

CHAPTER 1

Free Body Diagrams

Now that you've mastered modeling *how things move*, you can learn to model *why things move*. Recall Newton's Second Law:

$$F = ma$$

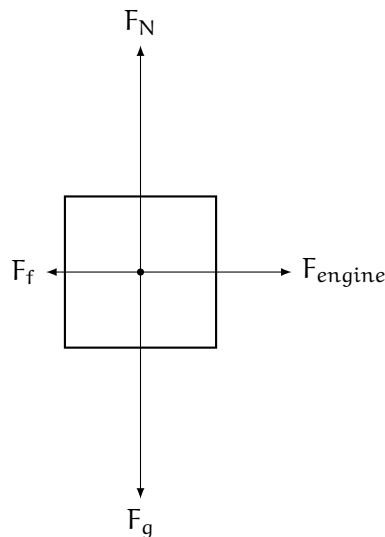
This is a simplification: what Newton's Second Law says in total is "the acceleration of a body is directly proportional to the *net force* acting on the body and inversely proportional to the mass of the body." Mathematically, that would be:

$$a = \frac{\Sigma F}{m}$$

Where ΣF is the vector sum of all the individual forces acting on the body. This sum is also called the *net force*. To visualize the magnitude and direction of the net force, it can be very helpful to draw a free body diagram.

1.1 Interpreting Free Body Diagrams

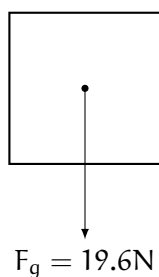
Before you learn to draw your own free body diagrams (FBDs), let's examine and analyze a few. Here is a FBD for an accelerating car:



We can consider the x and y axes separately. On the y -axis, we see that the weight (F_g) is the same magnitude as the normal force (F_N). This means in the y direction, the forces are balanced, and thus we do not expect to see acceleration in the y direction. This makes intuitive sense: if you are accelerating your car on a flat road, your car does not go up into the air. How about the x direction? Here we see friction (F_f) pulling the car backwards while the engine is pushing the car forwards. In this case, the forces are *not* balanced. See how the F_{engine} arrow is longer than the F_f arrow? This means the forward force from the engine is *greater in magnitude* than the backward force of F_f . Therefore, the *net force* in the x direction is to the right, and the car will accelerate to the right.

1.2 Drawing Free Body Diagrams

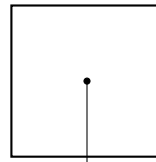
A free body diagram consists of the object, usually represented as a simple square, with various arrows representing the forces acting on the object. The direction and relative lengths of the arrows show the direction and relative strength of the forces. Here is a free body diagram for a 2-kg hammer falling through the air on Earth:



Both methods are useful; choose the one that you prefer.

1.2.1 Objects At Rest

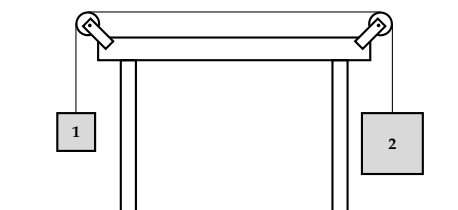
If an object is at rest, then its acceleration must be $0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$. By Newton's Second Law, the *net force* acting on that object must also be zero. Does this mean there are no forces acting on the object? NO! It means all the forces are *balanced*: for every upwards force, there is an equal downwards force, and so on. Consider the same 2-kg hammer, but this time it is sitting on a table. We know gravity must be acting on the hammer, so let's begin with that:



$F_g = 19.6\text{N}$

Exercise 1 **Blocks on a Table**

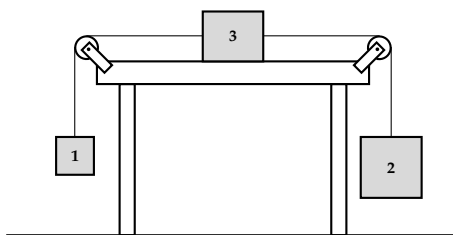
[This exercise was originally presented as a free-response question on the 2015 AP Physics 1 exam.] Two blocks are connected with a string and two pulleys over a table, as shown in the figure. Block 1 has a mass of 3 kg and Block 2 has a mass of 9 kg. The blocks are released from rest. Treat the string as massless and the pulleys as massless and frictionless when answering the questions below.

*Working Space*

1. Draw free body diagrams for both blocks. Correctly show the relative magnitude of the forces using the relative lengths of the vectors.
2. Before doing any calculations, describe each block's acceleration as (a) positive or negative, (b) having a magnitude greater or less than g . Take the upward direction as positive.
3. Calculate the acceleration of each block. Take the upward direction as positive and express your answer in terms of g .

Answer on Page 7

Now here's an interesting question: what happens if we add another mass to the system? Imagine that a third block with a mass of 15 kg is laid on the table from the previous exercise and the string is attached to each side, as shown below.



We could redraw free body diagrams for all three blocks, noting that the tensions on either side of Block 3 will be different. Then, we would have another system of equations to solve and we could find the acceleration. Or, we could think about the entire system. Originally, the net force on the two-block system was 58.8 Newtons (the weight of the larger block minus the weight of the smaller block). And the mass of the entire two-block system was 12 kilograms. We can apply Newton's Second Law:

$$a = \frac{58.8\text{N}}{12\text{kg}} = 4.9\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} = \frac{1}{2}g$$

(Notice, this is the same answer we found in the previous exercise). What changes when we add a third, 15-kg block? The net force on the system doesn't change: the table pushes back up on the third block with a force equal to the block's weight. However, the total mass of the system has changed: it's increased. Now the total mass is 27 kg, and we can again apply Newton's Second Law:

$$a = \frac{58.8\text{N}}{27\text{kg}} \approx 2.18\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

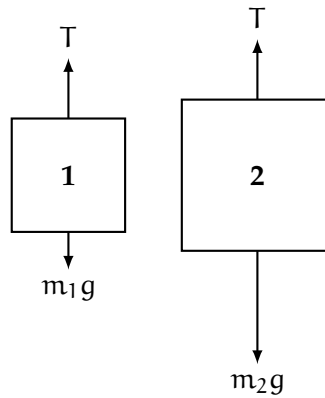
This answer makes sense: the mass of the system has increased while the net force acting on the system has stayed the same, resulting in a slower acceleration.

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Answers to Exercises

Answer to Exercise 1 (on page 4)

1. Each block is acted on by gravity and the tension of the string. The force of gravity on block 2 is 3 times that of block 1, and the tension vector should be between the lengths of the gravity vectors:



2. Block 1 will have a positive acceleration with a magnitude less than g . Block 2 will have a negative acceleration with a magnitude greater than g .
3. Since the blocks are connected, they will move as a system and therefore have the same magnitude acceleration. From this, the free body diagrams, and Newton's Second Law, we know that:

$$m_1 a = T - m_1 g$$

$$m_2 (-a) = T - m_2 g$$

We know m_1 and m_2 , so the two unknowns are T and a . One way to solve this system of equations would be to subtract equation 2 from equation 1:

$$m_1 a + m_2 a = m_2 g - m_1 g$$

$$a = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} g$$

Substituting for the masses, we see that:

$$a = \frac{9 - 3}{9 + 3} g = \frac{6}{12} g = \frac{1}{2} g$$

Therefore, Block 1 is accelerating at $+\frac{1}{2}g$ and Block 2 is accelerating at $-\frac{1}{2}g$.

