

# PHYS11 CH:4 The Three Laws That Run the Universe

## From Newton to You

Mr. Gullo

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# Outline

1 Introduction

2 Force

3 Newton's First Law

4 Newton's Second Law

5 Newton's Third Law

6 Summary

# The Mystery

Why does a dolphin jump the way it does?

*What invisible rules guide its motion?*

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From dolphins to rockets to you.

# Dolphin in Motion



# Dolphin in Motion



## The Mental Model

The dolphin's path is not random. Physics predicts every curve, every arc.

# Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- **4.1:** Differentiate between force, net force, and dynamics

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- **4.1:** Draw a free-body diagram

## 4.1 The Source Code of Motion

Nature's Operating System

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### The Mental Model

Force is like an invisible hand pushing or pulling objects.

## 4.1 Combining Forces

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### Key Point

Opposite forces can cancel each other out!

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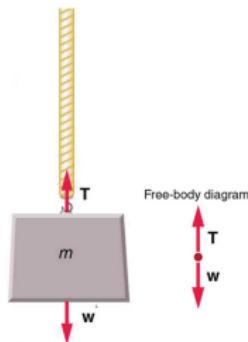
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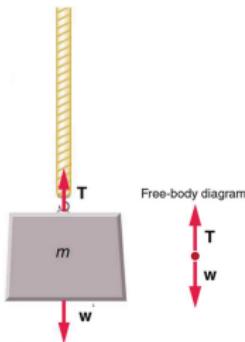
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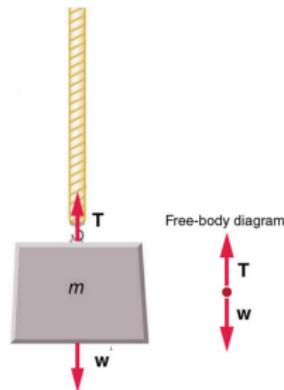
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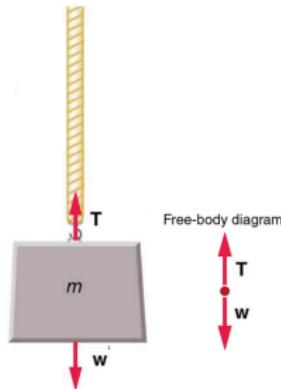
### The Tool

Free-body diagrams are the first step to solving ANY force problem.

## 4.1 Balanced Forces

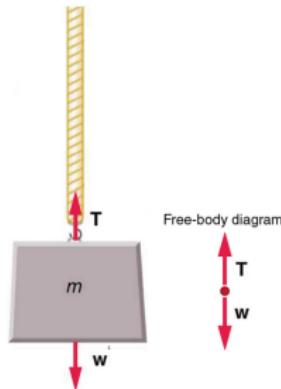


## 4.1 Balanced Forces



Tension force (up) = Weight force (down)

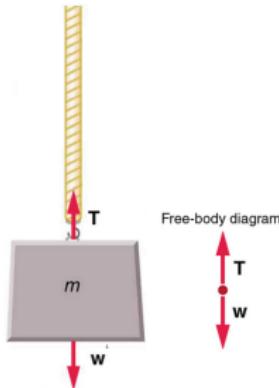
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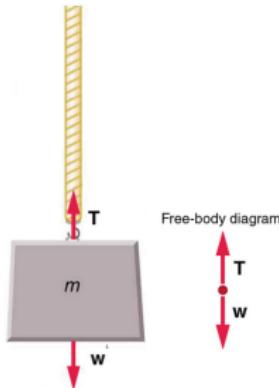


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Object hangs motionless.

## Learning Objectives

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  - **4.2:** Discuss the relationship between mass and inertia

# The Law of Laziness

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## Universal Law I: Newton's First Law

- ① A body at rest stays at rest
  - ② A body in motion stays in motion at constant velocity
- ...unless** acted on by a net external force.

# The Intuition Trap

## What Your Brain Gets Wrong

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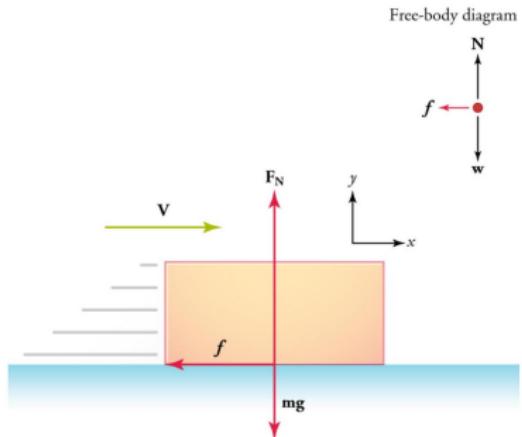
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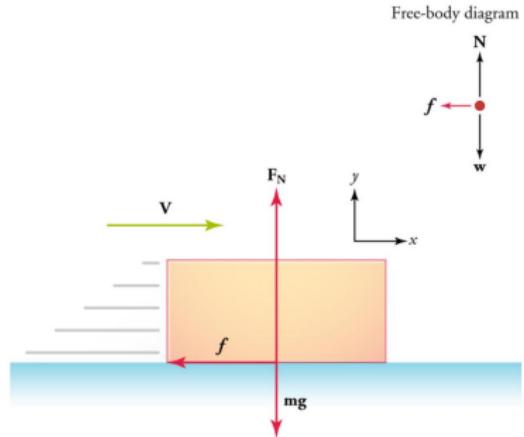
That hidden force is **friction**.

Without friction, objects would glide forever at constant velocity.

## 4.2 Friction: The Hidden Resistance

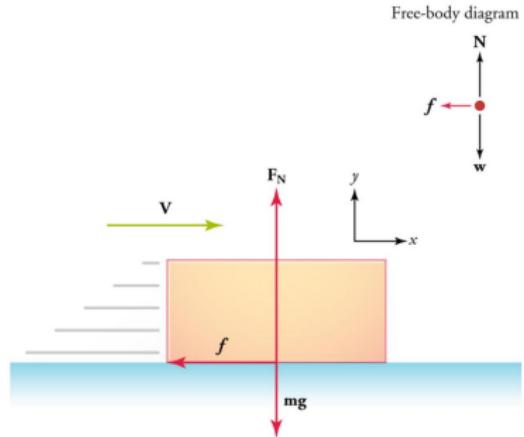


## 4.2 Friction: The Hidden Resistance



**Friction** acts opposite to the direction of motion.

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It's why things slow down on their own (seemingly).

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The box moves at **constant velocity**.

What is the force of friction?

The Answer

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**Why?** Newton's first law says constant velocity means net force = 0.  
 $+50\text{ N} + (-50\text{ N}) = 0$

## 4.2 Inertia: The Resistance to Change

### The Universal Law

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Changing the motion of a truck is harder than changing the motion of a skateboard.

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### In the Real World

Changing the motion of a truck is harder than changing the motion of a skateboard.

**Mass** is the measure of inertia.

## 4.2 Mass vs Weight

### Civilian View vs. Reality

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**Weight:** Gravitational force (changes on Moon)

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Universal Law II: Newton's Second Law

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = m\vec{a}$$

Net force equals mass times acceleration.

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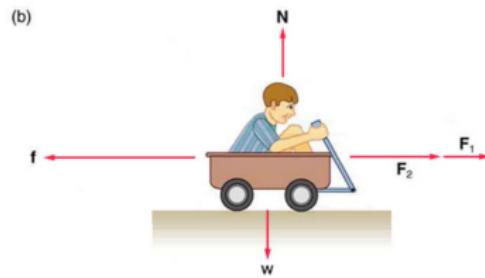
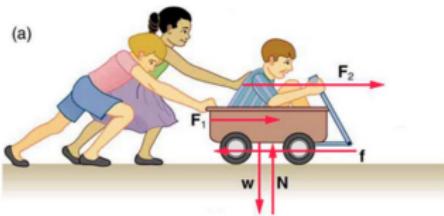
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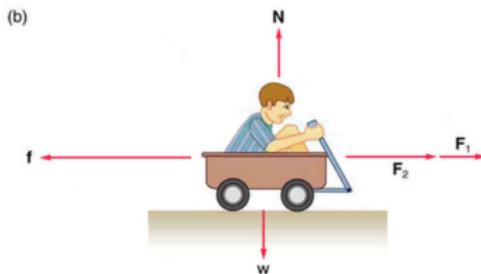
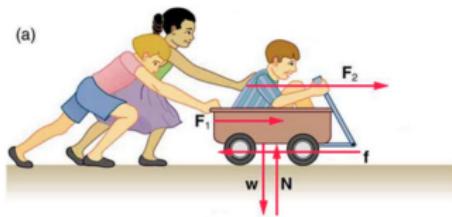
### Key Insight

Same force on different masses produces different accelerations!

## 4.3 Same Force, Different Results



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Same force, different masses, different accelerations.

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In the US:  $1 \text{ N} = 0.225 \text{ lb}$

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The Universal Law

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**Same mass, different weight!**

# Attempt: Decoding Lawn Mower Motion

## The Challenge (3 min, silent)

Net external force on a lawn mower is 51 N parallel to the ground.  
Mass of mower is 24 kg.

### Given:

- $F_{\text{net}} = 51 \text{ N}$
- $m = 24 \text{ kg}$

### Find: Acceleration $a$

*Can you predict its acceleration? Work silently.*

# Compare: Lawn Mower Strategy

**Turn and talk (2 min):**

- ① What equation did you start with?
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**Name wheel:** One pair share your approach (not your answer).

# Reveal: The Math of Acceleration

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**E - Equation:**  $F_{\text{net}} = ma$

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**Check:** Speed increases by 2.1 m/s every second. Reasonable for a person pushing!

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## The Great Exchange

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## The Mental Model

You cannot touch something without being touched back.

# Universal Law III: Newton's Third Law

## The Law of Action and Reaction

$$\vec{F}_{A \rightarrow B} = -\vec{F}_{B \rightarrow A}$$

When object A exerts a force on object B,  
object B exerts an equal and opposite force on object A.

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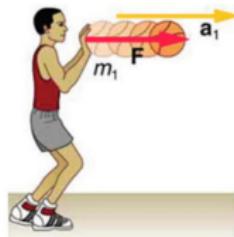
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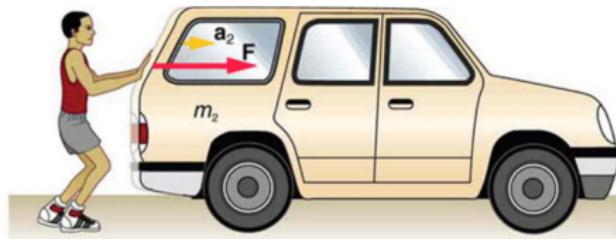
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## 4.4 Swimmer Pushing Off Wall



(a)



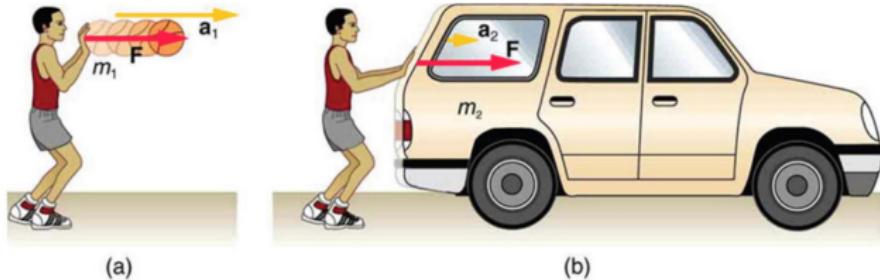
(b)

The free-body diagrams for both objects are the same.

A free-body diagram consisting of a small red dot representing a point and a red arrow pointing to the right labeled  $F$ , representing a force acting on that point.

(c)

## 4.4 Swimmer Pushing Off Wall

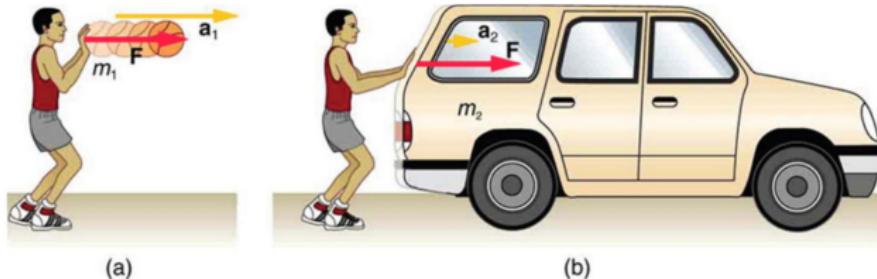


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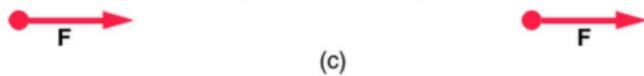


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# The Paradox

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$$F = ma$$

Bug has tiny mass  $\rightarrow$  huge acceleration  $\rightarrow$  splat

Truck has huge mass  $\rightarrow$  tiny acceleration  $\rightarrow$  barely notices

## 4.4 The Normal Force

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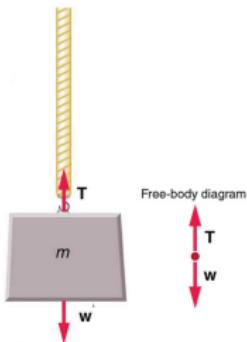
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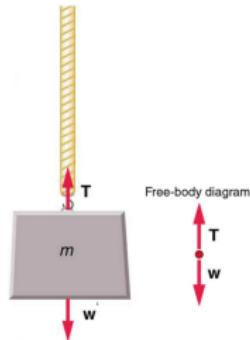
$$N = mg$$

Equal magnitude, opposite direction  $\rightarrow$  net force = 0

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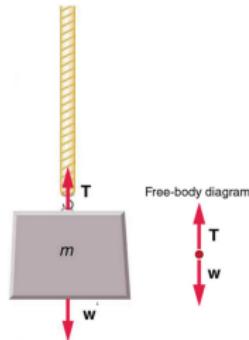


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**Tension** is the pulling force along a connector (rope, string, cable).

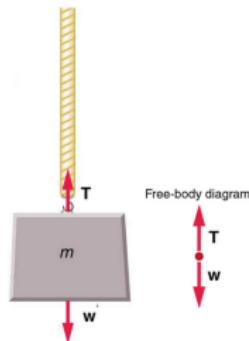
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Rope pulls up on mass, mass pulls down on rope.

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### Misconception

Rockets don't push on the ground or air.

They push on the gas they expel!

# Attempt: Equipment Cart

## The Challenge (3 min, silent)

A teacher pushes a cart. Her foot applies 150 N backward on the floor.  
Friction opposing motion is 24.0 N.

### Given:

- $F_{\text{floor}} = 150 \text{ N}$  (Newton's 3rd law)
- $f = 24.0 \text{ N}$  (friction)
- Total mass:  $m = 65.0 + 12.0 + 7.0 = 84.0 \text{ kg}$

### Find: Acceleration $a$

*Can you decode this system? Work silently.*

## Compare: Cart Strategy

### **Turn and talk (2 min):**

- ① What forces act on the system?
  - ② How did you find net force?
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# Compare: Cart Strategy

**Turn and talk (2 min):**

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- ③ What equation did you use to find acceleration?

**Name wheel:** One pair share your approach (not your answer).

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**Self-correct in a different color:**

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**Check:** Speed increases by 1.5 m/s every second. Reasonable!

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These three laws explain ALL motion in the universe.

# Key Equations

$$\text{Newton's Second Law: } \vec{F}_{\text{net}} = m\vec{a} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Weight: } W = mg \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Friction: } f = \mu N \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Normal Force (horizontal): } N = mg \quad (4)$$

# Homework

Complete the assigned problems  
posted on the LMS