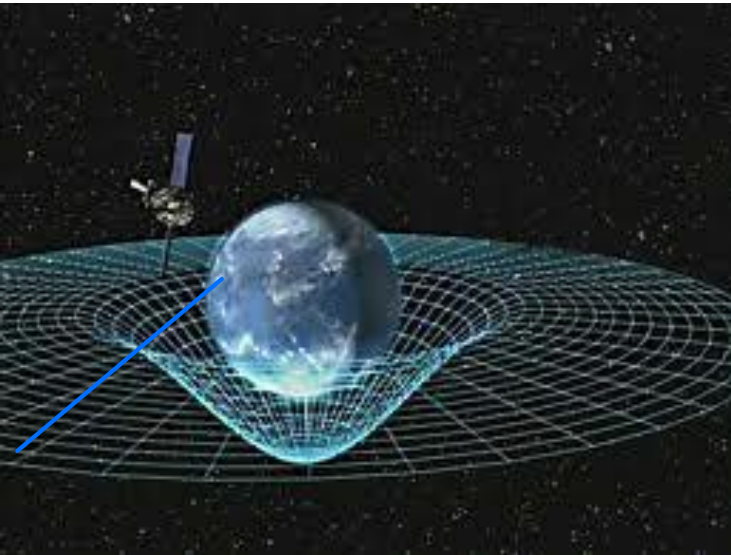


# What is Gravity?

- What is gravity?



# What is Gravity?

- What are the reaches of the force of gravity?
  - Why do astronauts on the ISS float?



# From Gravity Simulation Lab

- What's the equation for  $F_g$ ?

$$F_g \propto \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

$$F_g = \frac{G M_1 M_2}{r^2}$$

Handwritten annotations for the equation above:  
-  $G = 6.7 \times 10^{-11} \frac{\text{N m}^2}{\text{kg}^2}$   
-  $M_2 = m_e$   
-  $r$  is the distance between the masses

- How do we end up with  $F_g = mg$ ?



$$g = \frac{GM_{\text{mars}}}{r_{\text{mars}}^2}$$



obj. on earth

$$F_{\text{gravity}} = m \frac{GM_{\text{Earth}}}{R_{\text{Earth}}^2} = mg$$

$$M_E = 5.98 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$$

$$R_E = 6.38 \times 10^6 \text{ m (Average)}$$

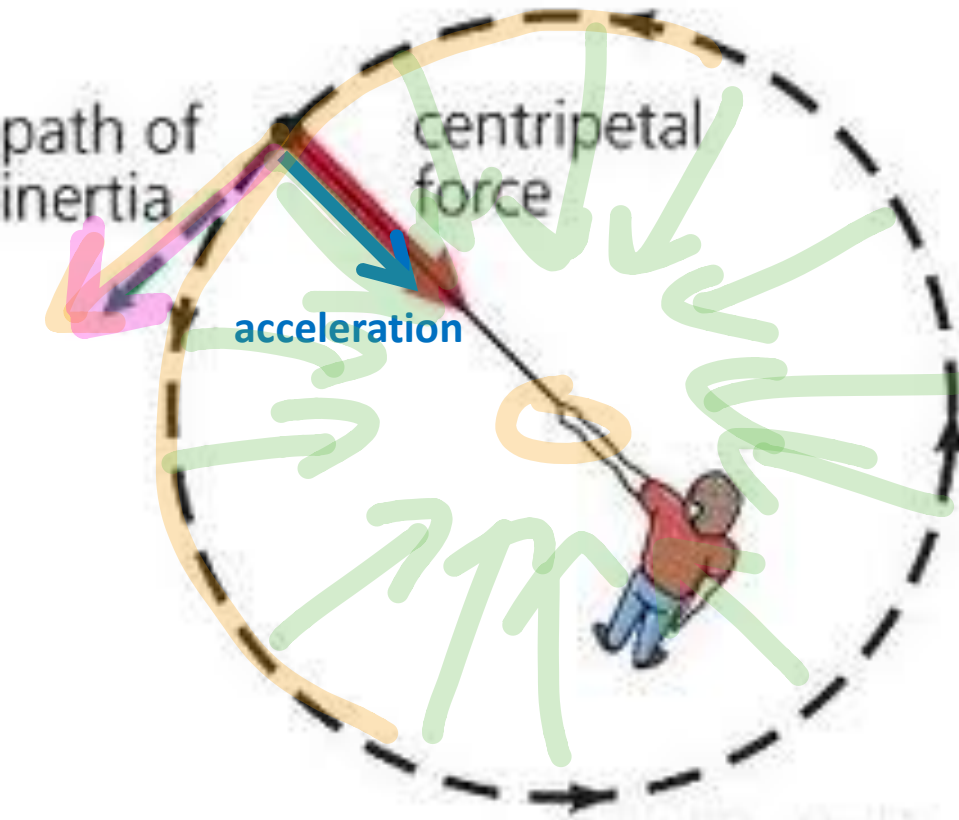
$$G = 6.67259 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2 / \text{kg}^2$$

$$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

# How to Calculate “g”

- $F_g = mg$  is a simplified formula for gravity
  - This equation is only good for estimations close to the earth’s surface.
- $F_g = Gm_1m_2/r^2$  is the full equation and is dependent on the distance from the earth’s core.
  - $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{Nm}^2/\text{kg}^2$  ,  $m_1$  = mass of object 1,  $m_2$  = mass of object 2, and  $r$  = distance between objects’ centers.

# Centripetal Force



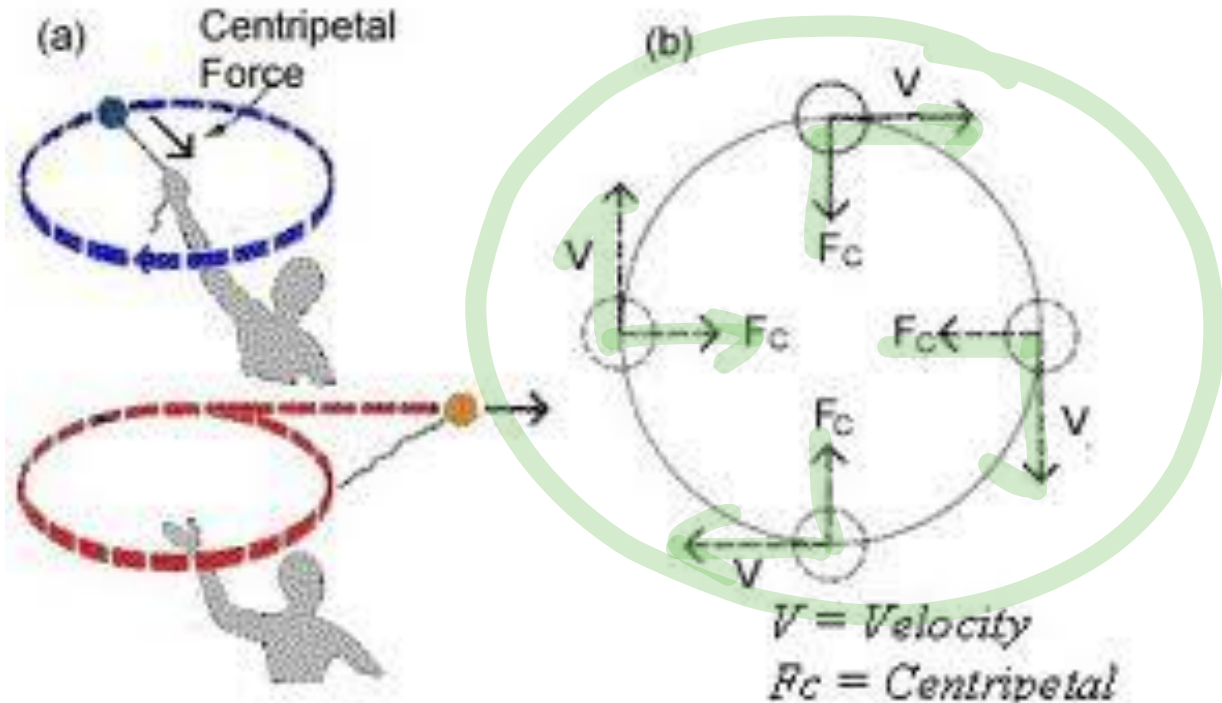
- For an object to move in a circular pattern, an inward-pointing force must be applied.
- We call this centripetal force.
- Centripetal acceleration:

$$a_c = v^2/r$$

- Centripetal Force:

$$F_c = mv^2/r$$

# Centripetal Force



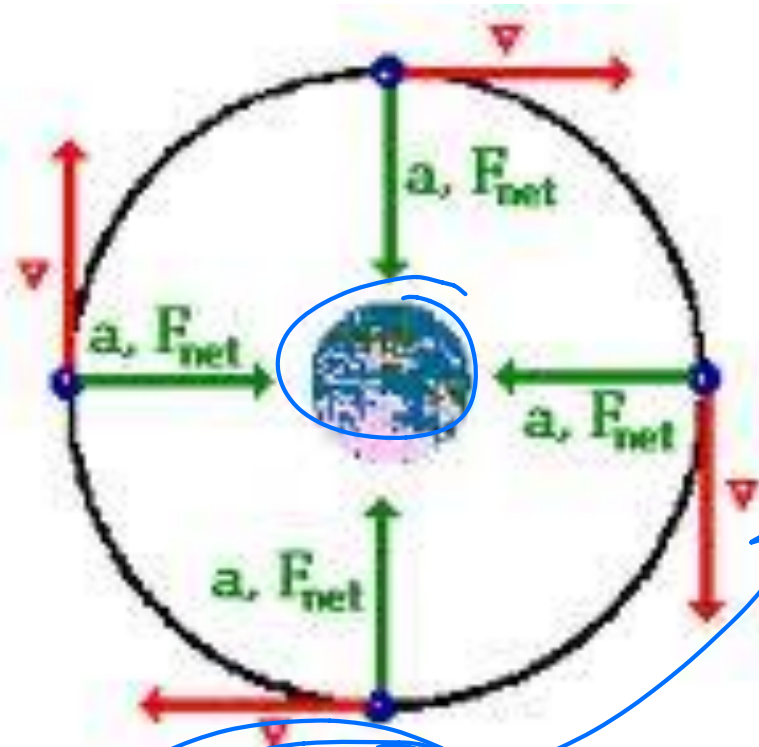
**Centripetal Acceleration:**

$$a_c = v^2/r$$

**Centripetal Force:**

$$F_c = mv^2/r$$

# Gravity as Centripetal Force



- For orbiting objects,  $F_g = F_c$
- $F_g = Gm_1m_{orb}/r^2$
- $F_c = m_{orb}v^2/r$
- $Gm_1m_{orb}/r^2 = m_{orb}v^2/r$
- $Gm_1/r = v^2$
- $v = \text{sqrt}(Gm_1/r)$
- This is the velocity required for an object to orbit around a body with a mass ( $m_1$ ) at a radius ( $r$ )

$$F_g = F_c$$



# Practice Problem

- The space station travels with a tangential velocity of approximately 7,700 m/s. How far from the earth's surface does the satellite orbit?  $R_E = 6.38 \times 10^6$  m,  $M_E = 6 \times 10^{24}$  kg

$$F_c = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$F_c = F_g$$
$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{GmM_e}{r^2}$$

$d =$  dist. from Earth's surface to satellite  $\rightarrow$

$$r = R_E + d$$

$$7,700^2 = \frac{(6 \times 10^{24}) 6.7 \times 10^{-11}}{(6.38 \times 10^6 + d)^2}$$

$$(6.38 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}) (7,700^2) = 6 \times 10^{24} \cdot 6.7 \times 10^{-11}$$

## Practice Problems

- Our moon has a mass of  $7 \times 10^{22}$  kg and is  $3.9 \times 10^8$  m from earth's core. What is the tangential velocity of our moon as it orbits the earth?