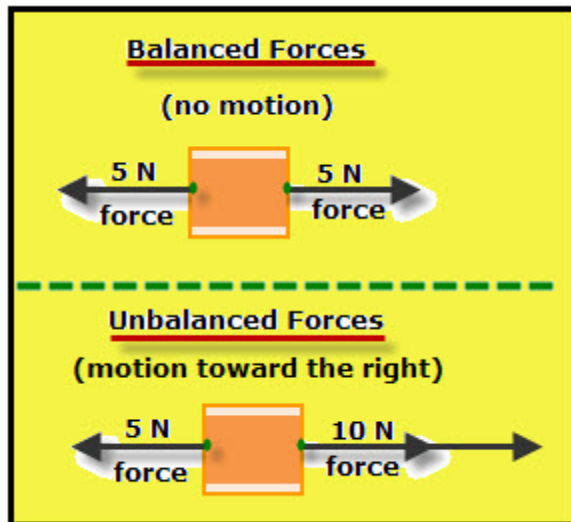


Forces



Force = 15 Newtons

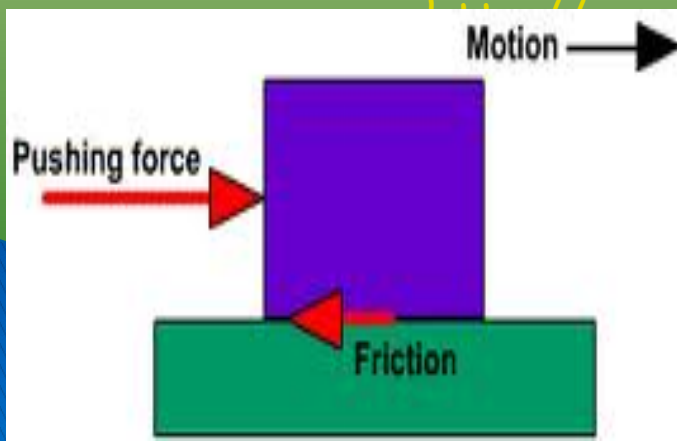
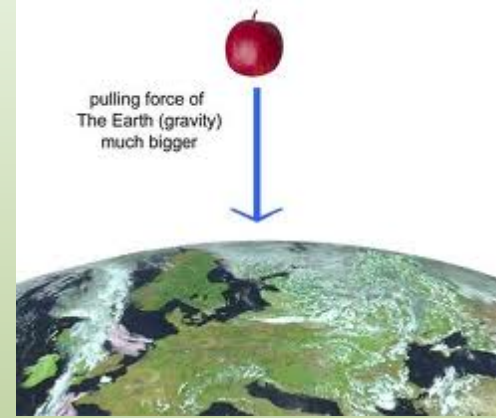


What is a force?

- ▶ either a push or a pull
- ▶ are drawn as vectors. →

Example:

- Draw arrows to represent two forces
- Longer arrow = greater force



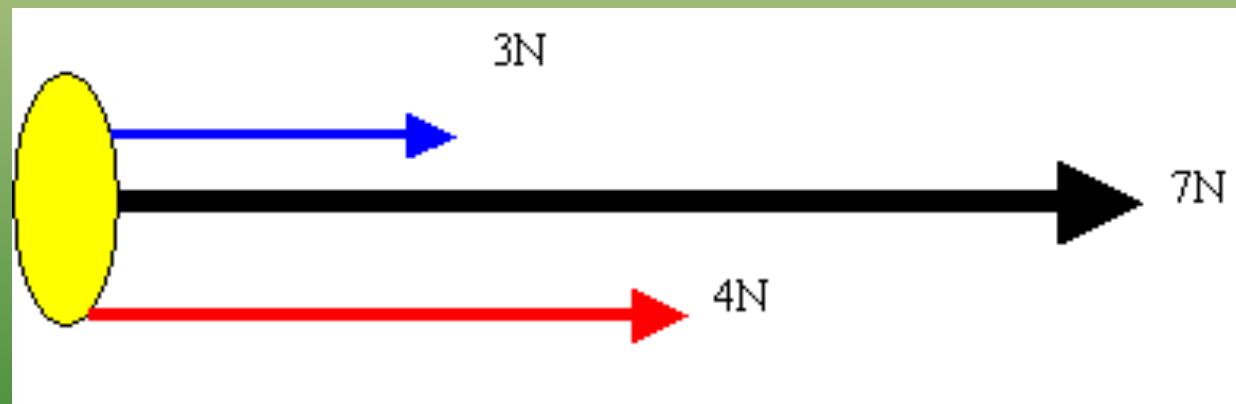
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=10aY&list=PL3E78...>
=plpp_video



Newton

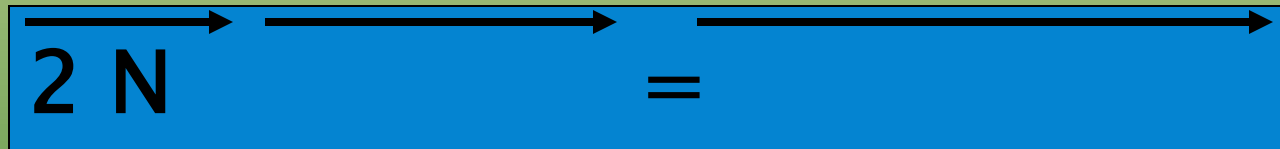
- ▶ The SI unit for force
- ▶ Unit = N (Newton)

Force = 15 Newtons

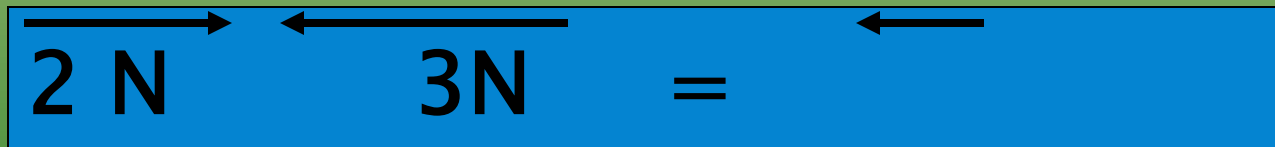


3. Net Force

- ▶ total amount of all forces added up together.



Same direction,
ADD



Opposite direction,
SUBTRACT

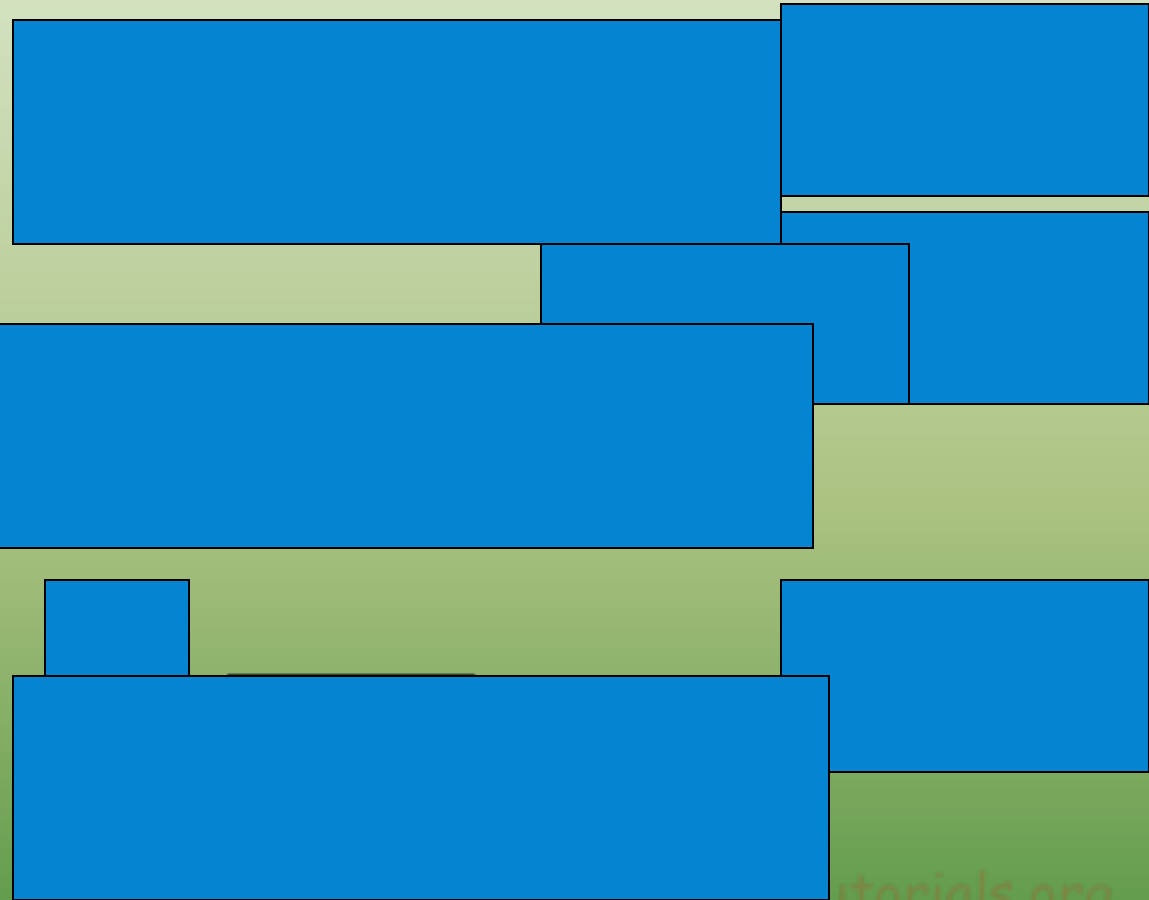
Practice

$F_2 =$
20 Newtons

$F_1 =$
-20 Newtons



NET Force



4. Balanced Forces

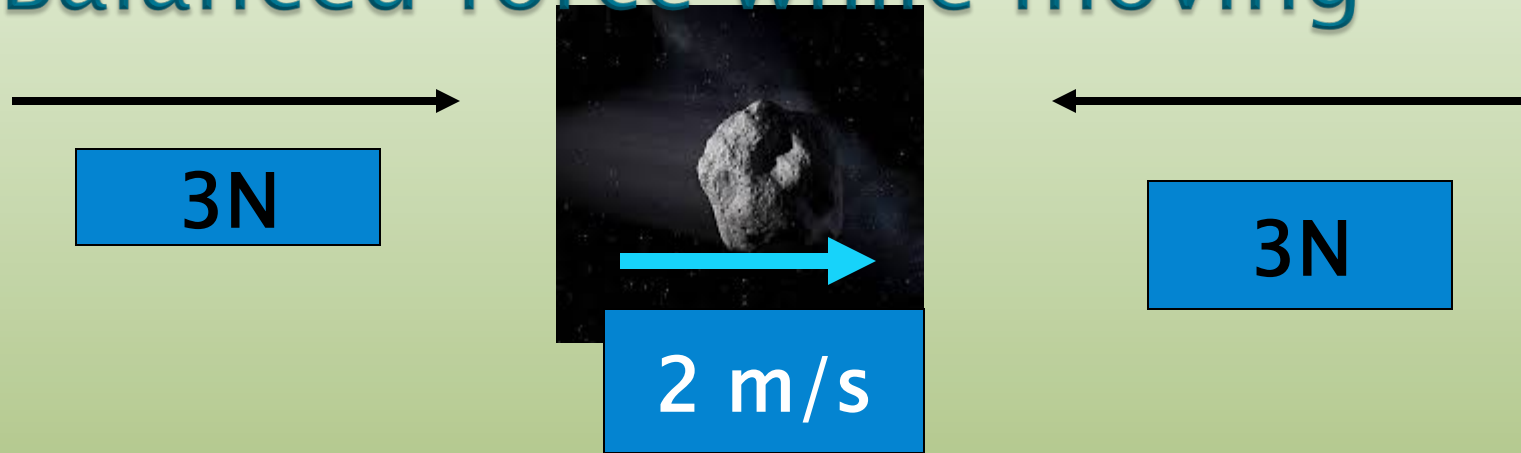
- ▶ When there is no net force.
Then the forces are balanced
- ▶ Does not change object's velocity
 - Motion remains unchanged
 - it will keep doing whatever it was doing



Balanced Forces in Opposite Directions

When two equal forces act in opposite directions, they cancel each other out. The box doesn't move.

Balanced force while moving



If it is moving, then a balanced force won't change the way its moving.

Asteroid moving to the right at **2 m/s**
2 opposite forces are on the ball

Net force =

So, motion remains unchanged

5. Unbalanced Forces

- ▶ When there is a net force, then the forces are unbalanced
- ▶ Causes velocity to change
 - Speed up
 - Slow down
 - Change direction

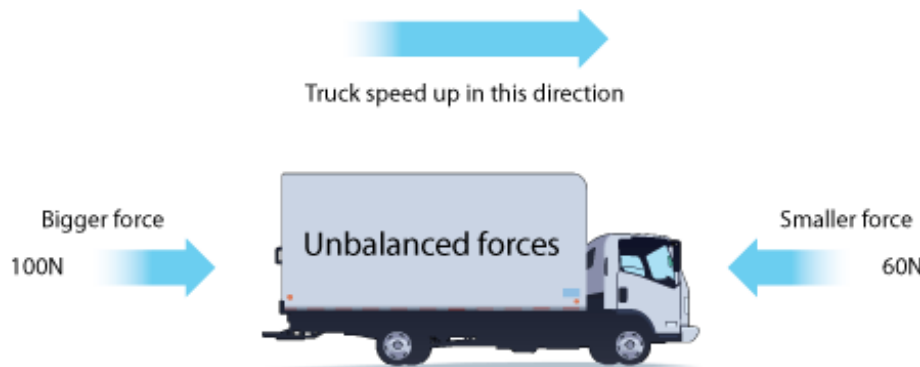


Unbalanced Forces in the Opposite Direction

When two forces act in opposite directions, the net force is the difference between the two individual forces. The box moves to the right.

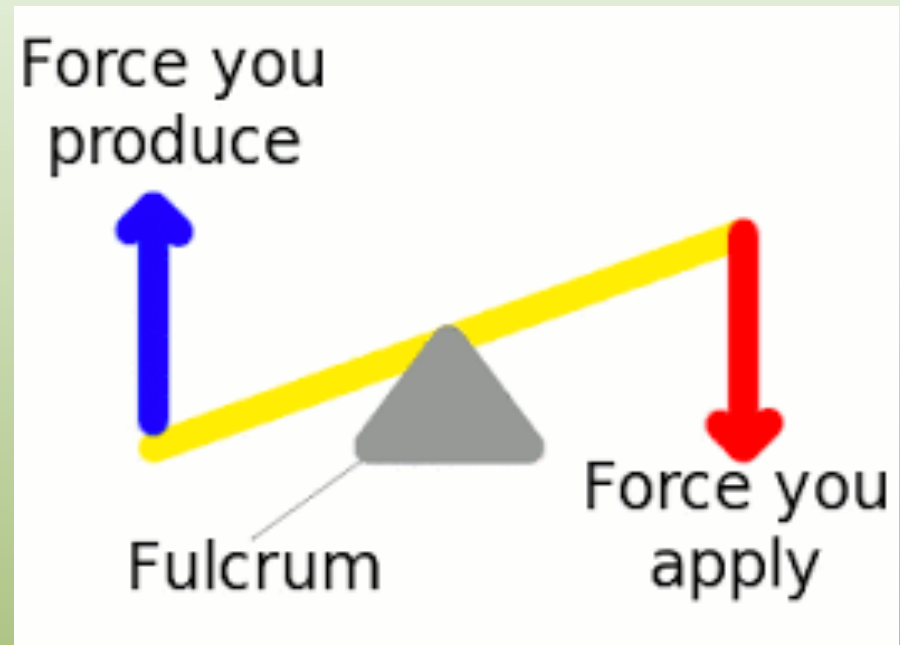
▶ 15) Unbalanced forces

- ▶ If it is not moving, then an unbalanced force will cause it to move.
- ▶ If it is moving, then it will cause the moving object to change its motion.



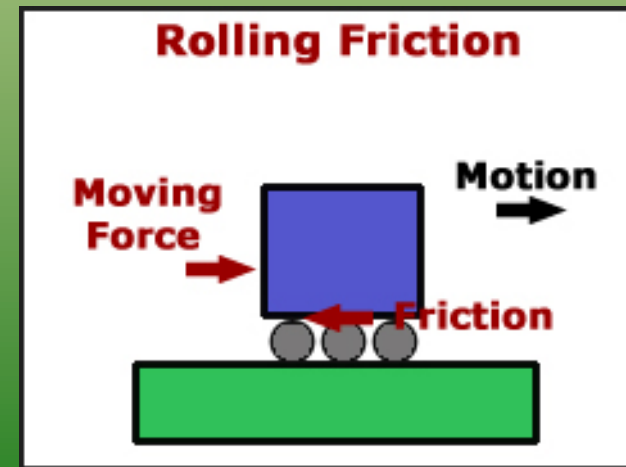
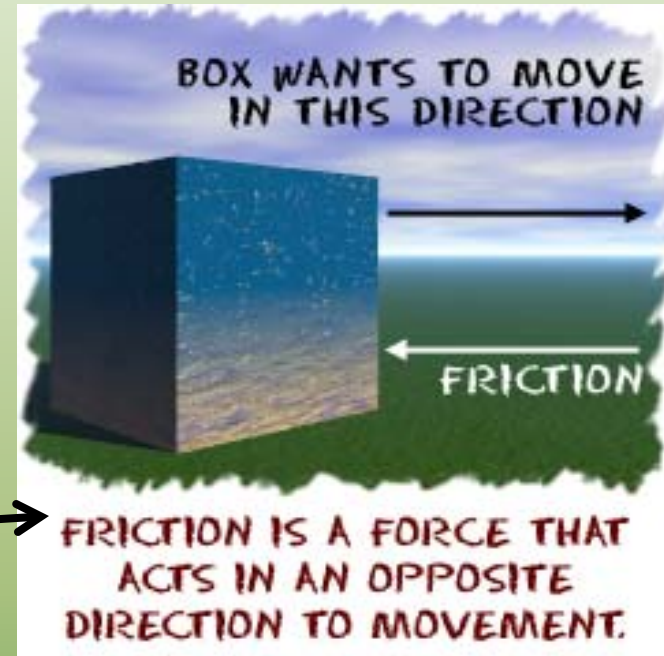
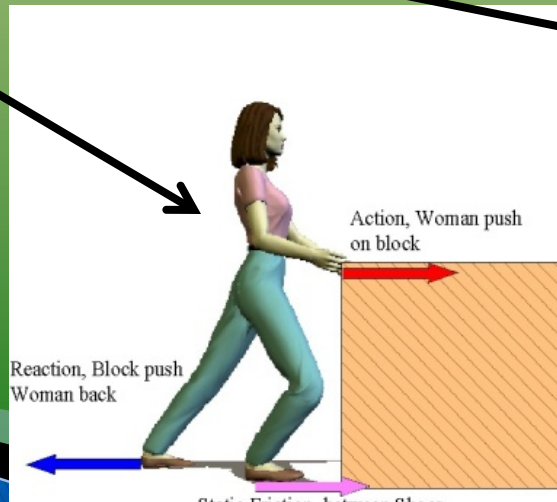
6) Fulcrum

- ▶ The point on which a lever rests – and on which it pivots.
- ▶ “Pivot Point”



7) Friction - force exerted when two surfaces rub against each other
Direction of friction is opposite to direction of movement)

ex: sliding
rolling
static
fluid



7) Friction (continued)

- ▶ The strength of friction depends on:

- ▶ 1. Types of **SURFACES** involved

- ▶ 2. How **HARD** the surfaces push together.

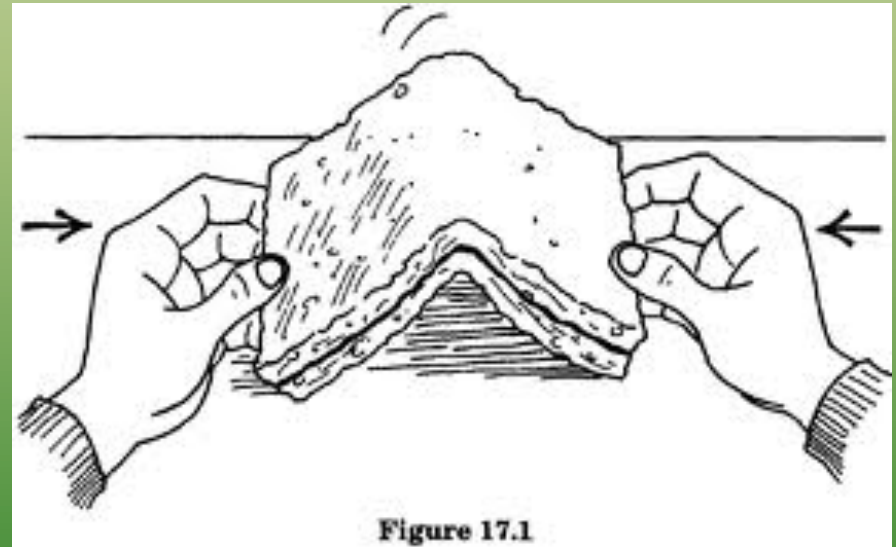
8) Elastic Forces

- ▶ Matter is considered elastic if it returns to its original form after it squeezed or stretched
- ▶ Compression – pushing or squeezing matter together
- ▶ Tension – stretching or pulling apart

Compressional force(exapmles)

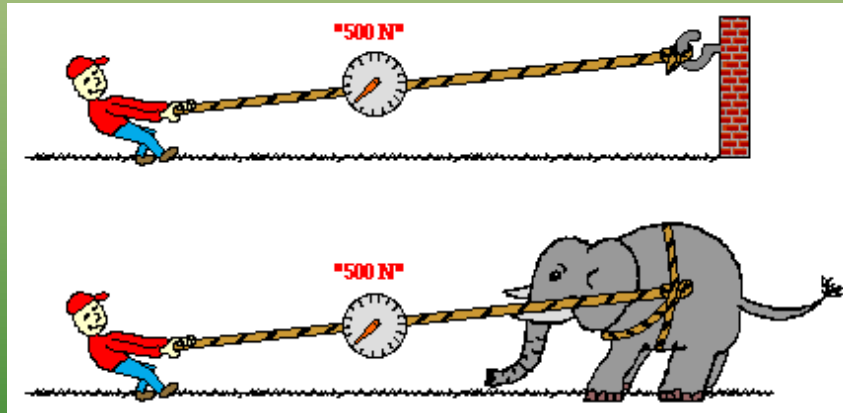
pushing together

example: squeezing



Tensional forces (examples)

- ▶ Tensional elastic force pulling apart



Examples - Forces



- ▶ Balanced or unbalanced?
- ▶ Direction of the movement?
- ▶ The net force is _____
- ▶ Is it compressional or tensional?

Example #2

3 N 10 N



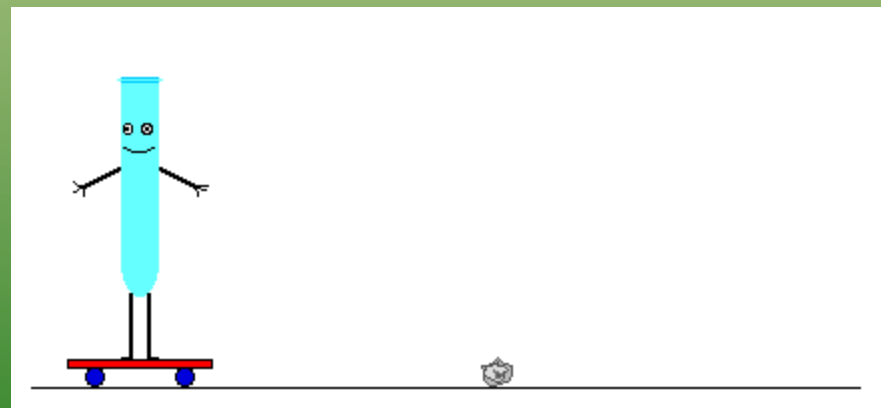
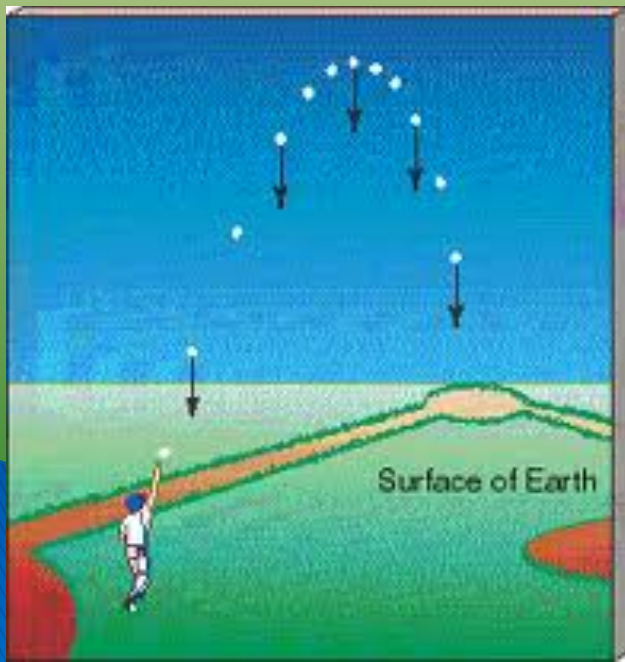
- ▶ Balanced or unbalanced?
- ▶ The net force is:
- ▶ Is it compressional or tensional?
- ▶ Unbalanced
- ▶ 7N right
- ▶ Tensional

4N + 10 N



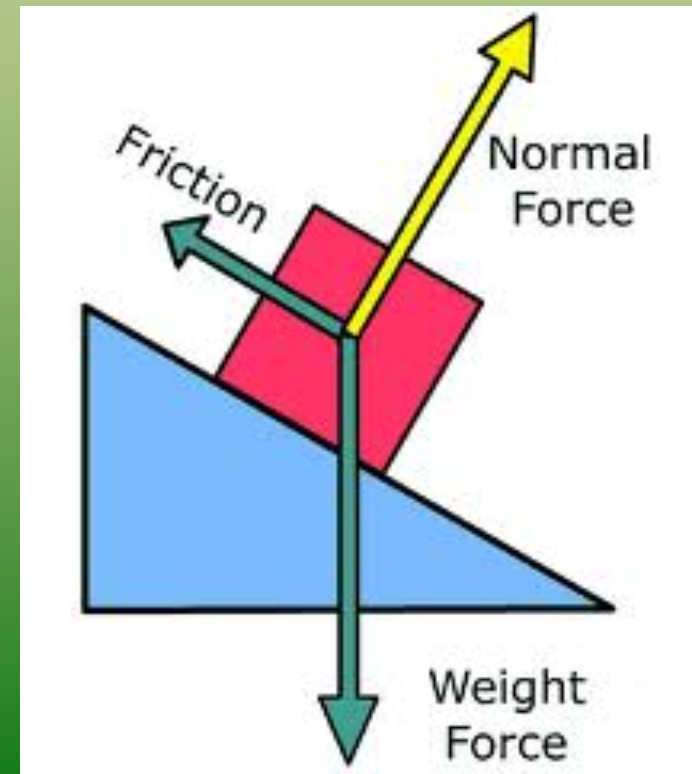
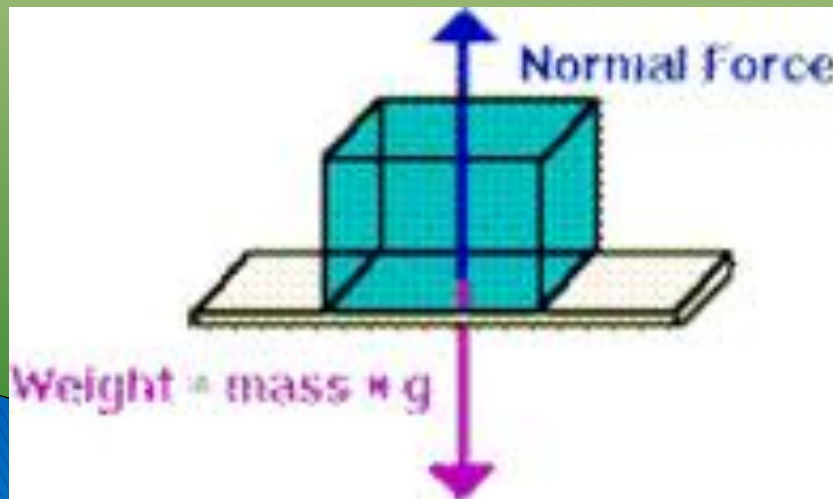
- ▶ Balanced or unbalanced?
- ▶ The net force is:
- ▶ Is it compressional or tensional?
- ▶ Unbalanced
- ▶ 14N right
- ▶ Neither

Which forces are present in these pictures?

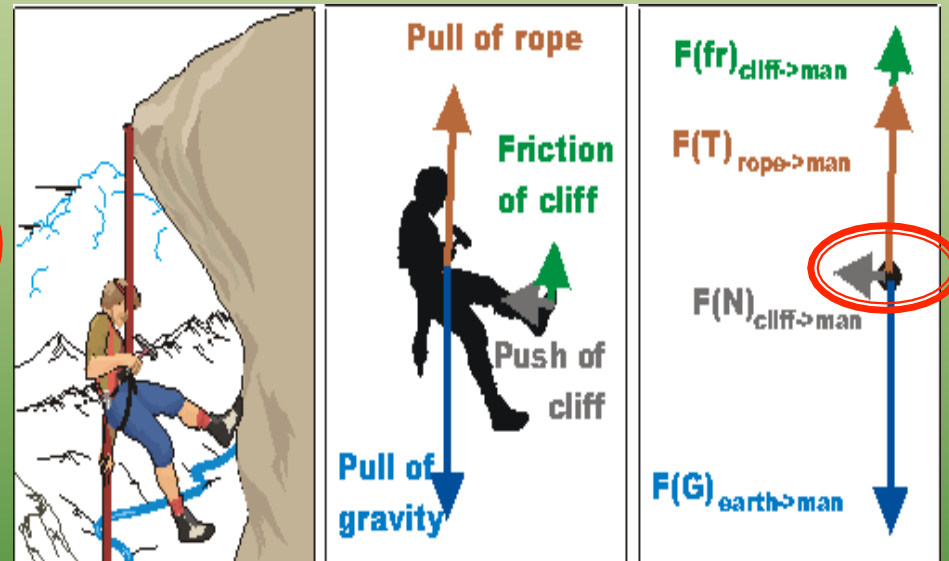


9) Normal force - perpendicular to surface

(rock climbers know this)



127 hours

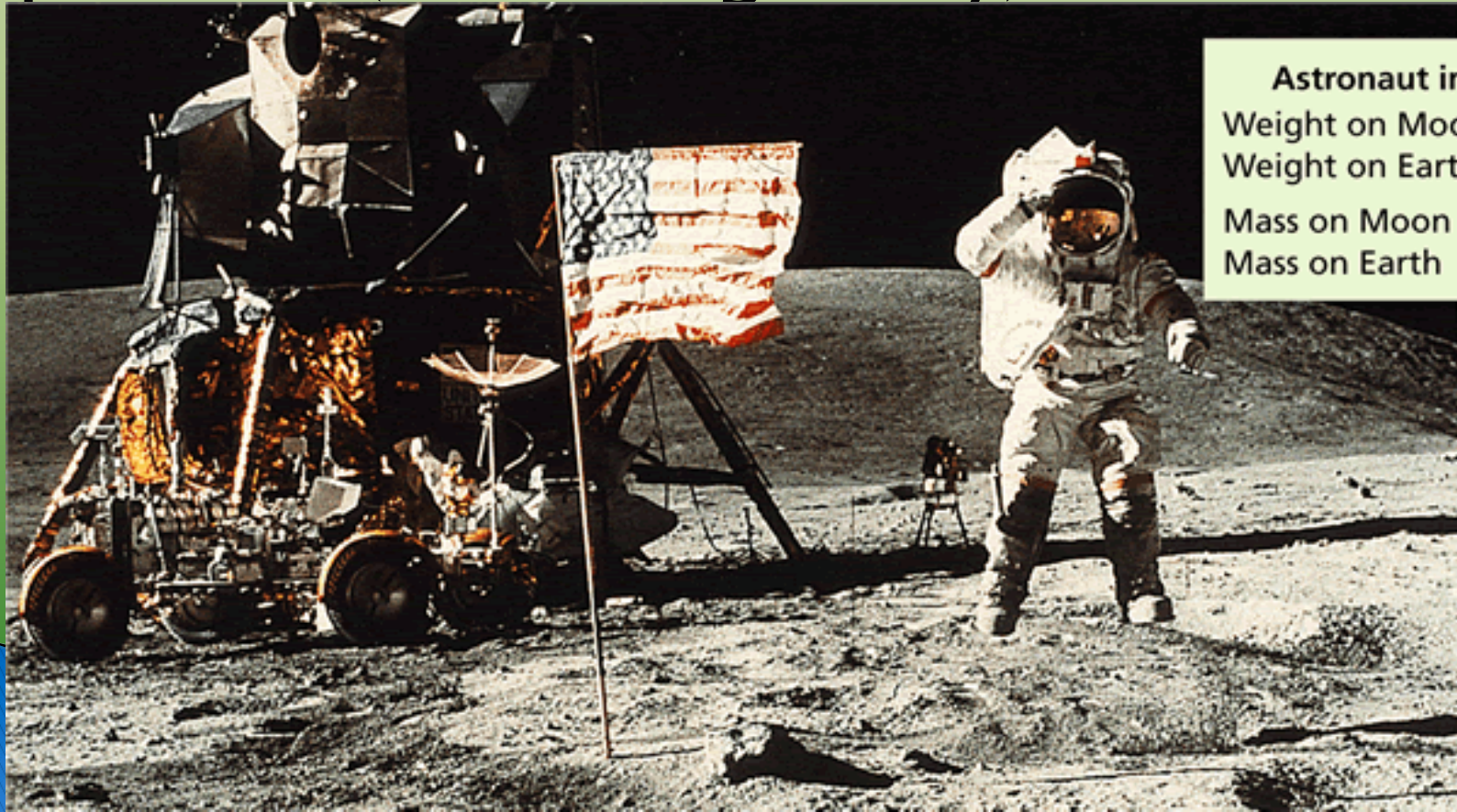


10) Gravity

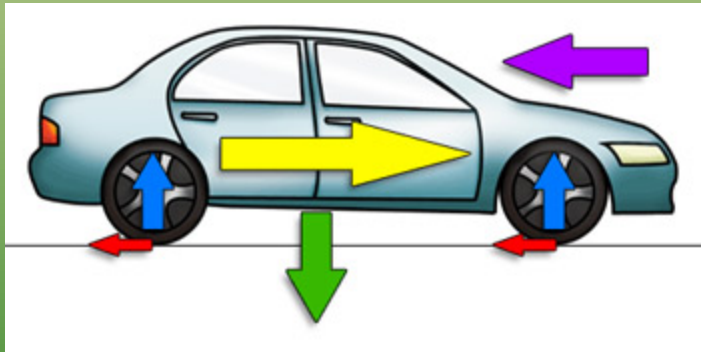
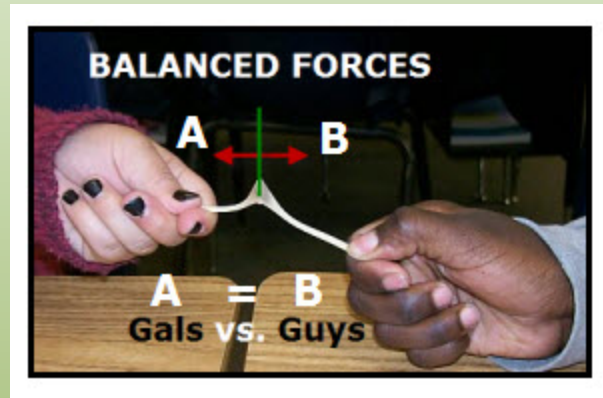
- A force that pulls objects towards each other
- The force that pulls falling objects towards earth

11) Weight

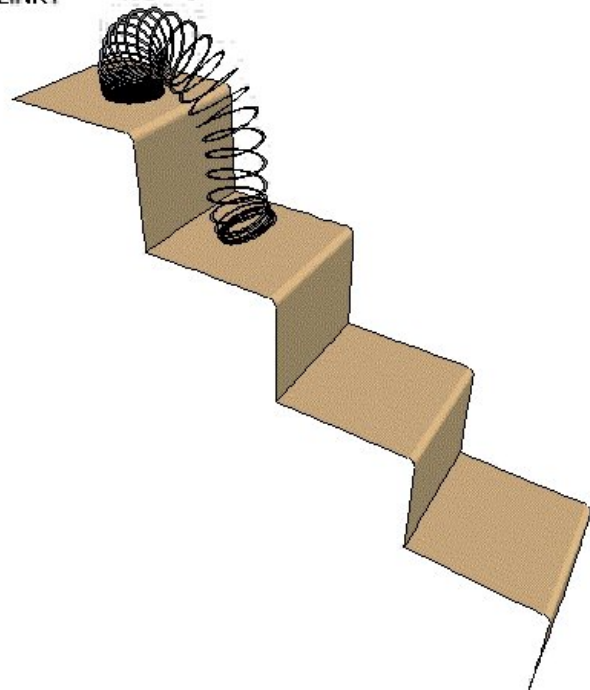
- Gravitational pull on an object
- Changes when you go to different planets (mass x gravity)



Astronaut in Spacesuit	
Weight on Moon =	270
Weight on Earth =	1,617
Mass on Moon =	165
Mass on Earth =	165

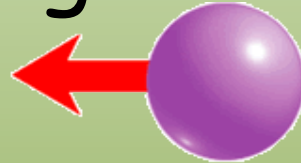
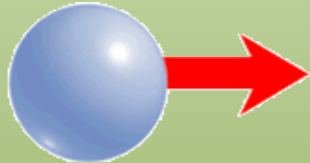
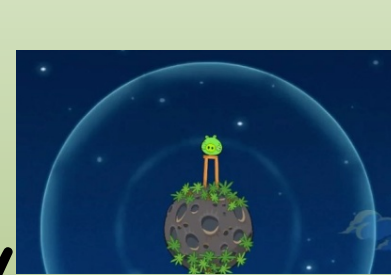


SLINKY



12) Universal Law of Gravity

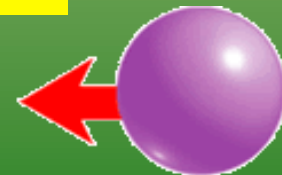
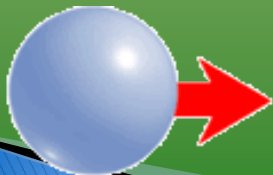
All objects in the universe are attracted to each other by gravity



The force of gravity acts between all objects.



If mass increases, the force of gravity increases.



If distance increases, the force of gravity decreases.

13) Inertia

- ▶ The tendency of an object to resist a change in motion
- ▶ Inertia commonly described as Newton's 1st law
- ▶ Depends on the MASS of an object.
- ▶ The more mass an object has, the more inertia the object has.
 - stack of rings
 - 7 examples of inertia

14) FIRST LAW OF MOTION:

Law of Inertia

- ▶ An object at rest will stay at rest and an object in motion remains in motion at constant speed and in a straight line unless acted upon by an unbalanced force. (28s → 48s; 1:04s → 1:10s; 2:48 → 3:10)
- ▶ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7IxywqUOg&NR=1&feature=fvwp>



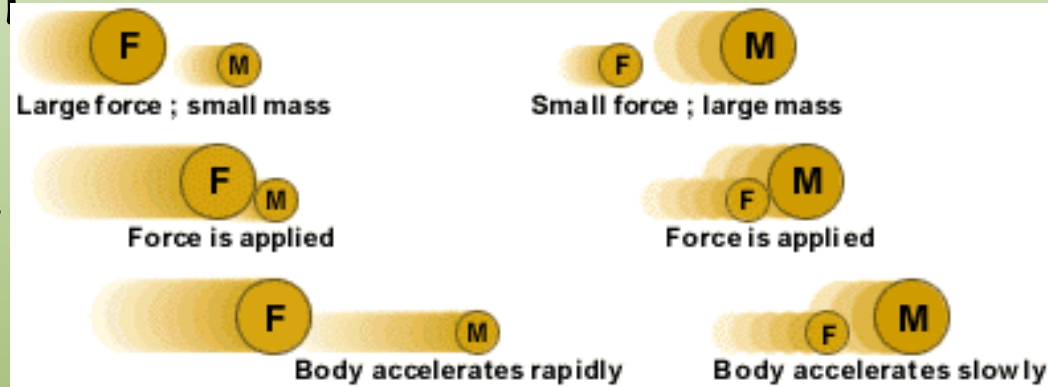
15) Newton's 2nd law

- ▶ The acceleration of an object depends on the mass of the object and the amount of force applied.

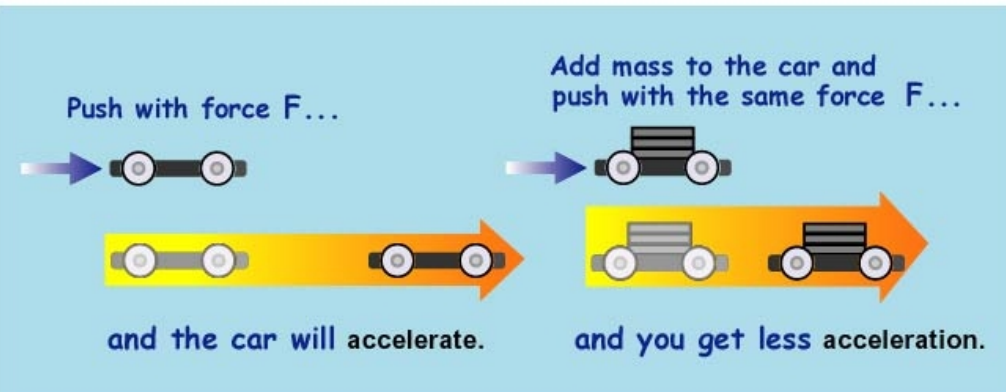
- ▶ $F = ma$

- ▶ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UhCG0qoY9Dc>

- ▶ (0 → 18s; 27s → 51s)



Newton's Second Law of Motion



$$\text{Acceleration (m/sec}^2\text{)} \text{ — } a = \frac{F}{m} \text{ — Force (newtons, N) — Mass (kg)}$$

▶ F=

$$\underline{m \times a}$$

▶ a=

$$\frac{F}{m}$$

▶ m=

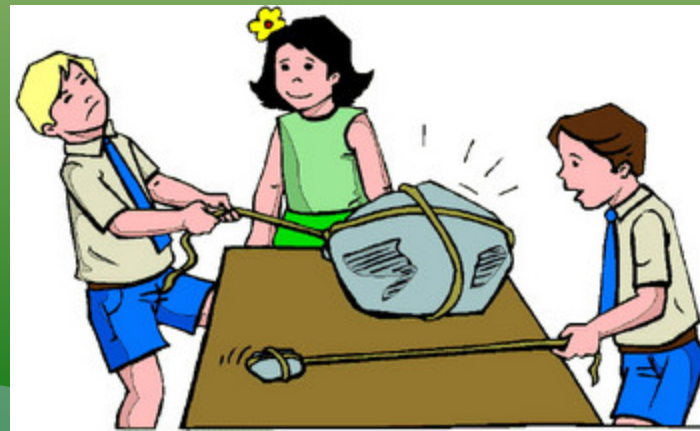
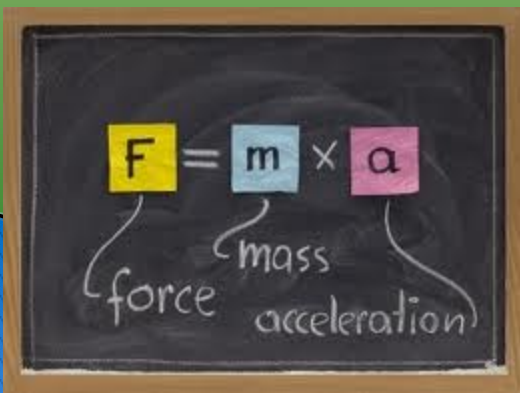
$$\frac{F}{a}$$

***UNITS**

Force = N

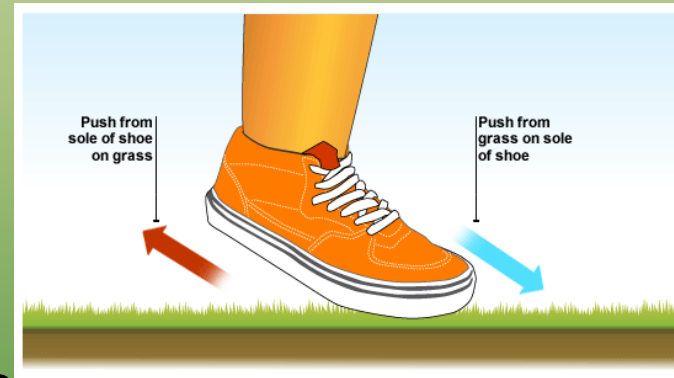
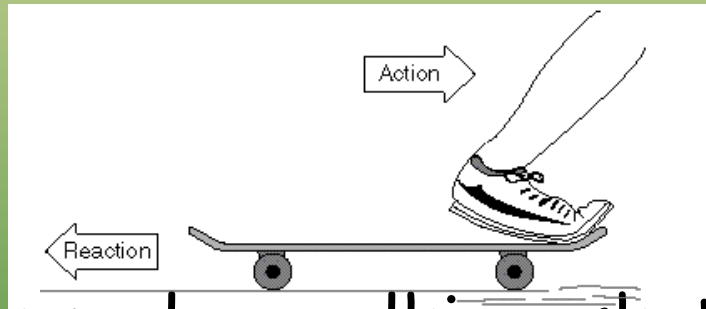
Acceleration = m/s^2

Mass = kg

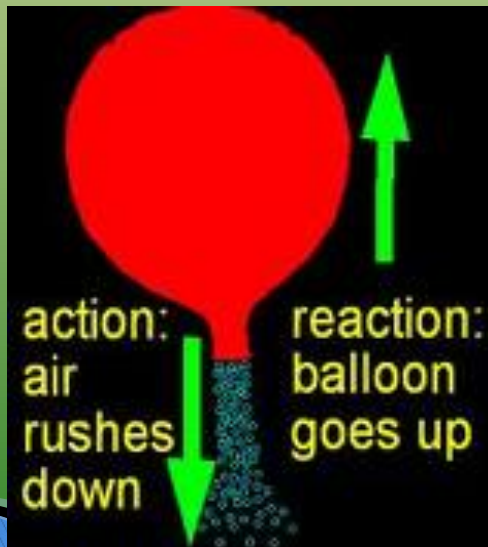
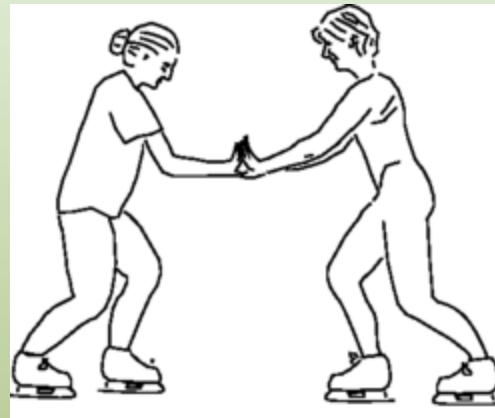
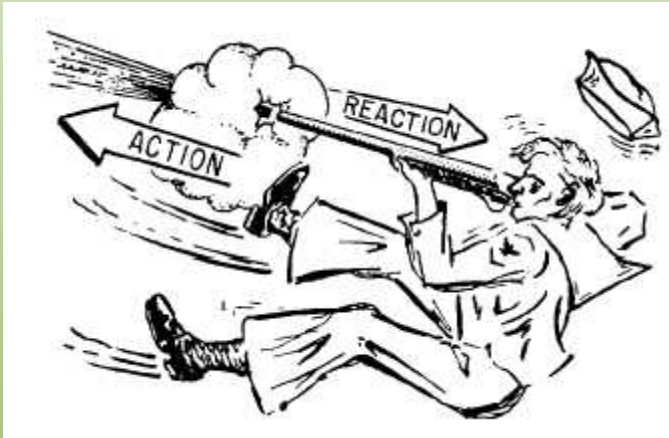


16) Newton's 3rd Law

- ▶ Whenever one object exerts a force on a second object, the second object exerts an equal and opposite force on the first.
- ▶ For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction



- ▶ Example - walking, skateboarding
- ▶ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xx9kiF00rts>
- ▶ (3:41 → 4:00s)



[http://www.youtube.com/watch?
v=cWOv7NyOnhY&list=PL3E788EDA794CCE7B
&index=7&feature=plpp_video](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cWOv7NyOnhY&list=PL3E788EDA794CCE7B&index=7&feature=plpp_video)