

Section 5-4

Action and Reaction



Momentum

Place two coins on your desk, one in the middle (coin M) and the other at the edge (coin E).

Push coin E into coin M and observe what happens to each coin when they collide.



Newton's 3rd Law of Motion:

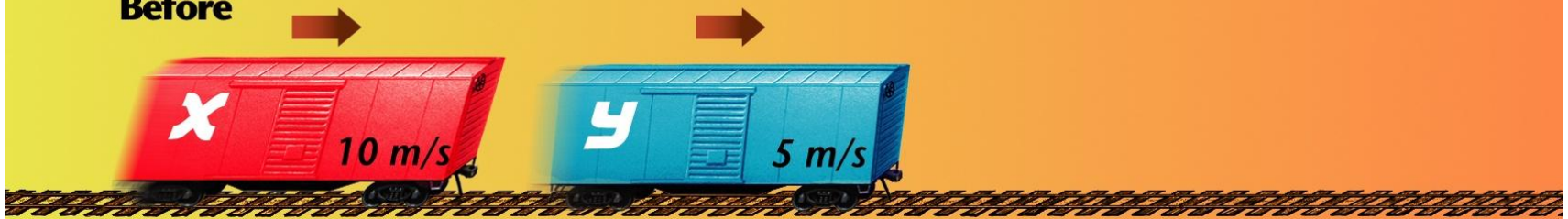
- If one object exerts a force on another object, then the second object exerts a force of equal strength in the opposite direction on the first object.

Remember: *Momentum = Mass × Velocity*



Momentum

Before



$$(30,000 \text{ kg} \times 10 \text{ m/s}) + (30,000 \text{ kg} \times 5 \text{ m/s}) = (450,000 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s})$$

After



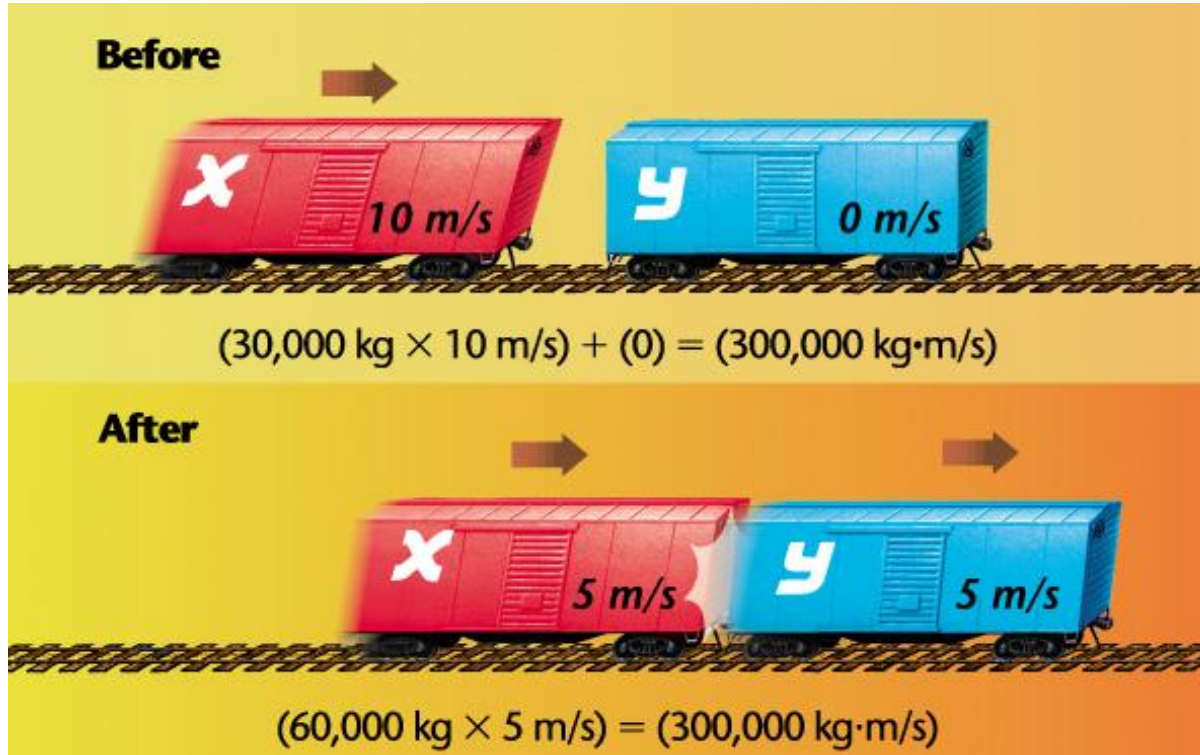
$$(30,000 \text{ kg} \times 5 \text{ m/s}) + (30,000 \text{ kg} \times 10 \text{ m/s}) = (450,000 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m/s})$$



Momentum



Momentum



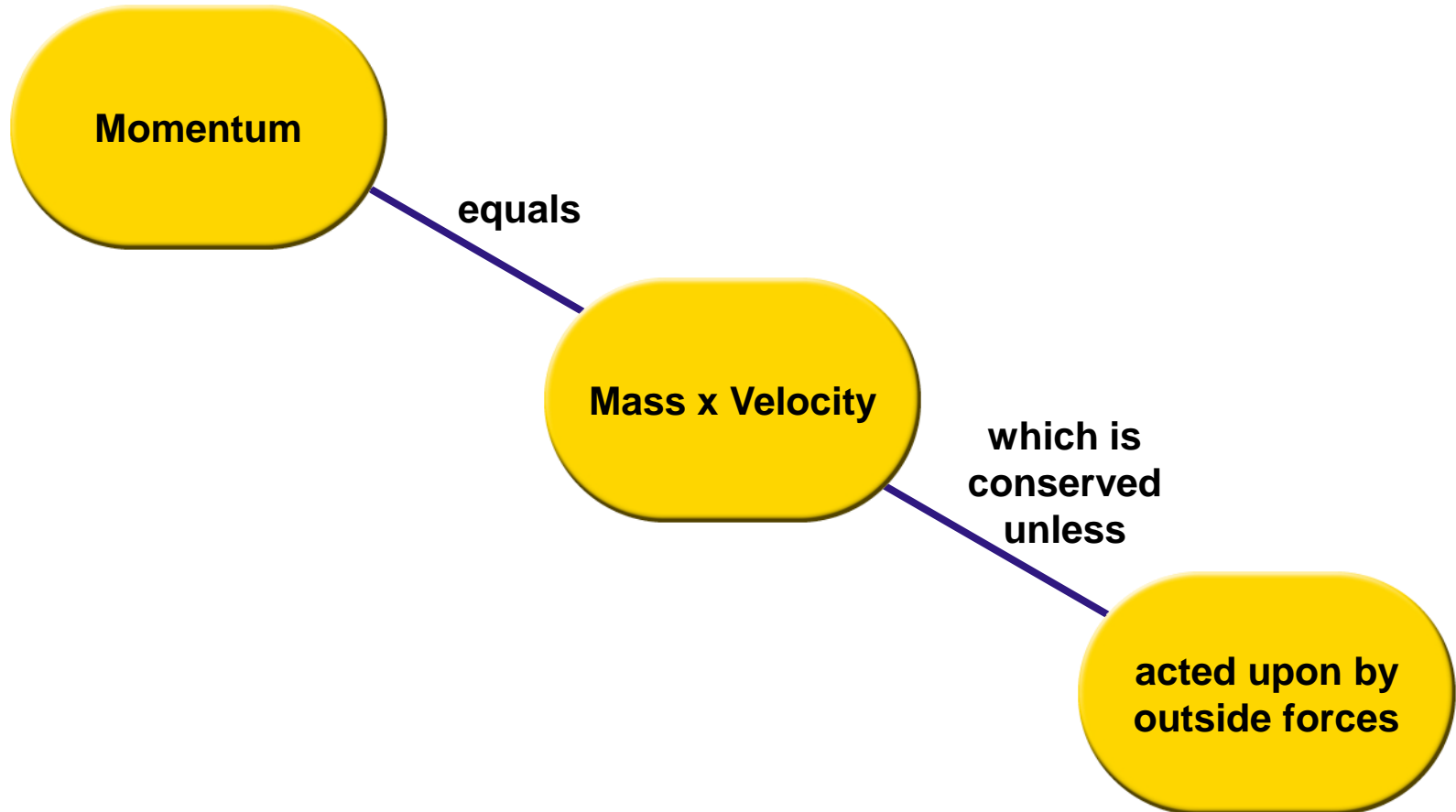
Newton's 3rd Law of Motion:

- **If one object exerts a force on another object, then the second object exerts a force of equal strength in the opposite direction on the first object.**

This explains how a rocket lifts off.



Momentum



Section 5-5

Orbiting Satellites



Satellites:

- Any object that travels around another object in space.
- Two types:
 - Natural
 - Artificial



Circular Motion:

- **Centripetal force is any force that causes an object to move in a circle.**
- **Gravity pulls a satellite toward the center of the earth**



Satellite Motion:

- **Satellites in orbit around the Earth continually fall toward Earth, but because Earth is curved, they travel around it.**
- **The higher the orbit the slower the speed needs to be to maintain the orbit.**

