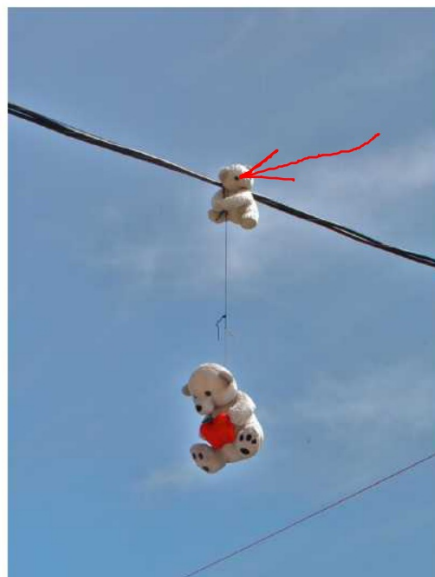


Do Now: Draw the FBD



Forces



Balancing Forces

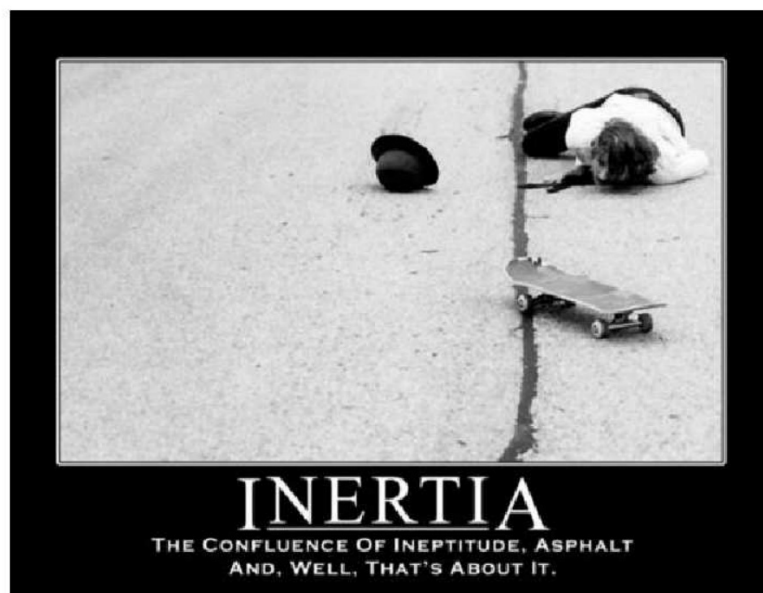
- What happens when you have unbalanced forces?

acceleration

- What happens when you have balanced forces?

No acceleration, but can move @
const \vec{v}

Inertia: What is it?



What Happened?



INERTIA

Your truck has brakes...the massive hunk of stone doesn't

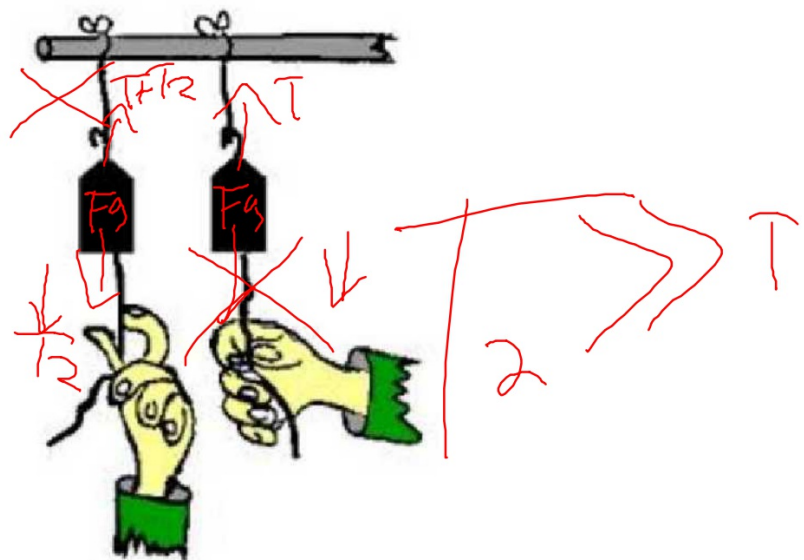
Place Your Bets

- You can only touch the bill.
- Get the bill out without disturbing the quarters and you can keep it.
- Volunteers???

Demo



Predict



Graphing Force

- Lets assume that we have an object with balanced forces.
- Graph the opposing forces.
- Left is positive, right is negative.
- One graph for vertical forces, one for horizontal forces.

$$10,000 \text{ kg} = m$$

$$F = ma$$

$$F_g = m g = 10,000 \text{ kg} \cdot 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$7000 \text{ N} = \text{Thrust}$$

Cruising Plane

$$\text{Lift} = 98000 \text{ N}$$



$$\text{Drag} = 7000 \text{ N}$$

$$F_g = 98000 \text{ N}$$

Demo



Tension on a Book



Egg Drop



Inertia

The tendency of an object to resist changes in velocity.

The more mass something has, the more inertia it has.

- This means that more force is required to accelerate it.

Falling Objects

- In reality, we know that there is air resistance (friction) acting on objects.
- The acceleration due to gravity is constant, right?
- So why do some objects hit the ground before others?



Misconceptions About Falling Objects

Inertia is Proportional to Mass

- The more mass that something has, the more resistant it is to changes in motion.
- It takes large forces to change the velocity of heavy objects.
- How can we measure these forces?

Units of Force

- Newtons-kgm/s²
- Based on the units, what multiplies together to get to Newtons?
- Write it on your whiteboard.

$$F=ma$$

- F-force on an object is equal to
 - M-the mass of the object kg
 - X-times
 - a-an acceleration. m/s^2

Force of Gravity or Weight

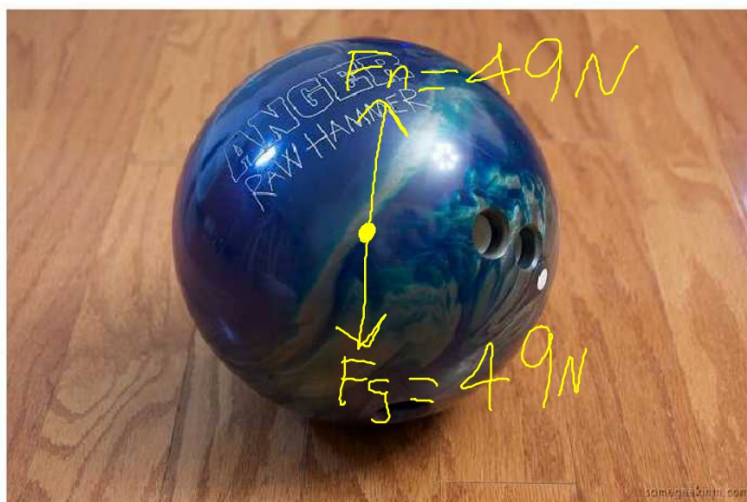
- We know what the acceleration due to gravity.
- If we assume a mass, we can calculate an approximate force acting on an object.
- If the object is not accelerating, we can conclude the opposing force.

Force on a bowling ball

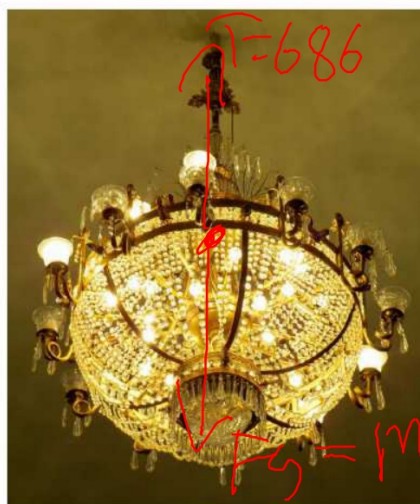
- A 5kg bowling ball is rolling along at a constant speed.
- What is the “weight” of the bowling ball?
- What are magnitudes of the other forces acting on the bowling ball?

$$m = 5 \text{ kg}$$
$$a = g = -9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$
$$F = ma$$

FBD



A 70kg chandelier hangs from the ceiling



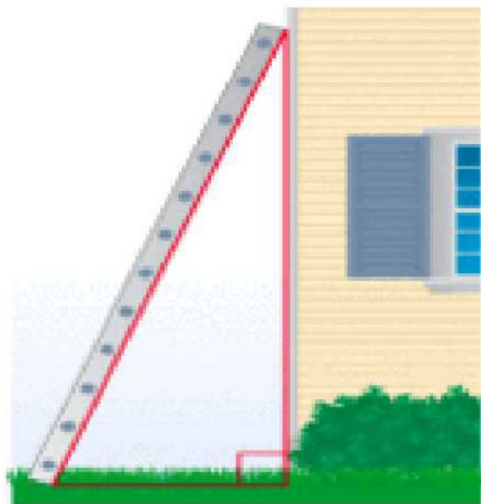
$$F_g = mg = 70\text{kg} \cdot 9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} = 686\text{N}$$

An engine supplies 1200N of thrust to a 1000kg car. The car coasts at 45m/s.



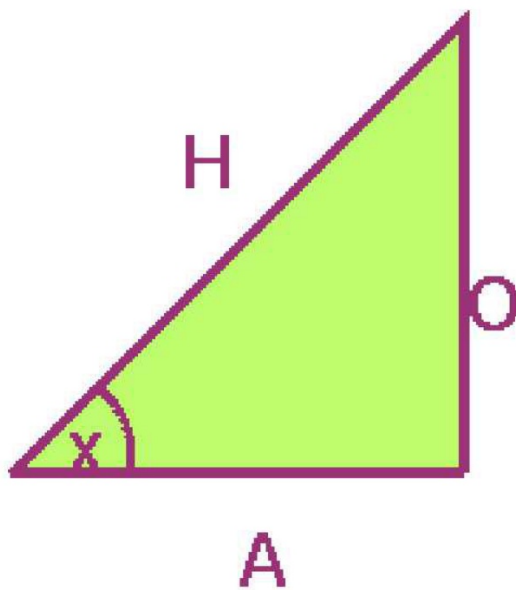
Ladder

- A 15kg ladder leans against a house.
- Where are the forces?



Skip ahead 2 slides for now

SOH CAH TOA



$$\text{SIN}(x) = \frac{O}{H}$$

$$\text{COS}(x) = \frac{A}{H}$$

$$\text{TAN}(x) = \frac{O}{A}$$

An 37 kg object slides at a constant speed across a field. The solder pulls with 100N at 30 degrees.



