

<p>Pressure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The force acting per unit of area when the force is acting at right angles to the surface.</li> <li>•Measured in <math>\text{N/m}^2</math> or Pascals (Pa)</li> <li>•1 Pa is equal to <math>1 \text{ N/m}^2</math></li> <li>•Pressure is calculated by dividing the force by the area it acts on (<math>P = F \div A</math>).</li> </ul>	<p>Floating and Sinking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•When the weight of an object is equal to the upthrust, the object will float</li> <li>•When the weight of an object is more than the upthrust when fully immersed, it will sink.</li> </ul>
<p>Pressure in Liquids</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The pressure exerted by a liquid increases with depth. The deeper you go, the more pressure acts.</li> <li>•Liquids will flow until the pressure along the same horizontal level is constant.</li> <li>•More dense liquids exert more pressure (as there is more mass per unit of volume and therefore force).</li> </ul>		
<p>Pressure in a Column of Liquid</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The pressure at the bottom of a column of liquid depends on the density of the liquid, the height of the column and the gravitational field strength</li> <li>•<math>p = h \times \rho \times g</math></li> <li>•<math>p</math> is rho, the symbol of density</li> </ul>		
<p>Atmospheric Pressure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The pressure caused by the weight of the atmosphere</li> <li>•Caused by air particles colliding with objects and exerting a tiny force on an area.</li> <li>•Lots of particles collide with objects on Earth per second so atmospheric pressure is large : 100kPa at sea level</li> <li>•There is less atmospheric pressure at higher altitudes than at lower ones as there is less air above that altitude.</li> <li>•The density of the atmosphere decreases with altitude.</li> </ul>		
<p>Upthrust</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The upwards force exerted on an object by a fluid</li> <li>•Caused by the pressure in the fluid.</li> <li>•Objects placed in a fluid displace some of the fluid</li> <li>•As the object is lowered into the fluid, it displaces more of it.</li> <li>•If the object is fully immersed in a fluid, the volume of the fluid displaced is equal to the volume of the object.</li> <li>•Upthrust is the resultant of the upward force of the fluid at the bottom of the cylinder and the downward force of the fluid at the top.</li> </ul>		
		<p>Pressure, P</p>	<p>Pressure = Force <math>\div</math> Area  <math>P = F \div A</math></p>