

**University of Anbar** 

**College of Science** 

**Department of Applied Geology** 

First Year

**General Physics** 



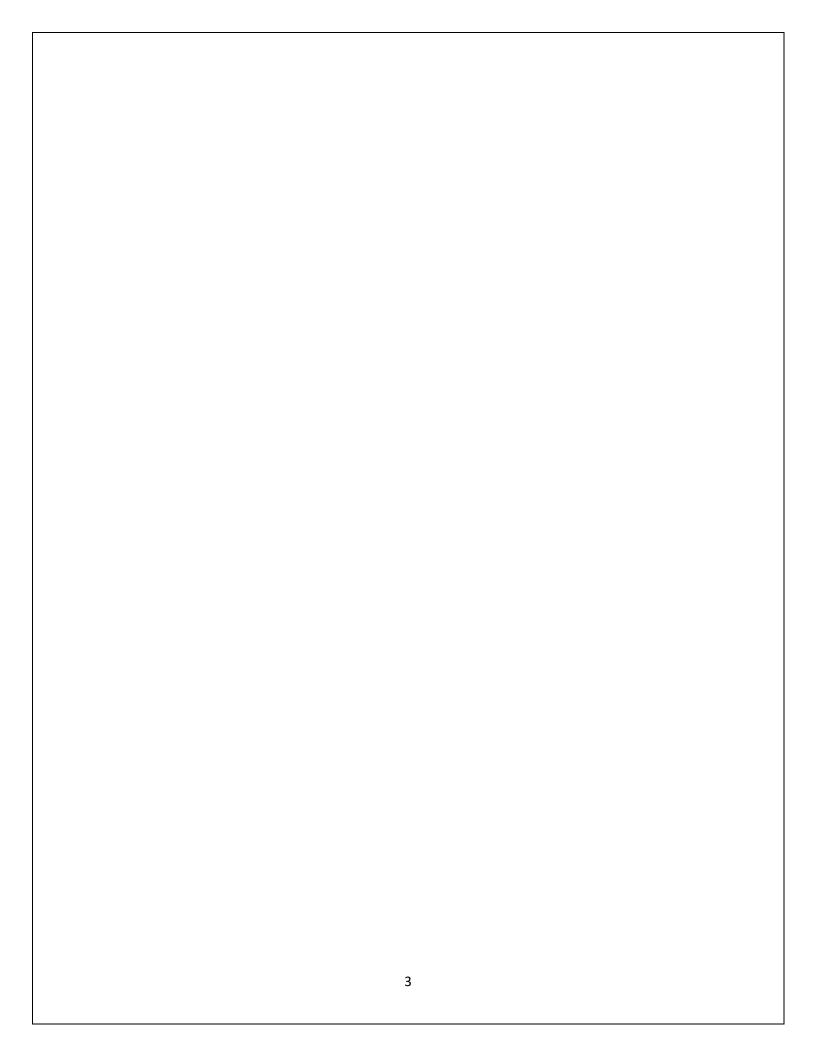
جامعة الانبار كلية العلوم قسم علوم الجيولجيا التطبيقية المرحلة الاولى الفيزياء العامة

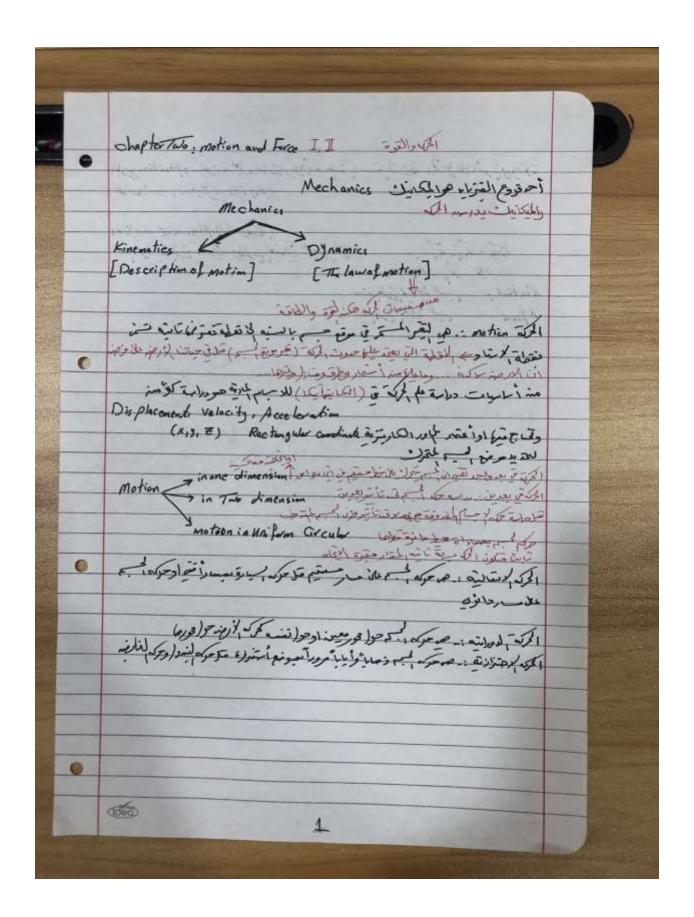
# Chapter Two & Three Motion & Force I

الفصل الثاني والثالث الحركة والقوة

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د . اسراء كامل احمد





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### **2-1: Force**

We know that a force can cause the acceleration of a body. In Fig 2-1 put the standard body on a horizontal frictionless this body has a mass of 1 kg. Pull the body to the right so, it eventually experiences a measured acceleration of 1 m/s<sup>2</sup>. The force we are exerting on the standard body has a magnitude of 1 newton (abbreviated N)

$$F^{\rightarrow} = m\alpha^{\rightarrow}$$
 (Newton's second law)...... (2-1)

So **SI** units, Eq.2-1 tells us that

$$1N = (1 \text{ kg}) (1 \text{ m/s}^2) = 1 \text{ kg.m/s}^2$$

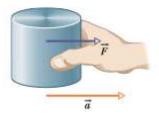


Fig. 2-1 a force on the standard kilogram gives that body an acceleration  $\vec{a}$ .

A system consists of one or more bodies and any force on the bodies inside the system from bodies outside the system is called **an external force**. If the bodies making up a system are rigidly connected to one another, we can treat the system as one composite body, and the net force on it is the vector sum of all external forces.

 $F_{net}^{\rightarrow} = m\alpha^{\rightarrow}$  where m is the total mass of the system

When two or more forces act on a body, we can find their *net force*, or *resultant force*, by adding the individual forces value and direction.

In equation form,

$$F_{net}^{\rightarrow} = m\alpha^{\rightarrow}$$
 (Newton's second law)...... (2-2)

 $F_{net}^{\rightarrow}$  must be the vector sum of all the forces that act on that body. Only forces that act on that body are to be included in the vector sum, not forces acting on other bodies that might be involved in the given situation.

$$F_{net,x}^{\rightarrow} = ma_x^{\rightarrow} = F_{net,y}^{\rightarrow} = ma_y^{\rightarrow} = F_{net,z}^{\rightarrow} = ma_z^{\rightarrow} \dots (2-3)$$

Each of these equations relates the net force component along an axis to the acceleration along that same axis. For example, the first equation tells us that the sum of all the force components along the x axis causes the x component ax of the body's acceleration, but causes no acceleration in the y and z directions. Turned around, the acceleration component  $a_x$  is caused only by the sum of the force components along the x-axis. In general,

\* The acceleration component along a given axis is caused only by the sum of the force components along that same axis, and not by force components along any other axis.

#### 2-2: Newton's First Law

If no force acts on a body, the body's velocity cannot change; that is, the body cannot accelerate.

الجسم الساكن يبقى ساكناً، والجسم المتحرّك يبقى متحركاً، مالم تؤثر عليه قوى ما

\*\*There may be multiple forces acting on a body, but if their net force is zero, the body cannot accelerate.

## 2-4: Newton's Second Law

The net force on a body is equal to the product of the body's mass and its acceleration

$$F^{ o} = ma^{ o}$$
 إذا أثرت قوة على جسم ما فإنها تكسبه تسارعاً، يتناسب طردياً مع قوته و عكسيا مع كتلته

## 2-4: Newton's Third Law

When two bodies interact, the forces on the bodies from each other are always equal in magnitude and opposite in direction

 $F_{BC} = F_{CB}$  (equal magnitudes)

 $F_{BC} = -F_{CB}$  ... (2-4) (equal magnitudes and opposite directions)

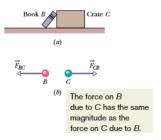


Fig. 2-2 (a) Book B leans against crate C.(b) Forces (the force on the book from the crate) and (the force on the crate from the book) have the same magnitude and are opposite in direction.

### **EXAMPLE:**

Parts A,B ,and C on this figure show three situations in which one or two forces act on a puck that moves over frictionless ice along an x axis, in one-dimensional motion The puck's mass is m = 0.20 kg. Forces  $F_1^{\rightarrow}$  and  $F_2^{\rightarrow}$  are directed along the axis and have magnitudes  $F_1^{\rightarrow} = 4 \text{ N}$  and  $F_2^{\rightarrow} = 2 \text{ N}$ . Force is directed at angle  $\theta = 30^{\circ}$  and has magnitude  $F_3^{\rightarrow} = 1 \text{N}$ . In each situation, what is the acceleration of the puck?

#### **Solution:**

$$F_{net,x}^{\rightarrow} = ma_x$$

The free-body diagrams for the three situations are also given in Figure, with the puck represented by a dot.

For Fig (b), where only one horizontal force  $F_1 = ma_x$ 

$$a_x = \frac{f}{m} = \frac{4.0 \text{N}}{0.20 \text{kg}} = 20 \text{m/s}^2$$

In Fig. (d), two horizontal forces act on the puck,  $F_1$  in the positive direction of x and  $F_2$  in the negative direction. Now

$$F_1 - F_2 = ma_x$$

$$a_x = \frac{F_1 - F_2}{m} = \frac{4.0N - 2.0N}{0.20} = 10 \text{m/s}^2$$

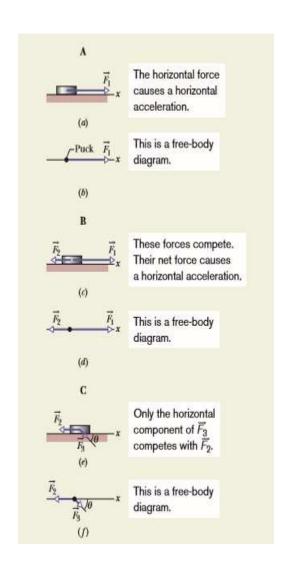
In Fig (f), force  $F_3$  is not directed along the direction of the puck's acceleration; only x component  $F_{3,x}$  is (Force  $F_3^{\rightarrow}$  is two-dimensional but the motion is only one-dimensional.) Thus, we write

$$F_{3,x} - F_2 = ma_x$$

From the figure, we see that  $F_{3,x} = F_3 \cos \theta$ . Solving for the acceleration and substituting for  $F_{3,x}$  yield

$$a_{x} = \frac{F_{3,x} - F_{2}}{m} = \frac{F3\cos\theta - F2}{m} = \frac{(1.0N)(\cos 30) - 2.0N}{0.20kg} =$$

-5.7m/s<sup>2</sup> Thus, the net force accelerates the puck in the negative direction of the *x*-axis.



## القوى الاساسية في الطبيعة:-

- 1) قوة الجاذبية وهي قوة التجاذب المتبادلة بين اي كتلتين في الكون.
- 2) القوة الكهربائية والمغناطيسية: تشمل القوة الكهربائية بين الشحنات الكهربائية والقوة المغناطيسية التي تظهر بين قطبين مغناطيسيين مثل انجذاب قطع المغناطيس نحو الحديد.
- القوة النووية والتي تشمل القوة النووية القوية والتي تربط مكونات النواة ( النيكلونات) مع بعضها
   والقوة النووية الضعيفة والتي هي مسوولة عن انحلال جسيمات بيتا داخل النواة .

## 2-5: Some Particular Forces

## The Gravitational Force

When we speak of the gravitational force  $F_g^{\rightarrow}$  on a body, we usually mean a force that pulls on it directly toward the center of Earth—that is, directly down toward the ground. We shall assume that the ground is an inertial frame.

$$F_a = mg$$

## Weight

The weight W of a body is the magnitude of the net force required to prevent the body from falling freely, as measured by someone on the ground, .Consider a body that has an acceleration

$$W = mg$$
 (weight)

### The Normal Force

When a body presses against a surface, the surface (even a seemingly rigid one) deforms and pushes on the body with a normal force  $F_N^{\rightarrow}$  that is perpendicular to the surface.

القوة العمودية Nهي قوة رد فعل السطح على الجسم ومقدارها غير ثابت فهي تساوي محصلة القوى المؤثرة عموديا على السطح بالاتجاه المعاكس ويكون اتجاهها عموديا غلى السطح وتتجه بعيدا عن السطح ويرمز لها بالرمز (N)

N=W ملاحظة : قوة رد الفعل تساوي الوزن ما



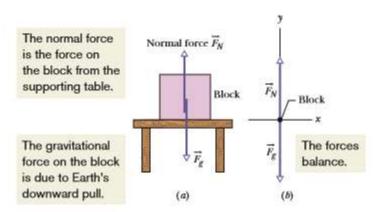
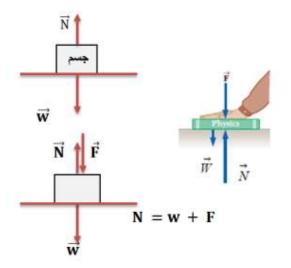
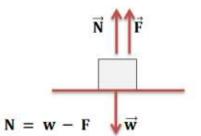
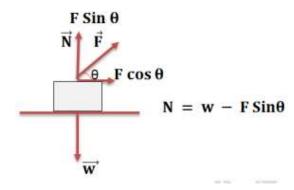


Fig. 2-3 (a) A block resting on a table experiences a normal force  $F_N^{\rightarrow}$  perpendicular to the tabletop. (b) The free-body diagram for the block

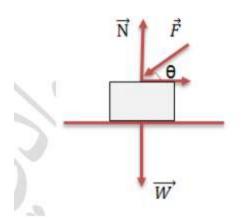






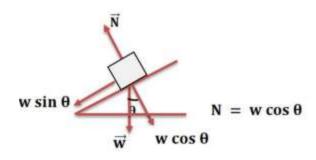


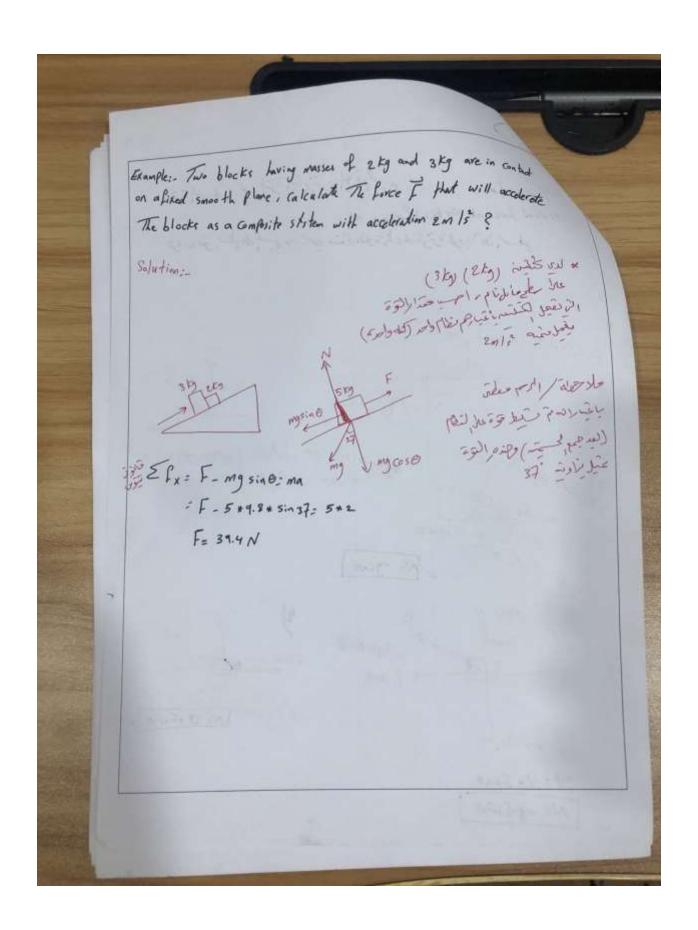
اذا اثرت قوة بزاوية معينة



$$N = W + F \sin\theta$$

## اذا كان الجسم على سطح مانل





## **Tension force**

The tension in the cord is the magnitude T of the force on the body.

For example, if the force on the body from the cord has magnitude T = 50 N, the tension in the cord is 50 N. A cord is often said to be *massless* (meaning its mass is negligible compared to the body's mass)

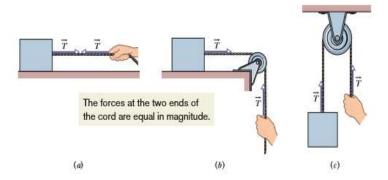
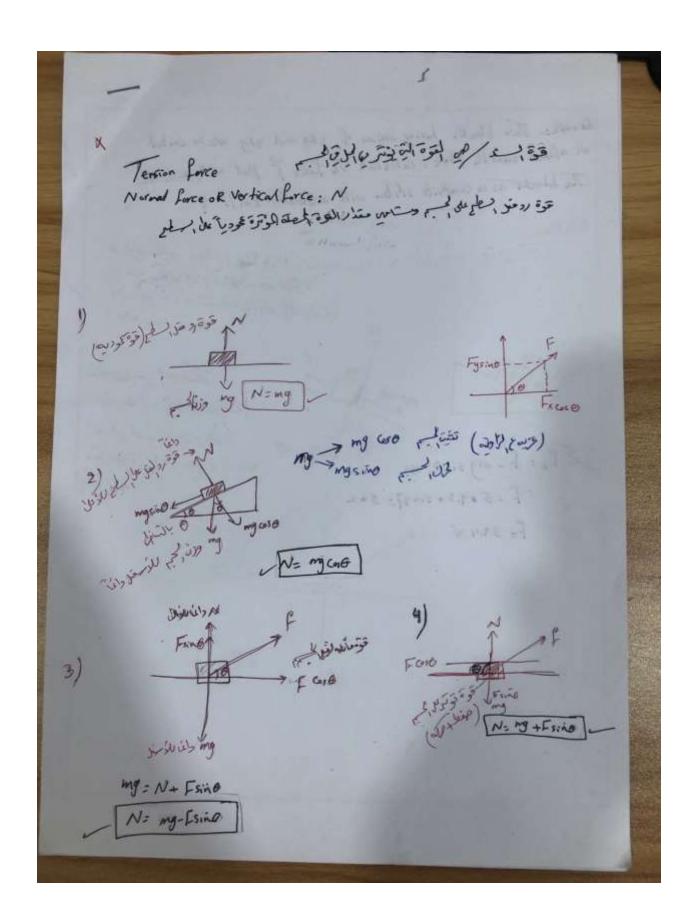
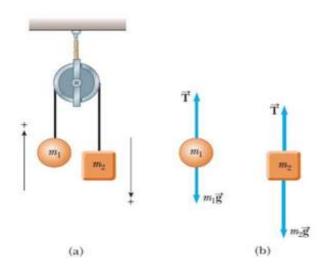


Fig. 2-5 (a) The cord, pulled taut, is under tension. If its mass is negligible, the cord pulls on the body and the hand with force, even if the cord runs around a massless, frictionless pulley as in (b) and (c).

قوة الشد T: هي القوة التي يؤثر بها الحبل او السلك في الجسم عند سحب الجسم بواسطته ونفرض ان الحبل عديم الوزن والاحتكاك ويمكن تغيير اتجاه قوة الشد بواسطة البكرات و لا يتغير مقدار ها على فرض ان البكرات مهملة الوزن و عديمة الاحتكاك .



مثال : جسمان كتلة احدهما 2kg والاخر 3kg معلقين شاقوليا بطرفي حبل خفيف يمر فوق بكرة مهملة الوزن والاحتكاك , احسب مقدار تعجيل الجسيميين وقوة الشد في الحبل؟



 $\Sigma F^{
ightarrow}=ma^{
ightarrow}$ نطبق قانون نیوتن الثانی

وقوة الشد على جانبي البكرة متساوية لان البكرة مهملة الوزن والاحتكاك ومحصلة القوى الخارجية المؤثرة في الجسم

القوة باتجاة الحركة – القوة بعكس اتجاه الحركة  $\sum F^{
ightarrow}$ 

بالنسبة للجسم الاول ( الصاعد ) ذو الكتلة (2kg) صافى القوة المؤثرة هي :

$$T - m_1 g = m_1 a$$

$$T-2\times 10=2\times a$$

$$T - 20 = 2a....(1)$$

بالنسبة للجسم الثاني ( النازل بتعجيل ) ذو الكتلة (5Kg) صافي القوى المثرة فيه هي

$$M_2g - T = M_2a$$

$$3 \times 10 - T = 3 \times a$$

$$30 - T = 3a \dots (2)$$

بجمع المعادلتين 1 و 2 ينتج

$$a = \frac{10}{5} = 2 \, m/s^2$$

وبتعويض التعجيل في احدى المعادلتين ولتكن معادلة (1) نجد مقدار قوة الشد T في الحبل

$$T-2\times 10=2\times 2$$

$$T = 24N$$

### **REFERENCE**

- 1- Based Physics I by Jeffrey W. Schnick Copyright 2005-2008, Jeffrey W. Schnick, Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike License 3.0. You can copy, modify, and rerelease this work under the same license provided you give attribution to the author. See <a href="http://creativecommons">http://creativecommons</a>
- 2- FUNDAMENTALS OF PHYSICS HALLIDAY & RESNICK 9<sup>th</sup> EDITION Jearl Walker Cleveland State University