Vocabulary: Forces & Motion

motion: The movement of an object—the distance covered by the object, and the

time it took to move. The elements of motion are displacement, time,

velocity, and acceleration.

displacement: The amount of change in an objects position (distance and direction).

speed & velocity: Speed describes how fast an object moves, or distance divided by time.

Velocity is the rate at which an object changes its position in a specific direction (an objects speed and direction).

v = d/t (average velocity = displacement divided by time)

acceleration: The rate at which an object changes its velocity (speed, direction, or both).

a = v/t (acceleration = change in velocity divided by the time interval of change)

force: A push or a pull on an object, resulting from its interaction with another object.

• Forces have a magnitude and a direction (vector), which both have to be considered when combining forces. The **net force** is the sum of the forces acting on an object:

$$\stackrel{5}{\Longrightarrow}$$
 + $\stackrel{5}{\Longrightarrow}$ = $\stackrel{10}{\Longrightarrow}$

contact force: A force where two interacting objects are in physical contact with each other. Examples of contact forces:

- *frictional force*: The force exerted by a surface as an object moves across it or makes an effort to move across it. The frictional force opposes the motion of the object.
- normal force: The support force exerted upon an object in contact with another stable object.
- *applied force:* A force applied to an object by a person or another object.

Action-at-a-distance force:

A force where even though the two interacting objects are not in physical contact with each other, they are still able to exert a push or pull. Examples of action-at-a distance forces are *gravitational force*, *electrical*

force, and magnetic force.

inertia: The tendency for objects to resist changes in movement.