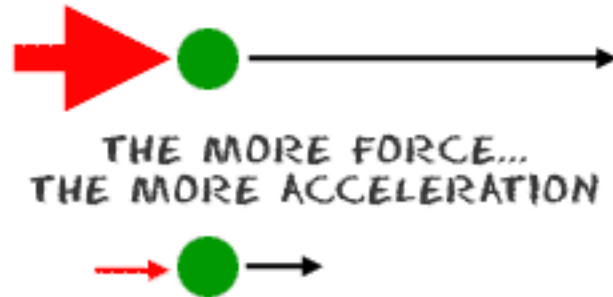


Today

- Laws of Motion
- Conservation Laws
- Gravity
 - tides

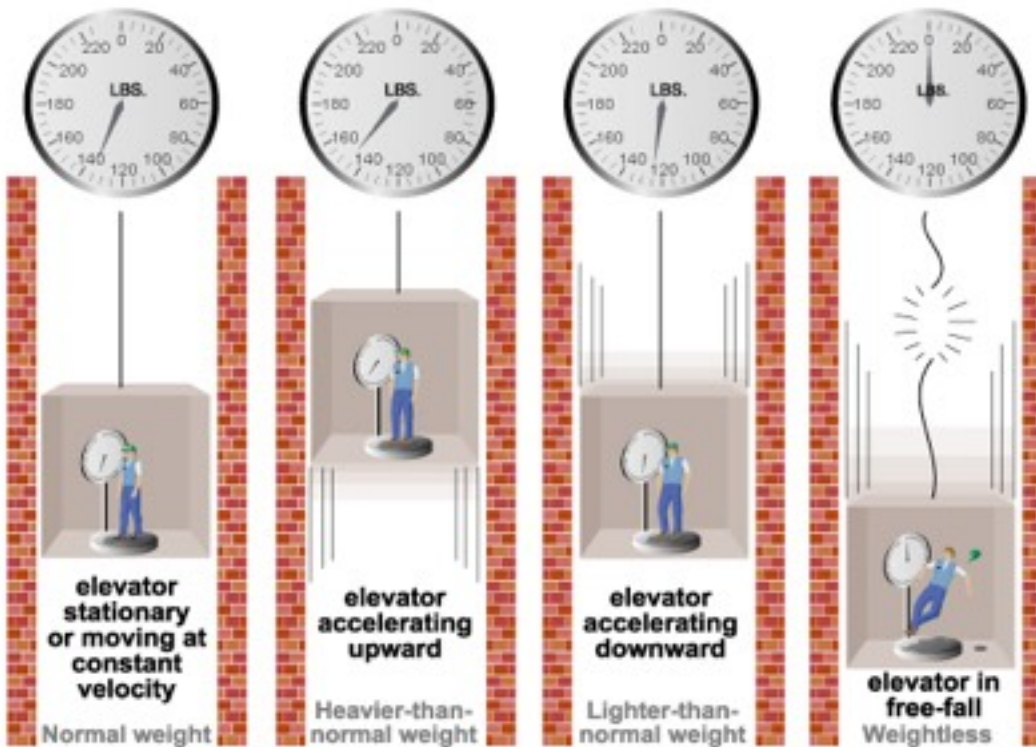
$$\mathbf{F=ma}$$



What is the phase of the moon?

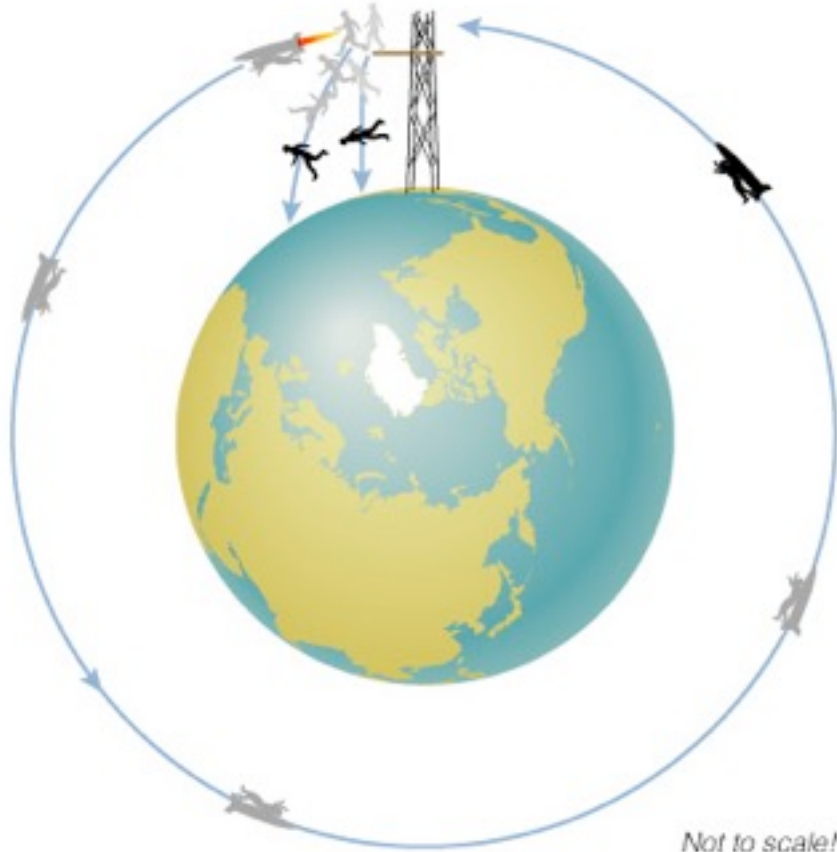
How is mass different from weight?

- **Mass**—the amount of matter in an object
- **Weight**—the *force* that acts upon an object



You are weightless in free-fall!

Why are astronauts weightless in space?



- There *is* gravity in space.
- Weightlessness is due to a constant state of free-fall.

PLAY

04_02 canon ball

Newton's Laws of Motion

Our goals for learning:

- Newton's three laws of motion
- Universal Gravity

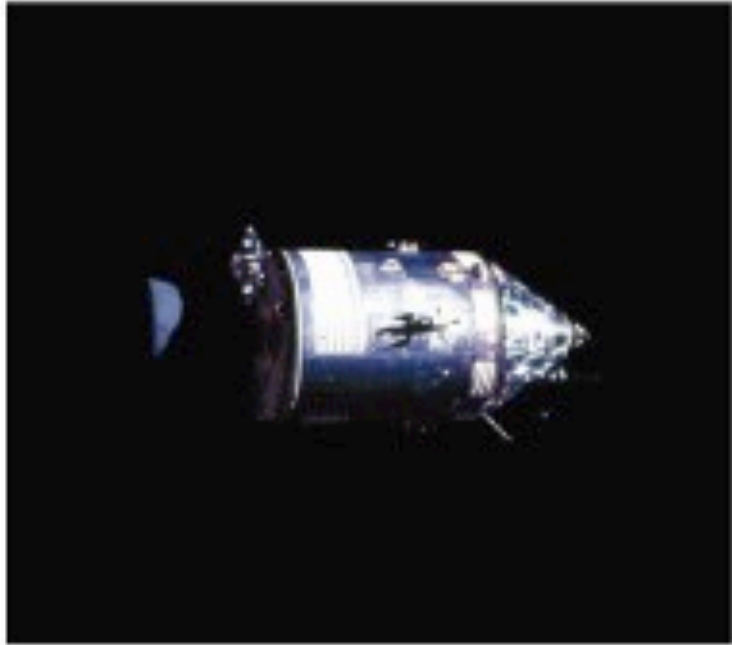
How did Newton change our view of the universe?



Sir Isaac Newton
(1642–1727)

- He realized the same physical laws that operate on Earth also operate in the heavens:
⇒ one *universe*
- He discovered laws of motion and gravity.
- Much more: Experiments with light; first reflecting telescope (using mirrors rather than lenses), invented calculus...

Newton's three laws of motion



Newton's first law of motion: An object moves at constant velocity unless a net force acts to change its speed or direction.

In the absence of an applied force, an object at rest remains at rest.
An object in motion remains in motion with a constant velocity.

Newton's second law of motion

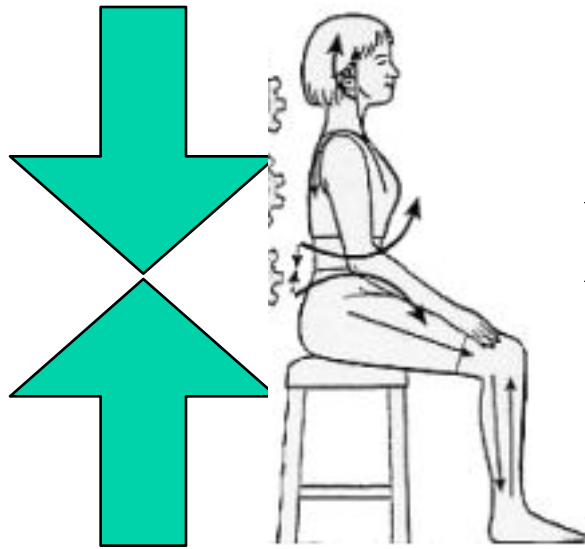
Force = mass \times acceleration

$$F = ma$$

A force must be applied to change an object's state of motion (its momentum).

Newton's third law of motion

For every action, there is an *equal and opposite* reaction.



When seated, your weight is balanced by the reaction force of the chair.

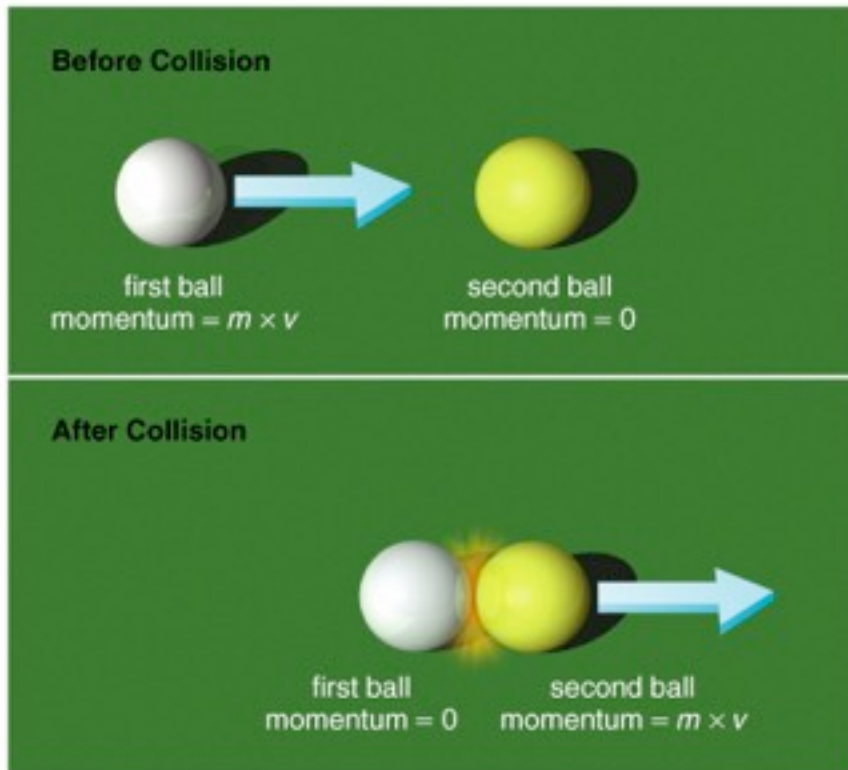
- **Newton's Three Laws of Motion**
 1. An object moves at constant velocity if no net force is acting.
 2. Force = mass \times acceleration.
 3. For every force, there is an equal and opposite reaction force.

Conserved Quantities

You can not destroy conserved quantities,
only transfer them from one object to another.

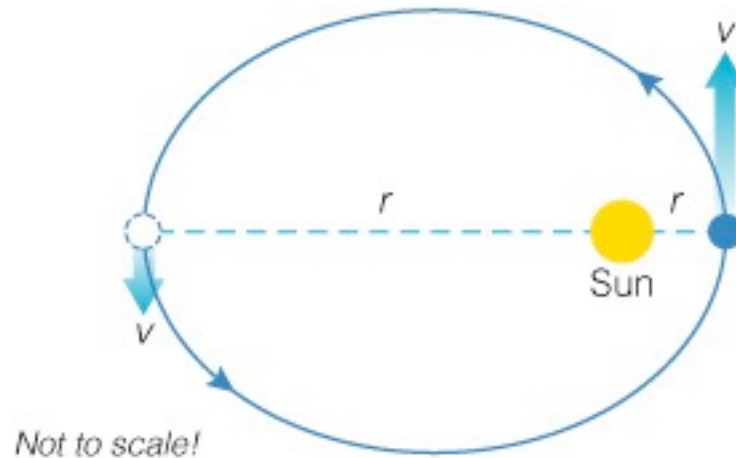
- Mass
- Energy
- Momentum
- Angular momentum

Conservation of Momentum



- The total momentum of interacting objects cannot change unless an external force is acting on them.
- Interacting objects exchange momentum through equal and opposite forces.

What keeps a planet rotating and orbiting the Sun?



Conservation of Angular Momentum

angular momentum = mass \times velocity \times radius

$$L = mvr$$

- The angular momentum of an object cannot change unless an external twisting force (torque) is acting on it.
- Earth experiences no twisting force as it orbits the Sun, so its rotation and orbit will continue indefinitely.

Angular momentum conservation also explains why objects rotate faster as they shrink in radius:

$$L = mvr$$



e.g, kinetic energy:

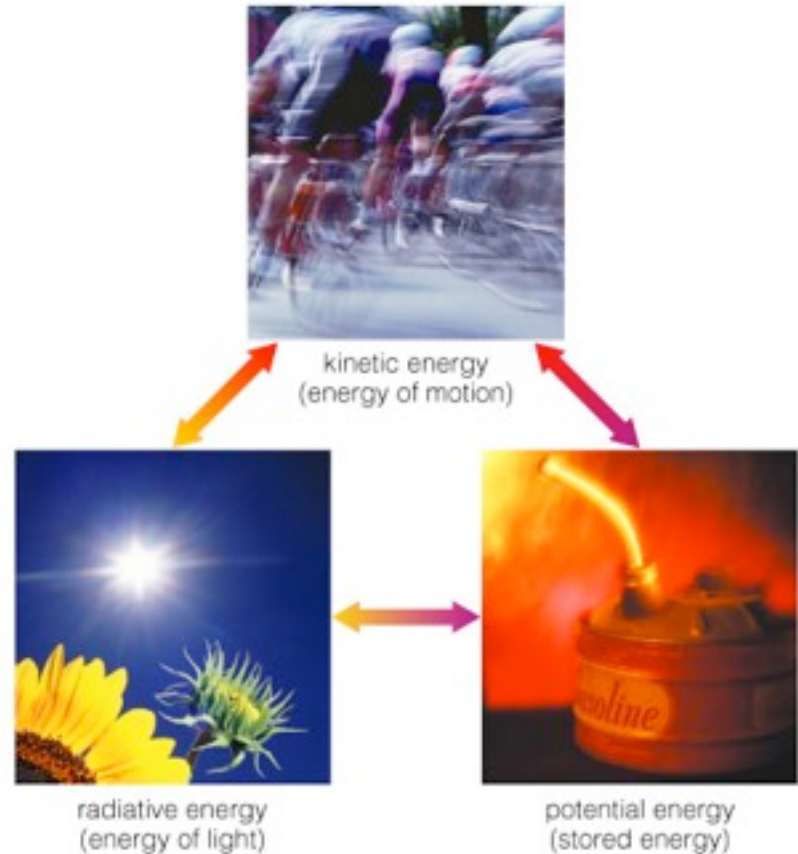
- Energy makes matter move. $E_K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$
- Energy is conserved, but it can...
 - transfer from one object to another.
 - change in form.

Basic Types of Energy

- Kinetic (motion)
- Radiative (light)
- Stored or potential

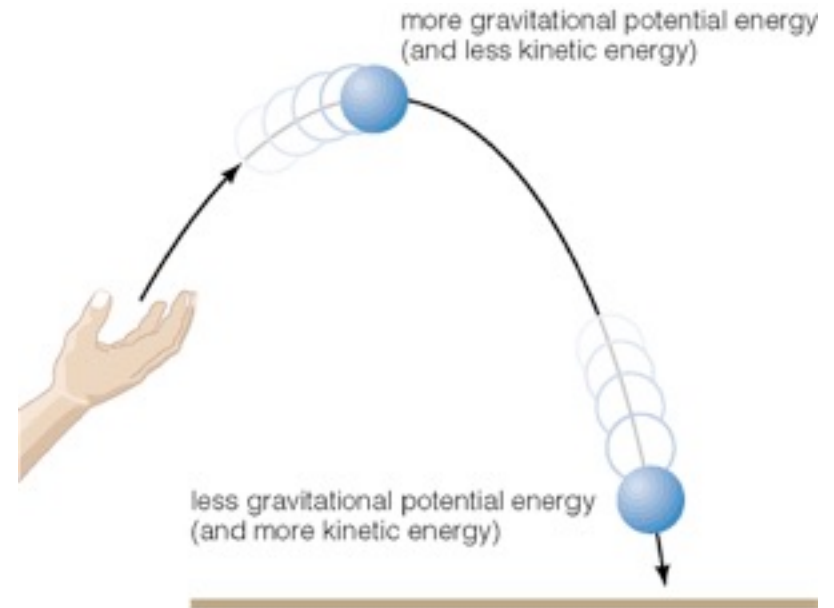
Energy can change type but cannot be destroyed.

Energy can be converted from one form to another.



Gravitational Potential Energy

- On Earth, it depends on...
 - an object's mass (m).
 - the strength of gravity (g).
 - the distance an object could potentially fall.



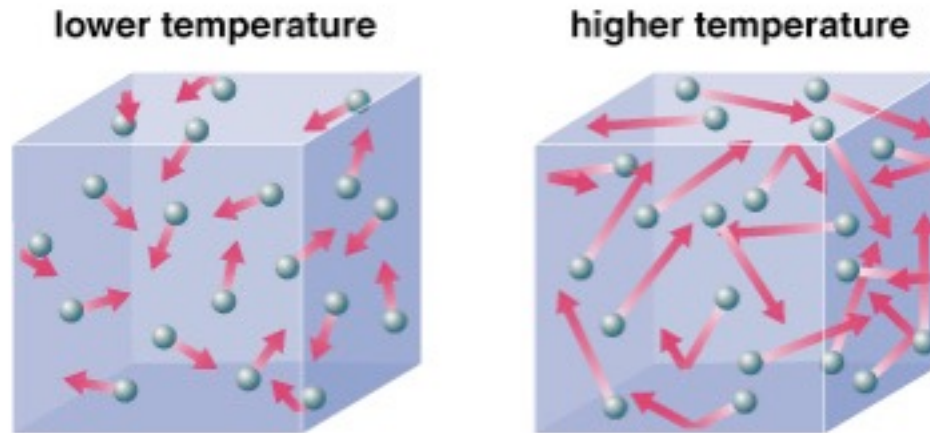
$$E_P = mgh$$

Thermal Energy:

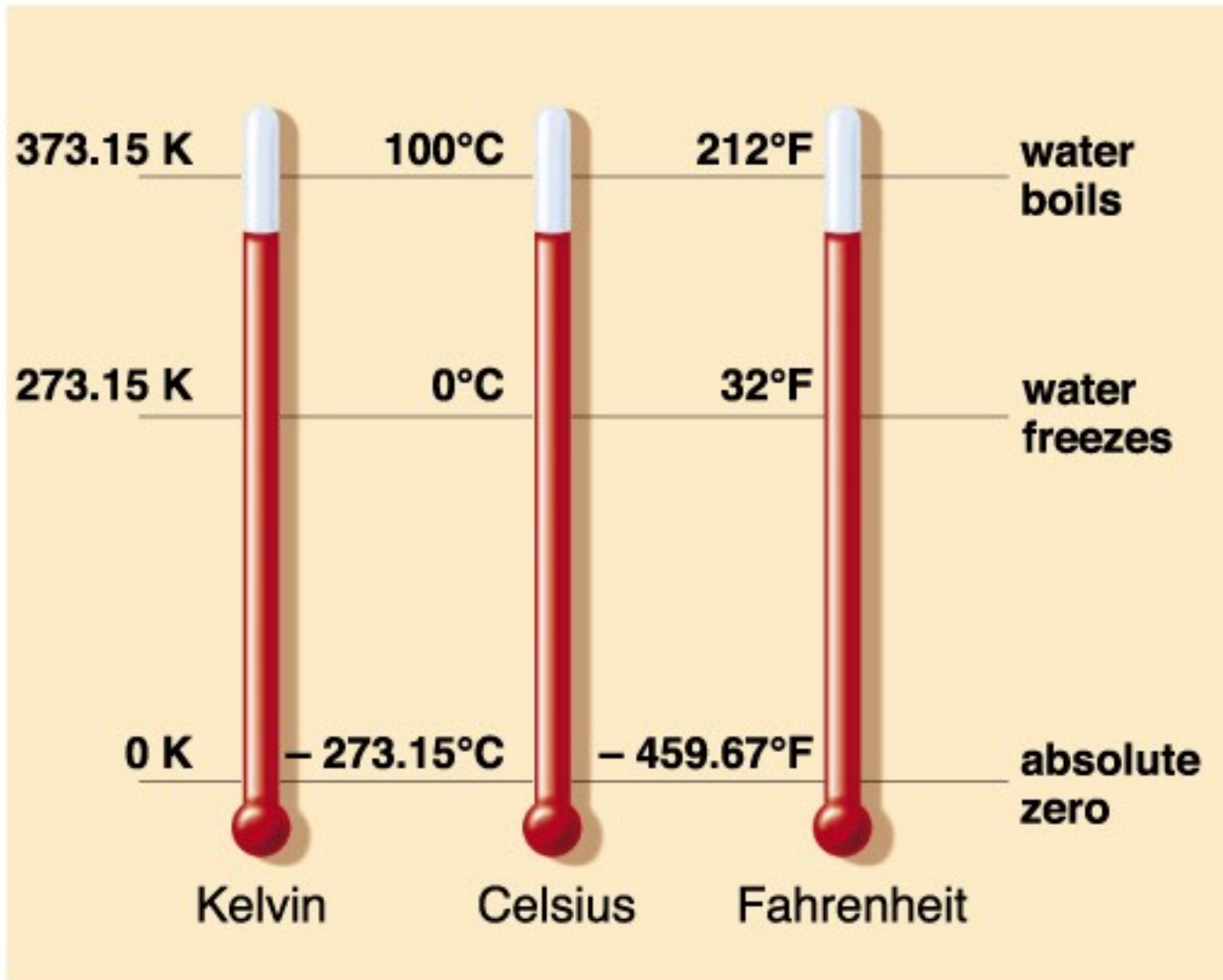
the collective kinetic energy of many particles
(for example, in a rock, in air, in water)

Thermal energy is related to temperature but it is NOT the same.

Temperature is the *average* kinetic energy of the many particles in a substance.

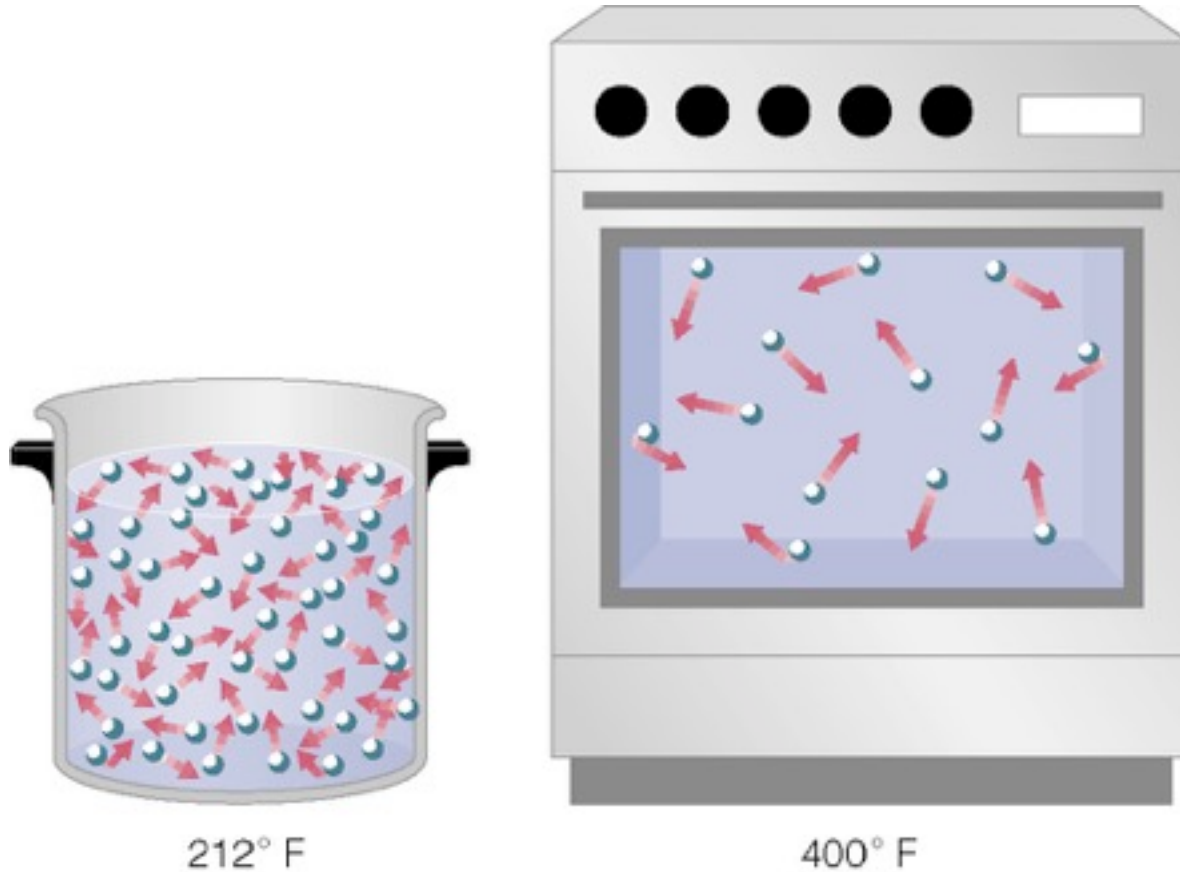


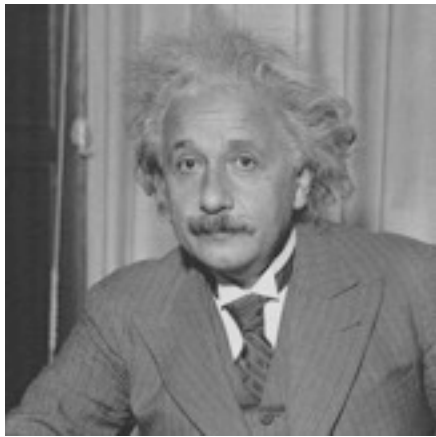
Temperature Scales



Thermal energy is a measure of the total kinetic energy of all the particles in a substance. It therefore depends on both *temperature AND density*.

Example:





Mass-Energy

Mass itself is a form of potential energy.

$$E = mc^2$$

- A small amount of mass can release a great deal of energy.
- Concentrated energy can spontaneously turn into particles (for example, in particle accelerators).

Conservation of Energy

- Energy can be neither created nor destroyed.
- It can change form or be exchanged between objects.
- The total energy content of the universe is the same today as it was at the beginning of time.

4.4 The Force of Gravity

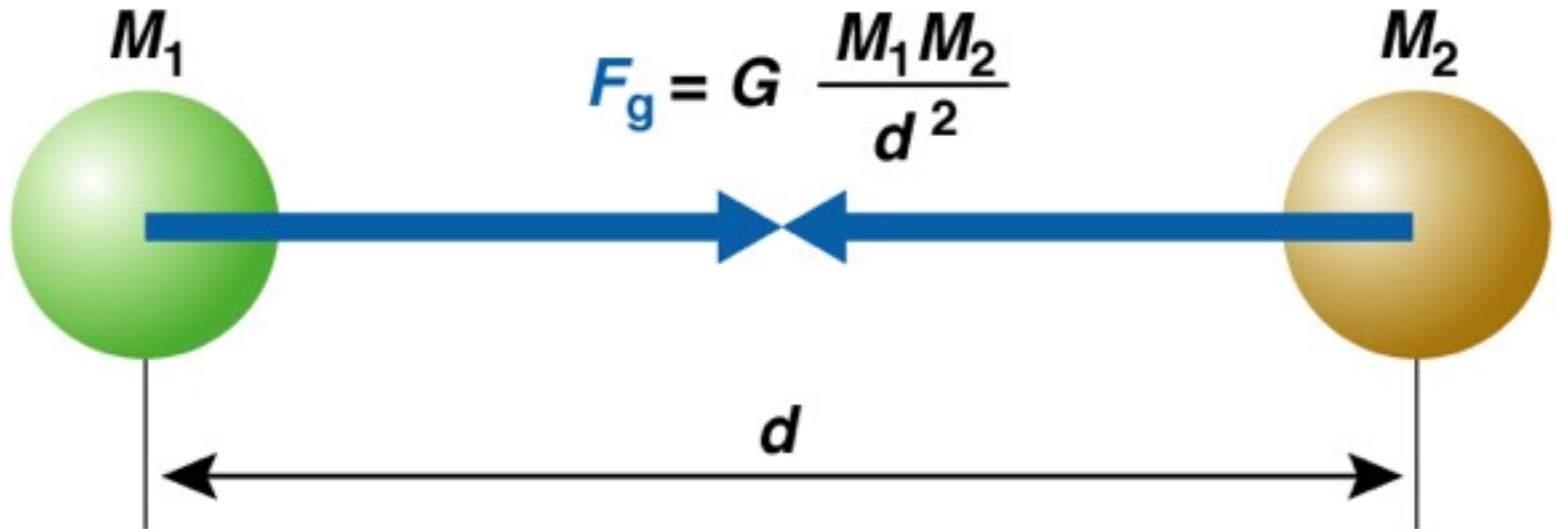
Our goals for learning:

- What determines the strength of gravity?
- How does Newton's law of gravity extend Kepler's laws?
- How do gravity and energy together allow us to understand orbits?
- Why are large objects spherical?
- How does gravity cause tides?

What determines the strength of gravity?

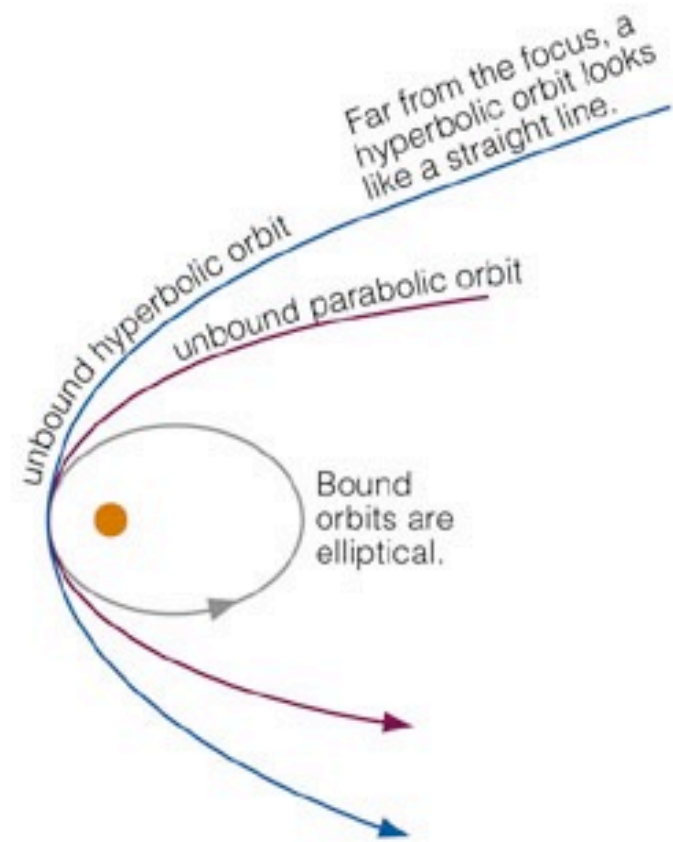
The **Universal Law of Gravitation**:

1. Every mass attracts every other mass.
2. Attraction is *directly* proportional to the product of their masses.
3. Attraction is *inversely* proportional to the *square* of the distance between their centers.



How does Newton's law of gravity extend Kepler's laws?

- Kepler's first two laws apply to all orbiting objects, not just planets.
- Ellipses are not the only orbital paths. Orbits can be:
 - bound (ellipses)
 - unbound
 - parabola
 - hyperbola



Newton's version of Kepler's Third Law

$$P^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{G} \frac{a^3}{M}$$

p = orbital period

a = average orbital distance (between centers)

$(M_1 + M_2)$ = sum of object masses

(e.g., the mass of the sun)

derive