**Sir Isaac Newton and LeBron James**

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The English physicist and mathematician Sir Isaac Newton discovered three basic laws of

motion. The First Law says that objects at rest and objects in motion will remain at rest or in

motion, unless they are acted upon by an “unbalanced force.” The Second Law says that when

a force acts on a mass, acceleration is produced. The greater an object’s mass is, the more

force is needed to accelerate it.

Newton’s laws of motion have become known throughout the world, including his Third Law

of Motion. It reads: “For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction.” A simpler way

of saying this might be: “When you push an object, it pushes back.” For every force, in other

words, there is a reaction force equal in size.

There are many ways to describe how the Third Law of Motion works in the world of sports.

One of the more interesting examples is the way that LeBron James dunks a basketball.

In order for LeBron James to score a slam‐dunk, he must exert a certain amount of force

against the surface of the basketball court. LeBron James is a big man. He is 6 feet, 8 inches

tall. He weighs 245 pounds. When he is standing upright, with his arms raised above his head,

his reach extends to 8 feet and 10 ¼ inches.

The rim of the basketball hoop is exactly 10 feet high. For LeBron James to slam the ball, he

must propel himself high enough that he can force the basketball, which is approximately 9.39

inches in diameter, into the hoop. This requires that he reach well above the height of the rim,

which he does fairly often. In photographs and slow‐motion replays of LeBron James dunking

the basketball, his elbow is often equal to the height of the rim!

LeBron James may be tall, strong, and fast. He may be extremely mobile and flexible. But it is

no easy feat to dunk a basketball, especially when you weigh 245 pounds. His vertical leap—

that is, the maximum height he can reach when he jumps—is around 44 inches. The average

vertical leap in the National Basketball Association, or NBA, is about 27 inches. That means

that LeBron James, despite his large size, can jump more than 10 inches higher than most

players in the NBA! This is a serious benefit in basketball, a game of inches in which how high

someone can jump often means the difference between scoring and missing the shot.

Why can LeBron James jump higher than other basketball players? The answer has to do with

Newton’s Third Law of Motion. When LeBron James jumps, he is driving force into the court. That

force is created by the energy stored inside his muscles. And how high he jumps depends not just

on how much energy he forces into the surface of the court, but also on how well he does it.

When LeBron James jumps, he pushes down on the surface of the court. This is the “action”

that Newton mentions in his Third Law. The “reaction” comes when the floor pushes back

using an equal amount of force.

It may seem strange to think of the floor exerting force on an object, especially a basketball

player. But this concept is what Sir Isaac Newton understood way back in 1687, when he

published his most famous book, *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*.

Newton would have been fascinated by LeBron James’s jumping ability. But he would also

have understood that it is not simply the strength of James’s legs that enables him to jump so

high. The stability of his body, located in his core and his torso, also contributes to the energy

that he forces into the surface of court. The energy and strength of LeBron James’s *entire body*

is what enables him to reach such fantastic heights.

Watching LeBron James dunk on television often causes people to think he is defying the forceof gravity, which pulls us and other objects to the ground. In reality, no one can defy such

force. LeBron James just happens to be so strong and agile that, when he jumps into the air, he

*appears* to be defying the force of gravity. He seems almost capable of flying.

Naturally, smaller basketball players require less force to dunk a basketball. Since they are

lighter, they don’t have to combat the same gravitational pull. On the other hand, the fact that

they are lighter means they do not have as much mass to store energy. The more muscles you

have, the more energy you can force into the ground, and the higher you can go.

This is why professional basketball players appear to have no fat on their bodies at all. Fat

does not store energy as effectively as muscle, but it still contributes to one’s body weight. Fat

on a basketball player is equal to wearing lead weights around their hips during a game.

Obviously, this would hinder a player’s performance, especially his ability to dunk.

Physicists have spent time thinking about the physics of dunking. To remain in the air for one

second, they say, one would have to have a vertical leap of 4 feet, which is higher than pretty

much any basketball player of all time. One exception is Michael Jordan, who is believed to

have the highest vertical leap—48 inches, or 4 feet—of any professional basketball player.

Michael Jordan was just 6 feet, 6 inches tall—average for an NBA player—but his vertical leap

placed his head about 6 inches above the rim.

That one of the best basketball players in history also has the highest vertical leap is no

coincidence. Michael Jordan’s body was strong, stable, and proportioned in such a way that

the force he pushed onto the ground placed him above the rest. He was one of the best

overall athletes in the game, and his slam‐dunking ability was an indication of his prowess.

From basketball players like LeBron James to Michael Jordan, it may seem like they are

bending the rules of physics and gravity when they dunk a basketball. On the contrary, they

are able to perform crowd‐rousing slam‐dunks because of these rules.

