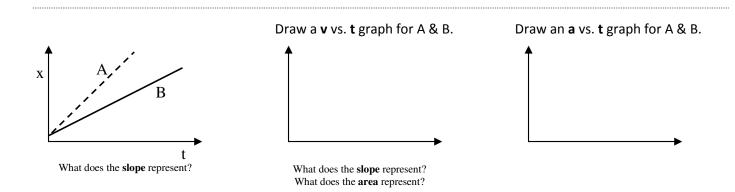
## **Physics Sem 1 Review Packet**

Vocabulary to know: (write down definitions, symbols used, units, formulas, etc.)

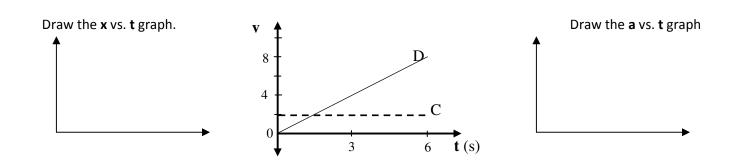
- position
- distance
- displacement
- speed
- velocity
- average velocity
- acceleration
- mass
- force
- "Total Force" (same as "Net Force" or "Resultant Force", ΣF)
- Force Normal
- Force Friction
- Force Tension
- Force Gravity
- Force Push/Pull
- Coefficient of Friction
- Vector
- Free fall
- Fundamental forces
  - Gravity
  - Electromagnetic
  - Strong Nuclear
- Specific Equation

If the total force on an object is \_\_\_\_\_, then the object will not speed up, slow down, or change direction. In other words, its \_\_\_\_\_\_ will be constant and its acceleration will be \_\_\_\_\_\_. This is also known as Newton's \_\_\_\_\_ Law of Motion.

If the total force on a system is \_\_\_\_\_\_, but the system's mass remains constant, then the acceleration that the system experiences will double. If the system's mass \_\_\_\_\_\_, but the total force on the system remains constant, then the system's acceleration will be half as much. The more general form of this relationship is known as Newton's \_\_\_\_\_ Law of Motion: **a** = \_\_\_\_, or stated another way, **ΣF** =



- Is the total force, ΣF, on A positive, negative, or zero? ...object B? How do you know?
- Compare the accelerations (+, -, 0) of objects A and B.
- Do the objects ever have the same velocity? If so, when?
- Are the objects ever at the same position at the same time? If so, when?
- Which object is ahead of the other? Does this ever change? If so, when?



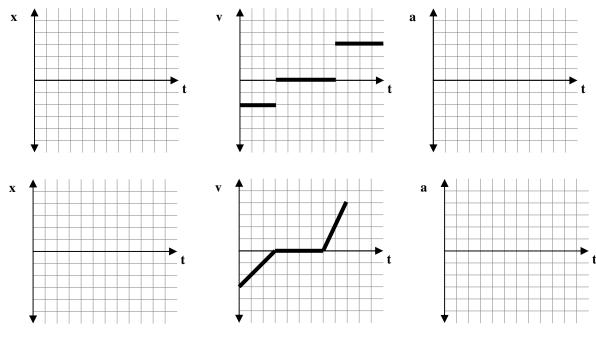
- Is the total force, ΣF, on C positive, negative, or zero? ...object D? How do you know?
- Compare the accelerations (+, -, 0) of objects C and D.
- Do the objects ever have the same velocity? If so, when?
- What is the displacement for object C at 6s?
- What is the displacement for object D at 6s?
- Based upon the velocity vs. time graph above, which object has the larger velocity at t = 4 s?
- Based upon the velocity vs. time graph, which object has the larger acceleration?
- What is the specific equation for object D in the v vs t graph above?

Two objects are in contact with each other. How does the force of the larger object on the smaller object compare to the force of the smaller object on the larger object?

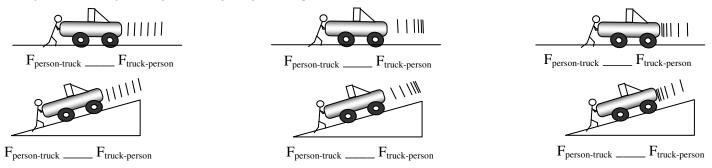


| An object can  | i't push on anothe | er object without receiving an         | p  | ush    | <u> </u>   | ন্দ             | 1. Co |
|----------------|--------------------|--|----|--------|------------|-----------------|-------|
| back, in the _ |                    | _ direction. This is known as Newton's | La | w of I | Motion: Fo | or every force, | there |
| is an          | but                | force.                                 |    |        |            |                 |       |

## Complete the x vs t and a vs t graphs below:



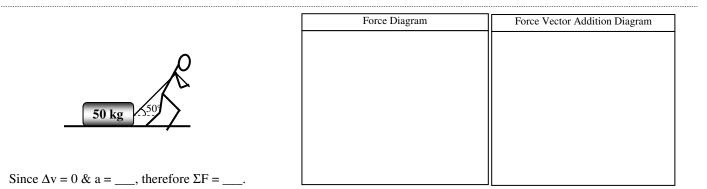
*Complete the comparison for each of the following with >, <, or =.* 



When a car hits a mosquito, which object experiences a greater force? ... a greater acceleration?

Do you pull harder on the Earth or does the Earth pull harder on you?

When hit, which experiences the greater force, the baseball or the bat?



If the object (in the above) has a mass of 50 kg, the normal force is 424 N, and the angle at which the person is pulling is 50°, how hard must the person be pulling and what is the coefficient of friction? Which is larger,  $F_T$  or  $F_f$ ?

A marble rolls off of the ledge that of a building that is 15 m above the ground. How fast would the marble need to be rolling in order to land 5 m from the base of the building?

You and a friend throw rocks horizontally off a cliff into a lake. Your **friend throws a rock with twice the mass**, but both rocks leave with the same velocity. <u>Draw their trajectories</u> and compare (>, <, =) the:

- Time to hit the water
- Final velocity

Big Rock \_\_\_\_\_ Small Rock Big Rock \_\_\_\_\_ Small Rock

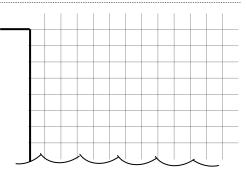
- Horizontal distance traveled
   Big Rock
- Total force while in the air
- Mass
- Acceleration while in the air
- Big Rock
   Small Rock

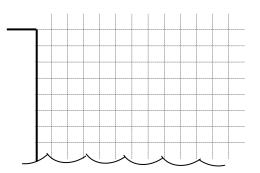
   Big Rock
   Small Rock

Big Rock \_\_\_\_\_ Small Rock Big Rock Small Rock

You pick up two more rocks. Again, you throw your rock horizontally off the cliff. Your friend, however, just drops his rock over the edge as you throw your rock. <u>Draw their trajectories</u> and compare the:

- Time to hit the water
- <u>Vertical</u> velocity when hit water
- Horizontal distance traveled
- Acceleration while in air
- Thrown \_\_\_\_\_ Dropped Thrown \_\_\_\_\_ Dropped Thrown \_\_\_\_\_ Dropped
- Thrown \_\_\_\_ Dropped





K. Nelson 2019

From a stoplight, a 50kg person accelerates at 7 m/s<sup>2</sup> in their Chevy Corvette. The total force,  $\Sigma F$ , on the person is:

A 70kg person is riding in an elevator. The elevator accelerates upward at  $1.0 \text{ m/s}^2$ .

a) Draw a labeled force diagram and vector addition diagram for this situation:

b) What is the force due to gravity on the person? \_\_\_\_\_

c) What is the force normal, F<sub>N</sub>, on the person? \_\_\_\_\_\_

You are shooting to the top of power tower while increasing speed. Draw the force diagram and describe if you would feel your usual weight, heavier than normal, or lighter than normal for this situation.

Examine the following diagrams and answer the questions for each.

