

Chapter 12  
Gravitation

What makes things fall down?  
What keeps the moon in orbit around the earth?  
What keeps the earth in orbit around the sun?

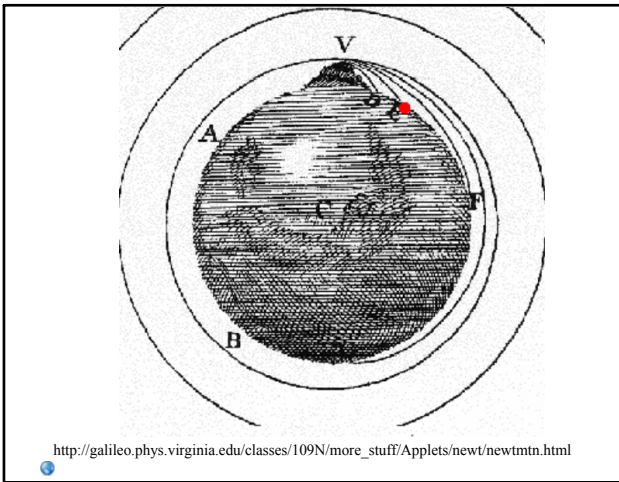
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We know:

Centripetal force is needed to keep a thing moving in a circle.

Centripetal force is proportional to the mass and is directed toward the center of the circle.

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Newton's "guess"

$$F = \frac{G m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

But we need to find the value of G which is called the Universal Gravitational Constant!

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The Cavendish Experiment

100 years after Newton's discovery,  
Henry Cavendish measured G.

$$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 / \text{kg}^2$$

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Inverse Square Law

If the distance doubles, the force.....

If the distance halves, the force .....

If the distance tripples, the force .....

If the distance is 1/3, the force .....

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What is the magnitude of the force of gravity on a 1 kilogram mass on the surface of the earth?

Mass of earth =  $6 \times 10^{24}$  kg.

Radius of earth =  $6.4 \times 10^6$  m.

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Which will take more fuel: a rocket going from the earth to the moon or from the moon to the earth?

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If the gravitational force of the sun on the planets suddenly disappeared, what would happen to the paths of the planets?

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Problems:

Calculate the force of gravity on a 1 kg mass at the earth's surface. Assume the mass of the earth is  $6 \times 10^{24}$  kg and the radius of the earth is  $6.4 \times 10^6$  m.

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