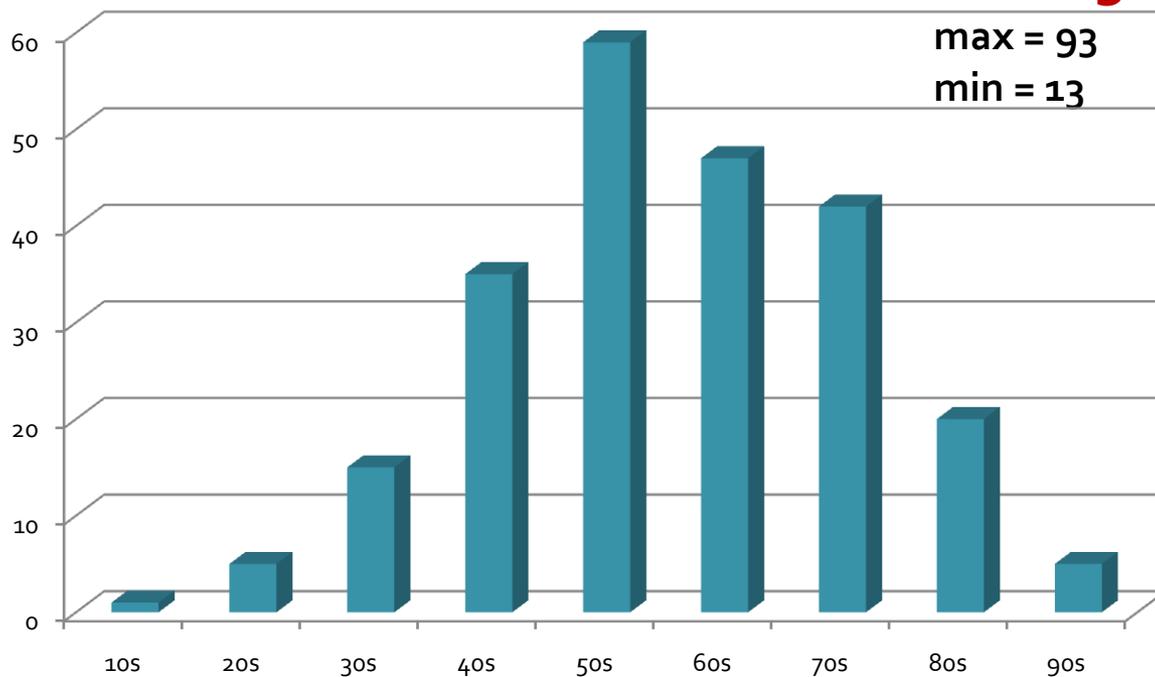


## Midterm #1 for Phys 6A

**$60 \pm 15$**

max = 93

min = 13

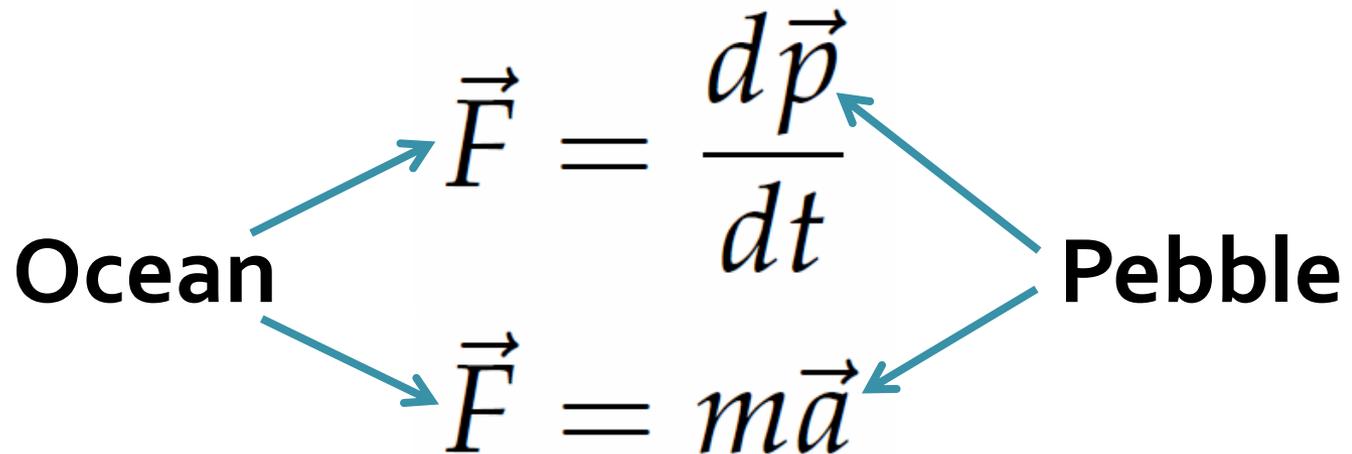


+10 points offset will probably be applied

# Newton's memorable words

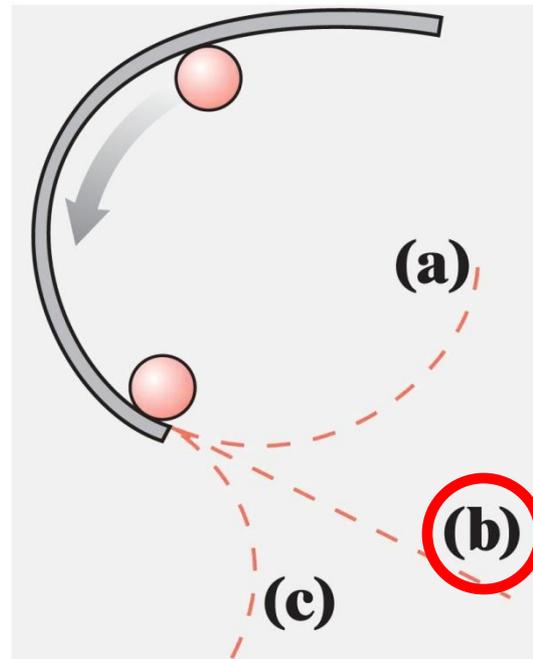
- If I have seen further than others, it is by standing upon the shoulders of giants.
- I was like a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.

# Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> Law – pebble and ocean?!



- ❑ For us, human, all too human, beings, pebbles provide our links toward the “truth.”
- ❑ Experimental observables (“pebbles”) are of more fundamental importance than theories (“ocean”) in science.
- ❑ Science is exact, objective, and falsifiable because of experimental observables

- On a **horizontal** tabletop is a curved barrier that exerts a force on a ball, guiding its motion in a circular path as shown. After the ball leaves the barrier, which of the dashed paths shown does it follow?



# Inertial Reference Frame

- Definition: A reference frame in which Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> law is valid
- If a reference frame A is an IRF, then a reference frame B is an IRF if B is moving at a constant velocity relative to A. Why? Because from  $\mathbf{F} = m\mathbf{a}$  (bold face means a vector)  $\mathbf{a}$  does not change when velocity is shifted by a constant amount.

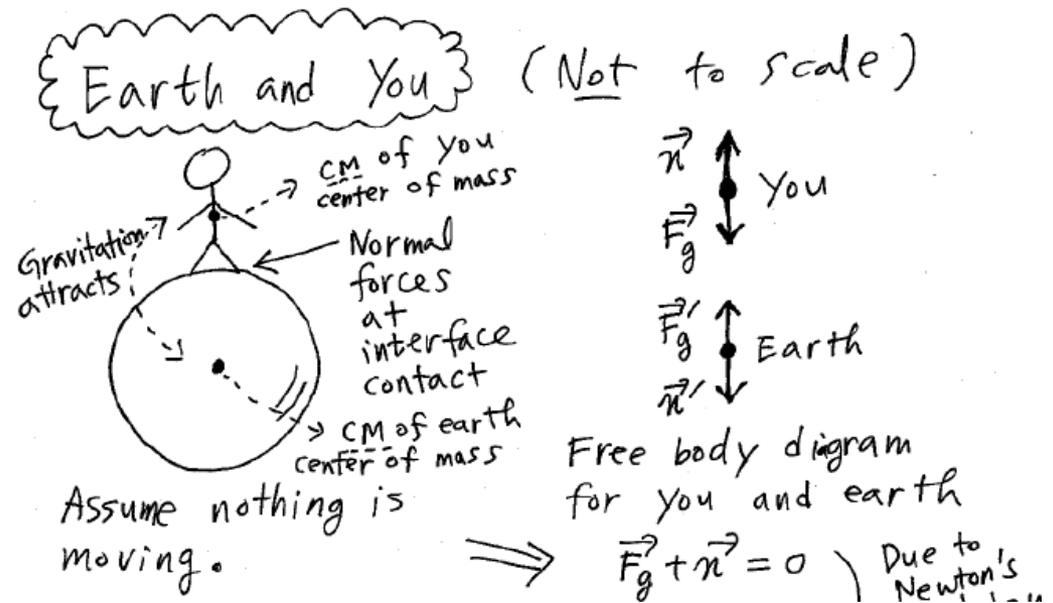
# Newton's 3<sup>rd</sup> Law

- Forces come in pairs. (“3<sup>rd</sup> law pairs”, “interaction pairs”)
  - If object A exerts a force on object B, then object B exerts an oppositely directed force of equal magnitude on A.
  - Obsolete, but catchy language: “For every action there is an equal but opposite reaction.”
  - Important points: The two forces always act on *different* objects; The two forces have the same nature (gravitational or otherwise); They are always equal in magnitudes and opposite in directions.

- Clicker Q: (Newton's 3<sup>rd</sup> law) An object is put on earth and the earth is exerting gravity. Also, a normal force is acting from the earth to the object due to contact. Are these two forces a Newton's 3<sup>rd</sup> law pair?

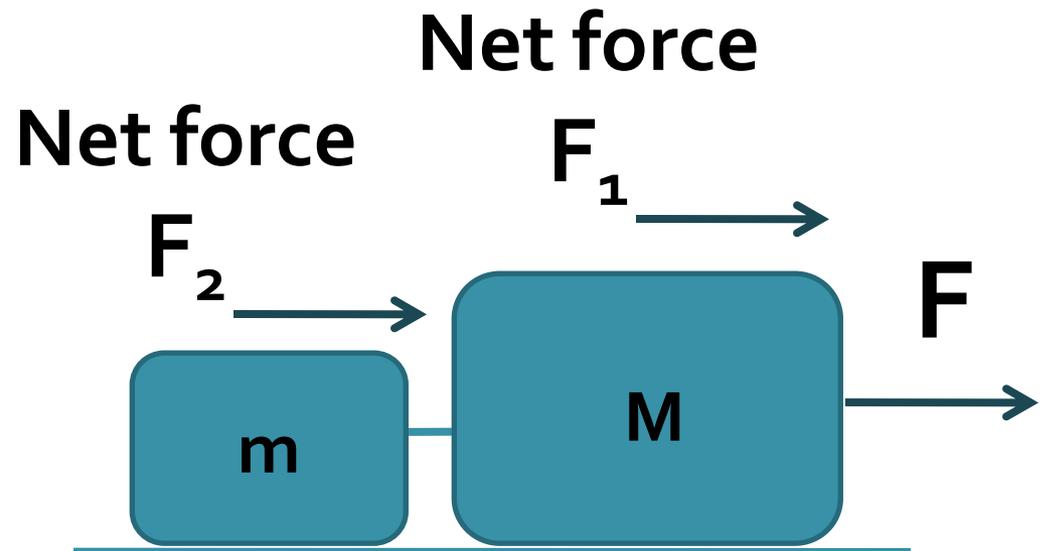
A. Yes

B. No



- Clicker Q: On a frictionless surface, you are pulling two objects that are connected by a string, with a force  $F$  and a constant acceleration. Assuming  $M > m$ , which of the following is true?

- A.  $F_1 = F_2 = F$
- B.  $F_1 < F_2 < F$
- C.  $F_2 < F_1 < F$
- D.  $F < F_1 < F_2$
- E.  $F < F_2 < F_1$



- **Clicker Q: An elevator is operated by a rope with tension  $T$ . In which of the following cases, is  $T$  the greatest?**

- A. Going down with a downward acceleration of  $3 \text{ m/s}^2$
- B. Going up with a downward acceleration of  $1 \text{ m/s}^2$
- C. Going down with an upward acceleration of  $2 \text{ m/s}^2$
- D. Going up with an upward acceleration of  $1 \text{ m/s}^2$

