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Crash Course - PHYSICS 46 Episode Series Bundle

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Crash Course Physics #13: Statics

Name: _____ Date: _____

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- _____ is the study of how objects behave when they are not accelerating.
- Objects that are not accelerating are said to be in _____.
- For an object in equilibrium, the net force and the net _____ must both be zero.
- A _____ diagram helps identify all the forces acting on an object.
- The point where the ladder touches the floor can be used as an _____ of rotation.
- A material's resistance to being stretched or compressed is measured using _____ modulus.
- Stress is defined as the force applied to an object divided by its _____.
- Strain is defined as the change in length divided by the object's _____ length.
- The _____ zone is the range in which an object deforms but returns to its original shape.
- Permanent deformation occurs when a material is pushed into the _____ zone.
- If enough force is applied, an object can reach its breaking point, also called _____.
- Shear stress occurs when forces act _____ to each other across an object.
- The _____ modulus measures how resistant a material is to deformation under shear stress.
- Pressure is defined as force divided by _____, and causes volume change.
- The _____ modulus describes a material's resistance to changes in volume.

Crash Course Physics #13: Statics KEY

- Statics** is the study of how objects behave when they are not accelerating.
- Objects that are not accelerating are said to be in **equilibrium**.
- For an object in equilibrium, the net force and the net **torque** must both be zero.
- A **free-body** diagram helps identify all the forces acting on an object.
- The point where the ladder touches the floor can be used as an **axis** of rotation.
- A material's resistance to being stretched or compressed is measured using **Young's** modulus.
- Stress is defined as the force applied to an object divided by its **area**.
- Strain is defined as the change in length divided by the object's **original** length.
- The **elastic** zone is the range in which an object deforms but returns to its original shape.
- Permanent deformation occurs when a material is pushed into the **plastic** zone.
- If enough force is applied, an object can reach its breaking point, also called **fracture**.
- Shear stress occurs when forces act **parallel** to each other across an object.
- The **shear** modulus measures how resistant a material is to deformation under shear stress.
- Pressure is defined as force divided by **area**, and causes volume change.
- The **bulk** modulus describes a material's resistance to changes in volume.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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