

Force and Pressure

Force:-

- ⇒ A push or pull of an object is called Force.
- ⇒ The direction in which the force is applied is called direction of Force.
- ⇒ Squeeze, lift, stretch, twist, press are categorised as push or pull.
- ⇒ The cause of force is due to an interaction between objects.
- ⇒ Force has magnitude as well as direction. SI unit Newton (N) or Kg m/s^2 .
- ⇒ If the forces are acting in same direction, then the net force is calculated by adding the magnitude of the forces.



- ⇒ If the forces are applied in a direction opposite to each other, then the net force is calculated by subtracting the magnitude of the forces.



Force is due to an Interaction:-

An interaction of objects with one another results in a force between the objects.

- ⇒ In interaction each object leaves an effect of force on the other object.





Fig.11.2(a): A man standing behind a stationary car



Fig.11.2 (b) : A car being pushed by a man

Effects of Forces :-

i) It can move a stationary object.



Fig. 11.1 : (a) A goal keeper saving a goal, (b) A hockey player flicking a ball, and (c) A fielder stopping a ball

ii) It can stop a moving object.

iii) It can change the speed of an moving object.

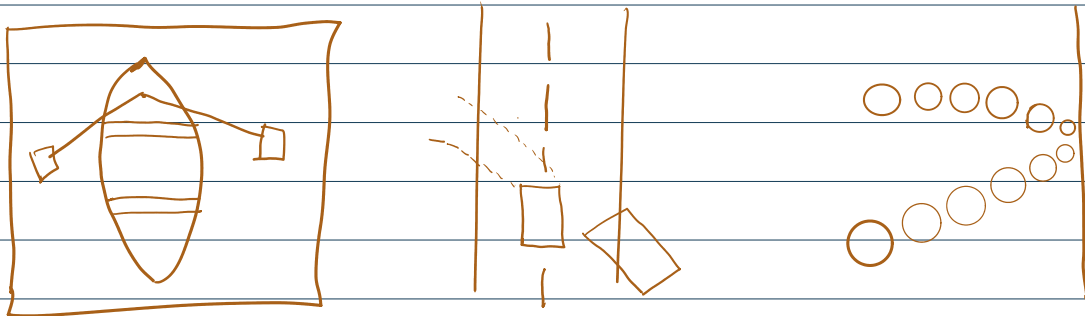


Fig 11.3 (c) : Who is pulling whom?

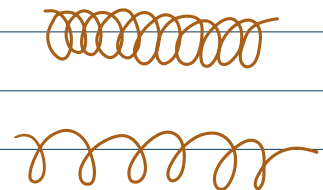
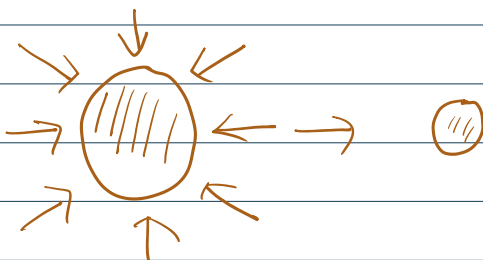


Fig. 11.5 : The rope may not move if the two teams pull at it with equal force

iv) It can change the direction of an moving object.



v) It can change the shape and size of an object.



Example:-

i) A golf ball being hit by the player/football.

ii) A goalkeeper stops a moving ball

iii) Pushing moving cycle in same direction increases the speed and speed decreases when force applied in opposite direction.

iv) When a cricketer hits the ball, the direction of the ball changes

v) Stretching of a rubber band or Squeezing of a sponge ball

MCQ

1) When does a force arise between two objects?

- ☐ When they are stationary ☐ At least two bodies interact
☐ When there is no interaction ☐ Only one body involved

2) When opening the door, in which direction the force is applied?

- ☐ Towards ☐ Upwards
☐ Away from ☐ Downwards

3) How do equal and opposite forces applied to a rope affect its movement?

- ☐ Increases Speed ☐ Cancel each other's effect
☐ Decreases Speed ☐ Induce Rotation

Matching

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| a) Goal Keeper | i) change in motion |
| b) Hockey Player | ii) stop a motion an object |
| c) Brakes of car | iv) Increase in speed |
| d) Force of Gravity on a falling object | v) decrease in speed |

Swagat Sala

