

Solution to Example 2 :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{100 \text{ km/h}} \\ \xleftarrow{150 \text{ km/h}} \end{array} & B \\ & & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{AB} = 100 \text{ km/h} \\ V_{BA} = -150 \text{ km/h} \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

$$\text{Average Velocity} = \frac{\text{Total Displacement}}{\text{Total Time}}$$

Total Displacement of train = 0, since it starts and finishes at same station.

$$\therefore \underline{\text{Average Velocity of train} = 0 \text{ km/h.}}$$

Now let the distance between the two stations be d .

$$\text{Average speed} = \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total Time}}$$

$$\text{Total distance covered by train} = 2d$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total time ~~is~~ taken by train} &= \frac{d}{100} + \frac{d}{150} \\ &= 0.01\bar{6}d \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(since time} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{speed}})$$

$$\therefore \underline{\text{Average speed of train} = \frac{2d}{0.01\bar{6}d} = \underline{120 \text{ km/h.}}}$$

Clearly, the average speed of the train, 120 km/h, is of larger magnitude than the average velocity of the train, 0 km/h.

(Note: If you make a mistake, cross it out neatly. Don't make a mess!)