| **Interactive**  **Notes** | **Name:Dessa Shapiro**  **Date: 4/29/21**  **Class/Period: period 5**  **Topic: Physics** |
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| **EQ: How does momentum relate to other physics and what are the equations ( note on the last sex of notes i did pages 11-14 so i will do 15-17)** | |
| **Source**  [**Download Cartoon Guide To Physics Ch 1 & 2.pdf**](https://tamdistrict.instructure.com/courses/3453/files/878762/download?download_frd=1) | |
| **Notes on pages 11-14**  **Questions/ Comments**  **Pg 15**  Is there no mass in the equation of acceleration ?  **Pg 16**  What's a formula for g?  d= distance g= gravity( the constant velocity ) and t=time  How would this work in space, what value would g be? 0? 1?  **Pg 17**  How does this work with momentum, will it slow as the ball does or stay a consent? | **Details/Answers/Explanation/Analysis**  How does the rate of falling affect mass? = all objects fall with the same acceleration regardless of mass  Using experiment they found all object fall with a constant acceleration **g** equal to **32 ft/sec^2 = 9.8m/sec^2**  Gravity is a property of space and time  Ex. drop a block from a roof: constant acceleration = **g** so velocity increases proportionally with time **v=g(t)**    \* throws rock vertically in the air\* how does the velocity and momentum work on this  Ball starts fast slows down - at the top is 0 and speeds up as it falls again  Acceleration at the top is not 0 ball thrown in the air always has the acceleration **g** downwards   * End of chapter 1 -   **Summary:**  overall everything has a consistent pressure/ velocity of g and it causes all objects no matter the mass the have a equal acceleration when they have the same conditions. |