| NOTES: NASA | | name: | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Early manned space | ce programs: | | |
| 1958-1963: | | | |
| 1965-1966: | | | |
| 1961-1972: | | | |
| | | | |
| Other NASA Projec | cts/Programs (besi | des the Race to the Moon |) |
| 1960's - Now | | | |
| 3 types of probes: | | | |
| 1973-1974 | | | |
| | | | |
| Launches like a | | orbits like a | |
| | Lands like an | | |
| Why launch from | n Florida? | | |
| Pros: | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Cons: | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| <u>1998 – Now</u> | | | |
| | | | |
| <u>1990 – Now</u> | | | |
| 1960s – Now | | | |

- 1. **First law**: An object at rest remains at rest unless acted upon by a force. An object in motion remains in motion, and at a constant velocity, unless acted upon by a force.
- 2. **Second law**: The acceleration of a body is directly proportional to, and in the same direction as, the net force acting on the body, and inversely proportional to its mass. Thus, $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{ma}$, where \mathbf{F} is the net force acting on the object, \mathbf{m} is the mass of the object and \mathbf{a} is the acceleration of the object.
- 3. **Third law**: When one body exerts a force on a second body, the second body simultaneously exerts a force equal in magnitude and opposite in direction to that of the first body.