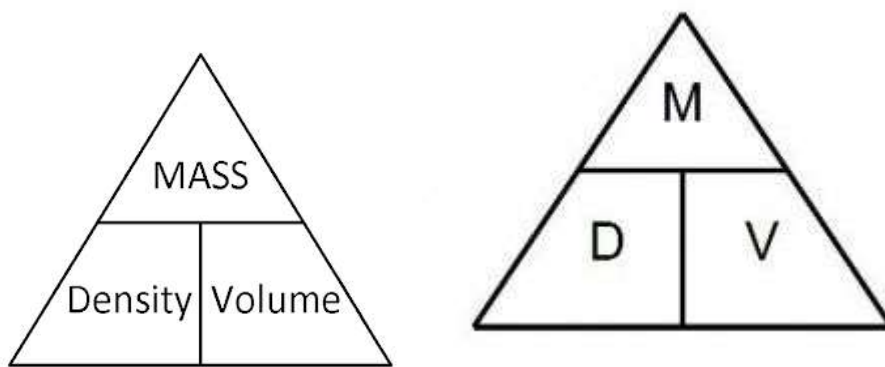
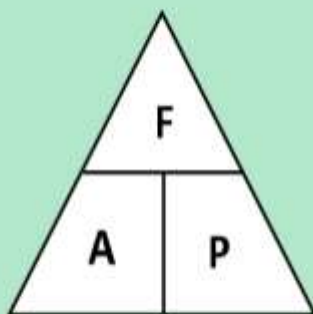


## DENSITY



1. Density is a measure of how light or heavy a material is.
2. Density is the mass of  $1\text{cm}^3$  of a material.
3. Density of water =  $1.0\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$
4. To determine the density of a material, we measure mass and volume.
5. Density = mass/volume
6. Mass = density X volume
7. Volume = mass/density
8. Unit of measuring density =  $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$

## Force Area Pressure



$$\text{Pressure} = \frac{\text{Force}}{\text{Area}}$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{\text{Force}}{\text{Pressure}}$$

$$\text{Force} = \text{Area} \times \text{Pressure}$$

1. Pressure is caused when a force acts on an area.
2. A big force acting on a small area creates a high pressure.
3. Unit of measuring pressure = pascal(pa)
4. Pascal or pa is same as  $\text{N}/\text{m}^2$
5. Liquids and gases can cause pressure.
6. The pressure of a gas or liquid is caused by its weight pressing downwards.

7. The particles of a gas or a liquid collide with the walls of its container, this causes pressure.

### **The principle of moments**

1. A force has a turning effect when it causes an object to turn about a pivot.
2. The moment of a force = force  $\times$  distance from pivot.
3. The principle of moments states that, for a beam to be balanced,  
The clockwise moment = anticlockwise moment
4. Moment of force =  $f \times d = f \times d$
5. The **anticlockwise moment** acts downward on the left, and the **clockwise moment** acts downwards on the right.