Force

A California Standards Review

Forces

2. Unbalanced forces cause changes in velocity. As a basis for understanding this concept:
   a. *Students know* a force has both direction and magnitude.
   b. *Students know* when an object is subject to two or more forces at once, the result is the cumulative effect of all the forces.
   c. *Students know* when the forces on an object are balanced, the motion of the object does not change.
   d. *Students know* how to identify separately the two or more forces that are acting on a single static object, including gravity, elastic forces due to tension or compression in matter, and friction.
   e. *Students know* that when the forces on an object are unbalanced, the object will change its velocity (that is, it will speed up, slow down, or change direction).
   f. *Students know* the greater the mass of an object, the more force is needed to achieve the same rate of change in motion.
   g. *Students know* the role of gravity in forming and maintaining the shapes of planets, stars, and the solar system.

Additional Notes

- Newton's first law of motion states that the motion of an object will not change if no unbalanced forces act on it.
- Inertia is the tendency of matter to resist a change in motion. Mass is a measure of inertia.
- Newton's second law of motion states that the acceleration of an object depends on its mass and on the force exerted on it.
- Newton's third law of motion states that whenever one object exerts a force on a second object, the second object exerts an equal and opposite force on the first.
- Momentum is the property of a moving object that depends on its mass and velocity.
- When two or more objects interact, momentum may be exchanged, but the total amount of momentum does not change. This is the law of conservation of momentum.

- All objects accelerate toward Earth at 9.8 m/s/s.
- Air resistance slows the acceleration of falling objects.
- An object is in free fall if gravity is the only force acting on it.
- An orbit is formed by combining forward motion and free fall.
- Objects in orbit appear to be weightless because they are in free fall.
- A centripetal force is needed to keep objects in circular motion. Gravity acts as a centripetal force to keep objects in orbit.
- Projectile motion is the curved path an object follows when thrown or propelled near the surface of Earth.
- Projectile motion has two components—horizontal and vertical. Gravity affects only the vertical motion of projectile motion.

Forces in the Same Direction

25 N → 20 N →

Net force
25 N + 20 N = 45 N
to the right

Forces in Different Directions

← 10 N 12 N →

Net force
12 N − 10 N = 2 N
to the right

Part 2: Newton's Second Law

Isaac Newton expressed the relationship between force, mass, and acceleration in his second law. This law is so important that it became the basis for much of modern physics. In fact, Newton's contribution to science was so great that the unit for force, the newton (N), was named after him. A newton is defined as the force needed to produce an acceleration of 1 m/s^2 on a 1 kg object. Therefore, 1 N = 1 kg × 1 m/s^2. The equation for Newton's second law is given below.

EQUATION: Force = mass × acceleration
$F = m \times a$

If you know two of the values in this equation, you can calculate the third by changing the equation around, as follows:

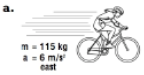
$$\text{acceleration} = \frac{\text{Force}}{\text{mass}} \quad \textit{and} \quad \text{mass} = \frac{\text{Force}}{\text{acceleration}}$$

SAMPLE PROBLEM: A soccer ball accelerates at a rate of 22 m/s^2 forward when kicked by a player. The soccer ball has a mass of 0.5 kg. How much force was applied to the ball to produce this acceleration?

Force = mass × acceleration
Force = 0.5 kg × 22 m/s^2
Force = 11 kg × m/s^2
Force = **11 N**

Use the equations above to complete the following problems:

a.



m = 115 kg
a = 6 m/s² east

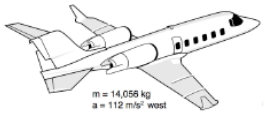
Force = 115 kg × 6 m/s² = 690 N

b.

m = 3950 kg
a = 25 m/s² north

3950 kg × 25 m/s² = 98,750 N

c.



m = 14,056 kg
a = 112 m/s² west

14,056 kg × 112 m/s² = 1,574,272 N

3. How much force is needed to move a 0.1 kg snowball at a rate of 15 m/s² upward?

0.1 kg × 15 m/s² = 1.5 N

4. A 0.02 N push accelerates a table-tennis ball along a table at 8 m/s² north. What is the mass of the ball?

0.02 N ÷ 8 m/s² = 0.0025 kg

5. At lift-off, an astronaut on the space shuttle experiences an acceleration of approximately 35 m/s² upward. What force does an 80 kg astronaut experience during this acceleration?

80 kg × 35 m/s² = 2800 N

6. What is the acceleration of a train with a mass of 3.2×10^6 kg that pushes itself forward with 2.4×10^{10} N of force?

(2.4×10^{10}) N ÷ (3.2×10^6) kg = 0.75 × 10 = 7.5; 7.5 m/s² forward

Part 3: The Force of Gravity

Forces are not always exerted on objects by direct physical contact, such as a hand pushing a door closed. For instance, the Earth exerts the force of gravity on objects even when the objects are not directly touching the ground. The acceleration on an object due to the force of gravity is 9.8 m/s² downward. In other words, for every second an object is falling, its velocity increases by 9.8 m/s downward.

7. a. A 9 kg bowling ball rolls off a table and strikes the ground. If the ball is in the air for 0.5 seconds, how fast is the ball moving when it hits the ground?

0.5 s × 9.8 m/s² = 4.9 m/s downward

b. Another bowling ball with one-fifth less mass rolls off the same table and strikes the ground. When this ball hits the ground, is it moving faster, slower, or the same speed as the first ball? Explain your answer.

The ball with less mass will be traveling the same velocity (4.9 m/s downward) as the first ball.

The difference in mass does not affect the acceleration due to gravity.

Forces in Motion

USING VOCABULARY

To complete the following sentences, choose the correct term from each pair of terms listed below, and write the term in the space provided.

1. An object in motion tends to stay in motion because it has _inertia_. (inertia or terminal velocity)
2. Falling objects stop accelerating at _terminal velocity_. (free fall or terminal velocity)
3. _Projectile motion_ is the path that a thrown object follows. (Free fall or Projectile motion)
4. A property of moving objects that depends on mass and velocity is _momentum_. (inertia or momentum)
5. _Free fall_ only occurs when there is no air resistance. (Momentum or Free fall)

Multiple Choice

6. A feather and a rock dropped at the same time from the same height would land at the same time when dropped by
   a. Galileo in Italy.
   b. Newton in England.
   (c.) an astronaut on the moon.
   d. an astronaut on the space shuttle.
7. When a soccer ball is kicked, the action and reaction forces do not cancel each other out because
   a. the force of the foot on the ball is bigger than the force of the ball on the foot.
   (b.) the forces act on two different objects.
   c. the forces act at different times.
   d. All of the above

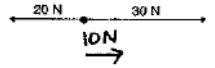
8. An object is in projectile motion if
   a. it is thrown with a horizontal push.
   b. it is accelerated downward by gravity.
   c. it does not accelerate horizontally.
   (d.) All of the above
9. Newton's first law of motion applies
   a. to moving objects.
   b. to objects that are not moving.
   c. to objects that are accelerating.
   (d.) Both (a) and (b)

FORCE DIAGRAMS

Name _____

Find the resultant force in each of the following diagrams and draw the resultant vector. Use a ruler and a protractor where necessary. Scale: 1 cm = 10 N, where N represents Newtons of force.

1.



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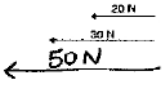
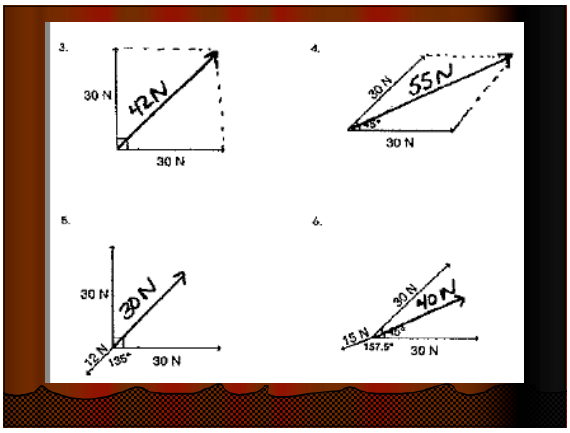




FORCE AND ACCELERATION

Name _____

A force is a push or a pull. To calculate force, we use the following formula.

$F = ma$ where F = force in Newtons
m = mass in kg
a = acceleration in m/sec²

Example: With what force will a rubber ball hit the ground if it has a mass of 0.25 kg?

Answer: $F = (0.25\ kg)(9.8\ m/s^2)$
$F = 2.45\ N$

Solve the following problems.

1. With what force will a car hit a tree if the car has a mass of 3,000 kg and it is accelerating at a rate of 2 m/s²?

   6,000 N

   Answer: _____

2. A 10 kg bowling ball would require what force to accelerate it down an alleyway at a rate of 3 m/s²?

   30N

   Answer: _____

3. What is the mass of a falling rock if it hits the ground with a force of 147 Newtons?

   15 kg

   Answer: _____

4. What is the acceleration of a softball if it has a mass of 0.50 kg and hits the catcher's glove with a force of 25 Newtons?

   50 m/s²

   Answer: _____

5. What is the mass of a truck if it is accelerating at a rate of 5 m/s² and hits a parked car with a force of 14,000 Newtons?

   2,800 kg

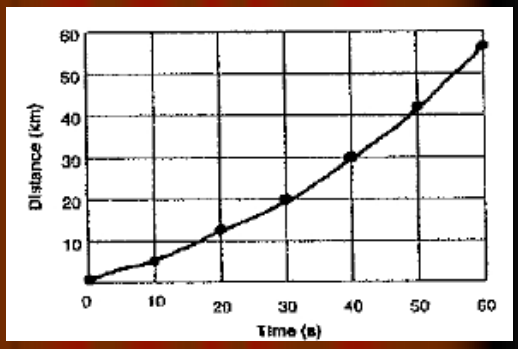
   Answer: _____

GRAPHING DISTANCE VS. TIME

Name _____

Plot the following data on the graph and answer the questions below.

Distance (km)	Time (s)
0	0
5	10
12	20
20	30
30	40
42	50
56	60



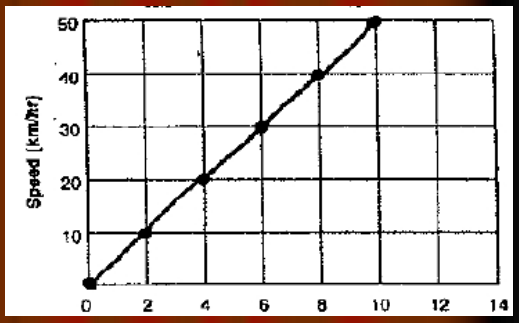
1. What is the average speed at t = 20 s? 0.60 km/s
2. What is the average speed at t = 30 s? 0.67 km/s
3. What is the acceleration between 20 s and 30 s? 0.007 km/s/s
4. What is the average speed at t = 40 s? 0.75 km/s
5. What is the average speed at t = 60 s? 0.93 km/s
6. What is the acceleration between 40 s and 60 s? 0.009 km/s/s
7. Is the object accelerating at a constant rate? no

GRAPHING SPEED VS. TIME

Name _____

Plot the following data on the graph and answer the questions below.

Speed (km/hr)	Time (s)
0.0	0
10.0	2
20.0	4
30.0	6
40.0	8
50.0	10



1. As time increases, what happens to the speed? increases
2. What is the speed at 5 s? 25 km/hr
3. Assuming constant acceleration, what would be the speed at 14 s? 70 km/hr
4. At what time would the object reach a speed of 45 km/hr? 9 s
5. What is the object's acceleration? 5 km/hr/s
6. What would the shape of the graph be if the speed of 50.0 is maintained from 10 s to 20 s? horizontal line
7. Based on the information in Problem 6, calculate the acceleration from 10 s to 20 s. 0 km/hr/s
8. What would the shape of the graph be if the speed of the object decreased from 50.0 km/hr at 20 s to 30 km/hr at 40 s? slanted line
9. What is the acceleration in Problem 8? -1 km/hr/s

DETERMINING SPEED (VELOCITY)

Name _____

Speed is a measure of how fast an object is moving or traveling. Velocity is a measure of how fast an object is traveling in a certain direction. Both speed and velocity include the distance traveled compared to the amount of time taken to cover this distance.

$$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}} \qquad \text{velocity} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}} \text{ in a specific direction}$$

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the velocity of a car that traveled a total of 75 kilometers north in 1.5 hours? 50 km/hr
2. What is the velocity of a plane that traveled 3,000 miles from New York to California in 5.0 hours? 600 mi/hr
3. John took 45 minutes to bicycle to his grandmother's house, a total of four kilometers. What was his velocity in km/hr? 5.3 km/hr
4. It took 3.5 hours for a train to travel the distance between two cities at a velocity of 120 km/hr. How many miles lie between the two cities? 420 mi
5. How long would it take for a car to travel a distance of 200 kilometers if it is traveling at a velocity of 55 km/hr? 3.6 hrs
6. A car is traveling at 100 km/hr. How many hours will it take to cover a distance of 750 km? 7.5 hrs
7. A plane traveled for about 2.5 hours at a velocity of 1200 km/hr. What distance did it travel? 3,000 km
8. A girl is pedaling her bicycle at a velocity of 0.10 km/min. How far will she travel in two hours? 12 km
9. An ant carries food at speed on 1 cm/s. How long will it take the ant to carry a cookie crumb from the kitchen table to the ant hill, a distance of 50 m? Express your answer in seconds, minutes and hours. 5000 s, 83.3 min, 1.39 hrs
10. The water in the Buffalo River flows at an average speed of 5 km/hr. If you and a friend decide to canoe down the river a distance of 16 kilometers, how many hours and minutes will it take? 3 hrs, 12 min