Padasalai's Telegram Groups!

(தலைப்பிற்கு கீழே உள்ள லிங்கை கிளிக் செய்து குழுவில் இணையவும்!)

- **Padasalai's NEWS - Group**
https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVRBNj9hhV4wu6_NqA

- **Padasalai's Channel - Group**
https://t.me/padasalaichannel

- **Lesson Plan - Group**
https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVWwo5iL-21gpzrXLw

- 12th Standard - Group
https://t.me/Padasalai_12th

- 11th Standard - Group
https://t.me/Padasalai_11th

- 10th Standard - Group
https://t.me/Padasalai_10th

- 9th Standard - Group
https://t.me/Padasalai_9th

- 6th to 8th Standard - Group
https://t.me/Padasalai_6to8

- 1st to 5th Standard - Group
https://t.me/Padasalai_1to5

- TET - Group
https://t.me/Padasalai_TET

- PGTRB - Group
https://t.me/Padasalai_PGTRB

- TNPSC - Group
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JAI GURUDEV
MAHARISHI INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
IX – PHYSICS

SYLLABUS FOR APRIL &JUNE (PHYSICS)

MONTH	CHAPTER NO	TOPIC
APRIL	8	1) MOTION
JUNE	8	1) MOTION (Contd.)
	9	2) FORCE AND LAWS OF MOTION

SUMMARY NO. : 1   **DATE : 16. 04. 2020**

SUMMARY FOR CHAPTER NO. 8 – MOTION (PHYSICS)

1) In this chapter motion we discuss about body moving in a straight line only.

2) Motion refers to change in position of the entire moving body with respect to the reference point.Ex : A car moving, a student running, a fish swimming.

3) Reference point is otherwise known as the origin.

4) To understand reference point we take the example, the school is located 5 km north of the bus stand. This means when you travel 5 km towards north from the bus stand you will reach the school. Here bus stand is the reference point.

5) Movement refers to change in position of part of a body. Ex : Waiving the hands, movement of lips while speaking, breathing.

6) The simplest of all types of motion (straight line motion, rotatory motion, circulatory motion, ……..) is straight line motion.

7) Motion can be described in terms of distance or displacement.

8) Distance is the actual path travelled by a body ignoring the direction of path.
   Ex : A body moves from point A (reference point) to point B. Distance is 2 km. Then it moves from B to C, 3 km and moves in opposite direction to D, 2 km.
   The distance travelled is (A to B) + (B to C) + (C to D) = 2 + 3 + 2 = 7 km.

9) Distance is a scalar quantity because it has only magnitude (value) and no direction.

10) Distance cannot be zero and it cannot have negative value.

11) Displacement is the shortest distance between two points, the initial point and final point of a moving body.

12) To describe displacement there should be an initial point and a final point.

13) Ex : A body moves from point A (reference point) to point B. Distance is 2 km. Then it moves from B to C, 3 km and moves in opposite direction to D, 2 km.

The displacement is (A to B) + (B to C) - (C to D). Here – ve sign denotes that the body moves in the opposite direction.

Displacement   =   (A to B) + (B to C) - (C to D) = 2 + 3 – 2   =   3 km.

14) When the initial point and final point are the same then the displacement is zero.

Ex : A body starts from A (initial point) and travels 2 km to reach B, then it comes back to A (final point). Here initial point and final point are the same, so displacement is zero.

15) In case of distance the value cannot be zero even if initial point and final point are the same.

Ex : A body starts from A (initial point) and travels 2 km to reach B, then it comes back to A (final point). Here initial point and final point are the same.

The distance travelled is (A to B) + (B to A) = 2 + 2 = 4 km.

16) In any closed path irrespective of the shape(square, rectangle, circle or irregular shape – lamina) were the initial point and final point are same the displacement will be equal to zero but distance cannot be equal to zero.