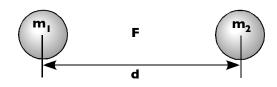
CONCEPTUAL PHYSICS ALIVE! VIDEO QUESTION SET

Gravity I

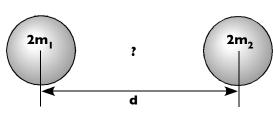
In this lecture, Paul Hewitt focuses on Newton's law of universal gravitation and how to interpret the corresponding equation. He illustrates the nature of the inverse square law and discusses the physics of weightlessness. Read the following questions before the presentation begins. Answer them while the presentation is in progress. [43 minutes]

- I. The pattern that connects objects in the universe can be expressed as a simple mathematical relationship. Write the relationship in the space below.
- 2. Isaac Newton did not discover gravity, but he did discover that gravity is
- 3. A certain gravitational force F exists between two planets having masses m, and m_2 and a distance d between them.



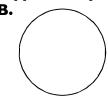
What is the force if both masses are doubled?

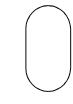
- A. one fourth as much
- B. half as much
- C. twice as much
- D. four times as much



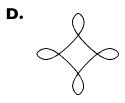
4. Which shape is a typical ellipse?







C.

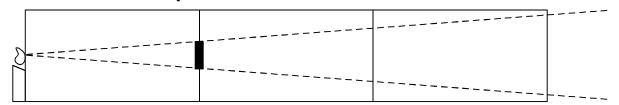


- 5. Which of these follows an inverse square law?
- A. light intensity

D. electricity

- B. radioactivity
- E. all of these
- C. magnetism F. none of these

6. A blackboard eraser placed a certain distance from a candle casts a shadow.



How many erasers will fit into the space of the shadow at twice the distance from the candle?

- A. I
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 6
- F. 8
- G. 9

7. Take your mass, multiply it by the mass of the world, divide it by the distance between you and the center of the world squared, and you'll get your

- 8. A person in free fall experiences a sensation that physicists call
- A. true weightlessness.

 B. gravitational weightlessness.

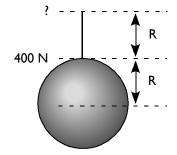
 C. zero weightlessness.

 D. apparent weightlessness.

- 9. At what distance from Earth would the Earth's gravitational pull go to zero?
- A. beyond the Earth's atmosphere
 C. beyond the solar system
 D. beyond the galaxy

- E. Actually, the Earth pulls on you no matter how far you go.
- 10. Your weight at the top of a mountain is different because
- A. the additional mass of the mountain pulls on you.
- B. the additional distance weakens the gravitational force.
- C. Actually, the effects of A and B result in no difference in weight.
- II. A girls weighs 400 N at the surface of the Earth. At the top of a ladder whose height is equal to the

radius of the Earth, her weight is _____ N.



12. French and German astronomers used observations of perturbations of Uranus' orbit to

locate

- 13. The most skilled skaters are those who
- A. never fall down—they demonstrate superior equilibrium and caution.
- B. fall down often—they're always trying new tricks.
- C. have never skated but have memorized all the equations for skating.
- 14. The difference between the center of mass and the center of gravity for the moon results in a torque that

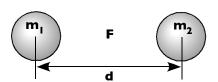
- A. aligns the moon to the Earth.B. keeps the moon wobbling in its orbit.D. keeps the Earth wobbling in its orbit.

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Gravity I

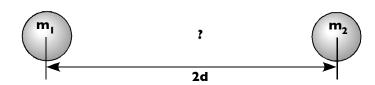
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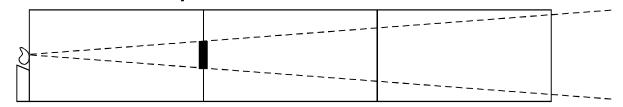
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- C. twice as much
- D. four times as much



- 4. Kepler discovered that planets travel around the sun in
- A. circles.
- B. ellipses.
- C. ovals.
- D. epicycles.
- 5. Which of these follows an inverse square law?
- A. light intensity
- B. radioactivity
- C. magnetism

- D. electricity
- E. all of these
- F. none of these

6. A blackboard eraser placed a certain distance from a candle casts a shadow.



How many erasers will fit into the space of the shadow at three times the distance from the candle?

- A. I
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 6
- F. 8
- G. 9

7. Your weight is a gravitational interaction between the _____ that makes you up and the _____ that makes up the world.

8. A person in free fall experiences a sensation that physicists call

- A. true weightlessness.

 B. gravitational weightlessness.

 C. zero weightlessness.

 D. apparent weightlessness.

9. Since astronauts experience the queasy sensation of free fall all the time they're in orbit, they bring _____ with them.

10. At the top of a mountain—strictly speaking—you weigh

A. a little bit more.

B. a little bit less.

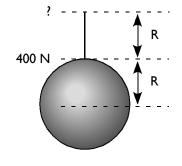
C. the same.

II. A girls weighs 400 N at the surface of the Earth. At the top of a ladder whose height is equal to the

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