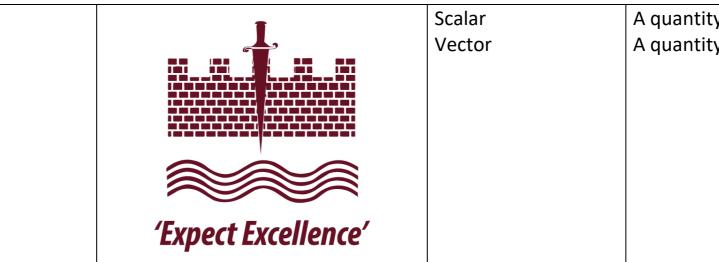
Topic:	Equations			Prior K
P2.4- Forces		Force = Spring constant \times Extension• Main forces a • Describing magnetic • Energy = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ Spring constant \times Extension ² • Main forces a • Describing magnetic • Energy Stores		•
Speed and Velocity	Acceleration	Gravity		Resultar
$speed = \frac{distance}{time}$ $velocity = \frac{displacement}{time}$ Both speed and velocity are measured in meters per second (m/s)	$acceleration = \frac{change \ in \ velocity}{time}$ Acceleration is measured in meters per second ² (m/s ²) A positive acceleration will increase the velocity. A negative acceleration (deceleration) will decrease the velocity.			Resultant forc includes the d
Newton's 1 st Law	Newton's 2 nd Law	Newton's 3 rd L	aw	Moment
An object at rest (or constant speed) will remain at rest (or constant speed) unless acted upon by an external force	Force = mass x acceleration	Every action has an equa	REACTION	Momentum is object's motio Mass is measu Velocity is mea
Circular Motion Circular motion (centripetal force) acts towards the centre of a moving object. Velocity acts in tangent of the circular motion from the object	Moments $Work = Force \ x \ Distance \ \bot$ A moment is a turning forceWork is measured in Joules (J)Force is measured in Newtons (N)Distance is measured perpendicular to the force and is given the unit meters (m)			
Core Practical Keywo				

Knowledge:				
bjects				
ant Force				
Resultant force = Forc	e 1 – Force 2			
force is the sum of all the for ne direction of the object's m				
10N← → 30N				
= 20N to the right				
entum				

- Momentum = mass x velocity
- is an object in motion, it includes the direction of the tion
- asured in kilograms (kg) measured in meters/second (m/s)

Keywords and Definitions





A quantity with only magnitude A quantity with magnitude and direction