

Elevator Problem (ANSWER KEY)

This is a classic problem in physics, and it can be examined using the ideas of Newton's First and Second Laws. Here is the situation:
"You are standing on a bathroom scale in an elevator. You are holding an apple. You weigh 490 Newtons, so your mass is 50 kg." Your job is to follow through the ideas below and fill in the appropriate answers.

Part A: The Elevator is at Rest.

You have just boarded the elevator. The elevator, you, and the apple are at rest.

What are the two forces acting on you? Your weight and The Floor Pushing up.
Your acceleration is equal to 0 m/s² (remember units).
The net force acting on you is 0 N.

Since the net force on you is 0 N, the upward forces and downward forces must be balanced. Therefore, the scale must push on you with a force of 490N and **the scale must read 490N** Newtons.

Now, if you let go of the apple, what will be its acceleration relative to you and the earth? 9.8m/s².

Part B: The elevator is accelerating upwards.

The elevator with you inside begins to accelerate 2m/s² upwards.

What is the net force on you? (use $F=ma$ 100 N in the upward direction).

Therefore, since your weight is 490 N, and the net force is 100N the scale must push up with a force of 590 N.

The **scale must read 190** N as the elevator accelerates upward.

If you let the apple go, what is its acceleration relative to the earth? 9.8 m/s².

What would be its acceleration relative to you? 11.8 m/s².

So to you, the apple seems to be falling (**faster** or slower or the same) (*circle one*) than it would in normal free fall. So to you, gravity appears to be (**stronger** or weaker or the same).

Part C: The Elevator Moves Up at a Constant Velocity

*The elevator, you, and the apple accelerate for 5 seconds, at which time it stops accelerating and stays at a **constant velocity** of 10 m/s.*

Your acceleration is 0m/s².

The net force on you is equal to 0N.

The same two forces are still acting on you. The force of the scale pushing up on you therefore is now equal to 490N.

The **scale must read 490** N.

If you let go of the apple, what does it do? Is this different than part A? Why? It accelerates down at 9.8m/s².

To you no. To the outside observer it goes up a little then comes down.

If instead the elevator were moving *down* at a constant velocity, would any of your answers change? Why?

They would be the opposite for the opposite reasons.

Part D: The Elevator Slows Down While Going Up.

The elevator, you, and the apple begin to slow down as it approaches its destination. Its acceleration (or deceleration if you want to call it that) is 2 m/s^2 downward.

What is the net force on you? (use $F=ma$!) -100 Newtons in the **Downward** direction.

Therefore, since your weight is 490 N, the scale pushes up with a force of 390 N.

The **scale must read** 390 N as the elevator accelerates downward.

If you let the apple go, what is its acceleration relative to the earth? 9.8 m/s^2 .

What would be its acceleration relative to you? 7.8 m/s^2

So to you, the apple seems to be falling (faster or **slower** or the same) (*circle one*) than it would in normal free fall. So to you, gravity appears to be (stronger or **weaker** or the same).

If instead the elevator was moving down with an acceleration of 2 m/s^2 (same acceleration direction, just different direction elevator is moving) would any of your answers here change? Why?

They would be the opposite.

Part E: Dagnabbit!

The elevator cable snaps and the elevator, you, and the apple begin to fall in freefall.

Your acceleration is 9.8 m/s^2 .

Therefore, the net force on you is 490 N in the **downward** direction. (use $F=ma$!)

Your weight, or the force of gravity on you, is equal to 490 N.

Therefore, since the net force is 490 N, and your weight is 490 N, the force of the scale pushing up on you has to be 0 N Newton's.

The **scale must read** 0 Newton's.

If you let go of the apple now, what does it do now?

It will hover in front of you.