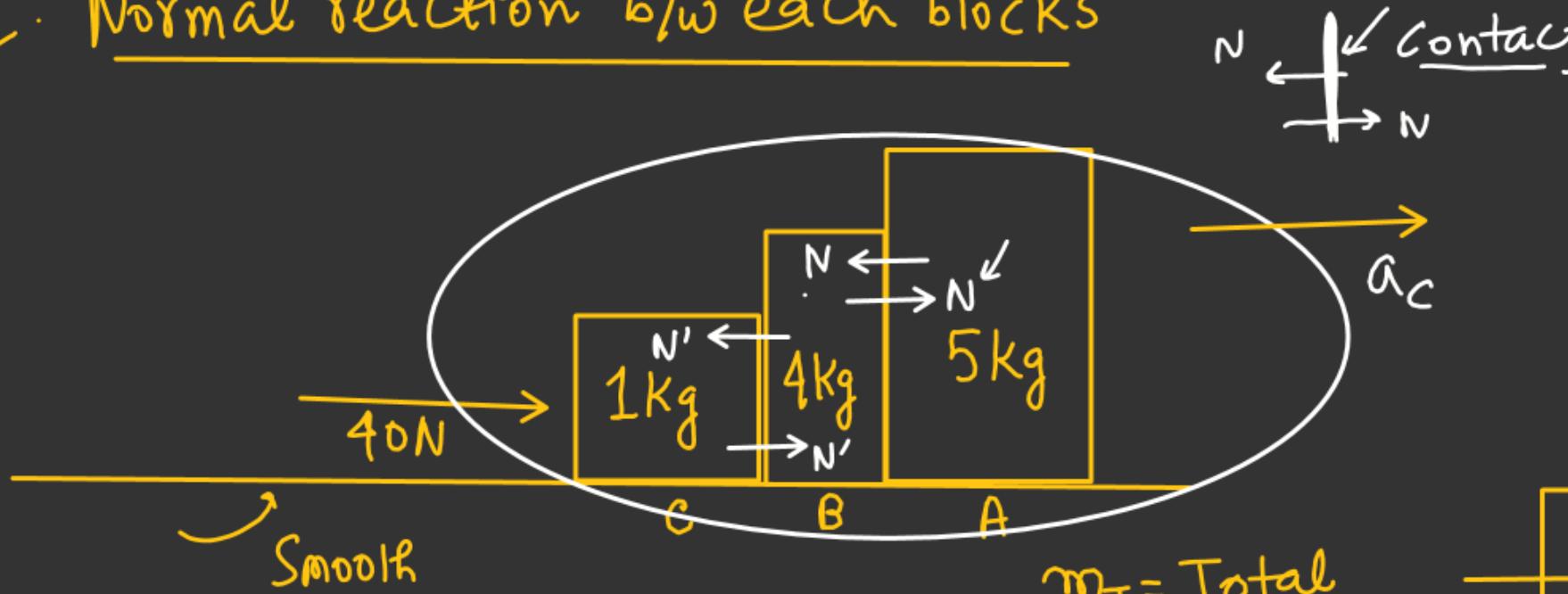


~~X &~~ Normal reaction b/w each blocks



$$(F_{\text{net}} = m_T a_c)$$

m_T = Total mass of the system

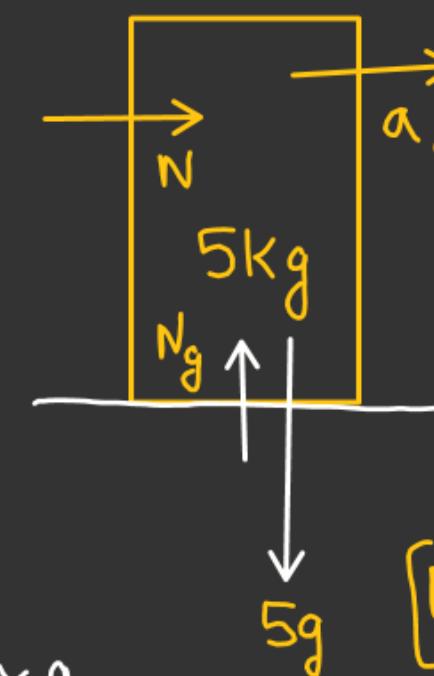
$$a_c = \frac{F_{\text{net}}}{m_T} = \frac{40}{10} = 4 \text{ m s}^{-2}$$



$$40 - N' = 1 \times a_c$$

$$40 - N' = 4$$

$$\underline{N' = 36 \text{ Newton}}$$



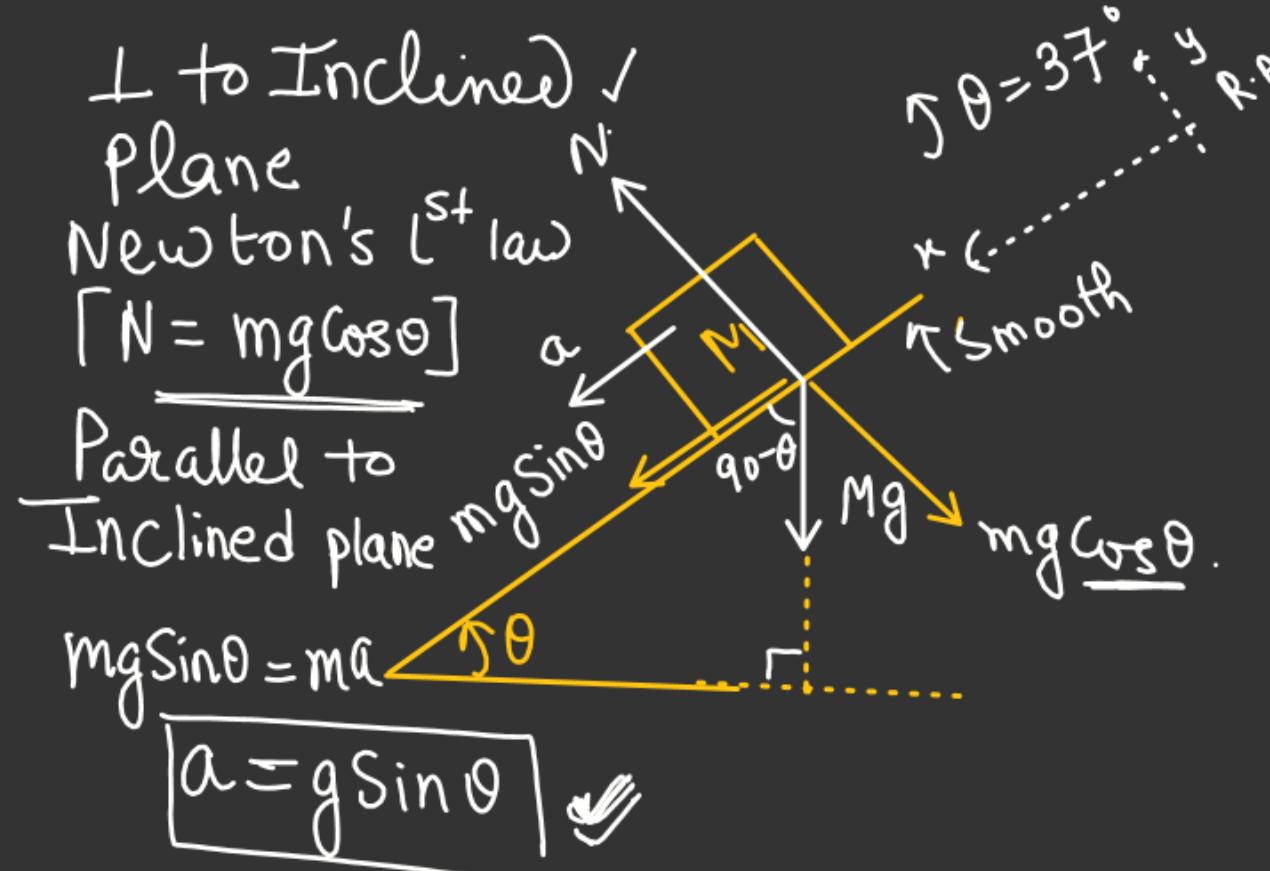
$$N = 5 a_c$$

$$N = 5 \times 4$$

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

$$[N_g = 5g = 50 \text{ Newton}]$$

Find normal reaction b/w all the blocks in both the cases.??



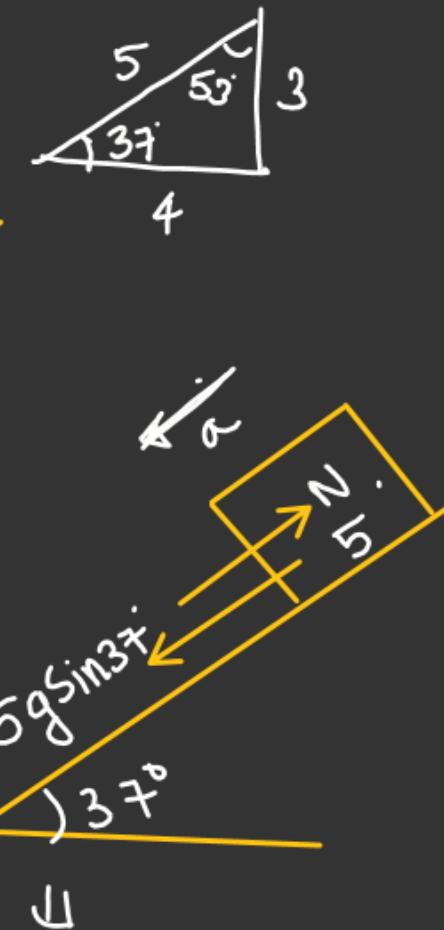
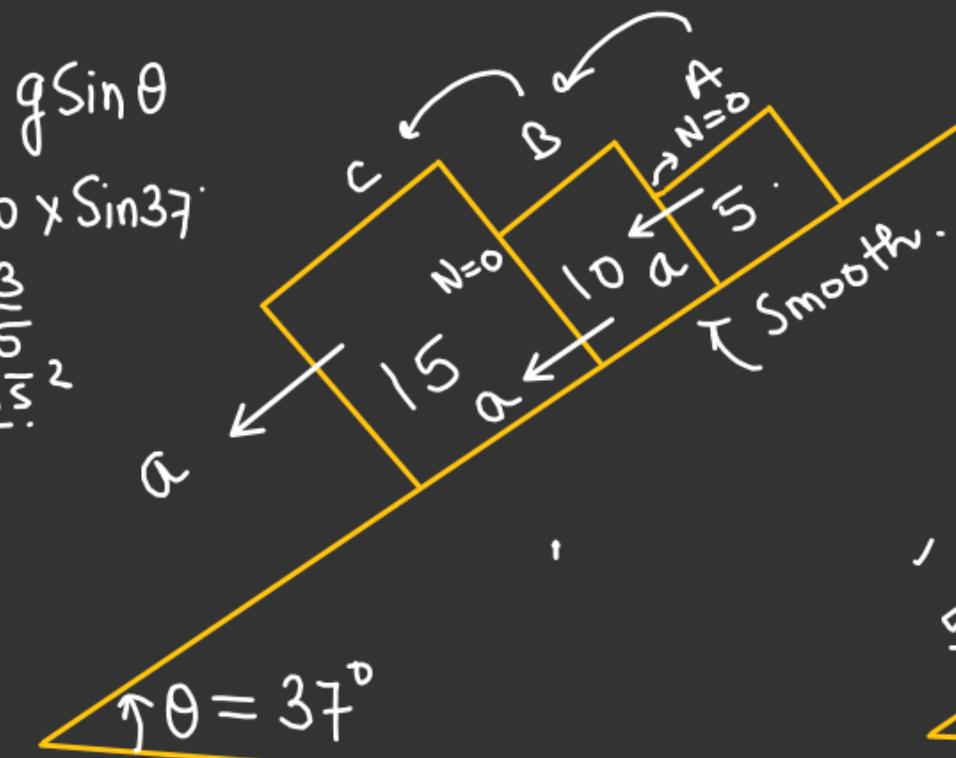
Case-2 ✓

$$a = g \sin \theta$$

$$a = 10 \times \sin 37^\circ$$

$$a = 10 \times \frac{3}{5}$$

$$a = 6 \text{ m s}^{-2}$$



$$5g \sin 37^\circ - N = 5 \times 6$$

$$50 \times \frac{3}{5} - N = 30$$

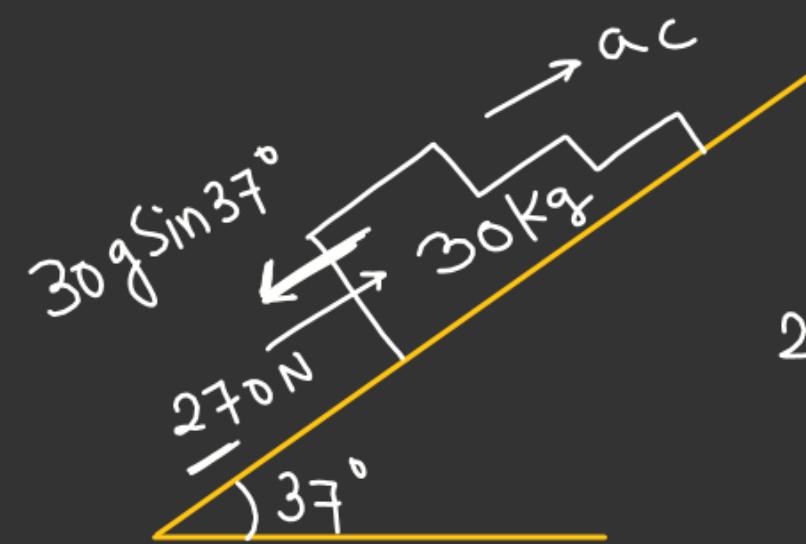
$$30 - N = 30$$

N = 0

X.W
(Take $F = 90\text{N}$)

$$\begin{aligned} a_{15} &=? \\ a_{10} &=? \\ a_5 &=? \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{Total downward force} &= \left(15 \times 10 \times \frac{3}{5} + 10 \times 10 \times \frac{3}{5} + 5 \times 10 \times \frac{3}{5} \right) \\ &= 30 \times 10 \times \frac{3}{5} \\ &= 180\text{ N} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{All move with different accelerations}$$

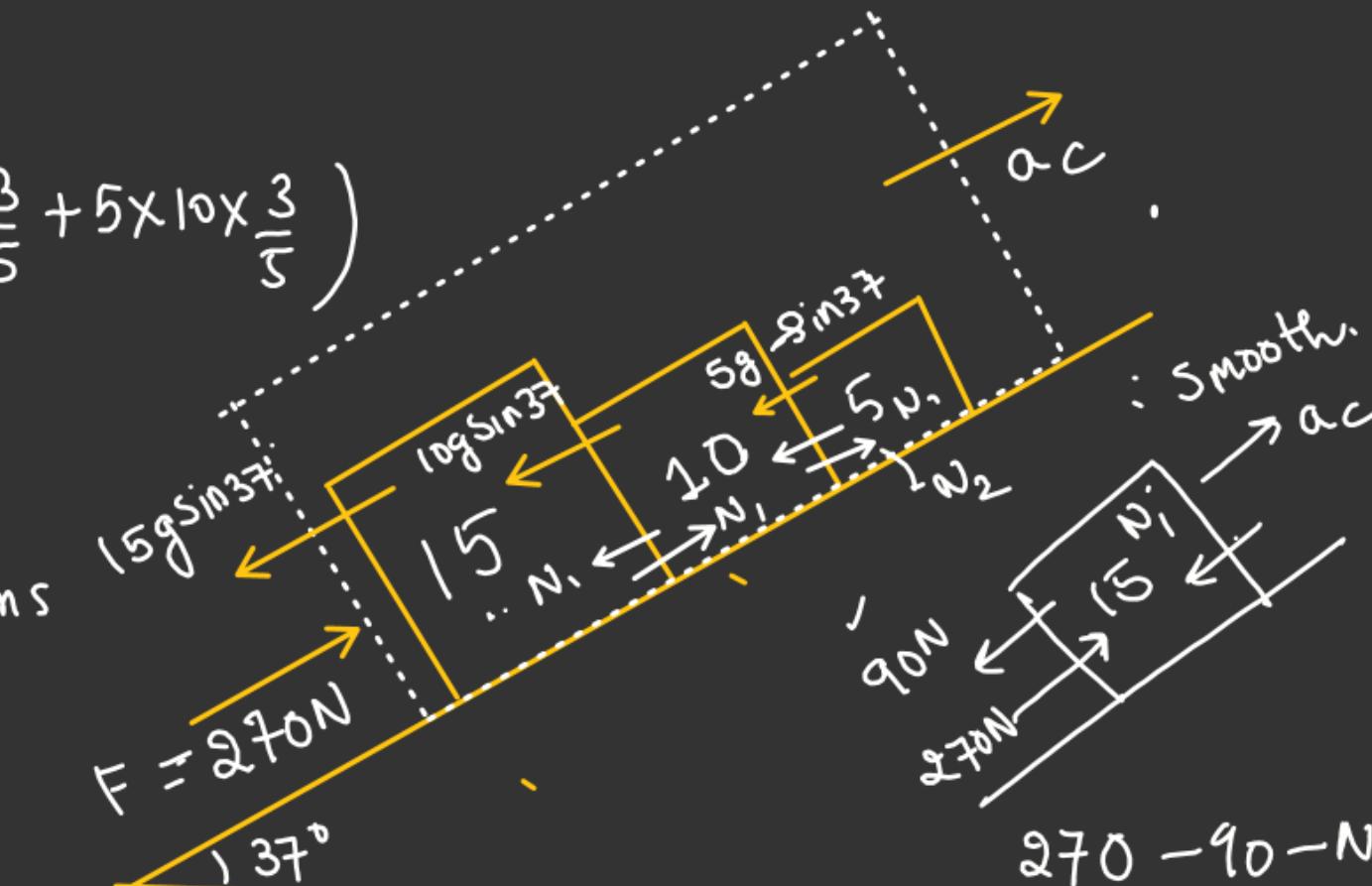


$$270 - 30 \times 10 \times \frac{3}{5} = 30 a_c$$

$$270 - 180 = 30 a_c$$

$$90 = 30 a_c$$

$$a_c = 3 \text{ m/s}^2$$



$$270 - 90 - N_1 = 15 \times 3$$

$$N_1 = 270 - 90 - 45$$

$$N_1 = 270 - 135$$

$$N_2 - 30 = 5 a_c$$

Ans.

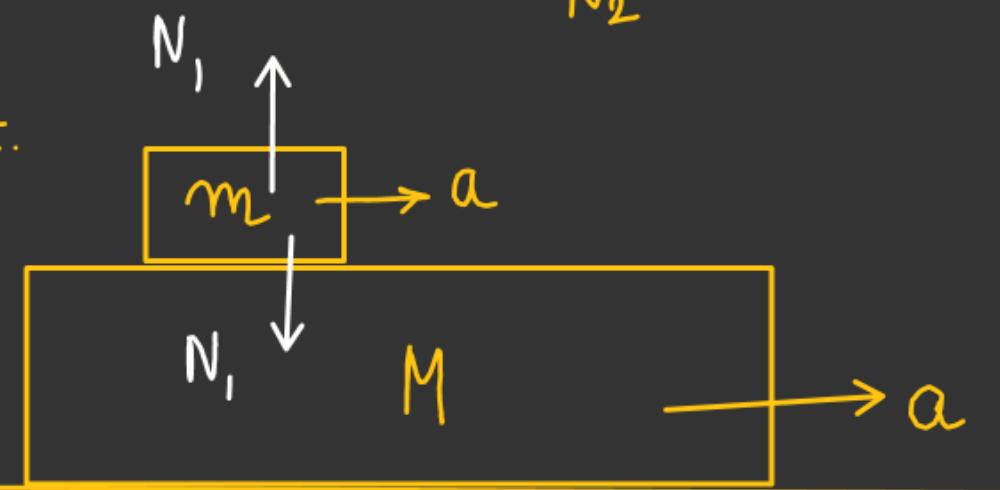
$$N_2 = 30 + 5 \times 3$$

$$N_2 = 45\text{ N}$$

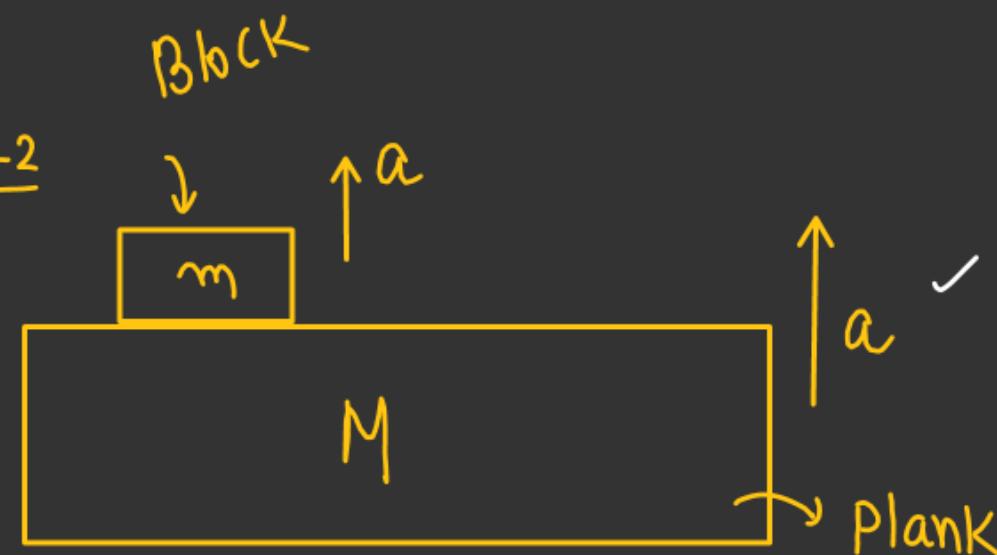
Let, N_1 and N_2 be the normal reaction acting b/w block & plank.

$$\text{Find } \frac{N_1}{N_2} = ??$$

Case-1.



Case-2



$$\begin{array}{c} N_1 \\ \downarrow \\ m \\ \uparrow \\ N_1 \\ \downarrow \\ mg \end{array} \rightarrow \boxed{N_1 = mg} \checkmark$$

Newton 1st Law

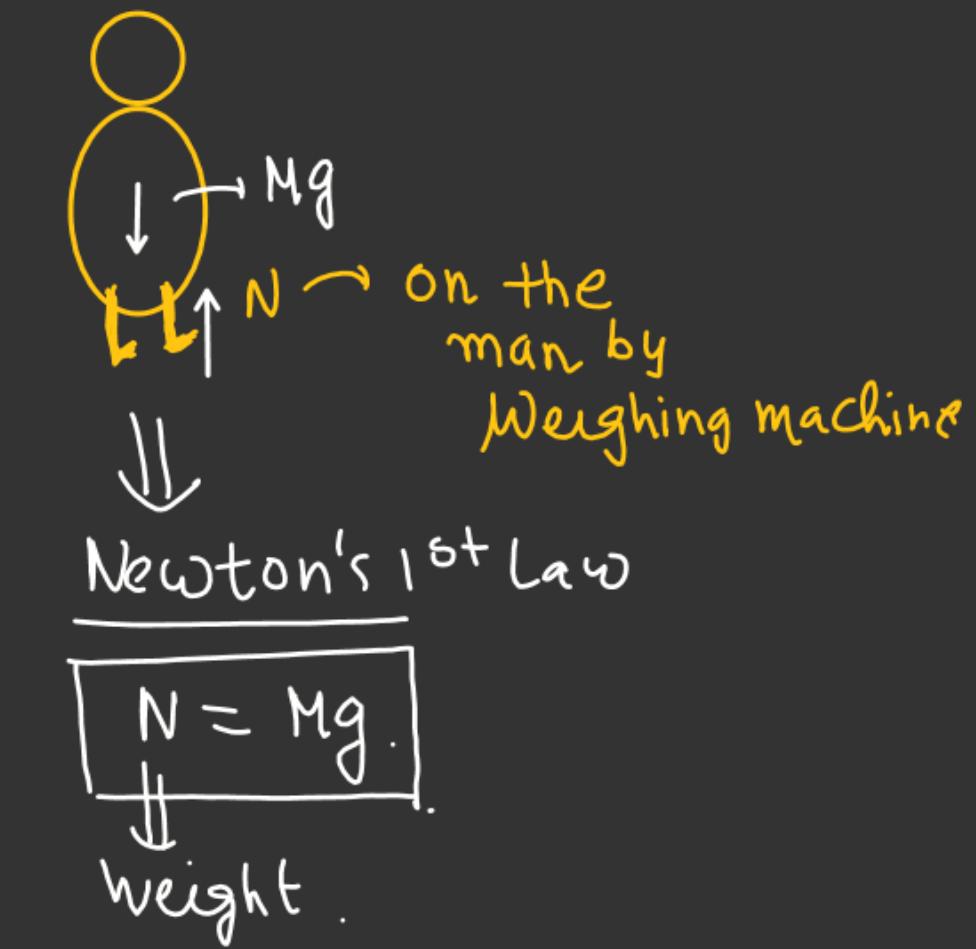
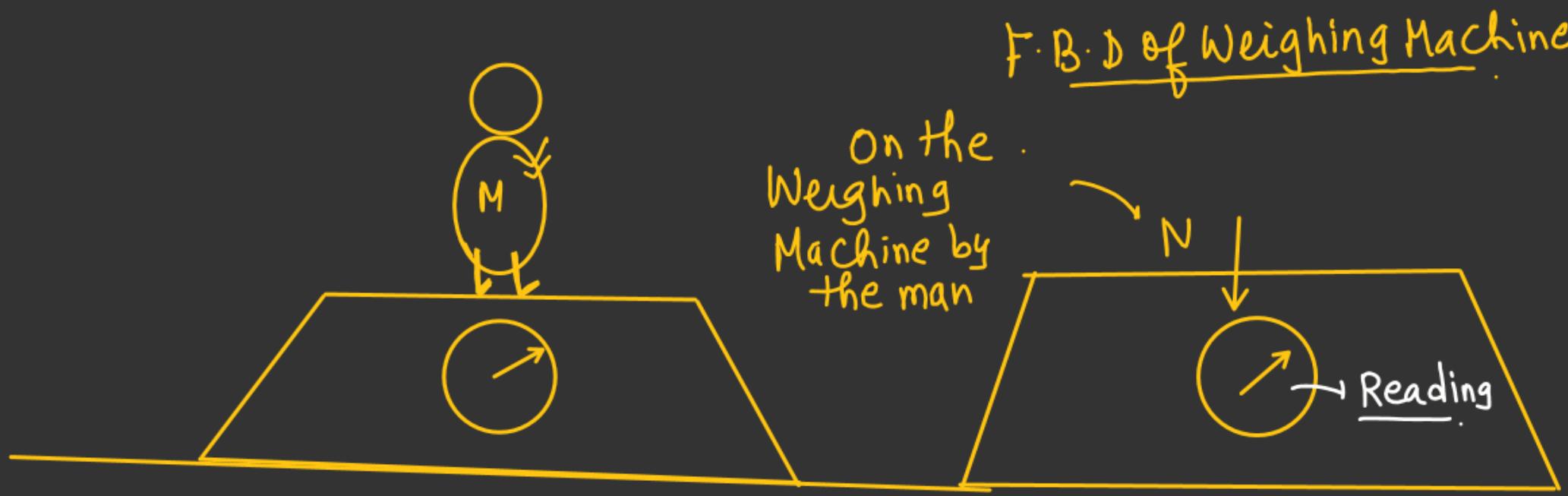
$$\frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{mg}{m(g+a)}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow a \\ N_2 \\ \downarrow \\ mg \end{array} \rightarrow \boxed{N_2 = m(g+a)} \checkmark$$

Newton 2nd Law

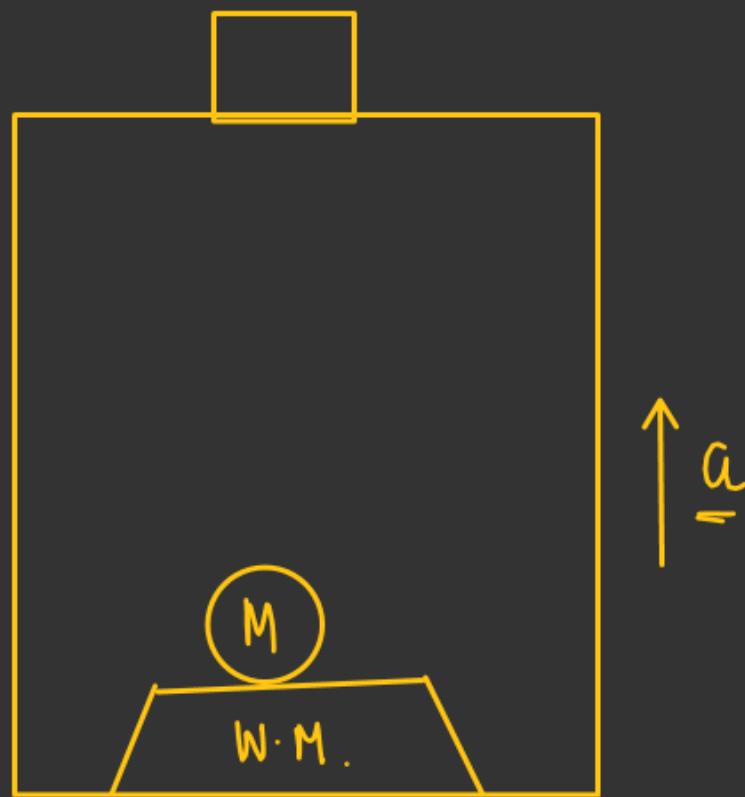
$$N_2 - mg = ma$$

$$\frac{N_1}{N_2} = \left(\frac{g}{g+a} \right) \checkmark$$

Case of Weighing Machine (Measure Weight of the body)

Case of Apparent Weight

$$F_{\text{net}} = Ma$$



$$N - Mg = Ma$$

$$N = M(g + a)$$

✓
W_{apparent} weight.

A free body diagram of a mass M inside the elevator. It shows three forces: a normal force N pointing upwards, a gravitational force Mg pointing downwards, and a pseudo-force Ma pointing upwards. The net force is $N - Mg = Ma$, which is positive because a is positive. This results in $N > Mg$, or $N = M(g + a)$.

$$\frac{W_{\text{app}}}{W_{\text{real}}} > 1$$

$$W_{\text{real}} = Mg$$

Note:-

If elevator is moving with constant velocity

$$N = Mg$$

If elevator is moving downward:-

