



Forces

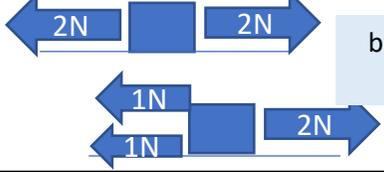
Push → Pull →

Mass the amount of matter in an object. Wherever you go mass stays the same.



Mass doesn't move unless forced

Balanced forces - two or more forces cancel out to give the same result as if there was no force acting on an object



balanced forces

Forces change an object's **shape, speed, direction**
Forces cannot be seen

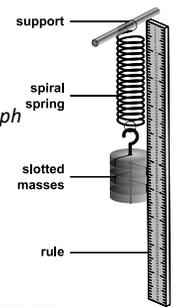
Unit of Force= NEWTON, N

Weight is the force due to gravity on an object. The force of gravity is caused by mass pulling objects towards other masses
Any mass has a force of gravity but it is usually too small to measure

balanced forces cause an object to remain at rest and a moving object to continue at constant speed

Twice the force = twice the stretch
Force and extension are directly proportional $F \propto e$

Apparatus for verification of Hooke's Law



Friction is a force which opposes motion

Reduce friction: Lubricants, rollers, ball-bearings, cushions of air, streamlining
Increase friction: less aerodynamic, greater surface area, increase mass, surface, gritting roads, stickier surface

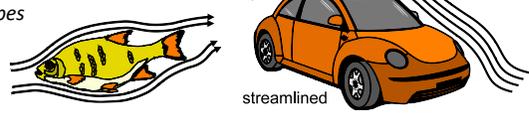
The rougher the surface the bigger the force of friction.
The heavier the object the bigger the force of friction.

Friction is helpful: braking, walking, space craft re-entry, writing, opening bottles, rock climbing, steering wheel, striking matches

Friction is unhelpful: wears down tyres, soles of shoes, chaffing from clothes, engines wear away, increases fuel consumption

Air resistance the frictional forces of the air against a moving object.

Streamlined shapes Reduce friction



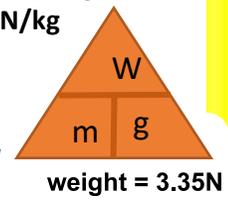
A spring balance measures forces

W = Weight (N) , m = mass (kg)
g = gravitational field strength (N/kg)
On Earth 'g' has a value of 10 N/kg

$$W = mg$$

$$3.35 = m \times 10$$

$$m = \frac{3.35}{10} = 0.335kg$$



Use data sheet to find 'g' on other planets

Across Universe, mass constant, weight changes

Use Excel to make a table, calculate averages, work out formula and plot a graph



Types of Forces

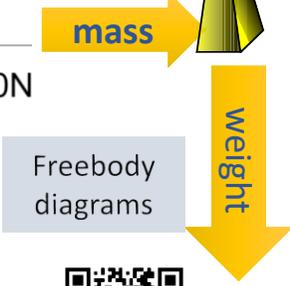
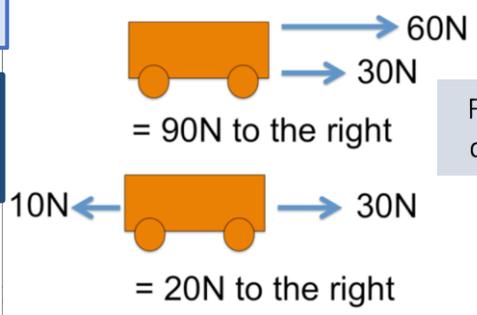
Contact forces: interactions between objects that touch

- applied force
- spring force
- drag force
- frictional force
- normal force

Non-contact forces: attract or repel, even from a distance

- magnetic force
- electric force
- gravitational force

Unbalanced forces



Freebody diagrams



Credits

- Balanced forces, Push and Pull images MrsPhysics custom design by presentermedia.com
- Unbalanced free body diagram <https://www.tes.com/teaching-resource/free-body-diagrams-lesson-10-forces-and-energy-11374981>

Friction is helpful	Friction is unhelpful
braking	shooting (drag slows the bullet)
walking	sledging
space craft re-entry	putting on clothes (chaffing)
running	wears down tyres
writing	engines wear away
opening bottles	rotating machinery slowed down and wears away
rock climbing	Increases fuel consumption in
steering wheel	car
striking matches	
conveyor belts	