

You can draw here

# Physics 111 - Class 5C

## Forces I

Do not draw in/on this box!

October 8, 2021

You can draw here

You can draw here

# Class Outline

- Logistics / Announcements
- Homework Reflection
- Chapter 5
- Clicker Questions
- Activity: Worked Problem

# Logistics/Announcements

- Lab this week: Lab 3
- HW5 due this week on Thursday at 6 PM
- Learning Log 5 due on Saturday at 6 PM
- HW and LL deadlines have a 48 hour grace period
- Test/Bonus Test: Test 2 available this week (Chapters 3 & 4)
- Test Window: Friday 6 PM - Sunday 6 PM

# Logistics/Announcements

- Week 6: Next week is a Break!
- Classes are CANCELLED
- No new assignments
- Use the extra time to:
  - Catch up on Physics 111 (anything you missed or were confused about)
  - Survive & recover from midterms
  - Take care of yourselves



## Physics 111

Search this book...

Unsyllabus

### ABOUT THIS COURSE

Course Syllabus (Official)

Course Schedule

Accommodations

How to do well in this course

### GETTING STARTED

Before the Term starts

After the first class

In the first week

Week 1 - Introductions!

### PART 1 - KINEMATICS

Week 2 - Chapter 2

Week 3 - Chapter 3

Week 4 - Chapter 4

### PART 2 - DYNAMICS

#### Week 5 - Chapter 5

Readings

#### Videos

Homework

Week 5 Classes

Test

# Content Summary from Crash Course Physics

## Newton's Laws

Newton's Laws: Crash Course Physics #5

Watch on YouTube

Copy link

### Checklist of items

- Video 1
- Video 2
- Video 3
- Video 4
- Video 5
- Video 6
- Video 7
- Video 8
- Video 9
- Video 10
- Video 11
- Video 12

## Required Videos

### 1. Introduction to Inertia and Inertial Mass

Introduction to Inertia and Inertial Mass

constant velocity

Copy link

# Introduction

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## ▼ Mechanics

- ▶ 1 Units and Measurement
- ▶ 2 Vectors
- ▶ 3 Motion Along a Straight Line
- ▶ 4 Motion in Two and Three Dimensions
- ▶ 5 Newton's Laws of Motion

### Introduction

- 5.1 Forces
- 5.2 Newton's First Law
- 5.3 Newton's Second Law
- 5.4 Mass and Weight
- 5.5 Newton's Third Law
- 5.6 Common Forces
- 5.7 Drawing Free-Body Diagrams

### ▶ Chapter Review

- ▶ 6 Applications of Newton's Laws
- ▶ 7 Work and Kinetic Energy
- ▶ 8 Potential Energy and Conservation of Energy
- ▶ 9 Linear Momentum and Collisions
- ▶ 10 Fixed-Axis Rotation
- ▶ 11 Angular Momentum



**Figure 5.1** The Golden Gate Bridge, one of the greatest works of modern engineering, was the longest suspension bridge in the world in the year it opened, 1937. It is still among the 10 longest suspension bridges as of this writing. In designing and building a bridge, what physics must we consider? What forces act on the bridge? What forces keep the bridge from falling? How do the towers, cables, and ground interact to maintain stability?

## Chapter Outline

- [5.1 Forces](#)
- [5.2 Newton's First Law](#)
- [5.3 Newton's Second Law](#)
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# Introduction

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### Introduction

Mon	5.1 Forces
Wed	5.2 Newton's First Law 5.3 Newton's Second Law
Mon	5.4 Mass and Weight
Fri	5.5 Newton's Third Law 5.6 Common Forces
Mon	5.7 Drawing Free-Body Diagrams

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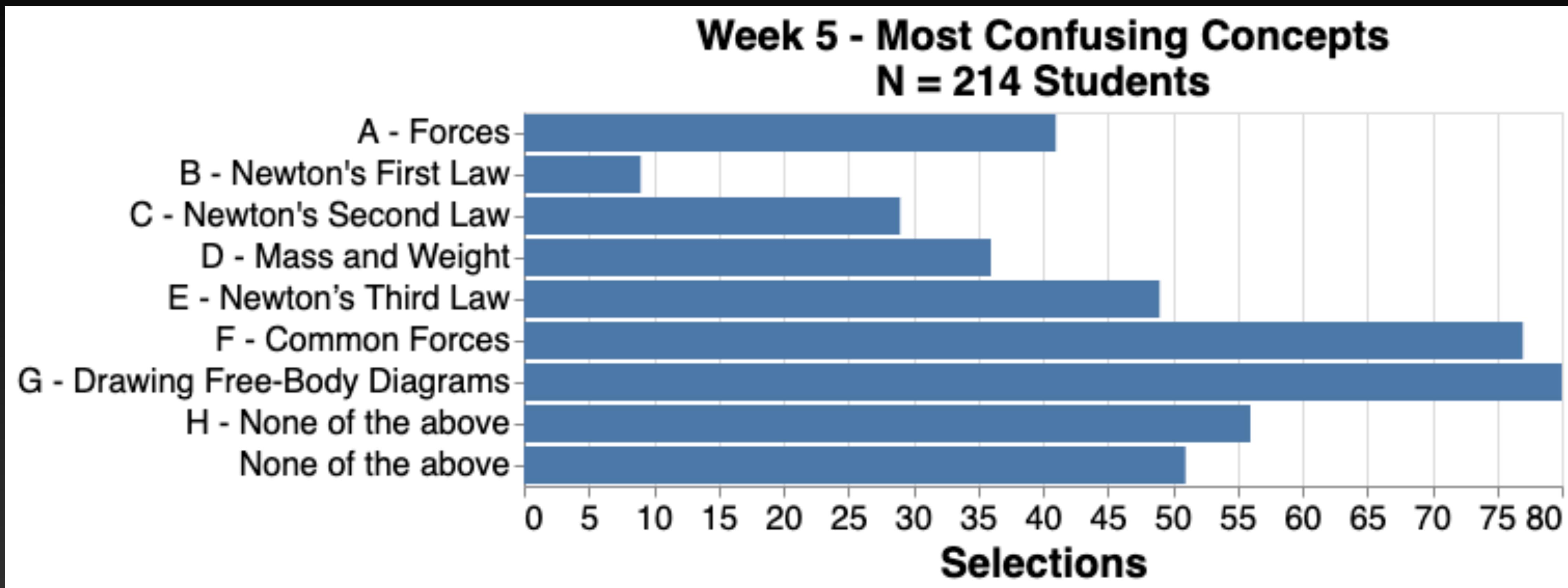


**Figure 5.1** The Golden Gate Bridge, one of the greatest works of modern engineering, was the longest suspension bridge in the world when it opened, 1937. It is still among the 10 longest suspension bridges as of this writing. In designing and building a bridge, what physics must we consider? What forces act on the bridge? What forces keep the bridge from falling? How do the towers, cables, and ground interact to maintain stability?

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- [5.5 Newton's Third Law](#)
- [5.6 Common Forces](#)
- [5.7 Drawing Free-Body Diagrams](#)

# Homework 5 Reflection



# **Friday's Class**

**5.5 Newton's Third Law**

**5.6 Common Forces**

# Newton's Third Law of Motion

The image shows a video player interface. At the top, the title "Introduction to Newton's Third Law of Motion" is displayed next to a circular profile picture of a person. To the right are icons for a clock, a share arrow, "Watch later", and "Share". The main video frame features a man with long brown hair, wearing a purple tie-dye polo shirt, standing in front of a whiteboard. He has his hands clasped in front of him and is looking towards the camera. On the whiteboard behind him, the text "Introduction to Newton's Third Law" is written in blue ink. In the bottom left corner of the video frame, there is a dark button labeled "MORE VIDEOS". At the very bottom of the screen, there is a navigation bar with a play button, a volume icon, and the text "0:00 / 5:57 • Intro". To the right of the video frame, there are several small icons: CC, HD, YouTube, a play button, a square, and a download icon.

Introduction to Newton's Third Law of Motion

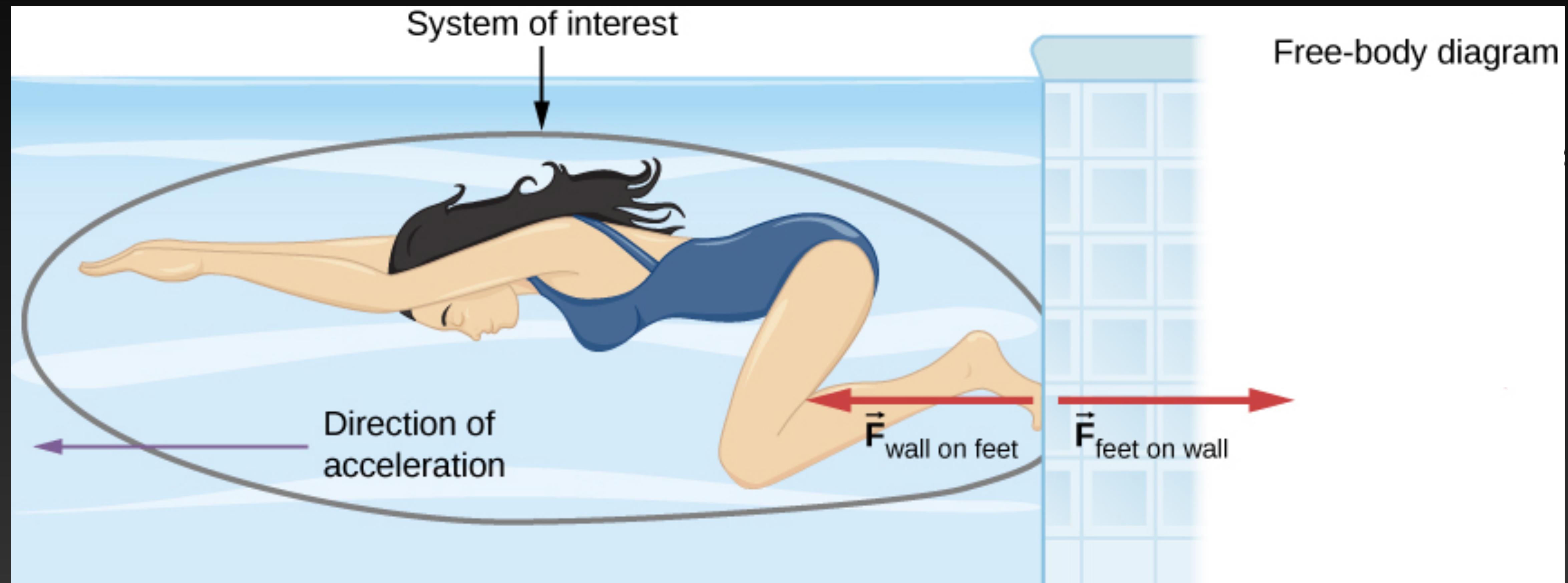
Introduction to  
Newton's Third Law

MORE VIDEOS

0:00 / 5:57 • Intro

CC HD YouTube

# Example: Swimmer in a Pool



# Example: Track Runner

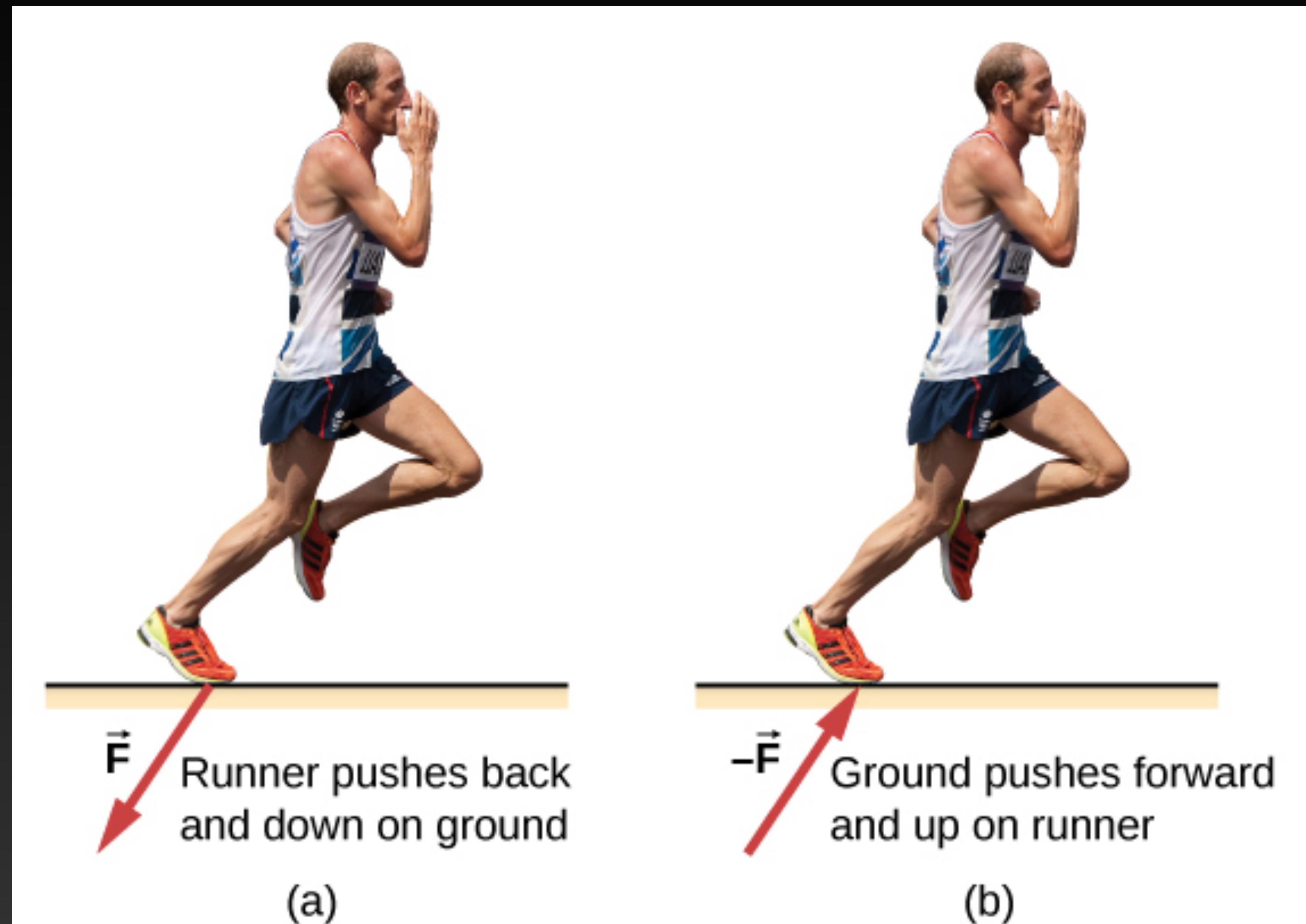


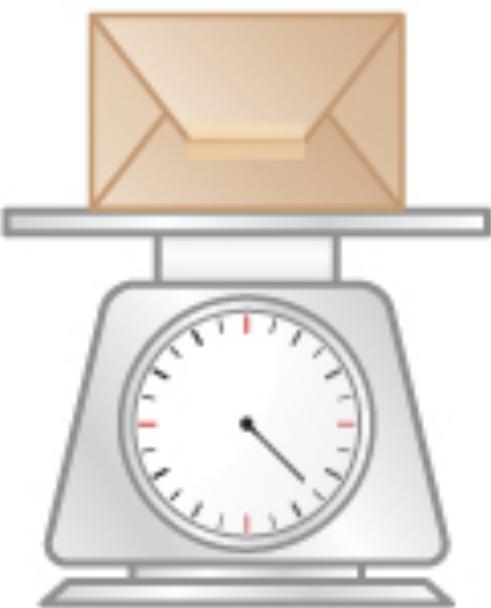
Figure 5.18

The runner experiences Newton's third law.

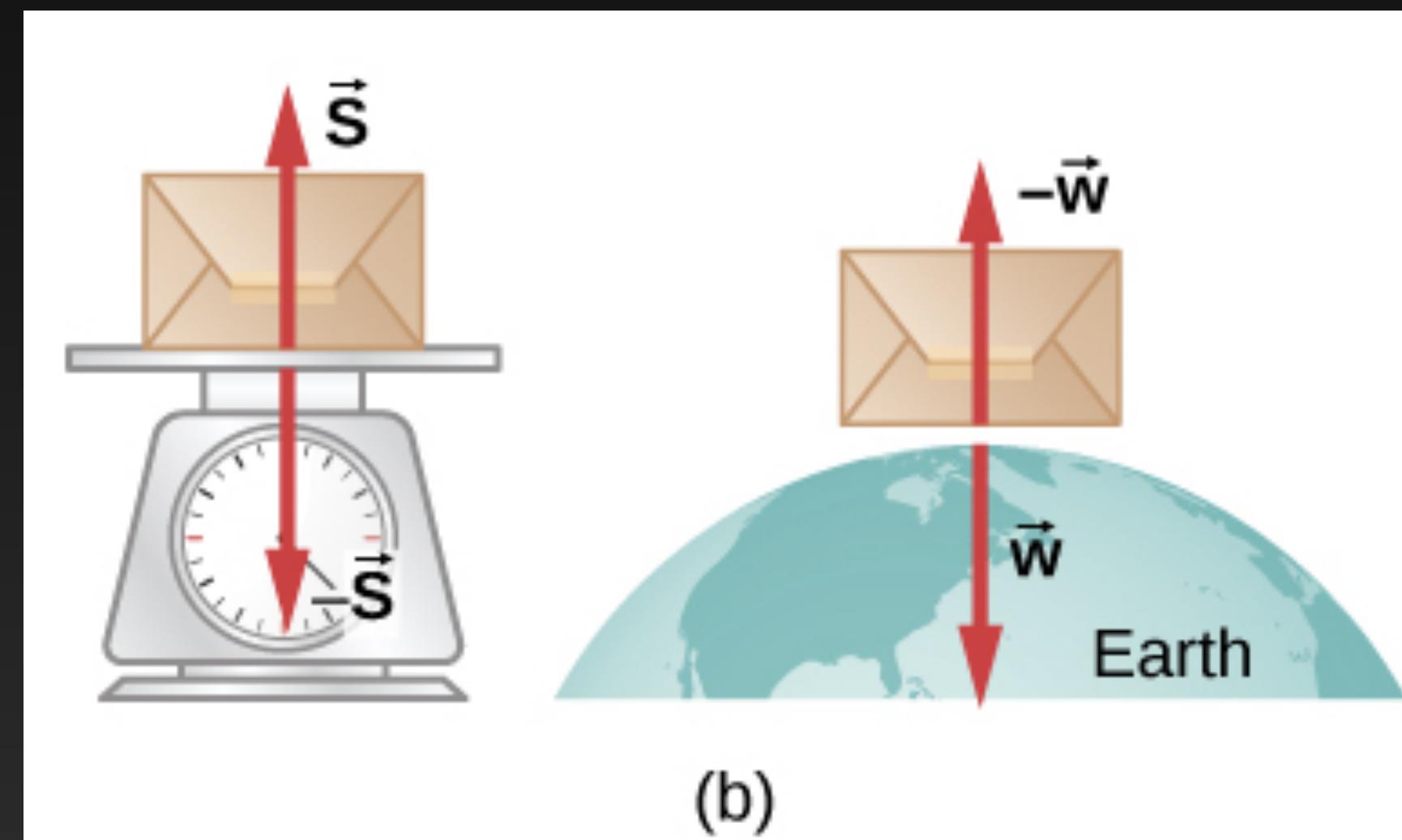
(a) A force is exerted by the runner on the ground.

(b) The reaction force of the ground on the runner pushes him forward. (credit "runner": modification of work by "Greenwich Photography"/Flickr)

# Example: Package on Scale

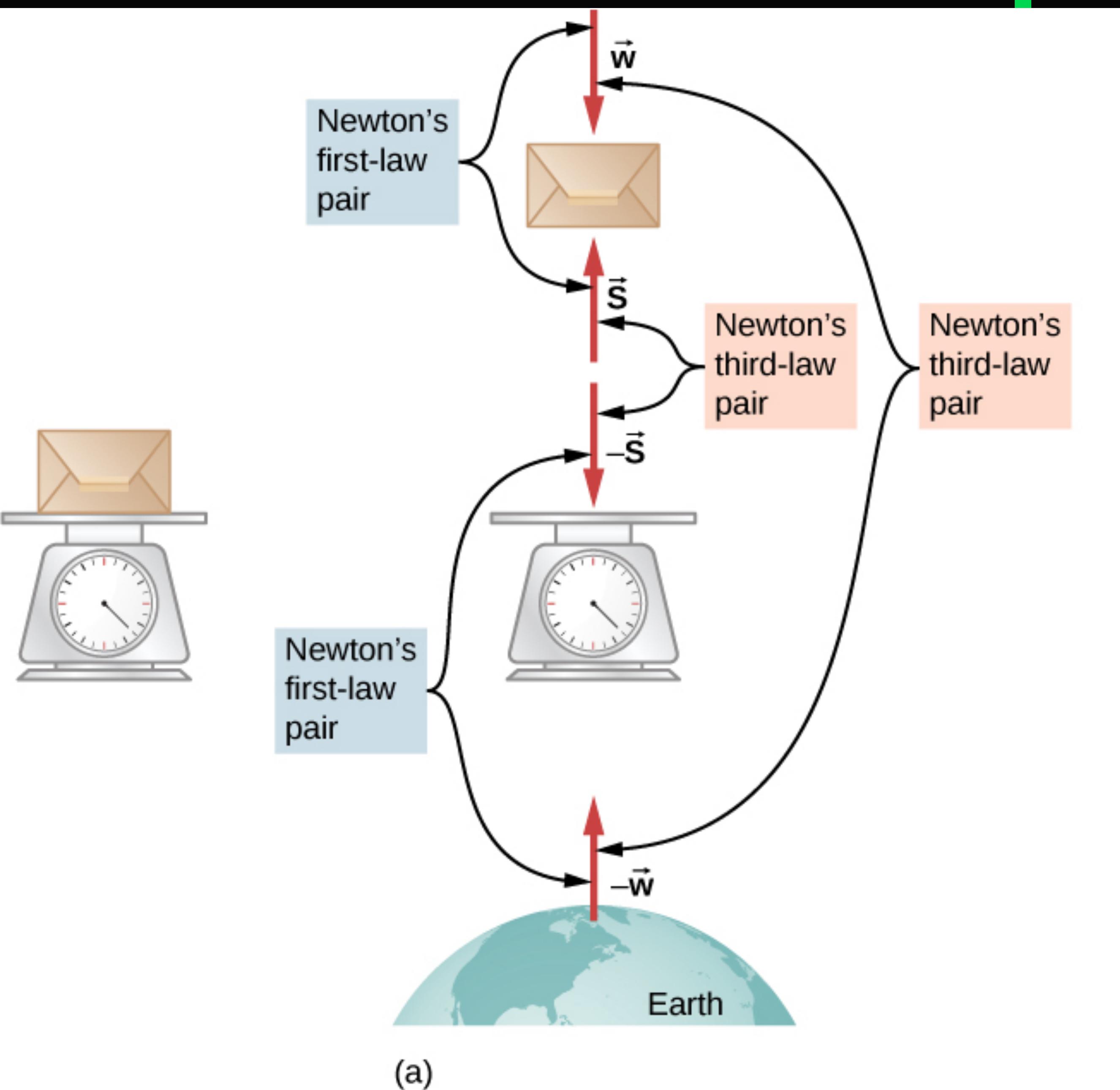


# Example: Package on Scale

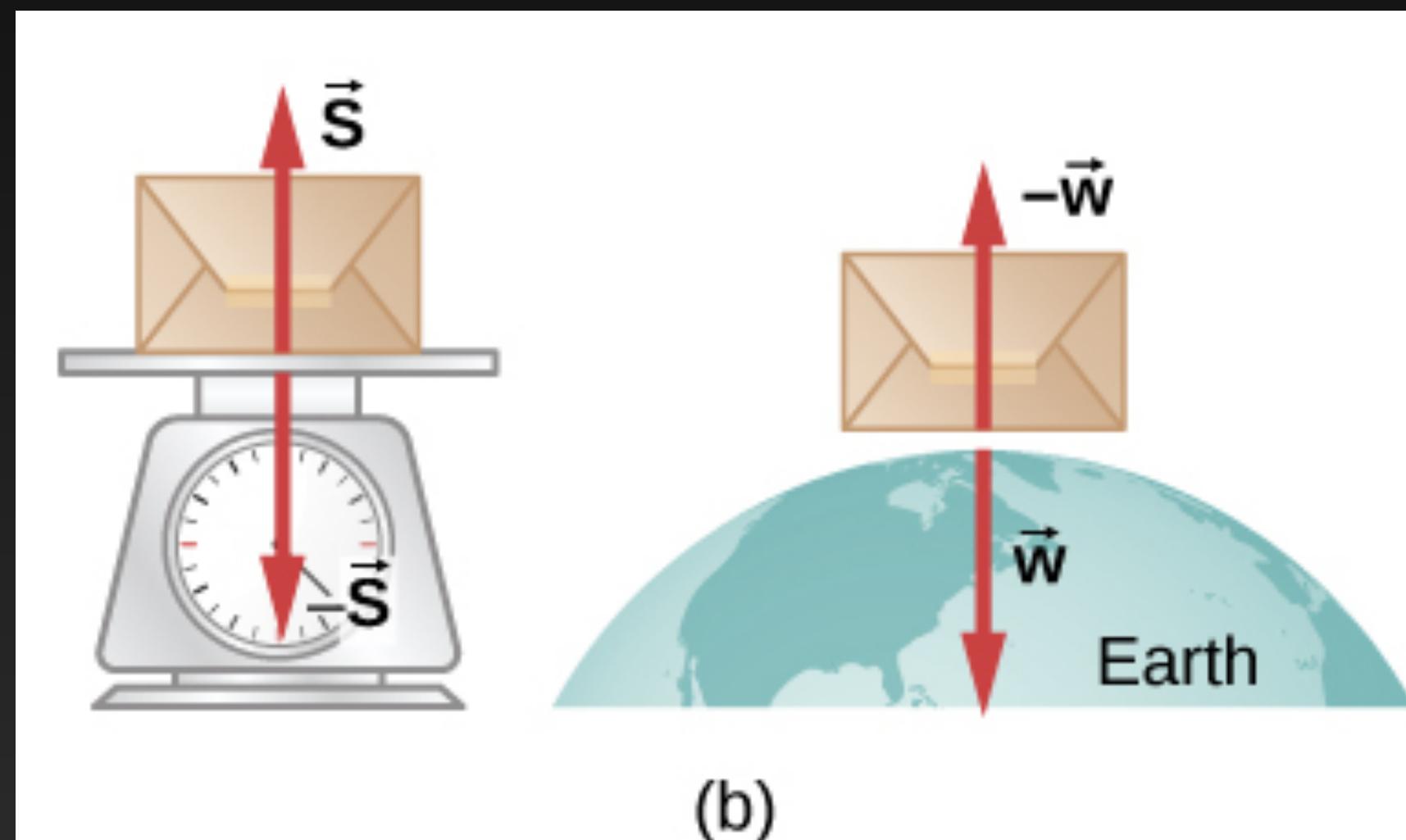


(b)

# Example: Package on Scale



(a)



(b)

# Common Forces

## 5.6 Common Forces

- When an object rests on a surface, the surface applies a force to the object that supports the weight of the object. This supporting force acts perpendicular to and away from the surface. It is called a normal force.
- When an object rests on a nonaccelerating horizontal surface, the magnitude of the normal force is equal to the weight of the object.
- When an object rests on an inclined plane that makes an angle  $\theta$  with the horizontal surface, the weight of the object can be resolved into components that act perpendicular and parallel to the surface of the plane.
- The pulling force that acts along a stretched flexible connector, such as a rope or cable, is called tension. When a rope supports the weight of an object at rest, the tension in the rope is equal to the weight of the object. If the object is accelerating, tension is greater than weight, and if it is accelerating opposite to the motion, tension is less than weight.

# Common Forces

## 5.6 Common Forces

- The force of friction is a force experienced by a moving object (or an object that has a tendency to move) parallel to the interface opposing the motion (or its tendency).
- The force developed in a spring obeys Hooke's law, according to which its magnitude is proportional to the displacement and has a sense in the opposite direction of the displacement.
- Real forces have a physical origin, whereas fictitious forces occur because the observer is in an accelerating or noninertial frame of reference.

# Key Equations

Net external force

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = \sum \vec{F} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \dots$$

Newton's first law

$$\vec{v} = \text{constant when } \vec{F}_{\text{net}} = \vec{0} \text{ N}$$

Newton's second law, vector form

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

Newton's second law, scalar form

$$F_{\text{net}} = ma$$

Newton's second law, component form

$$\sum \vec{F}_x = m\vec{a}_x, \sum \vec{F}_y = m\vec{a}_y, \text{ and } \sum \vec{F}_z = m\vec{a}_z.$$

Newton's second law, momentum form

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$

Definition of weight, vector form

$$\vec{w} = m\vec{g}$$

Definition of weight, scalar form

$$w = mg$$

# Key Equations

Newton's third law

$$\vec{F}_{AB} = -\vec{F}_{BA}$$

Normal force on an object resting on a horizontal surface, vector form

$$\vec{N} = -m\vec{g}$$

Normal force on an object resting on a horizontal surface, scalar form

$$N = mg$$

Normal force on an object resting on an inclined plane, scalar form

$$N = mg\cos \theta$$

Tension in a cable supporting an object of mass  $m$  at rest, scalar form

$$T = w = mg$$

# Mid-course Feedback

What do you think of the course Structure so far?

- Like a great deal
- Like somewhat
- Neither like nor dislike
- Dislike somewhat
- Dislike a great deal

What do you think about the course Lectures so far?

- Like a great deal
- Like somewhat
- Neither like nor dislike
- Dislike somewhat
- Dislike a great deal

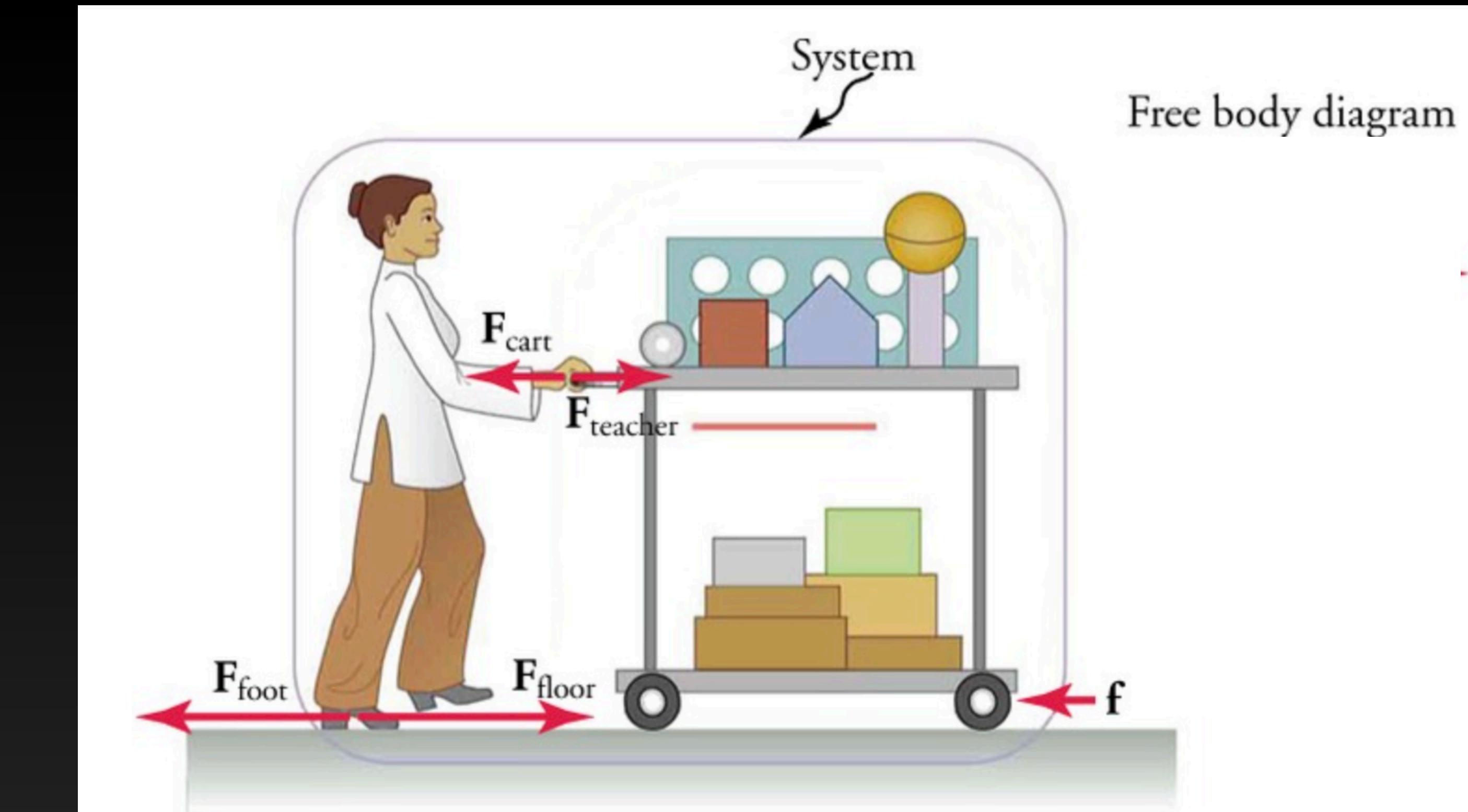
How difficult are you finding the content we cover in lecture?

- Very difficult and very unfamiliar
- Appropriately difficult, and somewhat familiar
- Very easy, and very familiar

# Clicker Questions

# CQ.4.6

A      B      C      D



A physics teacher pushes a cart of demonstration equipment to a classroom, as in Image 4.12. Her mass is 65 kg, the cart's mass is 12 kg, and the equipment's mass is 7.0 kg. To push the cart forward, the teacher's foot applies a force of 150 N in the opposite direction (backward) on the floor. Calculate the acceleration produced by the teacher. The force of friction, which opposes the motion, is 24.0 N.

a)  $0.29 \text{ m/s}^2$

b)  $1.5 \text{ m/s}^2$

c)  $1.8 \text{ m/s}^2$

d)  $2.1 \text{ m/s}^2$

# CQ.4.7

A helicopter pushes air down, which in turn pushes the helicopter up. Which force affects the helicopter's motion? Why?

- a) Air pushing upward affects the helicopter's motion because it is an internal force that acts on the helicopter.
- b) Air pushing upward affects the helicopter's motion because it is an external force that acts on the helicopter.
- c) The downward force applied by the blades of the helicopter affects its motion because it is an internal force that acts on the helicopter.
- d) The downward force applied by the blades of the helicopter affects its motion because it is an external force that acts on the helicopter.

A

B

C

D

E

# CQ.4.8

A fish pushes water backward with its fins. How does this propel the fish forward?

- a) The water exerts an internal force on the fish in the opposite direction, pushing the fish forward.
- b) The water exerts an external force on the fish in the opposite direction, pushing the fish forward.
- c) The water exerts an internal force on the fish in the same direction, pushing the fish forward.
- d) The water exerts an external force on the fish in the same direction, pushing the fish forward.

A

B

C

D

E

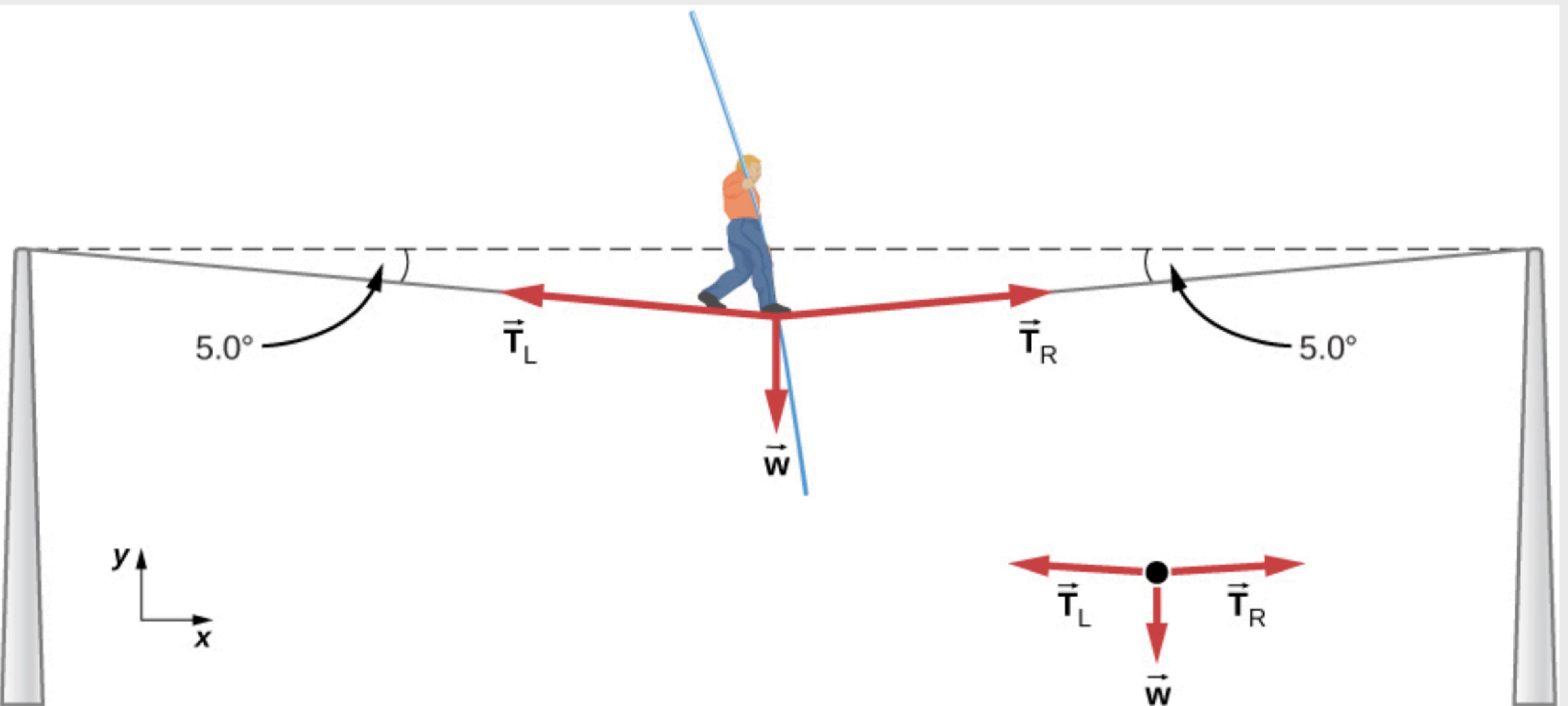
# Activity: Worked Problem

## EXAMPLE 5.13

# WP 5.3

### What Is the Tension in a Tightrope?

Calculate the tension in the wire supporting the 70.0-kg tightrope walker shown in [Figure 5.26](#).



**Figure 5.26** The weight of a tightrope walker causes a wire to sag by  $5.0^\circ$ . The system of interest is the point in the wire at which the tightrope walker is standing.

**See you next class!**

# Attribution

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