

7. Centrifugal force is always directed

- a) towards centre
- b) away from centre
- c) along the circular path
- d) all sides

8. Friction opposes motion between two bodies in contact because of

- a) charges on bodies
- b) weight of bodies
- c) roughness of surfaces
- d) None of above

9. Which statement is true for limiting frictional force.

- a) it is greater than rolling friction
- b) it is greater than sliding friction
- c) it is greater than kinetic friction
- d) all are true

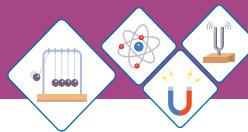
10. A man pulls a crate of mass 25 kg across leveled ground with a horizontal force of 60 N. A constant force of friction of 20 N acts on the sledge. What is the acceleration of the sledge?

- a) 0.63 ms^{-2}
- b) 1.6 ms^{-2}
- c) 2.4 ms^{-2}
- d) 3.2 ms^{-2}

Section (B) Structured Questions

Momentum

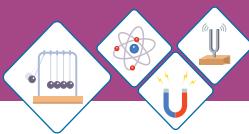
1. a) Define momentum with SI unit?
b) Find the moment of body of mass 6 kg moving with a velocity of 25 ms^{-1} .
c) What will be the velocity if the momentum becomes 200Ns?



2. a) When a free falling object moves towards earth due to pull of earth on it. Does earth also move towards that object due to reaction? Explain.
- b) A body of mass 10 kg is moving with velocity of 10 ms^{-1} . A force acts for 5 seconds to reduce its velocity to 2 ms^{-1} . Find the momentum of body before and after application of the force on it.
3. a) Why a wire fence is designed in the helmet of batsman?
b) How does it prevent from injuries?

Laws of motion

4. a) State the Newton's first law of motion. Give some common examples?
b) Enlist some common observations that are caused by the property of inertia?
5. a) Define Newton's second law of motion.
b) A force of 3400 N is applied on a body of mass is 850 kg, find the acceleration produced by the force?
c) How much force should be applied on a body of mass 425 kg to produce acceleration same as calculated in part b.
6. a) Show the relationship between applied force and the acceleration produced in the body?
b) Find the mass of a body which is accelerated by applying a force of 200 N, that speeds up it to 36 ms^{-1} .
c) What should be the acceleration of the same body if the applied force changes to 280 N.
7. An empty car has 1200 kg mass. Its engine can produce acceleration of 4 ms^{-2} . If 300 kg load is added to mass by passengers and luggage. What acceleration the same engine will produce?



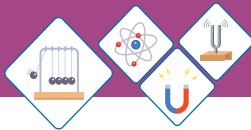
8. a) Enumerate at least three clear differences between mass and weight?
- b) The mass of an object is 60 kg, find its weight on
 (i) Earth (ii) Moon (iii) Mars assume the acceleration due to gravity on Earth = 9.8 ms^{-2} on Moon= 1.6 ms^{-2} and on Mars= 3.7 ms^{-2}

Circular motion

9. a) Define the forces acting on an object in circular motion?
- b) Draw a figure showing the direction of centripetal force, centrifugal force and velocity of an object along a circular path.
- c) A car is running on a circular part of highway having about 1000m radius. The mass of car is 600kg and its velocity is 72 kmh. Find
 (i) Centripetal force exerted by the car.
 (ii) Centripetal acceleration of car.
- d) List down some purposeful uses of centrifuge that human are benefitting everyday.

Friction

10. a) What is force of friction? Explain with two examples from daily life.
- b) A block is placed on a wet slippery floor. The mass of block is 15 kg. When it is pulled through a string and spring balance, it shows force equal to 3 N. Find the coefficient of friction. ($F_s = \mu mg$)
11. a) How anti-lock braking system prevents the risk of sliding?
 b) Enlist any four uses of rolling friction in everyday life?



12. Explore the following phenomenon in relation with dynamics
- a) When an air filled balloon is released.
 - b) Riding a bicycle needs continuous paddling.
 - c) The biker ridding in the death well.
 - d) You always feel a pullback whenever you pull on your school bag or some heavier object.

Unit - 4

TURNING EFFECT OF FORCES

Modern day communication is possible through artificial satellites that move around the earth in geostationary orbits which is possible because of turning effects of forces. Driving of Vehicles, bicycle balancing while walking the tight rope requires the knowledge of the turning effects of force.

Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

After learning this unit students should be able to:

- Define like and unlike parallel forces
- State head to tail rule of vector addition of forces / vectors.
- Describe how a force is resolved into its perpendicular components
- Determine the magnitude and direction of a force from its perpendicular components.
- Define moment of force or torque as moment = force \times perpendicular distance from pivot to the line of action of force.
- Explain the turning effect of force by relating it to everyday life.
- Illustrate by describing a practical application of moment of force in the working of bottle opener, spanner, door / windows handle etc.
- State the principle of moments
- Verify the principle of moments by using a meter rod balanced on a wedge
- Define the center of mass and center of gravity of a body
- Determine the position of center of mass/gravity of regularly and irregularly shaped objects
- Define couple as a pair of forces tending to produce rotation.
- Prove that the couple has the same moments about all points
- Demonstrate the role of couple in the steering wheels and bicycle pedals
- Define equilibrium and classify its types by quoting examples from everyday life.
- State the two conditions for equilibrium of a body
- Solve problems on simple balanced systems when bodies are supported by one pivot only
- Describe the states of equilibrium and classify them with common examples.
- Explain effect of the position of the Centre of mass on the stability of simple objects.
- Demonstrate through a balancing toy, racing car etc., that the stability of an object can be improved by lowering the Centre of mass and increasing the base area of the objects.



Fig 4.1



Fig 4.2

**Do You Know!**

- Force is a push or pull.
- It moves the objects.
- It stops the objects.
- It gives shape to the objects.
- It is a vector quantity. Therefore, it has a specific direction.
- It is measured in Newton (N).



Fig 4.3 (a)

Have you ever seen a driver changing wheel? Why does he use a long spanner? Sometimes he adds a piece of pipe to the spanner to increase the length as shown in figure 4.1. Have you visited a circus? Where you might have seen a man walking on a tight rope carrying a long beam. How that beam helps him to keep balance while walking on the tight rope. After learning this unit, you will be able to answer these questions and some other similar questions.

4.1 FORCES ON BODIES

Like and unlike parallel forces

Sometimes we find objects on which more than one forces are acting. In most cases, some or all of the forces are found acting in the same direction. For example, you might have seen many people pushing a car to move it Fig4.2. Why do all of them push it together in same direction? All of these forces are called like parallel forces because these are acting along same line. Like parallel forces can add up to a single resultant force, therefore, can be replaced by a single force.

The forces that act along the same direction are called like parallel forces.

Figure 4.3 (a) shows a ceiling fan suspended in a hook through supporting rod. The forces acting on it are; **weight** of the fan acting vertically downwards and **tension** in the supporting rod pulling it vertically upwards. These two forces are also parallel but opposite to each other and acting along the same line. Thus, these forces are called unlike parallel forces. These forces also add up to a single resultant force. But, when a pair of unlike forces do not act along the

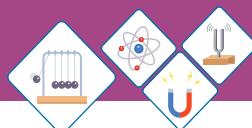


Fig 4.3 (b)

same line as shown in figure 4.3(b), can be responsible for rotation of objects. Such unlike parallel forces cannot be replaced by a single resultant force and form a couple. A couple can only be balanced by an equal and opposite forces directed at the two different ends of the rod.

The forces that act along opposite directions are called unlike parallel forces.

Self Assessment Questions:

Q1: what is meant by like and unlike forces?

Q2: Differentiate like and unlike forces using examples.

4.2 ADDITION OF FORCES

Force is a vector quantity. It has both magnitude (size) and direction. In diagrams it is represented by a line segment with an arrow-head at one end to show its direction of action. Length of line segment gives the magnitude of the force on suitable scale. Wherever more than one force act on an object we need to add them to get a single resultant force:

single force that has the same effect as the combined effect of the forces to be added is called resultant force.

Ordinary arithmetic rules cannot be used to add the forces. Two different methods are used for the addition of forces (i.e., in general addition of vectors):

- ◆ Graphical Method
- ◆ Analytical Method

Graphical Method

This method is used for addition of one-dimensional vector quantities. In this method head to tail rule of vector addition is used for the addition of forces.

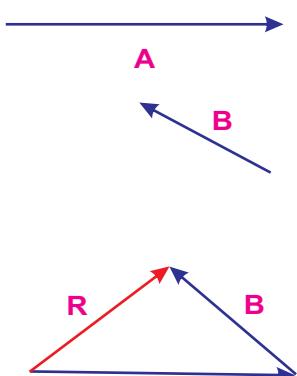
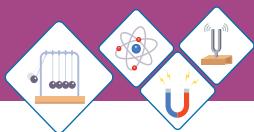


Fig 4.4

Head to Tail Rule

Figure 4.4 shows head to tail rule of vector addition.

Step 1

Choose a suitable scale

Step 3

Now take any vector as first vector and draw next vector in such a way that its tail coincides with head of the previous. If number of vectors is more than two then continue the process till last vector is reached.

Step 2

Draw all the force vectors according to scale. Vectors A and B in this case.

Step 4

Use a straight line with arrow pointed towards last vector to join the tail of first vector with the head of last vector. This is the resultant vector.

Self Assessment Questions:

Q3: Define resultant of a forces.

Q4: which rule is used to find the resultant of more than two forces?

Worked Example 1

Find the resultant of three forces 15N along x-axis, 10N making an angle of 30° with x- axis and 10N along y-axis .

Solution

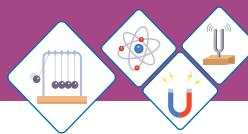
Step 1: Write the Known quantities and choose a suitable scale.

Here, $F_1 = 15\text{N}$ along x-axis

$F_2 = 10\text{N}$ 30° with x-axis

$F_3 = 10\text{N}$ along Y-axis.

Scale $2\text{N} = 1\text{cm}$.



Step 2: Draw the representative vectors for the forces F_1, F_2, F_3 according to the scale in the given directions as shown in figure 4.5.

Step 3: Take F_1 as first vector and draw F_2 and F_3 in such a way that the tail of next vector coincides with the head of the previous vector as shown in figure 4.5.

Step 4: Join the tail of the F_1 with the head of F_3 with a straight-line F with an arrow pointing towards F_3 . According to head to tail rule, Force F represents the resultant force.

Step 5: Measure the length of F with a ruler and multiply it with 2Ncm^{-1} that is the magnitude of resultant. Measure the angle with protractor that F makes with F_1 . This gives the direction of resultant force.

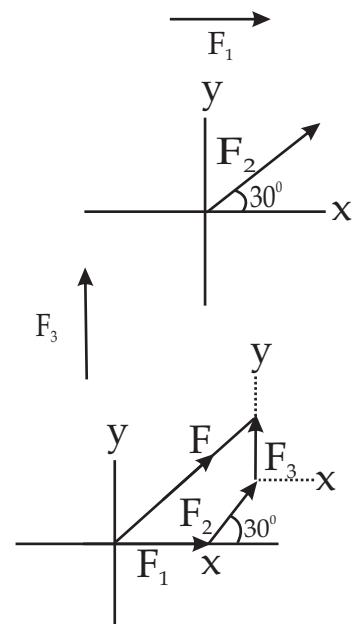
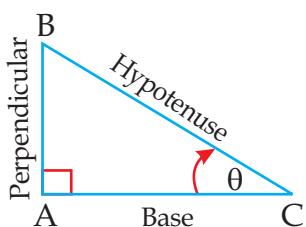


Fig 4.5

Trigonometric Ratios

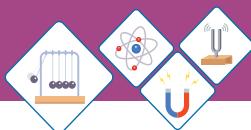
The ratio between any two sides of a right-angled triangle are given specific names. There are six ratios in total out of which three are main ratios and other three are their reciprocals. Three main ratios mostly used in physics are sine, cosine and tangent. Consider a right-angled triangle ΔACB having angle θ at C.



$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{Perpendicular}}{\text{Hypotenuse}} = \frac{AB}{BC}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{Base}}{\text{Hypotenuse}} = \frac{AC}{BC}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{Perpendicular}}{\text{Base}} = \frac{AB}{AC}$$



4.3 RESOLUTION OF FORCES

A force (vector) may be split into components usually perpendicular to each other; the components are called perpendicular components and the process is known as resolution of Vectors.

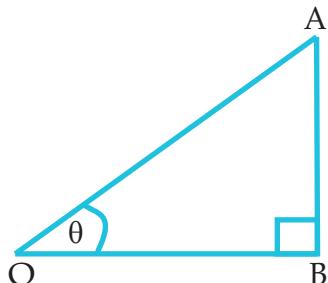


Fig 4.6

The process of splitting of a vector into mutually perpendicular components is called resolution of vectors.

Figure 4.6 shows a force F represented by a line segment OA which makes an angle with x-axis. Draw a perpendicular AB on x-axis from A. The components $OB = F_x$ and $BA = F_y$ are perpendicular to each other. They are called the perpendicular components of $OA = F$. Therefore,

The trigonometric ratios can be used to find the magnitudes F_x and F_y . In right angled triangle ΔOBA .

Table: 4.1
Trigonometric ratios

Ratio θ	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
sin θ	0	0.5	0.7070	0.8660	1
cos θ	1	0.8660	0.7070	0.5	0
tan θ	0	0.577	1	1.732	θ

$$\frac{F_x}{F} = \frac{OB}{OA} = \cos \theta$$

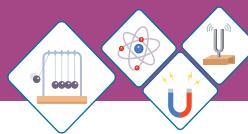
$$F_x = F \cos \theta \dots \dots \dots (4.2)$$

Also,

$$\frac{F_y}{F} = \frac{BA}{OA} = \sin \theta$$

$$F_y = F \sin \theta \dots \dots \dots (4.3)$$

Equations 4.2 and 4.3 give the perpendicular components respectively.



Worked Example 2

A man is pushing a wheelbarrow on a horizontal ground with a force of 300N making an angle of 60° with ground (Fig 4.7). Find the horizontal and vertical components of the force.

Solution

Step 1: Write the known quantities and point out the quantities to be found.

$$F=200\text{N}$$

$\theta = 60^\circ$ with horizontal.

$$F_x = ?$$

$$F_y = ?$$

Step 2: Write the formula and rearrange if necessary.

$$F_x = F \cos\theta$$

$$F_y = F \sin\theta$$

Step 3: Put the values in the formula and calculate.

$$F_x = 300\text{N} \times \cos 60^\circ$$

$$= 300\text{N} \times 0.5$$

$$= 150\text{ N}$$

$$F_y = F \sin\theta$$

$$F_y = 300\text{N} \times \sin 60^\circ$$

$$= 300\text{N} \times 0.8660$$

$$= 259.8\text{N}$$

Therefore, horizontal and vertical components of pushing force are 150 N and 259.8N respectively.

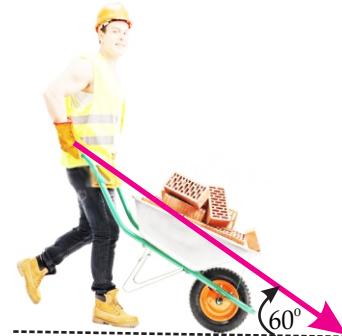


Fig 4.7

Determination of Force from its Perpendicular Components

This is opposite to the process of resolution. If the perpendicular components of a force are known then the process of determining the force itself from the perpendicular components is called composition.

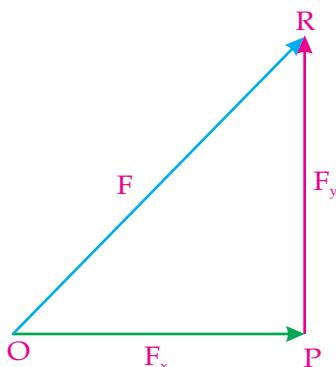
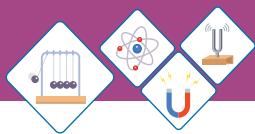


Fig 4.8

Suppose F_x and F_y are the perpendicular components of the force F and are represented by line segments OP and PR with arrowhead respectively as shown in figure 4.8.

Applying the head to tail rule:

$$\text{OR} = \text{OP} + \text{PR}$$

Here **OR** represents the force \mathbf{F} whose x and y - components are F_x and F_y , respectively.

Thus,

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}_x + \mathbf{F}_y$$

In order to find the magnitude of F apply Pythagorean theorem to right angled triangle OPR i.e.,

$$(\text{OR})^2 = (\text{OP})^2 + (\text{PR})^2 \quad \text{or} \quad F^2 = F_x^2 + F_y^2$$

Therefore,

$$F = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2} \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (4.4)$$

The direction of F with x-axis is given by

$$\tan \theta = \frac{PR}{OP} = \frac{F_y}{F_x}$$

Self Assessment Questions:

Q5: What is meant by resolution of forces?

Q6: How the direction of a vector is obtained from its components?

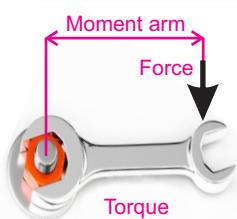
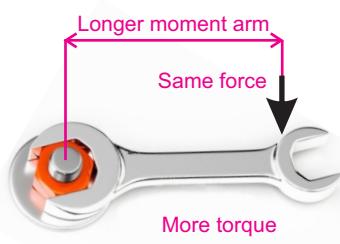
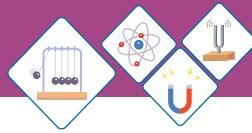


Fig 4.10

A door handle is fixed at the outer edge of

A door handle is fixed at the outer edge of the door so that it opens and closes easily (Figure 4.9). A larger force would be required if handle were fixed near the inner edge close to the hinge. Similarly, it is easier to tighten or loosen a nut with a long spanner as compared to short one (fig 4.10).



The turning effect of force is called **moment of force** or **Torque**.

It depends upon:

- ◆ The magnitude of force.
 - ◆ The perpendicular distance of the point of application of force from the Pivot or fulcrum.

Moment of force about a point = Force \times Perpendicular distance from point

depending on their direction, SI unit of the torque or moment of force is newton -metre (Nm).

Moments are described as **clockwise** or **anticlockwise**.

Worked Example 3

A car driver tightens the nut of wheel using 20 cm long spanner by exerting a force of 300N. Find the torque.

Solution

Step 1: Write the known quantities and point out the quantity to be found.

$$F=300N$$

$$L = 20 \text{ cm} = 0.20 \text{ m}$$

$$\tau = ?$$

Step 2: Write the formula and rearrange if necessary.

$$\tau = F \times L$$

Step 3: Put the values in formula and calculate

$$\tau = 300 \text{ N} \times 0.20 \text{ m} = 60 \text{ Nm}$$

Thus, torque of 60Nm is used to tighten the nut.

Self Assessment Questions:

Q7: List the factors on which moment of force depends.

Q8: What will be moment of force? When 500N force is applied on a 40cm long spanner to tighten a nut.



Weblinks

Web links for moment of force.

- <http://www.saburchill.com/physics/chapters/0018.html>
 - <http://www.walterfendt.de/ph11e/lever.htm>
 - <http://www.lovephysics.com/tur>

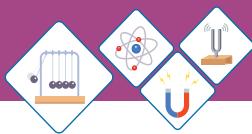


Fig 4.11

4.5 PRINCIPLE OF MOMENT

Two children playing on the see-saw (Fig.4.11). Fatima is sitting on right side and Faheem on the left side of the pivot.

When the clockwise turning effect of Fatima is equal to the anticlockwise turning effect of Faheem, then see-saw balances. In this case they cannot swing.

When the sum of all the clockwise moments on a body is balanced by the sum of all the anticlockwise moments, this is known as principle of moments. According to the principle of moments:

The sum of the clockwise moments about a point is equal to the sum of the anticlockwise moments about that point.

Self Assessment Questions:

Q9: How is the see-saw balanced?

Q10: Give three examples in which principle of moment is observed.

Worked Example 4

Consider a meter rod supported at mid-point O as shown in figure 4.12. The block of 20N is suspended at point A 30cm from O. Find the weight of the block that balances it at point B, 20cm from O.

Solution

Step 1: write known quantities and point out unknown quantities.

$$W_1 = 20\text{N}$$

Moment arm of $W_1 = OA = 30\text{cm} = 0.30\text{m}$

Moment arm of $W_2 = OB = 20\text{cm}$

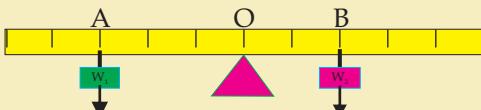
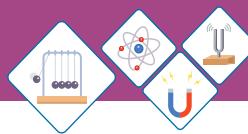


Fig 4.12



Step 2: write formula and re arrange if necessary.

Clockwise moments = anticlockwise moments

$$W_1 \times OA = W_2 \times OB$$

$$W_2 = \frac{W_1 \times OA}{OB}$$

Step 3: Put the values and calculate.

$$W_2 = \frac{20 \text{ N} \times 0.3 \text{ m}}{0.20 \text{ m}}$$

$$= 30 \text{ N}$$

Thus, the weight of the block suspended at point B is 30N.

4.6 CENTRE OF MASS OR CENTRE OF GRAVITY

A body behaves as if its whole mass is concentrated at one point, called its **centre of mass** or **centre of gravity**, even though earth attracts every part of it.

The centre of mass of a uniform metre rod is at its centre and when supported at that point, it can be balanced as shown in figure 4.13a. If it is supported at any other point it topples because the moment of its weight W about the point of support is not zero as shown in figure 4.13 b.

Center of Gravity of Some Regular Shaped objects

The Center of gravity of regular shaped uniform objects is their geometrical Center.

- ◆ The Center of gravity of uniform rod is its mid-point as shown in figure 4.14 a
- ◆ The Center of gravity of uniform square or a rectangular sheet is the point of intersection of its diagonals as shown in figure 4.14b and 4.14c.
- ◆ The Center of gravity of solid or hollow sphere is the Center of the sphere as shown in figure 4.14d.

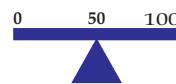


Fig 4.13 (a)

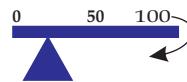


Fig 4.13 (b)



Fig 4.14 (a)

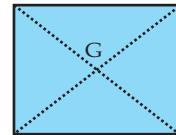


Fig 4.14 (b)



Fig 4.14 (c)



Fig 4.14 (d)

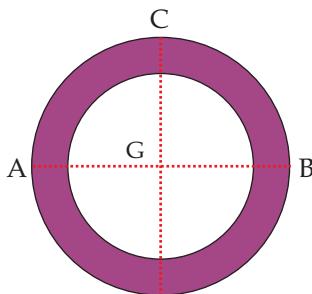
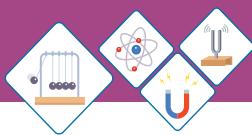


Fig 4.14 (e)

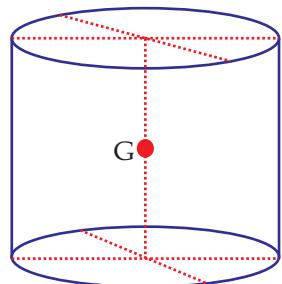


Fig 4.14 (f)

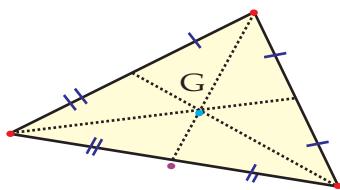


Fig 4.14 (g)

- ◆ The Center of gravity of uniform circular ring is the Center of ring as shown in figure 4.14e.
- ◆ The Center of gravity of uniform circular disc is its Center as shown in figure 4.14d
- ◆ The Center of gravity of a uniform solid or hollow cylinder is the mid-point on its axis as shown in figure 4.14f.
- ◆ The Center of gravity of a uniform triangular sheet is the point of intersection of its medians as shown in figure 4.14g.

Center of Gravity of Irregular Shaped Thin Lamina

Step 1: Make three small holes near the edges of the lamina farther apart from each other.

Step 2: Suspend the lamina freely from one hole on retort stand through a pin as shown in figure 4.15a.

Step 3: Hang a plumb line or weight from the pin in front of the lamina as shown in figure 4.15b.

Step 4: When the plumb line is steady, trace the line on the lamina.

Step 5: Repeat steps 2 to 4 for second and third hole. The point of intersection of three lines is the position of Center of gravity.

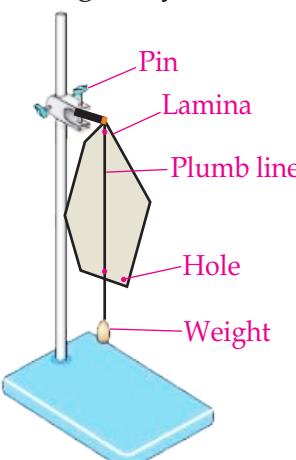


Fig 4.15 (a)

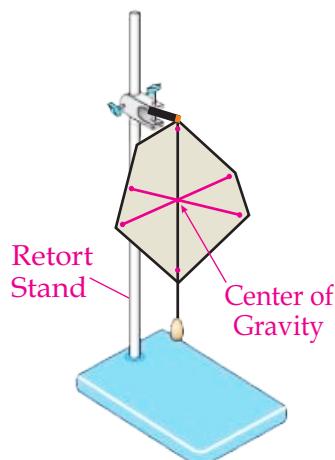
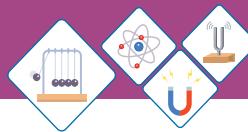


Fig 4.15 (b)



4.7 COUPLE

When a boy riding the bicycle pushes the pedals, he exerts forces that produces a torque as shown in figure 4.16. This torque turns the toothed wheel making the rear wheel to rotate. These forces act in opposite direction and form a **couple**.

Two unlike parallel forces of the same magnitude but not acting along the same line form a couple.

Figure 4.17 shows the forces required to turn steering wheel of a car. The two equal and opposite forces balance, so the wheel will not move up, down or sideways. However, the wheel is not in equilibrium.

The pair forces will cause it to rotate.

A pair of forces like that in figure 4.17 is called couple. A couple has turning effect but does not cause an object to accelerate. To form a couple, two forces must be:

- ◆ Equal in magnitude
 - ◆ Parallel, but opposite in direction
 - ◆ Separated by a distance.

The turning effect or moment of a couple is known as its torque. We can calculate the **torque** of the couple in figure 4.17 by adding the moments of each force about the Center O of the wheel:

Torque of couple = one of the forces \times perpendicular distance between the forces.



Fig 4.16



Fig 4.17

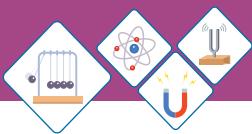


Fig 4.18
A chair lift hanging
on supporting ropes.



Fig 4.19
A wall hanging
is in equilibrium.



Fig 4.20
A paratrooper jumping
from helicopter

Self Assessment Questions:

Q11: Write three necessary conditions for two forces to form a couple.

Q12: If two forces 5N each form a couple and the moment arm is 0.5m .Then what will be torque of the couple?

4.8 EQUILIBRIUM

When a body does not possess any acceleration neither linear nor angular it is said to be in equilibrium. For example, a book lying on table in rest, a paratrooper moving downwards with terminal velocity, a chair lift hanging on supporting ropes (Fig4.18).

There are two types of equilibrium.

- ◆ Static Equilibrium
- ◆ Dynamic Equilibrium

Static Equilibrium

A body at rest is said to be in static equilibrium.

A wall hanging (fig 4.19), buildings, bridges or any object lying in rest on the ground are some examples of static equilibrium.

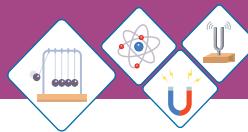
Dynamic Equilibrium

A moving object that does not possess any acceleration neither linear nor angular is said to be in dynamic equilibrium.

For example, uniform downward motion of steel ball through viscous liquid and jumping of the paratrooper from the Helicopter (Fig. 4.20).

Conditions for Equilibrium

A body must satisfy certain conditions to be in equilibrium. There are two conditions for equilibrium:



First Condition for Equilibrium

According to this condition for equilibrium sum of the all forces acting on a body must be equal to zero. Suppose n number of forces $F_1, F_2, F_3, \dots, F_n$ are acting on a body then according to first condition of equilibrium:

$$\sum F_x = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \Sigma F_x = 0 \quad (4.7)$$

The symbol Σ (a Greek Letter Sigma) is used for summation. Equation 4.7 is known as first condition for equilibrium.

In terms of x and y components of the forces acting on the body first condition for the equilibrium can be expressed as:

$$F_{1x} + F_{2x} + F_{3x} + \dots + F_{nx} = 0 \text{ and}$$

A basket of apples resting on the table or a clock hanging on the wall are at rest and hence satisfy first condition for equilibrium. A paratrooper moving down with terminal velocity also satisfies first condition for equilibrium.

Second Condition For Equilibrium

First condition for the equilibrium does not confirm that a body is in equilibrium because a body may have angular acceleration even though first condition is satisfied. For example, consider two forces F_1 and F_2 are acting on a body as shown in figure 4.21a. The two forces are equal and opposite to each other. The line of action of two forces is same, thus resultant will be zero. The first condition for equilibrium is satisfied,



Weblinks

Teacher may encourage learners to visit the conditions of equilibrium on internet at

• <http://www.ul.ie/~gaughrn/Gildea/page4.html>

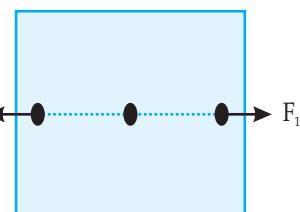


Fig 4.21 (a)

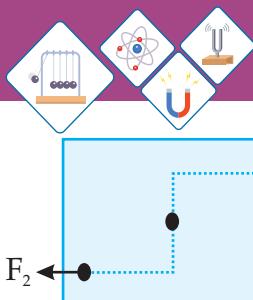


Fig 4.21 (b)

hence we may think that the body is in equilibrium. However, if we change the position of the forces as shown in figure 4.21b. Now the body is not in equilibrium even though first condition for equilibrium is still satisfied. This shows that there must be an additional condition for equilibrium to be satisfied for a body to be in equilibrium. This is called second condition for equilibrium.

Sum of all clockwise and anticlockwise torques acting on a body is zero. Mathematically,

Worked Example 5

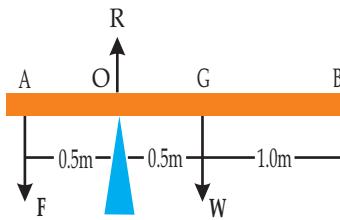


Fig 4.22

A uniform rod of length 2.0m is placed on a wedge at 0.5m from its one end (Fig4.22). A force of 150N is applied at one of its ends near the wedge to keep it horizontal. Find the weight of the rod and the reaction of the wedge.

Solution

Step 1: Write the known quantities and point out unknown.

$$F = 150\text{N}$$

$$OA = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$AG = BG = 1.0m$$

$$OG = AG - AO = 1.0\text{m} - 0.5\text{m} \\ = 0.5\text{m}$$

$$W = ?$$

$$R = ?$$

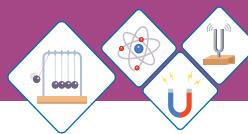
Step 2: Write formula and substitute values.

For W applying second condition of equilibrium,
taking torques about O.

$$\sum \tau = 0$$

$$F \times AO + R \times 0 + W \times OG = 0$$

$$150 \times 0.5 - W \times 0.5 = 0 \text{ or}$$



$$W \times 0.5m = 150 \times 0.5m$$

$$W = \frac{150N \times 0.5m}{0.5m}$$

$$W = 150N$$

For R applying first condition of equilibrium

$$\Sigma F_y = 0$$

$$R - F - w = 0$$

$$R - 150N - 150N = 0 \text{ or}$$

$$R = 300N$$

Therefore, weight of the rod is 150N and reaction of the wedge is 300N.

States of Equilibrium

There are three states of equilibrium:

- ◆ Stable equilibrium
- ◆ Unstable equilibrium and
- ◆ Neutral equilibrium

A body may be in one of the above states of equilibrium.

Stable Equilibrium

Suppose a box is lying on the table. It is in equilibrium. Tilt the box slightly about its one edge as shown in figure 4.23. on releasing it returns back to its original position. This state of body is known as stable equilibrium.

A body is in stable equilibrium if when slightly displaced and then released it returns to its previous position.

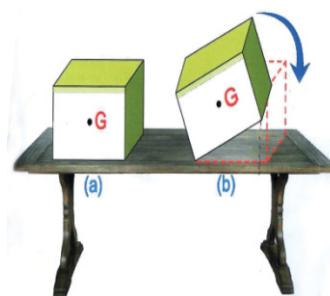
- ◆ A body is in stable equilibrium when:
- ◆ Its Centre of gravity is at lowest position
- ◆ When it is tilted its Centre of gravity rises
- ◆ It returns back to stable state by lowering its Centre of gravity



Weblinks

Encourage student to visit the below link for states of equilibrium.

☞ <http://www.citycollege.com/statics/Xlb.htm>



(a) A box lying on the table.
(b) The box returns to its previous position when left free after a slight tilt..

Fig 4.23

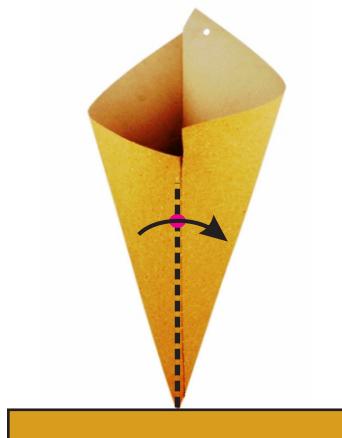
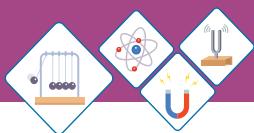


Fig 4.24

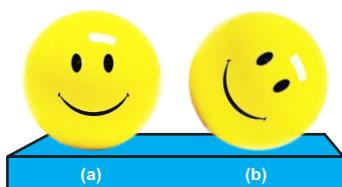


Fig 4.25

**Do You Know!**

A man walking on tight rope carries a long beam which helps him to maintain balance by lowering his Center of mass.



Note: A body remains in stable state of equilibrium as long as its Centre of gravity acts through the base of the body.

Unstable Equilibrium

Take a paper cone and try to keep it in vertical position on its vertex as shown in figure 4.24. It topples down on releasing. This state of body is known as unstable equilibrium.

A body is said to be in unstable equilibrium when slightly tilted does not return back to its previous position.

A body is in unstable equilibrium when:

- ◆ Its Centre of gravity is at highest position
- ◆ When it is tilted its Centre of gravity is lowered
- ◆ Its previous position cannot be restored by raising its

Neutral Equilibrium

Consider a ball placed on a horizontal surface as shown in figure 4.25a. It is in equilibrium. When it is displaced from its previous position it remains in its new position still in equilibrium as shown in figure 4.25b. This is called neutral equilibrium.

A body is said to be in neutral equilibrium when displaced from previous position remains in equilibrium in new position.

A body said to be in neutral equilibrium when:

- ◆ Its Center of gravity always remains above the point of contact.
- ◆ When it is displaced from its previous position its Centre of gravity remains at same height.
- ◆ All the new states in which body is moved are the stable states.



Self Assessment Questions:

Q13: List three states of equilibrium.

Q14: Why a body in unstable equilibrium does not return back to its original position when given a small tilt?

4.9 STABILITY

In most situations we are interested in maintaining stable equilibrium, or balance for example design of structures, racing cars and in working with human body. Consider a refrigerator (Fig. 4.26a) if it is tilted slightly (Fig. 4.26b) it will return back to its original position due to torque on it. But if it is tilted more (Fig. 4.26c), it will fall down. The critical point is reached when the centre of gravity shifts from one side of the pivot point to the other. When the centre of gravity is on the one side of the pivot point, the torque pulls the refrigerator back onto its original base of support (Fig. 4.26b). If the refrigerator is tilted further, the centre of gravity crosses onto the other side of the pivot point and the torque causes the refrigerator to topple (Fig. 4.26c). In general,

A body whose center of gravity is above its base of support will be stable if a vertical line projected downward from the center of gravity falls within the base of support.

A sewing needle fixed in a cork is shown in figure 4.27. The forks are hanged on the cork to balance it on the tip of the needle. The forks lower the centre of mass of the system. If it is disturbed will return back to original position. A perched parrot is shown in figure 4.28. It is made heavy at tail which lowers its centre of gravity. It can keep itself upright when tilted. In

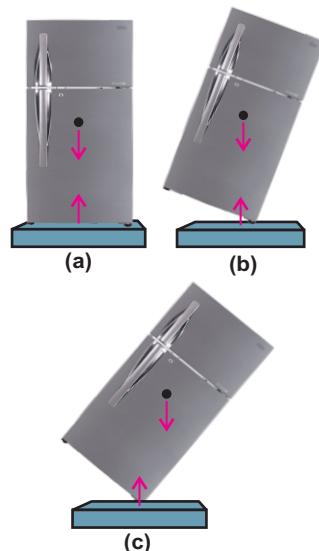


Fig 4.26

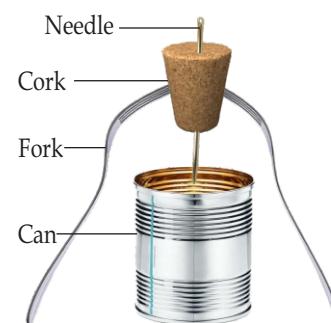


Fig 4.27

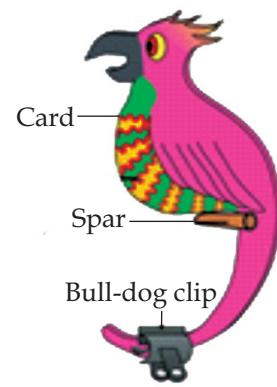
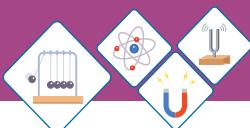


Fig 4.28



Do You Know!

The sports cars are made heavy at bottom which lowers the Center of mass and hence increases the stability.

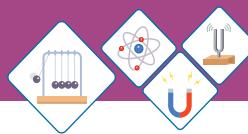


general, larger the base and lower the centre of gravity, more stable the body will be.

Self Assessment Questions:

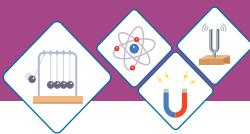
Q15: Why racing cars are made heavy at bottom?

Q16: Why the base area of Bunsen burner is made large?



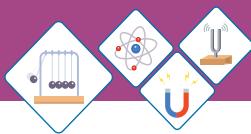
SUMMARY

- ◆ Lines of action of parallel forces are parallel to each other.
- ◆ Parallel forces with same direction are called like parallel forces.
- ◆ Parallel forces with opposite directions are called unlike parallel forces.
- ◆ The sum of the two or more forces is called the resultant of forces.
- ◆ The graphical method for addition of forces is called head to tail rule.
- ◆ Splitting of a force into two perpendicular components is called resolution of force. The components are $F_x = F \cos \theta$, $F_y = F \sin \theta$
- ◆ Perpendicular components can be used to determine a force as
- ◆
$$F = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2} \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{F_y}{F_x}$$
- ◆ Turning effect of force is called moment of force or torque.
- ◆ The product of the force and the moment arm of the force is equal to the torque.
- ◆ The principle of moment states that a body is in equilibrium, if sum of the clockwise moments acting on a body is equal to the sum of the anticlockwise moments acting on the body.
- ◆ The Center of mass or Center of gravity is a point where whole weight of the body acts vertically downward.
- ◆ Two equal and opposite forces acting along different lines of action form a couple.
- ◆ First condition for equilibrium is satisfied if net force acting on a body is zero.
- ◆ Second condition for equilibrium is satisfied if sum of clockwise torques acting on a body is equal to the

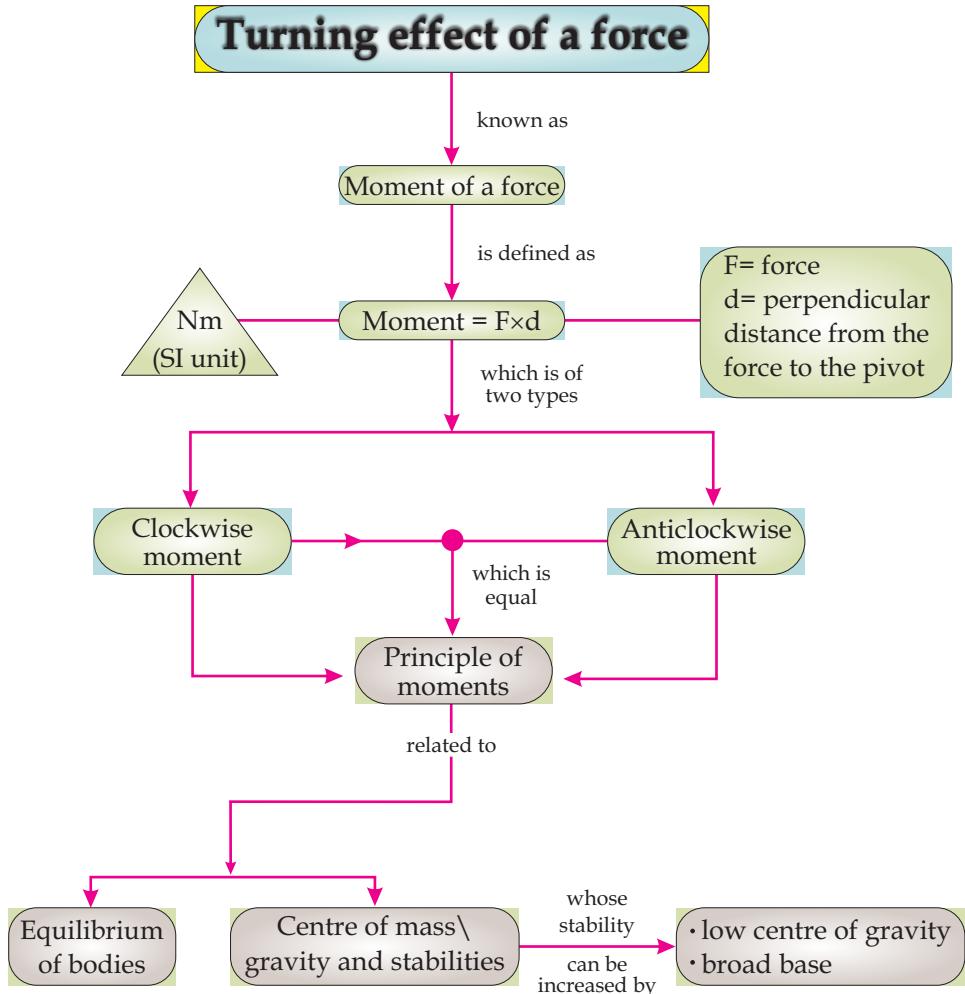


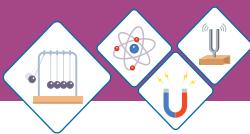
sum of the anticlockwise torques.

- ◆ A body is said to be in stable equilibrium if it returns back to previous position after slight tilt.
- ◆ A body is said to be in unstable equilibrium if it does not return to previous position on releasing after a slight tilt.
- ◆ A body is to be in neutral equilibrium if it does not return back to previous position but remains in equilibrium at new position after disturbance.



CONCEPT MAP





End of Unit Questions

Section (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. A pair of unlike parallel forces having different lines of action produce-----.
 - a) equilibrium
 - b) torque
 - c) a couple
 - d) unstable equilibrium
2. Head to tail rule can be used to add----- forces.
 - a) two
 - b) three
 - c) five
 - d) any number of
3. A force of 15 N makes an angle of 60° with the horizontal. Its vertical component will be:
 - a) 15N
 - b) 10N
 - c) 13N
 - d) 7N
4. A body is in equilibrium when it has
 - a) uniform speed
 - b) uniform acceleration
 - c) both a and b
 - d) zero acceleration
5. A body is in stable equilibrium after slight tilt if its Centre of gravity
 - a) remains above the point of contact
 - b) remains on one side of point of contact
 - c) passes over the point of contact
 - d) is at lowest position
6. A body is in unstable equilibrium after slight tilt if its center of gravity
 - a) remains on one side of the point of contact
 - b) remains above the point of contact
 - c) passes over the point of contact
 - d) is positioned at its bottom