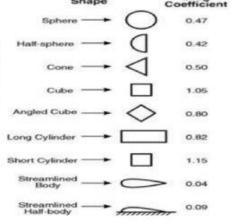


Coefficient of drag:-

The drag coefficient is a common measure of aerodynamic efficiency in a automotive design. The drag coefficient is a unit less value that denotes how much an object resists movement through a fluid such as water or air.

Hence the coefficient of drag must have low value which leads to low drag force and ultimately increases aerodynamic efficiency of car.

<u>Different Values of drag</u> <u>coefficient for various shapes</u> body is given as,



NEWTON'S THREE LAWS OF MOTION

 An object will remain at rest or will continue to move uniformly in a straight line at a constant velocity (speed and direction) unless acted upon by a force.

Inertia example pushing a stationary object on a table

2. The rate of change of velocity of an object is proportional to the force acting on it

(more input energy to an object = more velocity

Acceleration example stepping harder on a gas peddle

If one object exerts a force eon another, that second object exerts an equal and opposite force on the first

Action, Reaction

