

## CONCEPT: INTRO TO FORCES AND NEWTON'S SECOND LAW

- A force is either a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ (drawn as an arrow) that changes an object's velocity. Unit = \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_ =  $\frac{\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$ )

- Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> Law:** Law of \_\_\_\_\_:

$$\Sigma F = F_{net} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

- IF a net force acts on an object, it accelerates \_\_\_\_\_ of  $F_{net}$

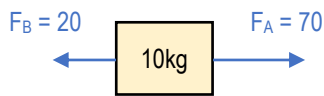
$$m = 2\text{kg}$$

- Net Force = Resultant (Vector Sum) after adding all forces acting on an object.

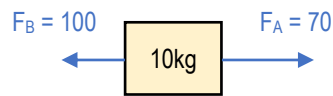
$$m = 2\text{kg}$$

EXAMPLE: A 10 kg block is pulled by multiple horizontal forces. Calculate the block's acceleration.

a)



b)



### FORCES

- 1) Choose direction of +
- 2) Write & expand  $\Sigma F = ma$
- 3) Solve

- Signs are very important when expanding  $\Sigma F = ma$ !

- Usually, we choose the direction of positive to be to the [ **RIGHT** | **LEFT** ] and [ **UP** | **DOWN** ].
- When expanding  $\Sigma F$ , Forces [ **ALONG** | **AGAINST** ] the positive direction are written with a [ + | - ].
- When expanding  $\Sigma F$ , Forces [ **ALONG** | **AGAINST** ] the positive direction are written with a [ + | - ].
- When solving for  $a$ , the sign of your answer gives you the *direction* of acceleration!

## CONCEPT: SOLVING FOR FORCES USING NEWTON'S SECOND LAW

EXAMPLE: A 10 kg box accelerates to the right at  $9\text{m/s}^2$ , pushed by 2 forces. If the box is pushed left with 30N, calculate the other force.

- a) 60N
- b) 120N
- c) 150N

EXAMPLE: A 10 kg box accelerates to the left at  $6\text{m/s}^2$ , pushed by 2 forces. If the box is pushed right with 70N, calculate the other force. Assume the direction of positive is to the right.

- a) 130N
- b) -130N
- c) 10N
- d) -10N

| FORCES  |
|---|
| 1) Choose direction of +<br>2) Write & expand $\Sigma F = ma$<br>3) Solve |



- **Remember!** When expanding  $\Sigma F$ , Forces **ALONG & AGAINST** direction of positive written with + & - sign, respectively.
- Always write **letter  $a$**  as \_\_\_\_\_ (i.e. don't write  $\Sigma F = m(-a)$ ), but plug in correct sign if known (e.g.  $F_1 - 50 = 5(-6)$ ).
- When solving  $a$ , you could get a + or - (direction), but when solving  $F_s$ , you always get \_\_\_\_\_ # (i.e magnitude).

## CONCEPT: NEWTON'S FIRST LAW

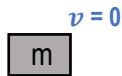
- **Newton's 1<sup>st</sup> Law:** Law of \_\_\_\_\_: If  $F_{net} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ,  $a = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ,  $v = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

- **Inertia:** Objects \_\_\_\_\_ changes in velocity unless acted upon by a \_\_\_\_\_ Force

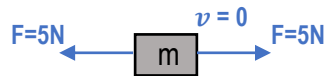
EXAMPLE: A box is pushed to the right with 20N and another force of 20N to the left. If the box has a mass of 6kg, find its acceleration.

| FORCES                            |
|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Choose direction of +          |
| 2) Write & expand $\Sigma F = ma$ |
| 3) Solve                          |

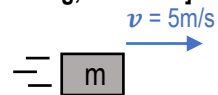
[At rest, no forces]



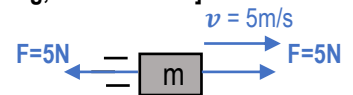
[At rest, forces cancel]



[Moving, no forces]



[Moving, forces cancel]



- Moving objects ( $v \neq 0$ ) [**DO | DO NOT**] require a force to keep moving; without net forces, they keep moving forever!

- \_\_\_\_\_ = quantity of inertia; a.k.a the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ to  $\Delta v$ .

- For the same  $F_{net}$ , a heavier object accelerates \_\_\_\_\_ ( $m$ ,  $a$ ,  $\Delta v$ )

