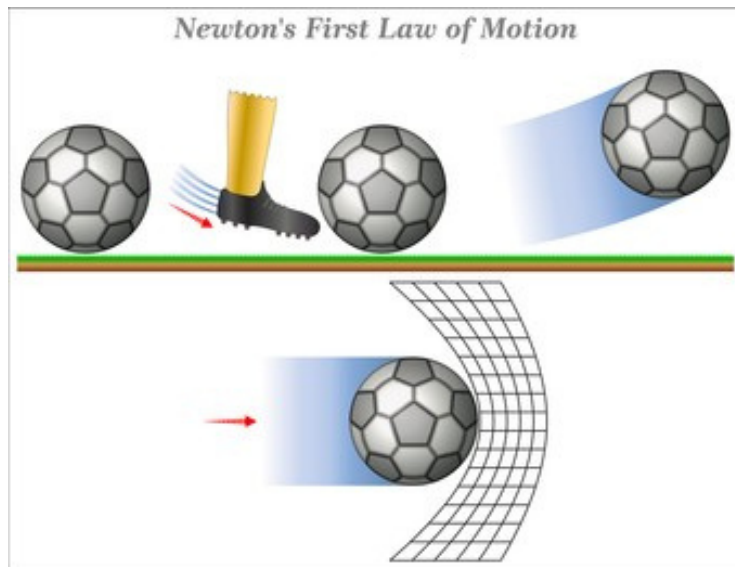


Law of inertia

Inertia, in physics, is the property that bodies possess to oppose a change in their state of rest or motion in which they are. inertia is the resistance offered by a body to the alteration of its state at rest or motion.

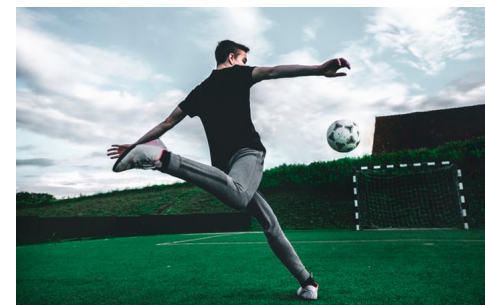


The English physicist, mathematician and astronomer Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727), based on the studies of Galileo and Descartes, published in 1684, the first great work of Physics: *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*, also known as *Principia*. In the first of the three parts in which the work is divided, it exposes in three laws the existing relations between the forces and their dynamic effects dynamic the laws of dynamics Newton's first law or principle of inertia, Newton's second law or fundamental principle, Newton's third law or principle of reaction action; today we gonna focus in Newton´s first law.

We learned that all bodies are opposed to changing their state of rest or motion and this opposition is called inertia; The mass of a body, understood as its amount of matter, is a quantitative measure of the inertia of a body; and also we learn that a body is in equilibrium when the result of the forces acting on it is null; we think that the law of inertia maybe can be useful for example if some of us wants to study engineering.

Signature

LAURA GALINDO &
DIANA TOLOSA
Editor-in-Chief



Our project deals with the law of inertia, taking as a main example the fall of a ball down a building. Looking for:

- The velocity as a function of time.
- The position of the ball as time passes.
- How long it takes to reach the top of the building.
- How high it reaches the maximum height.
- How long it takes to reach the ground.
- The speed at which it reaches the ground.

<https://www.fiscalab.com/apartado/principio-inercia>