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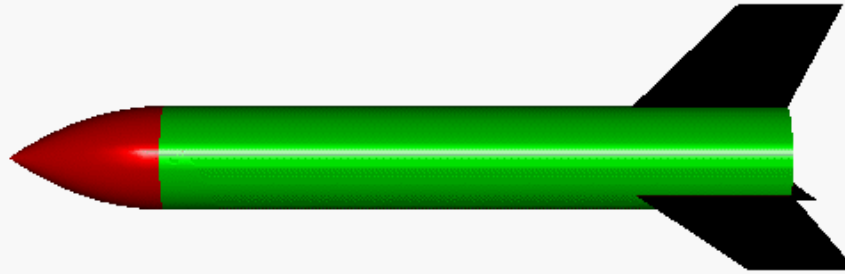
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## Newton's Second Law

### Definitions



*Differential Form:* Force = change of momentum  
with change of time

$$F = \frac{d(mv)}{dt}$$

or:

Force = change in mass X velocity with time

$$F = \frac{(m_1 V_1 - m_0 V_0)}{(t_1 - t_0)}$$

*With mass constant:* Force = mass X acceleration

$$F = m a$$

*Force, acceleration, momentum and velocity are all vector quantities.*

**Each has both a magnitude and a direction.**

Sir Isaac Newton first presented his three [laws of motion](#) in the "Principia Mathematica Philosophiae Naturalis" in 1686. His second law defines a **force** to be equal to the differential change in **momentum** per unit time as described by the calculus of mathematics, which Newton also developed. The momentum is defined to be the mass of an object **m** times its velocity **v**. So the differential equation for force **F** is:

$$F = d(m * v) / dt$$

If we take very small time increments, we can write a difference equation from the differential equation:

$$F = (m_1 * v_1 - m_0 * v_0) / (t_1 - t_0)$$

If the mass is a constant, using the definition of acceleration **a** as the change in velocity with time, the second law reduces to the more familiar product of a mass and an acceleration:

$$F = m * a$$









The force, acceleration, velocity, and momentum have both a **magnitude** and a **direction** associated with them. Scientists and mathematicians call this a [vector quantity](#). The equations shown here are actually vector equations and can be applied in each of the [component directions](#).

The external [force](#) **F** for a rocket is a combination of the [weight](#), [thrust](#), [drag and lift](#) of the vehicle. If we know the external

force  $F$ , the equations can be solved to describe the [motion](#) of a rocket in flight. For some simple cases, we can write equations which describe the location and velocity of the rocket at any time in the flight. For the more general case, we can use a [computer program](#) to solve the equations. The assumption of constant mass works well for [stomp rockets](#) and fairly well for [solid model rockets](#), but not very well for [bottle rockets](#) or [full scale rockets](#) because of the large decrease in the mass of these rockets during flight as the propellants are expelled.

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