

What is called a real force?

NEWTONS LAWS OF MOTION, FRICTION & UNIFORM CIRCULAR MOTION

Continued from November 4th..

Application of Impulse:

- a) Shock absorbers are used in vehicles to reduce the magnitude of impulsive force.
- b) A cricketer lowers his hands, while catching the ball to reduce the impulsive force.

W.E - 9: Find the impulse due to the force $\vec{F} = a\hat{i} + bt\hat{j}$, where $a=2\text{ N}$ and $b=4\text{ N s}^{-1}$ if this force acts from $t_1=0$ to $t_2=0.3\text{ s}$

Sol: $J = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F} dt = \int_0^{0.3} (a\hat{i} + bt\hat{j}) dt$
 $J = a \int_0^{0.3} dt \hat{i} + b \int_0^{0.3} t dt \hat{j} = a[t]_0^{0.3} \hat{i} + b \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^{0.3} \hat{j}$
 $= 2 \times 0.3 \times \hat{i} + 4 \times \frac{(0.3)^2}{2} \times \hat{j} = 0.6\hat{i} + 0.18\hat{j} \text{ N s}$

W.E - 10: A ball falling with velocity $v_i = 1\text{ ms}^{-1}$ is subjected to a net impulse 1 N s . If the ball has a mass of 0.275 kg , calculate its velocity immediately following the impulse

Sol: $m\vec{v}_f - m\vec{v}_i = \vec{I}; \vec{v}_f = \vec{v}_i + \frac{\vec{I}}{m}$
 $\vec{v}_f = -0.65\hat{i} - 0.35\hat{j} + \frac{0.6\hat{i} + 0.18\hat{j}}{0.275}$

$\vec{v}_f = -0.65\hat{i} - 0.35\hat{j} + 2.18\hat{i} + 0.655\hat{j}$
 $\vec{v}_f = (1.53\hat{i} + 0.305\hat{j})\text{ ms}^{-1}$

W.E - 11: A bullet is fired from a gun. The force on a bullet is, $F = 600 - 2 \times 10^5 t$ newton. The force reduces to zero just when the bullet leaves barrel. Find the impulse imparted to the bullet.

Sol: $F = 600 - 2 \times 10^5 t$, F becomes zero as soon as the bullet leaves the barrel.

$0 = 600 - 2 \times 10^5 t \Rightarrow 600 = 2 \times 10^5 t$
 $t = 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s} \Rightarrow \text{Impulse} = \int_0^t F dt$
 $\int_0^t (600 - 2 \times 10^5 t) dt = \left[600t - 2 \times 10^5 \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^{3 \times 10^{-3}}$
 $= 600 \times 3 \times 10^{-3} - 10^5 \times 9 \times 10^{-6} = 0.9 \text{ N s}$

Equilibrium: The necessary and sufficient conditions for the translational equilibrium of the rigid body

$\sum \vec{F} = \vec{0}; \sum F_x = 0, \sum F_y = 0, \sum F_z = 0$

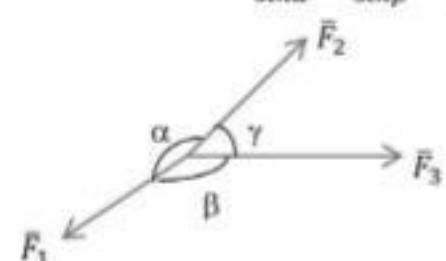
For rotational equilibrium

$\sum \vec{\tau} = \vec{0}; \sum \tau_x = 0, \sum \tau_y = 0, \sum \tau_z = 0$

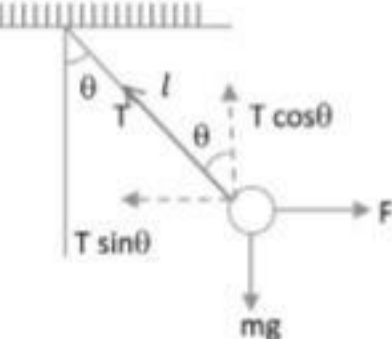
- As for $\vec{F} = \vec{0}, m\vec{a} = \vec{0} \text{ (or)} m(dv/dt) = 0$ as $m \neq 0, \frac{dv}{dt} = \vec{0} \text{ (or)} \vec{v} = \text{constant or zero}$
- If a body is in translatory equilibrium it will be either at rest or in uniform motion. If it is at rest, the equilibrium is called static, otherwise dynamic
- If 'n' coplanar forces of equal magnitudes acting simultaneously on a particle at a point, with the angle between any two adjacent forces is θ and keep it in equilibrium, then $\theta = \frac{360}{n}$

Lami's Theorem:

If an object O is in equilibrium under three concurrent forces \vec{F}_1, \vec{F}_2 and \vec{F}_3 as shown in figure. Then, $\frac{F_1}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{F_2}{\sin \beta} = \frac{F_3}{\sin \gamma}$



If the bob of simple pendulum is held at rest by applying a horizontal force 'F' as shown in fig



If body is in equilibrium

$T \sin \theta = F, T \cos \theta = mg$
 $F = mg \tan \theta, \sqrt{F^2 + (mg)^2} = T$
 $\frac{x}{F} = \frac{l}{T} = \frac{\sqrt{l^2 - x^2}}{mg}$

Newton's third law:

- For every action there is always an equal and opposite reaction
- Action and reaction do not act on the same body and they act on different bodies at same instant of time
- Action and reaction, known as pair of forces, are equal in magnitude and opposite in directions acting on different bodies in interaction. So they never cancel each other
- Newton's third law is not applicable to pseudo forces.
- Newton's third law defines nature of force and gives the law of conservation of linear momentum

Examples:

- When we walk on road we push the road backwards and road applies equal (in magnitude) and opposite force on us, so that we can move forward
- When we walk on a road we push the road backwards and road applies equal (in magnitude) and opposite force on us, so that we can move forward
- When we swim on water we push water backward and water applies equal (in magnitude) and opposite force on us, so that we can move forward
- A bird is in a wire cage hanging from a spring balance. When the bird starts flying in the cage, the reading of the balance decreases
- If the bird is in a closed cage (or) air tight cage and it hovers in the cage the reading of the spring balance does not change
- In the closed cage if the bird accelerates upward the reading of the balance is $R = W_{\text{bird}} + ma$

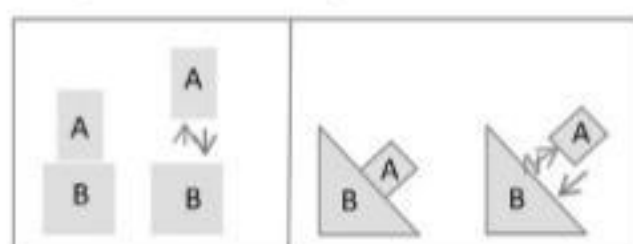
Limitations of newton's third law: -

- Newton's third law is not strictly applicable for the interaction between two bodies separated by large distances, of the order of astronomical units
- It does not apply strictly when the objects move with velocity nearer to that of light
- It does not apply where the gravitational field is strong

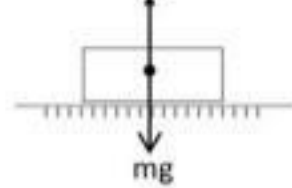
Contact Forces: When two objects are in contact with each other, the molecules at the interface interact with each other. This interaction results in a net force called contact force. The contact force can be resolved into two components

Normal force (N): - Component of the contact force along the normal to the interface. Normal force is independent of nature of the surfaces in contact

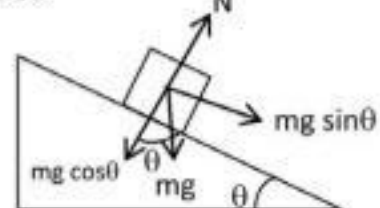
Normal reaction / force: Normal force acts perpendicular to the surfaces in contact when one body tries to press on the surface of the second body. In this way second body tries to push away the first body.



When the body lies on a horizontal surface $N = mg$

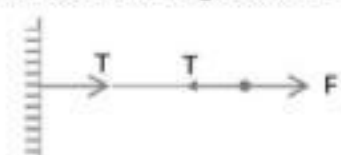


When the body lies on an inclined surface $N = mg \cos \theta$



Friction (f): Component of the contact force along the tangent at the interface. Friction depends on the roughness of the surfaces in contact. This component can be minimised by polishing the surfaces.

Tension (T): When the two ends of a string are pulled in opposite directions then a force develops in the string called tension.

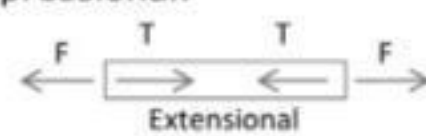


Features of an ideal string

- (i) Massless
- (ii) Perfectly smooth
- (iii) Inextensible (length of the string remains constant)

Rules for taking tension in a string

- Tension in a string is always along the string and away from the object
- In an ideal string tension at all points of the string will be same
- In a string or in a chain tension is only extensional
- In a rod tension can be extensional or compressional.



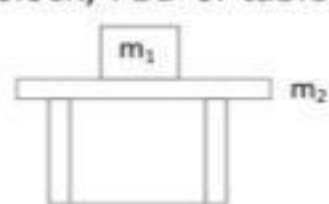
5) Net force acting on a ideal string (massless) is always zero $F = ma = 0 \times a = 0$

Free Body Diagram: - When several bodies are connected by strings, springs, surfaces of contact, then all the forces acting on a body are considered and sketched on the body under consideration by just isolating it. Then the diagram so formed is called Free Body Diagram (FBD)

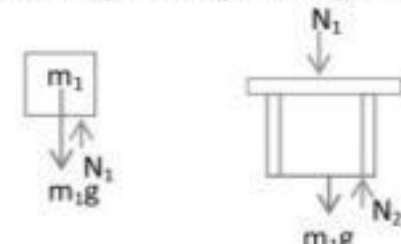


Some examples:

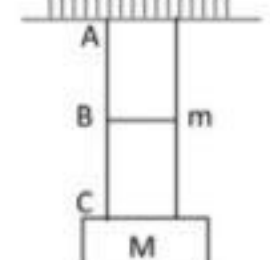
i) A block is placed on a table and the table is kept on earth. Assuming no other body in the universe exerts and force on the system, make the FBD of block and table



FBD of block, $N_1 = m_1 g$
 FBD of table
 $N_2 = N_1 + m_2 g = m_1 g + m_2 g = (m_1 + m_2) g$



ii) A block of mass M is suspended from the ceiling by means of a uniform string of mass m. Find the tension in the string at points A, B and C. B is the mid point of string. Also find the tensions at A, B and C if the mass of string is negligible or it is massless.

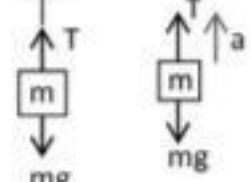


Tension at any point will be weight of the part below it

So, $T_A = (M+m)g, T_B = \left(\frac{m}{2} + M\right)g, T_C = Mg$

Now if the string is massless: $m = 0$ then $T_A = T_B = T_C = Mg$. So in a massless string, tension is the same at every point.

iii) Find the tension in the massless string connected to the block accelerating upward.



Net force:

$F_{\text{net}} = T - mg$ Now apply $F_{\text{net}} = ma$
 $\Rightarrow T - mg = ma \Rightarrow T = mg + ma = m(g+a)$
 Note: If 'a' is downward, then replace a with -a; we get $T = m(g-a)$. In free fall $a=g$ then $T=0$

Frames of Reference:

A system of coordinate axes which defines the position of a particle or an event in two or three dimensional space is called a frame of reference. There are two types of frames of reference

P. SRINIVAS
 Physical science
 Faculty
 Hyderabad
 9700724464

- a) Inertial or unaccelerated frames of reference
- b) Non-inertial or accelerated frames of reference

Inertial frames of reference:

- a) Frames of reference in which Newton's Laws of motion are applicable are called inertial frame
- b) Inertial frames of reference are either at rest or move with uniform velocity with respect to a fixed imaginary axis
- c) In inertial frame, acceleration of a body is caused by real forces.
- d) Equation of motion of mass 'm' moving with acceleration 'a' relative to an observer in an inertial frame is $\sum \vec{F}_{\text{real}} = ma$

Examples:

- A lift at rest
- Lift moving up (or) down with constant velocity
- Car moving with constant velocity on a straight road

Real Force: Force acting on an object due to its interaction with another object is called a real force

Ex: Normal force, Tension, weight, spring force, muscular force etc

- a) All fundamental forces of nature are real
- b) Real forces form action, reaction pair

Non-Inertial frames:

- a) Frames of reference in which Newton's Laws are not applicable are called non-inertial frames
- b) Accelerated frames move with either uniform acceleration or non uniform acceleration
- c) All the accelerated and rotating frames are non-inertial frames of reference.
- d) Examples:
 - Accelerating car on a road
 - Merry go round
 - Artificial satellite around the earth

Pseudo force:

a) In non-inertial frame Newton's second law is not applicable. In order to make

Newton's second law applicable in non-inertial frame a pseudo force is introduced

b) If 'a' is the acceleration of a non-inertial frame, the pseudo force acting on an object of mass m, as measured by an observer in the given non-inertial frame is $\vec{F}_{\text{pseudo}} = -m\vec{a}$

i.e. Pseudo force tends to act on an object opposite to the direction of acceleration of the non-inertial frame

c) Pseudo forces exist for observers only in non-inertial frames, such forces have no existence relative to an inertial frame

d) Equation of motion relative to non-inertial frame is $\sum (\vec{F}_{\text{real}} + \vec{F}_{\text{pseudo}}) = m\vec{a}$ Where 'a' is the acceleration of body as measured in non-inertial frame

e) Earth is an inertial frame for an observer on the earth but it is an accelerated frame for an observer at centre of earth (or) in a satellite

