Physics 20 Unit 2 - Forces

Elevators Revisited





We last looked at elevators in terms of tension and the total force.

While studying them, we made a few observations:

- when accelerating up, we feel heavier
- when accelerating down, we feel lighter
- when at uniform motion, we feel normal

We will now explain these observations in terms of gravity.

Situation 1: Accelerating Up



- Disregard tension in the elevator.
- Q What forces are acting on the rider?

F_g acting down **F**_N acting up **F**_{Tot} acting up

In this type of question, we have two weights:

- 1. True Weight: the force of gravity acting downwards.
- 2. Apparent Weight: the opposite of the normal force, which makes the rider "feel" lighter or heavier.

- Our rider has a true weight, F_g , acting downwards. This weight stays the same throughout the problem.
- Our rider is on a scale which will measure the rider's apparent weight, which varies depending on the direction the elevator moves in.



Finding Apparent Weight (Acceleration Up)

Step 1: Write total force statement.

$$\vec{F}_{Tot} = \vec{F}_g + \vec{F}_N$$

acceleration of elevator

$$\vec{F}_N = \vec{F}_{Tot} - \vec{F}_g$$

where: $\vec{F}_{Tot} = \vec{m}a$

$$\vec{F}_{n} = \vec{m}g$$

ex) An elevator has an upwards acceleration of 3.5 m/s². What is the true and apparent weight of a rider with mass of 75 kg?

Note: You will need to reverse the sign on the normal force for the apparent weight to make sense.

Hint: Be careful of your signs on the accelerations!

What about accelerating downwards?

ex) An elevator has a downwards acceleration of -8.5 m/s². What is the true and apparent weight of a rider with mass of 75 kg?

Free Fall

Free fall occurs when there is no balancing normal force present.



Without a normal force, there is no apparent weight, and the rider experiences "weightlessness".

This is what happens to astronauts in orbit and was also simulated for movies.



NASA's <u>Vomit Comet</u> or the <u>Weightless Wonder</u>.

