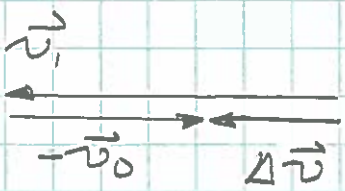
b.) at point 1: $\vec{a} = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t}$

where: $\Delta \vec{v} = \vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_0$



$\therefore \vec{a} = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t}$ & points to the left.

a.) If the time intervals between 0→1 and 1→2 are equal, then $v_1 > v_0$, i.e. the lengths of the vectors.

v = Speed

= length of velocity vector $\vec{v}$

Speed is always ≥ 0