

## Newton by William Blake (1805)



## Announcements

- Some MP Problems indicate unit vectors as  $\hat{x}$   $\hat{y}$  instead of  $\hat{i}$   $\hat{j}$
- Bring your **Student Workbook** to tutorial
- When you have a question, it is hard to see you if you just raise your hand
  - Motion is easier to see. *Wave* your hand at Lulu

## Last Time

- Finished Chapter 4
  - Newton's 1<sup>st</sup> Law
  - Inertial Reference Frames
  - Free Body Diagrams
- Chapter 5 – One Dimensional Dynamics
  - Equilibrium
  - Applying Newton's Laws
  - Mass and Weight (almost finished)

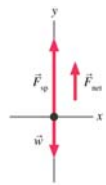
## Today

- Finish Chapter 5
- A brief diversion: The General Theory of Relativity
- Chapter 6 – 2 Dimensional Dynamics
  - Cartesian Components are independent of each other
  - Projectiles Redux

Redux: "Bringing Back"

Figure 5.8

The man feels heavier than normal while accelerating upward.



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Scale reading = apparent weight:

$$mg \left( 1 + \frac{a_y}{g} \right)$$

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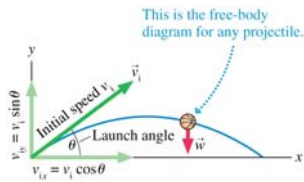
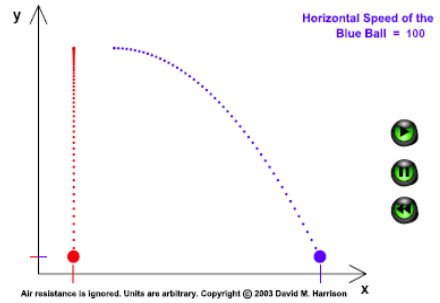
## Jules Verne, "From the Earth to the Moon" (1866)



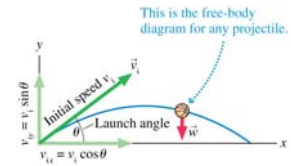
## Einstein's Equivalence Principle (1907)

- "We shall therefore assume complete physical equivalence between the gravitational field and the corresponding acceleration of the reference system." (*Jahrbuch der Radioaktivität und Elektronik* 4 (1908) pg. 443.)
- "For an observer in free fall off the roof of his house, there exists for him during his fall no gravity."
- "The happiest thought of my life."

## Dropping Two Balls Near the Earth's Surface



- Projectile:
  - $x_t = v_i \cos(\theta) t$
  - $y_t = v_i \sin(\theta) t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$
- Generic Parabola:
  - $(y - y_0) = c (x - x_0)^2$



Time to maximum height:  $t_1 = \frac{v_i \sin(\theta)}{g}$

Time from maximum height to the ground:  $t_2 = t_1$