

Physics 102 - January 24, 2011

- Recitations begin today
 - Jury Duty this week
- STAY tuned for
Wed. lecture plans

Last Time

The Human Experience

How are $\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Art} \\ \text{Science} \\ \text{Religion} \end{array} \right)$

The same?

Different?

Is there Religious Truth?

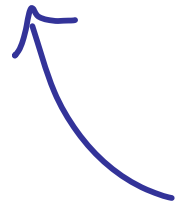
Artistic Truth?

Scientific Truth?

Ambiguity?

Space - The fabric in which we measure
where things are

Time - The fabric in which we measure
when things are



Must have time if
we are to have change!

Position

$x \equiv$ position along x axis

$x_2 - x_1 = \Delta x$ change in x (w/ time)

Speed = $\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$ add direction
 \equiv velocity $\equiv v$

acceleration = $\frac{\Delta \text{speed}}{\Delta t}$

\equiv

$a = \frac{\Delta \text{velocity}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$

x, v, a, t

Kinematic variables

if you know x, v, a for a
particle as function of time
... pretty much know all
you need to know in
terms of its behavior
and how it interacts
with rest of the
world.



Newton's Laws

I: Law of Inertia

A body persists in its state of motion unless acted on by an external net force.

II: Force Law

The acceleration of an object is proportional to the net force applied to it and inversely proportional to the mass of the object

$$\Sigma \vec{F} = m\vec{a}$$

III Law of Action and Reaction

For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction

Sir Issac Newton



Sir Issac Newton



The younger years



Sir Issac Newton



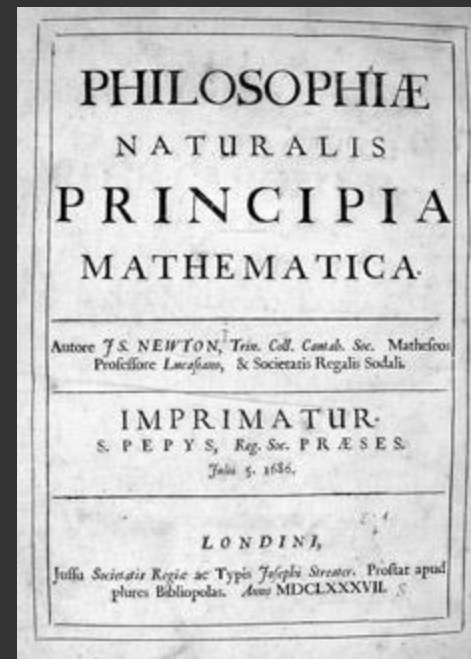
1643-1727

Optics, mechanics, gravitation, calculus

Born in Lincolnshire, England

Cambridge University

Philosophie Naturalis Principia Mathematica



Sir Issac Newton



1643-1727

Newtonian physics

Newtonian universe

Includes everything but ...

Electromagnetism

Quantum mechanics

Mechanics of extreme
velocities or extreme density

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Dancing on glass —

Newton's Laws
can be subtle

