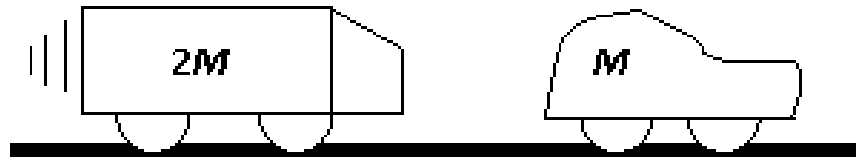


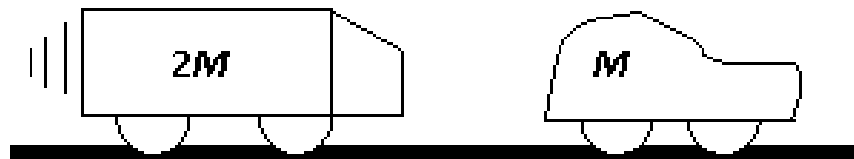
A 2000 kg truck hits a 1000 kg car.



How does the force felt by the truck compare to the force felt by the car?

- A. Force felt by truck is greater than force felt by car
- B. Force felt by car is greater than force felt by truck
- C. Force felt by each is equal
- D. Not enough info

A 2000 kg truck hits a 1000 kg car.

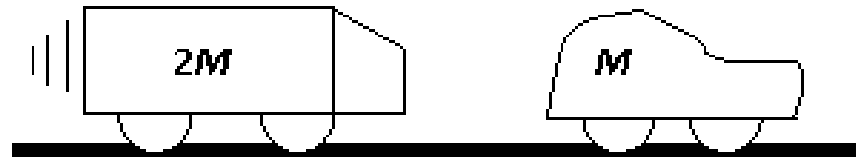


Suppose the **truck** slows down by **5 m/s** during the collision.

Does it sound reasonable to say the **car** speeds up by **10 m/s**?

- A. Yes
- B. No

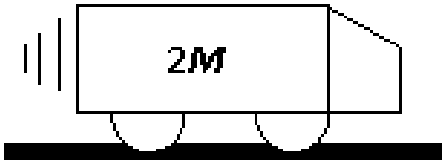
# acceleration



Acceleration of the truck is  
less than (exactly half) the  
acceleration of the car

**Equal force** felt by each!

*Force = mass x acceleration*



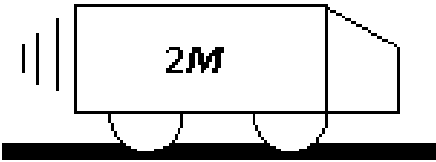
More mass less acceleration



Less mass more acceleration

**Equal force** felt by each!

*Force = mass x acceleration*



twice mass half acceleration



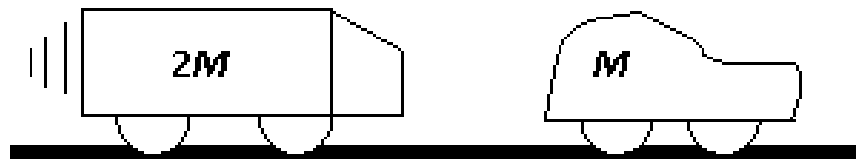
half mass twice acceleration

# **Cause and Effect**

**Force** is the Cause

**Acceleration** is the Effect

A 2000 kg truck hits a 1000 kg car.



How does the force felt by the truck compare to the force felt by the car?

- A. Force felt by truck is greater than force felt by car
- B. Force felt by car is greater than force felt by truck
- C. Force felt by each is equal**
- D. Not enough info

# Push on roller blades

If David pushes Eugenia,

- A. Eugenia will roll forward and David will stay where he is
- B. Eugenia will roll forward and David will roll backwards
- C. Eugenia will stay where she is and David will roll backwards





# Push on roller blades

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- A. Eugenia will roll forward and David will stay where he is
- B. Eugenia will roll forward and David will roll backwards**
- C. Eugenia will stay where she is and David will roll backwards



# Push on roller blades

If David pushes Eugenia, who rolls faster?

- A. David
- B. Eugenia
- C. Same speed



# Push on roller blades

If David pushes Eugenia, who rolls faster?

A. David

**B. Eugenia**

C. Same speed



# **Cause and Effect**

**Force** is the Cause

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# **Cause and Effect**

**Force** is the Cause

**Acceleration** is the Effect

# Pull on roller blades

If David pulls Eugenia,

- A. Eugenia will roll forward and David will stay where he is
- B. Eugenia will roll forward and David will roll forward
- C. Eugenia will stay where she is and David will roll forward



# Pull on roller blades

If David pulls Eugenia,

- A. Eugenia will roll forward and David will stay where he is
- B. Eugenia will roll forward and David will roll forward**
- C. Eugenia will stay where she is and David will roll forward



# Pull on roller blades

If David pulls Eugenia,  
who rolls faster?

- A. David
- B. Eugenia
- C. Both Same



# Pull on roller blades

If David pulls Eugenia,  
who rolls faster?

- A. David
- B. Eugenia**
- C. Both Same



# Pull on roller blades

If Eugenia pulls David,

- A. David will roll forward and Eugenia will stay where she is
- B. David will roll forward and Eugenia will roll forward
- C. David will stay where he is and Eugenia will roll forward



# Pull on roller blades

If Eugenia pulls David,

A. David will roll forward and Eugenia will stay where she is

**B. David will roll forward and Eugenia will roll forward**

C. David will stay where he is and Eugenia will roll forward



# Pull on roller blades

If Eugenia pulls David, who rolls faster?

- A. David
- B. Eugenia
- C. Both Same





# Pull on roller blades

If Eugenia pulls David, who rolls faster?

A. David

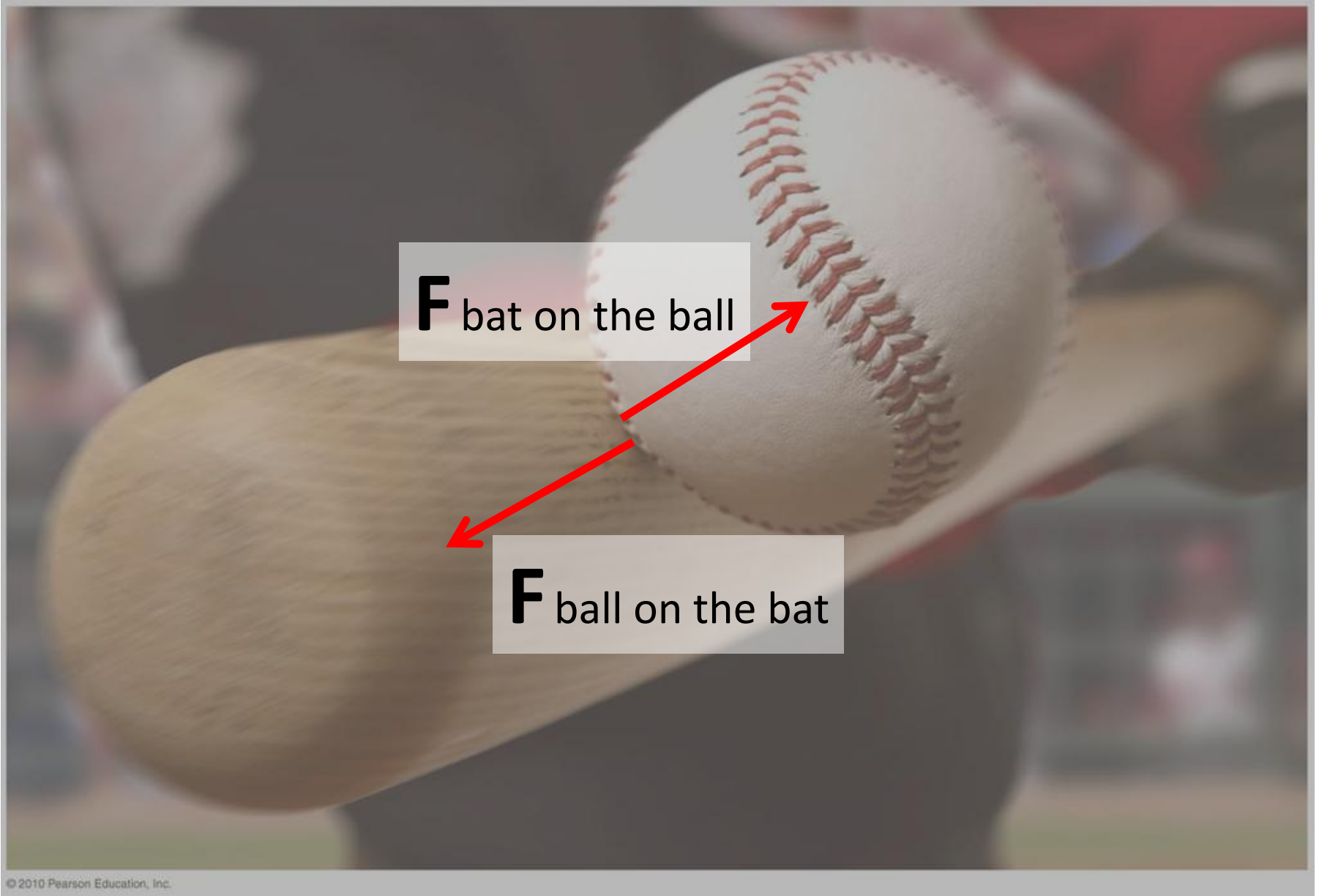
**B. Eugenia**

C. Both Same



# Pairs of Forces

- Force of A on B and Force of B on A
- Force of truck on car
- Force of car on truck
- Force of David pulling Eugenia
- Force of Eugenia pulling David
- Force of David pushing Eugenia
- Force of Eugenia pushing David



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Bat and Ball – only objects of interest

# Basketball player jumps



$\mathbf{F}$  ground on player



$\mathbf{F}$  player on ground



# Ball toss

A boy tosses a tennis ball over the fence. Let's say he tosses it with a speed of 10 m/s. When the ball reaches its highest point, its velocity is

- A. zero
- B. 10 m/s
- C. -10 m/s
- D. Not enough info



Both ways are “**free fall**” because the only force is gravity. Physically it’s the same.

Speed changing by 9.8 m/s every second in the downward direction.

# Ball toss

A boy tosses a tennis ball over the fence. Let's say he tosses it with a speed of 10 m/s. When the ball reaches its highest point, its velocity is

**A. zero**

B. 10 m/s

C. -10 m/s

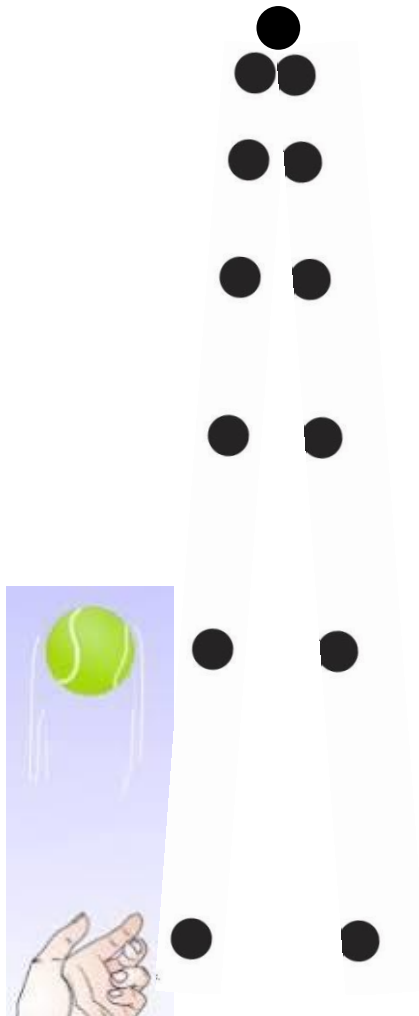
D. Not enough info

# Ball toss

A boy tosses a tennis ball over the fence. Let's say he tosses it with a speed of 10 m/s. When the ball reaches its highest point, its acceleration is

- A. zero
- B.  $9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$
- C.  $-9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$
- D. Not enough info





Both ways are “**free fall**” because the only force is gravity. Physically it’s the same.

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**C.  $-9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$**

D. Not enough info