


WHEELS.



NOTE SPOKES CAN BE CUT AWAY AND WHEELS REDUCED IN WIDTH TO REDUCE MASS

SHAPE WHEELS LIKE BLOODHOUNDS TO REDUCE FRICTION.



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.

Different Values of drag coefficient for various shapes body is given as,

Shape	Drag Coefficient
Sphere → ○	0.47
Half-sphere → ◐	0.42
Cone → ▲	0.50
Cube → □	1.05
Angled Cube → ◇	0.80
Long Cylinder → ▭	0.82
Short Cylinder → ◻	1.15
Streamlined Body → ◡	0.04
Streamlined Half-body → ◡	0.09

Measured Drag Coefficients

NEWTON'S THREE LAWS OF MOTION

1. 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

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

Action, Reaction

