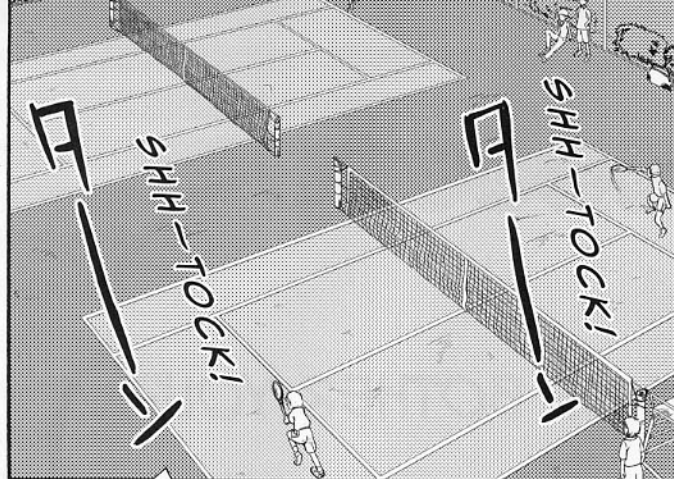


# PROLOGUE

DOES PHYSICS BOTHER YOU?





SEVERAL HOURS  
AGO...

HOW DID  
YOU DO ON  
THE PHYSICS  
TEST?

WELL,  
THEN,

WHAT WAS YOUR  
ANSWER FOR  
QUESTION 9?

WE'RE  
COMPARING  
ANSWERS.

9) Suppose you are hitting a ball with a tennis racket. Which is greater, the force of the ball pushing the racket or the force of the racket pushing the ball? Select the correct answer.

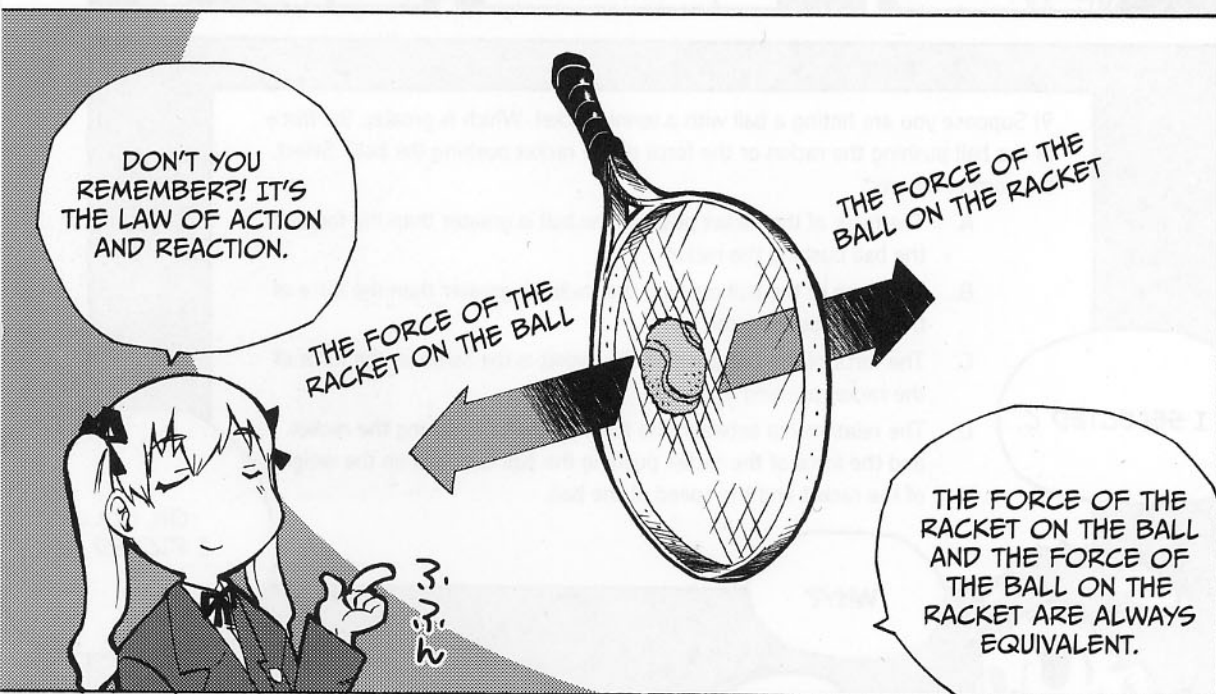
- A. The force of the racket pushing the ball is greater than the force of the ball pushing the racket.
- B. The force of the ball pushing the racket is greater than the force of the racket pushing the ball.
- C. The force of the ball pushing the racket is the same as the force of the racket pushing the ball.
- D. The relationship between the force of the ball pushing the racket and the force of the racket pushing the ball depends on the weight of the racket and the speed of the ball.

I SELECTED C.

WHY?

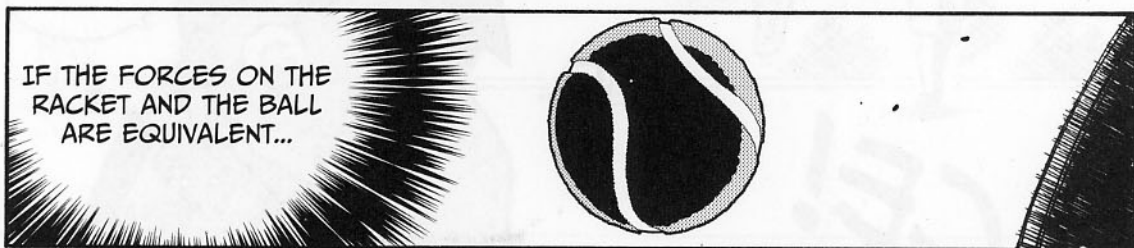
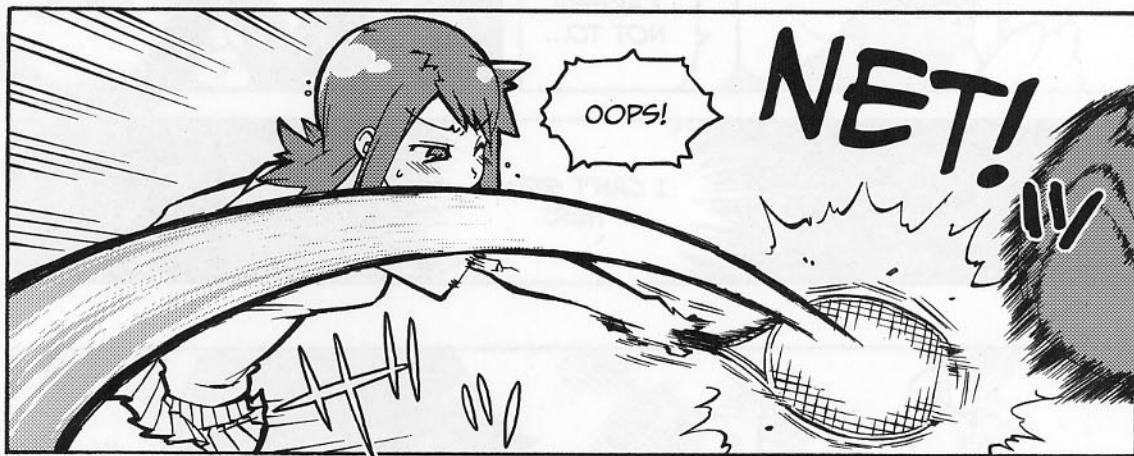
OH, NO...  
I PICKED A.













GAME, SET,  
MATCH!

SAYAKA  
WINS!

CRAP.

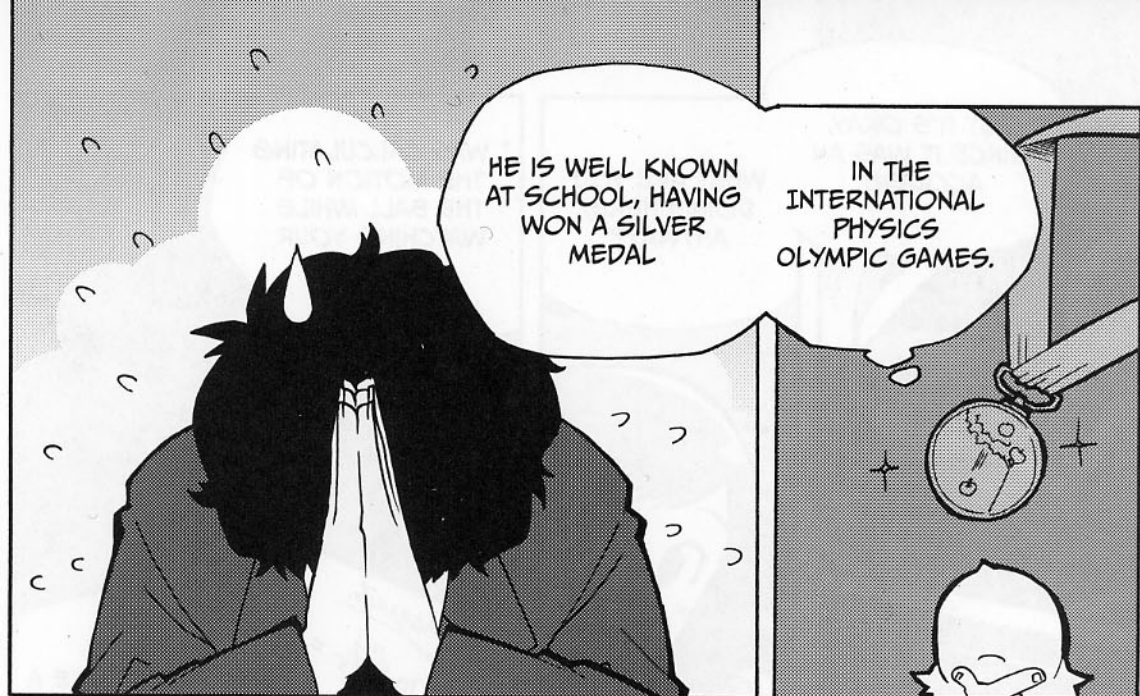
ALL RIGHT. THE  
LOSER HAS TO  
CLEAN UP.

TEE-HEE-  
HEE



LATER THAT  
AFTERNOON...



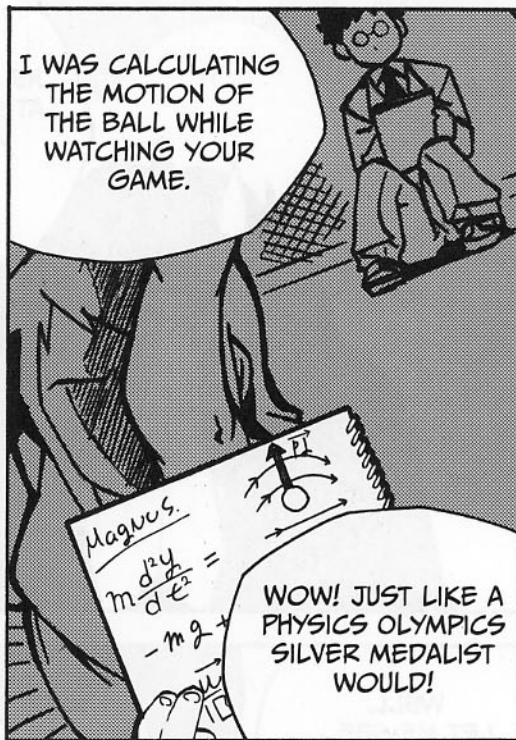




BUT IT'S OKAY,  
SINCE IT WAS AN  
ACCIDENT.



WHAT ARE YOU  
DOING HERE,  
ANYWAY?



I WAS CALCULATING  
THE MOTION OF  
THE BALL WHILE  
WATCHING YOUR  
GAME.

WOW! JUST LIKE A  
PHYSICS OLYMPICS  
SILVER MEDALIST  
WOULD!



SO...  
YOU SAW ME  
LOSE, TOO!

WELL,  
YEAH.



LISTEN!

LET ME TELL  
YOU WHY I LOST  
THAT GAME.

WHAT DO  
YOU MEAN?

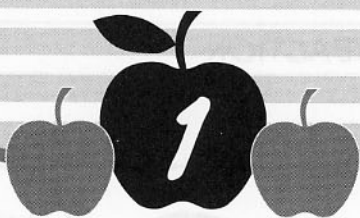




MEGUMI EXPLAINS WHAT'S BEEN BOTHERING HER...







LAW OF ACTION  
AND REACTION

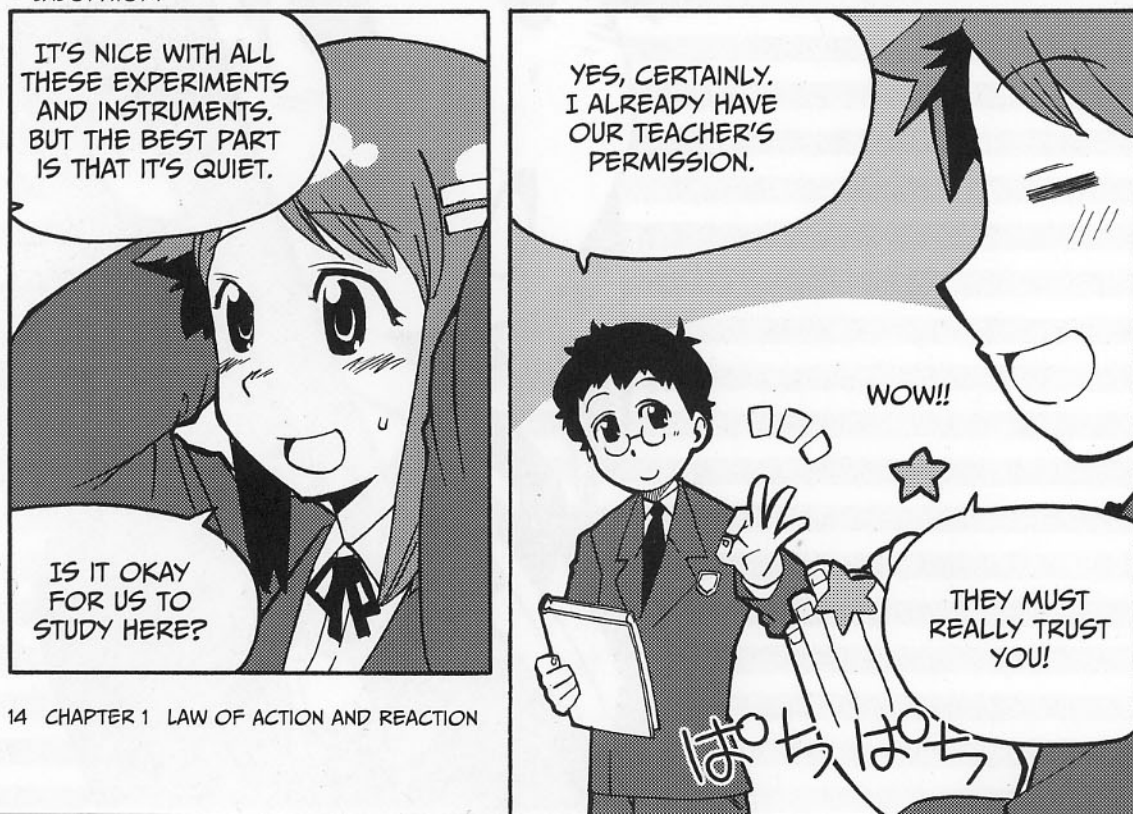




## LAW OF ACTION AND REACTION



\* LABORATORY





# HOW THE LAW OF ACTION AND REACTION WORKS

NOW, LET'S GET STARTED.



LET'S FEEL  
HOW THE LAW  
WORKS ON OUR  
BODIES.

ON OUR  
BODIES?

YES, ON  
OUR  
BODIES.

THIS  
LESSON IS  
GETTING

A BIT  
WEIRD...

...NO, NO, YOU'VE  
GOT ME ALL  
WRONG.

ARE THOSE...  
ROLLERBLADES?!

JUST PUT  
THEM ON.

WHAT?

OOPSY-DAISY.  
LIKE THIS?

WOW,  
THEY  
FIT!

SEE, I HAVE A  
MASS OF ABOUT  
60 KG.

AND YOU,  
NINOMIYA-  
SAN, ABOUT...

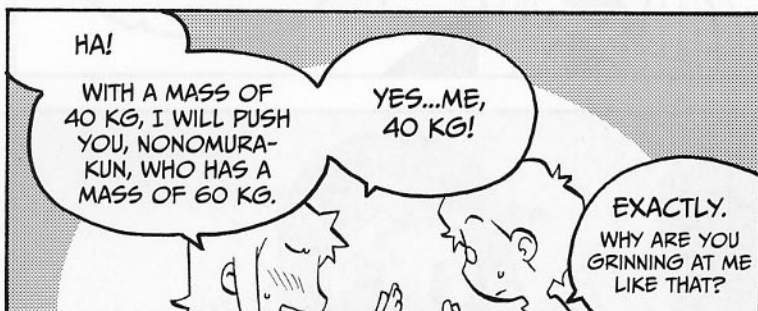
GOOD.  
I WILL PUT  
SOME ON,  
TOO.

AH...HA-HA..

CRUNCH

...LET'S SAY, YOU'RE  
40 KG. YOU MUST  
BE LIGHTER THAN  
I AM.





LET'S TRY IT THE  
OPPOSITE WAY.

IF I PUSH, BOTH  
OF US WILL MOVE  
BACKWARD AGAIN.



REALLY?

WHEN YOU  
ATTEMPT TO USE  
FORCE ON ME,

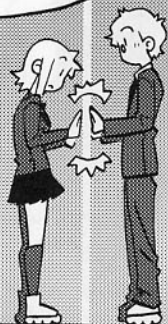
EVEN IF I DON'T  
MEAN TO PUSH  
YOU BACK,



FORCE WILL  
BE APPLIED TO  
YOUR BODY,  
NINOMIYA-SAN.

HOWEVER AND  
WHENEVER EITHER  
OF US APPLIES  
FORCE TO THE  
OTHER,

SHAZAM!



THE OTHER ONE  
WILL RECEIVE THE  
SAME FORCE IN  
THE OPPOSITE  
DIRECTION.

AHA.



SO I CAN'T  
MOVE YOU  
WITHOUT BEING  
MOVED MYSELF.

IN ADDITION, THE  
MAGNITUDE OF THE  
FORCE IS ALWAYS THE  
SAME ON BOTH SIDES.

THIS IS CALLED THE  
LAW OF ACTION AND  
REACTION, AND IT ALSO  
EXPLAINS WHY FORCE  
IS ALWAYS GENERATED  
BETWEEN A PAIR OF  
OBJECTS.

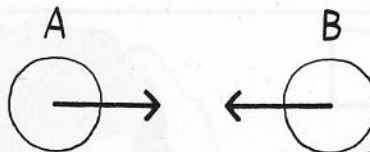
THAT'S NEWS  
TO ME.

HMM...

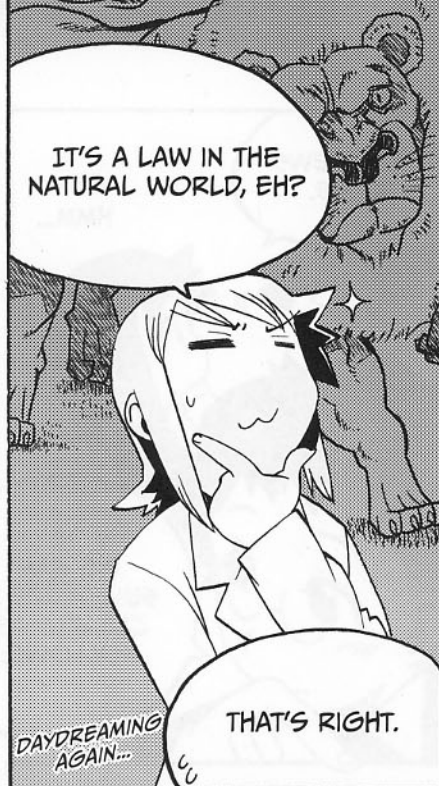
WE CAN  
SUMMARIZE IT  
CLEARLY AS  
FOLLOWS:

THIS LAW DESCRIBES  
THE NATURAL BEHAVIOR  
OF TWO OBJECTS. WHEN  
OBJECT A EXERTS A  
FORCE ON OBJECT B,  
OBJECT B EXERTS AN  
EQUAL AND OPPOSITE  
FORCE.

FOR EVERY ACTION,  
THERE IS AN EQUAL AND  
OPPOSITE REACTION.

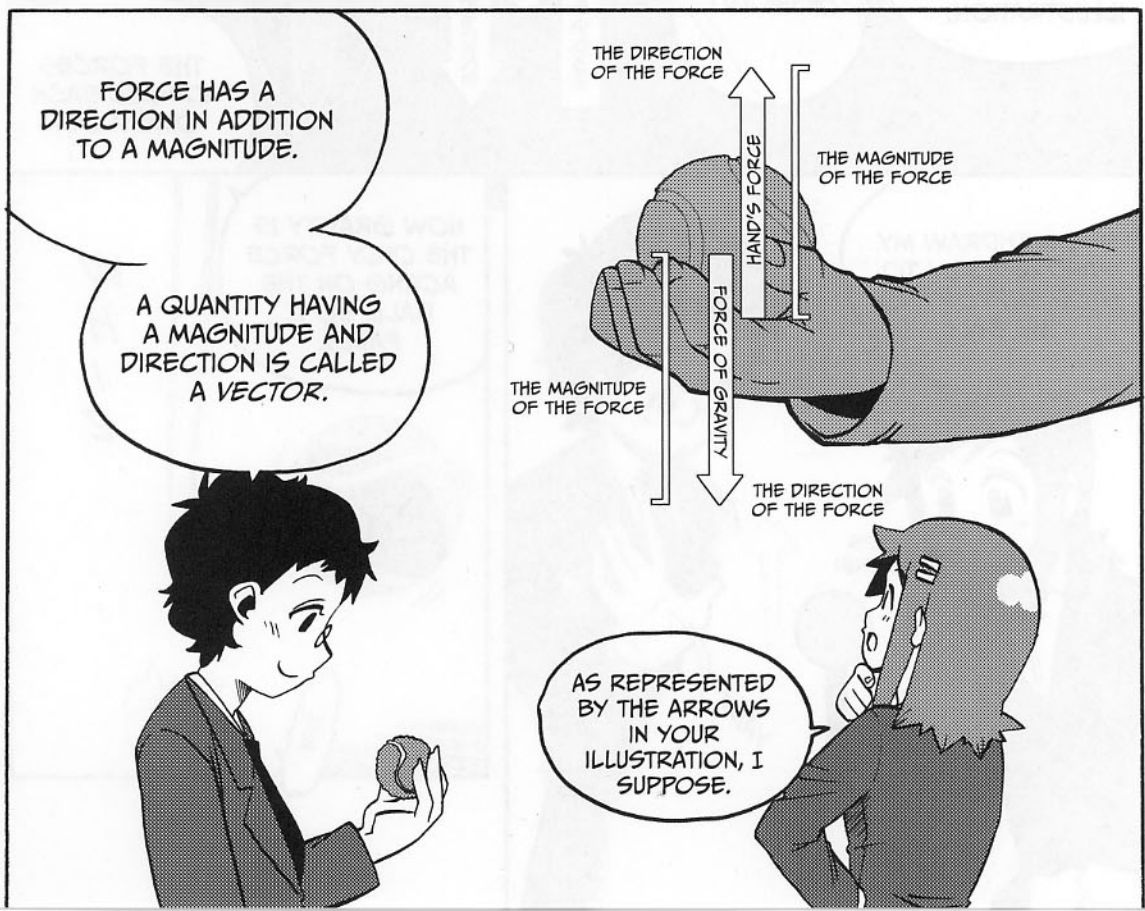
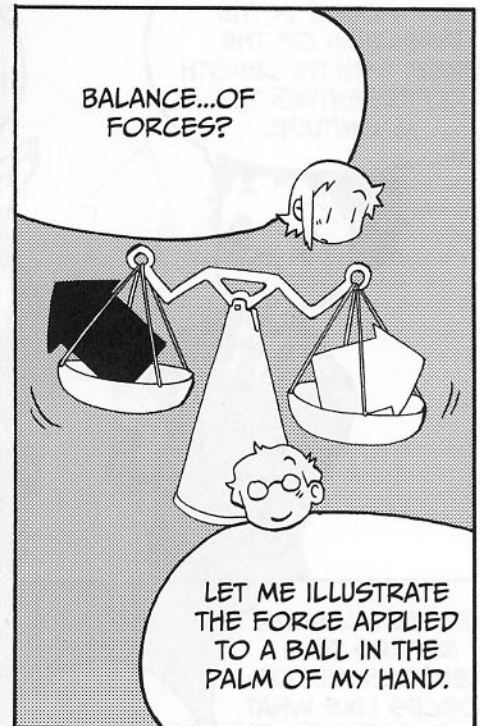
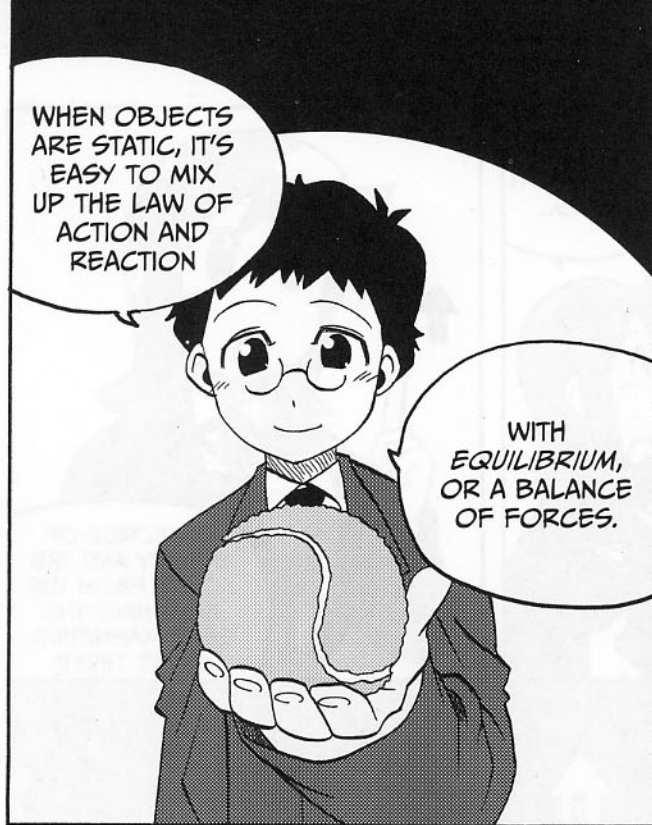






EQUILIBRIUM



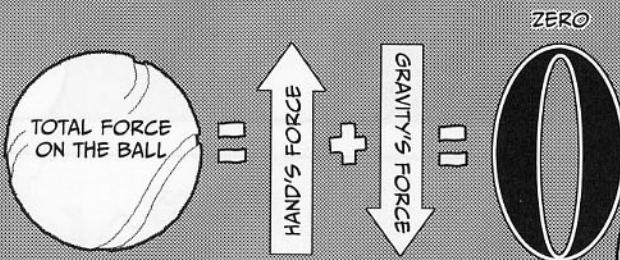


DRAW AN ARROW  
THAT POINTS IN THE  
DIRECTION OF THE  
FORCE, WITH ITS LENGTH  
REPRESENTING THE  
MAGNITUDE.

SO THE  
ILLUSTRATION  
SHOWS...

THE FORCE OF  
GRAVITY AND THE  
FORCE FROM THE  
HAND HAVE THE  
SAME MAGNITUDE,  
DON'T THEY?

YES. *EQUILIBRIUM*  
REFERS TO A  
RELATIONSHIP OF  
FORCES LIKE WHAT  
YOU SEE IN THIS  
ILLUSTRATION.



THE FORCES  
CANCEL EACH  
OTHER OUT.

IF I WITHDRAW MY  
HAND QUICKLY TO  
STOP SUPPORTING  
THE BALL,

IT'S  
GONE!

YANK

NOW GRAVITY IS  
THE ONLY FORCE  
ACTING ON THE  
BALL, SO IT  
FALLS.

W  
H  
/  
Z

TUM



## EQUILIBRIUM VS. LAW OF ACTION AND REACTION

NOW LET'S THINK ABOUT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EQUILIBRIUM AND THE LAW OF ACTION AND REACTION.

OOPSY-DAISY

TO MAKE IT EASIER TO SEE, I'LL COMPARE THE TWO USING TWO BALLS.

ALL RIGHT.

WHEN CONSIDERING EQUILIBRIUM, JUST FOCUS ON THE FORCE APPLIED TO THE BALL.

FOR THE LAW OF ACTION AND REACTION, HOWEVER, YOU NEED TO CONSIDER BOTH THE BALL AND THE HAND.

FORCE FROM THE HAND

FORCE OF GRAVITY (WEIGHT)

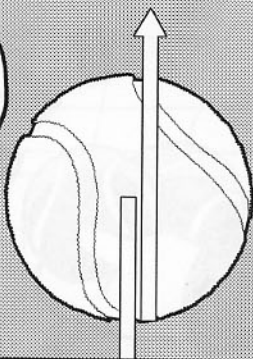
EQUILIBRIUM

FORCE FROM THE HAND

FORCE FROM THE BALL (WEIGHT)

LAW OF ACTION AND REACTION

THE CONCEPT  
OF EQUILIBRIUM  
INVOLVES FORCE  
APPLIED TO A  
SINGLE OBJECT.

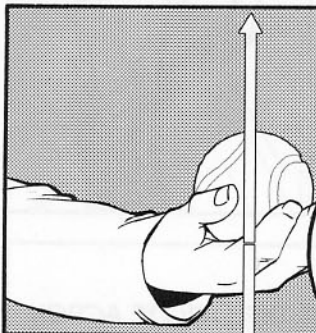


AHA!

SO THAT'S THE  
DIFFERENCE  
BETWEEN  
EQUILIBRIUM AND  
THE LAW OF ACTION  
AND REACTION.



ON THE  
OTHER HAND, THE  
LAW OF ACTION AND  
REACTION INVOLVES  
FORCES AFFECTING  
SEPARATE OBJECTS  
LIKE THE BALL AND  
THE HAND.



WHEN YOU  
HOLD A BALL,  
YOU FEEL THE  
WEIGHT OF THE  
BALL, DON'T  
YOU?



THAT'S THE  
EVIDENCE THAT  
YOUR HAND IS ALSO  
PUSHING THE BALL  
WITH A FORCE OF  
THE SAME  
MAGNITUDE...

AS THE FORCE FROM  
THE BALL PUSHING  
YOUR HAND.  
SO THAT'S THE LAW  
OF ACTION AND  
REACTION.



IT INVOLVES  
A DIFFERENT  
VIEWPOINT FROM  
THE CONCEPT OF  
EQUILIBRIUM.

WE CAN  
MAKE IT EVEN  
EASIER TO  
UNDERSTAND  
LIKE THIS.





YOU'VE JUST WITNESSED  
A STATIC OBJECT THAT  
STARTED MOVING. CAN  
YOU EXPLAIN WHY?



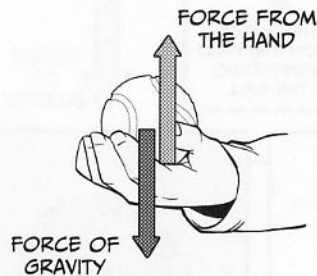
PERHAPS...IT  
GOES WHEREVER  
YOUR HAND  
GOES?



WELL?

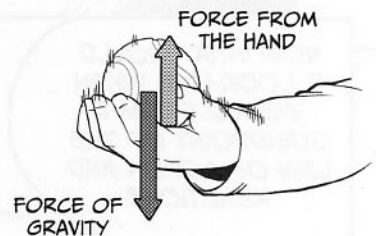
AS I SUDDENLY  
LOWERED MY  
HAND, THE BALL  
ALSO WENT  
DOWN.

YOU COULD PUT  
IT THAT WAY. BUT  
JUST THINK OF  
THE RELATIONSHIP  
BETWEEN FORCES  
OF DIFFERENT  
MAGNITUDES.



**STATIC STATE**  
(THE FORCES ARE BALANCED.)

**WHEN THE HAND  
GOES DOWN...**



BETWEEN  
FORCES? HMM...

...THE DOWNWARD  
MOTION OF THE  
HAND RESULTS IN

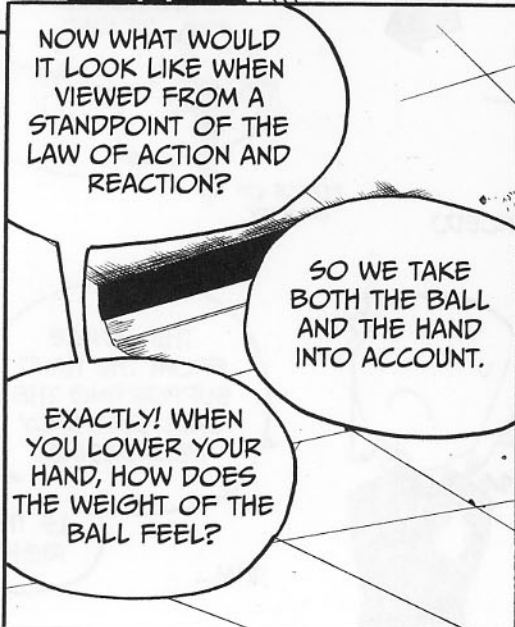
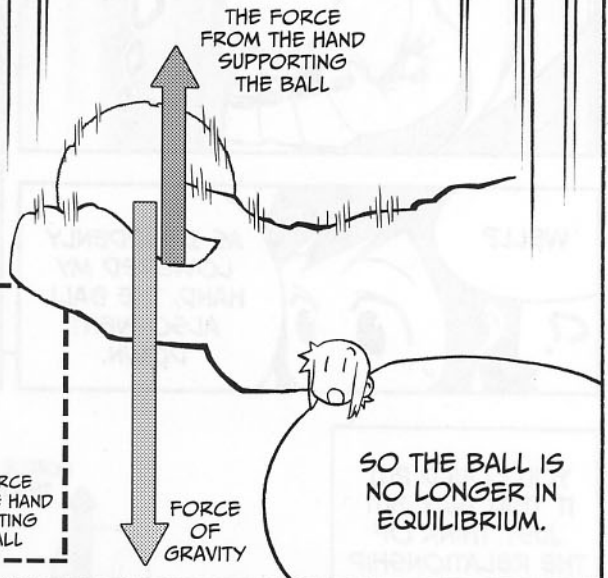
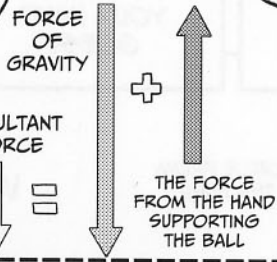
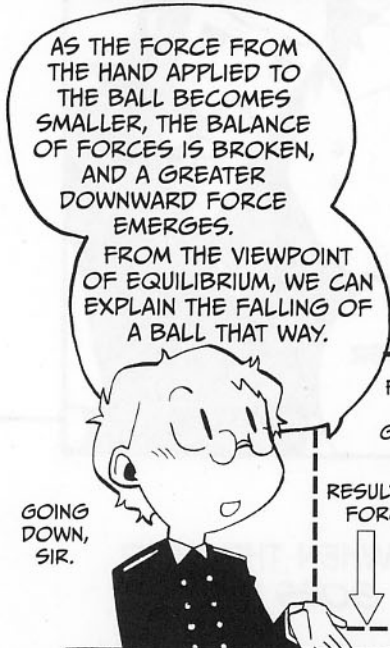
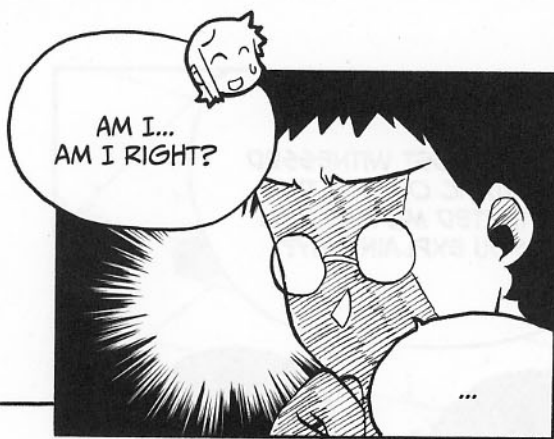
THE FORCE  
FROM THE HAND  
SUPPORTING THE  
BALL SUDDENLY  
DECREASING.

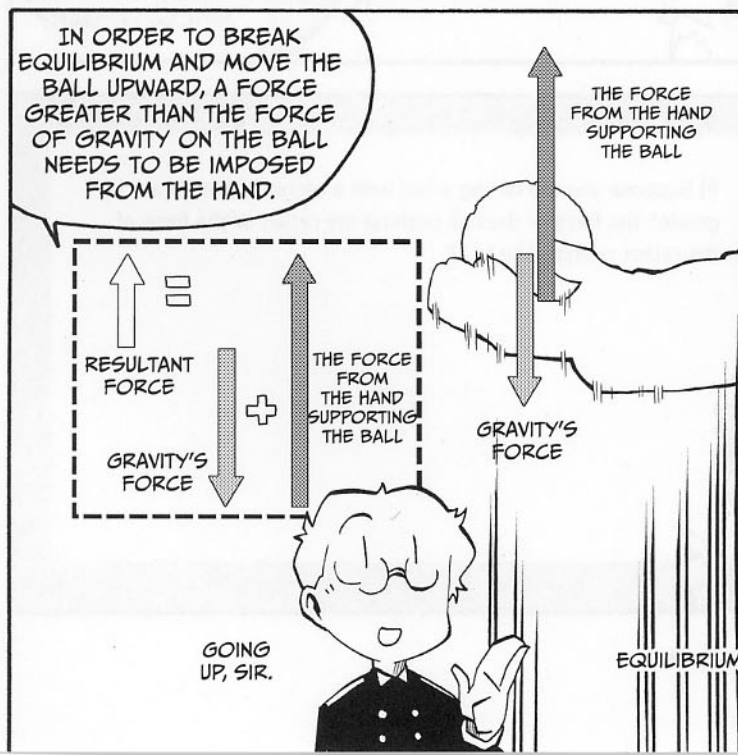
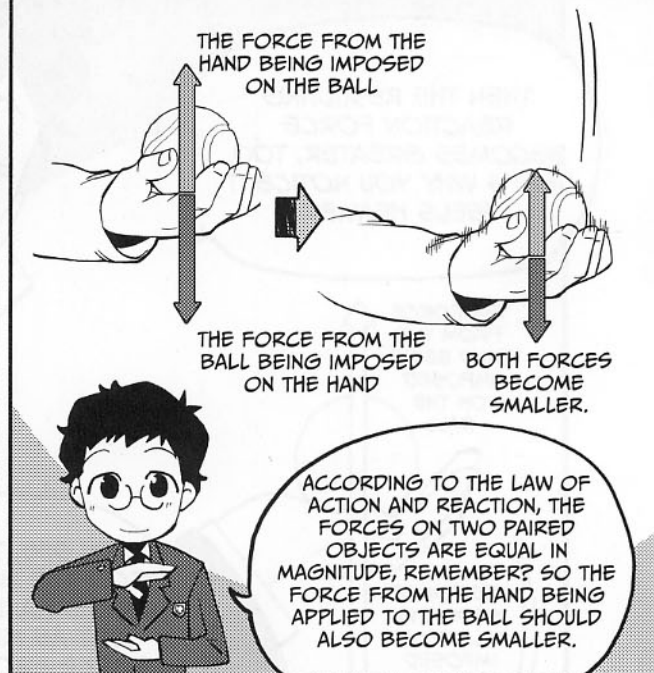
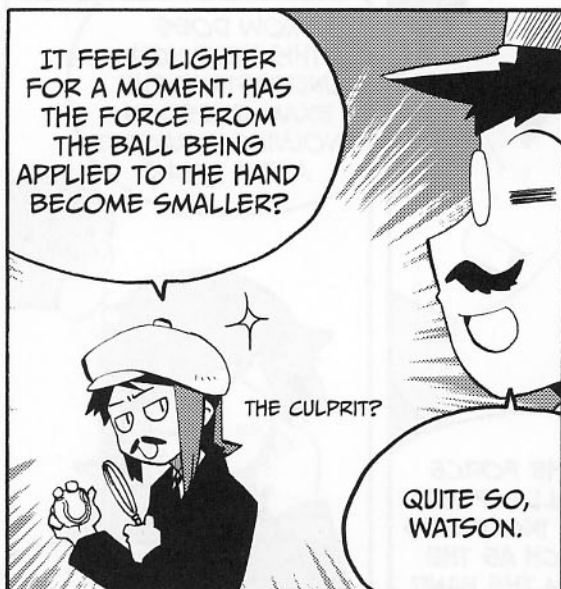
UHM...

IS THAT  
RIGHT?









THEN THE RESULTING  
REACTION FORCE  
BECOMES GREATER, TOO.  
THAT'S WHY YOU NOTICE IT  
FEELS HEAVIER.

THE FORCE  
FROM THE  
HAND BEING  
IMPOSED  
ON THE  
BALL

THE FORCE  
FROM THE  
BALL BEING  
IMPOSED  
ON THE  
HAND

YOU SEE, THE FORCE  
FROM THE BALL IMPOSED  
ON THE HAND INCREASES  
JUST AS MUCH AS THE  
FORCE FROM THE HAND  
IMPOSED ON THE BALL  
INCREASES.

NOW DOES  
THIS HELP YOU  
UNDERSTAND THE  
EXAM QUESTION  
INVOLVING A RACKET  
AND A BALL?

FLASH-  
BACK

UMMMM...

NONE  
OF YOUR  
BUSINESS!

WHAT'S THE  
MATTER WITH YOU,  
NINOMIYA-SAN?

AHEM. SORRY.  
I THINK THE  
QUESTION WENT  
LIKE THIS.

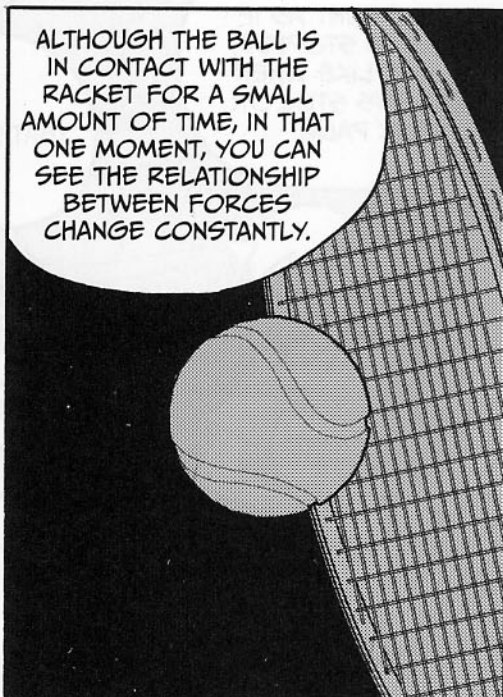
9) Suppose you are hitting a ball with a tennis racket. Which is greater, the force of the ball pushing the racket or the force of the racket pushing the ball?





YOU SEE, WHEN YOU HIT THE BALL, THE FORCE OF THE RACKET IMPACTING THE BALL VARIES DEPENDING ON YOUR STROKE AND THE SPEED OF THE BALL.

YES, I KNOW.



ALTHOUGH THE BALL IS IN CONTACT WITH THE RACKET FOR A SMALL AMOUNT OF TIME, IN THAT ONE MOMENT, YOU CAN SEE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FORCES CHANGE CONSTANTLY.



NATURALLY, THE FORCE EXERTED ON THE BALL BY THE RACKET ALSO KEEPS CHANGING.

THE FORCE FROM THE BALL EXERTED ON THE RACKET

THE FORCE FROM THE RACKET EXERTED ON THE BALL

THE START OF CONTACT WITH THE RACKET



HOWEVER, AT ANY ONE TIME, THE FORCES OF THE TWO ARE EQUAL IN MAGNITUDE AND OPPOSITE IN DIRECTION.

THE FORCE FROM THE BALL EXERTED ON THE RACKET

THE FORCE FROM THE RACKET EXERTED ON THE BALL

THE MOMENT WHEN THE FORCE REACHES THE MAXIMUM

SO, IF YOU LOOK AT EACH MOMENT AS IF TIME WERE STOPPED, IT IS JUST LIKE WHEN A BALL SITS STILL ON YOUR PALM.

THAT'S RIGHT.

YOU CAN ALWAYS FIND THE LAW OF ACTION AND REACTION EITHER IN MOTION OR IN STATIC STATES.

GET IT?

AT LAST, I FULLY UNDERSTAND IT.

THANKS.

THAT'S GOOD.

WAIT.

GRAVITATIONAL FORCE AND THE LAW OF ACTION AND REACTION

ACCORDING TO THE LAW OF ACTION AND REACTION, YOU SAID FORCES ARE ALWAYS GENERATED IN PAIRS.

YEAH, THAT'S RIGHT...



THEN WHAT IS THE  
COUNTERPART TO  
GRAVITY'S FORCE  
ON THE BALL?

WHERE DOES  
IT COME  
FROM?

THAT'S A  
VERY GOOD  
QUESTION.

GRAVITY'S  
FORCE  
ON THE  
BALL

??



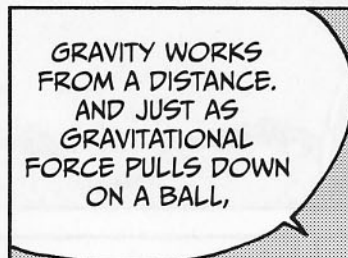
IT COMES FROM  
THE EARTH.

WHAT?  
THE EARTH?



NOT ONLY A BALL BUT  
ALSO YOU, ME, AND EVEN  
AN AIRPLANE IN THE SKY  
ARE PULLED DOWN BY THE  
EARTH. THE FORCE OF  
THE EARTH IS THE FORCE  
OF GRAVITY, WHICH WE  
COMMONLY CALL AN  
OBJECT'S WEIGHT.

HMM. I'M NOT  
SURE IF I REALLY  
UNDERSTAND IT...

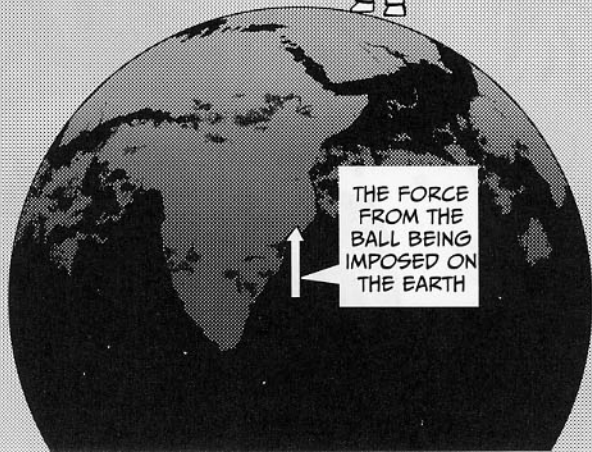


GRAVITY WORKS  
FROM A DISTANCE.  
AND JUST AS  
GRAVITATIONAL  
FORCE PULLS DOWN  
ON A BALL,

THE FORCE FROM  
THE EARTH BEING  
IMPOSED ON THE  
BALL

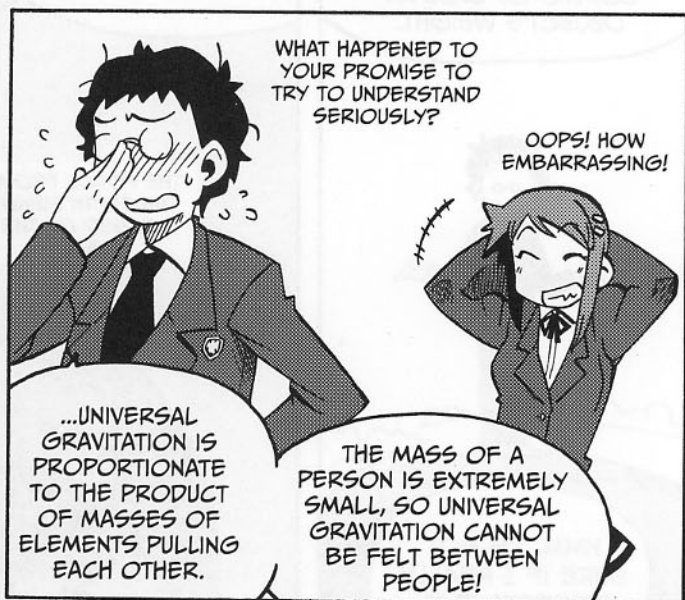
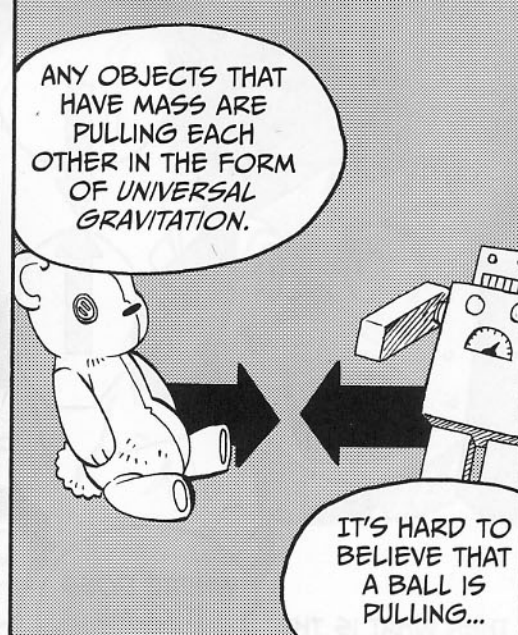


THE PULLING FORCE  
OF THE BALL IS  
EXERTED ON THE  
EARTH.

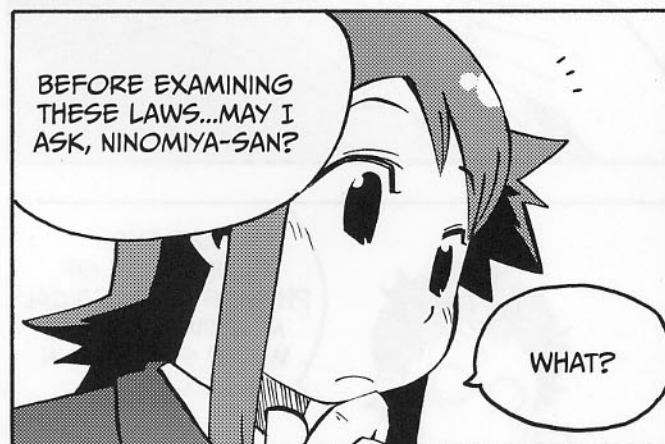
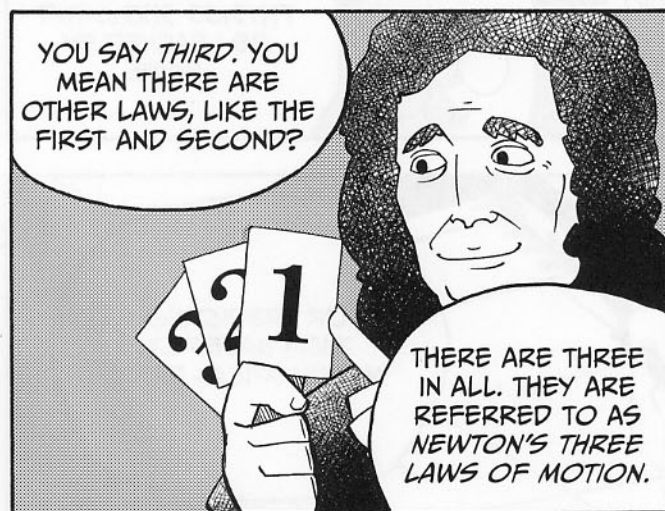


THE FORCE  
FROM THE  
BALL BEING  
IMPOSED ON  
THE EARTH





## NEWTON'S THREE LAWS OF MOTION



MEMORIZING LOTS  
OF EQUATIONS  
FOR TESTS.  
I USED TO SEE  
IT THAT WAY.



BUT AFTER  
LISTENING TO YOUR  
EXPLANATION,  
NONOMURA-KUN,  
MY VIEW MAY HAVE  
CHANGED A LITTLE.

SO, MAYBE IT'S TO  
HELP UNDERSTAND  
THE MECHANICS OF  
MOTION. RIGHT?



THAT'S GREAT.



PHYSICS SHOULDN'T  
BE LEARNED BY  
ROTE.

IN MY OPINION,  
PHYSICS MEANS,  
"EXPLAINING  
NATURAL  
PHENOMENA  
USING LAWS—

OR PREDICTING  
THEM BASED ON  
MATHEMATICAL DATA."



WOW! THAT'S  
CONVINCING  
ENOUGH.

AND THE  
FOUNDATION OF  
PHYSICS IS CLASSICAL  
MECHANICS—WHAT  
WE'RE STUDYING IN  
CLASS.





