<ol> <li>What is the equation for pressure?</li> <li>Pressure and force are</li></ol>	1	Name: Key
2. What is the equation for pressure?  PRESSURE = FORCE  AREA  3. List the SI unit for the following: force, area, pressure  N n² Pa * Pa * Pa = N/m²  4. Pressure and force are directly proportional, while pressure and area are inversely invircetly proportional.  5. Water pressure increases. This is a directly relationship.  6. At any given depth, describe how pressure is exerted?  Caually in all directions  7. What is a fluid?  Substance that assumes the shape of its container  8. What are the two main examples of fluids?  Inquids and gases  9. For a fluid that is not moving, what two factors determine the pressure the fluid exerts?  Olaph Otype of fluid  10. Air pressure does Earth's atmosphere exert?  IDI RPA  12. Why aren't we crushed by Earth's atmosphere pressure?  Pressure inside your body bakness the air pressure outside  13. Explain how you can crush a can with air pressure.  Add a small amount of water to a can of water and heat until water bon.  "Thouse in temperature increases the pressure.  Add a small amount of water to a can of water and heat until water bon.  "Thouse in temperature increases the pressure.  Add a small amount of water to a can of water and heat until water bon.  "Thouse in temperature increases the pressure.  Add a small amount of water to a can of water and heat until water bon.  "Thouse in temperature increases the pressure.  Add a small amount of water to a can of water and heat until water bon.  "Thouse in henging principle? In So it crushes the can.  A charge in pressure of any point in a fluid is transmitted equally and unchanged in all directions throughout the fluid.  15. If you had a bottle filled with water, pressure is greatest at the between the fluid.  17. What is a hydraulic system?		
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	18. Describe the steps of how a hydraulic system works (look below the picture of the truck)
	1) Apply input force to a Small pisten. 2) The small pisten pushes against the fluid sealed in the System. 3) pressure is transmitted through the fluid to the large piston. 4) Pressure exerted is the same, but output pressure
	the large piston. @ Pressure exerted is the same, but output pressure
	19. According to Bernoulli's principle, as the speed of a fluid increases, the pressure within the fluid decreases. This is a <u>Nerce Indirect</u> relationship.  20. Why does a piece of paper move up when you blow air over the top of it?
	As you blow across top of paper, the speed increases creating low pressure, Below the paper speed a slow with high pressure. Pressure goes high to low so our below pushed paper up.
	21. Use Bernoulli's principle to explain how airplanes achieve flight?
	Air moves over wing of plane faster than below. This creates low pressure
	pressure causes an upward force since pressure moves high - low
	23. Using Bernoulli's principle, explain how a spoiler on a race car is able to exert a downward force and increase traction?
	Air moves under the spoiler faster than above. This creates low pressure below the spoiler and high pressure above, the difference in pressure causes air to move high above to low below spoiler creating a downward push for traction.
	24. <u>Buoyancy</u> is the ability of a fluid to exert an upward force on an object placed in it.  25. Buoyancy results in the apparent <u>joss</u> of weight of an object in a fluid.  26. True or False: Every object in a fluid experiences buoyancy.
	27. What is buoyant force?  The upward force exerted by a fluid; acts in direction opposite of gravity.  28. What is stated in Archimedes' Principle?
	28. What is stated in Archimedes' Principle?
	Buoyest force on an object is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by the object  29. What happens when you submerge an object in a fluid?
	It pulles aside, or diplaces, a volume of fluid equal to its own volume
	30. When will all object slike.
	1) When object is more dense than the fluid
	(2) When buoyent force is less than the weight
	31. When will an object float?  1) When the object is less dense than the fluid
0	I) when buoyest fine is greater than or equal to the weight

32. When will an object become suspended?

Owner objects density equal fluids clensity E when buoyant force exactly equal the weight

33. What are the two forces that act on every object in a fluid?

weight and buoyant force

34. Why do objects float easier in a dense fluid?

The denser a fluid is, the greater the weight displaced which results in greater buoyent force