Wiley e-Book Socialization

UPT Perpustakaan Institut Teknologi Bandung 27 October 2020



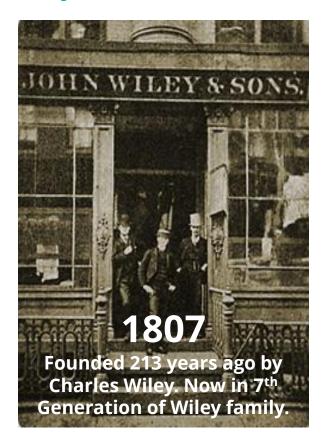
Agenda:

- 1. Introduction to Wiley
- 2. e-Book Tutorial Guide
- 3. e-Book Live Demo
- 4. Q&A



1. Introduction to Wiley

Over 200 years of innovation





Students



Authors



Instructors



Librarians

46 million

Professionals using our training and assessment platforms; 15 million researchers working with our **1,200** non-profit partners; 222 online program partnerships with 39 universities.

Deep reach into our communities



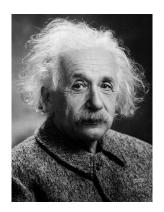
Societies





Institutions

Commitment to quality and impact



500

Nobel Laureates have published in Wiley journals.

WILEY's Global Presence

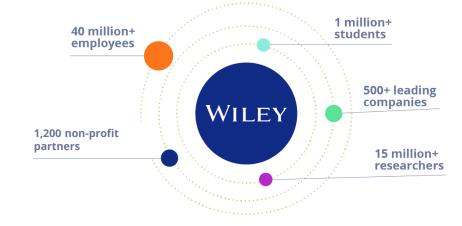
For **over 200 years** Wiley has helped individuals and companies around the world succeed through learning and discovery.







Globally, our resources support:





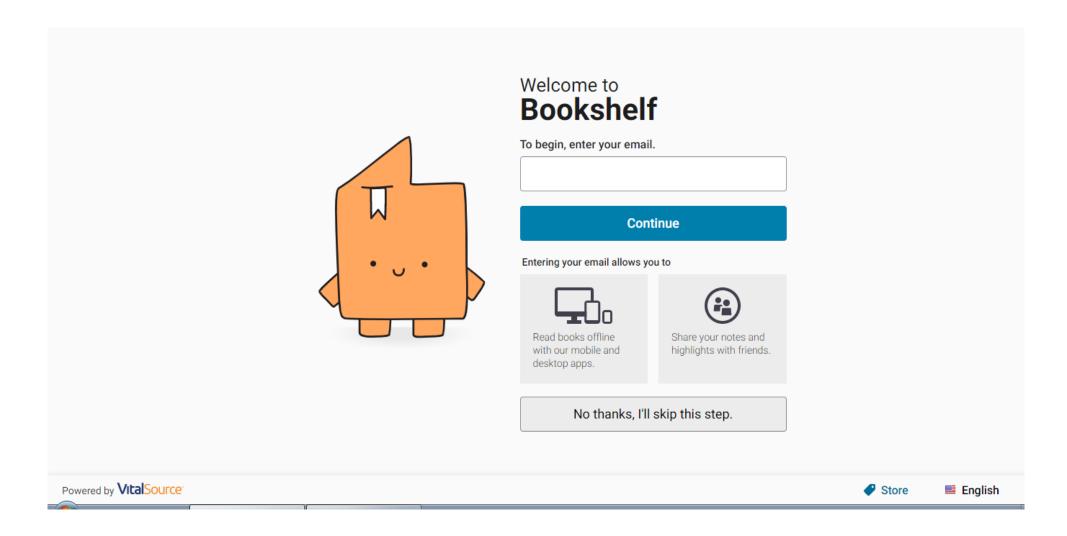
2. e-Book Tutorial Guide

Benefit:

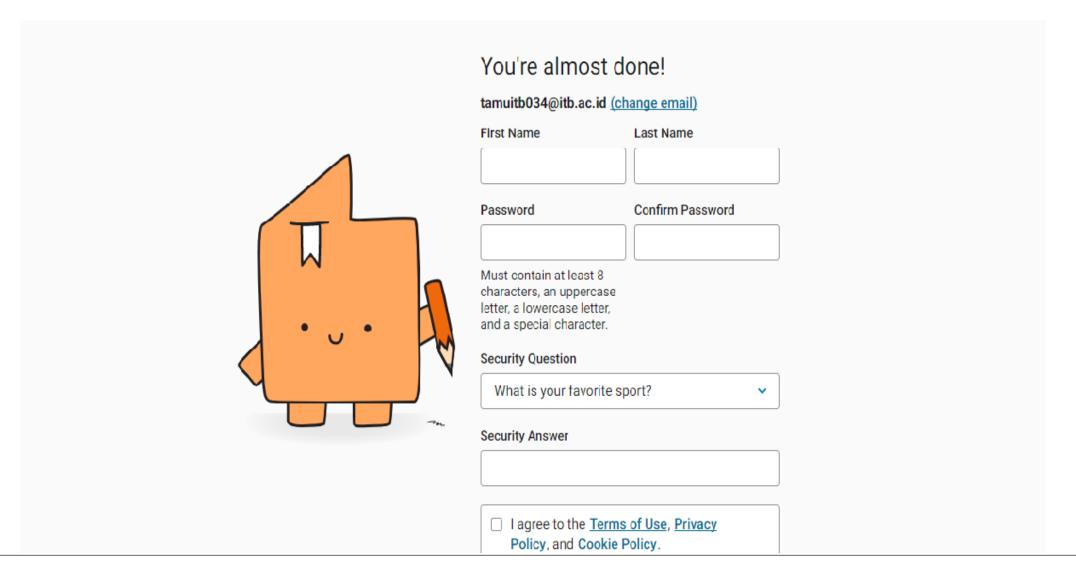
- Search to locate key concepts
- Highlight and colour-code as you read
- Make and share notes with others
- Synchronise notes and highlights across all devices

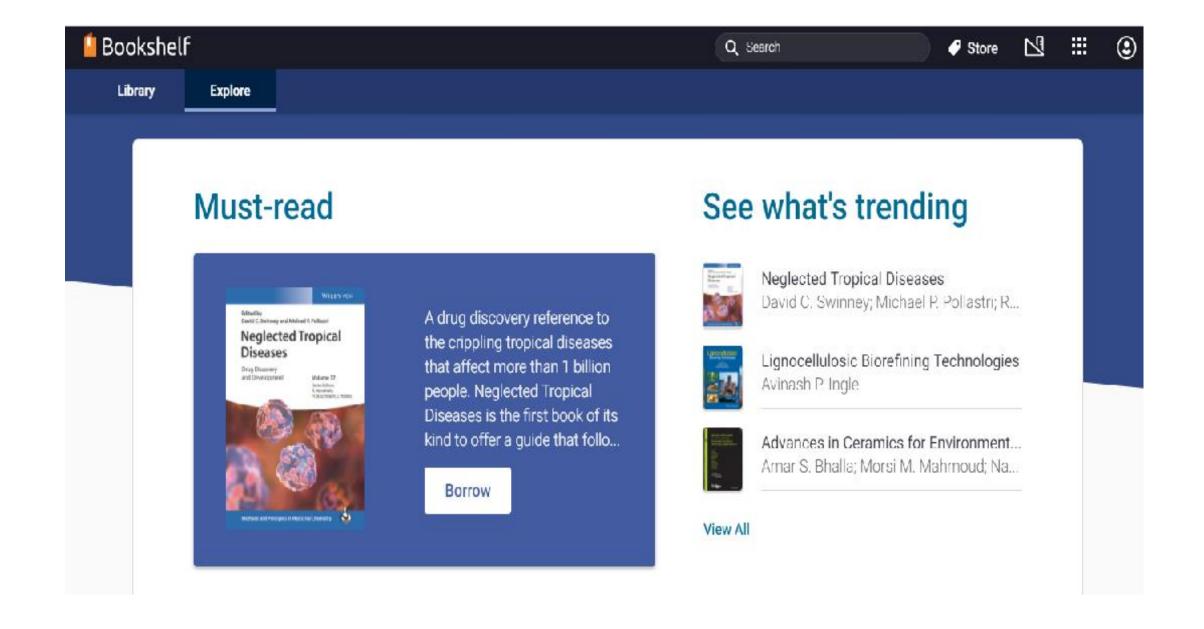


1. Ketik: https://resolver.vitalsource.com/

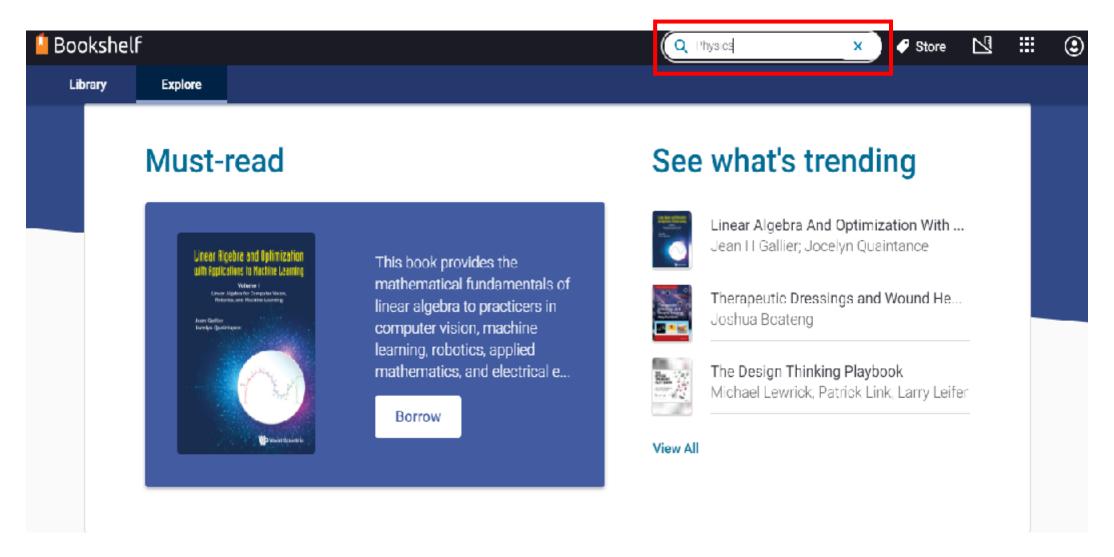


2. Membuat Akun

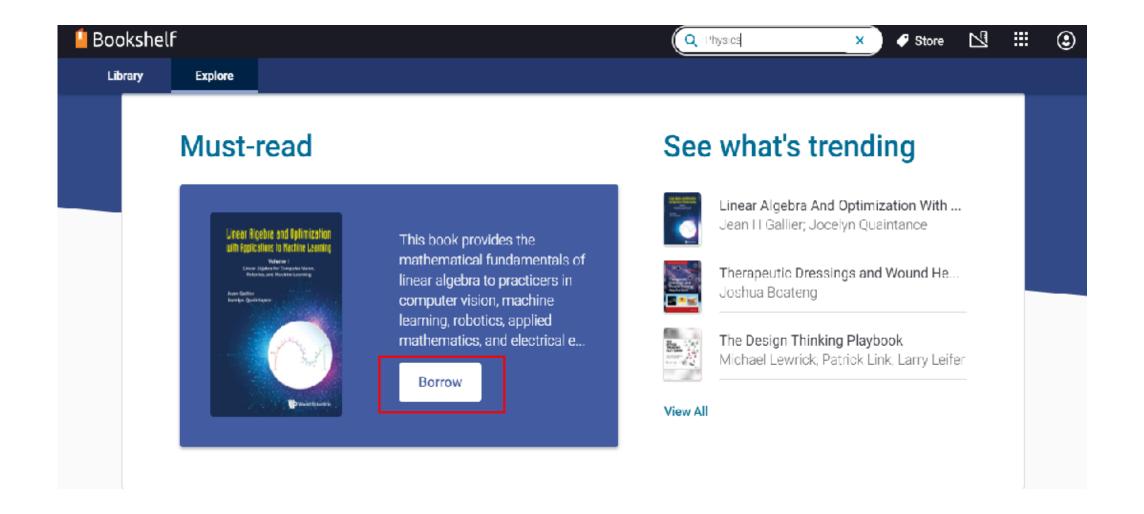


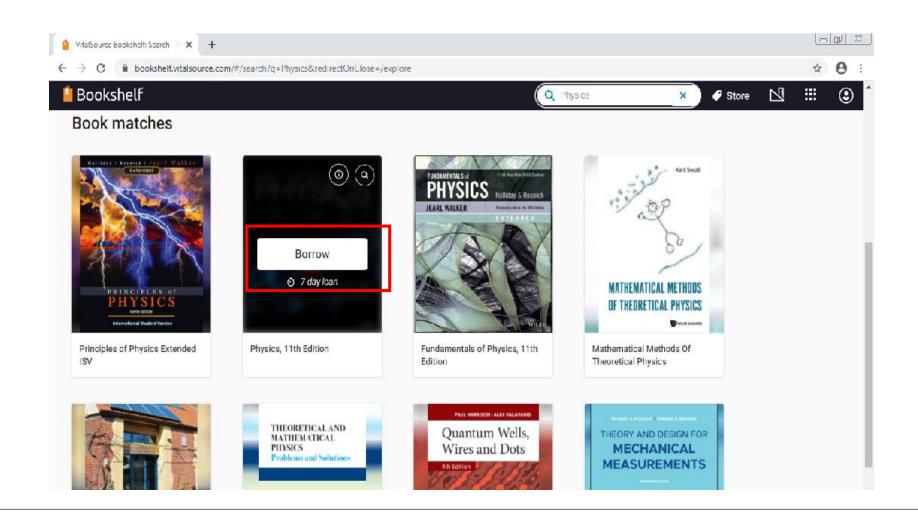


1. Searching

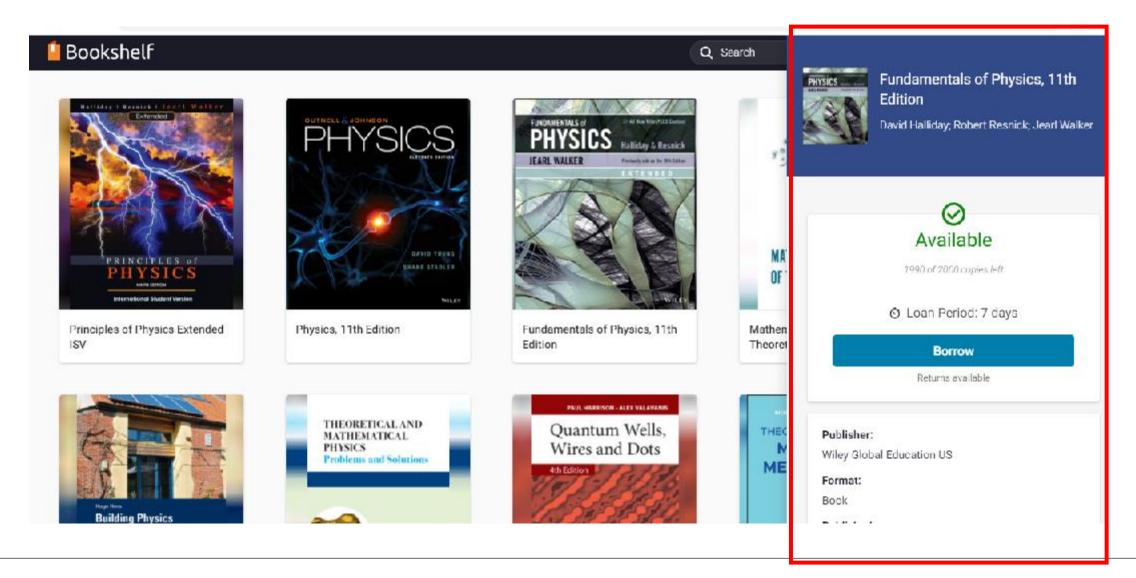


WILEY



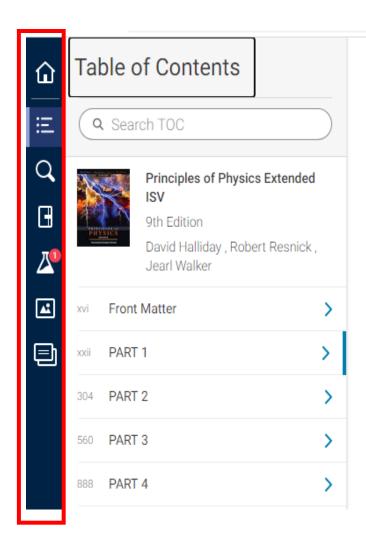






14

WILEY

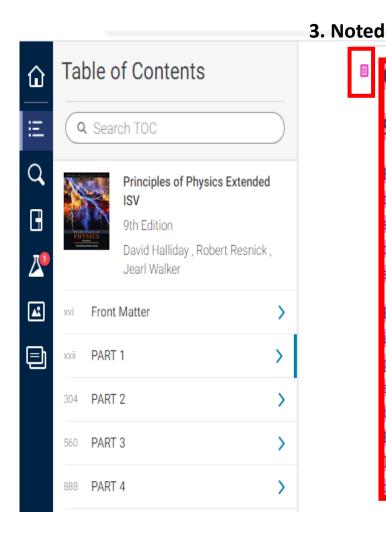


CHAPTER 9 CENTER OF MASS AND LINEAR MOMENTUM

9-1 WHAT IS PHYSICS?

Every mechanical engineer hired as an expert witness to reconstruct a traffic accident uses physics. Every trainer who coaches a ballerina on how to leap uses physics. Indeed, analyzing complicated motion of any sort requires simplification via an understanding of physics. In this chapter we discuss how the complicated motion of a system of objects, such as a car or a ballerina, can be simplified if we determine a special point of the system—the *center of mass* of that system.

Here is a quick example. If you toss a ball into the air without much spin on the ball (**Fig. 9-1a**), its motion is simple—it follows a parabolic path, as we discussed in **Chapter 4**, and the ball can be treated as a particle. If, instead, you flip a baseball bat into the air (**Fig. 9-1b**), its motion is more complicated. Because every part of the bat moves differently, along paths of many different shapes, you cannot represent the bat as a particle. Instead, it is a system of particles each of which follows its own path through the air. However, the bat has one special point—the center of mass—that *does* move in a simple parabolic path. The other parts of the bat move around the center of mass. (To locate the center of mass, balance the bat on an outstretched finger; the point is above your finger, on the bat's central axis.)



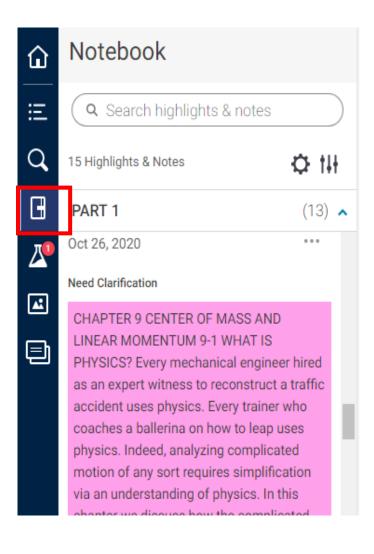
2. Highlighted

CHAPTER 9 CENTER OF MASS AND LINEAR MOMENTUM

9-1 WHAT IS PHYSICS?

Every mechanical engineer hired as an expert witness to reconstruct a traffic accident uses physics. Every trainer who coaches a ballerina on how to leap uses physics. Indeed, analyzing complicated motion of any sort requires simplification via an understanding of physics. In this chapter we discuss how the complicated motion of a system of objects, such as a car or a ballerina, can be simplified if we determine a special point of the system—the center of mass of that system.

Here is a quick example. If you toss a ball into the air without much spin on the ball (Fig. 9-1a), its motion is simple—it follows a parabolic path, as we discussed in Chapter 4, and the ball can be treated as a particle. If, instead, you flip a baseball bat into the air (Fig. 9-1b), its motion is more complicated. Because every part of the bat moves differently, along paths of many different shapes, you cannot represent the bat as a particle. Instead, it is a system of particles each of which follows its own path through the air. However, the bat has one special point—the center of mass—that *does* move in a simple parabolic path. The other parts of the bat move around the center of mass. (To locate the center of mass, balance the bat on an outstretched finger; the point is above your finger, on the bat's central axis.)

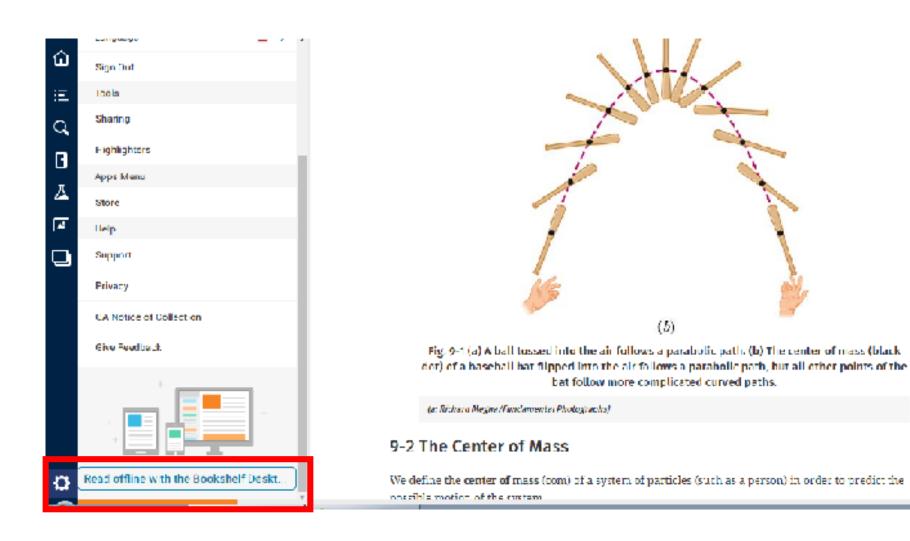


CHAPTER 9 CENTER OF MASS AND LINEAR MOMENTUM

9-1 WHAT IS PHYSICS?

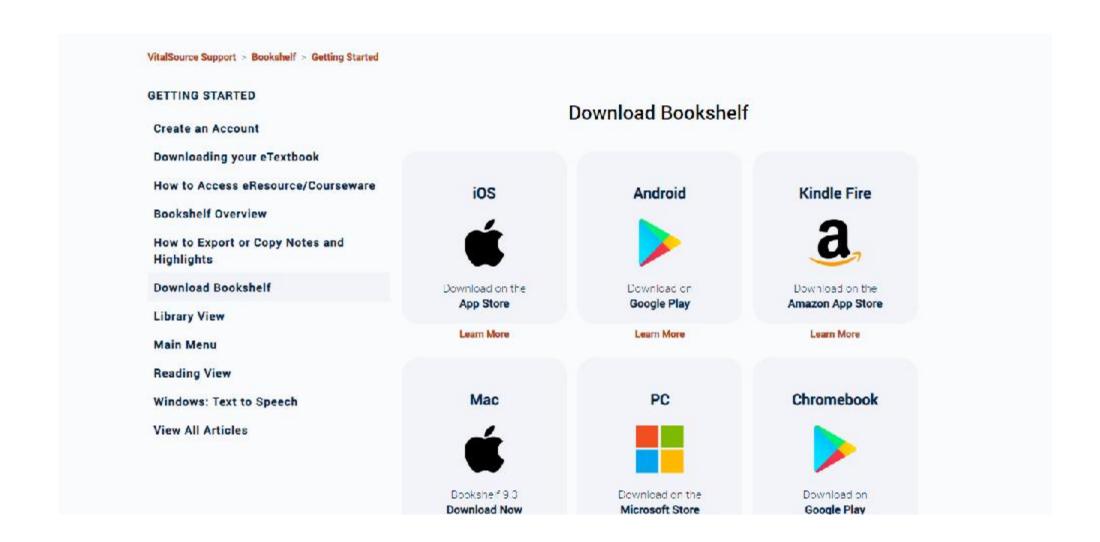
Every mechanical engineer hired as an expert witness to reconstruct a traffic accident uses physics. Every trainer who coaches a ballerina on how to leap uses physics. Indeed, analyzing complicated motion of any sort requires simplification via an understanding of physics. In this chapter we discuss how the complicated motion of a system of objects, such as a car or a ballerina, can be simplified if we determine a special point of the system—the *center of mass* of that system.

Here is a quick example. If you toss a ball into the air without much spin on the ball (Fig. 9-1a), its motion is simple—it follows a parabolic path, as we discussed in Chapter 4, and the ball can be treated as a particle. If, instead, you flip a baseball bat into the air (Fig. 9-1b), its motion is more complicated. Because every part of the bat moves differently, along paths of many different shapes, you cannot represent the bat as a particle. Instead, it is a system of particles each of which follows its own path through the air. However, the bat has one special point—the center of mass—that *does* move in a simple parabolic path. The other parts of the bat move around the center of mass. (To locate the center of mass, balance the bat on an outstretched finger; the point is above your finger, on the bat's central axis.)



4. Read offline

(5)



3. e-Book Live Demo

4. Q & A

Thank you