

STEM *Sims*™

# Space Gravity



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**Do you need an idea for a scientific study?**

**Try out one of our ideas or make one of your own.**

Start learning right now about gravitational forces in outer space. Take the following brief quiz to see how much you already know about space gravity. See the bottom of page 4 to check your answers.

1. At what latitude on Earth would you weigh the most?
  - a. The Arctic Circle
  - b. The Tropic of Cancer
  - c. The Equator
  - d. The Tropic of Capricorn
2. What term do scientists use to describe the point at which an object can no longer overcome the gravitational pull of another object?
  - a. no-man's land
  - b. the impossible escape
  - c. event horizon
  - d. the diminishing point
3. On Earth, a panda weighs about 250 pounds. If the panda was on the moon, it would weigh the equivalent of \_\_\_\_\_ on Earth.
  - a. an American mouse
  - b. a Siberian husky
  - c. a Bengal tiger
  - d. an African elephant
4. What sandwich ingredient triples the thrust force of a rocket, according to MythBusters?
  - a. whole wheat bread
  - b. mayonnaise
  - c. tomatoes
  - d. salami
5. Which of the following changes to the human body will **not** occur in space?
  - a. The astronauts will grow 3% taller in six months.
  - b. The astronauts will lose 6% bone density in six months.
  - c. The astronauts will get puffy heads.
  - d. The astronauts will get thicker legs.





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## Gravity in Outer Space

There are many things that we can learn about force from experiments on Earth and in space. Many scientists throughout history have given us different equations that can help us calculate the g-value of a specific celestial body.



Sir Isaac Newton first discovered that  $F=ma$ , or force is equal to mass multiplied by acceleration. Gravity is a specific type of acceleration that each mass emits and pulls toward itself. Even things as small as marbles have gravity, but the gravity is incredibly weak by comparison to the gravity of Earth, and therefore we do not perceive it.

Robert Hooke determined that  $F=kx$  of a spring, where  $k$  is the constant of the specific spring, and  $x$  is the distance by which the spring is intended to be compressed or stretched out. Therefore, if we combine the two equations, we can solve for the gravity value of the planet as long as we know the spring constant, the mass exerted on the spring, and the change in spring length.

Did you know that the Sun is 1000 times heavier than Jupiter and 300,000 times heavier than Earth? This is why the planets orbit the Sun and not vice versa. Knowing this, we can easily guess that a spring would be much more compressed by the same mass on Jupiter than it would be on Earth's moon, just as we would weigh more on Jupiter than we would on the moon.

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Answers: Page 2 Answers: 1) a. 2) c. 3) b. 4) d. 5) d.

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