General Physics: Mechanics

PHYS-101(en)

Lecture 3a:
Newton's laws of motion

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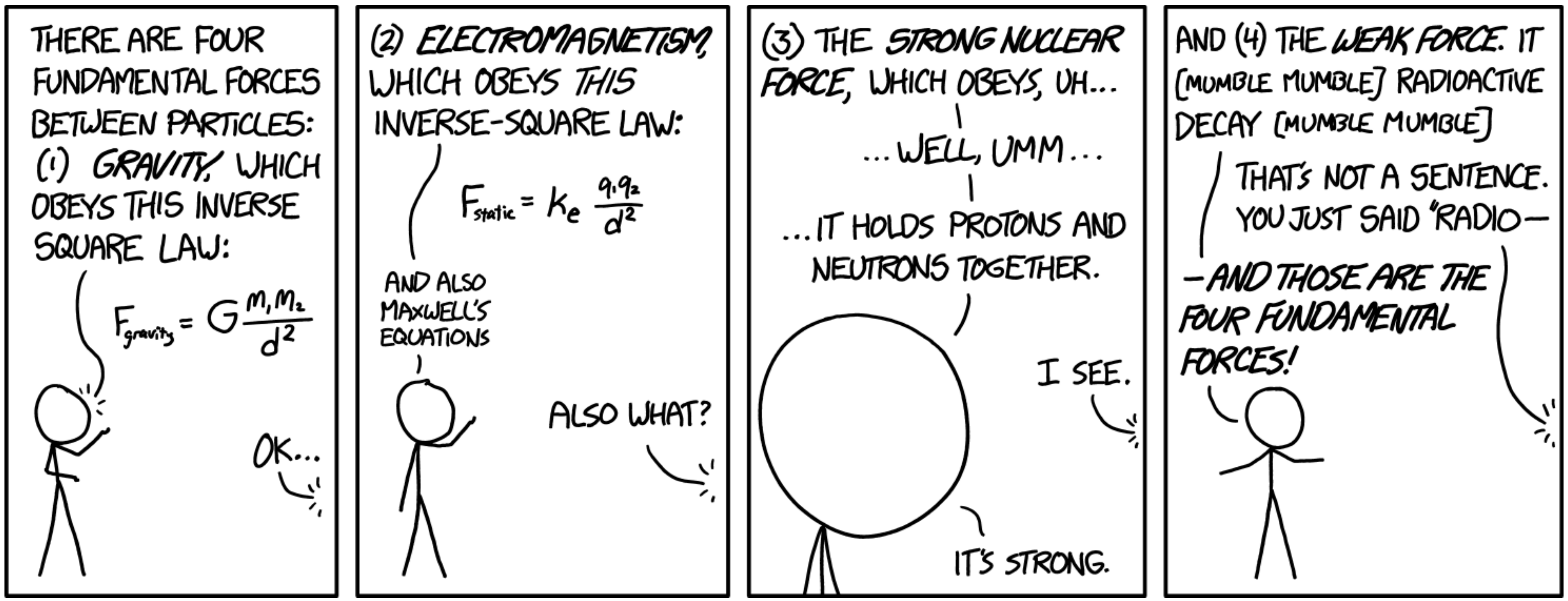

xkcd.com/

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Today’s agenda (Serway 5, MIT 7-8)

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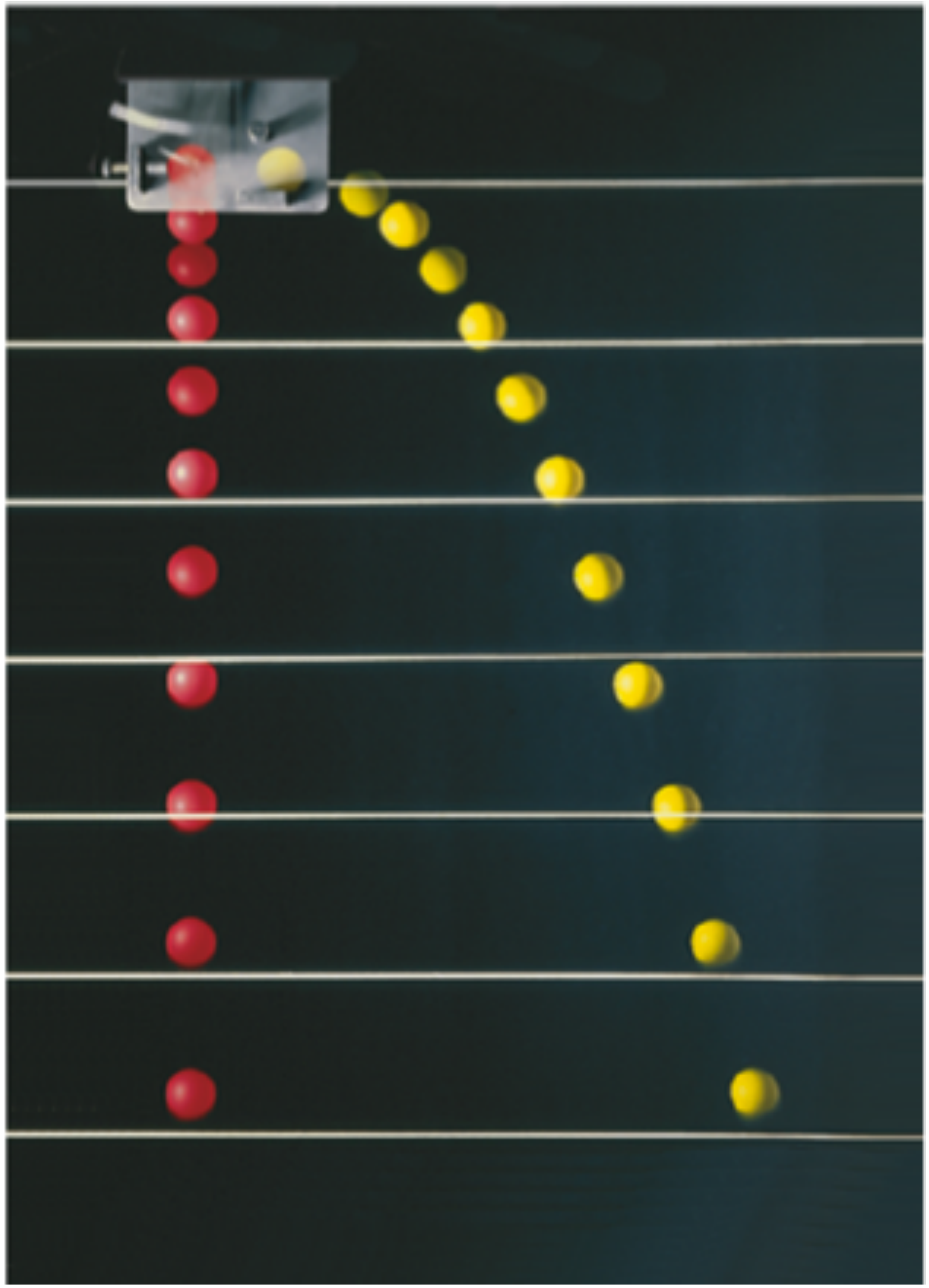
1. Finish discussion on projectile motion
2. Newton’s laws of motion:
    1. Newton’s 1st law of motion
    2. Newton’s 2nd law of motion
    3. Newton’s 3rd law of motion

- And along the way we’ll conceptualize
    - Force
    - Mass
    - Frames of reference
    - Free body diagrams
    - Friction
    - Springs

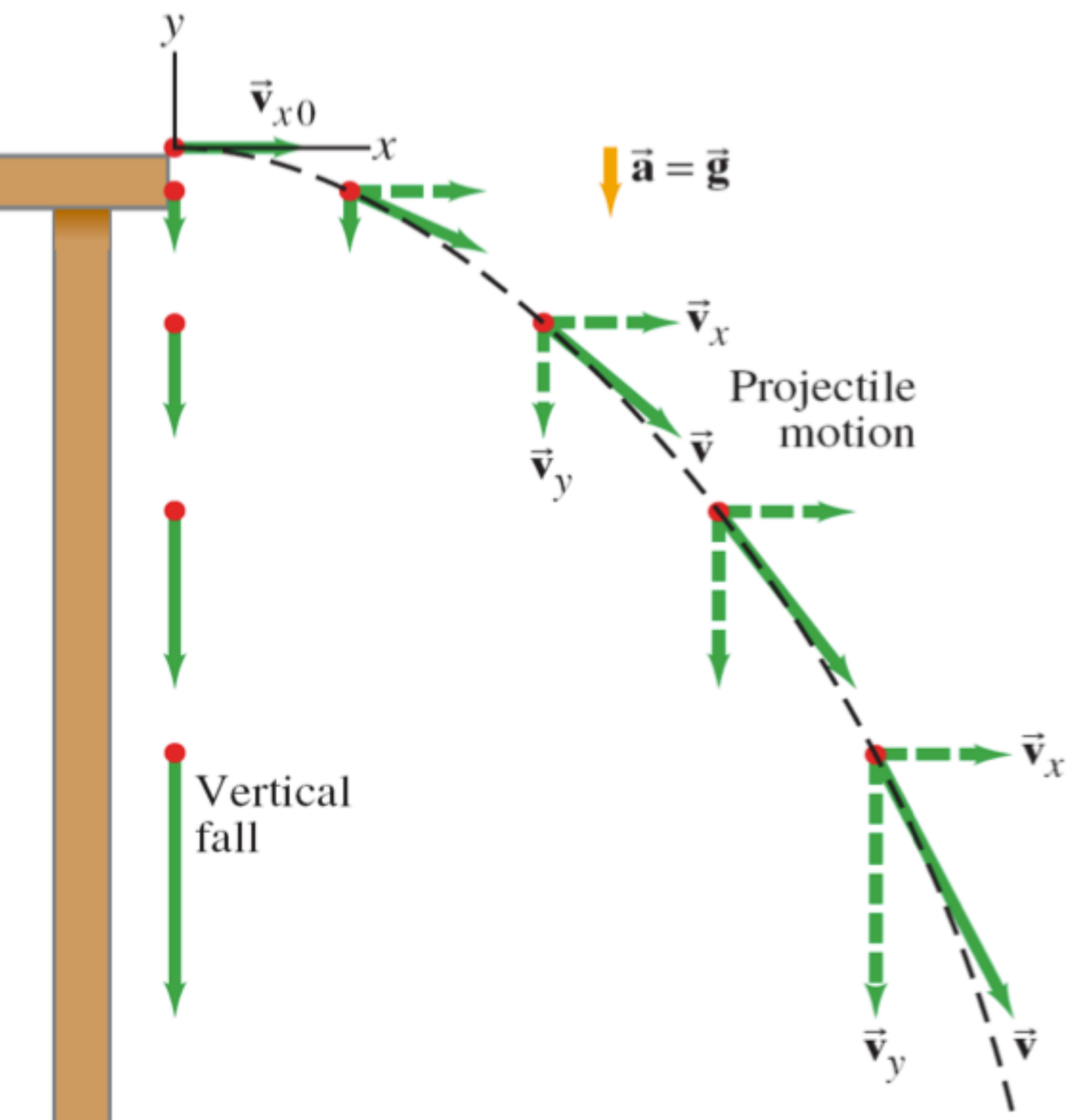
Projectile motion

- Two balls are released simultaneously under gravity
- What causes the difference in their motions?
- What equations of motion need modified?



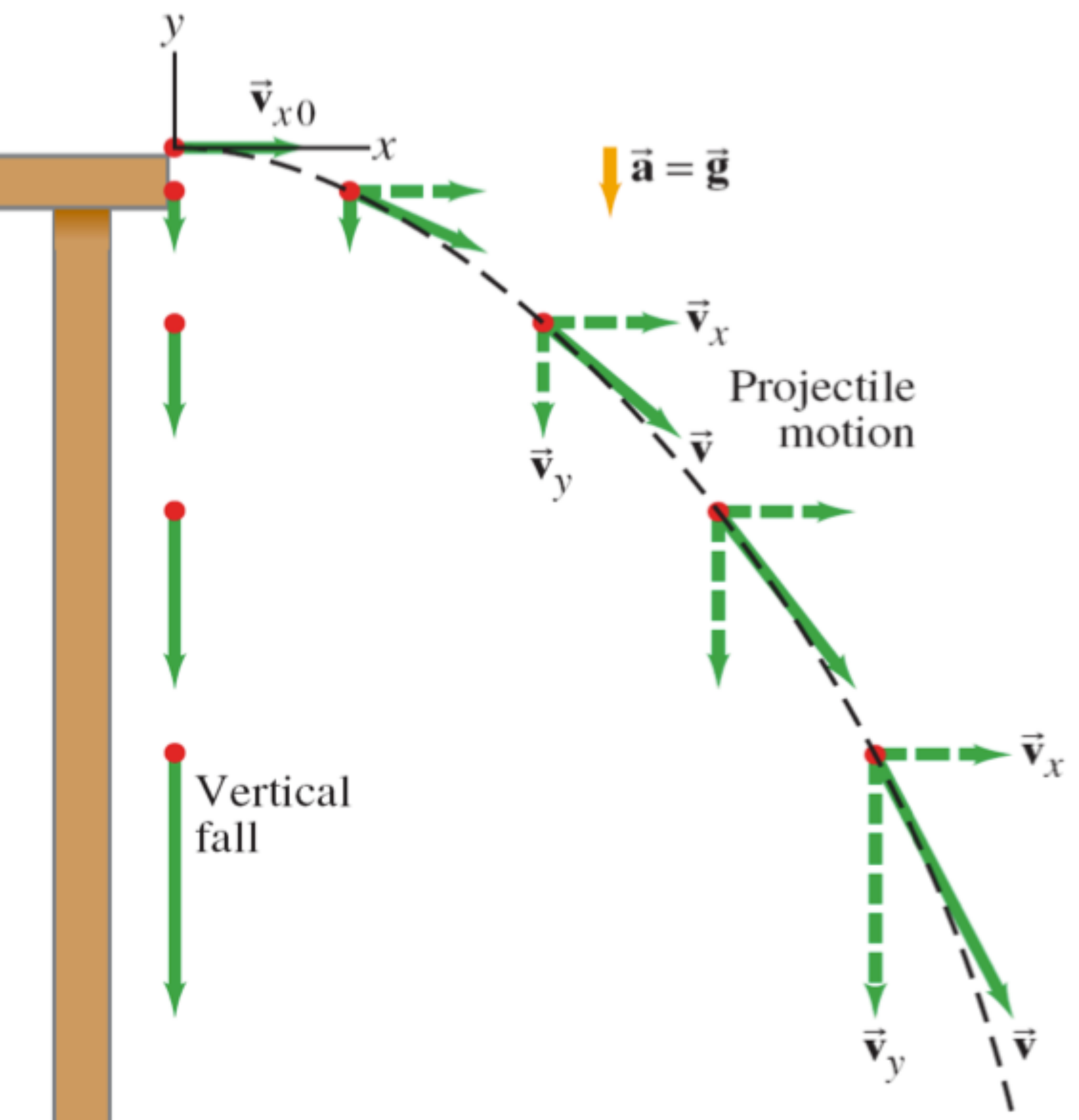
Velocity throughout projectile motion

- Motion in horizontal and vertical components are decoupled and independent



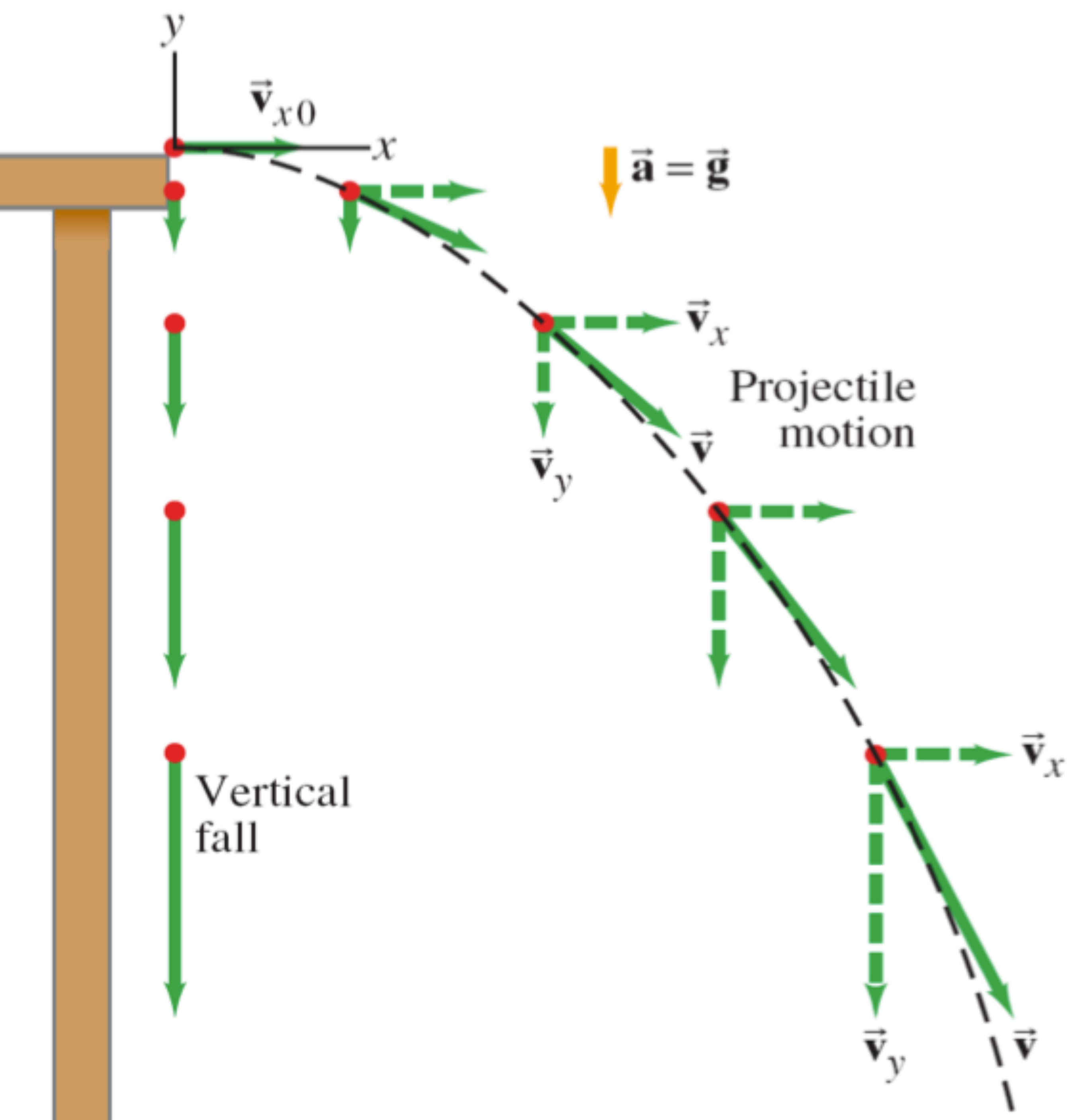
Position throughout projectile motion

- Motion in horizontal and vertical components are decoupled and independent



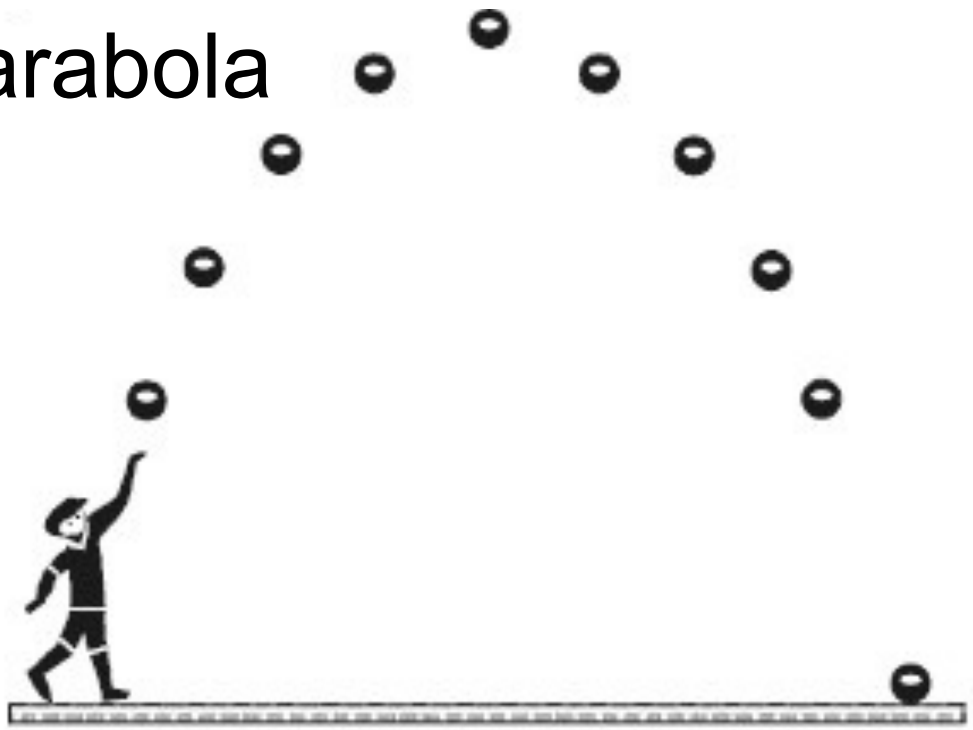
Calculating "g"

- Motion in horizontal and vertical components are decoupled and independent



Trajectory of projectile motion

- The path of a projectile is always a parabola



DEMO (∞)

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DEMO (∞)

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An object at rest, stays at rest…

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An object in motion at a constant velocity stays in motion at a constant velocity…

Newton's 1st law of motion

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In an inertial reference frame, an object will remain at rest, or in motion at a constant speed in a straight line, unless acted upon by a net force.

Newton’s 1st law of motion

In an inertial reference frame, an object will remain at rest, or in motion at a constant speed in a straight line, unless acted upon by a net <u>force</u>.

- Expresses the idea of “inertia”

The concept of force

- A force is an influence that can change the motion of an object
- Whenever an object is accelerating in an inertial reference frame, there must be a force behind it
- It is a vector quantity, often denoted by $\overrightarrow{F}$
- Measured in units of *Newtons* ($[\mathrm{N}] = \left[\mathrm{kg}\dfrac{\mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{s}^2}\right]$)

Newton's 1st law of motion

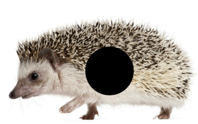
In an inertial reference frame, an object will remain at rest, or in motion at a constant speed in a straight line, unless acted upon by a net force.

- Expresses the idea of "inertia"
- In mathematics:

$$\Sigma \overrightarrow{F} = 0 \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \vec{v} = \text{constant}$$

Inertial frames of reference

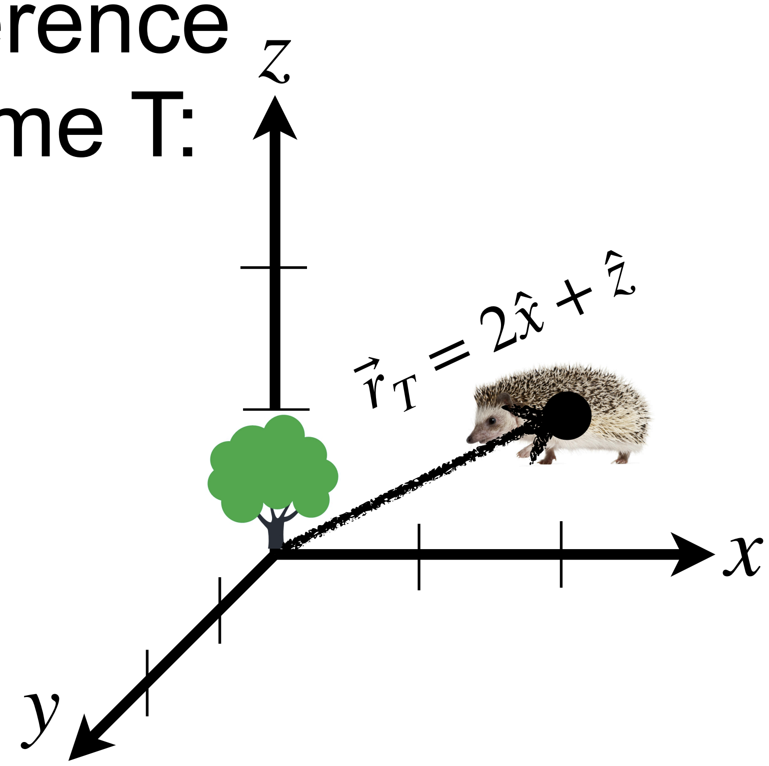
- A frame of reference is a *coordinate system*
- Consider a hedgehog, he's still a *point mass*



Inertial frames of reference

- A frame of reference is a *coordinate system*
- Consider a hedgehog, he's still a *point mass*
- You can quantify his position relative to another object, like a tree

Reference Frame T:

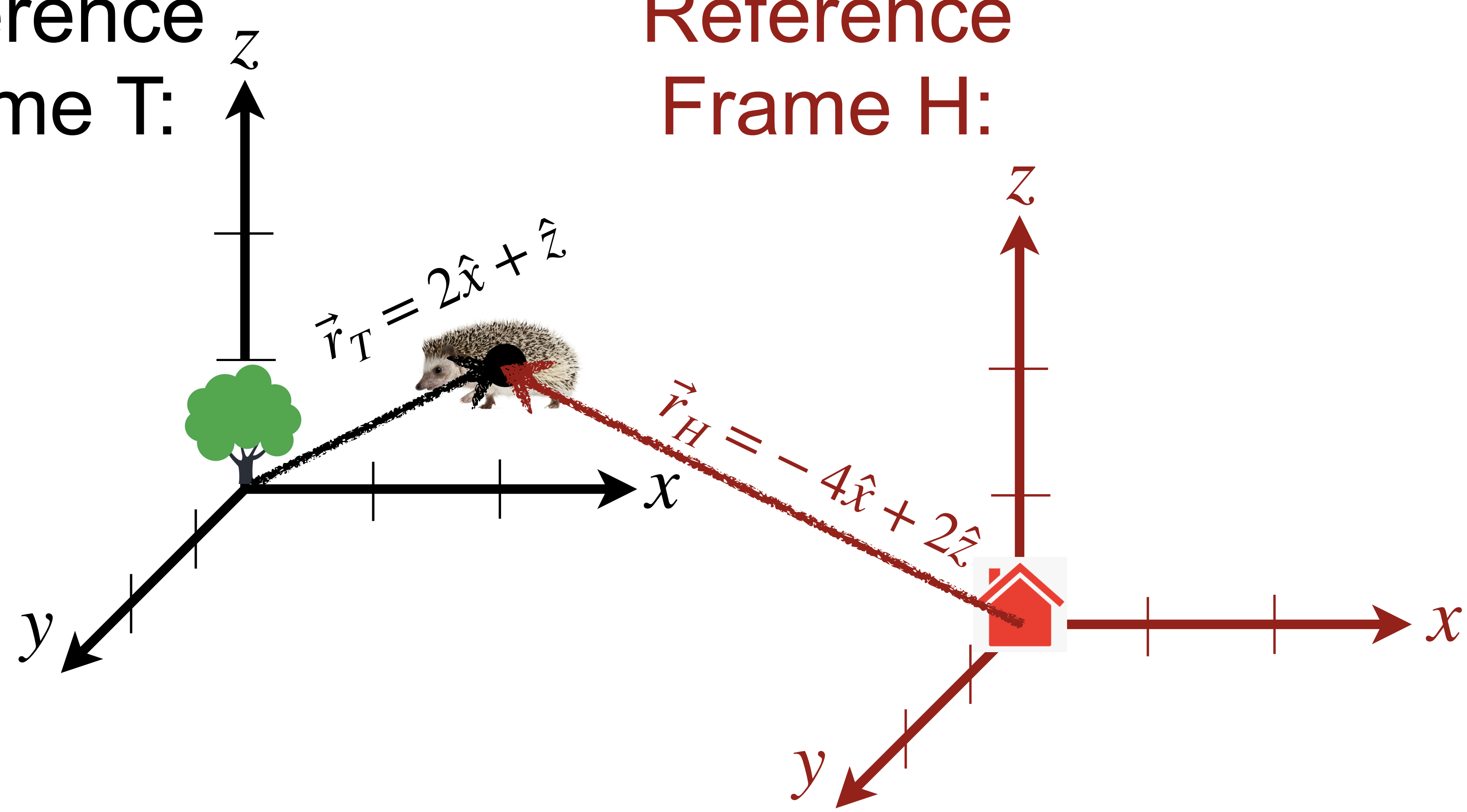


Inertial frames of reference

- A frame of reference is a *coordinate system*
- Consider a hedgehog, he's still a *point mass*
- You can quantify his position relative to another object, like a tree or a house

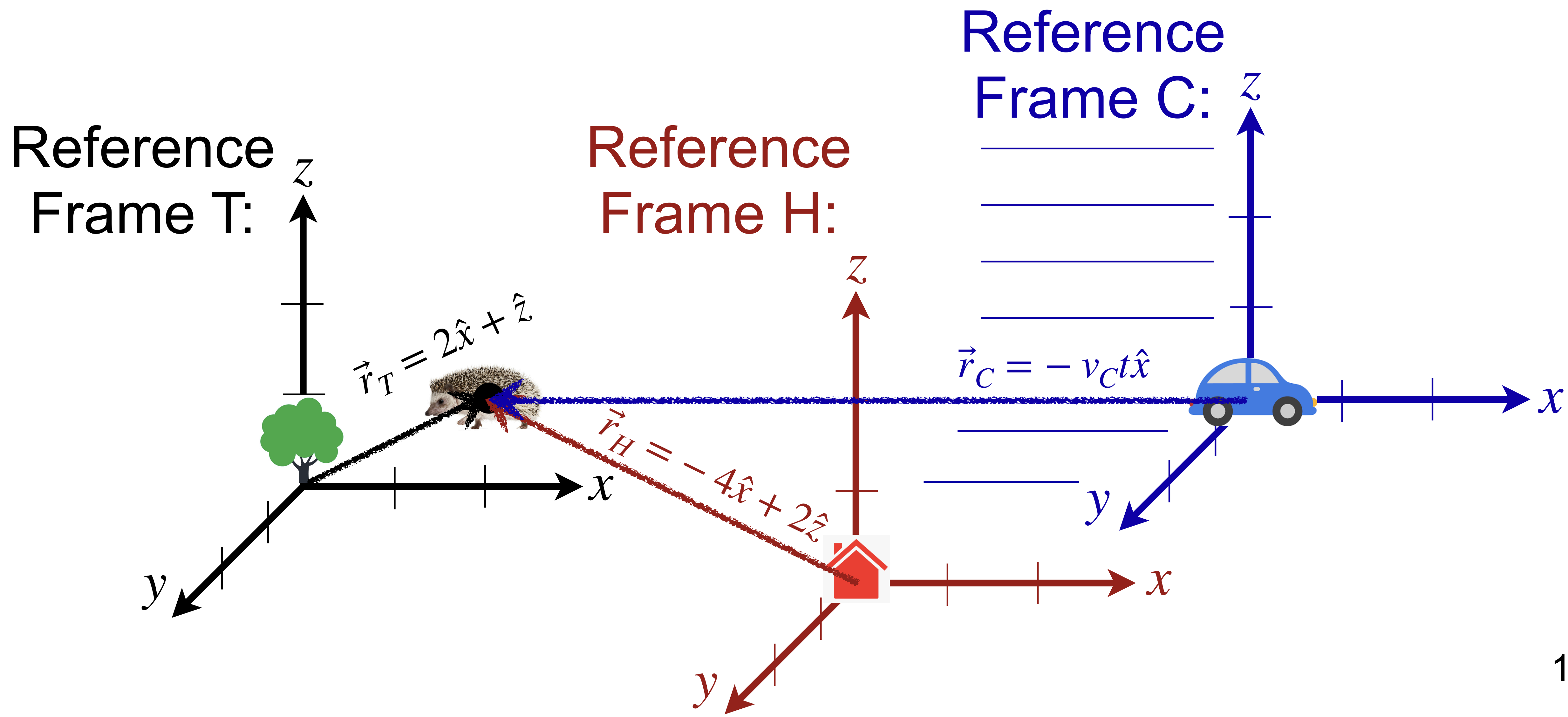
Reference Frame T:

Reference Frame H:



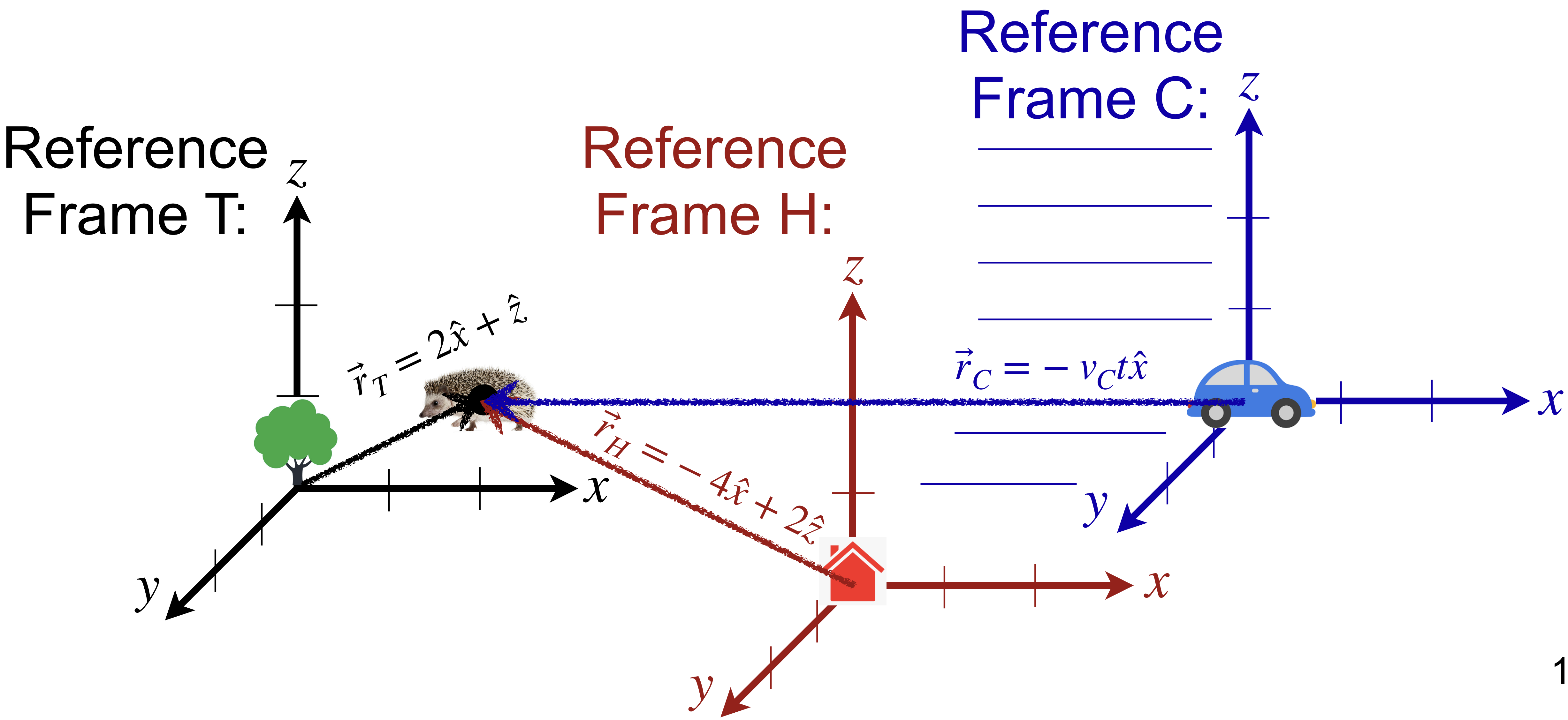
Inertial frames of reference

- A frame of reference is a *coordinate system*
- Consider a hedgehog, he's still a *point mass*
- You can quantify his position relative to another object, like a tree or a house or even a moving car



Inertial frames of reference

- You can convert between frames of reference by comparing origins

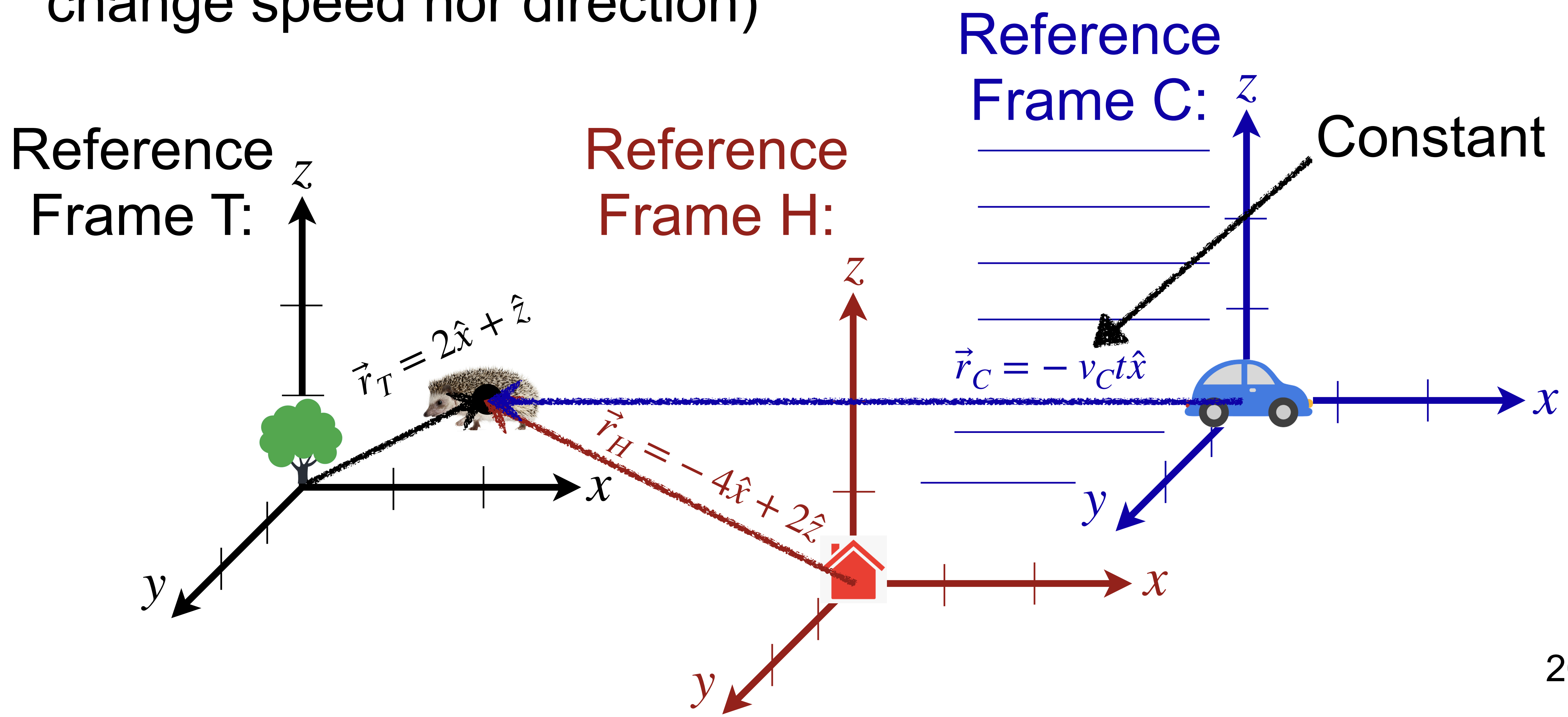


Inertial frames of reference

- You can convert between frames of reference by comparing origins

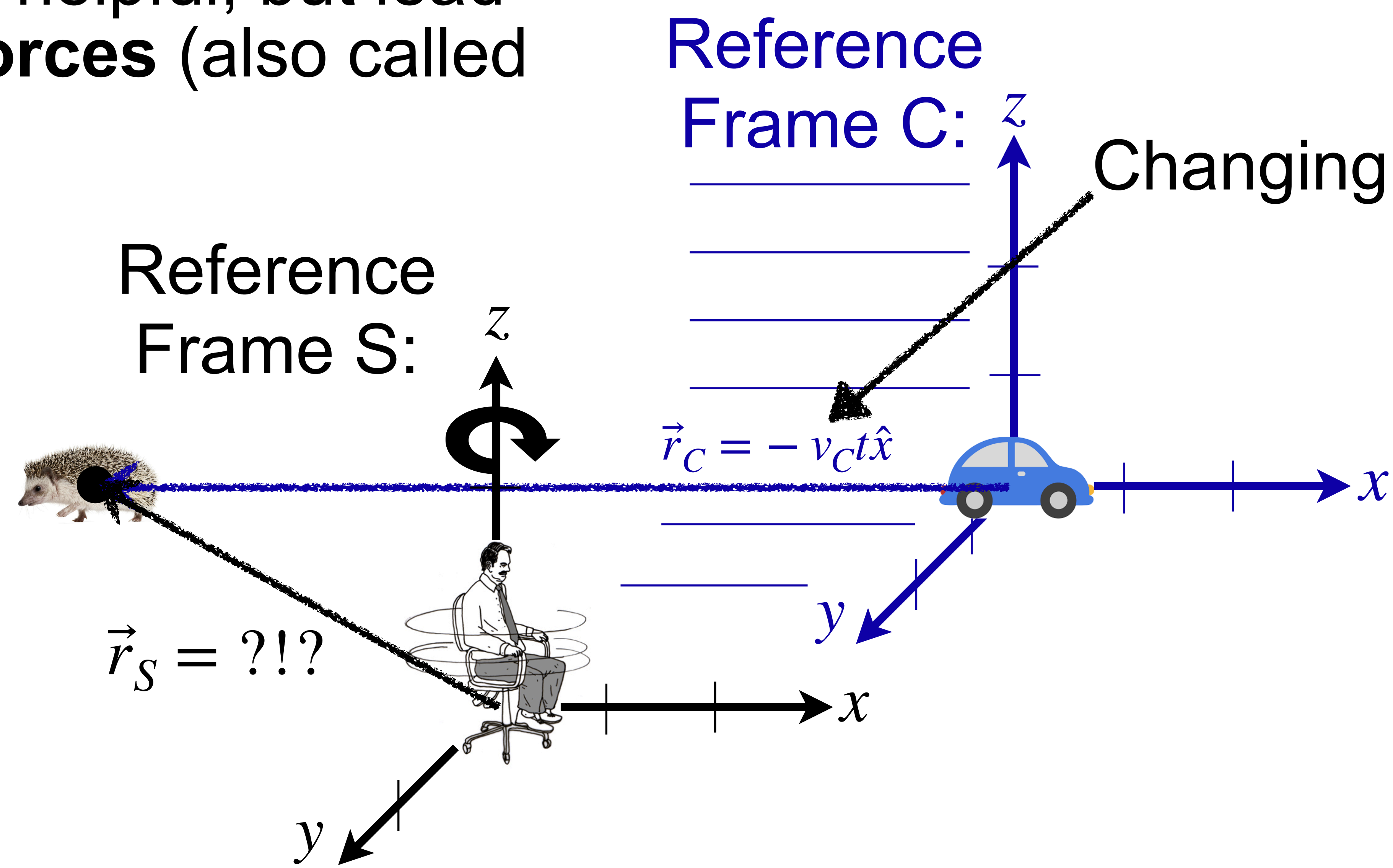
$$\vec{r}_T = \vec{r}_{TH} + \vec{r}_H \quad \text{or} \quad \vec{r}_T = \vec{r}_{TC}(t) + \vec{r}_C$$

- Inertial reference frames do NOT accelerate (i.e. don't change speed nor direction)



Non-inertial frames of reference

- Non-inertial reference frames can accelerate (i.e. change speed or direction)
- Such coordinate systems can sometimes be helpful, but lead to **fictitious forces** (also called inertial forces)



Newton's 1st law of motion

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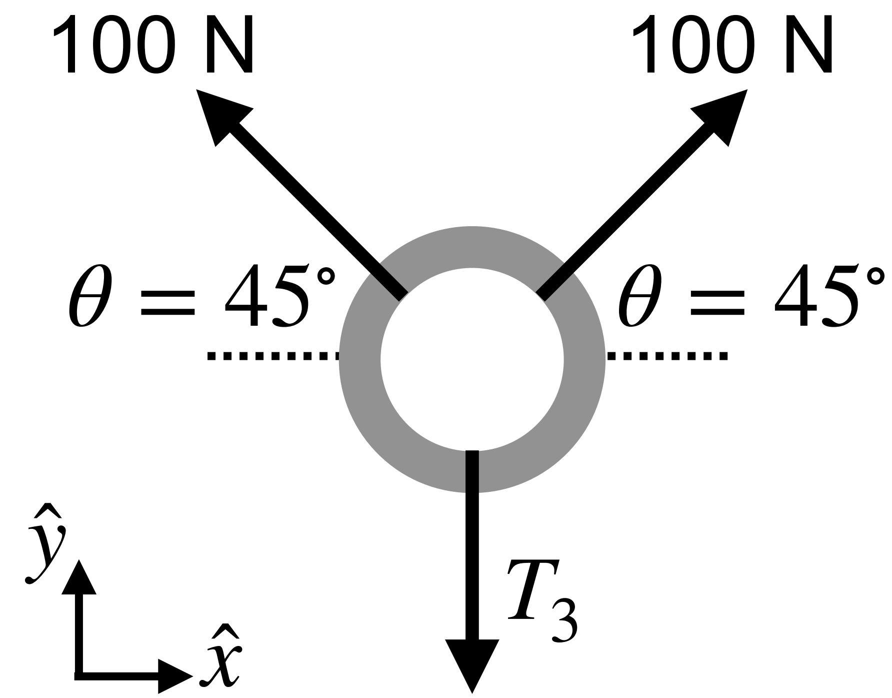
- Expresses the idea of "inertia"
- In mathematics:

$$\Sigma \overrightarrow{F} = 0 \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \vec{v} = \text{constant}$$

Conceptual question

Three people are pulling on a ring in a two-dimensional tug of war. Shown is a "top view". No one is winning, so the ring is sitting still. The pulls are configured as shown. Teams 1 and 2 are each pulling with a force of 100 N, while team 3 pulls with unknown force T_3.



Which expression gives the sum of the forces in the $\hat{y}$ direction?

A. 100 N
B. 200 N
C. 200 N * cos(45) (=141 N)
D. 0 N
E. None of these

Newton's 2nd law of motion

In an inertial reference frame,
an object accelerates when it is acted upon by a net force.

The acceleration is directly proportional to the net force,
and inversely proportional to the mass.

Newton’s 2nd law of motion

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$$\Sigma \overrightarrow{F} = m\vec{a}$$

Newton's 2nd law of motion

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$$\Sigma \overrightarrow{F} = m\underbrace{\vec{a}}_{\text{acceleration:}}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2\vec{x}}{dt^2}$$

Newton's 2nd law of motion

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$$\Sigma \overrightarrow{F} = \underbrace{m}_{\text{mass}}\vec{a}$$

The concept of mass

- Mass is an intrinsic property of an object
- It quantifies the inertia of an object, i.e. its resistance to changing its motion
- It is sometimes understood as the “amount” of matter in an object
- Mass is measured in *kilograms* [kg]
- It is <u>not</u> weight — mass is a property of an object, while weight is the force exerted on an object by gravity
  - If you go to the moon (which has 6 times weaker gravity than Earth), your weight will decrease by a factor of 6 while your mass will stay the same

Newton's 2nd law of motion

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$$\sum \underbrace{\overrightarrow{F}}_{\text{force}} = m\vec{a}$$

What forces have we found so far?

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Force	Magnitude	Direction
Gravitational (in general)	$\lvert \vec{F} \rvert = G\frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$	In a straight line between the centers of the two masses, pulling them together
Gravitational (at Earth's surface)	$\lvert \vec{F} \rvert = mg$ where $g = \frac{Gm_E}{r_E^2}$	Downwards
Electrostatic (Coulomb's Law)	$\lvert \vec{F} \rvert = k_e\frac{\lvert q_1 \rvert \lvert q_2 \rvert}{r^2}$	In a straight line between the centers of the two charges
Elastic (Hooke's Law)	$\lvert \vec{F} \rvert = k\Delta x$	Restores to equilibrium position
Normal	$\lvert \vec{F} \rvert = N$	Perpendicular to the surface
Static Friction	$\lvert \vec{F} \rvert < \mu_s N$	Opposing the direction of <u>impending</u> motion
Kinetic Friction	$\lvert \vec{F} \rvert = \mu_k N$	Opposing the direction of motion
Viscous Drag	$\lvert \vec{F} \rvert = bv^n$	Opposing the direction of motion
Tension	$\lvert \vec{F} \rvert = T$	Against the direction of opposing forces

The four fundamental forces

- Modern physics now recognizes four fundamental forces

  1. Gravity
  2. Electromagnetism
  3. Strong nuclear (confines quarks in protons, neutrons and other subatomic particles)
  4. Weak nuclear (“responsible for some forms of nuclear decay”)

The four fundamental forces

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- Modern physics now recognizes four fundamental forces

   1. Gravity
   2. Electromagnetism
   3. Strong nuclear (confines quarks in protons, neutrons and other subatomic particles)
   4. Weak nuclear ("responsible for some forms of nuclear decay")

- What about friction, the normal force, tension, etc?
   - Except for gravity, all other "everyday" forces are due to electromagnetism acting at the atomic scale

Newton's 2nd law of motion

$$\underbrace{\sum}_{\textbf{\underline{NET} force}} \overrightarrow{F} = m\vec{a}$$

Free body diagrams

- Graphically represent ALL of the external forces acting on an object
- Remember that force is a vector
- Label each force and make the magnitudes and directions reasonably accurate
- Draw a separate diagram for each object

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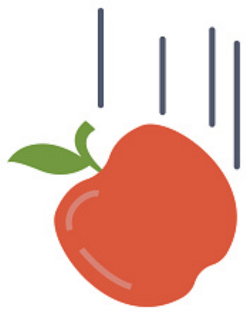
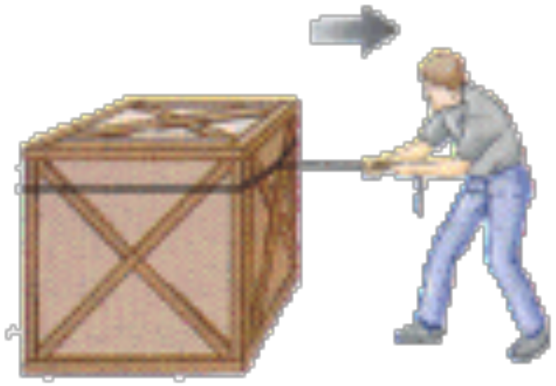
An object in free fall (without drag)



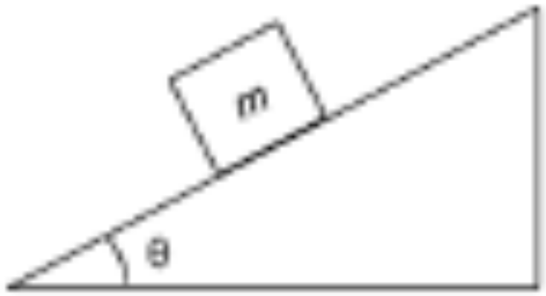
More free body diagrams

A lamp suspended from the ceiling by a chain

A box pulled along a rough surface



A block on an inclined plane



A foot in contact with the ground when walking

Conceptual question

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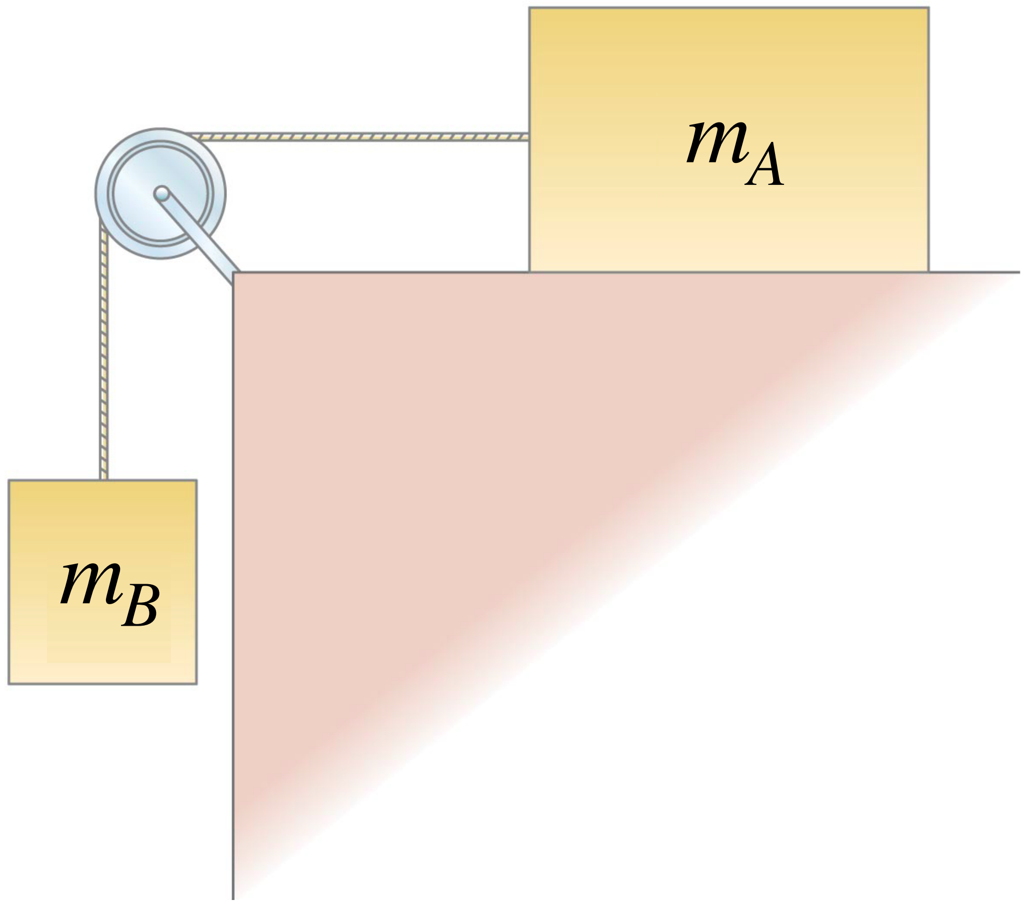
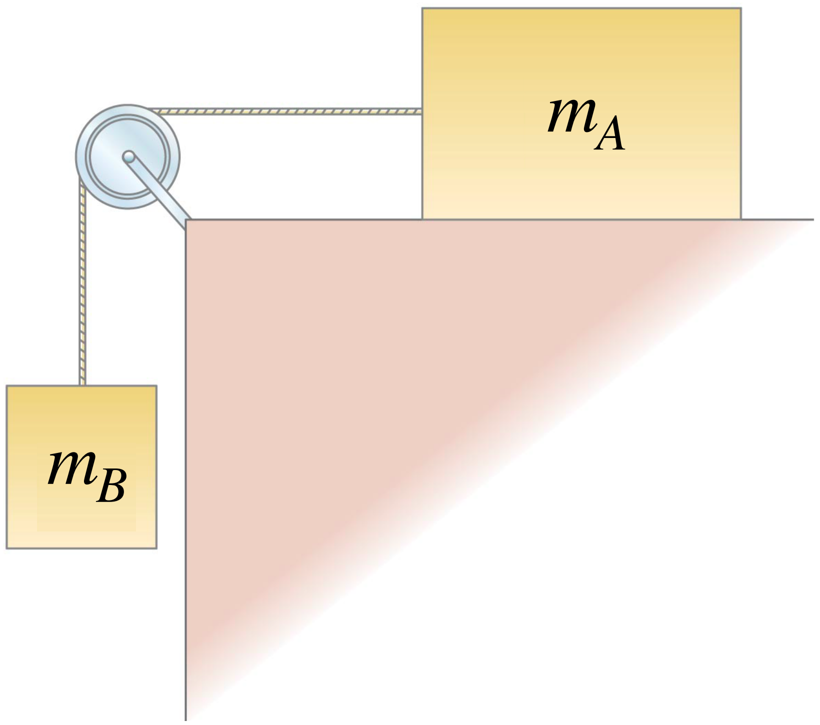
How does the force exerted on block A by the string (T) compare with the weight of block B?

Assume all surfaces are *frictionless*, the pulley is massless, and rope is *massless* and *inextensible*.

A. $T = m_B g$
B. $T < m_B g$
C. $T > m_B g$



Conceptual solution



Friction

- Friction is always present when two solid surfaces are in contact

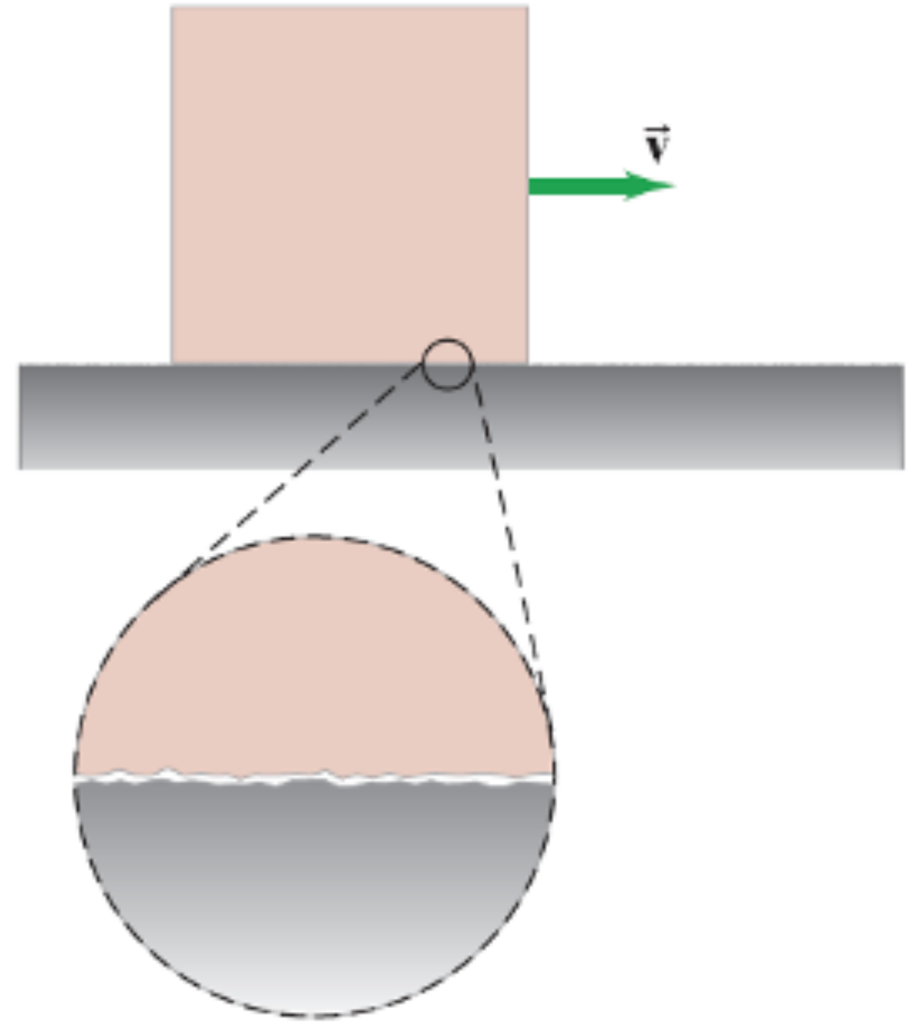
- Friction while sliding is called kinetic friction and approximately follows

$$|F| = \mu_k N$$

- Static friction is when the two surfaces are at rest relative to each other, which balances an applied force up to the maximum value of

$$|F| \leq \mu_s N$$

- It is easier to keep an object sliding than it is to get it started
- Surface area doesn't enter



Surfaces	μ_s	μ_k
Rubber tires on pavement	0.9	0.8
Metal on ice	0.022	0.02
Steel on steel	0.6	0.4
Steel on steel (with grease)	0.1	0.05

Direction of frictional forces

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✦ If an object is sliding on a surface, kinetic friction applies:

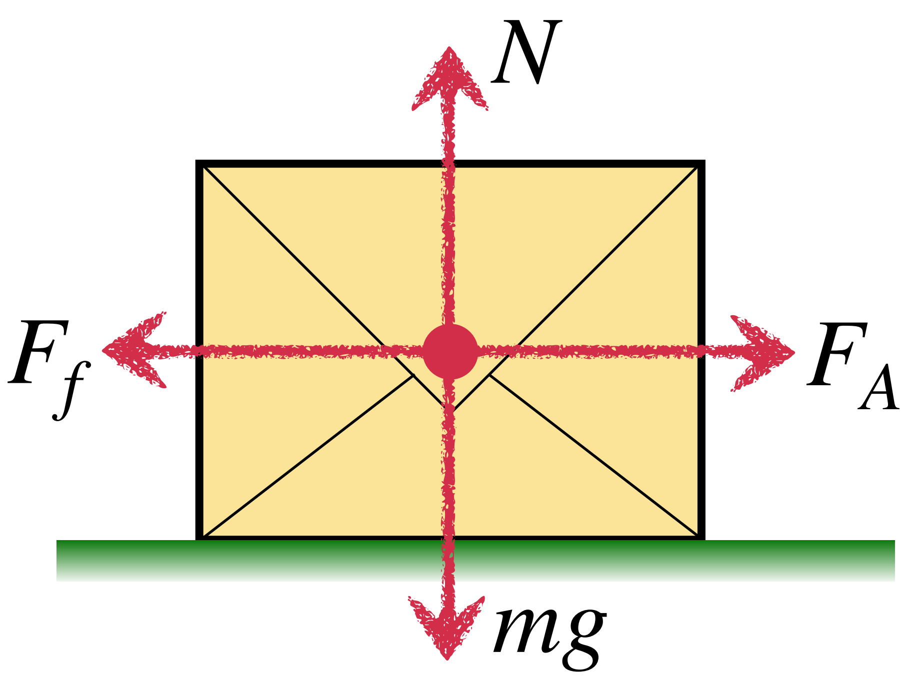
- The friction force *experienced by the object* is in the direction opposite to its velocity (relative to the surface)
- The friction force *experienced by the surface* is equal and opposite

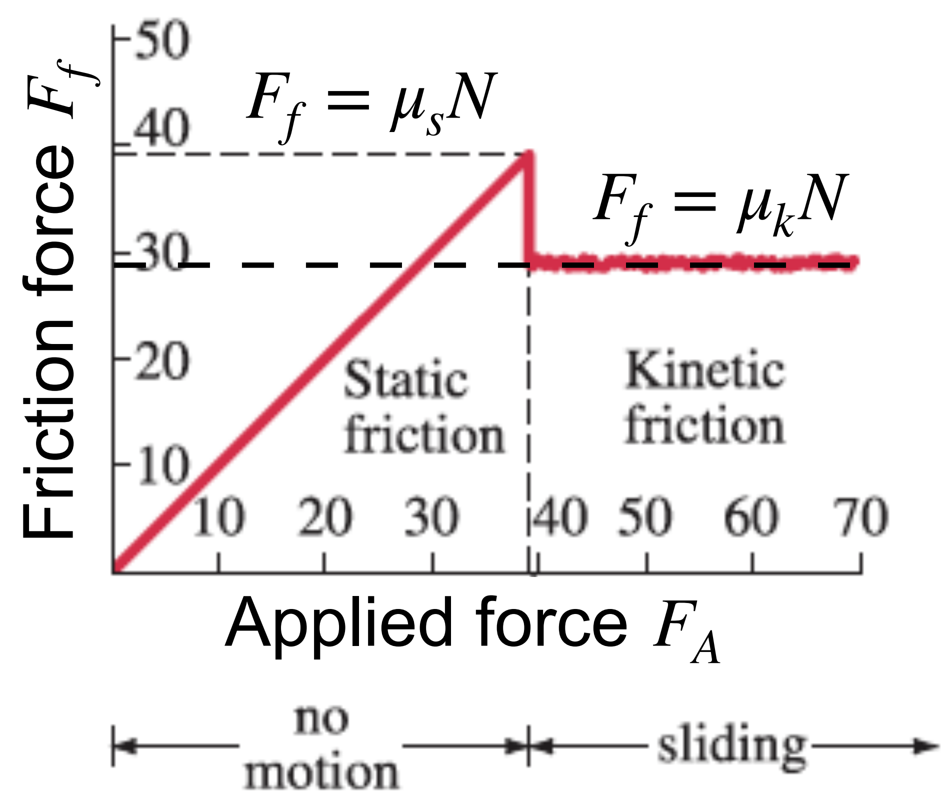
✦ If an object is at rest on a surface, static friction applies:

- The static friction force *experienced by the object* is in the direction opposite to what its velocity (relative to the surface) would be if there was no friction
- The friction force *experienced by the surface* is equal and opposite

Example of friction

- The dependence of the friction force on the applied force for a 10 kg box on a horizontal floor with the coefficients of static friction $\mu_s = 0.4$ and kinetic friction $\mu_k = 0.3$





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Friction

Springs

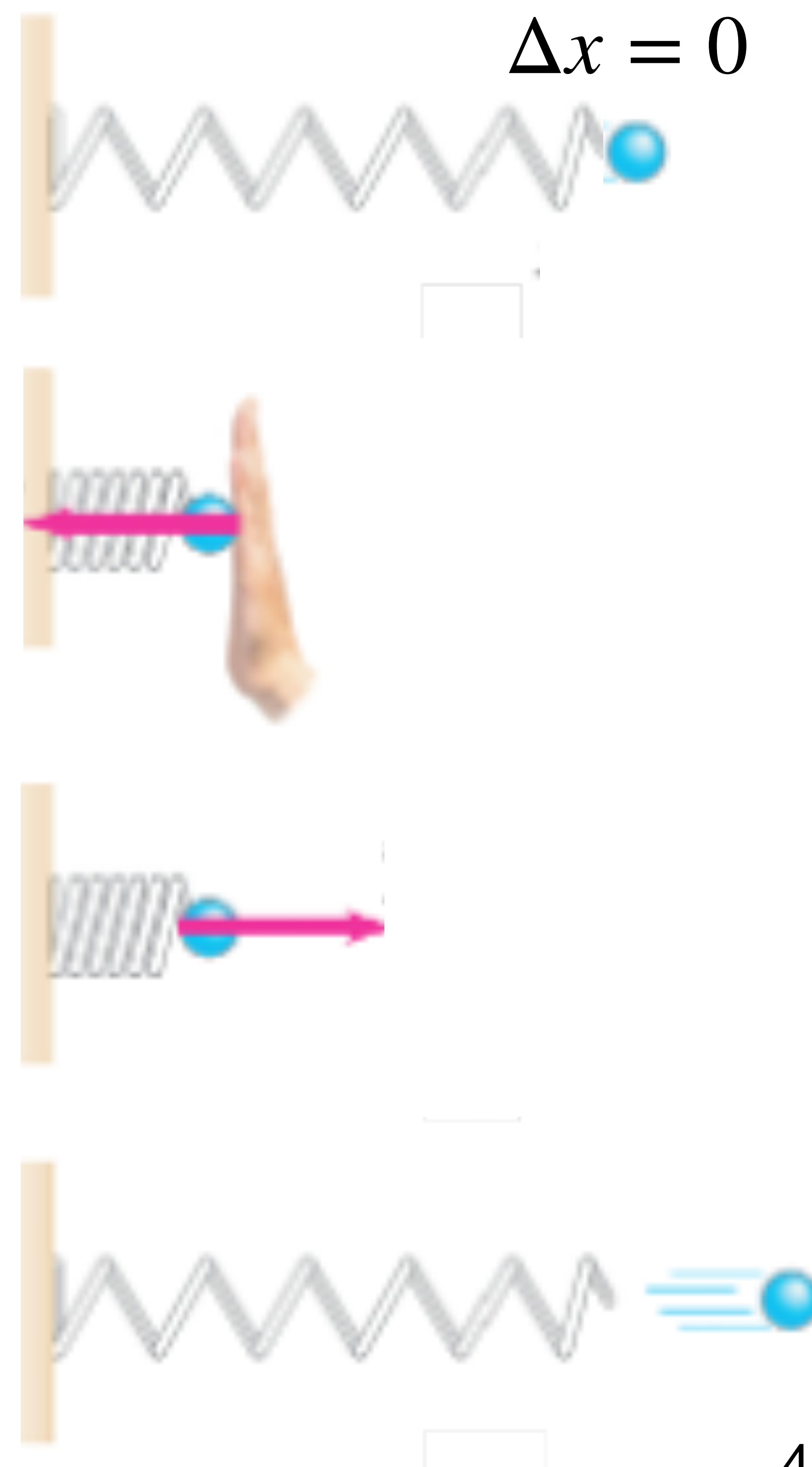
- The force required to compress or stretch a spring is

$$\overrightarrow{F} = -k\Delta\vec{x},$$

where k is the spring constant and $\Delta\vec{x}$ is the displacement from the equilibrium position

- “Restoring” force is proportional to the displacement

- Springs might seem weird to focus on, but they are a good model for many applications
  - E.g. rubber bands, pendulums, electrical circuits, nuclear physics!



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Stretching a spring

Newton’s 3rd law of motion

If two objects interact,
the force exerted by object 1 on object 2
is equal and opposite to
the force exerted by object 2 on object 1.

Newton's 3rd law of motion

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If two objects interact,
the force exerted by object 1 on object 2
is equal and opposite to
the force exerted by object 2 on object 1.

- This known as the principle of action and reaction
- In mathematics:

$$\overrightarrow{F}_{12} = -\overrightarrow{F}_{21}$$

Newton’s 3rd law of motion

If two objects interact,
the force exerted by object 1 on object 2
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the force exerted by object 2 on object 1.

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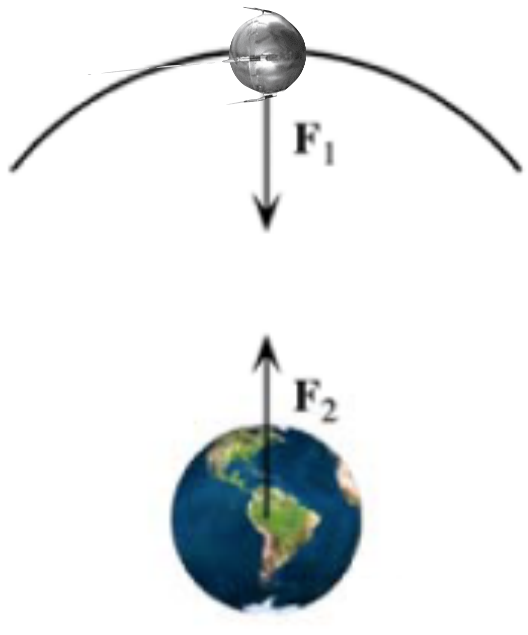
- In mathematics:

$$\overrightarrow{F}_{12} = -\overrightarrow{F}_{21}$$

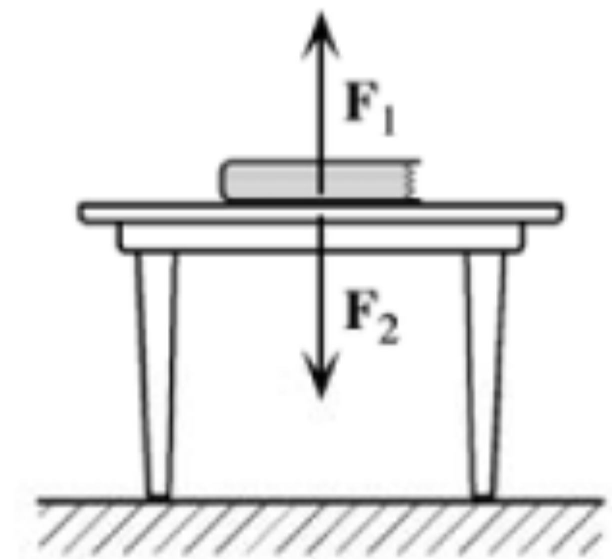
- **Action-reaction pairs must act on different objects!**

Examples of action-reaction pairs

Gravitational forces between Earth and a satellite



Normal forces between a book and a table



Examples of action-reaction pairs

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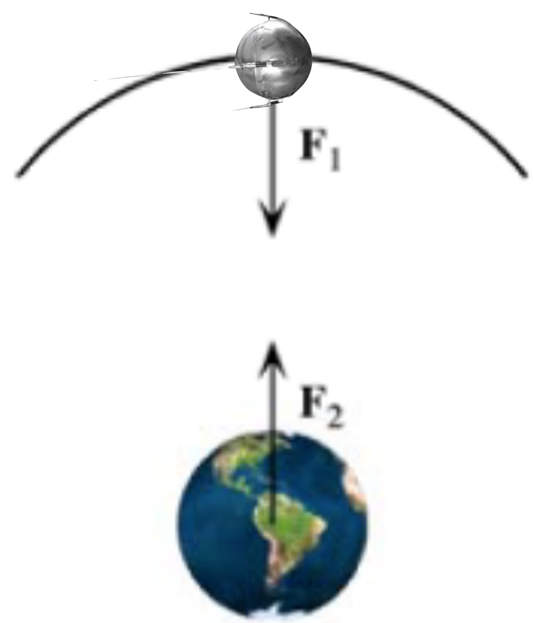
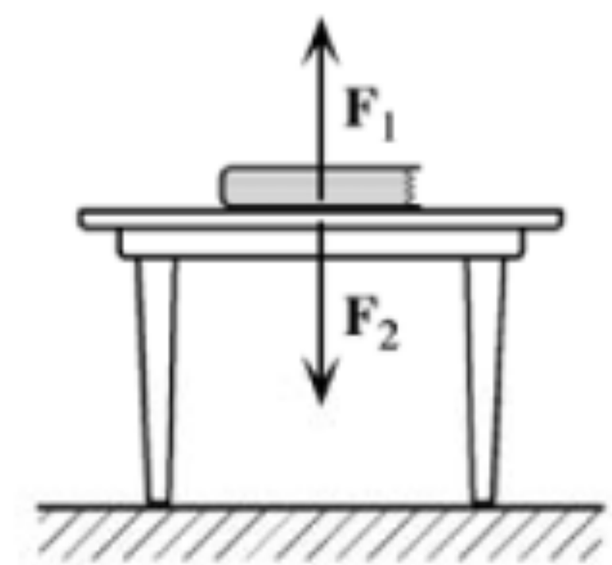


Normal forces between a book and a table



- To test if two forces are action-reaction pairs, try stating the forces in your head, e.g.

▸ "The **gravitational** force of the **Earth** on the **satellite** and the **gravitational** force of the **satellite** on the **Earth**"

▸ "The **normal** force of the **table** on the **book** and the **normal** force of the **book** on the **table**"

DEMO (765)

Action-reaction buggy

Conceptual question

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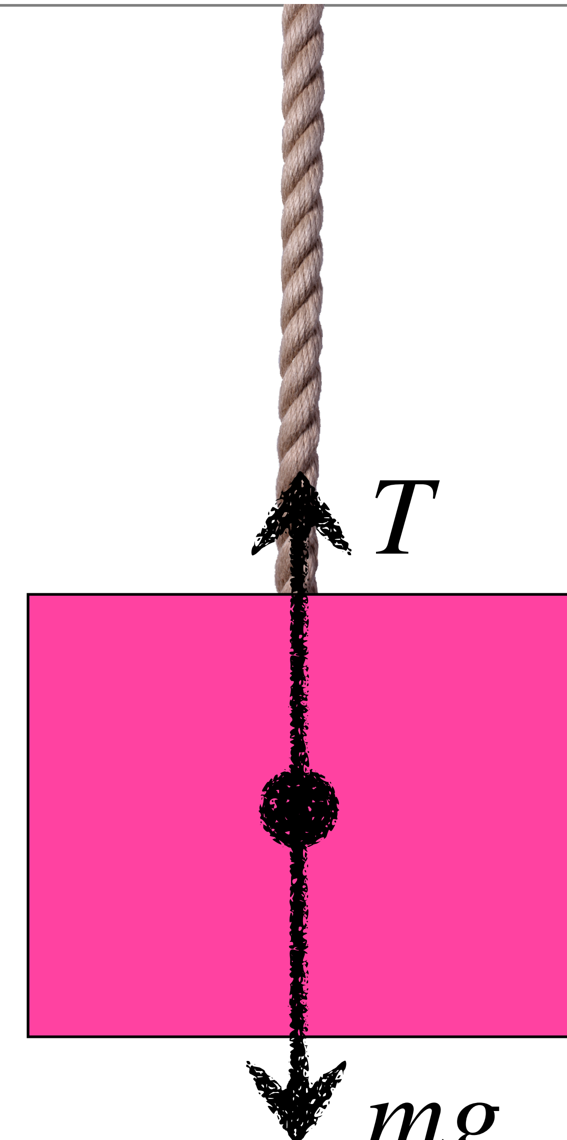
Here is a stationary pink box hanging from a rope.

Are the two forces shown (i.e. the tension force from the rope and the gravitational force on the box) action-reaction pairs?

A. Yes
B. No
C. Maybe



Conceptual question

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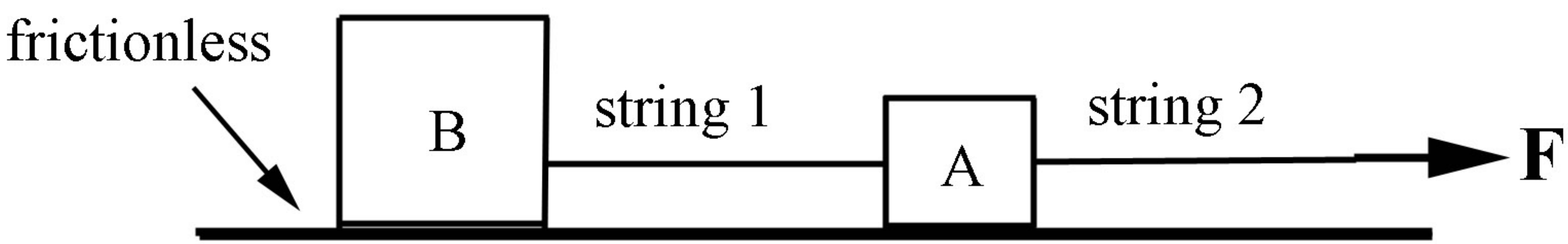
A person pulls a box across the floor. Which is the correct analysis of the situation?

A. The box moves forwards because the person pulls forwards slightly harder on the box than the box pulls backwards on the person.
B. The person gets the box to move by giving it a tug, during which the force on the box from the person is momentarily greater than the force exerted by the box on the person.
C. The force from the person on the box is as strong as the force of the box on the person, but the frictional force between the floor and person is forward and large, while the backward frictional force between the box and floor is small.
D. The person can pull the box forwards only if they weigh more than the box.

Conceptual question

In the situation below, a person pulls a string attached to block A, which is in turn attached to another, heavier block B via a second string. Assume the strings are massless and inextensible and ignore friction.



The magnitude of the acceleration of block A…

A. is greater than the magnitude of the acceleration of block B.
B. equal to the magnitude of the acceleration of block B.
C. less than the magnitude of the acceleration of block B.
D. Do not have enough information to decide.

Conceptual question

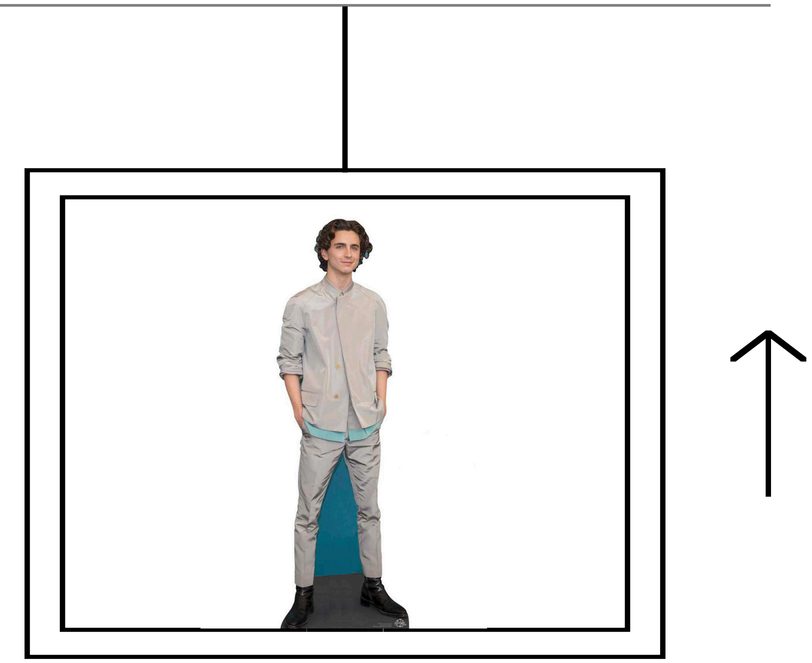
A person is standing in an elevator that is accelerating upwards. The magnitude of the normal force N exerted by the elevator floor on the person is…

A. larger than…

B. identical to…

C. smaller than…

the weight of the person.



Conceptual question

A bucket is lowered by a rope at a constant speed.

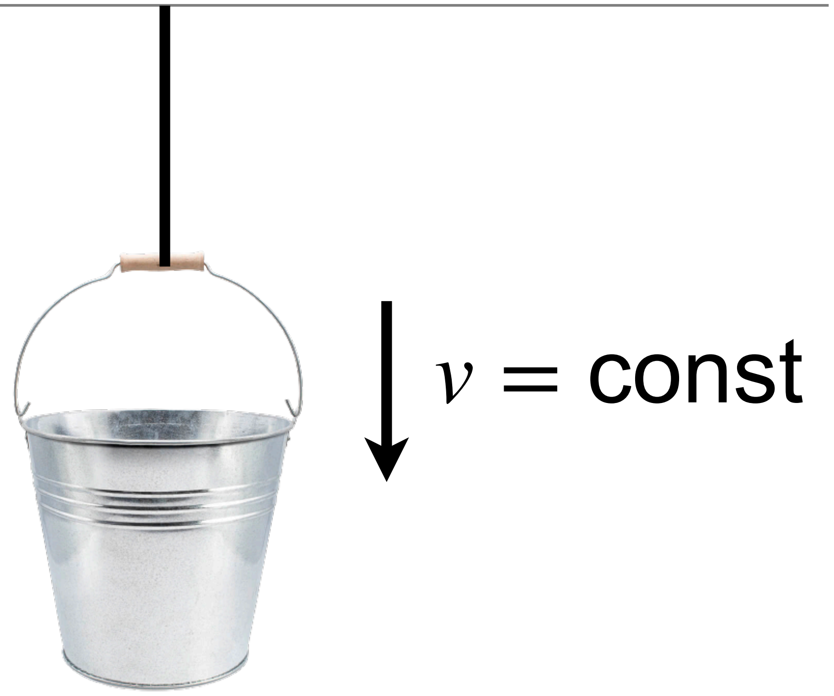
The net force on the bucket is…

A. upwards.

B. downwards.

C. zero.

D. Not enough information given.



Conceptual question

You are pushing a wooden crate across the floor at constant speed. You decide to turn the crate on end, reducing by half the surface area in contact with the floor. In the new orientation, to push the same crate across the same floor with the same speed, the force that you apply must be about…

A. four times as great…
B. twice as great…
C. equally great…
D. half as great…
E. one-fourth as great…

as the force required before you changed the crate’s orientation.

Conceptual question

A constant force is exerted on a cart that is initially at rest on an air track. Friction between the cart and the track is negligible. The force acts for a short time interval and gives the cart a certain final speed.

To reach the same final speed with a force that is only half as big, the force must be exerted on the cart for a time interval…

A. four times as long as…
B. twice as long as…
C. equal to…
D. half as long as…
E. a quarter as long as…

that for the stronger force.

Conceptual question

You are a passenger in a car and not wearing your seat belt. Without increasing or decreasing its speed, the car makes a sharp left turn, and you find yourself colliding with the right-hand door.

Which is the correct analysis of the situation?

A. Before and after the collision, there is a rightward force pushing you into the door.
B. Starting at the time of collision, the door exerts a leftward force on you.
C. Both of the above.
D. Neither of the above.

Tomorrow we rock climb (theoretically)