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DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

CLASS-B.Sc (SEM-I)

TOPICS-LAWS OF MOTION

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## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Scientist Galileo Practically Found that ,external force is required to change the direction of a moving body but no force is required to maintain its velocity.This concept of external force studied together by Sir Isaacs Newton and formulated in the form of three laws.

### 2) Newton's Laws of Motion

There are three laws of motion

#### A)Newton's first law of motion

When there is no external force acting on the body then that body remains in own state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line .I.e. there is no change in velocity unless the external force is acting.

If  $F=0$  then  $dv=0$  or  $dv/dt=0$  or  $a=0$

Newton's first law of motion is ,also called as the law of inertia. The inertia is define as The natural tendency of a body ,not to change its original state unless the external force is acting.

#### Limitations;

- 1) The first law of motion tells about the body either at rest or in uniform motion but not about the any other state of the body.
- 2) It does not hold well in a non-inertial frame of reference.

#### B)Newton's second law of motion;

"The rate of change of momentum is directly proportional to the impressed force and the direction is that of the impressed force".

Mathematically it is given by

$F \propto dp/dt$  Where P is momentum of a particle

If the proportionality constant is unity then,

$$F = dp/dt = d(mv)/dt = m dv/dt$$

$$\text{i.e. } F = m \cdot a$$

Where  $m, v, a$  are mass, velocity and acceleration of a particle resp.

If  $m$  is constant then,  $F \propto a$  i.e.  $F \propto dv/dt$ .

#### **Limitations;**

1. It does not hold well in a non-inertial frame of reference.
2. The falling rain drops gather the mass due to the condensation and the mass increases. As mass does not remain constant, the relation  $F = m \cdot a$  does not hold good.

#### **C) Newton's third law motion**

“For every action there is a reaction, which is equal in magnitude but opposite in direction”

If  $F_{12}$  is the force acting by first body on second body i.e.  $F_{21}$  acts by the second body on the first body i.e. reaction, Mathematically  $F_{12} = -F_{21}$

#### **Limitations;-**

1. It does not hold well in a non-inertial frame of reference.
2. If the external force or any other ghost forces are acting on the body then Newton's third law of motion is violated.