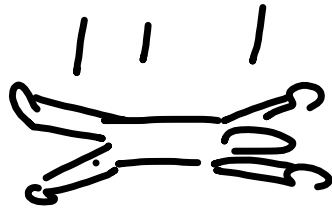
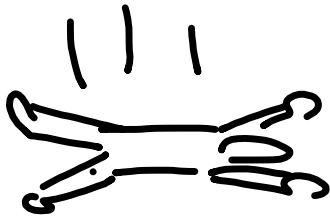


# What is the secret of a safe landing?



Ouch!



Poof!



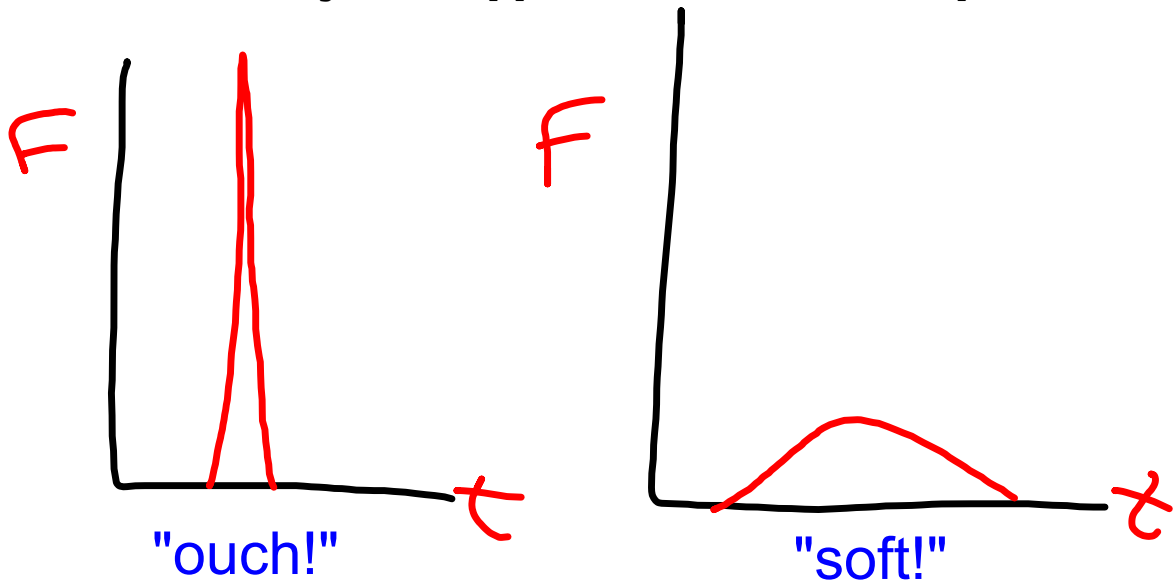
**"Absorbs the force"**

Don't say it. It's a bad analogy.

Force is not water and padding is not a sponge.

**But force might be a good thing to look at.**

**Same object stopped from the same speed**



**Is there something the same?**

**Better:**

**"More time to stop  
means less force"**

The key to a safe stop is to extend the time of impact.

**More generally,**

Both force and time are important for how effective a collision is in changing the motion of an object.

**So a small force over a long time**

**can be just as effective as**

**A large force over a short time.**

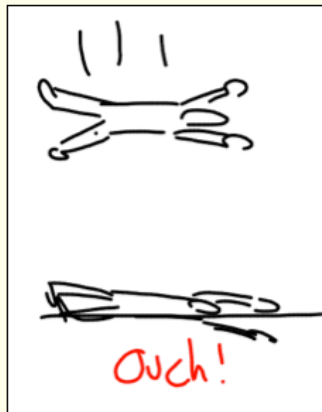
**Lets define something to capture that idea:**

$$\text{Impulse} = Ft$$

How effective a collision is in changing the motion of something.

## The Forgotten Factor: Time

$$F \times t$$



Short Time  
Big Force

$$F \times t$$

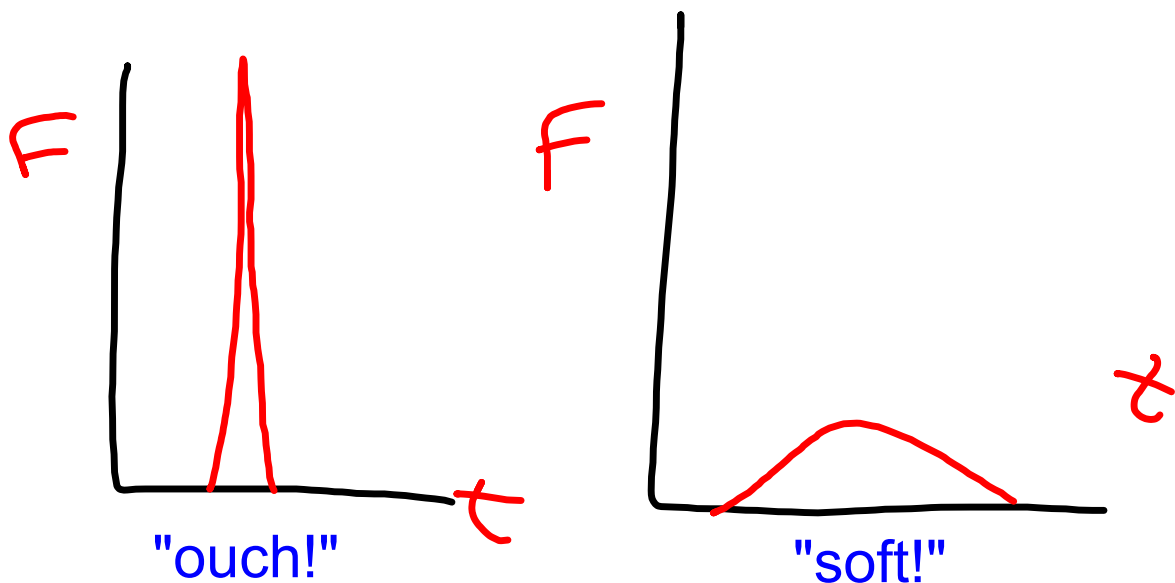


Long Time  
Small Force

**Same impulse: Same effectiveness in the collision**

Same object stopped from the same speed

$$\text{Impulse} = Ft$$



But forces aren't constant in a collision.

**THE AREA IS!**

**So Impulse is handy as a way to think about things, but not so handy for calculating, except as proportions.**

$$\text{Impulse} = Ft$$

Example: Doubling the time in a collision should mean half the force  
(all other things remaining the same).