

Week 5 outline

Chapter 5. The Laws of Motion

Homework: Ch. 5 P. 2,3,5,6,7,9,12,
17,18,20,22,26,31 Due Friday
(Read 5.1-5.8)

Notes: Moodle Quiz 3 mean ~ 6.6/9

Other grades were imported to Moodle.

Physics tutoring on Thurs 7-9pm, SA116

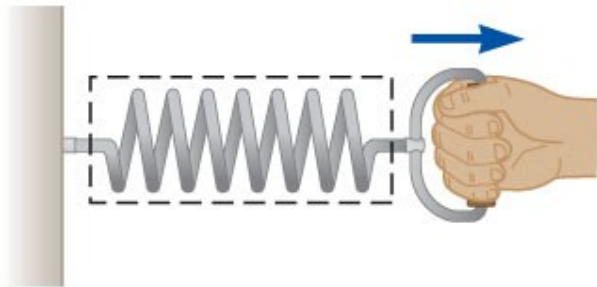
TODAY: Forces – types
Newtons Laws

Forces – the *cause* of acceleration

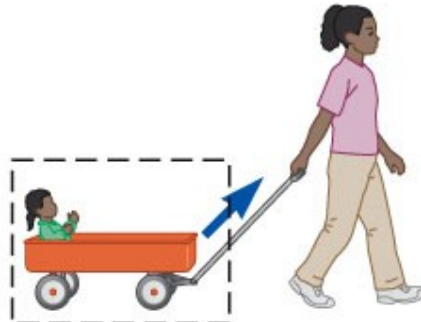
Forces are vectors

Forces act between systems (the dashed boxes)

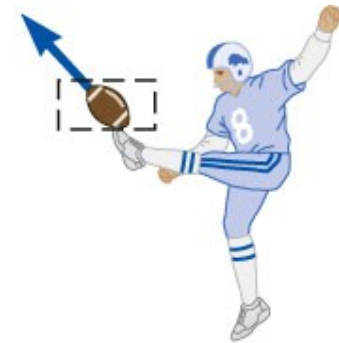
Contact forces



a



b

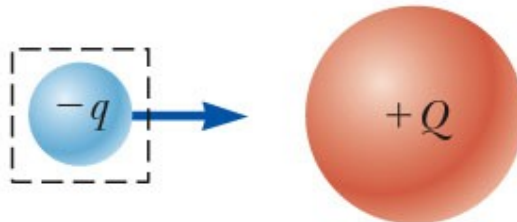


c

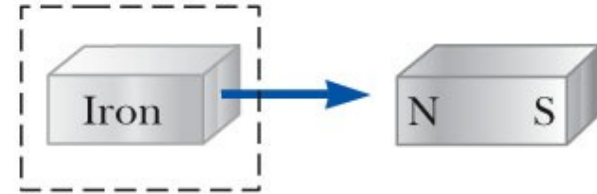
Field forces



d



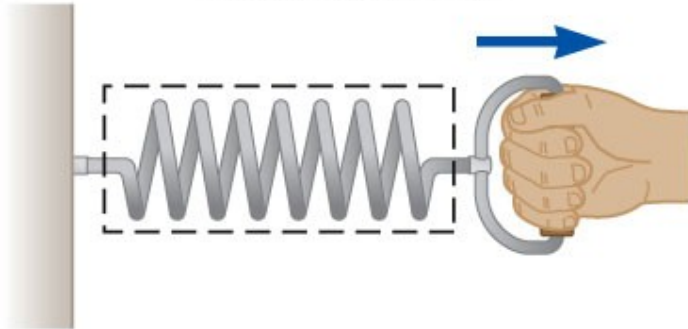
e



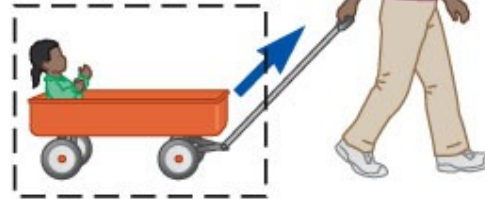
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Types of forces

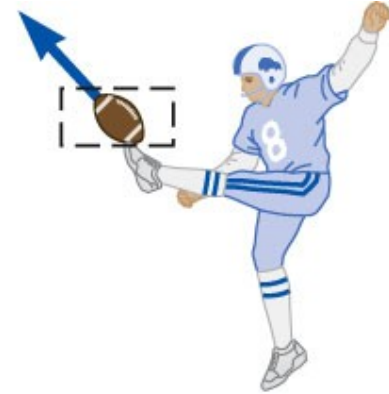
Contact forces



a



b



c

contact forces

tension – pulling apart

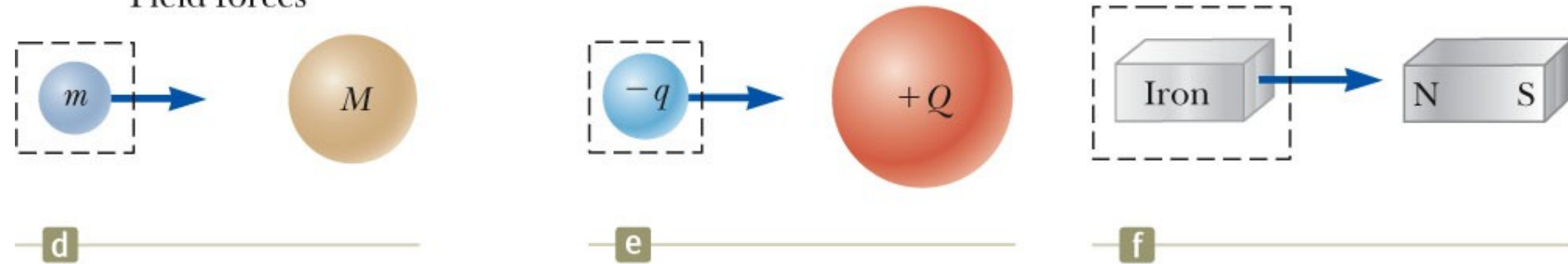
compression – pushing together

shear – pushing tangentially

torsion - twisting

Types of forces

Field forces



Field forces (act “at a distance”)

gravitational

electric

magnetic

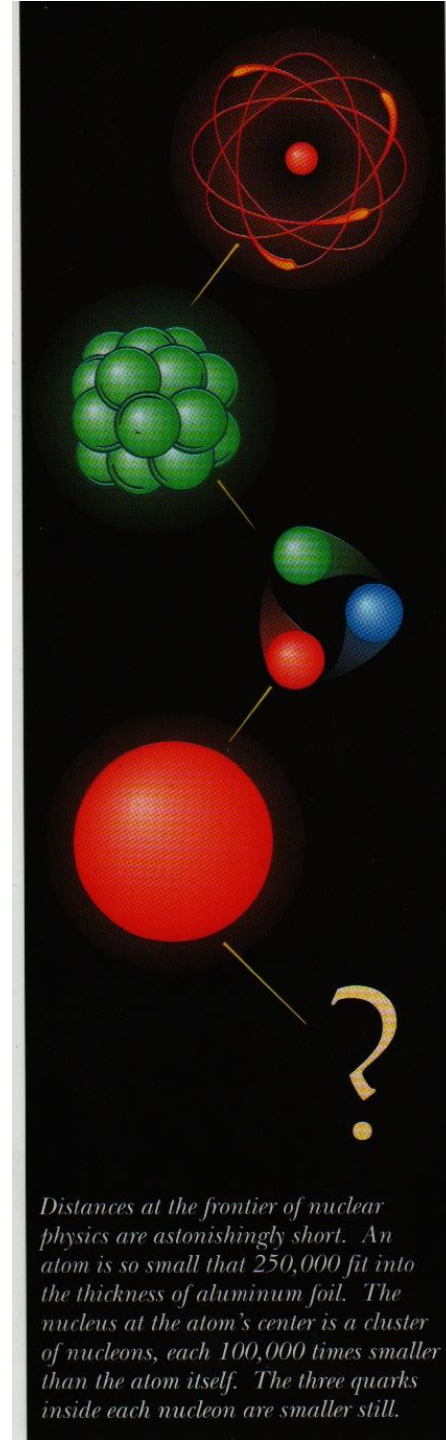
The 4 Fundamental forces

Gravity

Electromagnetic Force

Nuclear Strong Force – holds nuclei together

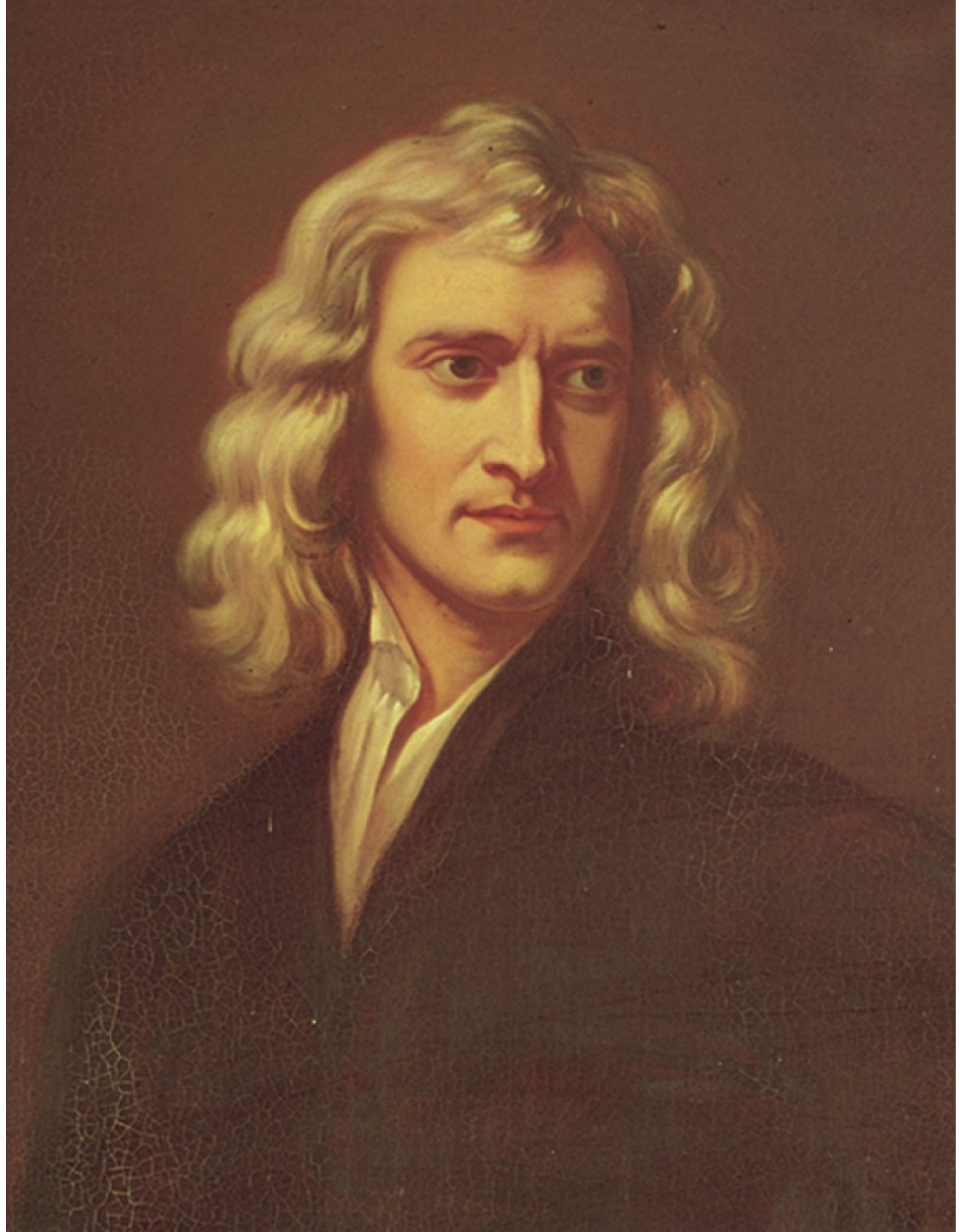
Nuclear Weak force – decay of n and p



Isaac Newton
(1642 - 1727)

3 laws of motion

1 law of Universal
Gravitation



Newton's 1st law = inertial frames of reference exist such that an object will move with a constant velocity if no forces act upon it.

Overthrows Aristotle
and medieval thought:

“Natural state” is at
rest

“Impetus” pushes an
arrow along

Heavy objects fall
faster



Watch 17:05 – on. “Frames of Reference”:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bJMYoj4hHqU&t=1036s&ab_channel=TrevM

Week 5 Day 2 outline

Chapter 5. The Laws of Motion

Homework: Ch. 5 P. 2,3,5,6,7,9,12,
17,18,20,22,26,31 Due Friday
(Read 5.1-5.8)

Notes: Moodle Quiz 3 mean ~ 6.4/9 (regraded)
Physics tutoring on Thurs 7-9pm, SA116

TODAY: Quiz 3 review

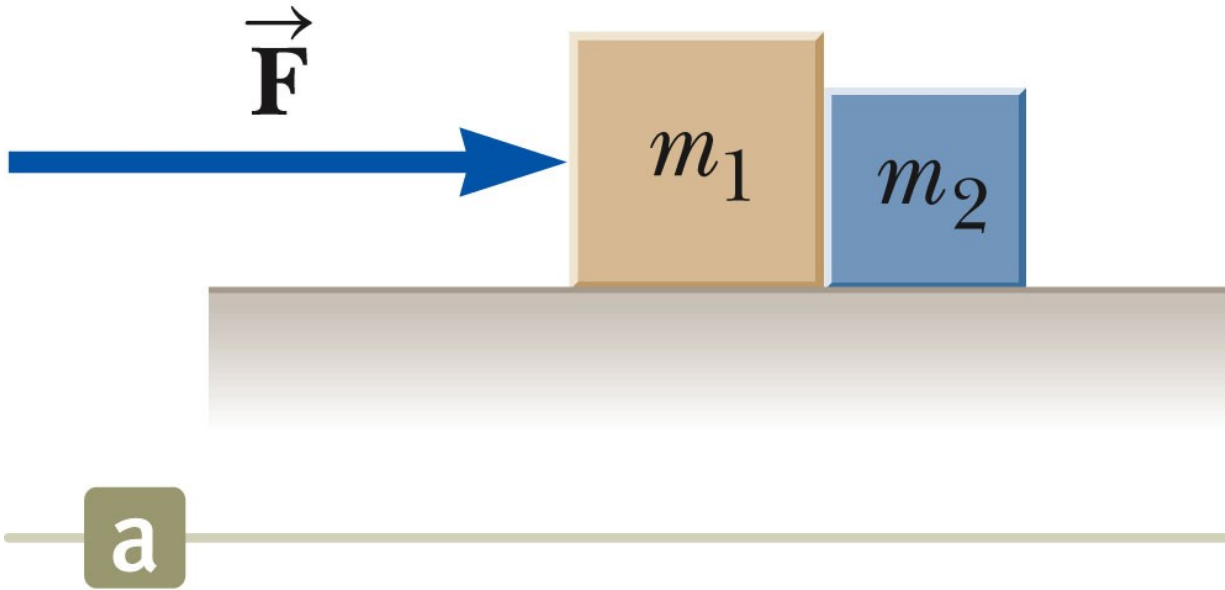
- Newton's 2nd law; weight vs mass

- Newton's 3rd law; contact & field forces

- Apparent weight

- Applications of Newton's laws

Newton's 2nd law = the acceleration of an object is proportional to the net force and inversely proportional to the mass.



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

If same force acts on m_1 , m_2 , and m_1+m_2 , the accelerations are different.

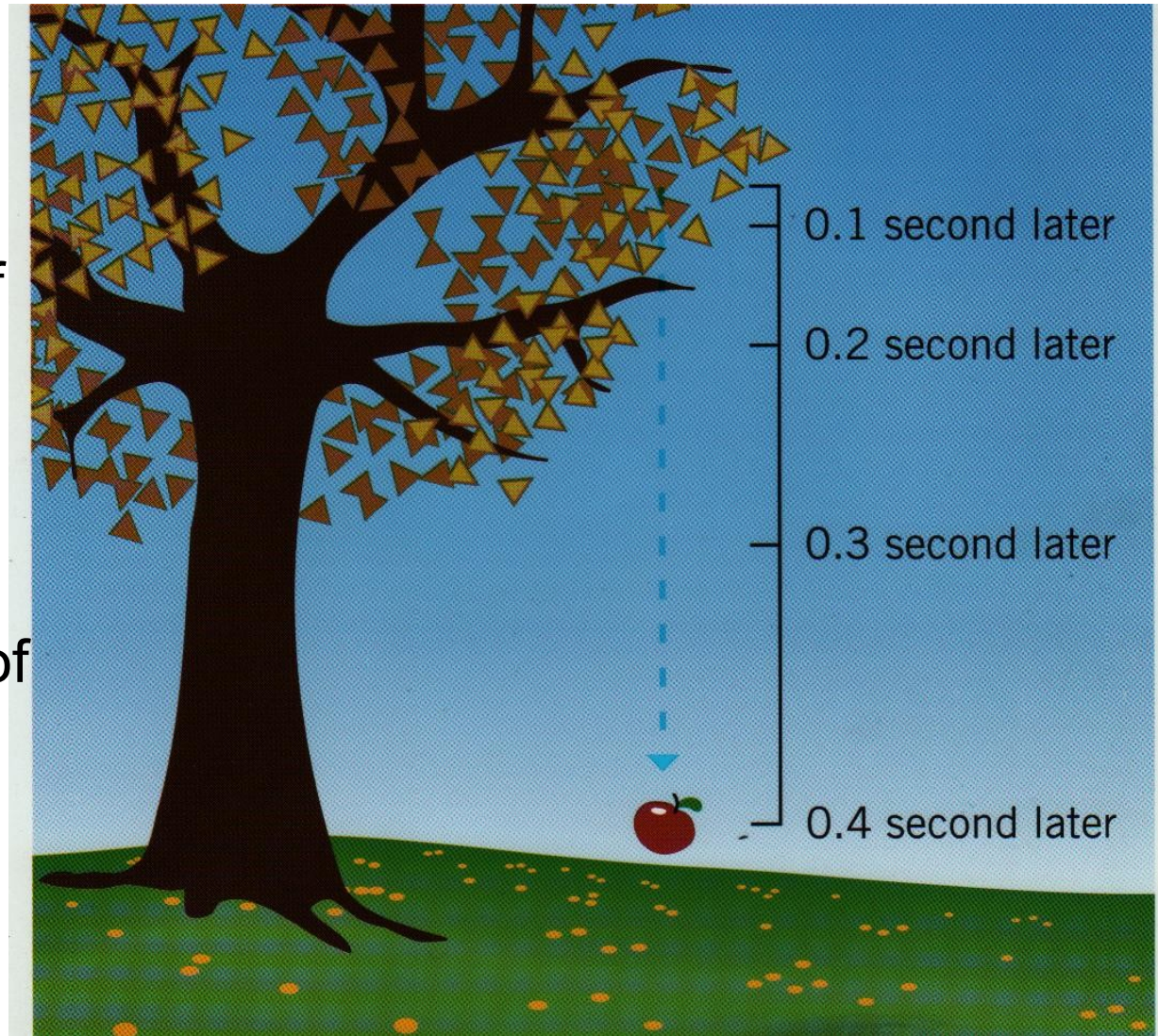
Newton's 2nd law (cont.)

Example: gravity

Weight = the force of gravity on an object

$$W = F_g = mg$$

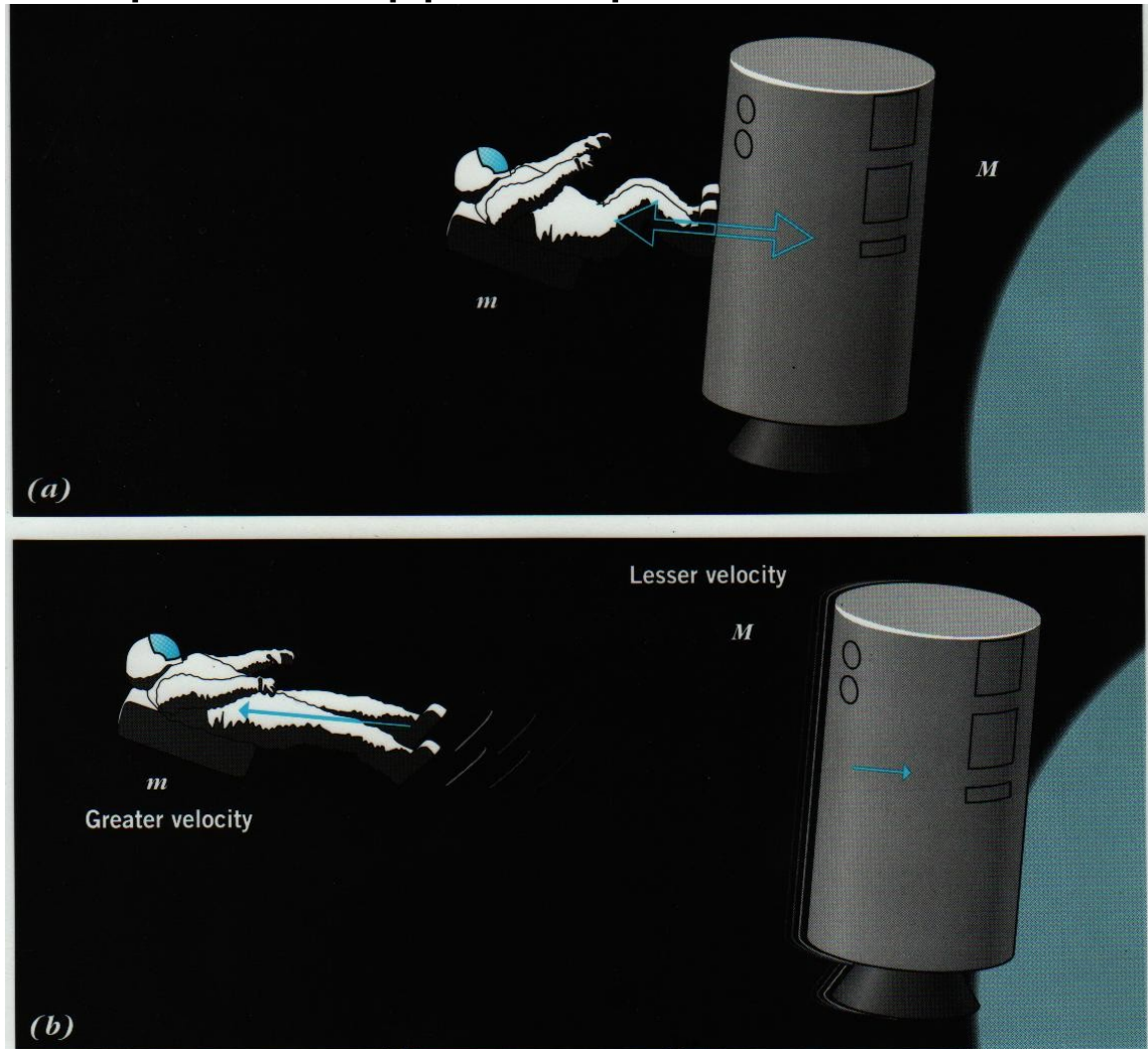
Mass = the amount of matter in an object



Newton's 3rd law (cont.)

“For every action there is an equal but opposite reaction.”
“Forces come in equal but opposite pairs.”

$$F_{12} = -F_{21}$$



Newton's 3rd law (cont.)

Gravity and all fundamental forces also obey Newton's 3rd.

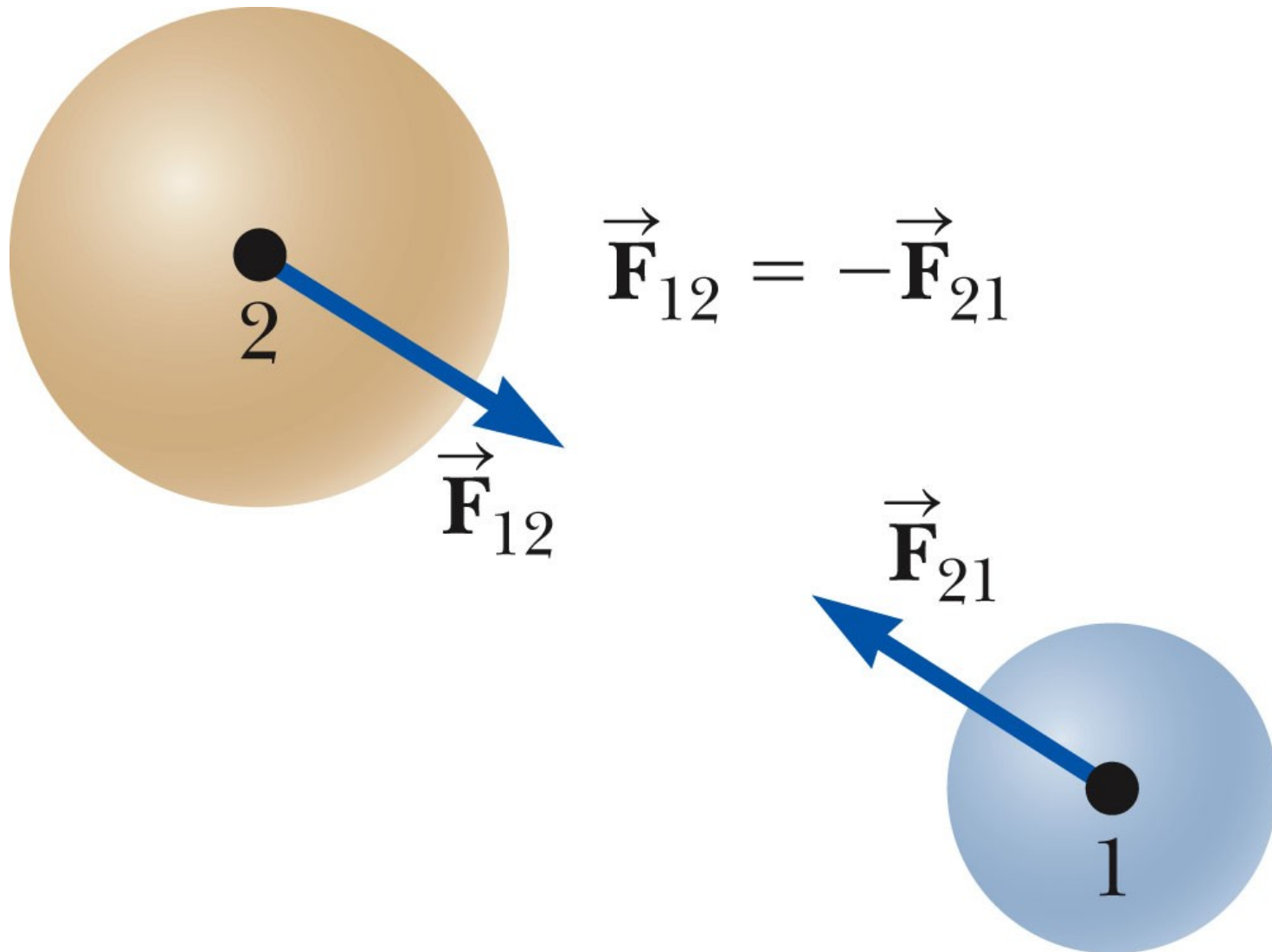
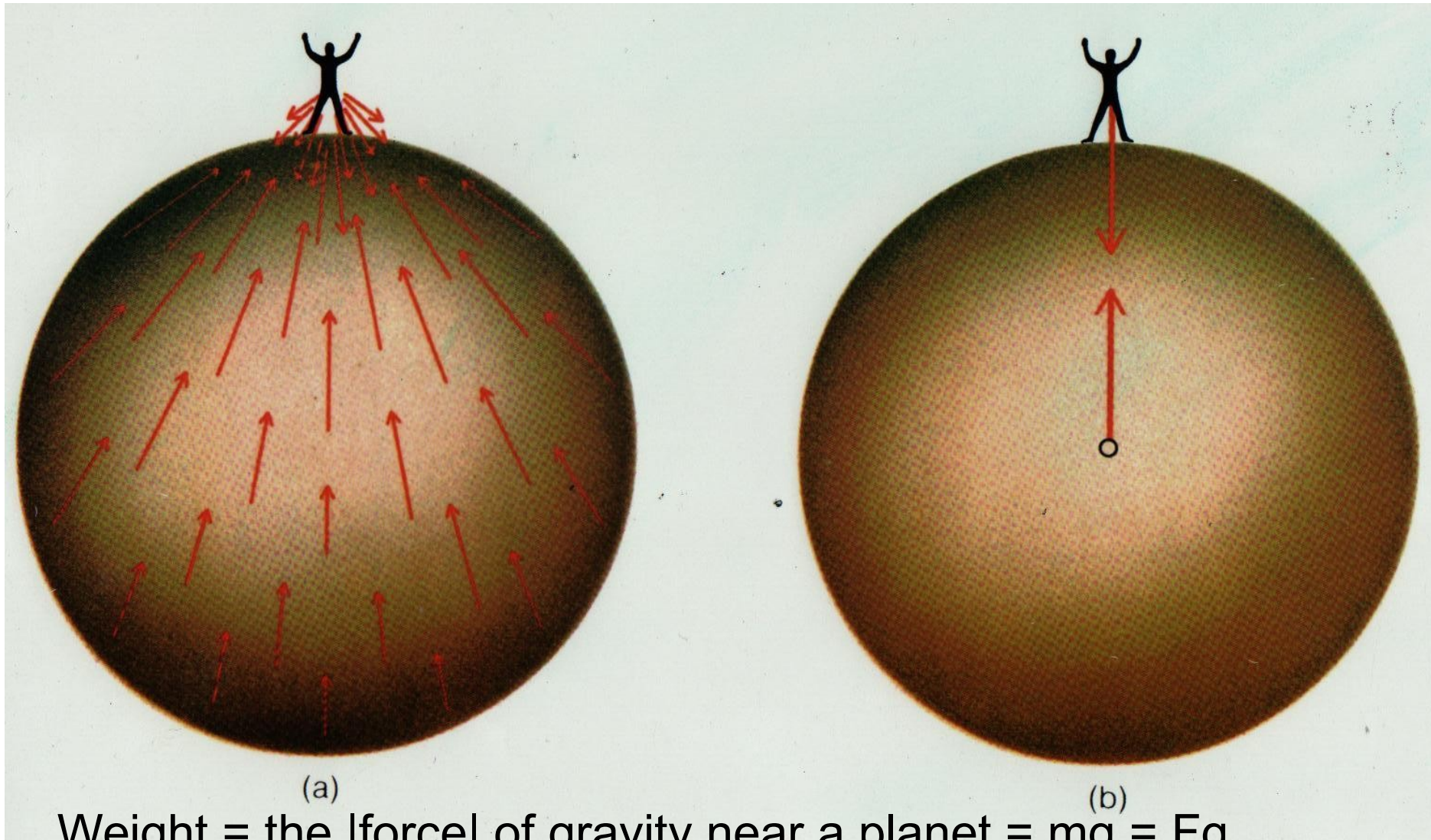


Fig. 5.5, p. 111

Newton's 3rd law (cont.)



Weight = the |force| of gravity near a planet = $mg = F_g$

Apparent weight may differ in accelerating reference frames or when buoyant forces are present.

When the elevator accelerates upward, the spring scale reads a value greater than the weight of the fish.

When the elevator accelerates downward, the spring scale reads a value less than the weight of the fish.

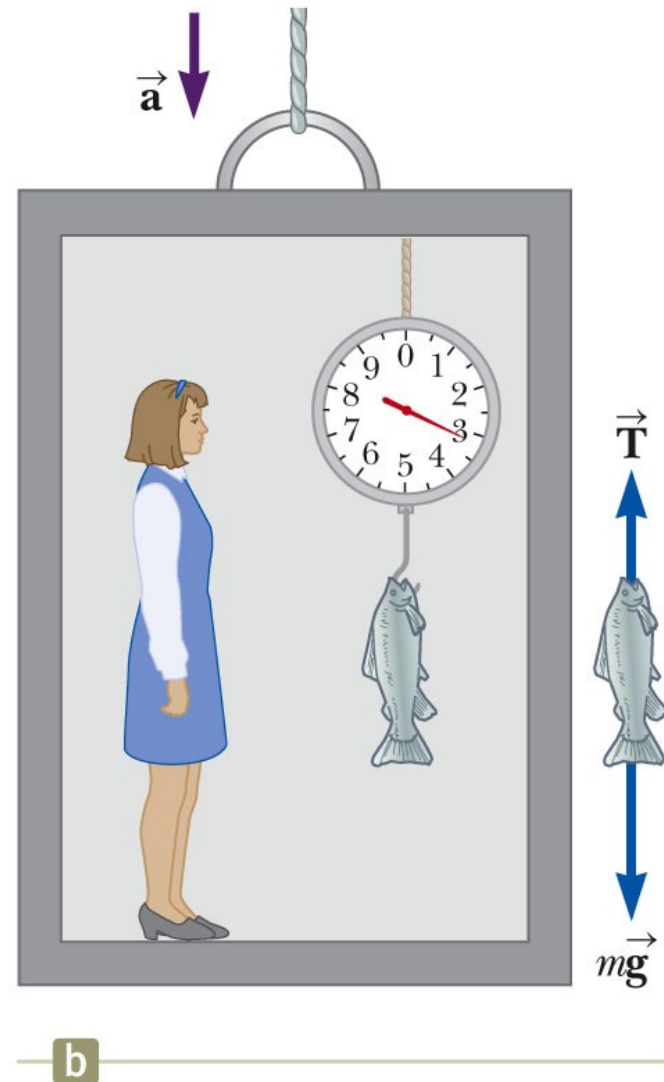
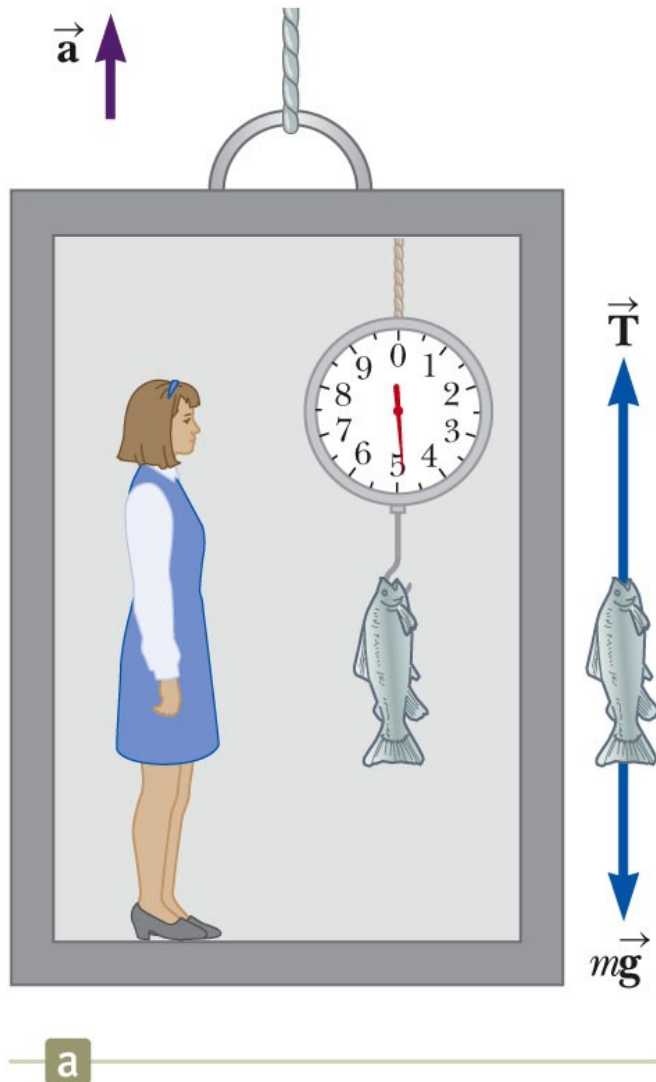


Fig. 5.13, p. 119

The Application of Newton's Laws

Problem solving method

1. Conceptualize

- What is problem asking for?
- Write down knowns and unknowns.
- Draw picture.

2. Categorize

- Equilibrium problem: $a=0$ (often, $v=0$ too)
- Newton's 2nd law problem: object's accelerate, ($a \neq 0$)

3. Analyze

- Isolate object of interest and draw forces acting on it.
- Don't draw the forces object exerts on surroundings (usually).
- Form equations for x and y components independently.
- Plug and chug.

4. Finalize – check units, dimensions, etc.

In-class questions (for attendance)

Put name in top right corner

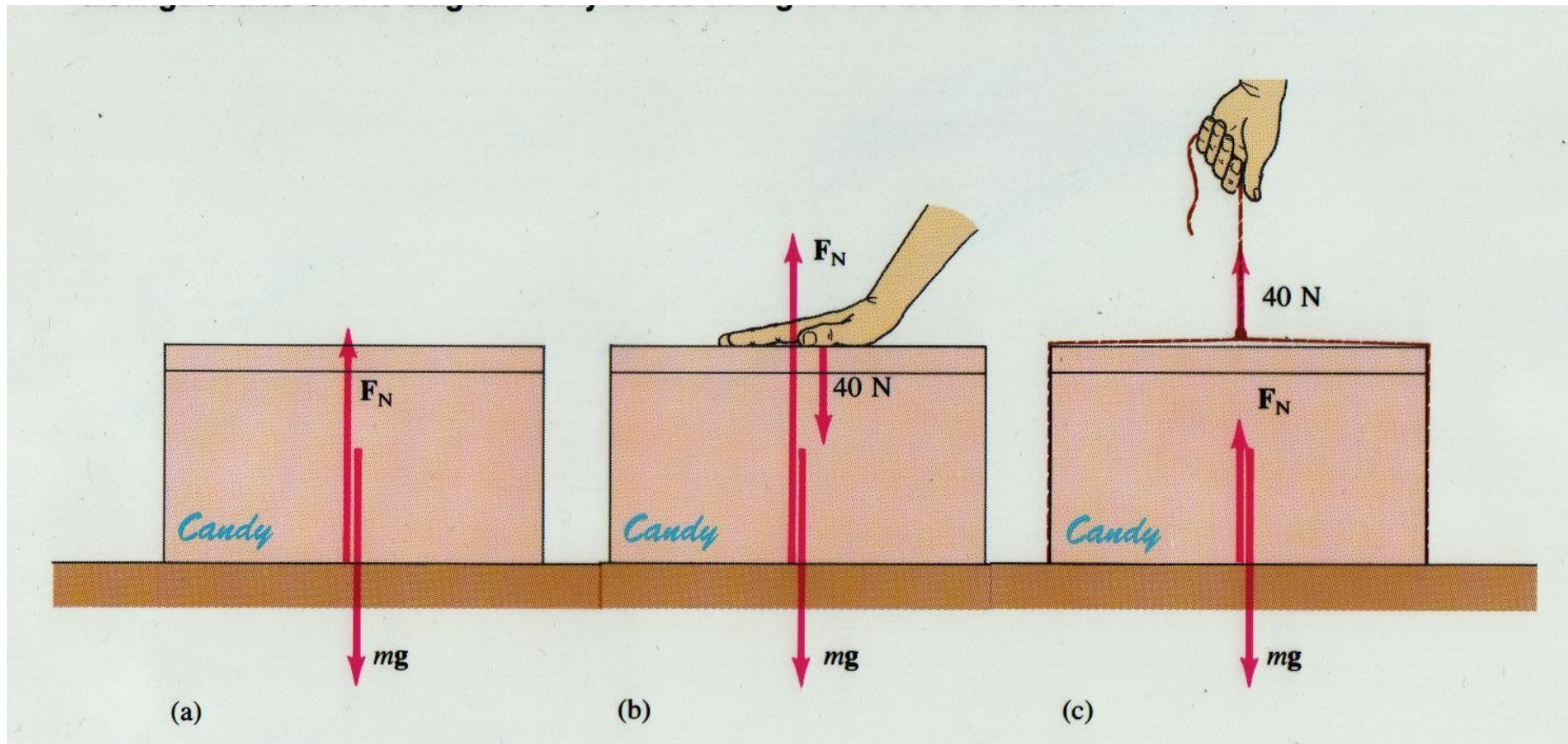
Q1: If you weigh a 1 kg fish on an elevator which is accelerating *downward* at 2 m/s^2 , what is the apparent weight?

Q2: Find the normal force on the box in each case if $m=8 \text{ kg}$.

[See cases a, b, c, and d on slide 17.]

The Application of Newton's Laws

Find the normal force in each case if $m=8$ kg. (Use $g=10$ m/s²)



d) If $m < 4$ kg, would it still be an equilibrium problem for (c)?

The Application of Newton's Laws

Find the acceleration vector for the 0.2 kg hockey puck.

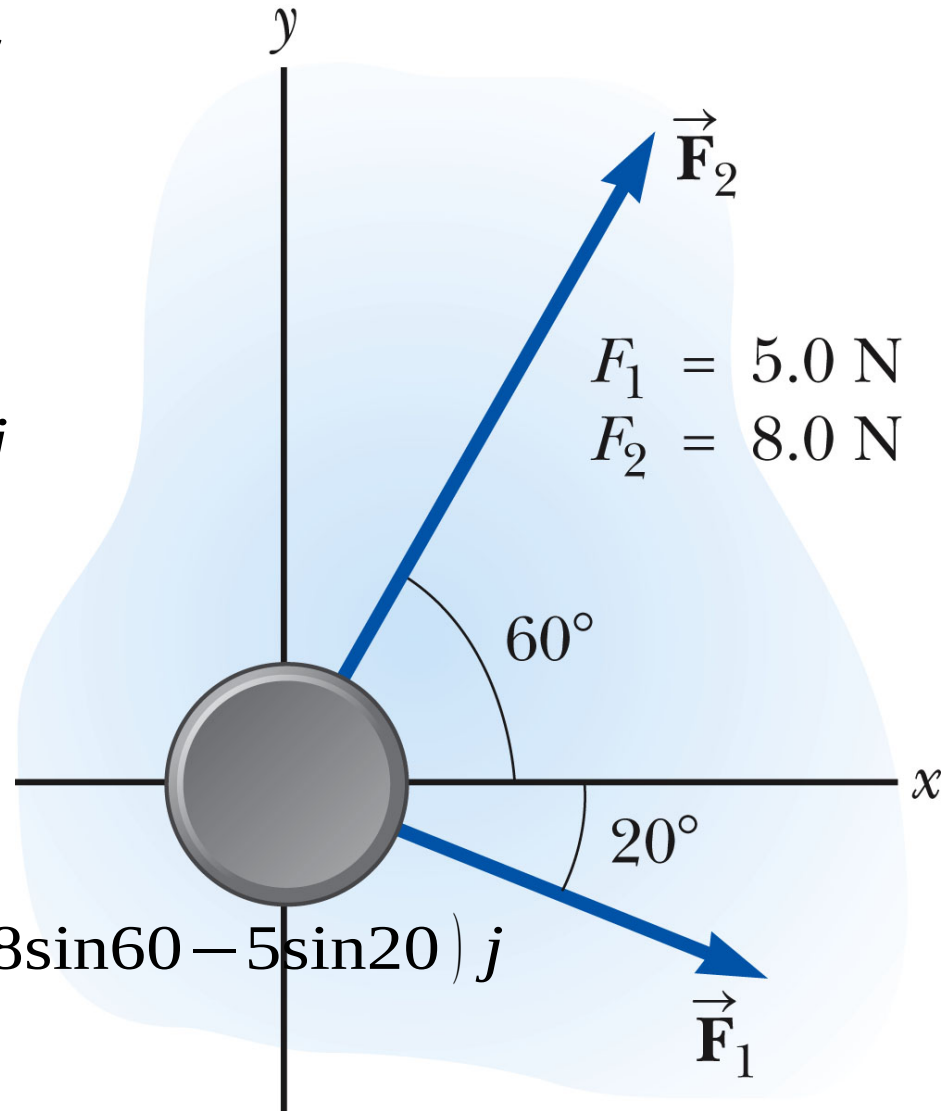
$$\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{F}_{1+2}}{0.2 \text{ kg}}$$

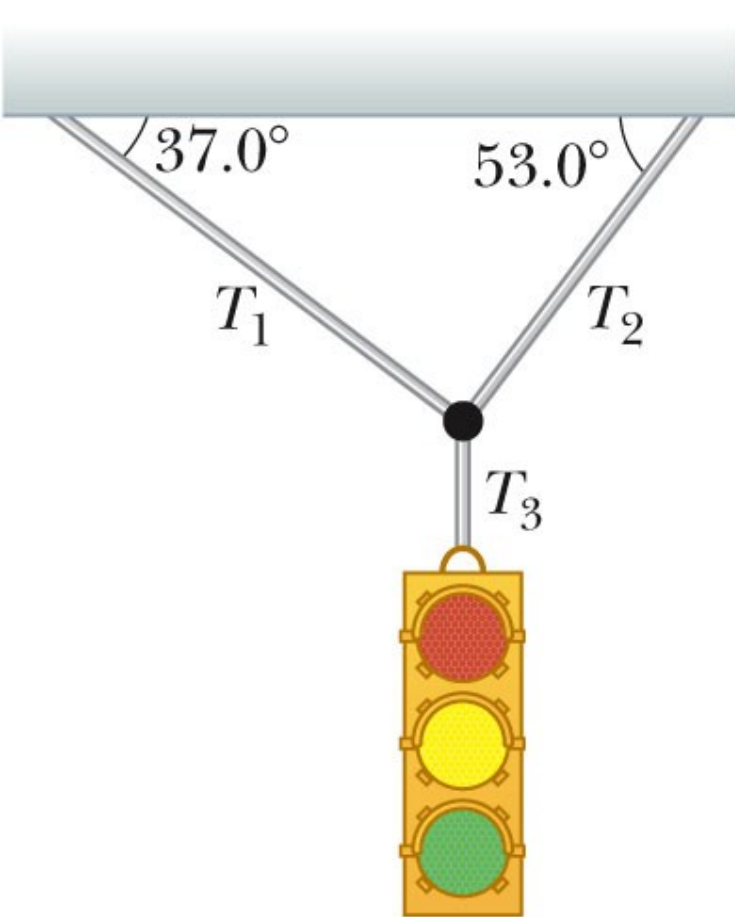
$$\vec{F}_1 = (5\cos 20^\circ) \mathbf{i} - (5\sin 20^\circ) \mathbf{j}$$

$$\vec{F}_2 = (8\cos 60^\circ) \mathbf{i} + (8\sin 60^\circ) \mathbf{j}$$

$$\vec{F}_{1+2} = (8\cos 60^\circ + 5\cos 20^\circ) \mathbf{i} + (8\sin 60^\circ - 5\sin 20^\circ) \mathbf{j}$$

$$\vec{a} = 43.5 \mathbf{i} + 26.1 \mathbf{j} \text{ m/s}^2$$

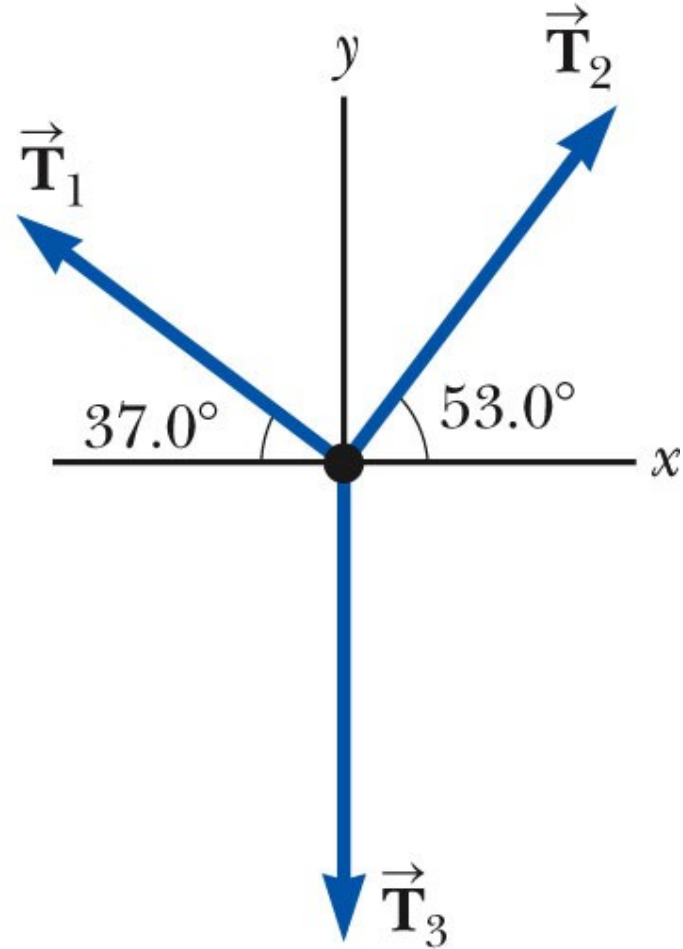




a



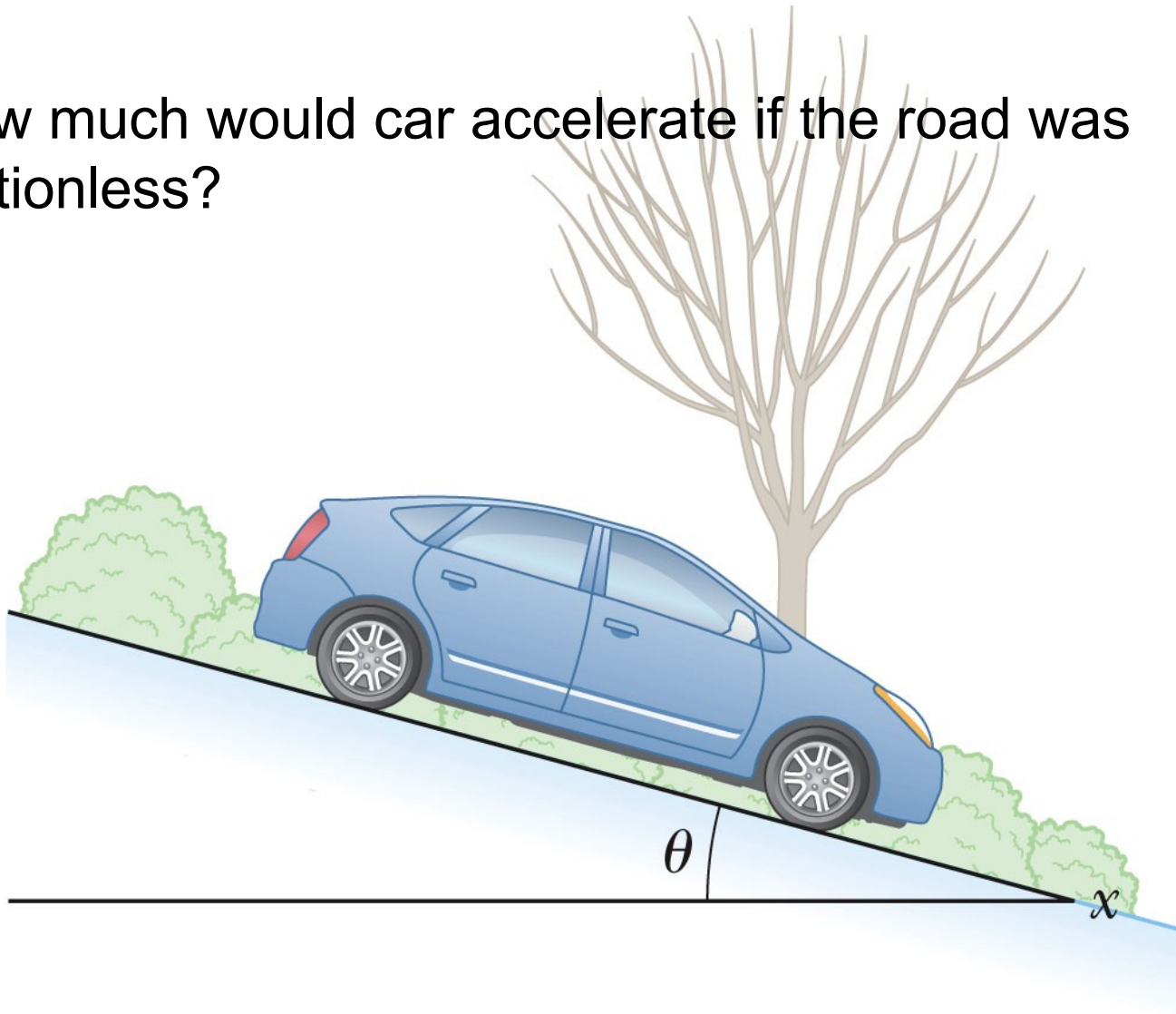
b

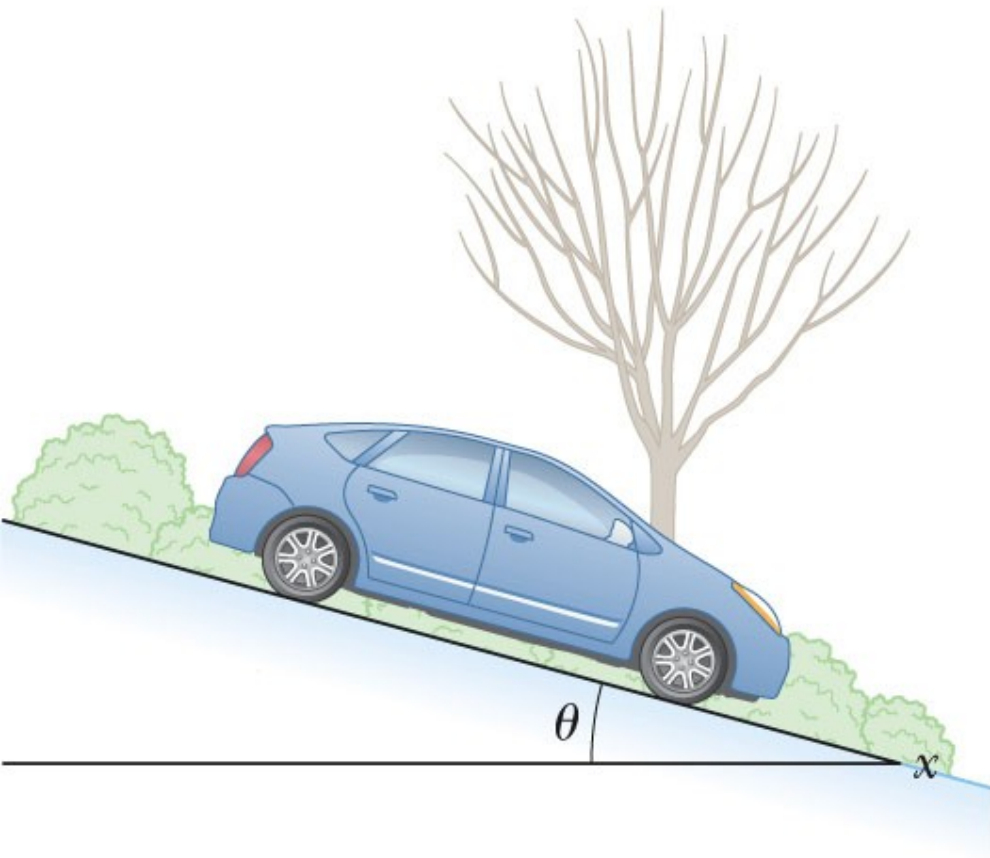


c

Given mass of traffic light, can we find T_1 , T_2 , and T_3 ?

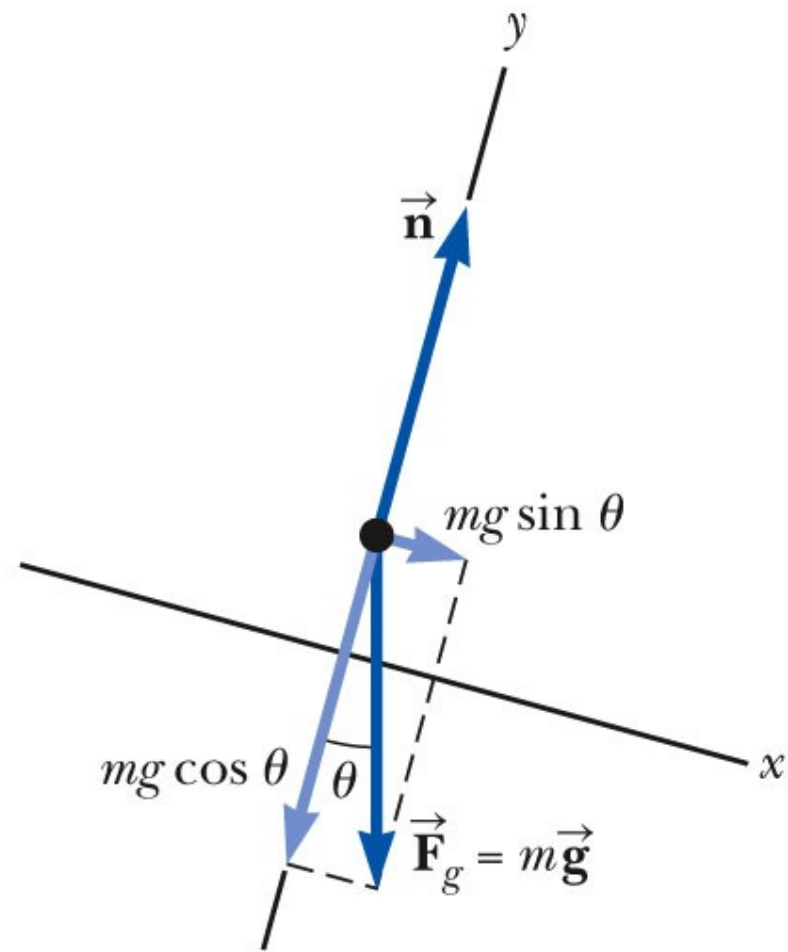
How much would car accelerate if the road was frictionless?



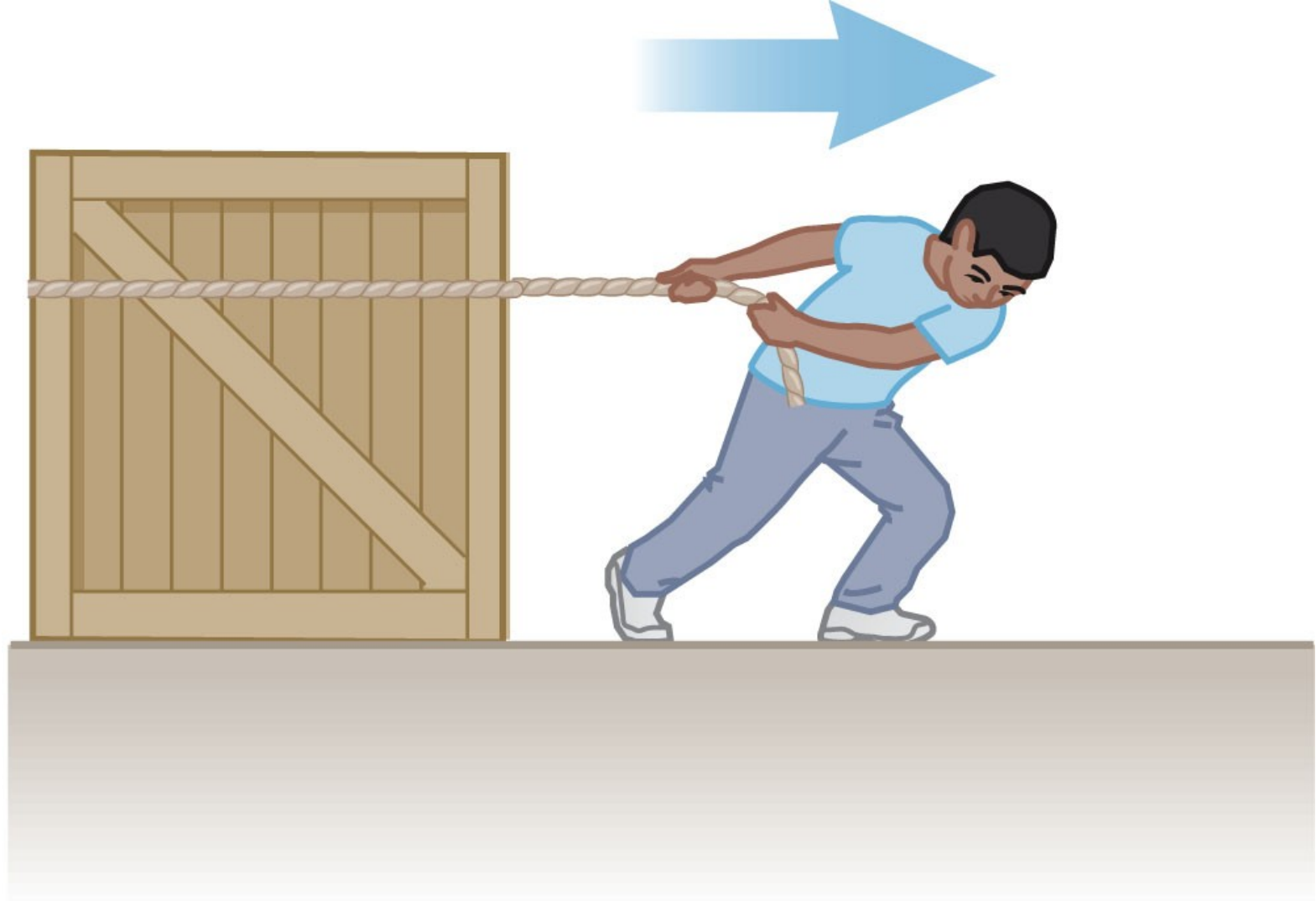


a

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{F}_{net}}{m} = g \sin \theta \quad \text{parallel to surface}$$



b



a

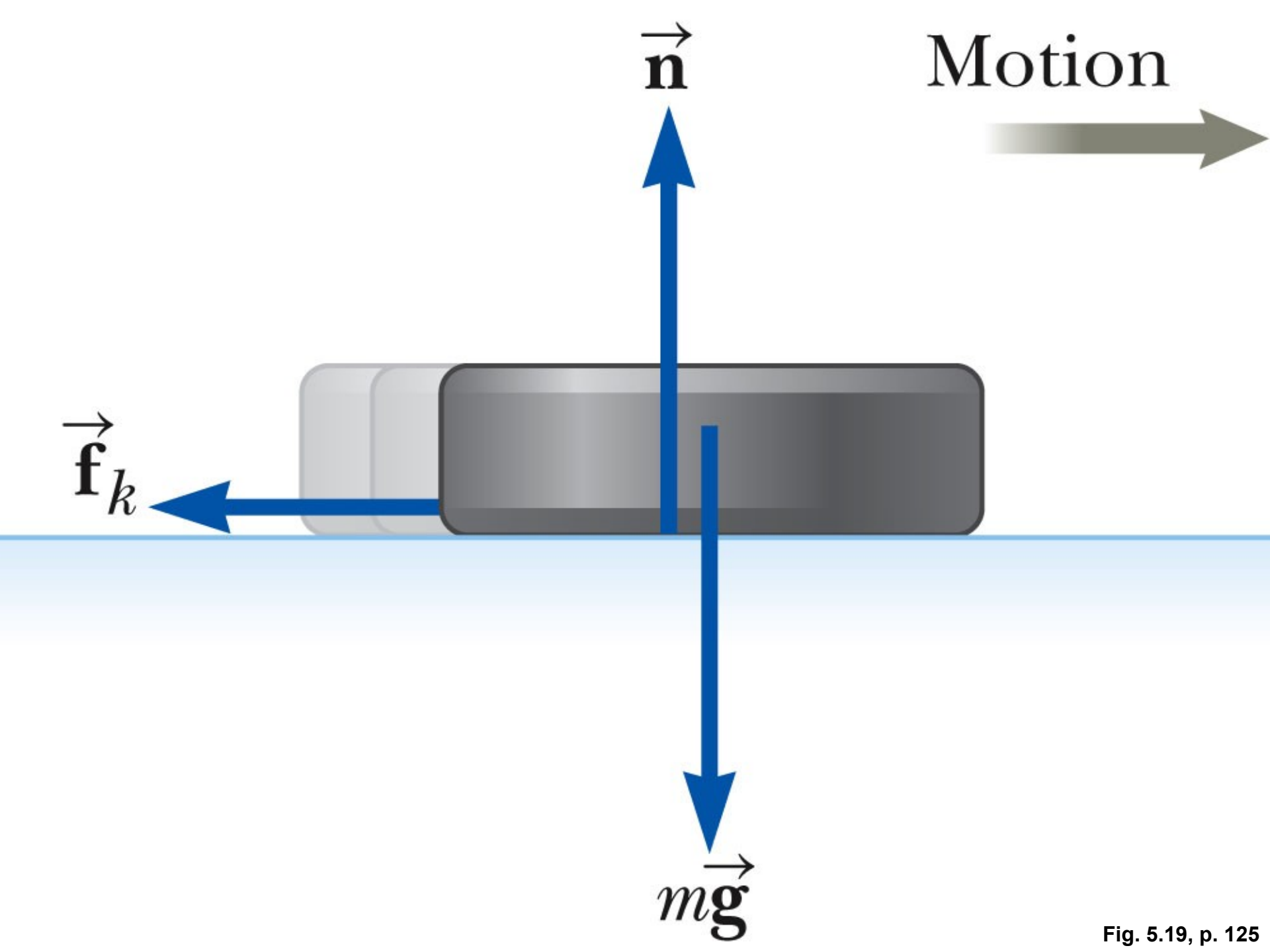
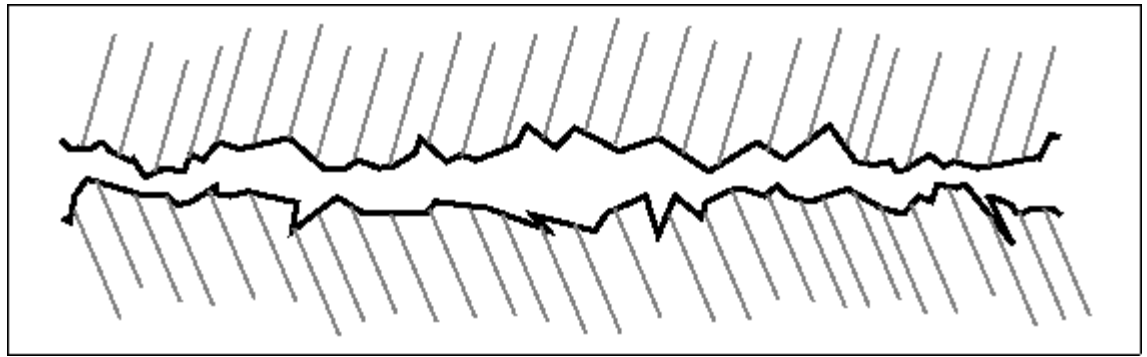


Fig. 5.19, p. 125

Close-up of
surfaces.



Plot of friction vs force applied

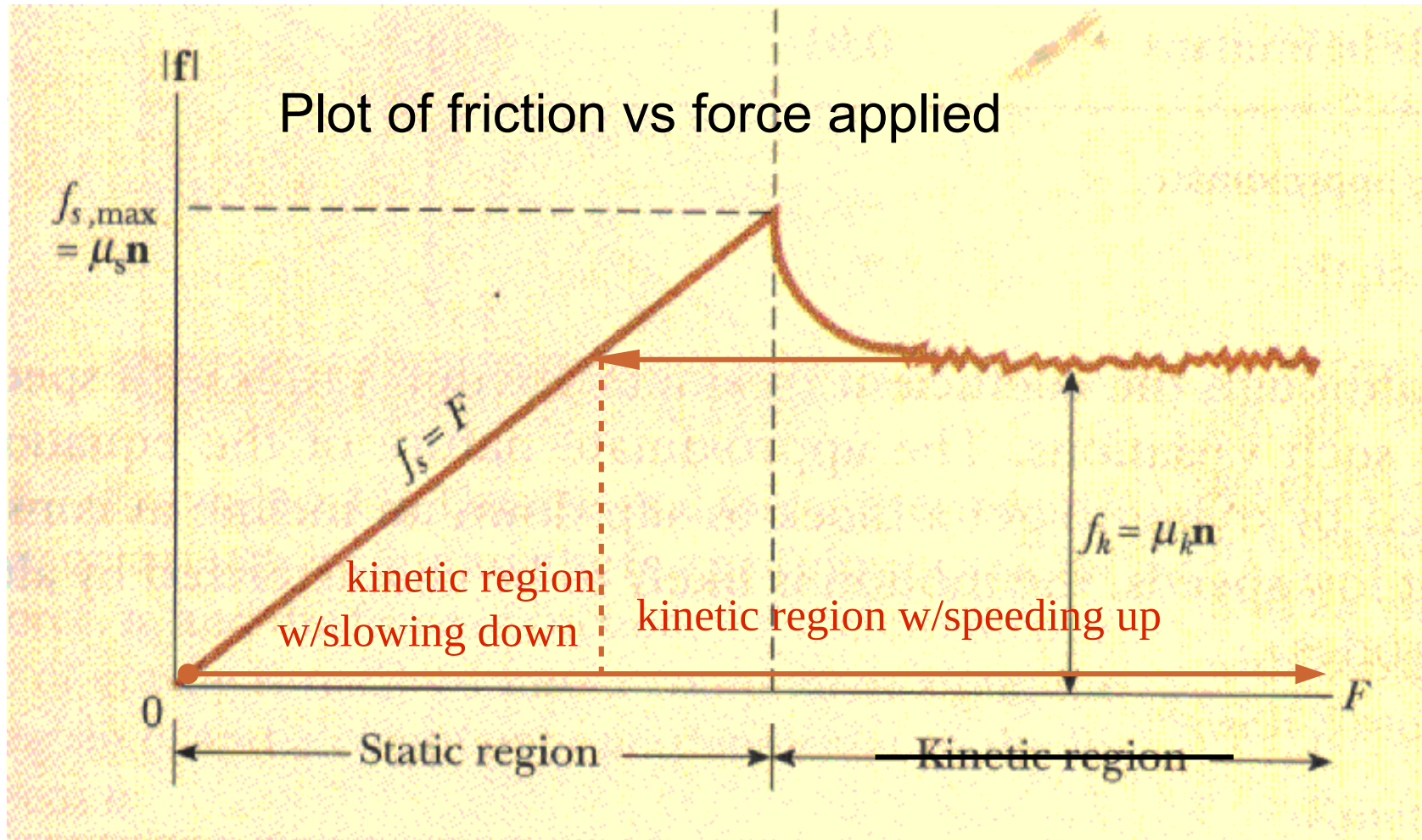


TABLE 5.1*Coefficients of Friction*

	μ_s	μ_k
Rubber on concrete	1.0	0.8
Steel on steel	0.74	0.57
Aluminum on steel	0.61	0.47
Glass on glass	0.94	0.4
Copper on steel	0.53	0.36
Wood on wood	0.25–0.5	0.2
Waxed wood on wet snow	0.14	0.1
Waxed wood on dry snow	—	0.04
Metal on metal (lubricated)	0.15	0.06
Teflon on Teflon	0.04	0.04
Ice on ice	0.1	0.03
Synovial joints in humans	0.01	0.003

Note: All values are approximate. In some cases, the coefficient of friction can exceed 1.0.

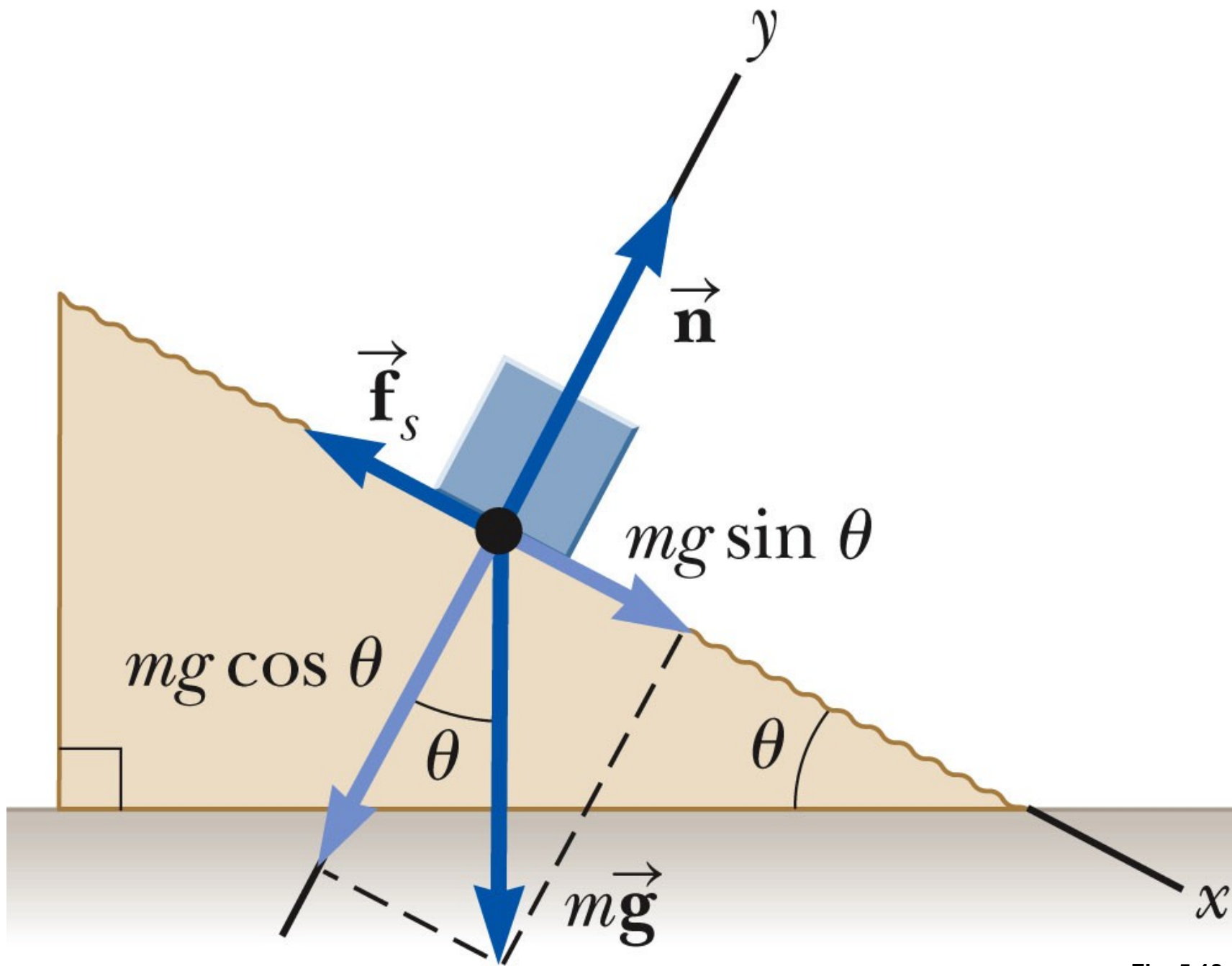


Fig. 5.18, p. 124