1. **Downforce Keeps Racecars on Track**
   Racecars use aerodynamic elements like wings and diffusers to create downforce, pushing the car into the ground for better grip at high speeds.
2. **F1 Cars Can Drive Upside Down**
   Due to extreme downforce, a Formula 1 car *could* theoretically drive upside down in a tunnel at speeds over 120 mph.
3. **Carbon Fiber is the Material of Choice**
   Most racecar chassis are made from carbon fiber — it's lighter than aluminum and stronger than steel.
4. **Race Tires (Slicks) Have No Tread**
   Slick tires provide maximum contact with the road. Treads are only used in wet conditions.
5. **NASCAR Uses V8 Engines**
   NASCAR stock cars run naturally aspirated V8 engines that produce over 750 horsepower.
6. **F1 Engines Rev to 15,000 RPM**
   Modern Formula 1 power units are hybrid V6 turbo engines that can rev up to 15,000 RPM.
7. **Brakes Use Carbon-Carbon Discs**
   Racecars use carbon-carbon brake discs that can reach temperatures over 1,000°C (1,832°F) during a race.
8. **Refueling is Banned in F1**
   Since 2010, Formula 1 bans refueling during races for safety and strategic reasons.
9. **Aerodynamics Matter More Than Power**
   At high speeds, reducing drag and optimizing downforce often makes a bigger performance difference than adding horsepower.
10. **Racecars Use Sequential Gearboxes**
    Instead of H-pattern manuals, many racecars use sequential gearboxes for faster, more reliable shifting.
11. **WEC Endurance Cars Can Race for 24 Hours**
    In races like Le Mans, cars and drivers compete continuously for 24 hours, covering over 3,000 miles.
12. **Racing Fuel is Different from Pump Gas**
    Race fuel typically has higher octane levels, better combustion characteristics, and sometimes includes ethanol blends or exotic additives.
13. **F1 Cars Weigh Around 798 kg (1,759 lbs)**
    Including the driver, with fuel excluded, that’s extremely light given the power they produce.
14. **Some Racecars Use DRS (Drag Reduction System)**
    In F1, the DRS flap opens on the rear wing to reduce drag and increase straight-line speed when allowed.

15. **Telemetry is Key to Performance**
    Racecars constantly transmit data (throttle, brake pressure, tire temps, etc.) to engineers for real-time strategy adjustments.

16. **G-Forces Can Exceed 5Gs**
    Drivers in F1 and other series regularly experience over 5 times the force of gravity during braking and cornering.

17. **Tires Can Last as Little as 10 Laps**
    Soft compounds offer extreme grip but degrade quickly, often forcing multiple pit stops.

18. **Brake Bias is Adjustable Mid-Race**
    Drivers can fine-tune brake distribution between front and rear wheels using a dial or switch.

19. **Cockpits are Designed to Be Fire-Resistant**
    Racecar interiors use fire-retardant materials, and drivers wear flameproof suits, gloves, and helmets.

20. **Pit Stops Can Be as Fast as 1.8 Seconds**
    In Formula 1, the fastest recorded 4-tire pit stop took just 1.82 seconds by Red Bull Racing.

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