

CHAPTER(1) Measurements(القياسات)

الكميات الفيزيائية Physical Quantities:

تقسم الكميات الفيزيائية بطريقتين

Physical Quantities

Base Quantities الكميات الأساسية

وهي التي لا يمكن التعبير عنها بدلالة
كميات أخرى

Ex: length (الطول), mass (الكتلة),
time (الزمن)

Derived Quantities الكميات المشتقة

وهي التي يمكن التعبير عنها بدلالة الكميات
الأساسية

Ex: velocity (السرعة), Force
(القوة), work (الشغل)

Physical Quantities

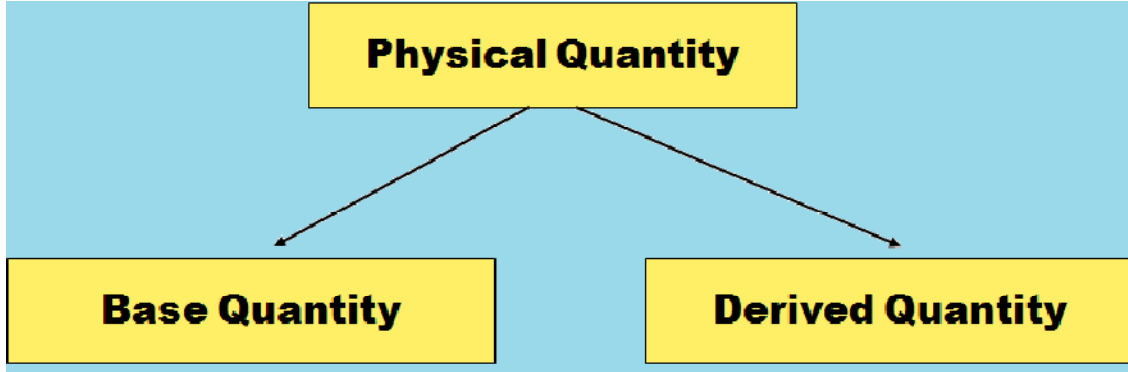
Vector Quantities الكميات المتجهة

لها مقدار واتجاه

Scalar Quantities الكميات القياسية

لها مقدار فقط

سيتم شرحه بالتفصيل في الفصل الثاني والثالث



Basic Quantities

Base quantity		Symbol	SI unit	CGS unit
<u>Length</u> Other names: Distance, width, height, depth	الطول	L D	<u>meter</u> (m) متر	<u>Centimeter</u> (cm) سنتيمتر
<u>Mass</u>	الكتلة	m	<u>kilogram</u> (kg) كيلوجرام	<u>gram</u> (g) جرام
<u>Time</u>	الزمن	t	<u>second</u> (s) ثانية	<u>second</u> (s) ثانية

Derived Quantities

Quantity	Definition	Formula	Units
Velocity السرعة	$\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$	$v = d/t$	$\frac{\text{length}}{\text{time}}$ m/s, cm/s, km/h
Acceleration التسارع	$\frac{\text{velocity}}{\text{time}}$	$a = v/t$	$\frac{\text{length}}{(\text{time})^2}$ m/s ² , cm/s ² , km/h ² ,

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Prefixes:

عبارة عن كلمة أو مقطع صغير من عدة حروف تضاف في بداية كلمة ثانية فتغير معناها

Unit Name	Symbol	Multiple
Kilo (كيلو)	K	10^3
Mega (ميغا)	M	10^6
Giga (جيجا)	G	10^9
Centi (سنتي)	c	10^{-2}
Milli (ميلي)	m	10^{-3}
Micro (ميكرو)	μ	10^{-6}
Nano (نانو)	n	10^{-9}
Pico (بيكو)	p	10^{-12}

1- تضاف أي من هذه المقاطع الى الكميات الأساسية لتعطي وحدات جديدة
فمثلا عند إضافة كيلو (k) إلى وحدة المتر (m) يعطينا وحدة جديدة نسميها الكيلو متر (km) وهي عبارة عن 3
أضعاف المتر
ومن ثم يمكن كتابة العلاقة الجديدة بين الوحدتين

$$1 \text{ km} = 10^3 \text{ m}$$

مثال آخر

$$1 \text{ cm (سنتيمتر)} = 10^{-2} \text{ m}, \quad 1 \text{ kg (كيلوجرام)} = 10^3 \text{ g}, \quad , \quad 1 \text{ ns (نانوسكند)} = 10^{-9} \text{ s}$$

2- يمكن إيجاد مضاعفاتها

$$1 \text{ cm} = 10^{-2} \text{ m} \rightarrow (1 \text{ cm})^3 = (10^{-2})^3 (\text{m})^3 \rightarrow 1 \text{ cm}^3 = 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

$$1 \text{ km} = 10^3 \text{ m} \rightarrow 1 \text{ km}^2 = 10^6 \text{ m}^2 \rightarrow 1 \text{ km}^3 = 10^9 \text{ m}^3$$

3- يمكن استخدامها في التعبيرات العلمية للأختصار. فمثلا
 $3560000000 \text{ m} \rightarrow 3.56 \times 10^9 \text{ m}$

نستبدل (10⁹) بما يساويه من الجدول وهو (G)

$$3.56 \times 10^9 \text{ m} = 3.56 \text{ Gm} = 3.56 \text{ gigameter}$$

$$0.00000492 \text{ s} = 4.92 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s}$$

$$= 4.92 \mu \text{ s} = 4.92 \text{ microsecond}$$

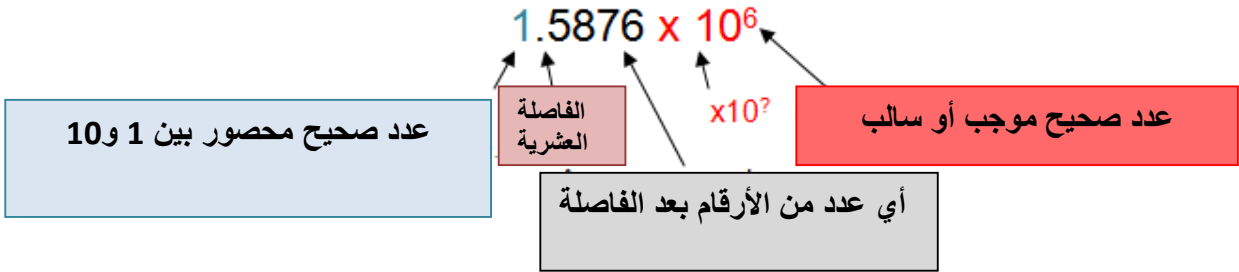
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Scientific notation

هذا المفهوم (الكتابة العلمية) يستعمل لكتابة الأعداد الكبيرة جدا أو الأجزاء الصغيرة. هذه الكتابة العلمية لعدد تقتضي أن نكتب هذا العدد على شكل عدد محصور بين 1 و10 مضروبا في قوى 10 ذات أس أما موجب أو سالب

$$a \times 10^n$$

حيث n عدد صحيح نسبي و a عدد عشري حيث: $1 \leq a < 10$
مثال:



مثال لكتابة 3800 بشكل علمي نكتب

$$3.8 \times 1000 = 3.8 \times 10^3$$

$$0,00006 = 6 \times 10^{-5}$$

امثلة اخرى

How to Convert Decimal to Scientific Notation: كيفية تحويل العدد العشري إلى التعبير العلمي للأرقام

- 1- تحديد وضع الفاصلة في العدد المعطى في السؤال وإذا كان العدد لا يحتوي على فاصله فإننا نضعها على يمين العدد
 $254879 \rightarrow 254879,$
 - 2- تحديد موضع الفاصله حسب المطلوب في السؤال
 - 3- العد من موضع الفاصله المطلوب إلى موضع الفاصله الأساسي:
إذا تحركنا لليمين نضع الإشارة موجبة وإذا تحركنا لليسار نضع الإشارة سالبه
 - 4- نرفع العدد الناتج إلى أس 10
- مثال (1)

$$65000000. \rightarrow 65000000. \rightarrow 65000000. = 6.5 \times 10^7$$

(1) (2) (3) (4)

To right

$$.0000987 \rightarrow .0000987 \rightarrow .0000987 = 9.87 \times 10^{-5}$$

(1) (2) (3) (4)

To left

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$$8,790,000,000 = 8.79 \times 10^9$$

↓
8.790000000 → 8.790000000
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

$$32,500 = 3.25 \times 10^4$$

$$3.2500 \rightarrow 3.2500$$

1 2 3 4

$$.000458 = 4.58 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$.000458 \rightarrow .000458$$

4 3 2 1

$$.00004945 = .00004945 = 4.945 \times 10^{-5}$$

5 4 3 2 1

كيفية تحويل عدد بالتعبير العلمي إلى عدد عشري

1- تحديد موضع الفاصلة في العدد المعطى في السؤال وإذا كان العدد لا يحتوي على فاصله فإننا نضعها على يمين العدد.

2- نحرك موضع الفاصلة على حسب أس الـ 10

إذا كانت الإشارة موجبة فإن الفاصله تحرك لليمين
و إذا كانت الإشارة سالبة فإن الفاصله تحرك للييسار

$$1.4958 \times 10^6 = 1.495800 = 1,495,800$$

1 2 3 4 5 6

$$5 \times 10^8 = 5.00000000 = 500,000,000$$

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

$$8.2 \times 10^{-7} = 0.0000082 = .00000082$$

7 6 5 4 3 2 1

$$7 \times 10^{-3} = .007 = .007$$

$$9.87 \times 10^5 = 9.87000 = 987,000$$

1 2 3 4 5

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$$9,243,000 = \underset{1}{9}.\underset{2}{2}4\underset{3}{3}0\underset{4}{0}0\underset{5}{0} = 9.243 \times 10^6$$

$124 = (1.24)(100) = 1.24 \times 10^2$	$0.000\ 000\ 000\ 0436 = 4.36 \times 10^{-11}$
$93000000 = 9.3 \times 10^7$	$4.2 \times 10^{-7} = 0.000\ 000\ 42$
$3.6 \times 10^{12} = 3600000000000$	$0.000\ 000\ 005\ 78 = 5.78 \times 10^{-9}$

General Rule

$(10^m) \times (10^n) = 10^{(m+n)}$	$(10^3) \times (10^2) = 10^5$
$(a \times 10^x)(b \times 10^y) = ab \times 10^{x+y}$	$(5.0 \times 10^4) \times (3.0 \times 10^{-6}) = 1.5 \times 10^{-1}$
$\frac{10^x}{10^y} = 10^{(x-y)}$	$\frac{10^{+7}}{10^{+2}} = 10^{+5}, \quad \frac{10^{+7}}{10^{-2}} = 10^{+9}$
$(10^x)^y = 10^{xy}$	$(10^{-2})^3 = 10^{-6}$

Change units

عند تحويل الوحدات نضرب العدد بما يسمى معامل التحويل Conversion factor حيث أن النسبة بين الوحدات تساوي واحد مثلا

$$1\text{ cm} = 10^{-2}\text{ m}$$

$$\text{Conversion factor} = \frac{1\text{ cm}}{10^{-2}\text{ m}} = \frac{10^{-2}\text{ m}}{1\text{ cm}} = 1$$

وعلى حسب المطلوب في السؤال نحدد معامل التحويل

EX.(1) $5\text{ cm} = \text{???? m}$

EX.(2) $5\text{ m} = \text{???? cm}$

A. $5\text{ cm} \times \frac{10^{-2}\text{ m}}{1\text{ cm}} = 5 \times 10^{-2}\text{ m}$

A. $5\text{ m} \times \frac{1\text{ cm}}{10^{-2}\text{ m}} = 5 \times 10^{+2}\text{ m}$

Conversion factor to convert cm to m

Conversion factor to convert m to cm

EX.(3) $6\text{ km/h}^2 = \dots\dots\dots\text{ m/s}^2$

A.

$1\text{ km} = 10^3\text{ m}$, $1\text{ h} = 3600\text{ s}$

معامل التحويل لتحويل km إلى m

$$6 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}^2} \times \frac{10^3\text{ m}}{1\text{ km}} \times \frac{1\text{ h}^2}{(3600)^2\text{ s}^2} = 4.6 \times 10^{-4}\text{ m/s}^2$$

معامل التحويل لتحويل h² إلى s²

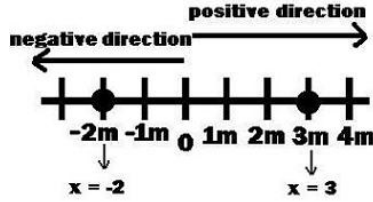
CHAPTER(2)

Motion along a Straight Line

الحركة في خط مستقيم (على مستوى واحد)

Position:

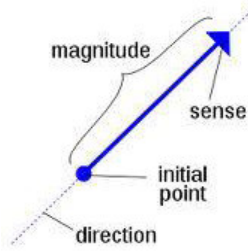
هو موضع الجسم بالنسبة لنقطة الأصل ويعبر عنه بدلالة المحور x والتي يمكن أن تكون إما موجبه أو سالبه.



أهم الكميات الفيزيائية التي تصف الحركة هي:

- 1- الأزاحة displacement (كمية متجه لها مقدار واتجاه)
- 2- السرعة velocity (كمية متجه لها مقدار واتجاه)
- 3- التسارع acceleration (كمية متجه لها مقدار واتجاه)

Displacement :



$$\Delta x = \text{change position} = x_{\text{final}} - x_{\text{initial}}$$

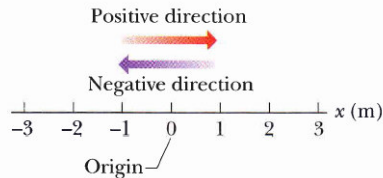
Displacement is a vector quantity it has both magnitude and direction
الإزاحة كمية متجه لها مقدار واتجاه

$$\Delta x = \pm \text{no.}$$

direction
يحدد الاتجاه من نقطة البداية الى نقطة النهاية ويمثل
الاتجاه بالإشارة إذا كانت الحركة على محور واحد

\rightarrow positive direction (to right)

\leftarrow negative direction (to left)



magnitude
المسافة بين نقطة البداية والنهاية

Position	x		x
Displacement	$\Delta x = x_f - x_i$		
Average Velocity	$v_{avg} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$	Velocity	$v = \frac{dx}{dt}$ التفاضل الأول لدالة x
Average acceleration	$a_{avg} = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$	Acceleration	$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ التفاضل الأول للسرعة v أو التفاضل الثاني لدالة x



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Velocity (Unit: $\frac{length}{time}$, m/s, km/h)

السرعة المتوسطة Average

السرعة اللحظية Instantaneous

Average Velocity

تحدد بمقدار واتجاه

$$v_{avg} = \frac{\text{change position}}{\text{time interval}}$$

$$v_{avg} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{x_f - x_i}{t_f - t_i}$$

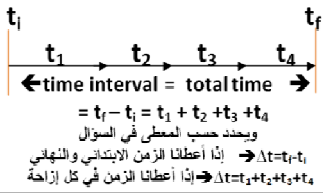
$v_{avg} = \begin{matrix} \oplus \\ \text{direction} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \text{no} \\ \text{magnitude} \end{matrix}$

Average Speed

تحدد بمقدار فقط

$$S_{avg} = \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{total time}}$$

$$S_{avg} = \frac{x_{tot}}{\Delta t} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \dots}{t_1 + t_2 + t_3 \dots}$$



Instantaneous Velocity (or Velocity)

تحدد بمقدار واتجاه

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$v = \begin{matrix} \oplus \\ \text{direction} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \text{no} \\ \text{magnitude} \end{matrix}$

إشارة الناتج تحدد الاتجاه (+ إلى اليمين، - إلى اليسار)

Instantaneous Speed (or Speed)

تحدد بمقدار فقط

$$S = |v|$$

القيمة المطلقة للسرعة v

Acceleration (Unit: $\frac{length}{time^2}$, m/s², km/h²)

Average acceleration

(تحدد بمقدار واتجاه)

$$a_{avg} = \frac{\text{change velocity}}{\text{time interval}}$$

$$a_{avg} = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{v_f - v_i}{t_f - t_i}$$

$a_{avg} = \begin{matrix} \oplus \\ \text{direction} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \text{no} \\ \text{magnitude} \end{matrix}$

Instantaneous acceleration (or acceleration)

(تحدد بمقدار واتجاه)

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

$a = \begin{matrix} \oplus \\ \text{direction} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \text{no} \\ \text{magnitude} \end{matrix}$

إشارة الناتج تحدد الاتجاه (+ إلى اليمين، - إلى اليسار)

If v, a have the same sign (+/+ or -/-) \rightarrow speed increase

إذا كانت إشارة السرعة والتسارع متشابهة فإن السرعة تزداد

If v, a have different sign (+/- or -/+) \rightarrow speed decrease

إذا كانت إشارة السرعة والتسارع مختلفة فإن السرعة تتناقص



الحركة في خط مستقيم (بتسارع ثابت)

Constant Acceleration

الحركة الأفقية بتسارع ثابت

$$1- v = v_0 + a t$$

$$2- x - x_0 = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$3- v^2 = v_0^2 + 2 a(x - x_0)$$

$$4- x - x_0 = \frac{1}{2} (v + v_0) t$$

$$5- x - x_0 = v t - \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

v_0 is the initial velocity (السرعة الابتدائية)

v is the final velocity (السرعة النهائية)

a is the acceleration (التسارع)

x is displacement (الإزاحة)

t is time (الزمن)

Free-Fall Acceleration

الحركة العمودية بتسارع ثابت (السقوط الحر)

عندما يتحرك أي جسم عمودياً للأعلى أو للأسفل

لكتابة معادلات الحركة العمودية بتكرار نفس قوانين الحركة الأفقية مع مراعاة تغير

المعادلات كالتالي:

1 - استبدال كل x بـ y

2 - استبدال التسارع الأفقي a بتسارع الجاذبية $-g$

$$1- v = v_0 - g t$$

$$2- y - y_0 = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$3- v^2 = v_0^2 - 2 g(y - y_0)$$

$$4- y - y_0 = \frac{1}{2} (v + v_0) t$$

$$5- y - y_0 = v t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

ملاحظة: عند التعويض عن قيمة g في القانون عند حل

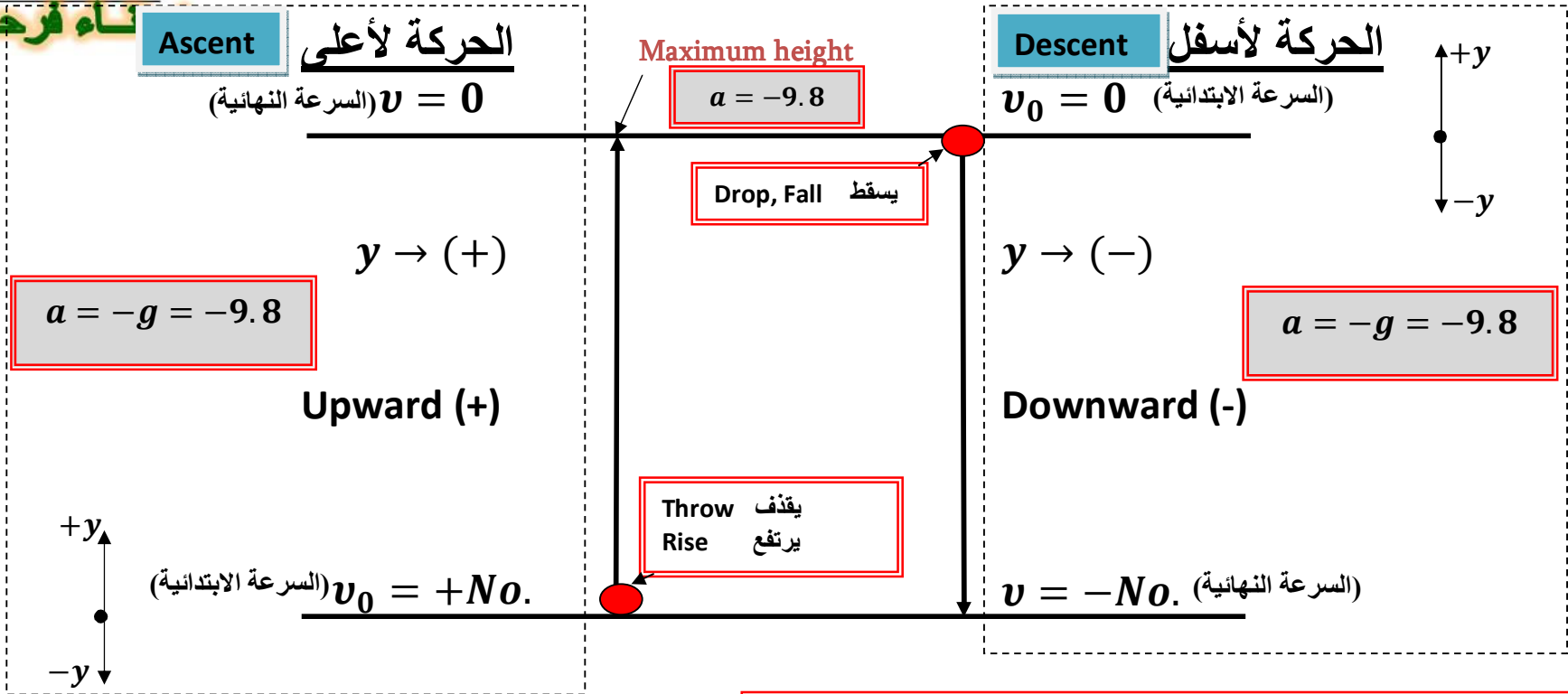
المسائل فإننا نضع القيمة بدون الإشارة

$$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

ملاحظة: عند حل مثل هذه المسائل فأفضل طريقة أن تحلها باستخدام المعطيات فقط ولا تستخدم القيم التي حسبتها في فقرات سابقة وذلك لتفادي الأخطاء المتكررة



بناء فرجين



$a = -g = -9.8$ always at any point above the ground
التسارع دائما قيمة ثابتة ($a=-9.8$) عند أي نقطة فوق سطح الأرض

How Long . زمن
How high ارتفاع
How far بعد
How fast سرعة

Stop $\rightarrow v=0$

If the particle starts its motion from the rest, that means the initial speed is zero
إذا بدء الجسم حركته من السكون (the rest) ، فإن سرعته الابتدائية تساوي صفر

CHAPTER(3) Vectors(المتجهات)

Physical Quantities (الكميات الفيزيائية)

Vector quantities

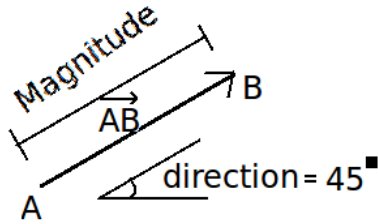
magnitude and direction

لها مقدار واتجاه

لها قواعد جمع وضرب خاصة بالمتجهات

Exp. Displacement, Velocity, Acceleration

ويمكن تمثيل المتجه بالرسم (مقدار واتجاه)



Scalar Quantities

Magnitude

لها مقدار فقط

تتبع قواعد الجمع والضرب العادي

Exp. Pressure , Temperature , Distance, speed etc.

The magnitude of a vector can be never negative

→ The magnitude is always positive

Magnitude	المقدار او القيمة المطلقة (دائما موجب)
Sum	مجموع
The angle	الزاوية
x- component	المركبة x- (قيمة المتجه في الاتجاه x)
Unit vector notation	متجهات الوحدة (i , j , k)
Origin	مركز الإحداثيات (نقطة الأصل 0,0)
Coordinate system	نظام الإحداثيات (x, y, z)
horizontal component	المركبة الأفقية (قيمة المتجه في الاتجاه x)
vertical component	المركبة الرأسية (قيمة المتجه في الاتجاه y)
Direction	الاتجاه (يقصد الزاوية مع x الموجب عكس الساعة)
Vector product	الضرب الاتجاهي
Scalar product	الضرب القياسي



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Addition of vectors (جمع المتجهات)

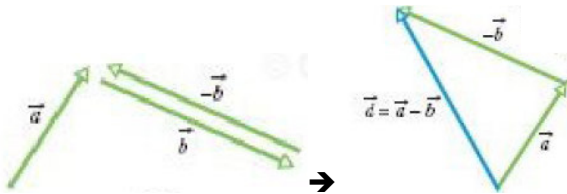
Adding Vectors Geometrically

جمع المتجهات هندسيا



Properties of vector addition:

- 1- Commutative law: $\vec{A} + \vec{B} = \vec{B} + \vec{A}$
- 2- Associative law: $(\vec{A} + \vec{B}) + \vec{C} = \vec{A} + (\vec{B} + \vec{C})$
- 3- The negative vector of vector \vec{A} is denoted by vector $-\vec{A}$ and is a vector with the same magnitude as of vector \vec{A} But with exactly opposite direction.
- 4- Vectors Subtraction: $\vec{d} = \vec{a} - \vec{b} = \vec{a} + (-\vec{b})$



Adding Vectors Analytically

جمع المتجهات تحليليا

$$\vec{r} = \vec{a} \pm \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{a} = a_x \hat{i} + a_y \hat{j} + a_z \hat{k}$$

$$\pm \quad \pm \quad \pm \quad \pm$$

$$\vec{b} = b_x \hat{i} + b_y \hat{j} + b_z \hat{k}$$

$$= \quad = \quad = \quad =$$

$$\vec{r} = r_x \hat{i} + r_y \hat{j} + r_z \hat{k}$$

$$|r| = r = \sqrt{r_x^2 + r_y^2}, \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{r_y}{r_x}$$

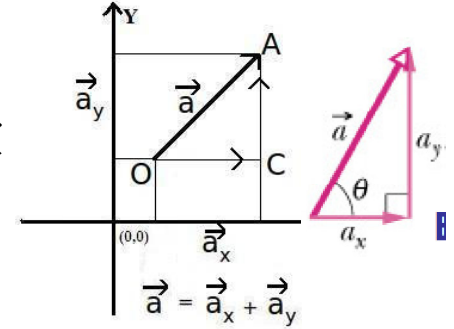
Vector addition	$\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} = (A_x + B_x) \hat{i} + (A_y + B_y) \hat{j} + (A_z + B_z) \hat{k}$
Vector subtraction	$\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} = (A_x - B_x) \hat{i} + (A_y - B_y) \hat{j} + (A_z - B_z) \hat{k}$



Components of a Two dimensional vector:

a_x and a_y are called the components of vector \vec{a}

تسمى عملية تحليل المتجه الى مركباته بـ Resolving Vectors

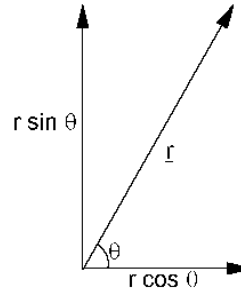


To resolve two dimensional vector:

x-component of vector \vec{a}

$$a_x = a \cos \theta$$

a is the magnitude of vector \vec{a} (قيمة المتجه)
 θ is the angle made by the vector with x axes
 (الزاوية المحصورة بين المتجه ومحور x الموجب)
 a_x is a vector along x-axis



y-component of vector \vec{a}

$$a_y = a \sin \theta$$

a is the magnitude of vector \vec{a} (قيمة المتجه)
 θ is the angle made by the vector with x axes
 (الزاوية المحصورة بين المتجه ومحور x الموجب)
 a_y is a vector along y-axis

يراجع تحليل المركبات كما تم شرحه في المحاضرة

ويمكن كتابة التحليل بصورة عامة كالتالي:

1- اختيار الزاوية الصغيرة والقريبة من محور x (الموجب أو السالب) مثل $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_4$

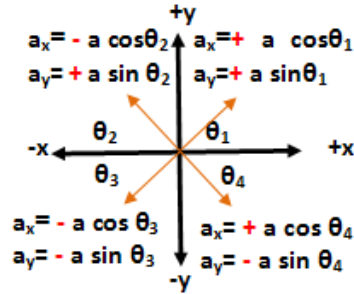
2- كتابة التحليل العام حيث أن

$$a_x = a \cos \theta, \quad a_y = a \sin \theta$$

3- وضع إشارة المحاور للمركبات وذلك حسب موقع المتجه في أي ربع (كما في الشكل)

Unit vectors

Magnitude	direction
1	$i \rightarrow x$ -axis
1	$j \rightarrow y$ -axis
1	$k \rightarrow z$ -axis





كيف نعبر عن المتجهات

How to express vectors?

Unit vectors notation

Magnitude-angle notation

$$\vec{a} = a_x i + a_y j$$

$$|a|, \theta$$

معطى في السؤال

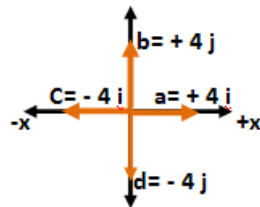
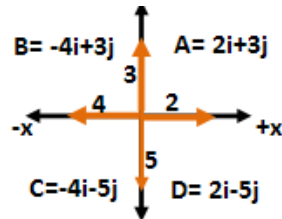
$$a_x = +3 \quad a_y = -2$$

$$\vec{a} = +3i - 2j$$

$$a_x = -4 \quad a_y = -1$$

$$\vec{a} = -4i - j$$

من الرسم



بإيجاد مركباته

إذا أعطى المتجه على صورة مقدار a واتجاه θ فإننا نحلله

$$a_x = a \cos \theta$$

$$a_y = a \sin \theta$$

ومن ثم يكتب المتجه بدلالة متجهات الوحدة:

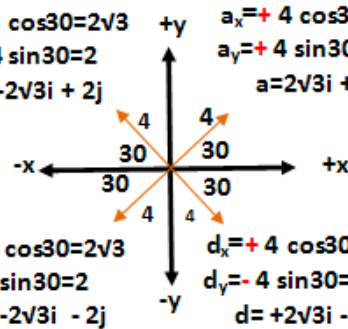
$$\vec{a} = a \cos \theta i + a \sin \theta j$$

$$\vec{a} = a_x i + a_y j$$

$$b_x = -4 \cos 30 = -2\sqrt{3} \quad a_x = +4 \cos 30 = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$b_y = +4 \sin 30 = 2 \quad a_y = +4 \sin 30 = 2$$

$$b = -2\sqrt{3}i + 2j \quad a = 2\sqrt{3}i + 2j$$



$$c_x = -4 \cos 30 = -2\sqrt{3} \quad d_x = +4 \cos 30 = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$c_y = -4 \sin 30 = -2 \quad d_y = -4 \sin 30 = -2$$

$$c = -2\sqrt{3}i - 2j \quad d = +2\sqrt{3}i - 2j$$

$$|a| = a = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2}$$

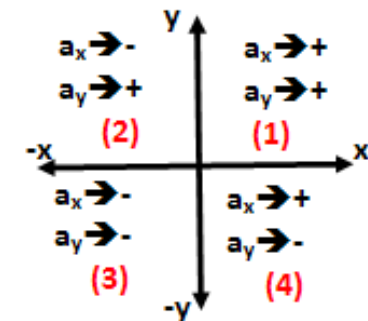
$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{a_y}{a_x}$$

مع مراعاة وضع إشارة المركبات عند حساب الزاوية

$$\theta = \begin{cases} + & \text{counter clockwise} \\ - & \text{clockwise} \end{cases}$$

+ عكس عقارب الساعة

- مع عقارب الساعة



Unit vectors

Magnitude	direction
1	$i \rightarrow$ x-axis
1	$j \rightarrow$ y-axis
1	$k \rightarrow$ z-axis



Product of Vectors : ضرب المتجهات

Vector * Scalar = Vector

$$\vec{b} = n\vec{a}$$

$$\text{Exp. } \vec{a} = 3i + 4j$$

$$\vec{b} = 2\vec{a} = 6i + 8j$$

$$|b| = |2\vec{a}| = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2}$$

Vector . Vector = Scalar Scalar (dot) Product

$$1-\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |a| \cdot |b| \cos \phi$$

$$2-\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$$

$$3-\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$4-i \cdot i = j \cdot j = k \cdot k = 1$$

المتجهان متشابهان = 1

$$i \cdot j = j \cdot k = k \cdot i = 0$$

المتجهان مختلفان = 0

$$5-\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \rightarrow \phi = 90^\circ$$

المتجهان متعامدان

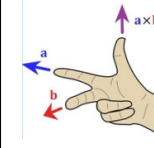
$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = ab \rightarrow \phi = 0$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -ab \rightarrow \phi = 180$$

Vector X Vector = Vector Vector (cross) product

$$1-\vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = |a| \cdot |b| \sin \phi$$

\vec{c} is perpendicular to both \vec{a} and \vec{b}



يحدد الاتجاه باستخدام قاعدة اليد اليمنى

$$2-\vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} +i & -j & +k \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$3-\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$$

$$4-i \times i = j \times j = k \times k = 0$$

المتجهان متشابهان = 0

المتجهان مختلفان = المتجه الثالث والإشارة

تتبع قاعدة اليد اليمنى

$$ijk \rightarrow (+), kji \rightarrow (-)$$

$$\text{Exp. } j \times k = +i, k \times j = -i$$

$$5-\phi = 0 \rightarrow \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 0$$

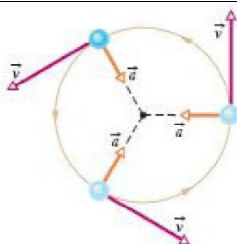
المتجهان متوازيان

$$\phi = 90^\circ \rightarrow |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|_{\max} = |a| |b|$$

المتجهان متعامدان

CHAPTER(4) Motion in Two and Three Dimensions

	1D	2/3 D
1-Position	In x-axis $\rightarrow x$ In y-axis $\rightarrow y$ In z-axis $\rightarrow z$	Position vector: (\vec{r}) $\vec{r} = x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}$
2-Displacement	$\Delta x = x_2 - x_1$ $\Delta y = y_2 - y_1$ $\Delta z = z_2 - z_1$	$\Delta \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_2 - \mathbf{r}_1$ $\Delta \mathbf{r} = \Delta x \mathbf{i} + \Delta y \mathbf{j} + \Delta z \mathbf{k}$
3-Velocity: -Average Velocity	$\mathbf{v}_{avg} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$	Velocity Vector $\mathbf{v}_{avg} = \frac{\Delta \mathbf{r}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\mathbf{r}_2 - \mathbf{r}_1}{\Delta t}$ $= \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta t} \mathbf{k}$
- Velocity	$\mathbf{v} = \frac{dx}{dt}$	$\mathbf{v} = \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt} \mathbf{i} + \frac{dy}{dt} \mathbf{j} + \frac{dz}{dt} \mathbf{k}$ $\mathbf{v} = \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = v_x \mathbf{i} + v_y \mathbf{j} + v_z \mathbf{k}$ The direction of \mathbf{v} of a particle is always tangent to the particle's path at the particle's position.
4- Acceleration Average acceleration:	$\mathbf{a}_{avg} = \frac{\Delta \mathbf{v}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta x}{(\Delta t)^2}$	$\mathbf{a}_{avg} = \frac{\Delta \mathbf{v}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\mathbf{r}_2 - \mathbf{r}_1}{(\Delta t)^2} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t^2} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t^2} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta t^2} \mathbf{k}$
Acceleration	$\mathbf{a} = \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$	$\mathbf{a} = \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \frac{dv_x}{dt} \mathbf{i} + \frac{dv_y}{dt} \mathbf{j} + \frac{dv_z}{dt} \mathbf{k}$ $\mathbf{a} = \frac{d^2\mathbf{r}}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \mathbf{i} + \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \mathbf{j} + \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} \mathbf{k}$
Magnitude & Direction	$\mathbf{V} = \begin{matrix} \oplus \\ \text{direction} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{no} \\ \text{magnitude} \end{matrix}$	$ \mathbf{V} = V = \sqrt{V_x^2 + V_y^2}$ $\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{V_y}{V_x}$
6-Uniform circular Motion	//	$\mathbf{V} = \begin{matrix} \text{dir.} \\ \text{variable (tangent)} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{mag.} \\ \text{Const. (speed= v)} \end{matrix}$ $\mathbf{a} = \begin{matrix} \text{dir.} \\ \text{variable (inward)} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{mag.} \\ \text{Const. (} \mathbf{a} = \frac{v^2}{r} \text{)} \end{matrix}$ $\text{Period} = T = \frac{\text{Circumference (distance)}}{\text{speed}} = \frac{2\pi r}{ v }$





المقذوفات Projectiles

1D

Const. acceleration

الحركة الأفقية بتسارع ثابت

Horizontal motion(x-axis)

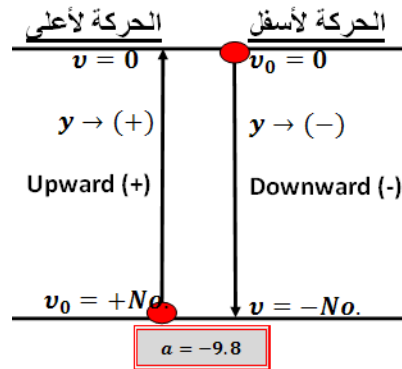
- 1- $v = v_0 + a t$
- 2- $x - x_0 = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$
- 3- $v^2 = v_0^2 + 2 a(x - x_0)$
- 4- $x - x_0 = \frac{1}{2} (v + v_0) t$
- 5- $x - x_0 = v t - \frac{1}{2} a t^2$

Free Falling

الحركة العمودية بتسارع ثابت

Vertical motion(y-axis)

- 1- $v = v_0 - g t$
- 2- $y - y_0 = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$
- 3- $v^2 = v_0^2 - 2 g(y - y_0)$
- 4- $y - y_0 = \frac{1}{2} (v + v_0) t$



2D

Projectile motion

$$v_0 = v_{0x}i + v_{0y}j \quad a = a_x i + a_y j$$

Horizontal motion

- $$a_x = 0, v_{0x} = v_0 \cos \theta_0$$
- 1- $v_x = v_{0x}$
 - 2- $x = v_{0x} t$

Horizontal range (R)=

$$R = \frac{v_0^2}{g} \sin 2\theta_0$$

Maximum range

$$\theta_0 = 45^\circ \rightarrow R_{max} = \frac{v_0^2}{g}$$

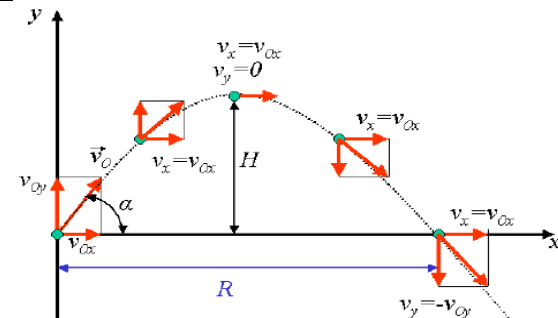
Vertical motion

- $$a_y = -g, v_{0y} = v_0 \sin \theta_0$$
- 1- $v_y = v_{0y} - g t$
 - 2- $y = v_{0y} t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$
 - 3- $v_y^2 = v_{0y}^2 - 2 g y$

Maximum height (H)

$$H = \frac{(v_0 \sin \theta_0)^2}{2g}$$

, where $v_y = 0$



Problems:

- 1- A particle goes from $x = -2\text{ m}$, $y = 3\text{ m}$, $z = 1\text{ m}$ to $x = 3\text{ m}$, $y = -1\text{ m}$, $z = 4\text{ m}$. Its displacement is:

- A. $(1\text{ m})\hat{i} + (2\text{ m})\hat{j} + (5\text{ m})\hat{k}$
- B. $(5\text{ m})\hat{i} - (4\text{ m})\hat{j} + (3\text{ m})\hat{k}$
- C. $-(5\text{ m})\hat{i} + (4\text{ m})\hat{j} - (3\text{ m})\hat{k}$
- D. $-(1\text{ m})\hat{i} - (2\text{ m})\hat{j} - (5\text{ m})\hat{k}$
- E. $-(5\text{ m})\hat{i} - (2\text{ m})\hat{j} + (3\text{ m})\hat{k}$

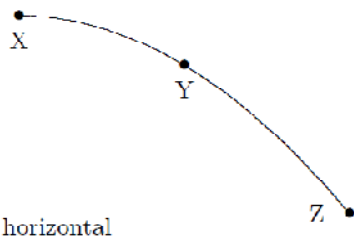
ans: B

- 2- A stone thrown from the top of a tall building follows a path that is:

- A. circular
- B. made of two straight line segments
- C. hyperbolic
- D. parabolic
- E. a straight line

ans: D

- 3- A stone is thrown horizontally and follows the path XYZ shown. The direction of the acceleration of the stone at point Y is:



- A. ↓
- B. →
- C. ↘
- D. ↙
- E. ↗

ans: A

- 4- A large cannon is fired from ground level over level ground at an angle of 30° above the horizontal. The muzzle speed is 980 m/s . Neglecting air resistance, the projectile will travel what horizontal distance before striking the ground?

- A. 4.3 km
- B. 8.5 km
- C. 43 km
- D. 85 km
- E. 170 km

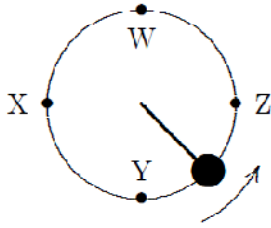
ans: D

- 5- A projectile is fired from ground level over level ground with an initial velocity that has a vertical component of 20 m/s and a horizontal component of 30 m/s . Using $g = 10\text{ m/s}^2$, the distance from launching to landing points is:

- A. 40 m
- B. 60 m
- C. 80 m
- D. 120 m
- E. 180 m

ans: D

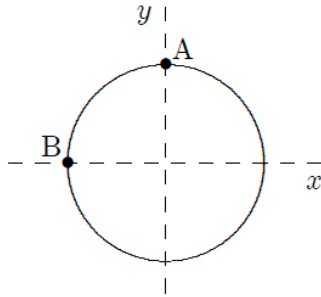
- 6- An object, tied to a string, moves in a circle at constant speed on a horizontal surface as shown. The direction of the displacement of this object, as it travels from W to X is:



- A. ←
 B. ↓
 C. ↑
 D. ↗
 E. ↙

ans: E

- 7- A toy racing car moves with constant speed around the circle shown below. When it is at point A its coordinates are $x = 0$, $y = 3$ m and its velocity is $(6 \text{ m/s})\hat{i}$. When it is at point B its velocity and acceleration are:



- A. $-(6 \text{ m/s})\hat{j}$ and $(12 \text{ m/s}^2)\hat{i}$, respectively
 B. $(6 \text{ m/s})\hat{i}$ and $-(12 \text{ m/s}^2)\hat{i}$, respectively
 C. $(6 \text{ m/s})\hat{j}$ and $(12 \text{ m/s}^2)\hat{i}$, respectively
 D. $(6 \text{ m/s})\hat{i}$ and $(2 \text{ m/s}^2)\hat{j}$, respectively
 E. $(6 \text{ m/s})\hat{j}$ and 0, respectively

ans: C

- 8- An object is moving on a circular path of radius π meters at a constant speed of 1.0 m/s . The time required for one revolution is:

- A. $2/\pi^2 \text{ s}$
 B. $\pi^2/2 \text{ s}$
 C. $\pi/2 \text{ s}$
 D. $\pi^2/4$
 E. $2/\pi \text{ s}$

ans: B

- 9- A particle moves at constant speed in a circular path. The instantaneous velocity and instantaneous acceleration vectors are:

- A. both tangent to the circular path
 B. both perpendicular to the circular path
 C. perpendicular to each other
 D. opposite to each other
 E. none of the above

ans: C

- 10 A car rounds a 20-m radius curve at 10 m/s . The magnitude of its acceleration is:

- A. 0
 B. 0.20 m/s^2
 C. 5.0 m/s^2
 D. 40 m/s^2
 E. 400 m/s^2

ans: C



هناء فرحان

Notes CH.(5): Force and Motion I (القوة والحركة)

Newton's laws

Newton's 1st law

$$\vec{F}_{net} = 0$$

$$\sum F_x = 0, \quad \sum F_y = 0$$

ويعرف الجسم بأنه في حالة اتزان (equilibrium) والتي لها ثلاث حالات



1- الجسم ساكن

$$v = 0 \\ \rightarrow a = 0$$



2- الجسم يتحرك بسرعة منتظمة

$$v = \text{Constant} \\ \rightarrow a = 0$$



3- الجسم يكون تحت تأثير مجموعه قوى محصلتها = صفر

$$F_1 - F_2 = 0$$

Newton's 2nd law

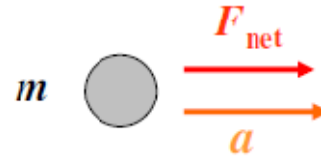
$$\vec{F}_{net} = \sum F = m \vec{a}$$

$$F_{net,x} = \sum F_x = m a_x$$

$$F_{net,y} = \sum F_y = m a_y$$

اتجاه التسارع دائما في اتجاه

محصلة القوى

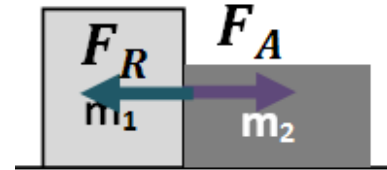


Newton's 3rd law

$$\vec{F}_{action} = -\vec{F}_{reaction}$$

(equal in magnitudes and opposite in directions)

$$|F_{action}| = |F_{reaction}|$$



The force is vector quantity, has both magnitude and direction

القوة كمية متجهة لها مقدار واتجاه

A mass is scalar quantity الكتلة كمية قياسية

أما الوزن فهو قوة الجاذبية المؤثرة على جسم ما, وحدته وحدة قوة أي نيوتن.

القوة :

The unit of force is the Newton (N). $1 \text{ N} = 1 \text{ kg m/s}^2$
[F(N)=m(kg) x a (m/s²)]

The unit of weight is Newton (N)

$$|W| = |Fg|$$

Exp. (1): Three forces act on a particle of mass (m): $\vec{F}_1 = 80i + 60j$ and $\vec{F}_2 = 40i + 100j$. If the particle moves with constant speed of 4m/s. then \vec{F}_3 is

- (a) $80i + 60j$ (b) $80i - 60j$ (c) $-80i + 60j$ (d) $-120i - 160j$

Solution:

$$v = \text{constant} \rightarrow a = 0 \rightarrow \vec{F}_{\text{net}} = 0$$

$$\vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_3 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{F}_3 = -\vec{F}_1 - \vec{F}_2$$

$$= -(80i + 60j) - (40i + 100j) = (-80 - 40)i + (-60 - 100)j$$

$$= -120i - 160j$$

Exp. (2): Two forces $\vec{F}_1 = 20i$ (N) and $\vec{F}_2 = 48j$ (N) are applied to move a 2 kg box. Find the magnitude and direction of the acceleration.

Solution:

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = m a \rightarrow \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 = m a$$

$$20i + 48j = 2 a \rightarrow a = 10i + 24j$$

The magnitude of a $= |a| = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2} = \sqrt{10^2 + 24^2} = 26 \text{ m/s}^2$

The direction of a $\rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{a_y}{a_x}$

$$= \tan^{-1} \frac{24}{10} = 67^\circ$$

Exp. (3): Only two Forces are acting on a particle of mass 2 kg that moves with an acceleration of 3m/s^2 in the positive direction of y- axis. If $\vec{F}_1 = 8i$ (N), the magnitude of \vec{F}_2 is

- (a) 12N (b) 10N (c) 17N (d) 15N

Solution:

$$m = 2\text{kg}, a = 3j, F_1 = 8i, F_2 = ???$$

$$\vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 = m a$$

$$8i + F_2 = 2 \times 3j$$

$$F_2 = -8i + 6j$$

$$|F_2| = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10 \text{ N}$$

Exp. (4): Two forces act upon a 5.0 kg box. One of the forces is $F_1 = (6.0 i + 8.0j)$ N. If the box moves at a constant velocity of $(1.6 i + 1.2 j)$ m/s , what is the second force?

Solution:

$$V = \text{constant} \rightarrow a = 0$$

$$\vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 = 0 \rightarrow \vec{F}_1 = -\vec{F}_2 = -6.0 i - 8.0j$$

Exp. (5): There are three forces on the 2 kg box shown in the figure. If the box moves with constant acceleration $\vec{a} = 3i - 4j$. Find \vec{F}_3 .

$$F_1 = 20N \rightarrow \vec{F}_1 = 20i$$

$$F_2 = 30N, \quad \theta = 30$$

$$F_{2x} = -30 \cos(30) = -26, \quad F_{2y} = 30 \sin(30) = 15 \rightarrow \vec{F}_2 = -26i + 15j$$

$$\Sigma F = m a$$

$$\vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_3 = m \vec{a}$$

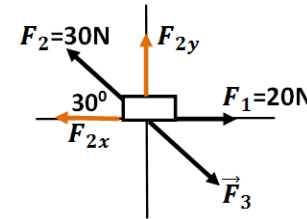
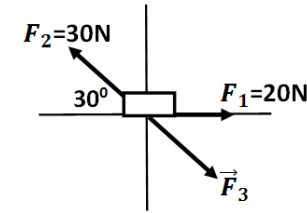
$$(20i) + (-26i + 15j) + \vec{F}_3 = 2 \times (3i - 4j)$$

$$(-6i + 15j) + \vec{F}_3 = (6i - 8j)$$

$$\vec{F}_3 = (6i - 8j) - (-6i + 15j) = (12i - 23j)$$

$$|F_3| = \sqrt{12^2 + 23^2} = 26 \text{ N}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{F_{3y}}{F_{3x}} = \tan^{-1} \frac{-23}{12} =$$



Exp. (6): A force accelerates a 5kg particle from rest to a speed of 12 m/s in 4s. What is the magnitude of this force?

Solution:

$$m = 5\text{kg}, \quad v_0 = 0 \text{ (rest)}, \quad v = 12 \text{ m/s}, \quad t = 4\text{s}, \quad F = ???$$

نستخدم قانون نيوتن الثاني لإيجاد القوة

$$F = m \times a$$

ولكن قيمة التسارع غير معطاة في السؤال،

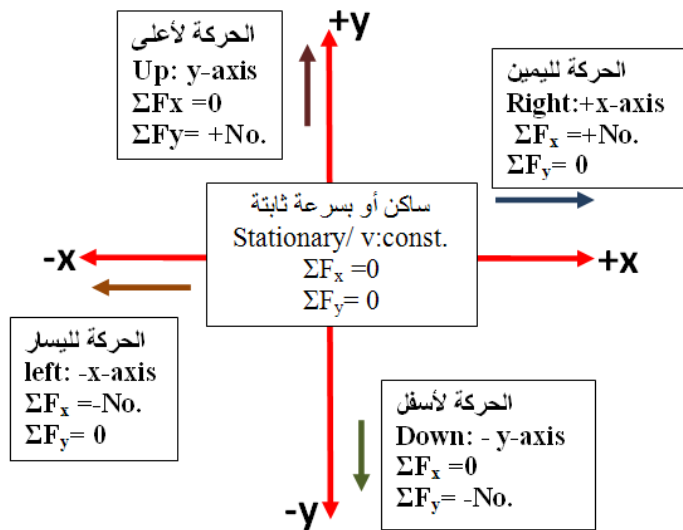
لذلك نوجد قيمة التسارع باستخدام معادلات الحركة عندما يكون التسارع ثابت

$$v = v_0 + at \rightarrow 12 = 0 + a \times 4$$

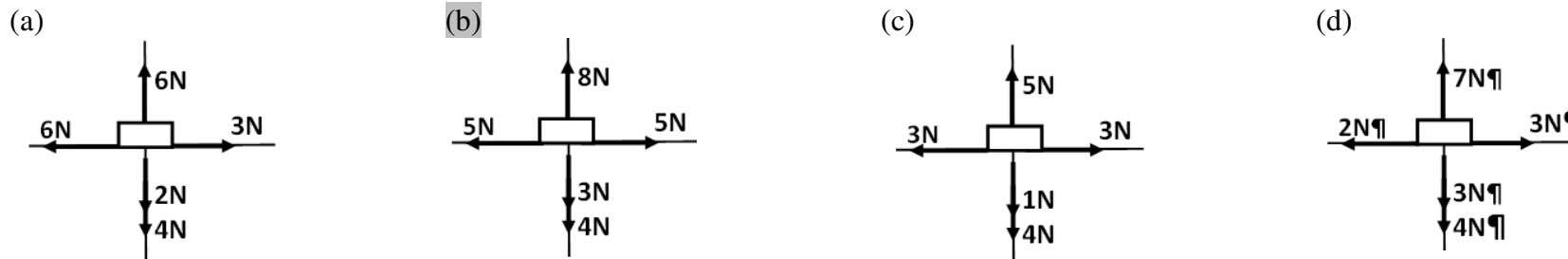
$$a = 12/4 = 3 \text{ m/s}^2$$

وبالتالي

$$F = m a = 5 \times 3 = 15 \text{ N}$$



Exp. (7): In which figure of the following the particle moves up if it starts from rest?



Solution:

Up = + y-axis $\rightarrow \Sigma F_x = 0, \Sigma F_y = +No.$

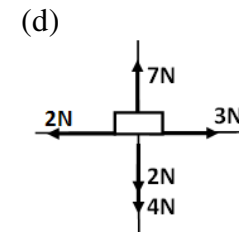
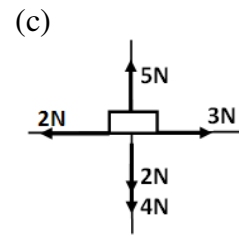
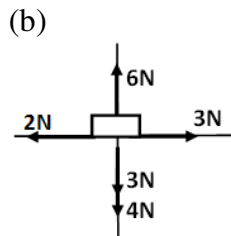
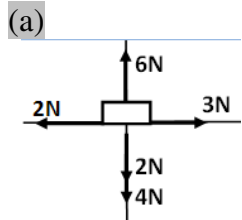
(a)
 $\Sigma F_x = 3 - 6 = -3$
 $\Sigma F_y = 6 - 2 - 4 = 0$

(b)
 $\Sigma F_x = 5 - 5 = 0$
 $\Sigma F_y = 8 - 3 - 4 = +1$

(c)
 $\Sigma F_x = 3 - 3 = 0$
 $\Sigma F_y = 5 - 1 - 4 = 0$

(d)
 $\Sigma F_x = 3 - 2 = +1$
 $\Sigma F_y = 7 - 3 - 4 = 0$

Exp. (8): In which figure of the following the y-component of the net Force is zero?



Solution:

$\Sigma F_y = 0.$

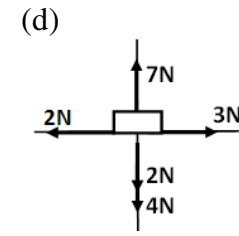
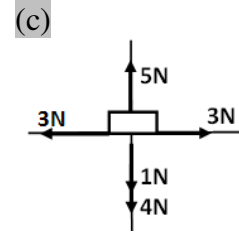
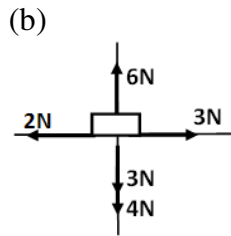
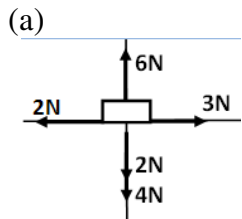
(a) $\Sigma F_y = 6 - 2 - 4 = 0$

(b) $\Sigma F_y = 6 - 3 - 4 = -1$

(c) $\Sigma F_y = 5 - 2 - 4 = -1$

(d) $\Sigma F_y = 7 - 2 - 4 = +1$

Exp. (9): In which figure of the following the particle moves with constant velocity?



Solution:

$v = \text{constant} \rightarrow a = 0 \rightarrow \Sigma F_x = 0, \Sigma F_y = 0.$

(a) $\Sigma F_x = 3 - 2 = +1$
 $\Sigma F_y = 6 - 2 - 4 = 0$

(b) $\Sigma F_x = 3 - 2 = -1$
 $\Sigma F_y = 6 - 3 - 4 = -1$

(c) $\Sigma F_x = 3 - 3 = 0$
 $\Sigma F_y = 5 - 1 - 4 = 0$

(d) $\Sigma F_x = 3 - 2 = 1$
 $\Sigma F_y = 7 - 2 - 4 = +1$

Exp. (10): In the figure the net force on the block is:

(a) 1N-right

(b) 6N- up

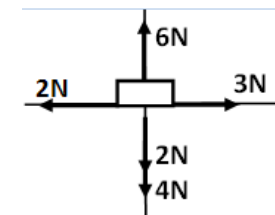
(c) 2N - left

(d) 4N- down

Solution:

$\Sigma F_x = 3 - 2 = +1$ (+ x-axis \rightarrow to right)

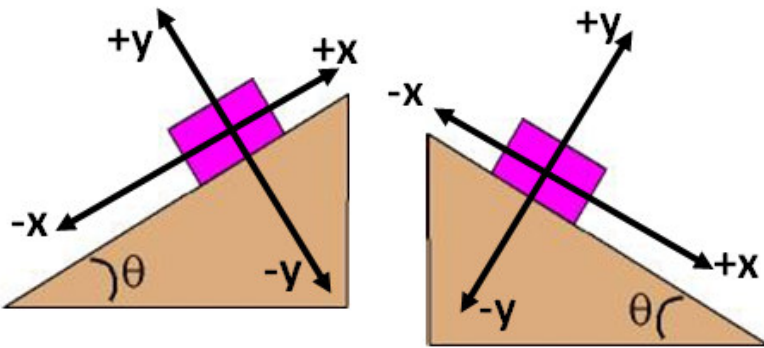
$\Sigma F_y = 6 - 2 - 4 = 0$



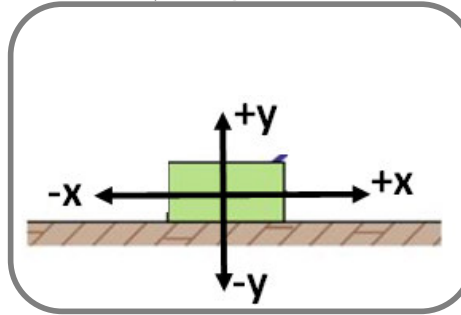
أنواع الأسطح وتمثيل المحاور

السطح المائل (Inclined Plane)

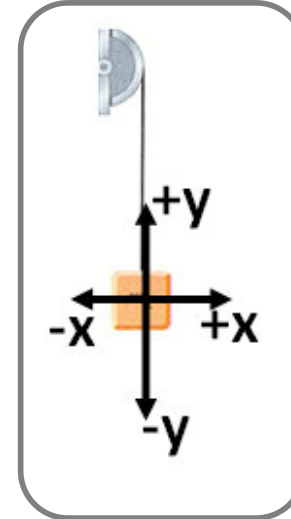
والموازي للسطح والمحور الصادي هو في الأسطح المائلة نضع المحور السيني ه العمودي عليه



السطح الأفقي

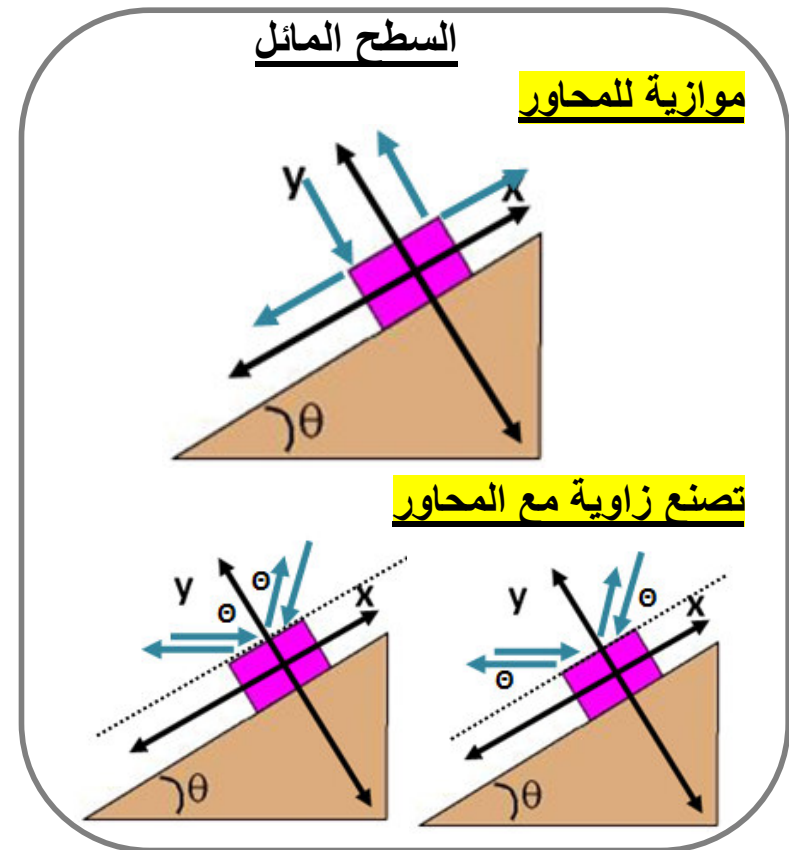
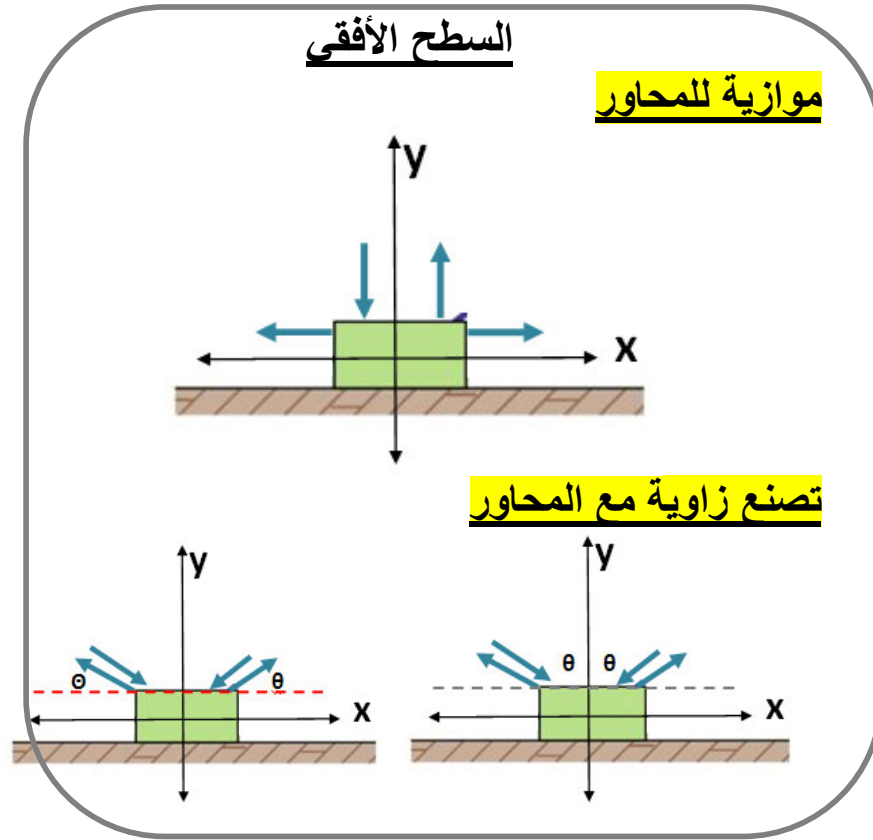


السطح العمودي



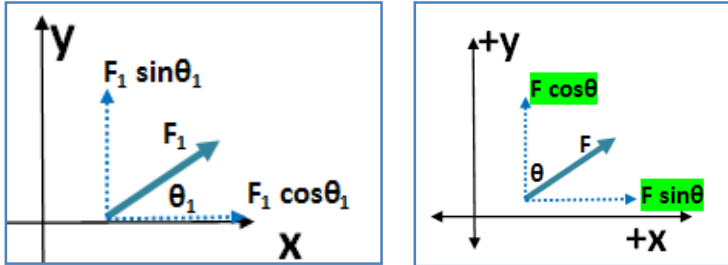
قوة الدفع (الظاهرة)

هي القوة التي يؤثر بها مؤثر خارجي على الجسم والتي تسبب حركته, وهي قوة عادية نرمز لها بالرمز.. F

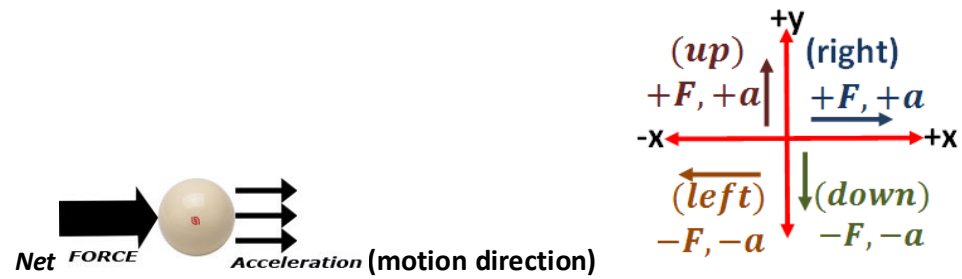


ملاحظات عامة:

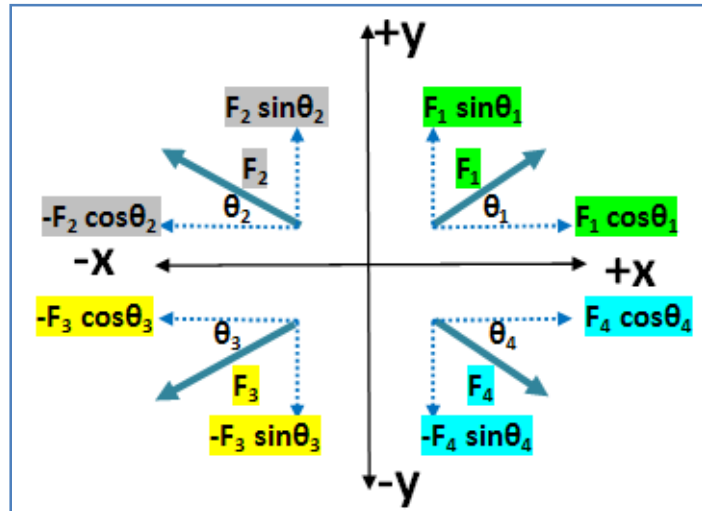
عند تحليل المتجه إلى مركباته فإن المحور المجاور للزاوية يأخذ الـ $(\cos\theta)$ والمحور العمودي يأخذ الـ $(\sin\theta)$



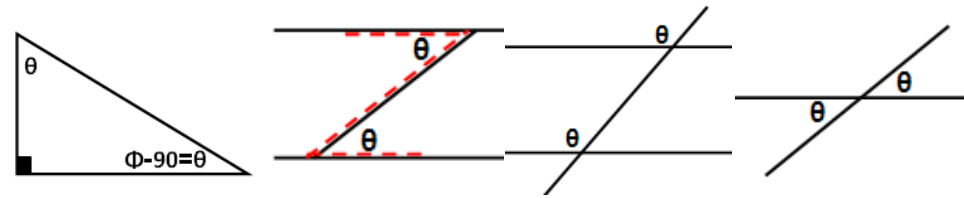
اتجاه الحركة (a) هو اتجاه محصلة القوى (\vec{F}_{net})



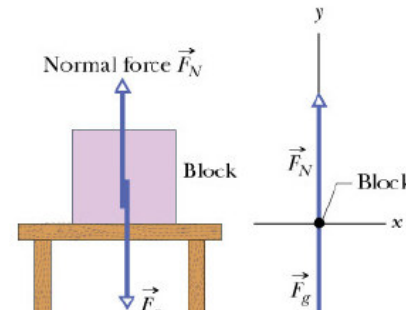
عند تحليل المتجه إلى مركباته يجب أن نأخذ في الاعتبار إشارة المحاور



بعض خصائص الزوايا التي قد تستخدم عند التحليل

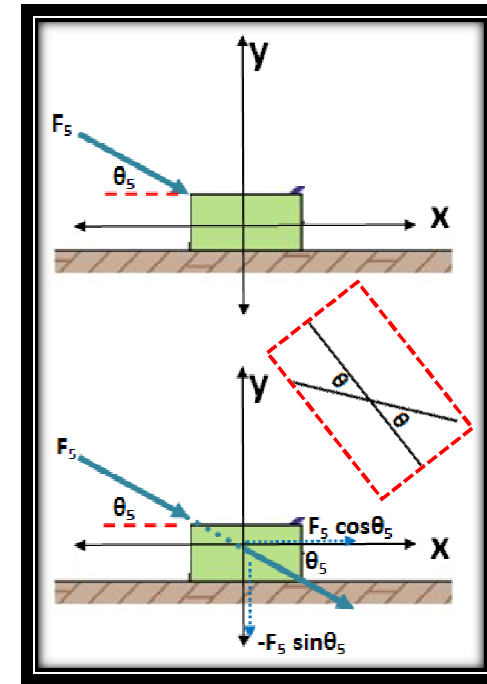
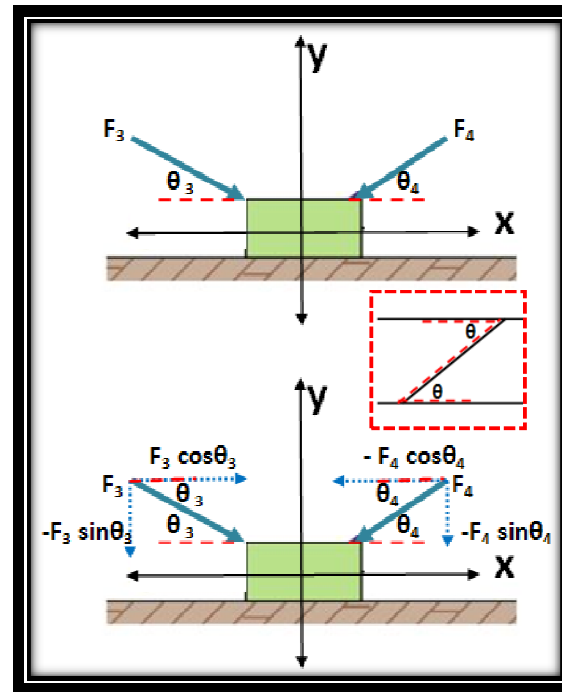
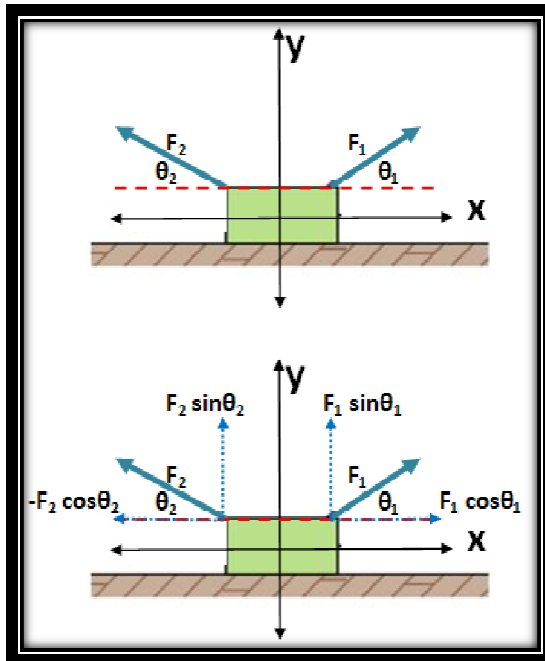


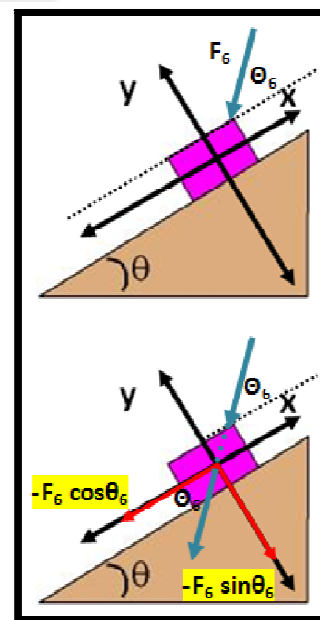
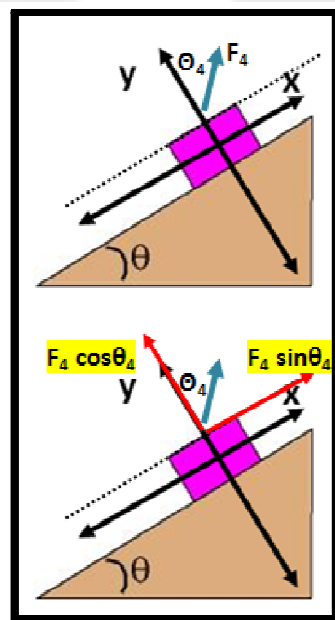
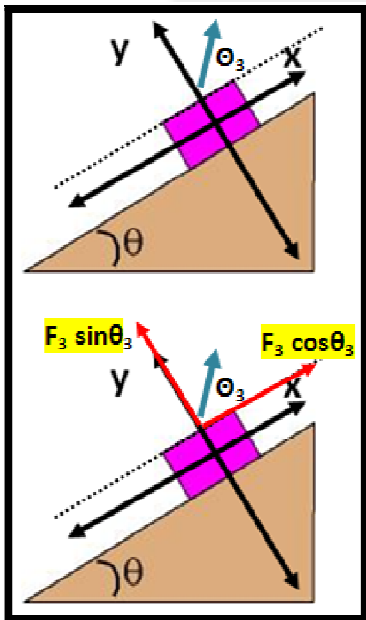
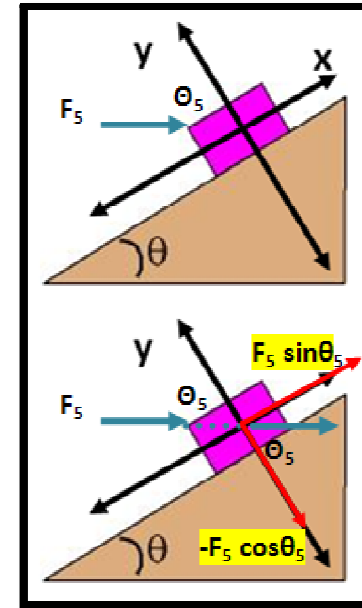
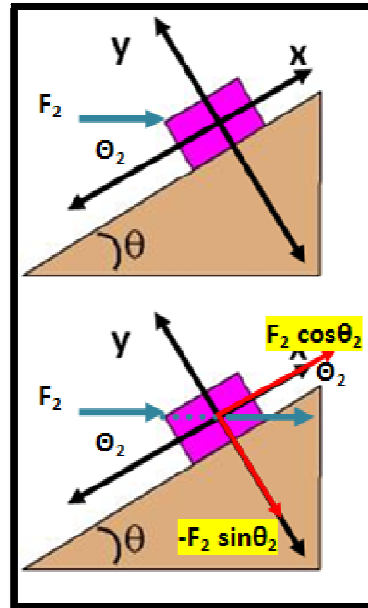
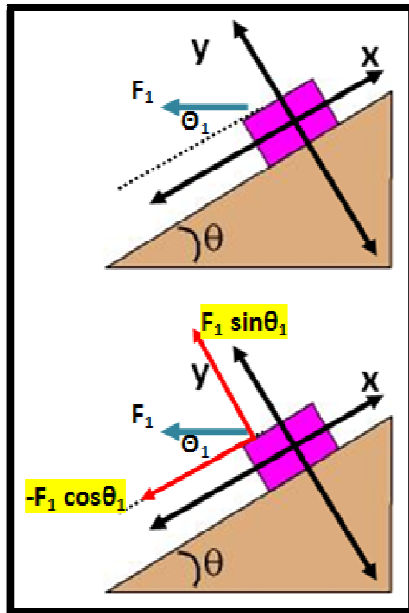
free body diagram هو تبسيط الرسم وذلك برسم المحاور من ثم تحدد الجسم كنقطة في المركز ورسم القوى المؤثرة عليه وفي حالة وجود أكثر من جسم يعامل كل جسم على حدة



Horizontal	أفقي	Hangs	معلق	Sliding	ينزلق
Vertically	عامودي	Elevator	مصعد	Prevent	يمنع
Coefficient	معامل	Rough	خشن	Gravitational	الجاذبية الأرضية
Kinetic	الحركي	smooth	ناعم	Frictional	الاحتكاك
Stationary	ساكن	Stand	يقف	Floor	الأرض
Static	السكوني	massless	ليس له وزن	frictionless	عديم الاحتكاك
pulley	بكرة	pull	يسحب	push	يدفع

بعض أمثلة تحليل القوى





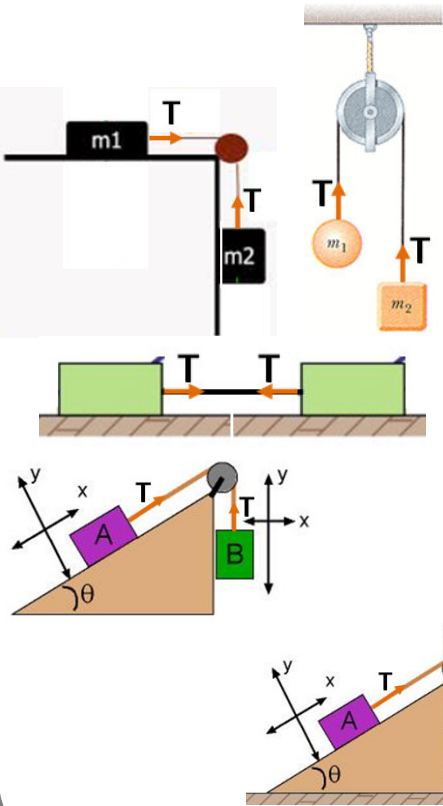
أنواع القوى (الغير ظاهرة)

قوة الشد للحبل (Tension)

*تؤثر دائماً على الأجسام المربوطة بحبل..
Cord- rope- cable

*اتجاهها دائماً بعيدة عن الجسم

T ليس لها مقدار محدد

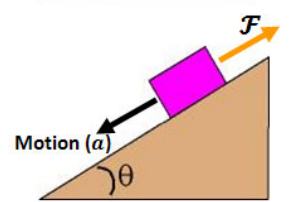
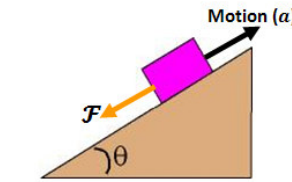
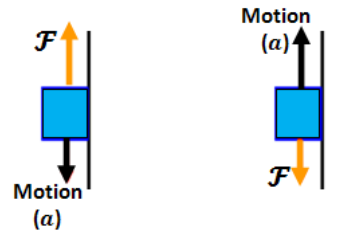
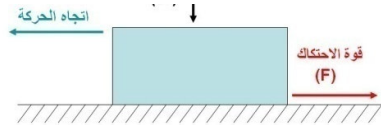


قوة الاحتكاك (Friction)

*هي القوة ناتجة عن خشونة الأسطح المتحركة

*اتجاهها عكس اتجاه الحركة

$$F = \mu F_N,$$

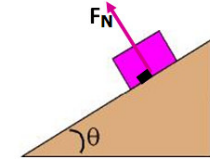
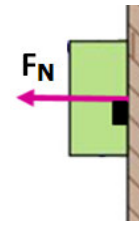
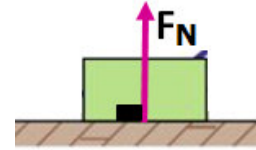


القوة العمودية (Normal force)

*تؤثر على الأجسام التي تكون موضوعة على سطح ولا تؤثر على الأجسام المعلقة.

*اتجاهها عمودية على السطح ولأعلى

F_N ليس لها مقدار محدد

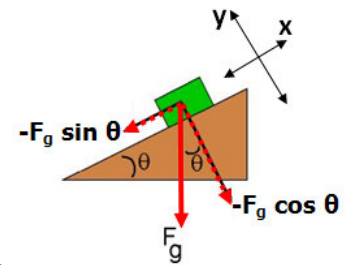
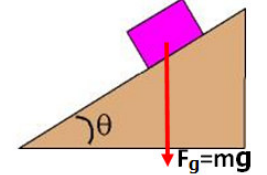
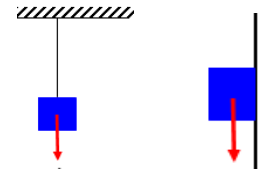
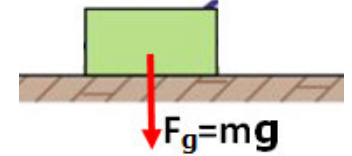


قوة جذب الأرض للأجسام (gravitational force)

*هي القوة الناشئة من جذب الأرض للجسم وتسمى أيضاً بوزن الجسم

*اتجاهها دائماً لأسفل

$$F_g = m g$$



تطبيقات على قوانين نيوتن :

تتبع الخطوات التالية في تطبيقات قوانين نيوتن:

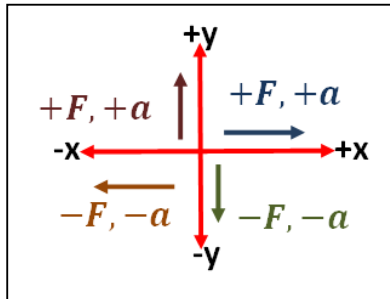
- 1- فهم السؤال جيدا ومن ثم تمثيله برسم إيضاحي.
- 2- معرفة القوى (الظاهرة والغير ظاهرة) التي تؤثر على الأجسام : (1) قوة الجاذبية , (2) قوة رد الفعل, (3) قوة الاحتكاك أو (4) قوة الشد و كذلك (5) قوة الدفع
- 3- رسم الـ (free body diagram) وذلك بتحدد الجسم بنقطة وترسم القوى المؤثرة عليه وفي حالة وجود أكثر من جسم يعامل كل جسم على حدة.

4- تحدد محاور الإحداثيات x, y مع تحديد اتجاه أو اتجاهات الحركة.

5- تحلل القوى المائلة بحيث تكون جميع القوى إما على المحور السيني أو على الصادي

6- يطبق قانون نيوتن الثاني لكل مركبة للقوة والتسارع.

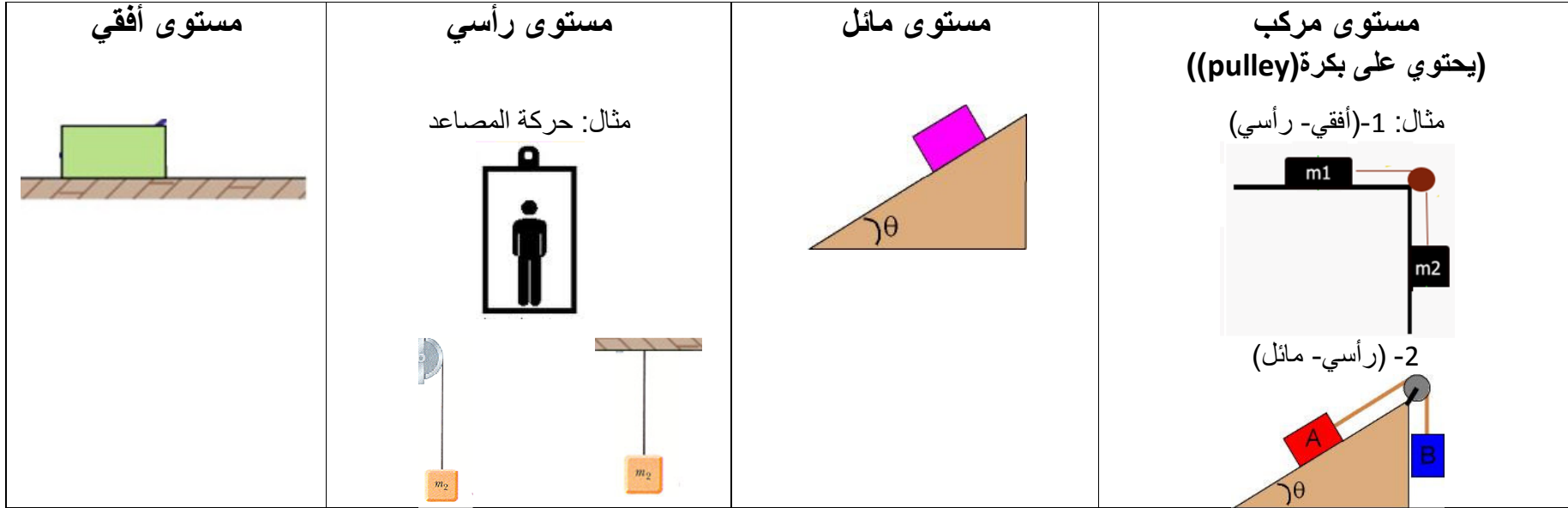
حيث نأخذ القوى المؤثرة في الاتجاه السيني فقط ونطبق عليها $\sum F_x = m a_x$ (لو كان في حالة أتران فإن $\sum F_x = 0$)
ونفس الطريقة للاتجاه الصادي $\sum F_y = m a_y$ (لو كان في حالة أتران فإن $\sum F_y = 0$)



ملاحظة مهمة: إشارة القوى واتجاه الحركة تحدد حسب إشارة المحاور

7- حل المعادلات مع بعضها لإيجاد المطلوب في السؤال.

تطبيقات على قوانين نيوتن

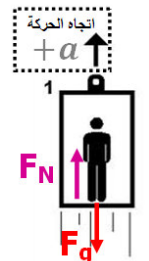


Exp. (11):

حركة المصاعد $F_N = m (g + a_y)$

متحرك لأعلى $(a_y = +a)$

اتجاه الحركة $+a$

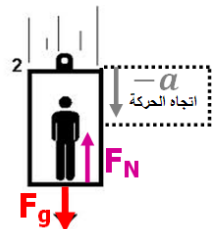


$$F_N - F_g = ma$$

$$F_N = m (g + a)$$

متحرك للأسفل $(a_y = -a)$

اتجاه الحركة $-a$

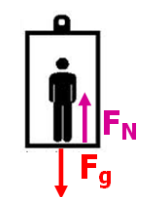


$$F_N - F_g = -ma$$

$$F_N = m (g - a)$$

ساكن $(a_y = 0)$

$a = 0$



$$F_N - F_g = 0$$

$$F_N = m g$$

Exp. (12): There are three forces on the 2 kg box shown in the figure. If the box moves with constant acceleration $\vec{a} = 3i - 4j$. Find \vec{F}_3 . (compare solution with Exp. (5))

For x-axis:

$$\Sigma F_x = m a_x$$

$$F_{1x} + F_{2x} + F_{3x} = m a_x$$

$$20 - 30 \cos(30) + F_{3x} = 2 \times 3$$

$$F_{3x} = 12 \text{ N}$$

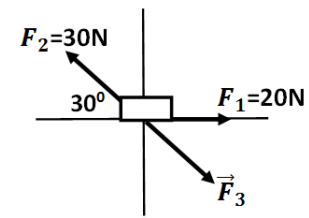
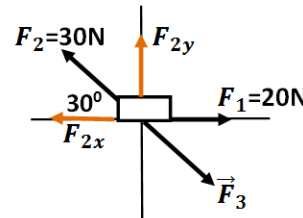
For y-axis:

$$\Sigma F_y = m a_y$$

$$F_{1y} + F_{2y} + F_{3y} = m a_y$$

$$0 + 30 \sin(30) + F_{3y} = 2 \times (-4)$$

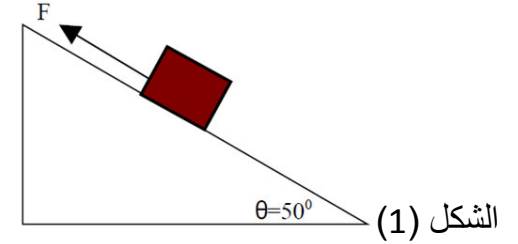
$$F_{3y} = -23 \text{ N}$$



Exp. (13): Sample problem (5-1) P. 93:

<p>(a)</p> <p>x-axis $F_1 = ma_x$ $a_x = F_1/m = 4/0.2 = 20 \text{ m/s}^2$ The force accelerates the puck in the positive direction of the x-axis</p>	<p>(b)</p> <p>x-axis $F_1 - F_2 = ma_x$ $a_x = \frac{(F_1 - F_2)}{m} = \frac{4-2}{0.2} = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ The force accelerates the puck in the positive direction of the x-axis</p>	<p>(c)</p> <p>x-axis $+ F_3 \cos(30) - F_2 = ma_x$ $a_x = \frac{(F_3 \cos(30) - F_2)}{m} = \frac{1 \cos 30 - 2}{0.2} = -5.7 \text{ m/s}^2$ The force accelerates the puck in the negative direction of the x-axis</p>
--	--	--

Exp. (14): As shown in the figure (1), a force of 45 N is applied to move a 4 kg box up an inclined plane. If the box starts from rest, find its speed after 2 s. Calculate the normal force, F_N .



Solution:

$$F=45\text{N}, \quad m=4\text{kg}, \quad v_0=0, \quad t=2\text{s} \quad (a) \quad v=?? \quad (b) \quad F_N=??$$

نحسب السرعة من معادلات الحركة

$$v = v_0 + at \rightarrow 1$$

ولإيجاد قيمة التسارع نستخدم قوانين نيوتن للحركة كالتالي:

1- تمثيل القوى الظاهرة (قوة الدفع) والغير ظاهرة (قوة الجذب - القوة العمودية) (كما في الشكل (2))

2- نحدد المحاور واتجاه الحركة

3- نحلل القوى المائلة (قوة الجذب) إلى مركباتها (كما في الشكل (3))

4- نكتب معادلات الحركة باستخدام قوانين نيوتن

$$(x\text{-axis}) \rightarrow mg \sin\theta - F = -ma \rightarrow 2$$

$$(y\text{-axis}) \rightarrow F_N - mg \cos\theta = 0 \rightarrow 3$$

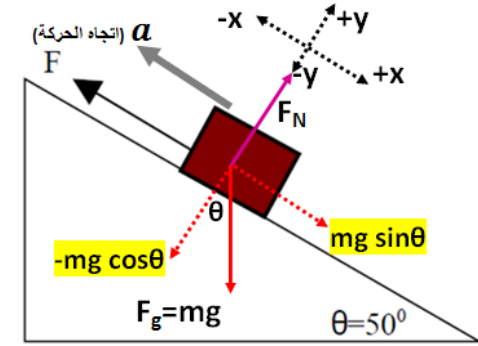
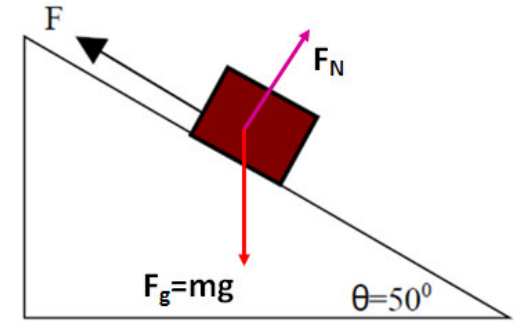
حساب قيمة التسارع من المعادلة الثانية

$$\text{From (2)} \quad 4 \times 9.8 \sin(50) - 45 = -4a \rightarrow a = 3.74 \text{ m/s}^2$$

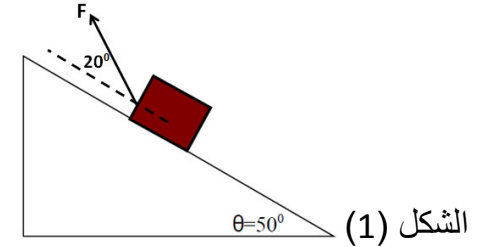
التعويض في المعادلة رقم 1 لحساب السرعة

$$v = 3.74 \times 2 = 7.5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$(b) \text{ from (3)} \quad F_N = mg \cos\theta = 4 \times 9.8 \cos(50) = 25.2\text{N}$$



Exp. (15): As shown in the figure (1), a force F (makes an angle of 20°) is applied to move a 4 kg box up an inclined plane. If the box moves with constant velocity, find the normal force, F_N .



Solution:

$$F=??, \quad \phi=20^\circ, \quad m=4\text{kg}, \quad F_N=??$$

$$V=\text{constant} \rightarrow a=0$$

ولإيجاد قيمة القوة العمودية نستخدم قوانين نيوتن للحركة كالتالي:

1- تمثيل القوى الظاهرة (قوة الدفع) والغير ظاهرة (قوة الجذب - القوة العمودية) (كما في الشكل (2))

2- نحدد المحاور واتجاه الحركة

3- نحلل القوى المائلة (قوة الجذب - قوة الدفع) إلى مركباتها (كما في الشكل (3))

4- نكتب معادلات الحركة باستخدام قانون نيوتن الأول

$$(x\text{-axis}) \rightarrow mg \sin\theta - F \cos\phi = 0 \quad \rightarrow 1$$

$$(y\text{-axis}) \rightarrow F \sin\phi + F_N - mg \cos\theta = 0 \quad \rightarrow 2$$

لحساب قيمة القوة العمودية نحتاج حساب قيمة قوة الدفع وذلك بالتعويض في المعادلة رقم (1)

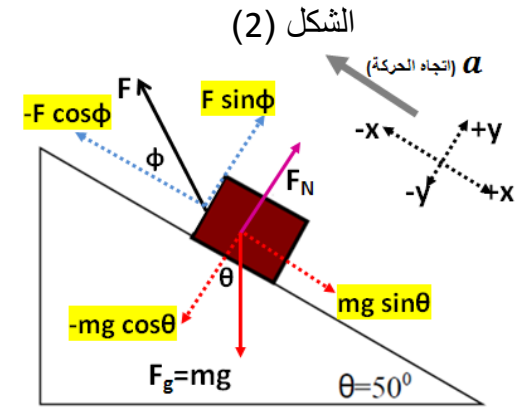
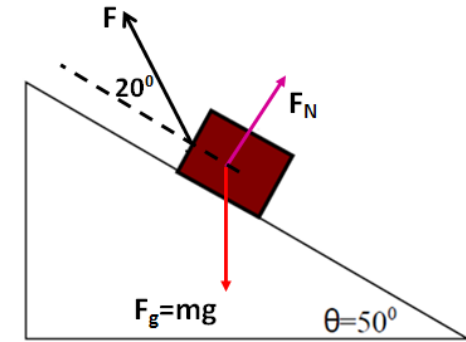
From (1)

$$4 \times 9.8 \times \sin(50) - F \cos(20) = 0 \quad \rightarrow F = 32 \text{ N}$$

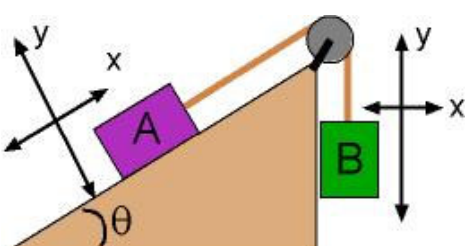
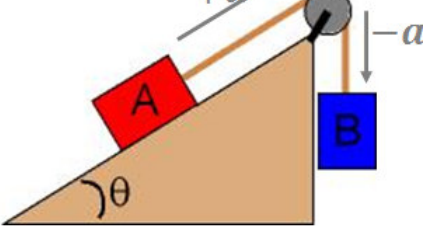
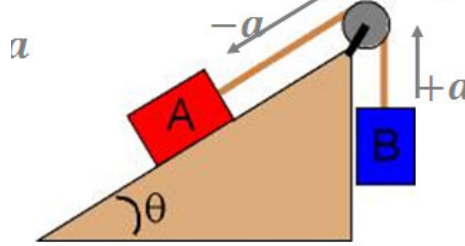
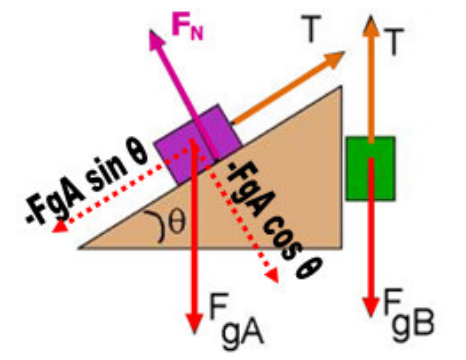
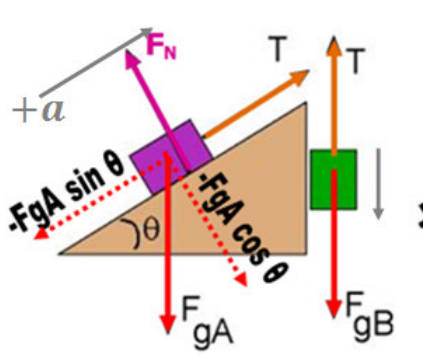
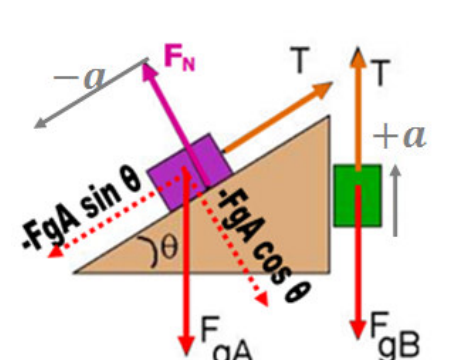
التعويض في المعادلة رقم 2 لحساب القوة العمودية

From (2)

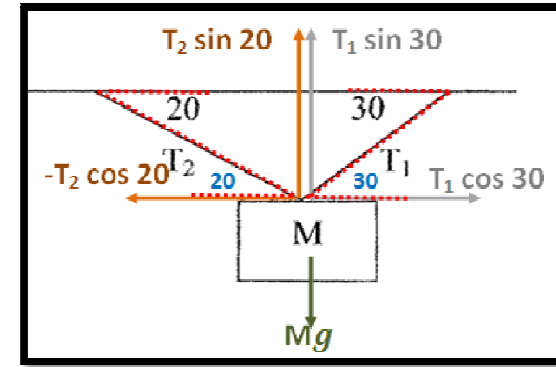
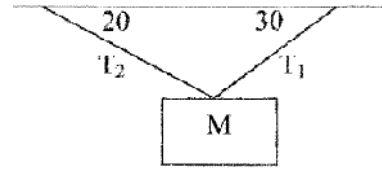
$$32 \times \sin(20) + F_N - 4 \times 9.8 \times \cos(50) = 0 \quad \rightarrow F_N = 14.3 \text{ N}$$



Exp. (16): A block of mass m_A is placed on a frictionless inclined plane. This plane is angled θ degrees above horizontal. The block is connected by an ideal, massless cord and frictionless, massless pulley to a second block of mass m_B which hangs vertically near the end of the inclined plane. Write the motion equations If (1) block A and B are stationary (2) Block B moves down (3) Block B moves up

(1) إذا كان الجسم ساكن	(2) إذا كان الجسم (B) يتحرك لأسفل	(3) إذا كان الجسم (B) يتحرك لأعلى
		
		
<p>For m_A: (x-axis) $\rightarrow T - m_A g \sin \theta = 0$</p> <p>(y-axis) $\rightarrow F_N - m_A g \cos \theta = 0$</p> <p>For m_B: (y-axis) $\rightarrow T - m_B g = 0$</p>	<p>For m_A: (x-axis) $\rightarrow T - m_A g \sin \theta = m_A a$</p> <p>(y-axis) $\rightarrow F_N - m_A g \cos \theta = 0$</p> <p>For m_B: (y-axis) $\rightarrow T - m_B g = -m_B a$</p>	<p>For m_A: (x-axis) $\rightarrow T - m_A g \sin \theta = -m_A a$</p> <p>(y-axis) $\rightarrow F_N - m_A g \cos \theta = 0$</p> <p>For m_B: (y-axis) $\rightarrow T - m_B g = +m_B a$</p>

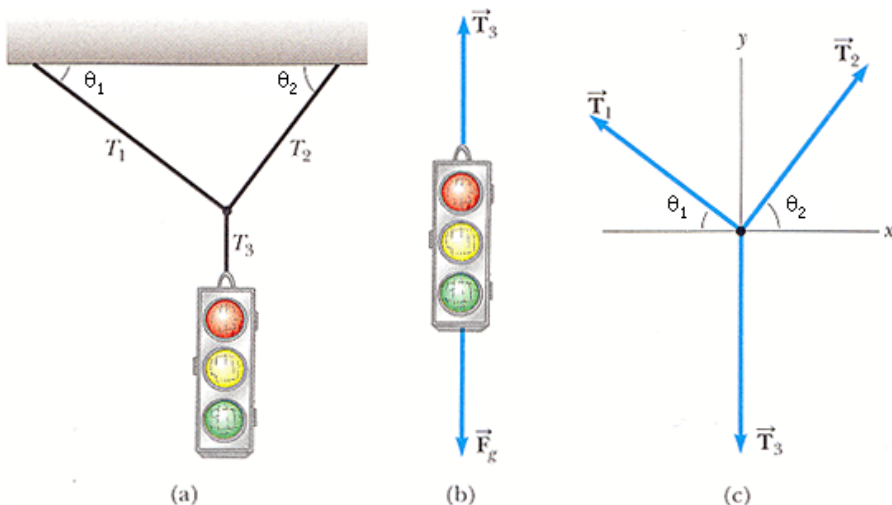
Exp. (17): The mass M of the suspended block in the figure 50kg , and the mass is in equilibrium. What are the tension T_1 and T_2



(x-axis) $\rightarrow T_1 \cos 30 - T_2 \cos 20 = 0$

(y-axis) $\rightarrow T_1 \sin 30 + T_2 \sin 20 - Mg = 0$

Exp. (18): A traffic light weighing $1.00 \times 10^2 \text{ N}$ hangs from a vertical cable tied to two other cables that are fastened to a support, as in Figure. The upper cables make angles of $\theta_1 = 39.0^\circ$ and $\theta_2 = 51.0^\circ$ with the horizontal. Find the tension in each of the three cables.

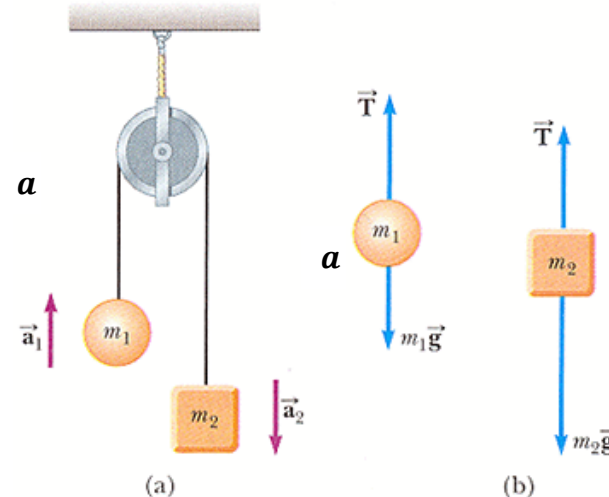


From Fig. (b): $T_3 - F_g = 0$

From Fig. (c): (x-axis) $\rightarrow T_2 \cos \theta_2 - T_1 \cos \theta_1 = 0$

(y-axis) $\rightarrow T_1 \sin \theta_1 + T_2 \sin \theta_2 - T_3 = 0$

Exp. (19): Two objects of mass m_1 and m_2 , with $m_2 > m_1$, are connected by a light, inextensible cord and hung over a frictionless pulley, as in Figure. Both cord and pulley have negligible mass. Find the magnitude of the acceleration of the system and the tension in the cord.

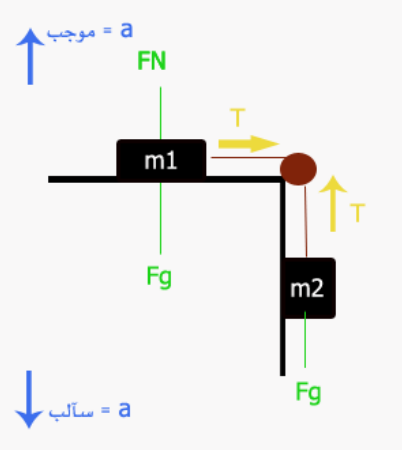
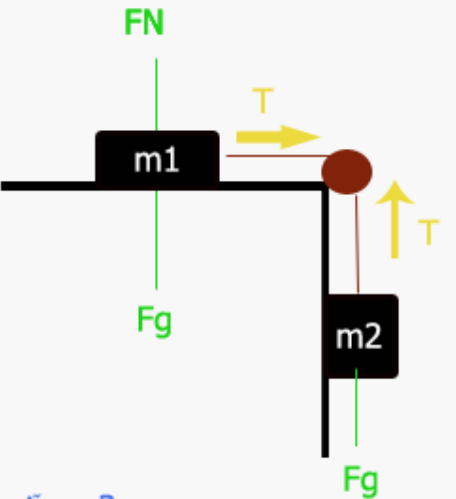
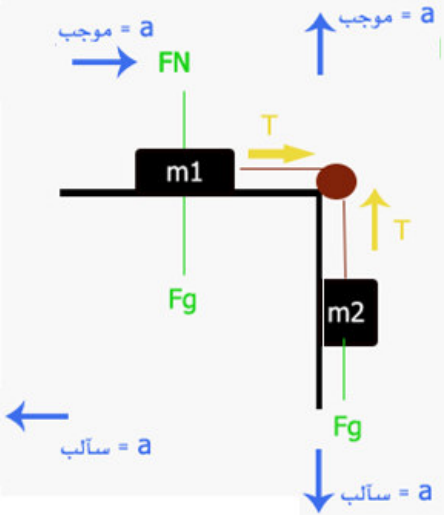


From Fig. (b): (only y-axis)

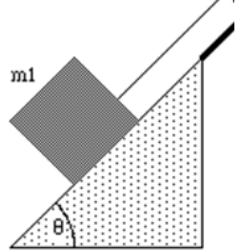
For $m_1 \rightarrow T - m_1 g = + m_1 a$

For $m_2 \rightarrow T - m_2 g = - m_2 a$

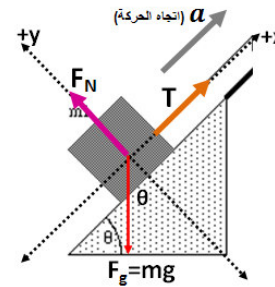
Exp. (20): block of mass m_1 rests on a table and is attached by a string that runs over a frictionless, massless pulley, to a second block of mass m_2 (see figure). The blocks are at rest. What is the tension T in the string?

	إذا كان الجسم الأول ساكن	إذا كان الجسم الأول يتحرك إلى اليمين والجسم الثاني للأسفل
		
	<p>For m_1: (x-axis) $\rightarrow T = 0$ (y-axis) $\rightarrow F_N - m_1 g = 0$ For m_2: (y-axis) $\rightarrow T - m_2 g = 0$</p>	<p>For m_1: (x-axis) $\rightarrow T = +m_1 a$ (y-axis) $\rightarrow F_N - m_1 g = 0$ For m_2: (y-axis) $\rightarrow T - m_2 g = -+m_2 a$</p>

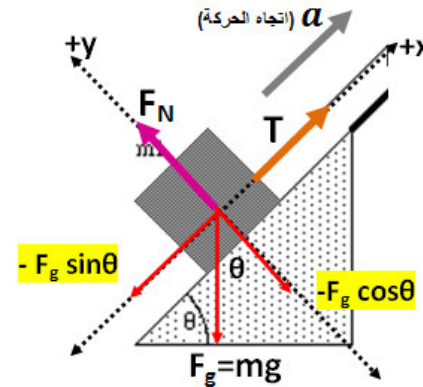
Exp. (21): Sample problem (5-5) P. 101:



شكل 1)



شكل (2)



شكل (3)

لإيجاد قيمة التسارع نستخدم قوانين نيوتن للحركة كالتالي:
1- تمثيل القوى الغير ظاهرة (قوة الجذب- قوة الشد -القوة العمودية) (كما في الشكل

(2)

2- نحدد المحاور واتجاه الحركة

3- نحلل القوى المائلة (قوة الجذب) إلى مركباتها (كما في الشكل (3))

4- نكتب معادلات الحركة باستخدام قوانين نيوتن

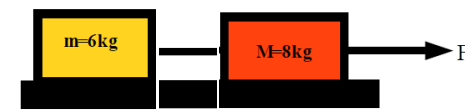
$$(x\text{-axis}) \rightarrow T - mg \sin\theta = ma \quad \rightarrow 2$$

$$(y\text{-axis}) \rightarrow F_N - mg \cos\theta = 0 \quad \rightarrow 3$$

حساب قيمة التسارع من المعادلة الثانية

$$\text{From (2)} \quad 25 - 4 \times 9.8 \sin(30) = 5x \quad a \rightarrow a = 0.1 \text{ m/s}^2$$

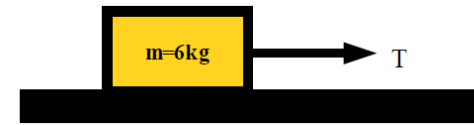
Exp. (22): In the figure two blocks are connected by a rope and pulled on a horizontal table by a force with a magnitude of .20N. If the Mass $m = 6 \text{ kg}$ and $M = 8 \text{ kg}$. Find the tension in the rope and the acceleration



شكل (1)

$m = 6 \text{ kg}$, $M = 8 \text{ kg}$, $F = 20 \text{ N}$, $a = ??$, $T = ??$ /
نمثل القوى المؤثرة على الجسمين (كما في الشكل 2-3) على المحور السيني

For m
 $\Sigma F_x = m a_x \rightarrow T = m a \quad (1)$



شكل (2)

For M

$$\Sigma F_x = M a_x \rightarrow F - T = M a \quad (2)$$

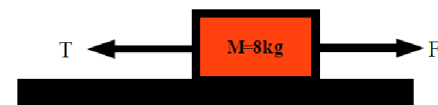
بالتعويض 1 في 2

$$F - m a = M a$$

$$F = (m + M) a \rightarrow a = F / (m + M) = 20 / (6 + 8) = 1.33 \text{ m/s}^2$$

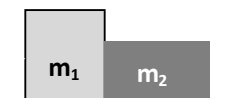
ولإيجاد قيمة الشد نعوض في المعادلة 1

$$T = 6 \times 1.33 = 7.98 \text{ N}$$



شكل (3)

تلاصق الأجسام

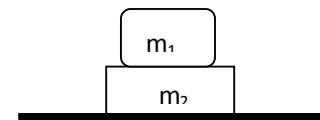


$$F_{net} = \Sigma F = a \Sigma m$$

$$= a (m_1 + m_2)$$

$$F_{g1} = m_1 g$$

$$F_{g2} = m_2 g$$



When F is applied and two masses move together

$$F_{net} = \Sigma F = a \Sigma m$$

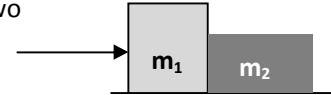
$$= a (m_1 + m_2)$$

$$F_{g1} = m_1 g$$

$$F_{g2} = (m_1 + m_2) g$$

Exp. (23): From the figure $m_1=20$ kg and $m_2=10$ kg. The force acting to accelerate the two bodies by 2 m/s^2 , the force is:

- (a) 60 N (b) 6.0 N (c) 600 N (d) 0.06 N



Solution:

$$F = (m_1 + m_2) a = (20+10) \times (2) = 60 \text{ N}$$

Exp. (24): A constant force of 46 N is applied at an angle of 60° to a block A of a mass 10 Kg as shown in the figure. Block A pushes another block B of mass 36 Kg. (Assume the blocks are on a frictionless surface) the total acceleration of the blocks along the x-axis is.

- (a) 1.5 m/s^2 (b) 0.25 m/s^2 (c) 0.5 m/s^2 (d) 1 m/s^2 (e) 2 m/s^2

Solution:

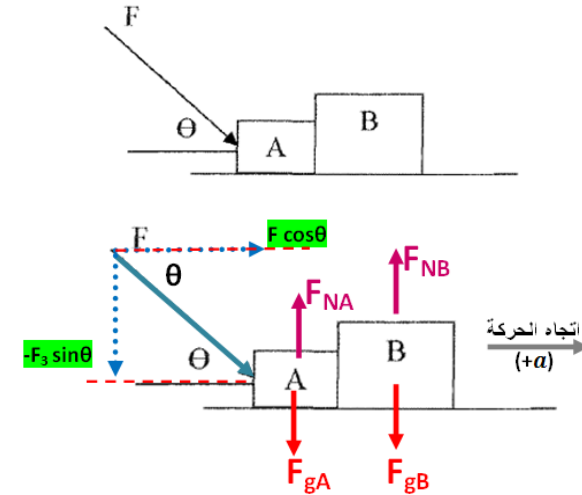
$$m_A = 10 \text{ kg}, \quad m_B = 36 \text{ kg}, \quad \theta = 60^\circ, \quad F = 46 \text{ N}$$

on x-axis:

$$\Sigma F = a \Sigma m \rightarrow F \cos \theta = a \times (m_A + m_B)$$

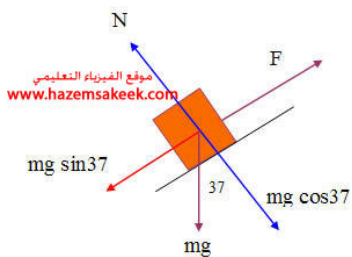
$$a = \frac{F \cos \theta}{m_A + m_B}$$

$$a = \frac{46 \cos 60}{10+36} = 0.5 \text{ m/s}^2$$



Exp. (25): Two blocks having masses of 2 kg and 3 kg are in contact on a fixed smooth inclined plane as in Figure. Calculate the force F that will accelerate the blocks up the incline with acceleration of 2 m/s^2 ,

Solution

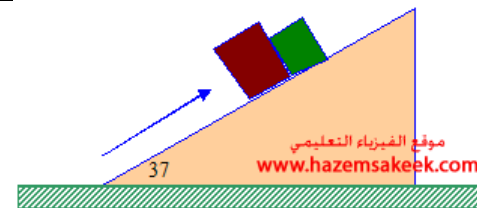


We can replace the two blocks by an equivalent 5 kg block as shown in Figure

the resultant force on the system (the two blocks) in the x direction gives

$$\Sigma F_x = F - mg \sin (37^\circ) = m a_x$$

$$F - 5 (9.8) = 5(2) \rightarrow F = 39.4 \text{ N}$$



Exp. (26): The horizontal surface is frictionless. If $m_1=2\text{kg}$, $m_2=4\text{ kg}$ and $F= 7.8\text{ N}$,
 (1) find the magnitude of the force exerted (المبدولة) by the block m_1 on the block m_2 .

Solution:

أولا نوجد قيمة التسارع للجسمين وذلك باستخدام قانون نيوتن الثاني

$$F = a \Sigma m \rightarrow F = (m_1 + m_2) \times a$$

$$7.8 = (2+4) \times a \rightarrow a = 7.8/6 = 1.3\text{ m/s}^2$$

ثم نوجد قيمة القوى المؤثرة على الجسم 2 (كما في الشكل 3) وذلك بتطبيق قانون نيوتن

$$F_A = F_{21} = m_2 a = 4 \times 1.3 = 5.2\text{ N}$$

(2) find the magnitude of the force exerted by the m_2 on the block m_1 .

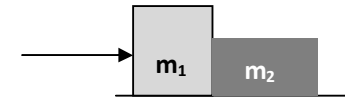
نوجد قيمة القوى المؤثرة على الجسم 1 (كما في الشكل 3) وذلك بتطبيق قانون نيوتن

$$F - F_{12} = m_1 a$$

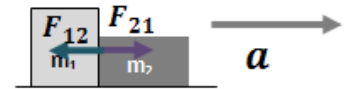
$$7.8 - F_{21} = 2 \times 1.3$$

$$F_R = F_{12} = 7.8 - 2.6 = 5.2\text{ N}$$

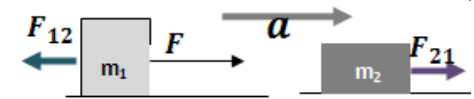
$$|F_A| = |F_R|$$



شكل (1)



شكل (2)



شكل (3)

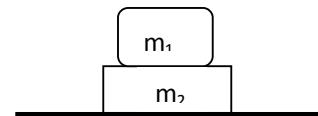
Exp. (27): Two boxes $m_1=10\text{ kg}$ and $m_2=15\text{ kg}$,

(1) the gravitational force on m_2 is

- (a) 25 N (b) 245 N (c) 2450 N (d) 5 N

Solution:

$$F_{g2} = (m_1 + m_2) g = (10+15) \times 9.8 = 245\text{N}$$



(2) the gravitational force on m_1 is:

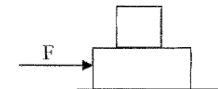
- (a) 0.98 N (b) 9.8 N (c) 980 N (d) 98 N

Solution:

$$F_{g1} = m_1 g = 10 \times 9.8 = 98\text{N}$$

(3) The bottom box is pushed with a force F. The two boxes move together with acceleration of 2 m/s^2 , the horizontal force F is

- (a) 20N (b) 50N (c) 30N (d) 5N (e) 8N



$$m_1 = 10\text{ kg}, \quad m_2 = 15\text{ kg}, \quad a = 2\text{ m/s}^2, \quad F = ???$$

$$\Sigma F = a \Sigma m \rightarrow F = 2 \times (10+15) = 50\text{N}$$

Problems:

- 1- In SI units a force is numerically equal to the _____, when the force is applied to it.
- A. velocity of the standard kilogram
 - B. speed of the standard kilogram
 - C. velocity of any object
 - D. acceleration of the standard kilogram
 - E. acceleration of any object

ans: D

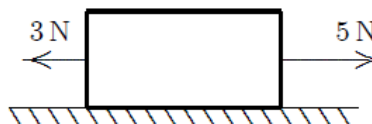
- 2- A newton is the force:
- A. of gravity on a 1 kg body
 - B. of gravity on a 1 g body
 - C. that gives a 1 g body an acceleration of 1 cm/s^2
 - D. that gives a 1 kg body an acceleration of 1 m/s^2
 - E. that gives a 1 kg body an acceleration of 9.8 m/s^2

ans: D

- 3- Mass differs from weight in that:
- A. all objects have weight but some lack mass
 - B. weight is a force and mass is not
 - C. the mass of an object is always more than its weight
 - D. mass can be expressed only in the metric system
 - E. there is no difference

ans: B

- 4- The block shown moves with constant velocity on a horizontal surface. Two of the forces on it are shown. A frictional force exerted by the surface is the only other horizontal force on the block. The frictional force is:



- A. 0
- B. 2 N, leftward
- C. 2 N, rightward
- D. slightly more than 2 N, leftward
- E. slightly less than 2 N, leftward

ans: B

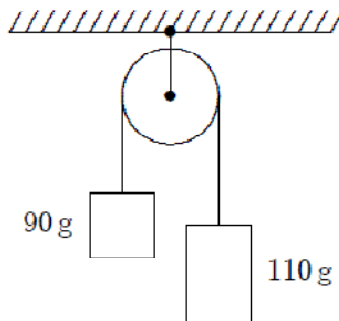
- 5- A car travels east at constant velocity. The net force on the car is:

- A. east
- B. west
- C. up
- D. down
- E. zero

ans: E

- 6- A constant force of 8.0 N is exerted for 4.0 s on a 16-kg object initially at rest. The change in speed of this object will be:
- A. 0.5 m/s
 - B. 2 m/s
 - C. 4 m/s
 - D. 8 m/s
 - E. 32 m/s
- ans: B
- 7- A 6-kg object is moving south. A net force of 12 N north on it results in the object having an acceleration of:
- A. 2 m/s^2 , north
 - B. 2 m/s^2 , south
 - C. 6 m/s^2 , north
 - D. 18 m/s^2 , north
 - E. 18 m/s^2 , south
- ans: A
- 8- A 25-kg crate is pushed across a frictionless horizontal floor with a force of 20 N, directed 20° below the horizontal. The acceleration of the crate is:
- A. 0.27 m/s^2
 - B. 0.75 m/s^2
 - C. 0.80 m/s^2
 - D. 170 m/s^2
 - E. 470 m/s^2
- ans: B
- 9- A ball with a weight of 1.5 N is thrown at an angle of 30° above the horizontal with an initial speed of 12 m/s. At its highest point, the net force on the ball is:
- A. 9.8 N, 30° below horizontal
 - B. zero
 - C. 9.8 N, up
 - D. 9.8 N, down
 - E. 1.5 N, down
- ans: E
- 10- A 1000-kg elevator is rising and its speed is increasing at 3 m/s^2 . The tension force of the cable on the elevator is:
- A. 6800 N
 - B. 1000 N
 - C. 3000 N
 - D. 9800 N
 - E. 12800 N
- ans: E

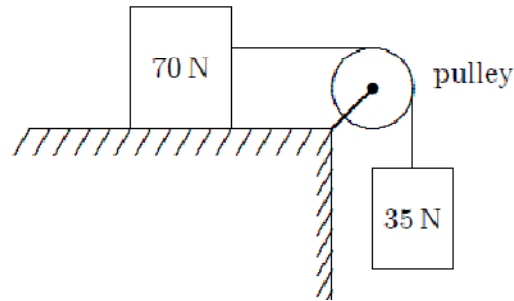
- 11- When a 25-kg crate is pushed across a frictionless horizontal floor with a force of 200 N, directed 20° below the horizontal, the magnitude of the normal force of the floor on the crate is:
 A. 25 N
 B. 68 N
 C. 180 N
 D. 250 N
 E. 310 N
 ans: E
- 12- A block slides down a frictionless plane that makes an angle of 30° with the horizontal. The acceleration of the block is:
 A. 980 cm/s^2
 B. 566 cm/s^2
 C. 849 cm/s^2
 D. zero
 E. 490 cm/s^2
 ans: E
- 13- A 25-N crate slides down a frictionless incline that is 25° above the horizontal. The magnitude of the normal force of the incline on the crate is:
 A. 11 N
 B. 23 N
 C. 25 N
 D. 100 N
 E. 220 N
 ans: B
- 14- A 25-N crate is held at rest on a frictionless incline by a force that is parallel to the incline. If the incline is 25° above the horizontal the magnitude of the applied force is:
 A. 4.1 N
 B. 4.6 N
 C. 8.9 N
 D. 11 N
 E. 23 N
 ans: D
- 15- Two blocks are connected by a string and pulley as shown. Assuming that the string and pulley are massless, the magnitude of the acceleration of each block is:



- A. 0.049 m/s^2
- B. 0.020 m/s^2
- C. 0.0098 m/s^2
- D. 0.54 m/s^2
- E. 0.98 m/s^2

ans: E

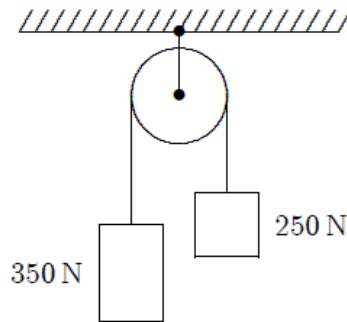
- 16- A 70-N block and a 35-N block are connected by a string as shown. If the pulley is massless and the surface is frictionless, the magnitude of the acceleration of the 35-N block is:



- A. 1.6 m/s^2
- B. 3.3 m/s^2
- C. 4.9 m/s^2
- D. 6.7 m/s^2
- E. 9.8 m/s^2

ans: B

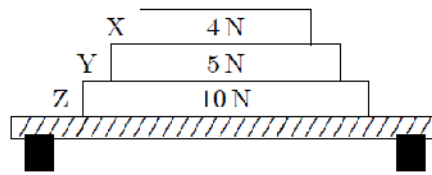
- 17- Two blocks, weighing 250 N and 350 N, respectively, are connected by a string that passes over a massless pulley as shown. The tension in the string is:



- A. 210 N
- B. 290 N
- C. 410 N
- D. 500 N
- E. 4900 N

ans: B

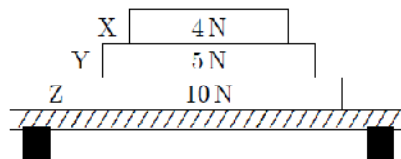
- 18- Three books (X, Y, and Z) rest on a table. The weight of each book is indicated. The net force acting on book Y is:



- A. 4 N down
- B. 5 N up
- C. 9 N down
- D. zero
- E. none of these

ans: D

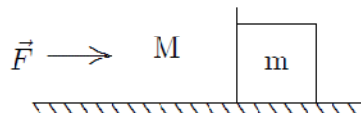
- 19- Three books (X, Y, and Z) rest on a table. The weight of each book is indicated. The force of book Z on book Y is:



- A. 0
- B. 5 N
- C. 9 N
- D. 14 N
- E. 19 N

ans: C

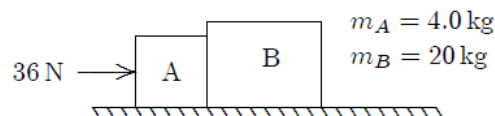
- 20- Two blocks with masses m and M are pushed along a horizontal frictionless surface by a horizontal applied force \vec{F} as shown. The magnitude of the force of either of these blocks on the other is:



- A. $mF/(m + M)$
- B. mF/M
- C. $mF/(M - m)$
- D. $MF/(M + m)$
- E. MF/m

ans: A

- 21- Two blocks (A and B) are in contact on a horizontal frictionless surface. A 36-N constant force is applied to A as shown. The magnitude of the force of A on B is:



- A. 1.5 N
- B. 6.0 N
- C. 29 N
- D. 30 N
- E. 36 N

ans: D

هنا فرحان

Notes CH.(7): Kinetic Energy and Work(الطاقة الحركية و الشغل)

$$\text{Kinetic energy (K.E)} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

If body is stationary $\rightarrow v=0 \rightarrow \text{K.E}=0$

The unit of energy (K.E-W) is the joule (J).
 $1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ kg m}^2/\text{s}^2 \rightarrow$ from $\text{K.E}=(1/2) m v^2$
 $1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} \rightarrow$ from $W =F.d$
 $1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ Watt.s} \rightarrow$ from $W=P.t$
 $1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ Watt.s (or kiloWatt.hour)} \rightarrow$ from $W=P.t$

kinetic energy, work and power are scalar quantities

Exp.(1): Which of the following bodies has the smallest kinetic energy?

- a) Body A b) Body B c) Body C d) Body D

Body	Mass (kg)	Velocity (m/s)	kinetic energy= $\frac{1}{2} m v^2$	
A	2 m	3 V	$\frac{1}{2} (2 \text{ m}) (3 \text{ V})^2 = (9) \text{ m V}^2$	The largest kinetic energy
B	1 m	4 V	$\frac{1}{2} (1 \text{ m}) (4 \text{ V})^2 = (8) \text{ m V}^2$	
C	3 m	1 V	$\frac{1}{2} (3 \text{ m}) (1 \text{ V})^2 = (1.5) \text{ m V}^2$	The smallest kinetic energy
D	3 m	2 V	$\frac{1}{2} (3 \text{ m}) (2 \text{ V})^2 = (6) \text{ m V}^2$	

الشغل (W) Work (W)

$W = \Delta k$

Work-kinetic energy theorem

$W = k_f - k_i$

f: final
i: Initial

$W = \frac{1}{2} m v_f^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_i^2$

$W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d}$

Work done by a constant force

$W = F d \cos(\theta)$

Where F is Force (القوة)
d is displacement (الإزاحة)
 θ is the angle between the force and displacement
الزاوية بين القوة والإزاحة

Note: $F \cdot d = F_x d_x + F_y d_y + F_z d_z$

$W_s = \frac{1}{2} k (x_i^2 - x_f^2)$

Work done by a spring force

Note: $F_x = -kx$

(Hooke's Law)

$W \rightarrow (+ve)$

Energy transfers to object

K.E increase

W increase

$W \rightarrow (-ve)$

Energy transfers from object

K.E decrease

W decrease

W = No.

إذا كانت القوة على نفس مستوى الإزاحة

$W = F \cdot d = F d \cos(\theta)$

$= F_x d_x + F_y d_y + F_z d_z$

W = 0

إذا كانت القوة عمودية على مستوى الإزاحة

$F \perp d (\theta = 90^\circ)$

W = F \cdot d = 0

$W \rightarrow (+ve)$

1-F is in the same direction of d
إذا كانت القوة في نفس اتجاه الإزاحة

2- $0 \leq \theta < 90$

$W \rightarrow (-ve)$

1-F is in the opposite direction of d
إذا كانت القوة عكس اتجاه الإزاحة

2- $90 < \theta \leq 180$

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Exp. (2): a) A constant force of $F=(5N)$ in the positive x-direction acts on 4kg mass as it moves from $r_1 = 3i+4j$ to $r_2 =5i$, what is the work done by force?

$$d= \Delta r = r_2 - r_1 = (5i) - (3i+4j) = (5-3)i + (0-4)j = 2i - 4j$$

$$F= 5 i$$

$$W=F \cdot d = 5 \times 2 + 0 \times -4 = 10 \text{ J}$$

b) If a force $F = 210 i - 150j$ (N) is applied on a box, the displacement of the box due to the force is $d = 15i -12j +3k$ (m). Find the work done?

$$W= F \cdot d = F_x d_x + F_y d_y + F_z d_z$$

$$W= 210 \times 15 + (-150 \times -12) + (0 \times 3) = 4950 \text{ J}$$

Exp.(3): If the kinetic energy of a particle is initially 5 J and there is a net energy transfer of 2 J to the particle, what is the final kinetic energy?

$$W = \Delta K = K_f - K_i \text{ (net energy transfer)}$$

$$K_f = \Delta K + K_i$$

$$\Delta K = W = +2 \text{ J (to)} \rightarrow K_f = +2 + 5 \rightarrow K_f = 7 \text{ J}$$

Note: If a net energy 2 J transfers from the particle: $W = \Delta k = -2 \text{ J (from)} \rightarrow K_f = -2 + 5 = 3 \text{ J}$

Exp.(4): Which of the following particles that moves along the x-axis has a negative work done on it?

Particle	K_i (initial K.E)	K_f (final K.E)	$W = k_f - k_i$	
A	4 J	4 J	4-4=0 J	$W \rightarrow$ remains constant
B	9 J	4 J	4-9=-5 J	$W \rightarrow$ negative value
C	Zero	5 J	5-0=+5 J	$W \rightarrow$ positive value
D	8 J	3 J	3-8=-5 J	$W \rightarrow$ negative value

Work net

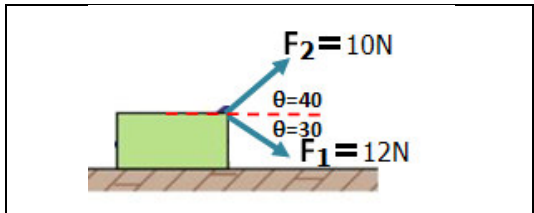
$$W_{net} = W_1 + W_2 + W_3$$

$$W_{net} = F_1 \cdot d + F_2 \cdot d + F_3 \cdot d$$

$$W_{net} = F_{net} \cdot d$$

$$W_{net} = F_{net} d \cos(\theta)$$

Exp.(5): Two forces act on a box shown in figure. The box moves 8.5m to right. What is the total work done by these forces?



$$W_{net} = W_1 + W_2$$

$$W_{net} = F_1 \cdot d + F_2 \cdot d$$

$$W_1 = F_1 d \cos(\theta_1)$$

$$= 12 \times 8.5 \times \cos(30) = 88.3 \text{ J}$$

$$W_2 = F_2 d \cos(\theta_2)$$

$$= 10 \times 8.5 \times \cos(40) = 65.11 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{net} = W_1 + W_2$$

$$= 88.33 + 65.11 = 153 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{net} = F_{net} \cdot d$$

$$W_{net} = F_{net} d \cos(\theta)$$

$$F_{net,x} = \sum F_x = F_{1x} + F_{2x}$$

$$\sum F_x = F_1 \cos 30 + F_2 \cos 40 = 18$$

$$F_{net,y} = \sum F_y = F_{1y} + F_{2y}$$

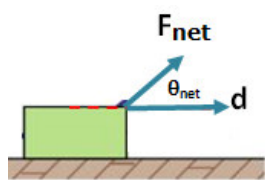
$$\sum F_y = F_1 \sin 30 + F_2 \sin 40 = 12.4$$

$$F_{net} = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2} = 21.86$$

$$\theta_{net} = \tan^{-1} \frac{F_y}{F_x} = 35^\circ$$

$$\theta = \theta_{net}$$

$$W_{net} = 21.86 \times 8.5 \times \cos 35 = 153 \text{ J}$$



F_{net} is in part I
 $\rightarrow \theta_{net}$ with +x-axis
 d is in +x-axis
 $\rightarrow \theta = \theta_{net}$

Exp.(6): There are two forces on the 2 kg box shown in the figure. If the box moves to right 6m. Find the work done by F_1 (W_1) and F_2 (W_2)?

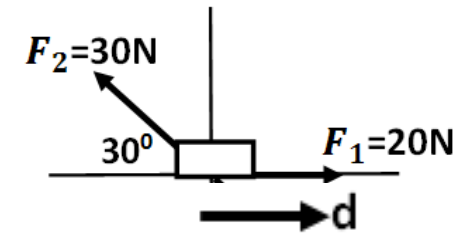
$$W_1 = F_1 \cdot d \cos(\theta_1)$$

$$= 20 \times 6 \times \cos(0) = 120 \text{ J}$$

$$W_2 = F_2 \cdot d \cos(\theta_2)$$

$$= F_2 \cdot d \cos(150)$$

$$= 30 \times 6 \times \cos(150) = -155.88 \text{ J}$$



Exp.(7): Two men sliding a box of mass m a displacement d along x-axis, if the work done by the first man was $W_1 = 70 \text{ J}$, and the net work done on the box was $W = 120 \text{ J}$. What is the work W_2 done by the second man?

$$W_1 = 70 \text{ J}, \quad W_{\text{net}} = 120 \text{ J}, \quad W_2 = ??$$

$$W_{\text{net}} = W_1 + W_2$$

$$W_2 = W_{\text{net}} - W_1 = 120 - 70 = 50 \text{ J}$$

Exp. (8): A car of mass 1000 kg accelerates at 2 m/s^2 for 10 s from an initial speed of 5 m/s. a) What is the final kinetic energy? b) Determine the work done by the car.

To find v_f :

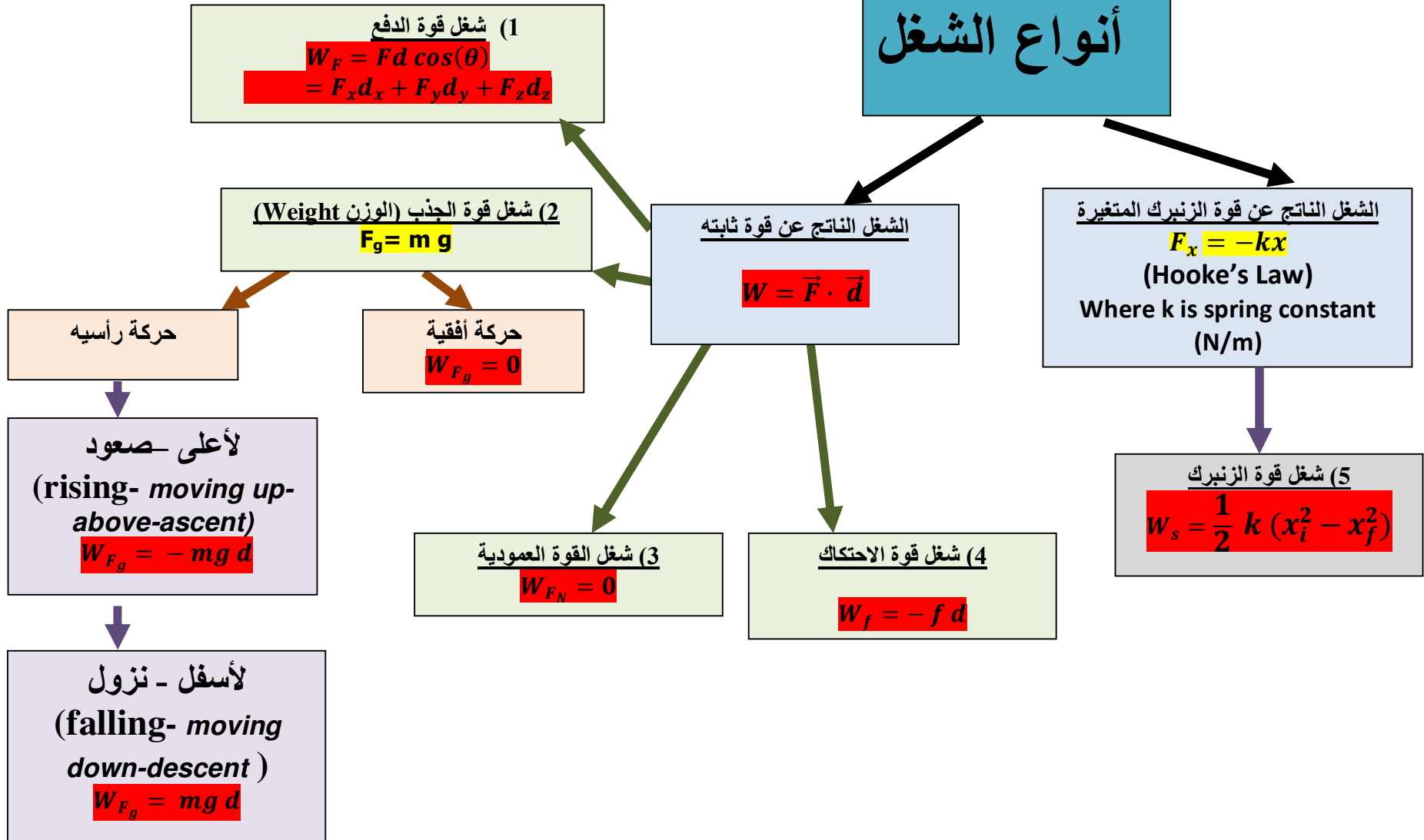
$$v_f = v_i + a t \rightarrow v_f = 5 + 2(10) = 25 \text{ m/s}$$

$$K_f = \frac{1}{2} m (v_f)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (1000) (25)^2 = 312500 \text{ J}$$

$$b) K_i = \frac{1}{2} m (v_i)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (1000) (5)^2 = 12500 \text{ J}$$

$$W = K_f - K_i = 312500 - 12500 = 3 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$$

أنواع الشغل



أنواع الشغل

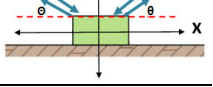
قوة ثابتة

$$W = F d \cos (\theta)$$

قوة متغيرة (F is variable)

شغل قوة شد الزنبرك (Spring)
 $F = -kx$ (Hooke's Law)
 $w_s = \frac{1}{2} k (x_i^2 - x_f^2)$

قوة الدفع



$$W_F = F d \cos (\theta)$$

شغل قوة الجذب (الوزن) (Weight)
 (gravitational force)

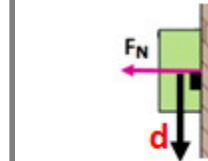
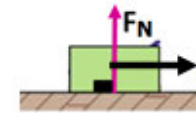
$$F_g = m g$$

*اتجاهها دائما لأسفل

شغل القوة العمودية
 (Normal force)

$$F_N$$

اتجاهها عمودية على السطح



$$W_{F_N} = F_N d \cos (\theta)$$

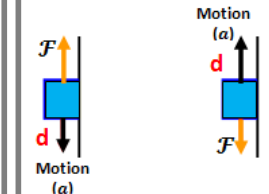
$$\theta = 90^\circ$$

$$W_{F_N} = 0$$

شغل قوة الاحتكاك
 (Friction)

$$F = \mu F_N,$$

اتجاهها عكس اتجاه الحركة

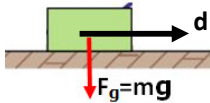


$$W_f = f d \cos (\theta)$$

$$\theta = 180^\circ$$

$$W_f = -f d$$

حركة أفقية



$$W_{F_g} = F_g d \cos (\theta)$$

$$\theta = 90^\circ$$

$$W_{F_g} = 0$$

حركة عمودية

صعود
 rising



$$W_{F_g} = F_g d \cos (\theta)$$

$$\theta = 180^\circ$$

$$W_{F_g} = -F_g d$$

$$W_{F_g} = -m g d$$

نزول
 falling



$$W_{F_g} = F_g d \cos (\theta)$$

$$\theta = 0^\circ$$

$$W_{F_g} = F_g d$$

$$W_{F_g} = m g d$$

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Page 8-Ch.(7)

Exp. (9): A 5.0-kg box is raised a distance of 2.5 m from rest by a vertical applied force of 90 N. Find (a) the work done on the box by the applied force, and (b) the work done on the box by gravity? (c) What is the final velocity for box at the end of 2.5 m?

a) $W_F = F d = 90 \times 2.5 = 225 \text{ J}$

b) For rising object: $W_{Fg} = - mg d = - 5 \times 9.8 \times 2.5 = -122.5 \text{ J}$

c) $v_i = 0$ (raised from rest) $\rightarrow K_i = 0$

$$W_{\text{net}} = W_F + W_{Fg} = 225 - 122.5 = 102.5 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{\text{net}} = K_f - K_i = \frac{1}{2} m (v_f)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m (v_i)^2$$

$$102.5 = \frac{1}{2} (5) (v_f)^2 \rightarrow (v_f)^2 = (2 \times 102.5) / 5 = 41 \rightarrow v_f = 6.4 \text{ m/s}$$

Exp. (10): A 40 kg box is pulled 30 m on a horizontal floor by applying a force (F) of magnitude 100 N directed by an angle of 60° above the horizontal. If the floor exerts a friction force (f) of magnitude 20 N, calculate the work done by each one of these forces. Calculate the work done by the weight (F_g) and the normal force (F_N). Calculate also the total work done on the box.

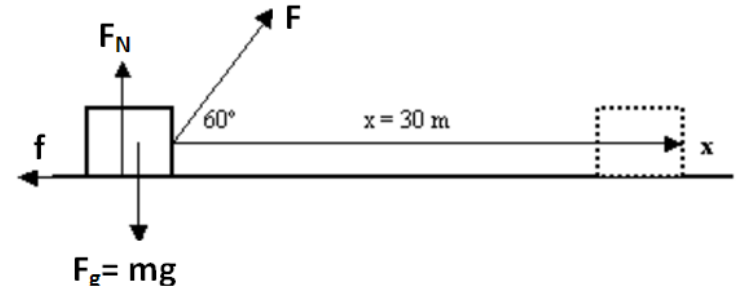
$$W_F = F d \cos \theta = 100 \times 30 \cos (60) = 1500 \text{ J}$$

$$W_f = f d \cos(180) = -f d = -20 \times 30 = -600 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{Fg} = F_g d \cos(90) = 0$$

$$W_{FN} = F_N d \cos(90) = 0$$

$$W_{\text{net}} = W_F + W_f + W_{Fg} + W_{FN} = 1500 - 600 + 0 + 0 = 900 \text{ J}$$



Exp. (11): A 1-kg box slides along an +x-axis on the rough floor. The box is moving from 6 m/s to 2 m/s. Find the work done by friction

$$W_{\text{net}} = W_f = K_f - K_i = \frac{1}{2} m (v_f)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m (v_i)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (1) [2^2 - 6^2] = -16 \text{ J}$$

بقية الأمثلة في المرفق الثاني باستثناء مثال رقم 11

Power (P): the rate of work

القدرة

average power

$$P = \frac{W}{t}$$

$$P_{\text{net}} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$$

The unit of power is the Watt (W)

1 Watt= J/s → from $P = w/t$

1 Watt= $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^3$ (where $J = \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2$)

Instantaneous power

$$P = \frac{dW}{dt}$$

$$P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = F v \cos(\theta)$$

Where F is Force (القوة)

v is velocity (السرعة)

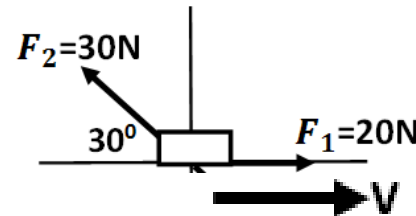
θ is the angle between the force and velocity (الزاوية بين القوة والسرعة)

Exp.(12): There are two forces on the 2 kg box shown in the figure. If the box moves to right with constant velocity 4m/s. What is the power due to F_1 and F_2 then find the net power?

$$P_1 = F_1 \cdot v \cos(\theta_1) = 20 \times 4 \times \cos(0) = 80 \text{ J}$$

$$P_2 = F_2 \cdot v \cos(\theta_2) = F_2 \cdot d \cos(150) = 30 \times 4 \times \cos(150) = -103.9 \text{ J}$$

$$P_{\text{net}} = P_1 + P_2 = 80 - 103.9 = -23.9 \text{ J}$$



Exp.(13): A person lifts a 100 N weight 2 m above the ground during 2 s. What is the power required?

Rising → $W = -mgd = -100 \times 2 = -200 \text{ J}$

$P = -200/2 = -100 \text{ W}$

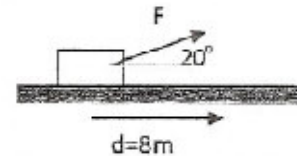
Exp. (14): In which of the following situation the net power = 5 W?

Situation	P ₁	P ₂	P ₃	P _{net} = P ₁ + P ₂ + P ₃
A	12	5	-7	12 + 5 - 7 = 10 Watt
B	-13	3	-2	-13 + 3 - 2 = -12 Watt
C	15	-12	-3	15 - 12 - 3 = 0
D	10	2	-7	10 + 2 - 7 = 5 Watt

Exp. (15): A man uses a force of 200 N, which is 20° above the horizontal, (as in the diagram) to push a box a distance of 8m. What is the power if the man takes 12 s to push the box?

$F = 200 \text{ N}, \quad \theta = 20^\circ, \quad d = 8\text{m}, \quad t = 12 \text{ s}$

$$P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{F d \cos(\theta)}{t} = \frac{(200)(8)\cos(20)}{12} = 125 \text{ Watt}$$



هناء فرحان

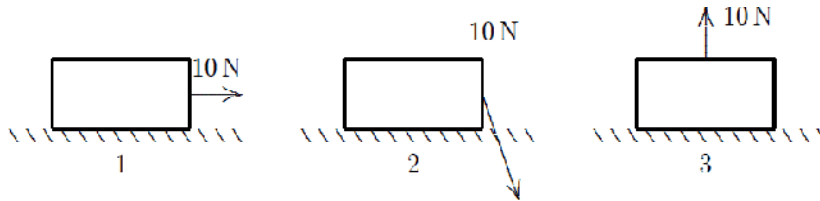
Problems:

1- Which of the following groups does NOT contain a scalar quantity?

- A. velocity, force, power
- B. displacement, acceleration, force
- C. acceleration, speed, work
- D. energy, work, distance
- E. pressure, weight, time

ans: B

2- A crate moves 10 m to the right on a horizontal surface as a woman pulls on it with a 10-N force. Rank the situations shown below according to the work done by her force, least to greatest.



- A. 1, 2, 3
- B. 2, 1, 3
- C. 2, 3, 1
- D. 1, 3, 2
- E. 3, 2, 1

ans: E

3- An object moves in a circle at constant speed. The work done by the centripetal force is zero because:

- A. the displacement for each revolution is zero
- B. the average force for each revolution is zero
- C. there is no friction
- D. the magnitude of the acceleration is zero
- E. the centripetal force is perpendicular to the velocity

ans: E

4- The work done by gravity during the descent of a projectile:

- A. is positive
- B. is negative
- C. is zero
- D. depends for its sign on the direction of the y axis
- E. depends for its sign on the direction of both the x and y axes

ans: A

CH.(9): Center of mass (COM) and Linear Momentum

	Single Particle	System of Particles
Position(1D)	x	$x_{com} = \frac{m_1x_1 + m_2x_2 + m_3x_3 + \dots}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + \dots}$
<i>x-axis</i>	إحداثيات النقطة على محور x	<i>Position of centre of mass</i> Where $M(\text{total mass}) = m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + \dots$
<i>y-axis</i>	y	$y_{com} = \frac{m_1y_1 + m_2y_2 + m_3y_3 + \dots}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + \dots}$
	إحداثيات النقطة على محور y	
<i>z-axis</i>	z	$z_{com} = \frac{m_1z_1 + m_2z_2 + m_3z_3 + \dots}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + \dots}$
	إحداثيات النقطة على محور z	
Position vector (3D)	$r = x i + y j + z k$	$r_{com} = x_{com} i + y_{com} j + z_{com} k$
		<i>Position vector of centre of mass</i> x_{com} is the x-component of the coordinate of the COM y_{com} is the y-component of the coordinate of the COM z_{com} is the z-component of the coordinate of the COM <i>The coordinate of the COM: $(x_{com}, y_{com}, z_{com})$</i>

Exp. (1): Three particles of masses $m_1=1$ kg, $m_2=2$ kg, and $m_3=3$ kg are located in xy plane as $(3,2)$, $(-1,1)$, and $(3,-2)$, respectively. Find the coordinate of the center of mass.

The components of the coordinate of the center of mass are x_{COM} and y_{COM}

Particle	m	x	Y
1	1	3	2
2	2	-1	1
3	3	3	-2
		$x_{com} = \frac{m_1x_1 + m_2x_2 + m_3x_3}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3}$	$y_{com} = \frac{m_1y_1 + m_2y_2 + m_3y_3}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3}$
		$X_{com} = \frac{1*3+2*-1+3*3}{1+2+3} = 1.67$	$Y_{com} = \frac{1*2+2*1+3*-2}{1+2+3} = -0.33$

The coordinate of the center of mass is $(1.67, -0.33)$

Exp.(2): Problem (1): (a) The x coordinates of the system's center of mass is

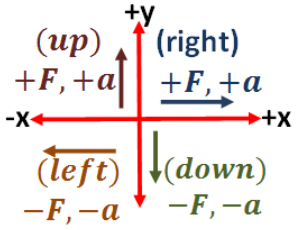
$$x_{com} = \frac{m_1x_1 + m_2x_2 + m_3x_3}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3} = \frac{2 * (-1.2) + 4 * 6 + 3 * x_3}{2 + 4 + 3} = -0.5$$

→ $x_3 = -1.5$ m

(b) The y coordinates of the system's center of mass is

$$y_{com} = \frac{m_1y_1 + m_2y_2 + m_3y_3}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3} = \frac{2 * 5 + 4 * (-0.75) + 3 * y_3}{2 + 4 + 3} = -0.7$$

→ $y_3 = -1.43$ m

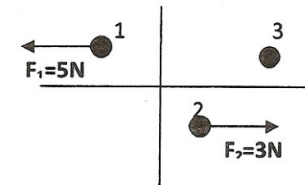
	Single Particle	System of Particles
<p>Newton's 2nd law</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">$\vec{F}_{net} = m \vec{a}$</p> <p>مع مراعاة أن القوة والتسارع كميات متجهه يعوض عنهما بمقدار واتجاه</p> <p style="text-align: center;">If body is stationary $\rightarrow v=0$ $\rightarrow a=0 \rightarrow F_{net} = 0$</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">$\vec{F}_{net} = M \vec{a}_{com}$</p> <p>Where a_{com} the acceleration of center of mass</p> <p>مع مراعاة أن القوة والتسارع كميات متجهه يعوض عنهما بمقدار واتجاه</p> <p style="text-align: center;">If body is stationary $\rightarrow v_{COM} = 0$ $\rightarrow a_{com} = 0 \rightarrow F_{net} = 0$</p>

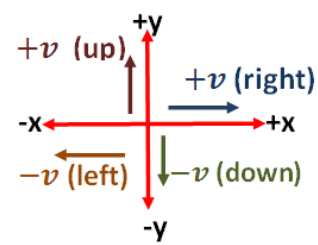
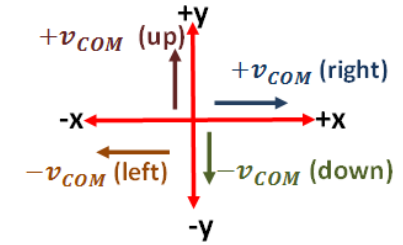
Exp.(3): In the figure, what is the magnitude of the force F_3 acting on particle 3 if the center of mass of system is stationary?

Stationary $\rightarrow v_{COM} = 0 \rightarrow a_{COM} = 0$

$\Sigma F_x = 0$

$F_{1x} + F_{2x} + F_{3x} = 0 \rightarrow F_3 = -F_1 - F_2 = -(-5) - (+3) = 5 - 3 = 2N$



	Single Particle	System of Particles
<p>Linear Momentum</p> <p>*The unit of P is kg m/s *Linear momentum is vector quantity</p>	<p>$\vec{P} = m \vec{v}$</p> <p>مع مراعاة أن السرعة كمية متجهة يعوض عنها بمقدار واتجاه</p>  <p>If body is stationary → v=0 → P=0</p>	<p>$\vec{P} = M \vec{v}_{com}$</p> <p>مع مراعاة أن السرعة كمية متجهة يعوض عنها بمقدار واتجاه</p>  <p>If body is stationary → v=0 → P=0</p>

Single Particle	System of Particles
<p>Newton's 2nd law</p> <p>$F_{net} = m a$ $F_{net} = \frac{dP}{dt}$</p>	<p>Newton's 2nd law</p> <p>$F_{net} = M a_{com}$ $F_{net} = \frac{dP}{dt}$</p>

The law of conservation of linear momentum: $P_{initial} = P_{final}$
 $((m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 + m_3 v_3 + \dots)_i = (m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 + m_3 v_3 + \dots)_f$

Exp.(4): A 0.4 kg ball is dropped from a window and landed on the street with speed 35 m/s, and then rebound with a speed 25 m/s. What is the magnitude of the change of its momentum?

$$m = 0.4 \text{ kg} \quad v_i = -35 \text{ m/s}, \quad v_f = +25 \text{ m/s}$$

$$|\Delta P| = |P_f - P_i| = m |v_f - v_i| = 0.4 |(+25) - (-35)| = 0.4 |25 + 35| = 24 \text{ kg.m/s}$$

Exp.(5): A ballot box with mass $m=6$ kg slides with speed across a frictionless floor in positive direction of an x-axis. The box explodes (انشطرت) into two pieces. One piece, with $m_1=2$ kg, moves in the positive direction of the x-axis at $v_1=8$ m/s. The second piece, with $m_2=4$ kg, rebounds (ارتدت) with speed $v_2 = 2$ m/s. What is the velocity of the box?

$$m=6\text{kg} \quad v=?? \quad m_1=2\text{kg} \quad v_1=+8\text{m/s}(\text{positive x-axis (right)}) \quad m_2=4\text{kg} \quad v_2 = -2\text{m/s}(\text{rebounds in negative x-axis-to left})$$

$$P_{initial} = P_{final}$$

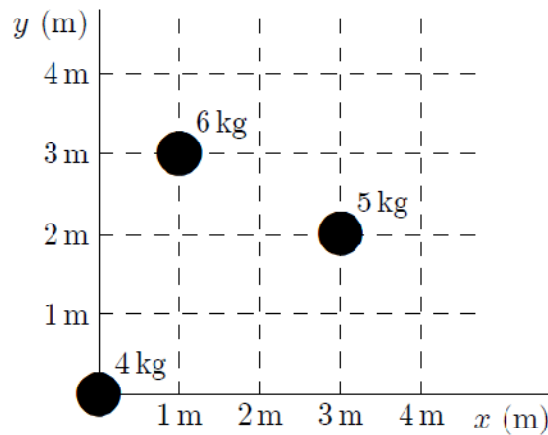
$$((m v)_i = (m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2)_f$$

$$6 \times v = 2 \times 8 + 4 \times -2 = 16 - 8$$

$$V = 8/6 = +1.33 \text{ m/s}$$

Problems:

- 1- The x and y coordinates of the center of mass of the three-particle system shown below are:



- A. 0, 0
- B. 1.3 m, 1.7 m
- C. 1.4 m, 1.9 m
- D. 1.9 m, 2.5 m
- E. 1.4 m, 2.5 m

ans: C

- 2- The center of mass of a system of particles obeys an equation similar to Newton's second law $\vec{F} = m\vec{a}_{com}$, where:

- A. \vec{F} is the net internal force and m is the total mass of the system
- B. \vec{F} is the net internal force and m is the mass acting on the system
- C. \vec{F} is the net external force and m is the total mass of the system
- D. \vec{F} is the force of gravity and m is the mass of Earth
- E. \vec{F} is the force of gravity and m is the total mass of the system

ans: C

- 3- Momentum may be expressed in:

- A. kg/m
- B. gram·s
- C. N·s
- D. kg/(m·s)
- E. N/s

ans: C

- 4- A 1.0-kg ball moving at 2.0 m/s perpendicular to a wall rebounds from the wall at 1.5 m/s. The change in the momentum of the ball is:

- A. zero
- B. 0.5 N·s away from wall
- C. 0.5 N·s toward wall
- D. 3.5 N·s away from wall
- E. 3.5 N·s toward wall

ans: D

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- 5- If the total momentum of a system is changing:
- A. particles of the system must be exerting forces on each other
 - B. the system must be under the influence of gravity
 - C. the center of mass must have constant velocity
 - D. a net external force must be acting on the system
 - E. none of the above
- ans: D
- 6- A 2.5-kg stone is released from rest and falls toward Earth. After 4.0 s, the magnitude of its momentum is:
- A. 98 kg · m/s
 - B. 78 kg · m/s
 - C. 39 kg · m/s
 - D. 24 kg · m/s
 - E. zero
- ans: A