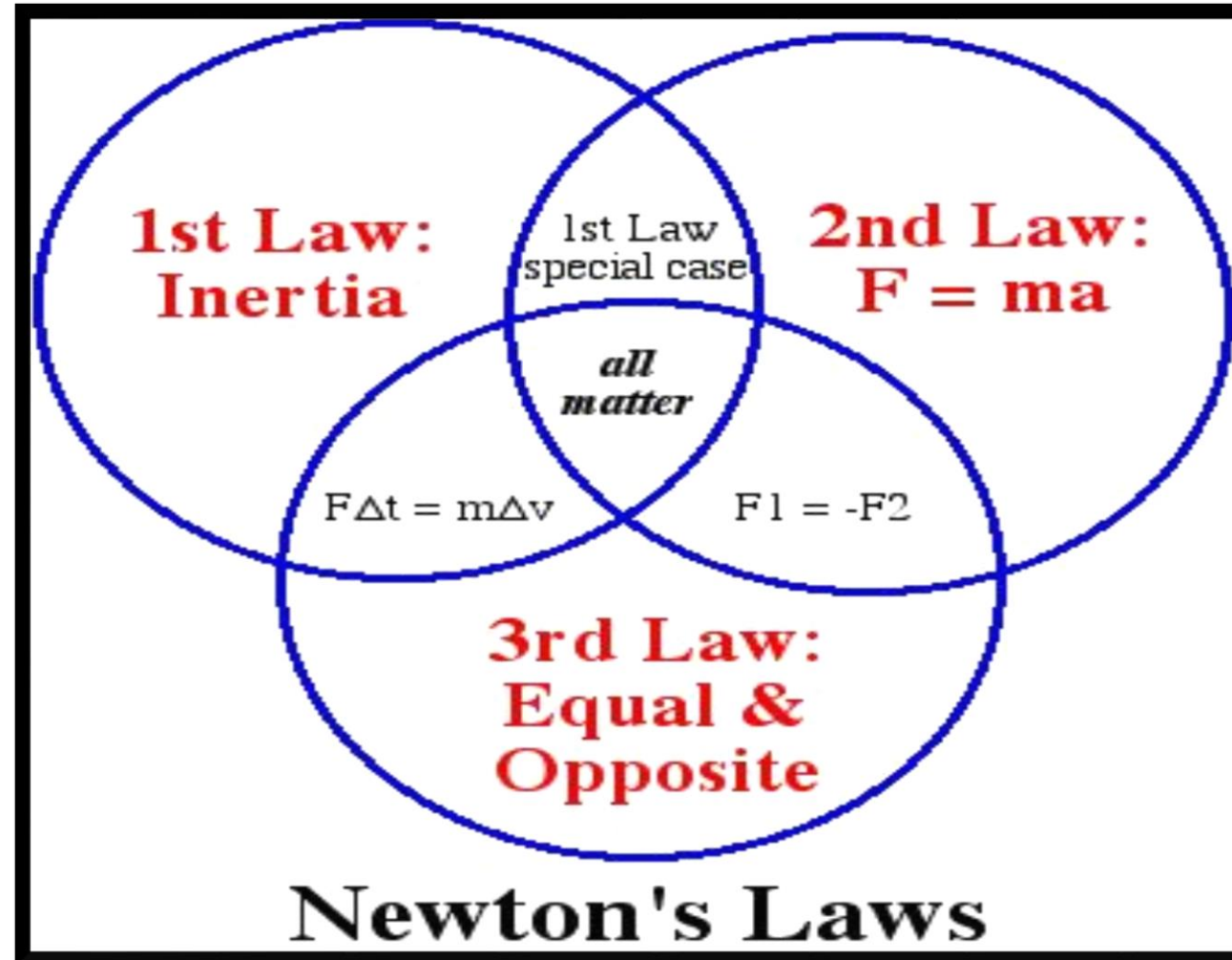




How does
Newton's Three
Laws of Motions
apply to
sports?

What are Newton's Three Law of Motion?



Newton's 1st Law of Motion

- ◆ **An object at rest will stay at rest, unless an outside force is placed on it.**
- ◆ **Commonly known as Inertia**

How does Newton's 1st Law apply to sports?

Sport examples:

- ◆ **Statics – athlete/object is motionless**
 - ◆ **Olympic lifter**
 - ◆ **Diver before a dive**
 - ◆ **Gymnast after the landing**
- ◆ **Dynamics – athlete/object is in motion.**
 - ◆ **Cyclist coasting at a constant velocity**
 - ◆ **Skier coasting at a constant velocity**



Newton's 2nd Law of Motion

- ◆ **Is the most complicated of the laws**
- ◆ **The acceleration of an object as produced by a net force is directly proportional to the magnitude of the net force, in the same direction as the net force, and inversely proportional to the mass of the object.**
- ◆ **The change of motion of an object is proportional to the force impressed; and is made in the direction of the straight line in which the force is impressed.**

Newton's 2nd Law of Motion

◆ **Formula**

◆ **$F=ma$**

◆ **F = Force (1N)**

◆ **$1\text{lb} = 4.5\text{N}$**

◆ **m = mass (kg)**

◆ **$1\text{kg} = 2.2\text{ lbs}$**

◆ **Weight = mass x acceleration of gravity**

◆ **$W = mg$**

◆ **$W = 1\text{ kg} \times (9.8\text{ m/s}^2) = 9.8\text{ N}$**

◆ **a = acceleration of gravity**

◆ **9.8m/s^2 or 32.2 ft/s^2**

Newton's 2nd Law of Motion

◆ **What is a Force?**

- ◆ **A vector defined by the size and direction**
- ◆ **A \rightarrow to the right (+) or a \leftarrow left (-). The length = the force. The longer the line the greater the force, and vice versa on shorter**
- ◆ **The same for the Up \uparrow (+) and the down \downarrow (-) arrow.**

◆ **There are different types of force:**

- ◆ **Tensile Force (Pulling a rope)**
- ◆ **Compressive Force (Pushing together)**
- ◆ **Non contact forces – Gravity, magnetic forces, electricity**

Newton's 2nd Law of Motion

◆ **Net Force = the sum of all external forces acting on an object.**

◆ $\Sigma \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F1} + \mathbf{F2} + \mathbf{F3} + \dots$

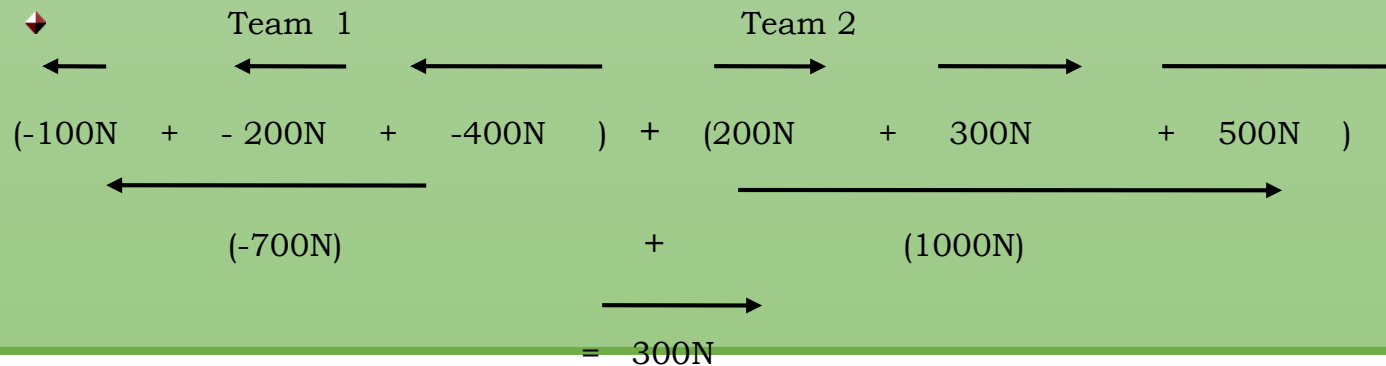
◆ **Statics – Bodies at rest equal zero**

◆ $\Sigma \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0}$

◆ **Collinear forces – in the same line, maybe in the same or opposite direction and may be added to determine resultant force.**

◆ **Example:**

◆ Tug –of – War Team 1 has 3 members exerting the following forces: 100N, 200N, 400N and team 2 has 3 members exerting the following forces: 200N, 300N, 500N; who will win?



◆ Team 2 is the winner due to 300N more force.

How does Newton's 2nd Law apply to sports?

➤ **Pitching a baseball**

➤ **How fast is the ball moving?**

➤ **Weightlifting**

➤ **How much force do I need to lift this weight?**

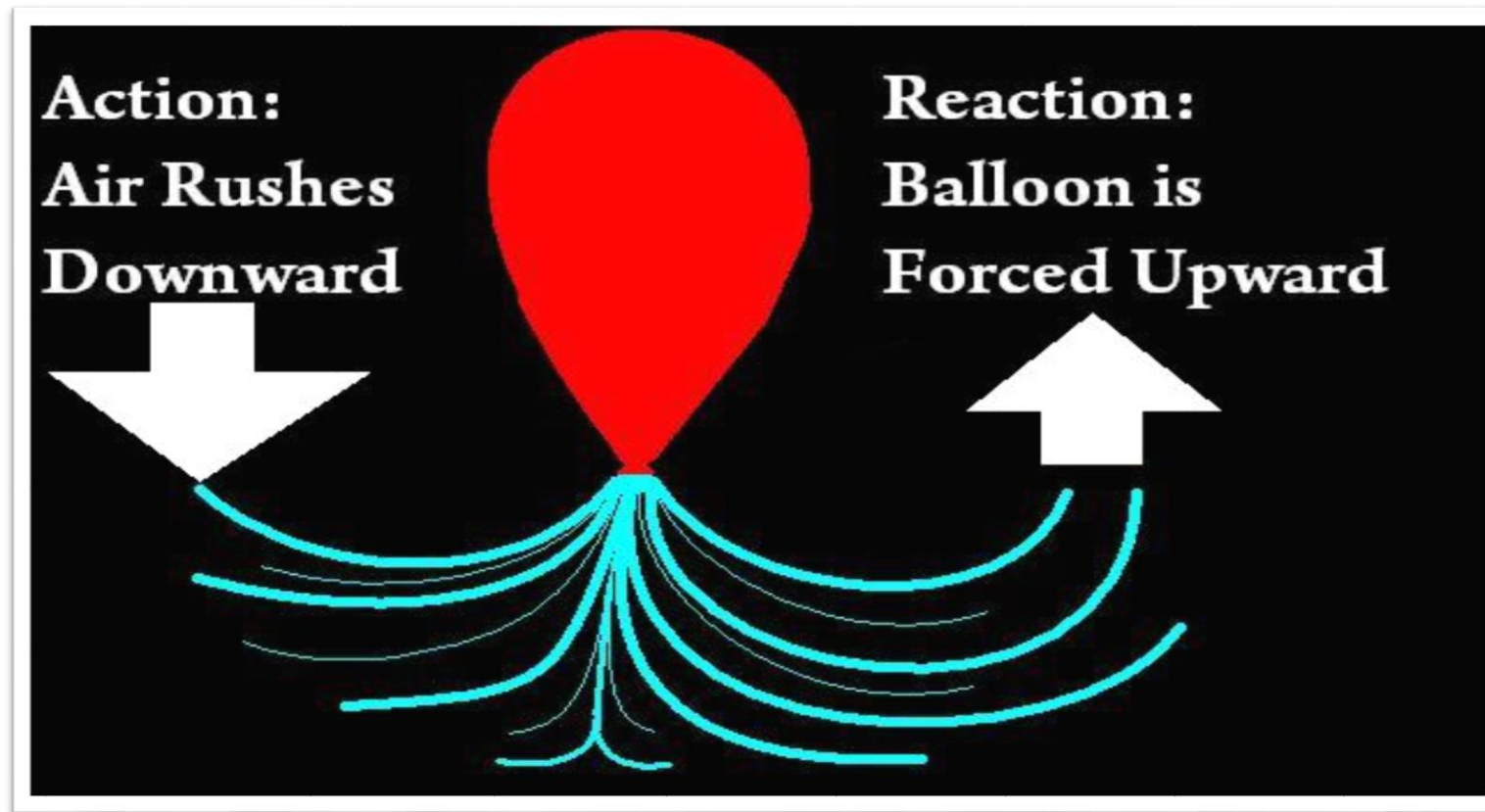
➤ **Track and Field**

➤ **How fast is that person running?**

➤ **How much force is needed to throw the shot-put 50 feet?**

Newton's 3rd Law of Motion

- ➔ **For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction.**
- ➔ **Action equals Reaction**



How does Newton's 3rd Law apply to sports?

Hitting a baseball



Kicking a Football



All sports use one of Newton's laws

- ☐ **Baseball**

- ☐ **Football**

- ☐ **Basketball**

- ☐ **Track**

- ☐ **Gymnastics**

- ☐ **All Sports use Newton's Laws**