

Grav. Fields

- ① The net force needs to be the same since the mass of the vehicle is unchanged and

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

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad \vec{F}_g &= mg \\ &= (50)(0.31) \\ \vec{F}_g &= 15.5 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \quad \text{a) weight} &= \vec{F}_g \\ &= mg \\ &= (115)(9.8) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{weight} = 1127 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Mass} = 115 \text{ Kg}$$

$$\text{b) weight} = 0 \text{ (no gravity)}$$

$$\text{Mass} = 115 \text{ Kg}$$

- ④ • use a force scale to measure the \vec{F}_g on a known mass m

$$g = \frac{\vec{F}_g}{m}$$

- drop an object from a known height and time how long it takes to hit the ground then use kinematics to find a ($a = g$)

$$d = \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

⑤ Altitude - farther from center of Earth, gravity gets weaker

Latitude - farther from equator, gravity gets stronger

⑥ Grav. Field - area around a mass where another mass will be attracted

Grav. Field Intensity - the strength of a gravitational field (force per unit of mass)

⑦ Direction and intensity (how close together the lines are)