use the `rv.forward_time()`, `rv.backward_time()`, `rv.stay()`, and `rv.position()` functions to have Rover drive the path described below.

Rover starts at 3 units to the right of zero. Rover drives backward at 2 units per second for 3 seconds. Rover stops and stays for 2 seconds, then drives forward at 2 units per second for 1.5 seconds.

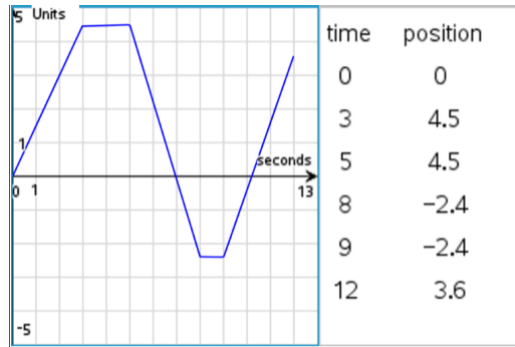


Drive the Line Challenge

TI-84 PLUS CE PYTHON AND THE TI-INNOVATOR™ ROVER

MATH IN MOTION PLUS STUDENT CHALLENGES

Challenge 5: Have Rover drive the path described by the graph and table below. Use the `rv.forward_time()`, `rv.backward_time()` and `rv.stay()` functions.



Challenge 6: Have Rover drive the path described by the graph and table below and on page 6.2. Use the `rv.forward_time()`, `rv.backward_time()` and `rv.stay()` functions. Assume Rover starts at position zero.
Note: The graph is of velocity vs. time.

