A deriving is a calculation which can be made to provide an easier way of finding the correct answer. In physics class 11, Cbse Pdf 11l we will be learning about Sir Isaac Newton's Three Laws Of Motion and Sir Albert Einstein's Theory Of Relativity. These two theories are very different and there is a lot of math which will need to be done in order to derive the correct answs for these problems.

For example, Sir Isaac Newton proposed three laws of motion; 1) every object resists changes in motion; 2) when one object exerts force on a second object, it causes motion or acceleration in the second object; 3) for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. However, although his laws are considered to be very useful, there were problems with them. One major problem was that they did not explain why objects move as they do. Therefore, Sir Isaac Newton went on to enhance his first three laws by adding the Law of Universal Gravitation. This law states that every body attracts other bodies towards itself with a force proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of their distance apart.

Sir Isaac Newton also advanced two theories about gravity; 1) the theory of universal gravitation; 2) the theory of planetesimal theory. He described universal gravitation using the following equation: F=-Gm 1 m 2 /r2 where F is the magnitude of the force, G is a constant, m 1 and m 2 are the two masses, and r is the distance between them. This can be used to find gravitational pull if you are given any three of these variables.

Sir Isaac Newton spent years calculating planetary orbits only to find that he had made an error in his calculations. Sir Isaac Newton's method for finding these orbits was to find two planets with known distances from Earth and compare how long it took for them to orbit compared to one another. However, in 1800, the French astronomer Pierre Simon Laplace proposed that instead of comparing the orbits of two planets in order to find their period in time they should be compared in their relative distances. This is counter-intuitive because if they are farther apart, it would mean they are orbiting more slowly than another planet with an identical orbit. However, this turns out to be true and we now use this method to calculate planetary orbits. Sir Isaac Newton also wrote a book called “On the Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy” which describes his first three laws and he also described gravity as a force and discusses other laws and theories which were used after him such as those by James Clark Maxwell and Albert Einstein. However, Sir Isaac Newton is known for his most famous mathematical computation which was called the method of least time. The method of least time is a method to find the path which is closest to a given path between two points. Here are Mrr's equations: V = V 0 +at 2 t - ½ at 2 t 2 +¼ at 4 t 3 - ¾ at 6 t 4 =0 V = H + ½ mv2/r-½ mgh/r2 where V 0 is the velocity when moving from the first point to the second point, t is time, v is speed, h is height, g is gravitational force, m is mass and r refers to distance.

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