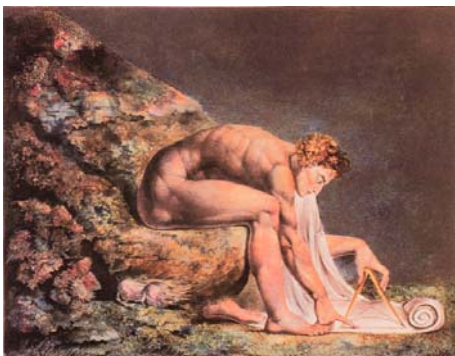


Newton by William Blake (1805)



Hey, UT Students!



Help CHILDREN to achieve their FULL POTENTIAL!



Jump is a non-profitable organization that provides free tutoring for local elementary school students who are having difficulties in math

Join with other UT students and become a Volunteer Tutor with jump!

A commitment of ONLY 1-2 hr per wk is needed!
All schools are located close to St. George campus!

For more information:

Email us: jumpmath.uoft@gmail.org
Info: www.jumpmath.org

About the “First Year Undergraduate Office”

- McLennan Labs MP129
 - 1st Floor, North Wing
- Ms. April Seeley is at the front
- Dr. Savaria's office is there
- Previously: Ms. Seeley was only there in the afternoons
 - If Dr. Savaria was not in his office, the room was locked
- Ms. Seeley is now there all day

About the Lab

- The lab home page is:
<http://faraday.physics.utoronto.ca/1YearLab.html>
- Start dates, preparation for your 1st lab, etc. can be found by going to **News** from this page
- Dr. Deyirmenjian informs me that the although you should do the Error Analysis Assignment you “are not required to hand it in for grading.”

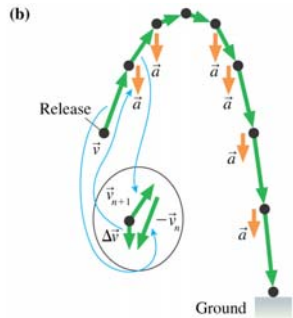
Reminder: About Questions From You During Class

- Only Physics questions please
 - I will try to “triage” and choose questions I think are of general interest
 - I will save questions in the last 5 minutes of class for next time
- Administration questions:
 - Course/Lab home pages
 - Dr Savaria before class
 - Me after class (if I know the answer)

Writing is a “Good Thing”

- Gets hand-eye-brain coordinated
- Reading a textbook
 - Fiction: a page a minute
 - Any textbook: this is much too fast
 - Taking detailed notes slows you down
 - Also helps you to concentrate
 - Copy figures, definitions, equations
 - Fill in missing steps of derivations
 - Your choice: keep the notes or not

Figure 1.22 (b) [for the 3rd time]



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“Good Thing” continued

- In class, taking notes is good for most students for the same reasons
 - This is one reason why we use a Tablet PC instead of “canned” PowerPoint
- MP Problem Sets
 - Don’t just scribble on scrap paper, solve it carefully on paper
 - Use the recommended Problem Solving Strategy

Some “Tips” from Previous PHY138 Students

- “Keep a sheet of paper free during lectures and write down any relevant [sic] formulas on it the moment you learn it.”
- “... but the cheat sheet is never any use it's either you know it or you don't.”
- “Keep up with the homework!”
- “DO MP YOURSELF!”
- “Draw diagrams and label clearly!”

More “Tips” from Previous PHY138 Students

- “You should ALWAYS write the information you're given in a problem. If $v=10$ m/s, WRITE IT DOWN! Whether it's known or unknown. This helps greatly, trust me.”
- “Plugging numbers should ALWAYS be the second last step. The last step, of course, is to write the answer.”
- “It's more important to understand the concepts involved.”

From *biome*

Last Time

- Introduce Forces
- Newton’s Second Law: $a = F_{\text{net}} / m$
- Newton’s First Law: If $F_{\text{net}} = 0$, $a = 0$
- Inertial Reference Frames
- Equilibrium
- Mass & Weight
 - Apparent Weight

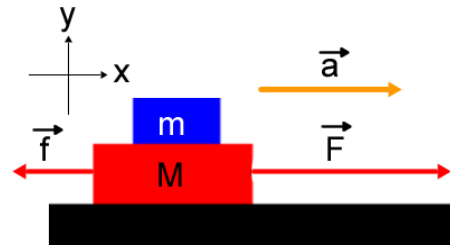
Today

- Finish Chapter 5: a couple of examples
- Chapter 6: **Dynamics II: Motion in a Plane**
 - Perhaps we will finish this chapter

Question From Last Time

“Would your weight change if you’re on a slant?”

Friction Example



$$a_x = (F - f) / (m + M)$$

Cartesian Components

The Cartesian (x, y, z) components of motion are independent of each other.

Dropping Two Balls Near the Earth's Surface

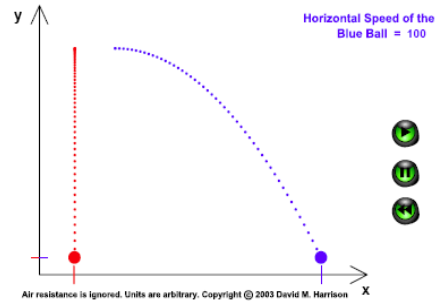
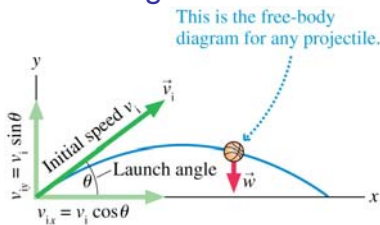


Figure 6.14



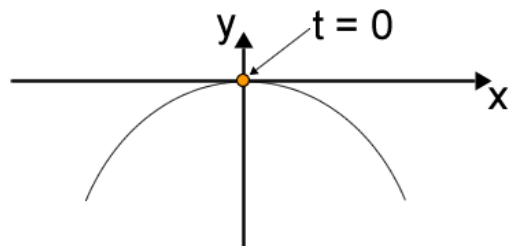
Projectile:

$$x_f = v_i \cos(\theta) t$$

$$y_f = v_i \sin(\theta) t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

Generic Parabola:

$$(y - y_0) = c (x - x_0)^2$$



$$y = -g / (2 v_i^2 \cos^2 \theta) x^2 = c x^2$$

$$c < 0$$