

The effect of the force depends on three factors :

- 1) the magnitude of the force
- 2) the direction of force
- 3) the point of action

Remarks : units of magnitude of the force (kg . wt) and (dyne)

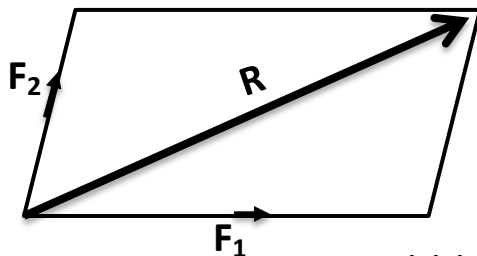
$$1 \text{ kg. wt} = 9.8 \text{ newton} = 1000 \text{ gm. wt} ,$$

$$1 \text{ gm. wt} = 980 \text{ dyne} , 1 \text{ newton} = 10^5 \text{ dyne}$$

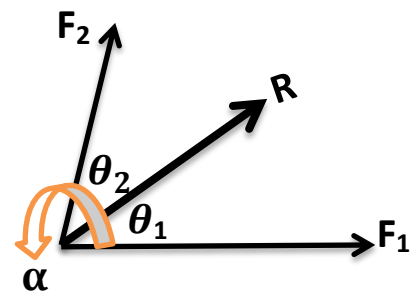
The resultant of two forces

Graphical

the rule of parallelogram of force



analytical



*** Analytical ***

$$R = \sqrt{F_1^2 + F_2^2 + 2F_1F_2 \cos \alpha}$$

$$\tan \theta_1 = \frac{F_2 \sin \alpha}{F_1 + F_2 \cos \alpha} , \tan \theta_2 = \frac{F_1 \sin \alpha}{F_2 + F_1 \cos \alpha}$$

If $R \perp F_1$, $\tan \theta_1 = \tan 90 = \frac{1}{0} = \frac{F_2 \sin \alpha}{F_1 + F_2 \cos \alpha}$

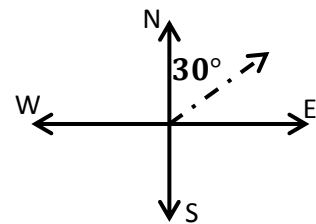
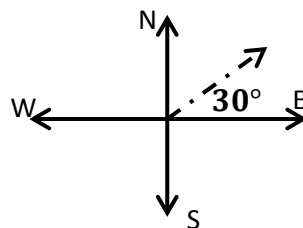
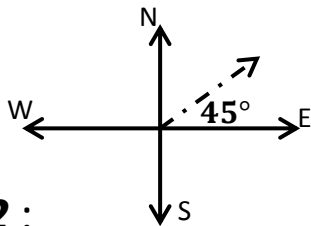
$$\therefore F_1 + F_2 \cos \alpha = 0$$

SPECIAL CASES:-

Relation F_1, F_2		
Same line and same direction	$R = F_1 + F_2$	$\alpha = 0$
Same line and opposite direction	$R = F_1 - F_2 $	$\alpha = 180^\circ$
$F_1 \perp F_2$	$R = \sqrt{F_1^2 + F_2^2}$	$\tan \theta = \frac{F_2}{F_1}$
$F_1 = F_2$	$R = 2F \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$	$\theta = \frac{\alpha}{2}$

- (W N E S)

Make direction north of east , 30 north of east , 30 east of north

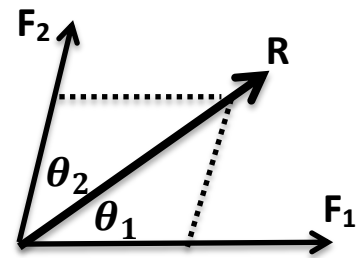


Lesson 2 :

1) Resolution of force into two components :

$$\frac{f_1}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{f_2}{\sin \theta_1} = \frac{R}{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$$

$$\therefore F_1 = \frac{R \sin \theta_2}{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}, F_2 = \frac{R \sin \theta_1}{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$$

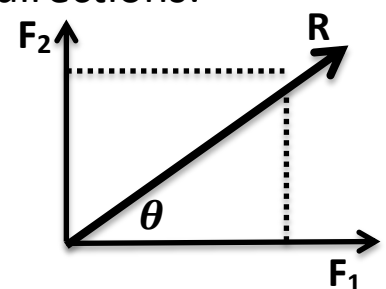


2) Resolution of force into two perpendicular directions:

$$\frac{f_1}{\sin(90-\theta)} = \frac{f_2}{\sin \theta} = \frac{R}{\sin 90}$$

$$F_1 = R \cos \theta, F_2 = R \sin \theta$$

Cos \longrightarrow near , sin \longrightarrow far



- If i and j are two direction OX and OY

$$\text{then } \vec{F}_1 = (R \cos \theta)i, \vec{F}_2 = (R \sin \theta)j$$

$$R = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 = (R \cos \theta)i + (R \sin \theta)j$$

- If $\vec{F} = (f, \theta)$, then $\vec{F} = f \cos \theta \vec{i} + f \sin \theta \vec{j}$