## Velocity

Velocity refers to the rate at which an object changes its position in a particular direction over a certain period of time. It is a vector quantity, which means that it has both magnitude (speed) and direction.

In physics, velocity is represented by the symbol "v" and is usually measured in meters per second (m/s) or kilometers per hour (km/h). The formula for calculating velocity is:

velocity = displacement/time

where displacement is the change in the position of the object over time.

Velocity is different from speed, which is the magnitude of velocity without considering its direction. For example, a car traveling at 60 km/h to the north has a velocity of 60 km/h to the north, while a car traveling at 60 km/h to the south has a velocity of 60 km/h to the south, but both have the same speed of 60 km/h.

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