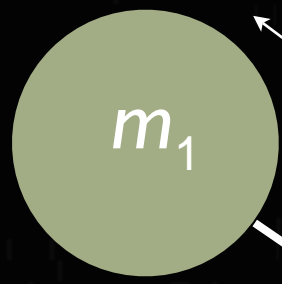


# Gravity

—Newton's Universal Law—  
Not “*what it is*” but “*what it does*”.



# What Gravity Does

All objects pull  $\mathbf{F}$  all other objects

The forces on two objects are  
equal in magnitude  
opposite in direction

Proportional to masses of each object

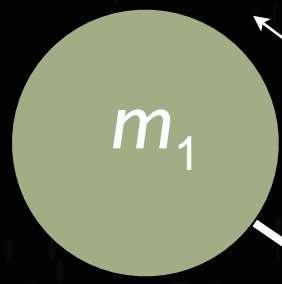
$$m_1 m_2$$

Inversely proportional to the distance-squared  
between their centres.

$$\frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$-\mathbf{F}$$





# What Gravity Does

$\mathbf{F}$

$r$

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

G is a “universal constant”.  
It’s the same everywhere  
for all time

We think

$m_1 m_2$

$\frac{1}{r^2}$

$-\mathbf{F}$

$m_2$



# What's $G$ ?

- Force between two 1-kg masses, 1 m apart  
—too small to measure
- On earth,  $g = G m_{\text{earth}} / r_{\text{earth}}^2$   
—what  $r_{\text{earth}}$  do we use? (Newton solved this)  
—Have  $Gm_{\text{earth}}$  together, have to guess  $m_{\text{earth}}$ .
- Kepler's  $K = Gm_{\text{sun}} / 4\pi^2$  – similar problem

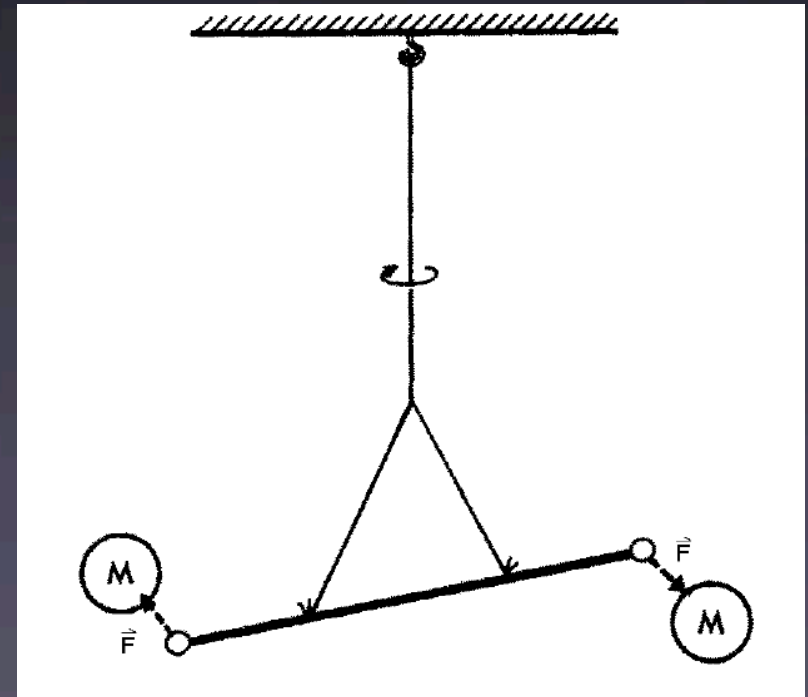
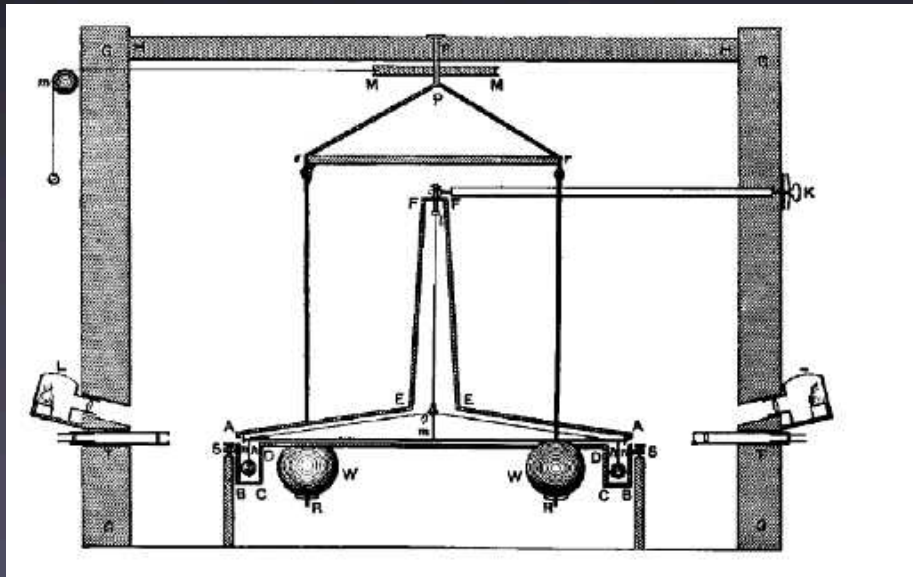
# Enter Henry's Torsion Balance



# Enter Henry's Torsion Balance



Henry Cavendish that is... (1798)



# Enter Henry's Torsion Balance

Henry Cavendish that is...



$$G = 0.667 \times 10^{-10} \text{ N-m}^2/\text{kg}^2$$

# Quiz

- Somewhere in space, 150 000 000 km from the sun is a stool
- On that stool is an ordinary spring scale
- And on that scale is a planet
- How much does the planet weigh?





# Answer

- The stool has a very weak gravitational field
- The planet is not heavy enough to crush the stool
- The planet weighs 45 N  
(the same as the stool weighs)
- The planet's mass is 5.972 sextillion metric tonnes.  
( $5.972 \times 10^{24}$  kg)

# Universal Gravitation

Gives a unified “explanation” of

- Apples falling on earth
- Moon’s orbit around earth
- Moons around other planets (Jupiter)
- Solar System — Planets, Asteroids, Comets
- Tides
- Galaxies

# Small scale

- At the size of atoms and molecules
- Gravity is a relatively small force
- Electricity and magnetism dominates

# Inside the atom's nucleus

- There are two nuclear forces
- “Weak”
- “Strong”

# Fundamental Forces

- Gravitation
- Electricity, and magnetism and weak
- Strong nuclear force
- ~~Weak nuclear force~~

This  
explains  
everything



# Conservation Laws

- Momentum
- Energy
- Charge
- and more...