

# **Force v. Friction**

# **Essential Question**

**What is the effect of a force  
on the motion of an  
object?**

What is it?

A push or pull.

What does it do?

Speeds something  
up

Slows something  
down

Causes change in  
direction

Causes  
ACCELERATION

Force

Lifting a book

The wind  
blowing a tree

Kicking a ball

Water bottle  
rocket taking off

What are some examples?

# **Combining Forces**

**Forces, like velocity, act in a direction.**

**Forces acting in the same direction are added together.**

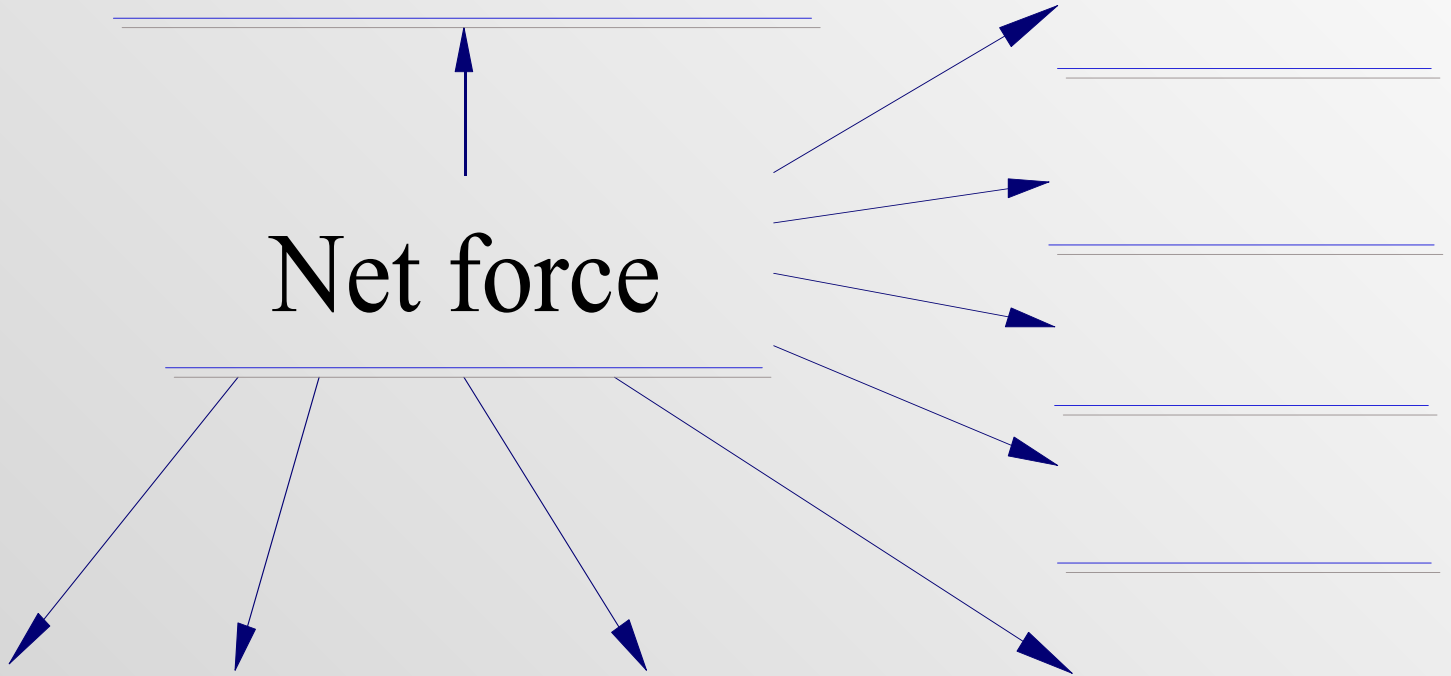
**Forces acting in opposite directions are subtracted.**

What is it?

The combination of all  
forces acting on an  
object

What is it like?

Net force



What are some examples?

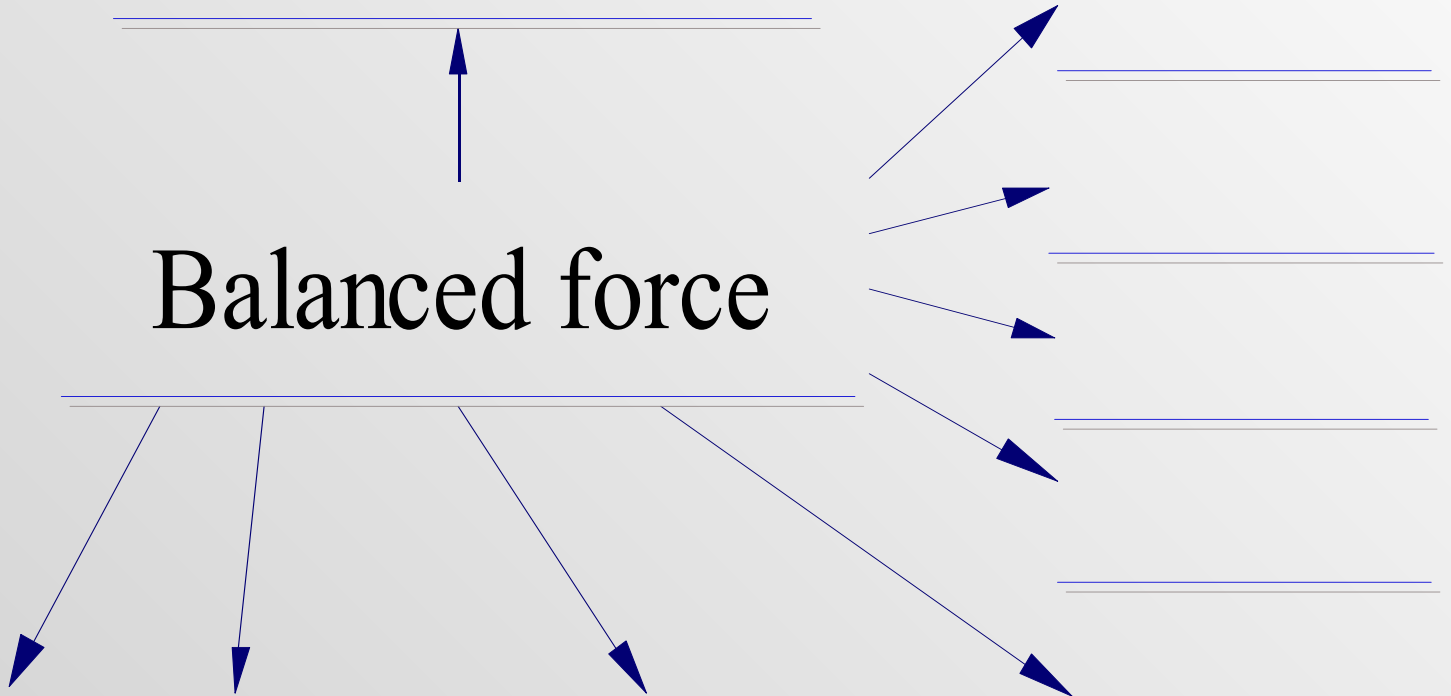
What is it?

When two forces are  
equal in size but  
opposite in direction

What is it like?

Balanced force

What are some examples?

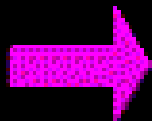
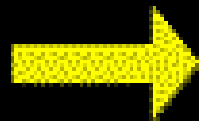


**With a partner**

**Draw a picture to illustrate either the concept of Balanced Forces or Net Force. Use arrows to indicate the size and direction of forces.**

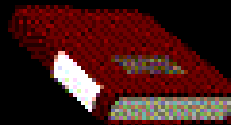
$$F_1 =$$

8 Newtons

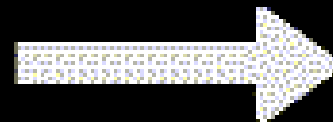


$$F_2 =$$

6 Newtons



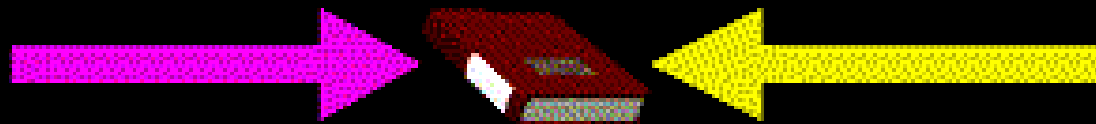
Net Force =  
14 Newtons



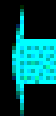


$F_2 =$   
18 Newtons

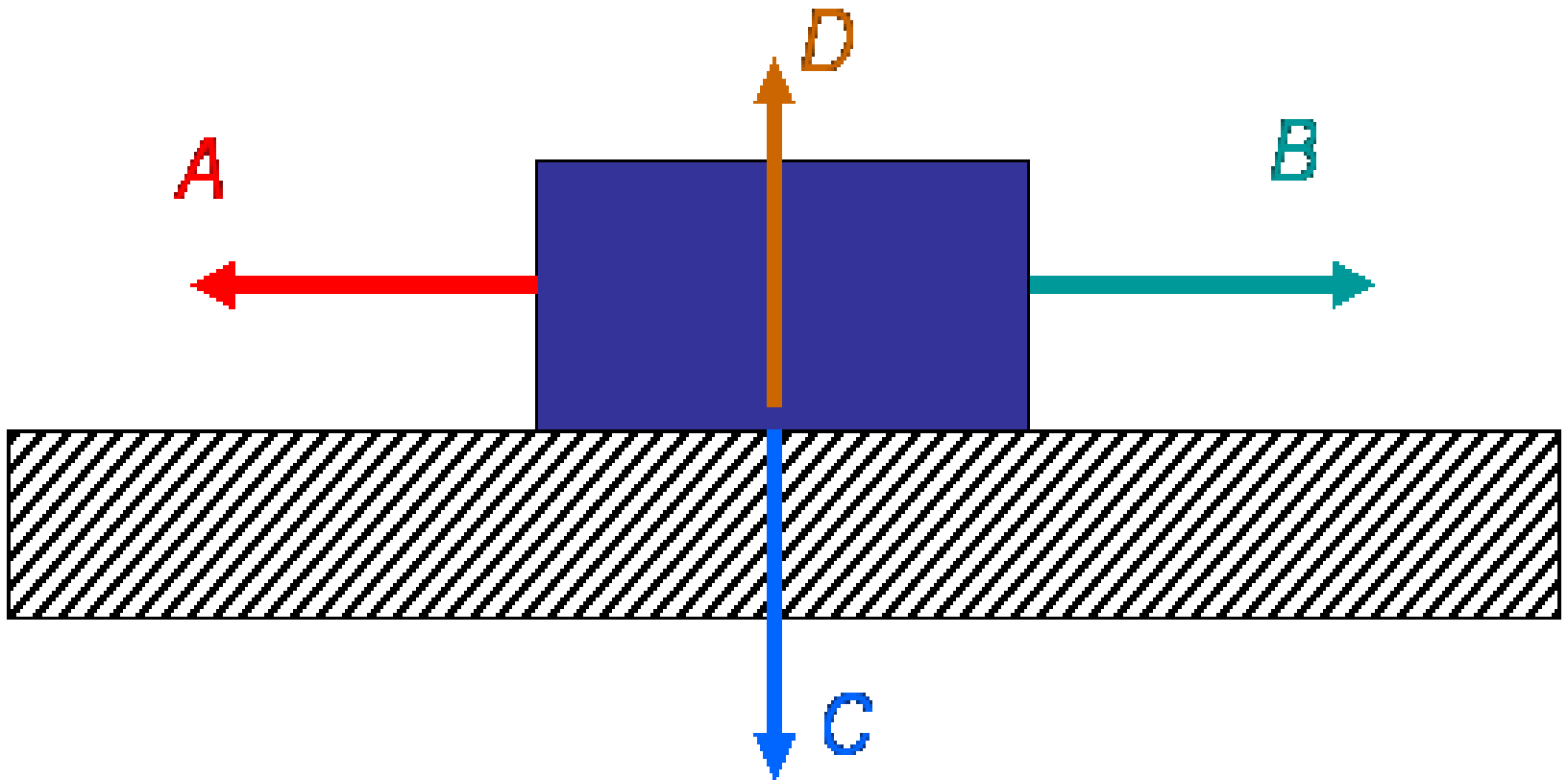
$F_1 =$   
-20 Newtons



Net Force =  
-2 Newtons



# Balanced Forces



# Calculating Force

$$F=ma$$

**Force equal mass times  
acceleration**

**Mass must be in Kg**

**Acceleration must be in  
 $m/s/s$**

# Calculating Force

**Force is measured in ....**

**Newtons (N)**

**Weight is a Force:  $W=mg$**

**Weight equals mass times  
acceleration due to gravity**

# Practice Problem

**How much force is required  
to accelerate a 1200 Kg  
car at 15 m/s/s?**

# **Practice Problem**

**How much does a 700 Kg  
hippo weigh?**

# **Essential Questions:**

**What are the types of Friction?**

**How does friction affect the motion of an object?**

**How can you reduce friction?**

# **Friction**

**A force opposing motion.**

**Any time two surfaces touch, there is friction.**

**Friction acts in a direction opposite to an objects motion.**

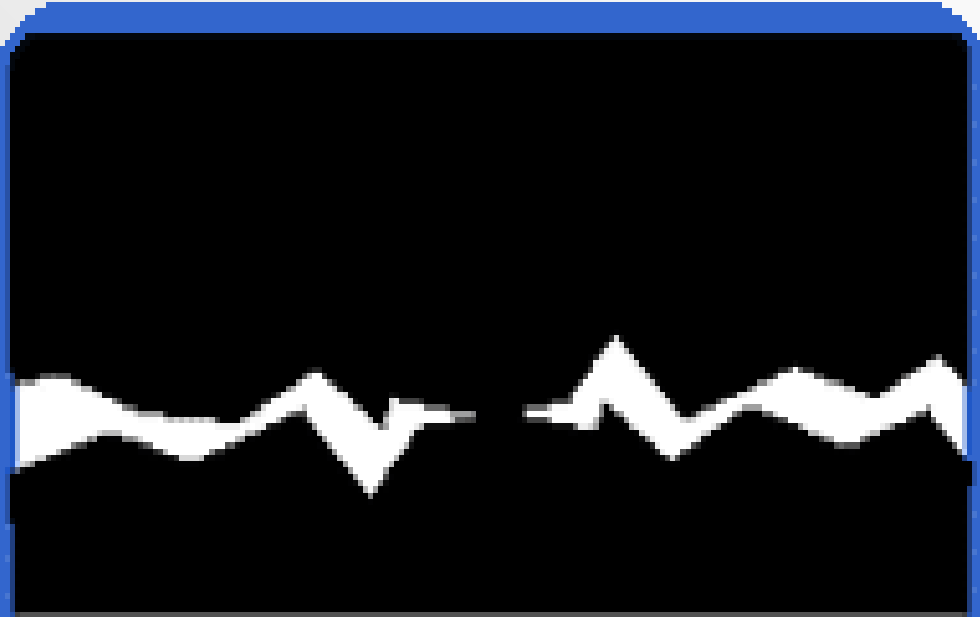


# **Friction**

**Friction will cause a moving object to slow down and eventually stop.**

# Friction

**Amount of friction depends on how hard the surfaces are forced together and the materials of the surfaces.**



This is a view of what two "smooth" surfaces might look like under a microscope. The ridges and bumps hitting each other is the resistance you feel as friction

# **Types of Friction**

**Static Friction – Friction between two surfaces that are not moving relative to each other.**

# Types of Friction

**Sliding Friction – the Friction between two surfaces that are sliding over each other.**

**Create the most Heat and Wear**



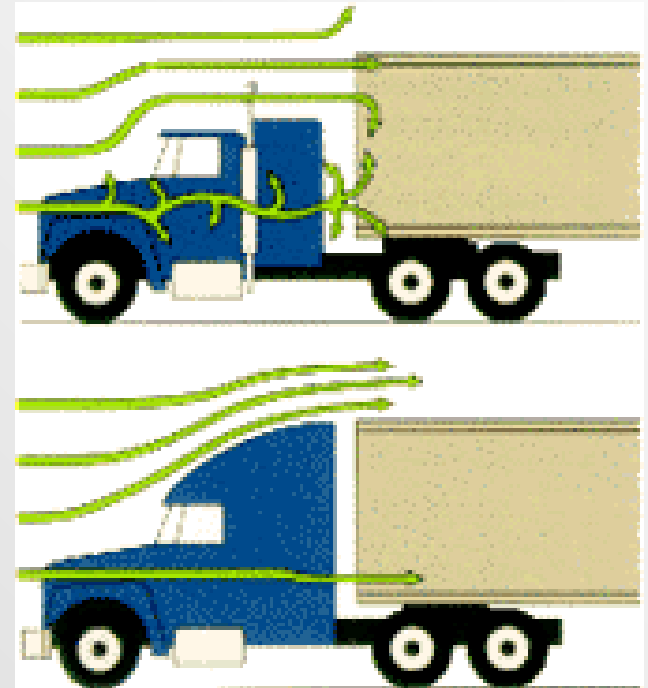
# Types of Friction

**Rolling friction –  
friction produced  
by objects such as  
wheels or ball  
bearing.**

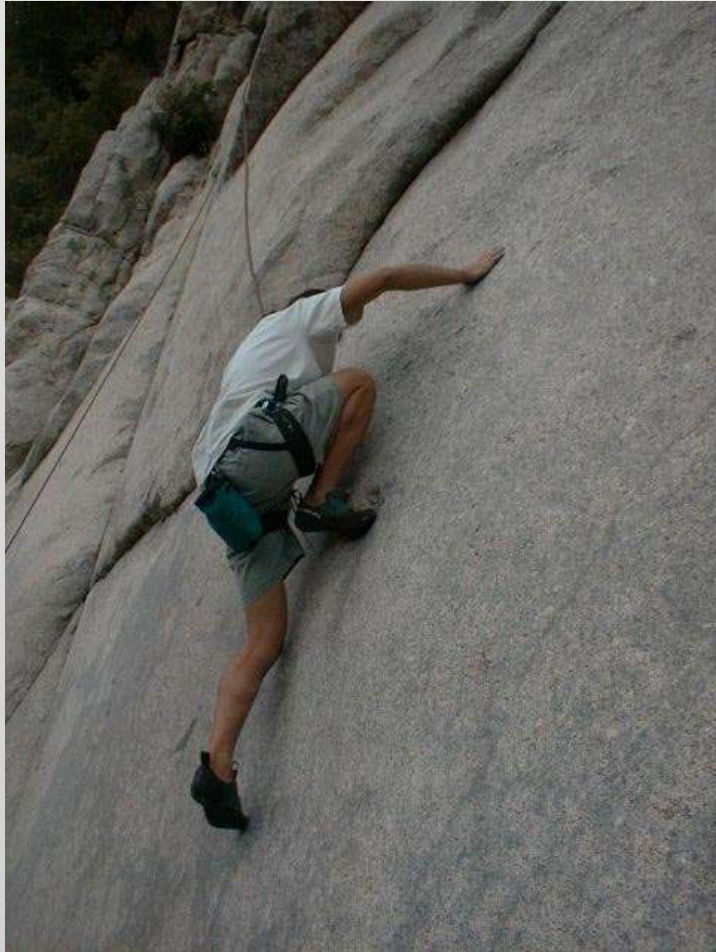


# Types of Friction

**Fluid Friction –**  
**Occurs when an**  
**object moves**  
**through a fluid**  
**(water, air, etc.)**  
**Air Resistance.**



# Is Friction a bad thing?



# **Ways to Reduce Friction**

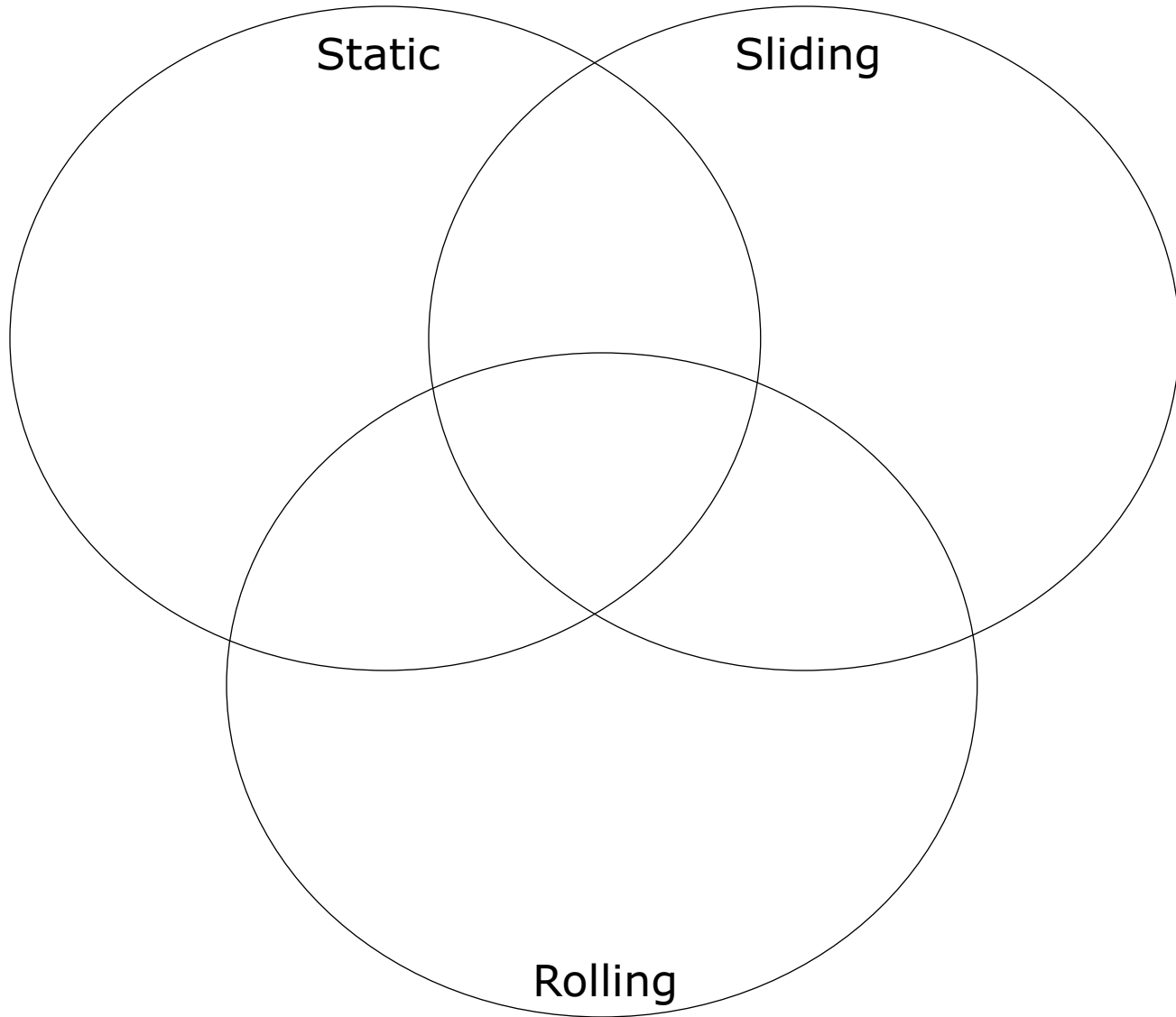
**Change to rolling – add wheels.**

**Make the surface smoother.**

**Add a lubricant.**



# Venn Diagram to compare Static, Sliding and Rolling Friction



# **Your task**

**Construct a mobile or illustrated time line using pictures of automobiles or athletic clothing/equipment that reflect the changes that have taken place in design over the last century.**