# **VISUAL PHYSICS ONLINE**

# **DYNAMICS**

## **EQUILIBRIUM**



YouTube: 1994 Fairchild Air Force Base B-52 Plane Crash WARNING!!! This video contains actual crash footage. Viewer discretion is advised.

### **Conditions for Equilibrium**

An object is in equilibrium if:

• The resultant force acting on the object is zero.

resultant (net) force  $\sum \vec{F} = 0$ 

 The sum of the torques (moments) acting on an object must be zero.

resultant (net) torque  $\sum \vec{\tau} = 0$ 

#### Example

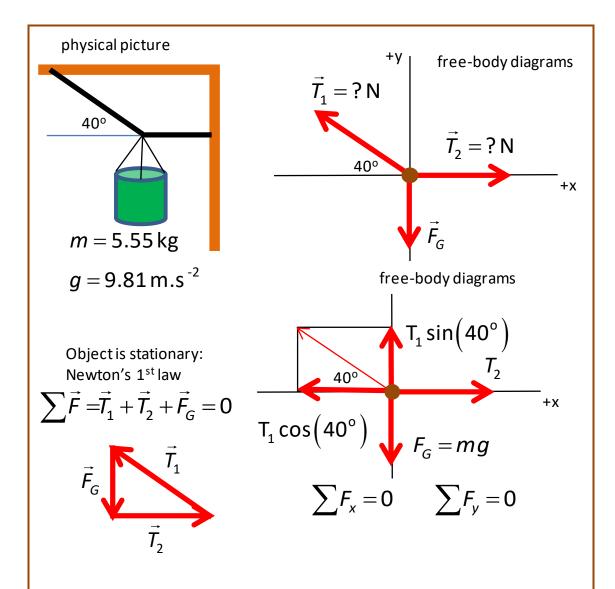
A flower pot which has a mass of 5.55 kg is suspended by two ropes – one attached horizontally to a wall and the other rope sloping upward at an angle of 40° to the roof. Calculate the tension in both ropes.

### Solution

How to approach the problem:

### Identify Setup Execute Evaluate

- Visualize the situation write down all the given and unknown information.
- Draw a free-body diagram forces.
- Draw a free-body diagram x and y components for the forces.
- Forces can be added using the head-to-tail method but it is best to solve the problem using x and y components.
- Object at rest: apply Newton's 1<sup>st</sup> law to the x and y components.
- Solve for the unknown quantities.



Applying Newton's 1<sup>st</sup> law to the x and y components for the forces:

$$\sum F_x = T_2 - T_1 \cos 40^\circ = 0 \quad T_2 = T_1 \cos 40^\circ$$
$$\sum F_y = T_1 \sin 40^\circ - mg = 0 \quad T_1 = \frac{mg}{\sin 40^\circ} = \frac{(5.55)(9.81)}{\sin 40^\circ} = 84.7 \text{ N}$$
$$T_2 = T_1 \cos 40^\circ = (84.7)\cos 40^\circ = 64.9 \text{ N}$$

How can an aircraft fly at a constant velocity?



$$\vec{F}_{lift} = \vec{F}_{drag}$$

$$\vec{f}_{lift} = \vec{F}_{drag}$$

$$\vec{f}_{drag} = 0$$

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