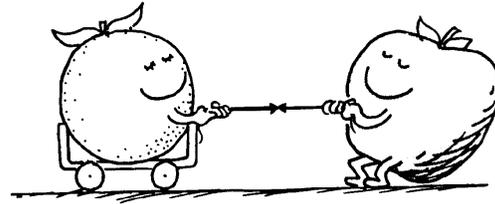


Chapter 7 Newton's Third Law of Motion

Newton's Third Law of Motion: Action-Reaction

Whenever one object exerts a force on a second object, the first object exerts an equal and opposite force on the first.

7. How do you win in a game of tug-of-war?



7.1 Forces and Interactions

1. Two blocks of different masses are attached by a stretched rubber band. After they are released, which block pulls harder on the other?

8. Who wins when you play tug-of-war on ice?

2. Newton's third law of motion redefines the meaning of a force, explain.

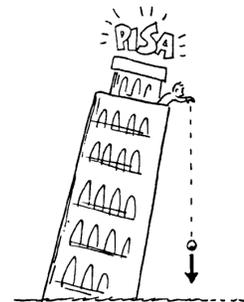
9. Does the Earth pull on the moon, or does the moon pull on the earth? Which pulls harder?

3. What happens when an object exerts a force on another object?

7.3 Gravity

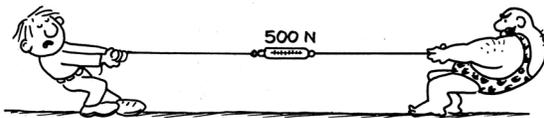
4. Give a situation in which a force can be applied to an object without the object applying a force back.

10. What is the reaction force to the gravitational force that acts on a falling object?



7.2 Tug-of-War

5. In a game of tug-of-war who pulls harder, the winning side or the losing side?



11. Your weight is the result of a gravitational force of the earth on your body. What is the corresponding reaction force?



7.04 Mass, Force, and Acceleration

12. When you jump up, the world really does recoil downward. Why can't this motion of the world be noticed?

6. Explain walking in terms of Newton's third law.

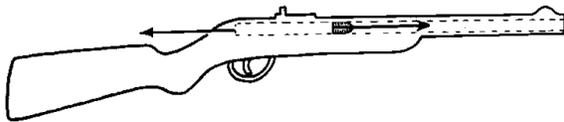
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Chapter 7 Newton's Third Law of Motion

13. If all forces have an equal and opposite reaction force how is it possible that anything can move?

14. If the forces that act on a bullet and the recoiling gun from which it is fired are equal in magnitude, why do the bullet and gun have very different accelerations?

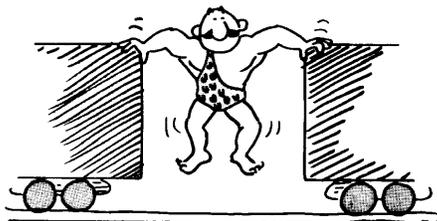


15. Would you care to fire a gun that has a bullet ten times as massive as the gun? Explain.

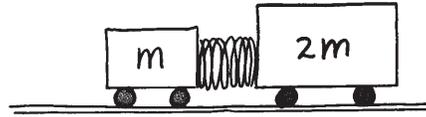
16. Explain how a rocket works.

17. Give two ways to improve the performance of a rocket.

18. The strong man pushes the two initial stationary freight cars of equal mass apart before he himself drops to the ground. Is it possible for him to give either of the cars a greater speed than the other? Explain



19. Suppose two carts, one twice as massive as the other, fly apart when a compressed spring is released. On which cart is the force greater?

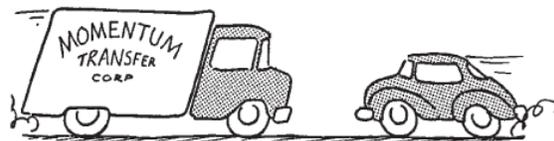


20. How will the speed of cart 2m compare to the speed of car m?

21. Two people of equal mass attempt to play tug-of-war on ice. When they pull on the rope they each slide towards one another. How do their accelerations compare?

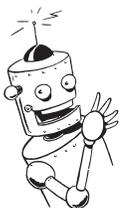
22. In the preceding problem suppose one person has twice the mass as the other, how far do they each slide before they meet?

23. If a Mack truck and Volkswagen have a head-on collision, upon which vehicle is the impact force greater?



24. Which vehicle undergoes the greater change in its motion? Explain your answers.

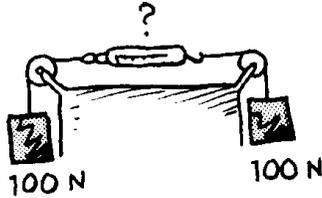
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Chapter 7 Newton's Third Law of Motion

Brain Challenge

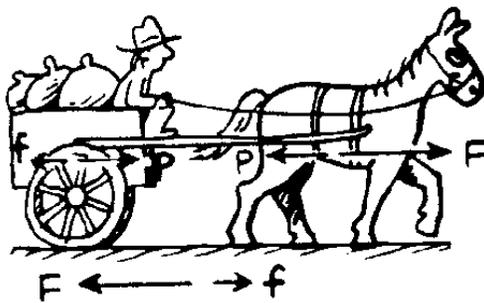
Two 100-N weights are attached to a spring scale as shown. Does the scale read 0, 100, or 200 N, or give some other reading?



2. Can a dog wag its tail without the tail in turn "wagging the dog"? (Consider a dog with a relatively massive tail.)
3. Why can't a boxer hit a piece of paper in the air with a force of 50 N?
4. Two blocks of different masses are attached by a stretched rubber band. After they are release, which block pulls harder on the other?

7.6 The Horse-Cart Problem

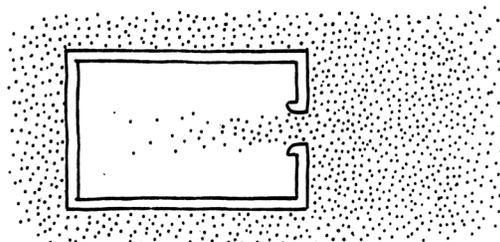
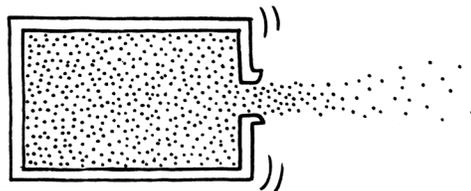
1. A horse is urged to pull a milk wagon. The horse refuses to try, citing Newton's third law as his defense: "The pull of the horse on the wagon is opposite and equal to the pull of the wagon on the horse. If I can never exert a force on the wagon greater than it exerts on me, how can I ever start the wagon moving?" asks the horse. How would you reply, knowing that you must deliver the milk or lose your job?



Brain Challenge

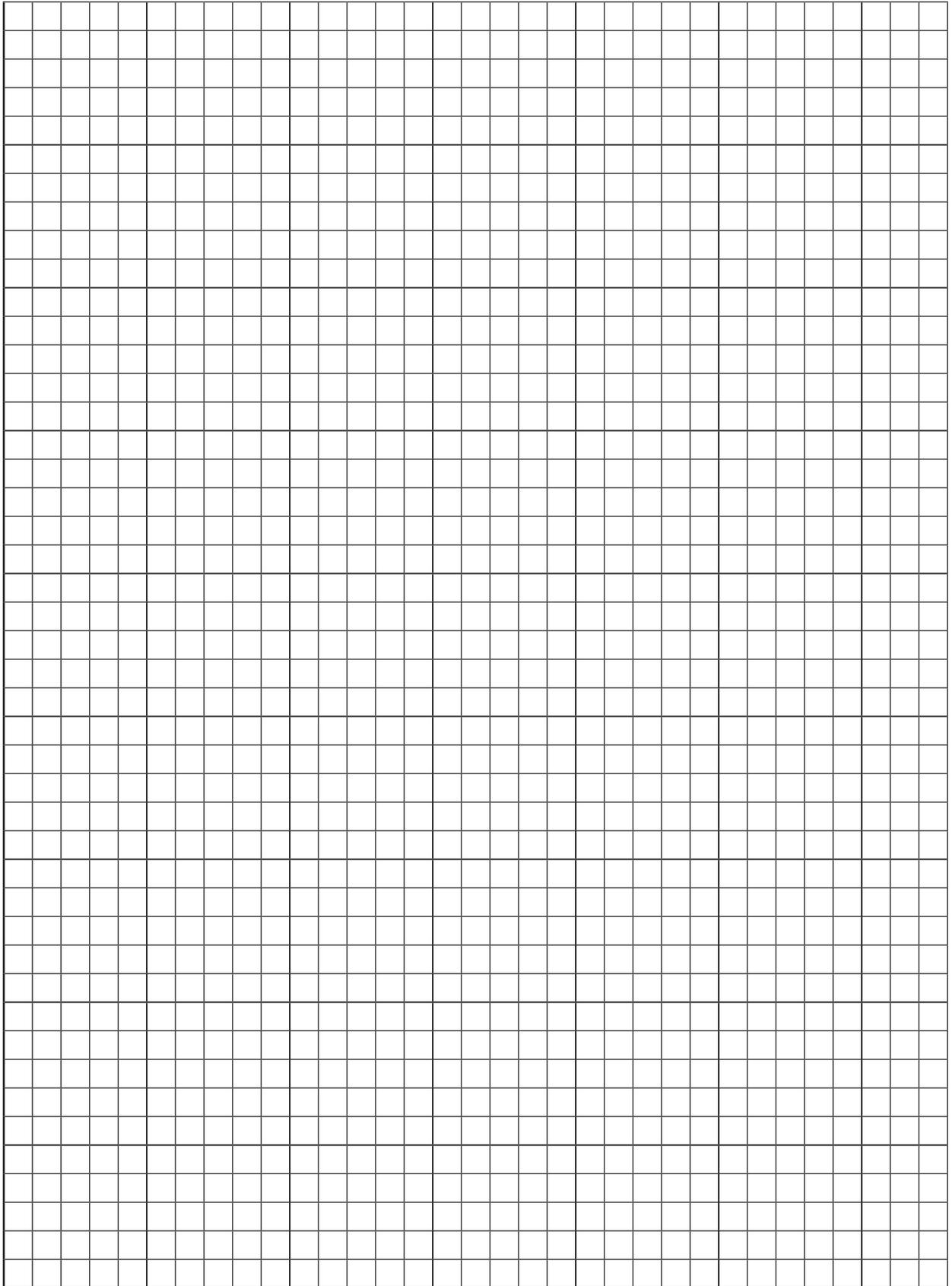
This is a stumper. If a can of compressed air is punctured and the escaping air blows to the right, the can will move to the left in a rocket-like fashion. Now consider a vacuum can that is punctured. The air blows in the left as it enters the can. After the vacuum is filled the can will...

- a. be moving to the left
- b. be moving to the right
- c. not be moving



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