

Statics : Free body diagrams and Newton's 3rd law of motion

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Isaac Newton

- 25 December 1642 – 20 March 1727



Image: Newton in 1689 by Godfrey Kneller
(*Public Domain*)

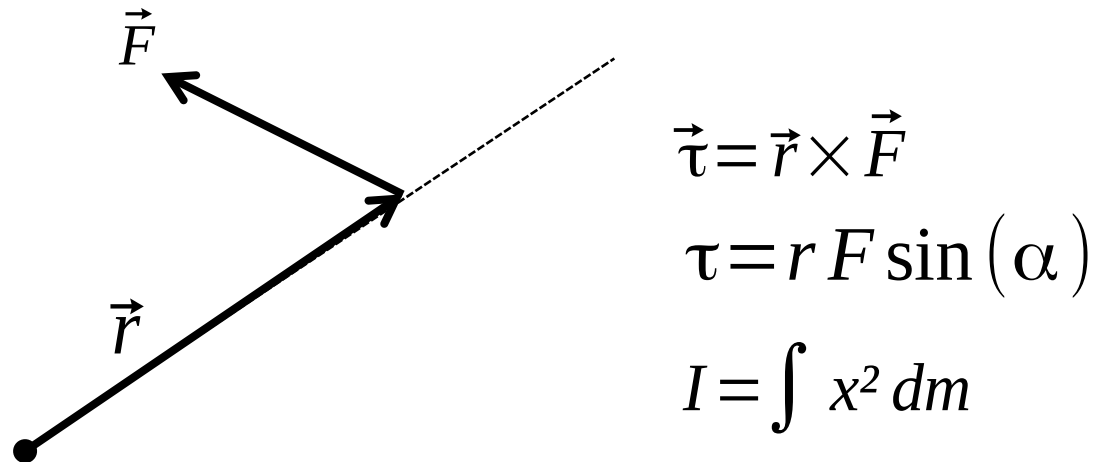
Newton's Laws of Motion

Statics and Dynamics

	<i>Linear</i>	<i>Rotational</i>
Newton's 1st Law		
Newton's 2nd Law		
Newton's 3rd Law		

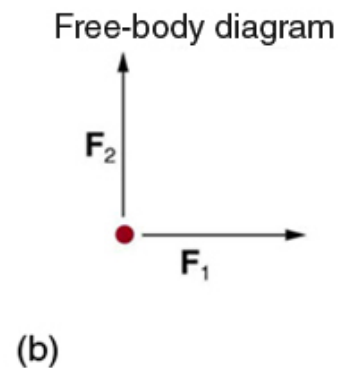
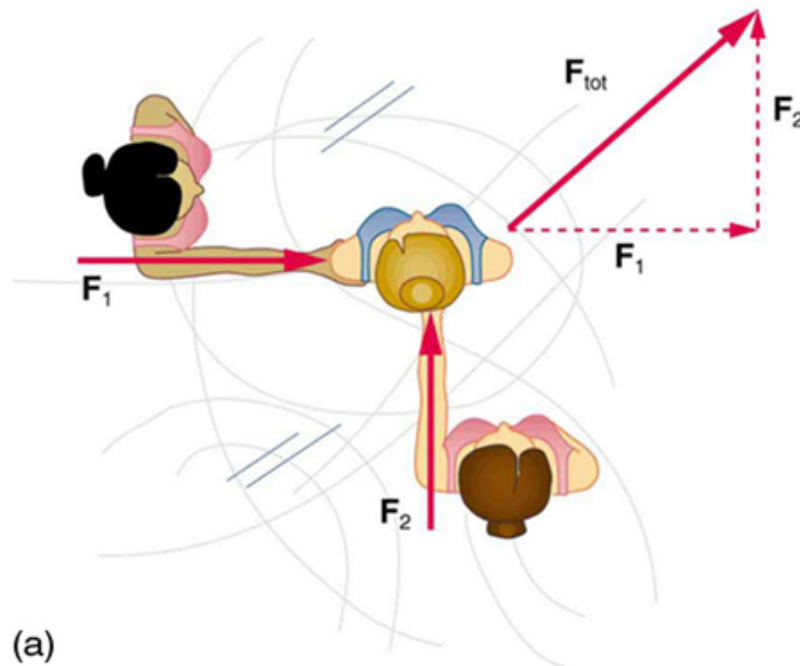
Newton's Laws of Motion

	<i>Linear</i>	<i>Rotational</i>
Newton's 1st Law	$\vec{F}_{net} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} = 0$	$\vec{\tau}_{net} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{\alpha} = 0$
Newton's 2nd Law	$\vec{F}_{net} = m \vec{a}$	$\vec{\tau}_{net} = I \vec{\alpha}$
Newton's 3rd Law	$\vec{F}_{AB} = -\vec{F}_{BA}$	$\vec{\tau}_{AB} = -\vec{\tau}_{BA}$



Free Body Diagrams

- Used to analyze statics and dynamics problems
- All interactions of the object with the environment are replaced by forces



More Examples

- Newton's Apple
- Box on a surface
- Skydiver in free-fall
- Airplane (in flight)
- Satellite (in geostationary orbit)

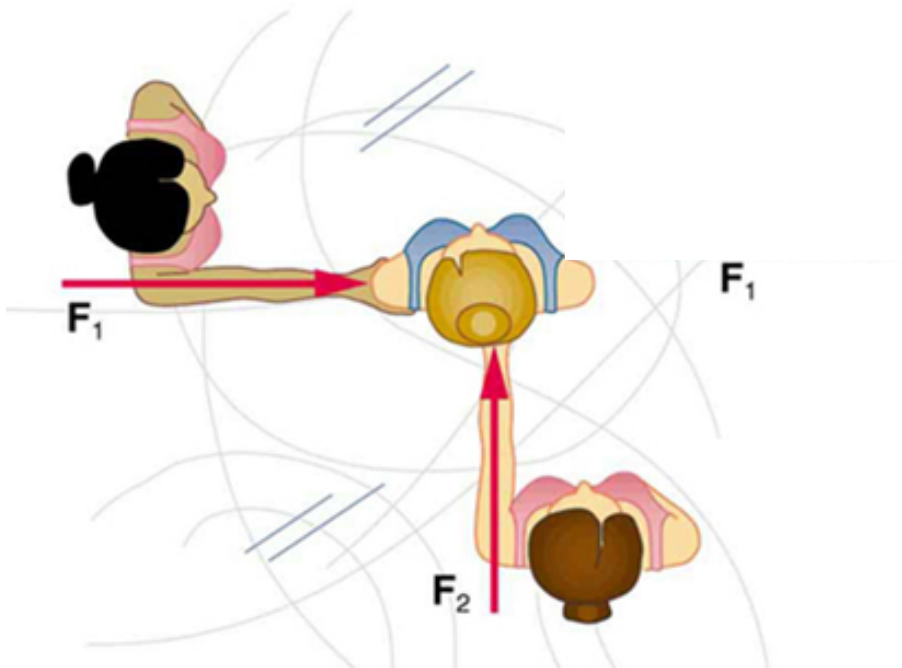
Newton's 3rd Law of motion

If object A exerts a force on object B,
then object B exerts a force on object
A equal in magnitude and opposite in
direction

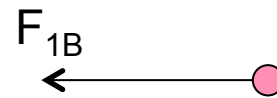
$$\vec{F}_{AB} = -\vec{F}_{BA}$$

Newton's 3rd Law of motion

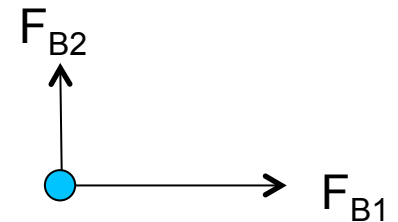
Example: If the skater on the left applies a force on the blue skater in the middle (F_{B1}) then the blue skater applies an equal force in opposite direction on the skater on the left.



FBD left
skater (1)



FBD blue
skater (B)



Further reading

OpenStax, College Physics “Force and Newton’s Laws of motion”

[http://cnx.org/contents/Ax2o07UI@9.74:AvUqAiSE@5/
Introduction-to-Dynamics-Newto](http://cnx.org/contents/Ax2o07UI@9.74:AvUqAiSE@5/Introduction-to-Dynamics-Newto)