

Goal:

Imagine you are in an elevator. You feel various forces upward and downward on your body as the elevator moves up and down, and yet these forces do not always comply with the direction an elevator is moving.

The object of this packet is to create a mathematical model that explains the motion and forces on your body within an elevator.

Directions:

Skim the first two pages, labeled the **Elevator Laws**.

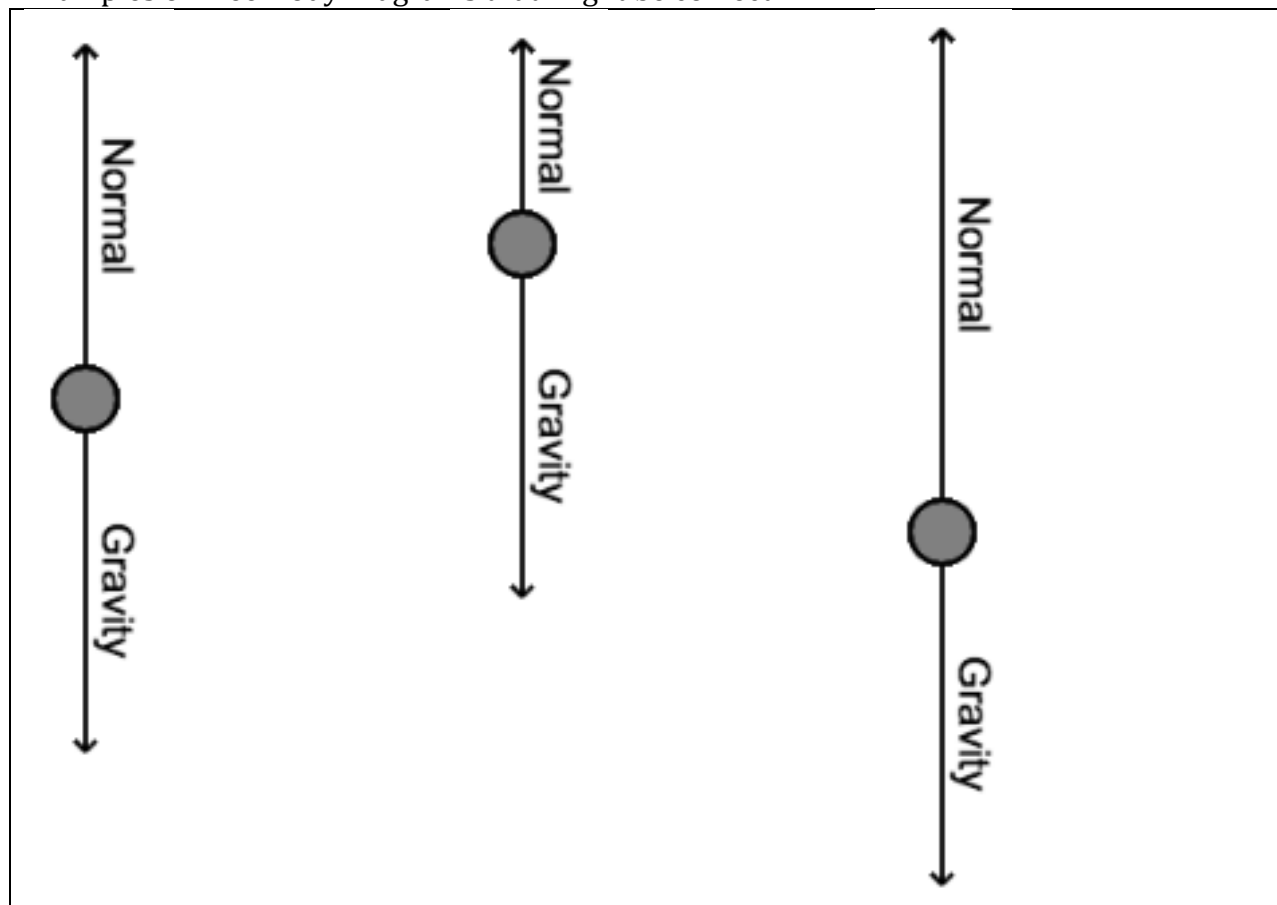
The first two pages set out the Laws of Physics that you need to know in order to answer the questions on other pages.

Then, approach the questions on other pages. Whenever you try one of these questions look *back* to the statements on the first two pages.

Elevator laws:

Inside the elevator, there are always *two forces* acting on the object: gravity and the normal force. These forces are always there, and always act in the same directions:

Examples of Free-Body Diagrams that might be correct:



Gravity:

The *direction* of gravity is always DOWN.

The *magnitude* of gravity is always (mass)*(9.81 m/s²)

This is written:

$$F_g = mg$$

| Symbol | Quantity | SI Unit |
|--------|---|------------------|
| F_g | Force of gravity | Newtons (N) |
| m | Mass | Kilograms (kg) |
| g | Free-fall acceleration [equal to 9.81 m/s ² on earth] | m/s ² |

Note that, because we are on earth, gravity is also referred to as *weight*.

Normal Force:

The *direction* of normal force is always perpendicular to the floor.

Inside of an elevator, this is always UP.

The *magnitude* of normal force is always equal to *whatever it must be in order to match the motion provided*.

Normal force is called a **constraint force**.

Newton's Second Law:

$$\Sigma F = ma$$

If an object is not moving, the net force is always equal to zero.

If an object is moving at a *constant velocity*, the net force is always equal to zero.

If an object is *speeding up*: then the net force is not equal to zero and is in the *same direction* as velocity.

If an object is *slowing down*: then the net force is not equal to zero and is in the *opposite direction* as velocity.

Forces you Feel:

Human beings do not actually, ever in their lives, *feel* the force of gravity.

The force that human beings describe as 'gravity' or 'weight' is the normal force

If the magnitude of the normal force is equal to the weight of a person, then they feel normal.

If the magnitude of the normal force is less than the weight of a person, then they feel 'light' or 'weightless'

If the magnitude of the normal force is greater than the weight of a person, then they feel 'heavy' or 'pressed into.'

Problem 1:

Elevator Eddie is standing in an elevator, and the elevator is not moving:
Eddie has a mass of 70 kg.

What is the *net force* acting on Eddie? How do you know.


Fill out the table below to fully comprehend the situation:

| Picture of Eddie | Free-Body Diagram | Net Force | Velocity Vector |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | Velocity = 0 |
| | | | |
| Name of Force | Magnitude | Direction | How did you determine the magnitude? |
| Gravity | | | |
| Normal Force | | | |

Problem 2:

Elevator Evelyn is standing in the elevator, and it is moving *upward at a constant velocity*. Evelyn has a mass of 60 kg.

What is the net force acting on Evelyn and how do you know?

| Picture of Evelyn | Free-Body Diagram | Net Force | Velocity Vector |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|---|
| | | |  |
| Name of Force | Magnitude | Direction | How did you determine the magnitude? |
| Gravity | | | |
| Normal Force | | | |

Problem 3:

Elevation Ezekiel is in the elevator

Ezekiel has a mass of 68 kg.

The elevator is accelerating *upward* at a rate of 0.8 m/s^2 !

What is the *magnitude and direction* net force acting on Ezekiel? How do you know?

| Picture of Ezekiel | Free-Body Diagram | Net Force Vector | Velocity Vector |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Name of Force | Magnitude | Direction | How did you determine the magnitude? |
| Gravity | | | |
| Normal Force | | | |

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS NOW!!!!

MANY MANY people, including some A+ physics students, get this problem *wrong* the first time they do it, so if you don't check your answers now and then get every single other problem wrong for the same reason.....I warned you!

Problem 4

Esther of the Elevator is standing in an elevator, and it is *accelerating downward* at a rate of 0.9 m/s^2 . Esther has a mass of 64 m/s^2 .

Esther has a mass of 64 kg .

What is the *magnitude* and *direction* of the net force acting on Esther?

| Picture of Esther | Free-Body Diagram | Net Force Vector | Velocity Vector |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | |
| Name of Force | Magnitude | Direction | How did you determine the magnitude? |
| Gravity | | | |
| Normal Force | | | |

Problem 5:

Evan the Elevator Man is standing in an elevator. The elevator is *moving downward* and also is *speeding up at a rate of 1.1 m/s^2* .

Evan has a mass of 67 kg.

What is the *direction of net force* acting on Evan?

What is the *magnitude of net force* acting on Evan?

| Picture of Evan | Free-Body Diagram | Net Force Vector | Velocity Vector |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Name of Force | Magnitude | Direction | How did you determine the magnitude? |
| Gravity | | | |
| Normal Force | | | |

What does Evan *feel* while in the elevator?

- A. nothing
- B. weightlessness, lightness
- B. heaviness, a feeling of being pressed inward

Explain how you know, by referring to the information on page 2.

Problem 6:

Elizabeth the Elevator Woman is standing in an elevator. The elevator is *moving upward* and is *speeding up* at a rate of 1.2 m/s^2 .

Elizabeth has a mass of 63 kg.

What is the *direction of net force* acting on Elizabeth?

What is the *magnitude of net force* acting on Elizabeth?

| Picture of Elizabeth | Free-Body Diagram | Net Force Vector | Velocity Vector |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Name of Force | Magnitude | Direction | How did you determine the magnitude? |
| Gravity | | | |
| Normal Force | | | |

What does Elizabeth *feel* while in the elevator?

- A. nothing
- B. weightlessness, lightness
- B. heaviness, a feeling of being pressed inward

Explain how you know.

Problem 7:

Elevatin' Earl is standing in an elevator. The elevator is *moving upward* and *slowing down* at a rate of 0.6 m/s^2 .

Earl has a mass of 72 kg.

What is the *direction of net force* acting on Earl? [look carefully on page 2 and think about Newton's Model!] Explain how you know.

What is the *magnitude of net force* acting on Earl?

| Picture of Earl | Free-Body Diagram | Net Force Vector | Velocity Vector |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | |
| Name of Force | Magnitude | Direction | How did you determine the magnitude? |
| Gravity | | | |
| Normal Force | | | |

What does Earl *feel* while in the elevator?

- A. nothing
- B. weightlessness, lightness
- B. heaviness, a feeling of being pressed inward

Explain how you know.

Problem 8:

Eve, President of the Elevation Nation, is in an elevator. it is moving *downward* and *slowing down* at a rate of 0.9 m/s^2

Eve has a mass of 68 kg.

What is the *direction of net force* acting on Eve? [look carefully on page 2 and think about Newton's Model!] Explain how you know.

What is the *magnitude of net force* acting on Eve?

| Picture of Earl | Free-Body Diagram | Net Force Vector | Velocity Vector |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | |
| Name of Force | Magnitude | Direction | How did you determine the magnitude? |
| Gravity | | | |
| Normal Force | | | |

What does Eve *feel* while in the elevator?

- A. nothing
- B. weightlessness, lightness
- B. heaviness, a feeling of being pressed inward

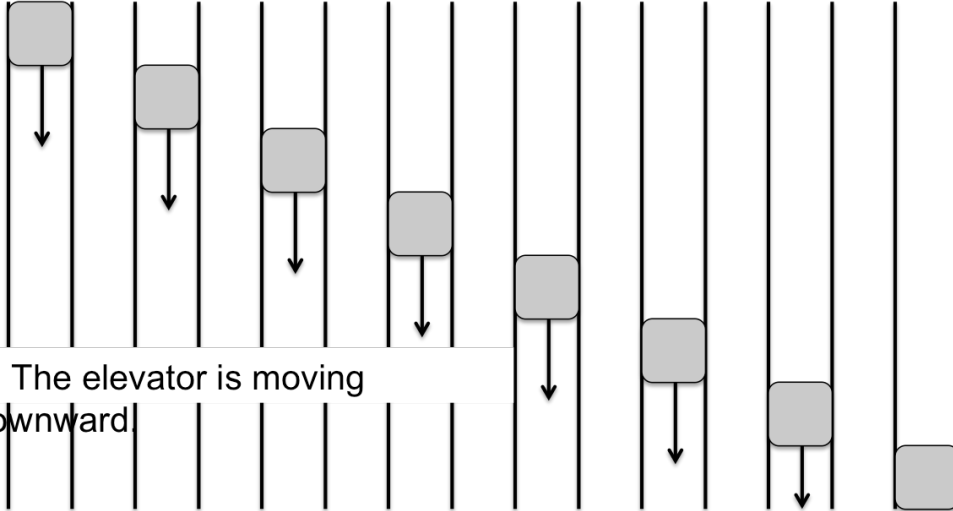
Explain how you know.

Part 3: Your Experience in a Real Elevator

Imagine that you get into an elevator on the top floor of a building. You go *all the way down*, then you go *all the way back up*.

Look at the following six situations.

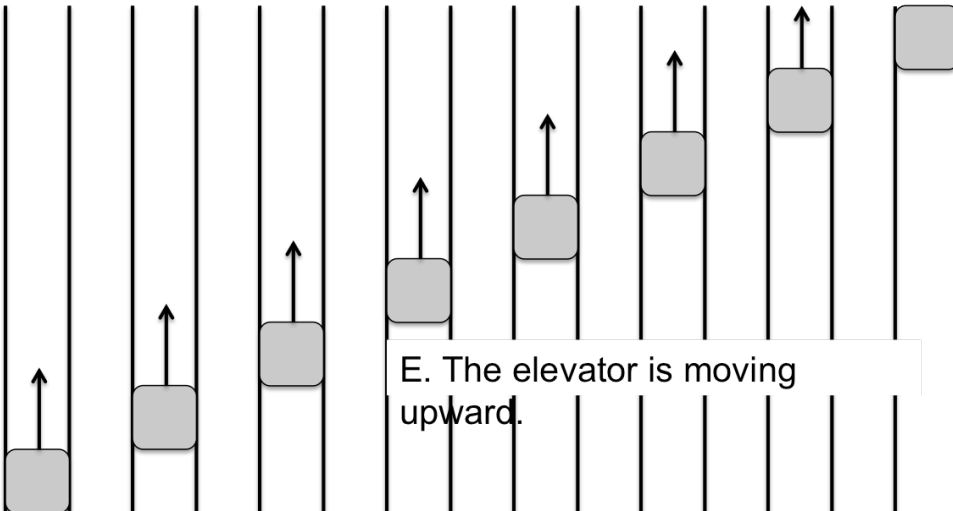
A. The elevator *starts* moving down.



B. The elevator is moving downward.

C. The elevator *stops* moving down.

F. The elevator *stops* moving up.



E. The elevator is moving upward.

D. The elevator *starts* moving up.

What do you *feel* at each of the six situations?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A | B | C |
| D | E | F |

(If you have an opportunity, go ride in a real elevator to try to experience it! Otherwise, try to imagine and remember.)

For each of the six situations, identify

- direction of velocity
- speeding up, slowing down, or moving at a constant speed
- direction of net force (if net force is not zero)
- a brief qualitative free-body diagram
- what do you feel?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A | B | C |
| D | E | F |

Final Question:

When I was a kid, my sister and I rode up in a high-speed elevator, and when we reached the top floor, it felt like we were *falling down*. My sister said, “the elevator must go too high, and then needs to go back down to reach the right floor!” But this is *not true*! The elevator is very precisely stopping at the correct floor and doesn’t go to far at all.

Using the physics learned in this packet, explain why it *feels like* you are falling down when you reach the top of an elevator.

Use *each of* the concepts of velocity, acceleration, net force, weight, and normal force to make your argument.

Answers:

Problem 1:

Net Force = 0. You know because he is not moving.

| Name of Force | Magnitude | Direction | How did you determine the magnitude? |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| Gravity | 687 N | Down | Mass * free-fall acceleration |
| Normal Force | 687 N | Up | Must equal force of gravity for net force of 0 |

Problem 2:

Net Force = 0. You know because net force is always zero when velocity is constant.

| Name of Force | Magnitude | Direction | How did you determine the magnitude? |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| Gravity | 589 N | Down | Mass * free-fall acceleration |
| Normal Force | 589 N | Up | Must equal force of gravity for net force of 0 |

Problem 3:

Net Force = 54.4 N upward. You know by applying Newton's Second Law ($F = ma$)

| Name of Force | Magnitude | Direction | How did you determine the magnitude? |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| Gravity | 667 N | Down | |
| Normal Force | 721 N | Up | You must have this normal force for a net force of 54.4 UP. |

Problem 4:

Net Force = 57.6 N DOWNWARD

| Name of Force | Magnitude | Direction | How did you determine the magnitude? |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| Gravity | 627 N | DOWN | |
| Normal Force | 570 N | UP | You must have this normal force for a net force of 58 N downward. |

Problem 5:

Net Force = 73.7 N DOWNWARD

| Name of Force | Magnitude | Direction | How did you determine the magnitude? |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| Gravity | 657 N | DOWN | |
| Normal Force | 584 N | UP | You must have this normal force for the correct net force. |

Evan *feels* a sensation of falling because the normal force is less than his weight.

Problem 6:

Net Force = 75.6 N UPWARD

| Name of Force | Magnitude | Direction | How did you determine the magnitude? |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| Gravity | 618 N | DOWN | |
| Normal Force | 694 N | UP | You must have this normal force for the correct net force. |

Elizabeth feels *heavy* and feels as though the floor is pressing into her, because the normal force acting on her is greater than her weight.

Problem 7:

Net Force = 43.2 N DOWNWARD (the net force must be downward because he is *moving upward* but is *slowing down*. Net force and velocity are in opposite directions if you are slowing down.

| Name of Force | Magnitude | Direction | How did you determine the magnitude? |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| Gravity | 706 N | DOWN | |
| Normal Force | 663 N | UP | |

Earl *feels* like he is falling because the normal force acting on her is less than her weight.

Problem 8:

Net Force = 61.2 N UPWARD (the direction of net force is opposite the velocity because the person is *slowing down*.)

| Name of Force | Magnitude | Direction | How did you determine the magnitude? |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| Gravity | 667 N | DOWN | |
| Normal Force | 728 N | UP | |

Eve feels heavy because the normal force acting on her is greater than her weight.