

Subject	Year	Term
Physics	13	1
Topic		
Topic 6&12 Further Mechanics and Gravity		
Content (Intent)		
Prior Learning (Topic) Topic 2 (mechanics), Topic 3 (electricity)		
<p>Impulse momentum theorem <i>CORE PRACTICAL 9:</i> Investigate the relationship between the force exerted on an object and its change of momentum.</p> <p>Conservation of linear momentum. Collision problems in two dimensions. Elastic and inelastic collisions.</p> <p>$E_k = \frac{p^2}{2m}$ for the kinetic energy of a non-relativistic particle.</p> <p><i>CORE PRACTICAL 10:</i> Use ICT to analyse collisions between small spheres, eg ball bearings on a table top. Radian measure, $2\pi \text{ rad} = 360^\circ$</p> <p>Angular displacement, $\theta = s/r$ and angular velocity, $\omega = \Delta\theta/\Delta t = v/r$ Angular frequency, $\omega = 2\pi f$</p> <p>Circular motion. Centripetal acceleration $a = \frac{v^2}{r} = r\omega^2$</p> <p>Centripetal force as a resultant force $F = ma = \frac{mv^2}{r} = mr\omega^2$. Concept of a field.</p> <p>Radial gravitational field of the Earth Inverse square law Newton's law of gravitation $F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$</p> <p>Derive and use the equation $g = \frac{Gm}{r^2}$ for the gravitational field due to a point mass $V_{grav} = \frac{-GM}{r}$</p>		
How will knowledge and skills be taught? (Implementation)	How will your understanding be assessed & recorded (Impact)	
<p>Mathematical requirement: use of vector diagrams to derive equations for centripetal acceleration.</p> <p>Horizontal circles; banked tracks Simple vertical circles.</p>	<p>Homework Booklet 9 marked and written feedback given Test 9 marked, graded and feedback given</p>	
How can parents help at home?		
Check that the homework booklet 6&12 is completed		
Helpful further reading/discussion		
<p>Reading Advanced Physics for you chapters 5,7,8</p>	<p>Vocabulary Lists <i>See front of homework booklet</i></p>	<p>Careers Links</p>