

Learn You a **Physics** for Great Good!

>>> WORK IN PROGRESS <<<

Examples / Teeter

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```
module Examples.Teeter where
```

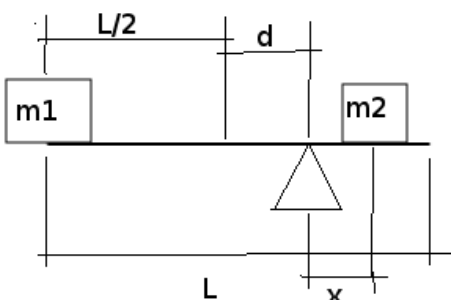
Exam exercise 3, 2017-01-13

```
import Dimensions.TypeLevel
import Dimensions.Quantity
import Prelude hiding (length)
```

Two boxes, m_1 and m_2 , rests on a beam in balance.

Known values:

```
beam_M = 1.0 # mass
m1 = 2.0 # mass
m2 = 5.0 # mass
d = 0.75 # length
beam_L = 5.0 # length
two = 2.0 # one
```



Teeter

Direct implication:

```
beam_left_L = (beam_L /# two) +# d
beam_right_L = beam_L -# beam_left_L
```

We want to be able to represent the torques.

A torque (sv. vridmoment) is defined as:

$$\tau = \text{distance from turning point} \cdot \text{force}$$

Since all force values will be composed of a mass and the gravitation, we can ignore the gravitation.

$$\tau = \text{distance from turning point} \cdot \text{mass}$$

$$m1_torq = m1 \cdot \text{beam_left_L}$$

To get the beam's torque on one side, we need to divide by 2 because the beam's torque is spread out linearly (the density of the beam is equal everywhere), which means the left part's mass centre is at half of the left part's total length.

$$\text{beam}L_{\tau} = \text{beam}L_M \cdot \frac{\text{distance}}{2}$$

$$\text{beam}L_{\tau} = \frac{\text{beam left length}}{\text{beam length}} \cdot \text{beam}_M \cdot \frac{\text{beam left length}}{2}$$

$$\text{beamL_torq} = ((\text{beam_left_L} / \text{beam_L}) \cdot \text{beam_M}) \cdot (\text{beam_left_L} / 2)$$

$$\text{beamR_torq} = ((\text{beam_right_L} / \text{beam_L}) \cdot \text{beam_M}) \cdot (\text{beam_right_L} / 2)$$

We make an expression for $m2_{\tau}$, which involves our unknown distance x .

$$m2_{\tau} = m2 \cdot x$$

For the teeter to be in balance, both sides' torques should be equal.

$$\text{Left side torque} = \text{Right side angular torque}$$

We try to break out $m2_{\tau}$ and then x .

$$m1_{\tau} + \text{beam}L_{\tau} = m2_{\tau} + \text{beam}R_{\tau}$$

$$m1_{\tau} + \text{beam}L_{\tau} - \text{beam}R_{\tau} = m2_{\tau}$$

$$\frac{m1_{\tau} + \text{beam}L_{\tau} - \text{beam}R_{\tau}}{m2} = x$$

Our solution:

```
x = (m1_torq +# beamL_torq -# beamR_torq) /# m2
```

Security check:

```
m2_torq = m2 *# x
```

```
left_side_torque = m1_torq +# beamL_torq  
right_side_torque = m2_torq +# beamR_torq
```

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