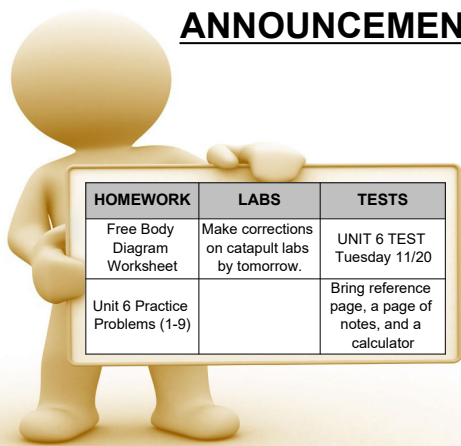


ANNOUNCEMENTS



HOMEWORK	LABS	TESTS
Free Body Diagram Worksheet	Make corrections on catapult labs by tomorrow.	UNIT 6 TEST Tuesday 11/20
Unit 6 Practice Problems (1-9)		Bring reference page, a page of notes, and a calculator

6.4 Newton's Third Law

LEARNING TARGETS

6.3 I can define, explain, and apply Newton's third law to solve problems.



Newton's Laws of Motion

- Newton's First Law of Motion**
 - Every object will continue in a **state of rest** or **with constant speed in a straight line** unless acted upon by an external force.
- Newton's Second Law of Motion**
 - When a net force act on an object, the **object accelerates** in the direction of the net force. The acceleration is directly proportional to the net force and inversely proportional to the mass. Thus, $a \sim F/m$ or, $a \propto F/m$
- Newton's Third Law of Motion**
 - Whenever one object exerts a force on a second object, the **second object exerts an equal and opposite force** on the first.

PHY115 - South College - Bozler

slide 2

Mass vs. Weight

Mass

Weight

- a measure of how much matter an object is made of
- does not change, regardless of where something or someone is

- the force of gravity on an object
- equal to the mass of the body times the local acceleration of gravity



Mass = 59 kg
Weight = 579 N

Why do you think the person's weight is less on the moon?



Mass = 59 kg
Weight = 96 N

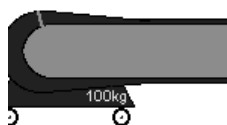
<http://www.exploratorium.edu/ronh/weight/index.html>



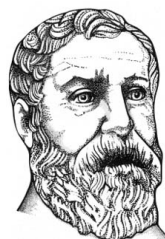
Recoil



$\Sigma p = 0$

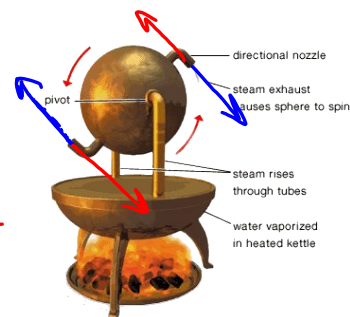


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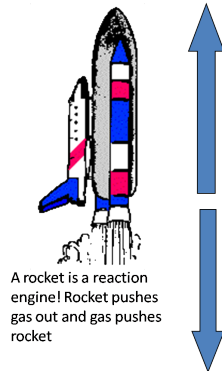
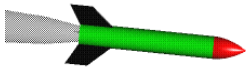
Applications of Newton's 3rd Law

Hero's Engine





Newton's 3rd Law



A rocket is a reaction engine! Rocket pushes gas out and gas pushes rocket

Newton's 3rd Law Example

A 6.00-kg block is in contact with a 4.00-kg block on a horizontal frictionless surface as shown in the figure. The 6.00-kg block is being pushed by a horizontal 20.0-N force as shown. What is the magnitude of the contact force between the two boxes?

Free-body diagrams and equations for the block problem:

- Free-body diagram for the 6.00 kg block:
 - Forces: $F_{2,6}$ (up), $F_{6,2}$ (down), $F_{4,6}$ (right), $F_{6,4}$ (left), $F_{g,6}$ (down).
- Free-body diagram for the 4.00 kg block:
 - Forces: $F_{6,4}$ (right), $F_{4,6}$ (left), $F_{g,4}$ (down).
- Equations:
 - $F_{6,4} = F_{4,6}$
 - $m_4 a = F_{6,4}$
 - $F_{6,4} = 8.00\text{ N}$ (circled in red)
 - $F_{net,6} = F_{A,6} - F_{g,6}$
 - $m_6 a = 20\text{ N} - m_6 a$
 - $6a = 20\text{ N} - 4a$
 - $10a = 20\text{ N}$
 - $a = 2.0\text{ m/s}^2$