

Newton's second Law of Motion  
Practice Problems Set 2

Western International High School

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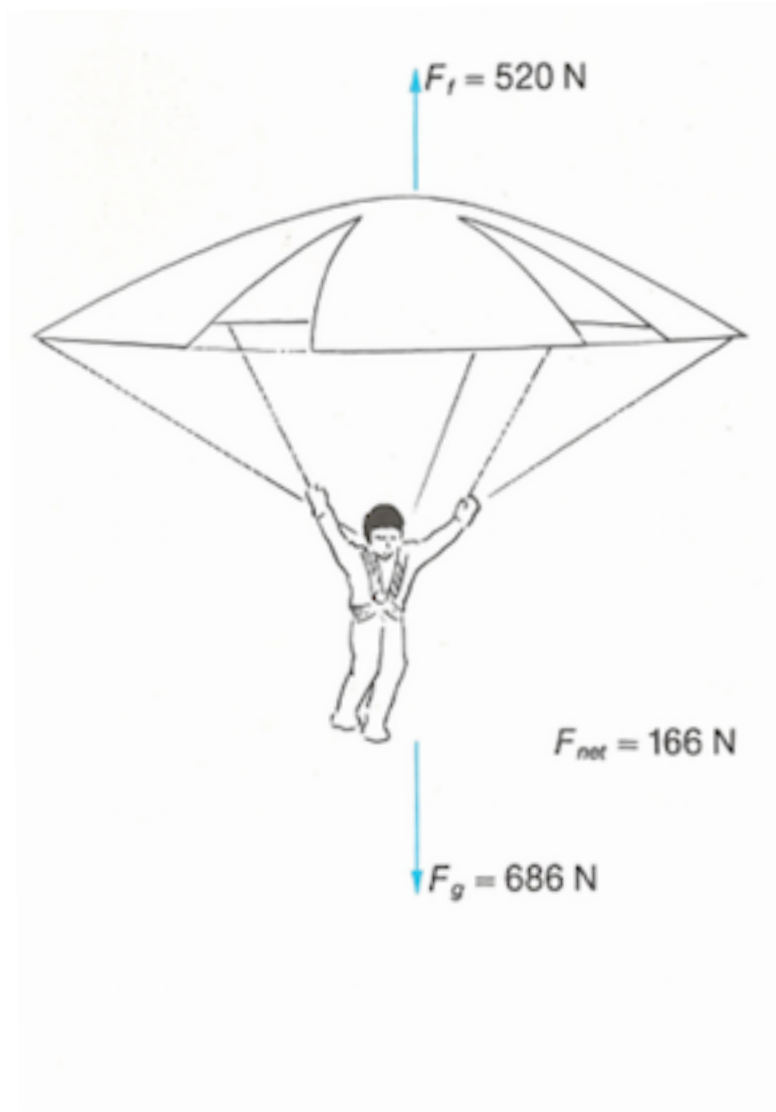
## Sample Problem

A skydiver, complete with parachute, has a mass of 70 kg. A short time after the skydiver jumps from the aircraft, the force of air resistance acting on him is 520 N. What is his acceleration at that instant?

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{F}_g &= m\vec{g} \\ &= (70 \text{ kg})(-9.8 \text{ N/kg}) \\ &= -686 \text{ N} \\ \vec{F}_{\text{net}} &= \vec{F}_g + \vec{F}_f \\ &= -686 \text{ N} + 520 \text{ N} \\ &= -166 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{a} &= \frac{\vec{F}_{\text{net}}}{m} \\ &= \frac{-166 \text{ N}}{72 \text{ kg}} \\ &= -2.3 \text{ m/s}^2, \text{ or } 2.3 \text{ m/s}^2[\text{down}]\end{aligned}$$

At the instant specified, the skydiver will have an acceleration of 2.3 m/s<sup>2</sup>[down].



## Practice Problems

1) The net force on a 5.0 kg bowling ball is 20 N. What is its acceleration?

Answer: 4.0 m/s<sup>2</sup>



Net force = mass x acceleration

$$F_{\text{net}} = m \times a$$

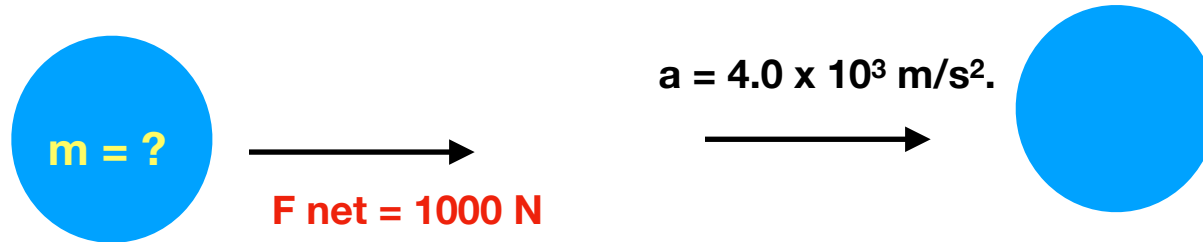
$$20 = 5.0 \times a$$

$$\frac{20}{5.0} = \frac{5.0}{5.0} \times a$$

$$4.0 = 1.0 \times a$$

$$a = 4.0 \text{ m/s}^2$$

2) A baseball hit by a bat with an average force of 1000 N accelerates at  $4.0 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}^2$ . What is the ball's mass? **Answer: 0.25 kg**



Net force = mass x acceleration

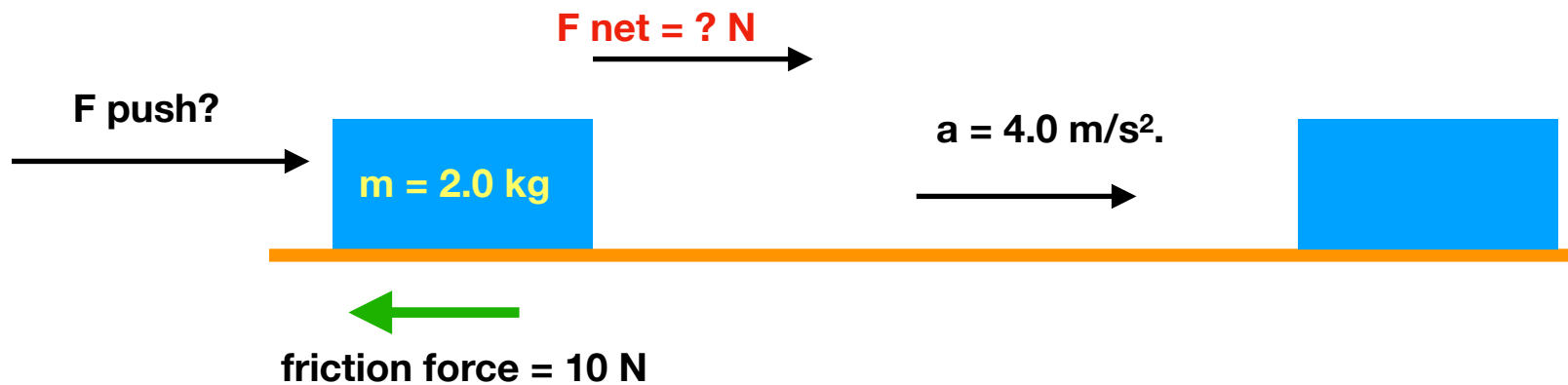
$$F_{\text{net}} = m \times a$$

$$1000 = m \times 4000$$

$$\frac{1000}{4000} = m \times \frac{4000}{4000}$$

$$m = \frac{1000}{4000} = 0.25 \text{ Kg}$$

- 3) What unbalance force ( $F_{\text{push}}$ ) is needed to accelerate a 2.0 kg block of wood at  $4.0 \text{ m/s}^2$  along a rough table, against a 10 N force of friction?



- 1) Net Force = mass x acceleration

$$F_{\text{net}} = m \times a$$

$$F_{\text{net}} = 2 \times 4 = 8 \text{ N}$$

- 2) Net Force = (All positive direction forces) - (All negative direction forces)

$$\text{Net Force} = 8 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Friction force} = 10 \text{ N}$$

$$F \text{ push} = ?$$

$$\text{Net force} = F \text{ push} - \text{Friction force}$$

$$8 = F \text{ push} - 10$$

$$8 + 10 = F \text{ push} - 10 + 10$$

$$18 \text{ N} = F \text{ push}$$

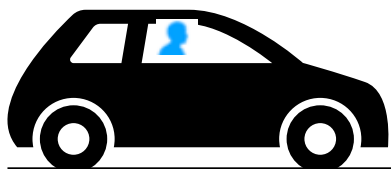
- 4) An automobile traveling at 20 m/s hits a tree. The driver who has a mass of 55 kg comes to rest in 0.10 s after the impact.
- a) What is the average force that acts on the driver?
  - b) What distance does the driver travel after the car hits the tree.

Answer: ( a )  $a = -200 \text{ m/s}^2$ ,  $F_{\text{net}} = -11000\text{N}$   
(b) 1.0 m



$m = 55 \text{ kg}$

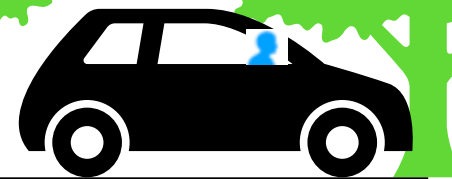
$V_o = 20 \text{ m/s}$



$V_o = 20 \text{ m/s}$



$t = 0.1 \text{ s}$



rest  
 $V = 0 \text{ m/s}$

**Kinematic Equations for Motion  
with Constant Acceleration**

$$v = v_o + at$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(v_o + v)t$$

$$v^2 = v_o^2 + 2ax$$

$$x = v_o t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

Calculate the acceleration  $a$ :

$$V_0 = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$t = 0.1 \text{ s}$$

$$a = \frac{V - V_0}{t}$$

$$a = \frac{0 - 20}{0.1} = -200 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Calculate the acceleration with another equation;

$$V = V_0 + at$$

$$0 = 20 + a(0.1)$$

$$- 20 = 20 - 20 + a(0.1)$$

$$- 20 = a(0.1)$$

$$- \frac{20}{0.1} = a \frac{(0.1)}{0.1}$$

$$a = - 200 \text{ m/s}^2$$

## 2) Net force = mass x acceleration

$$m = 55 \text{ kg}$$

$$a = - 200 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\text{net}} &= m \times a \\ &= 55 \times a \\ &= 55 \times - 200 \\ &= -11,000 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

## 3) The distance travelled by the driver ( X = ?)

$$V = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_o = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$t = 0.1 \text{ s}$$

$$a = - 200 \text{ m/s}^2$$

**Kinematic Equations for Motion  
with Constant Acceleration**

$$v = v_o + at$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(v_o + v)t$$

$$v^2 = v_o^2 + 2ax$$

$$x = v_o t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$X = 1/2 (V_0 + V) t$$

$$X = 1/2 (20 + 0) 0.1$$

$$X = 1/2 (20) 0.1$$

$$X = 10 \times 0.1$$

$$X = 1\text{m}$$

## Formulas and equations

1) Net Force = mass x acceleration

$$F_{\text{net}} = m \times a$$

2) Net Force = (All positive direction forces) - ( All negative direction forces)

3)  $W = F_g = m \times 9.8$

4)

*f*<sub>kinetic frictional force</sub> = (coefficient of kinetic friction)  $F_{\text{Normal}}$

$$f_k = \mu_k \times F_N$$

**Kinematic Equations for Motion  
with Constant Acceleration**

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$$x = \frac{1}{2}(v_o + v)t$$

$$v^2 = v_o^2 + 2ax$$

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