## **PhyzGuide: Sources of Forces**

Thanks to Fred Heller/University of Michigan

## **REAL OBJECTS FOR REAL FORCES**

All forces in Newtonian mechanics are exerted by **real objects**. A foot, for example, is a real object that can exert a force on a buttock. Now, for most real objects to exert a force, there must be "physical contact." If the foot does not come into contact with the buttock, the foot will not exert a force on the buttock. "How can anything exert a force," you might ask, "without contact?" Imagine yourself suspended 100 m up in the air, then suddenly released. You begin to accelerate, so there must be a force acting despite the fact that there appear to be no objects exerting any forces on you. So what force (and what object) pulls you down? That's right: gravity (due to the earth) is acting on you. Other exceptions to the contact rule are electric, magnetic, and so-called "inertial forces."

It is important, as you solve force problems, that you think in terms of real objects in contact with a system as the "agents of force." Whenever you draw a force on a force diagram, you must also be able to identify the source (a real object) associated with that force.

"Inertia," "momentum," "centrifugal," and "centripetal" are *not* forces: Where's the real object? "Mr. Centripetal" does not exert a force, although a string certainly can.

A football in mid-air is in contact only with air. Only the earth and air exert forces (gravity and drag) on it; the kicker does not. The kicker exerts a force only as long as his or her foot is in *contact* with the ball.

The road—through friction—exerts the forward force that acts on a car, not its velocity, momentum, Mr. Centripetal, or the engine (a 200 hp engine cannot accelerate a car on sheer ice).

Below is a list of objects that forces can be attributed to, and a list of things forces cannot be attributed to. Dig in.



Did the foot come into contact with the buttock?





## Legitimate Objects (OK)

## Illegitimate Objects (No-No's)

string body earth hand road table charge	floor spring exhaust gas feet air water current	centripetal forces or acceleration centrifugal forces friction acceleration gravity inertia	thrower (of a ball after the ball has been released) kicker (same as thrower) tension drag lift normal force
magnet		velocity momentum	thrust electricity
		mv, ma, <sup>1</sup> /2mv <sup>2</sup>	magnetism

Remember: FORCES don't exert forces; OBJECTS exert forces!