

# Composition of non-parallel forces



Physics

Mechanics

Forces, work, power &amp; energy



Difficulty level

medium



Group size

-



Preparation time

10 minutes



Execution time

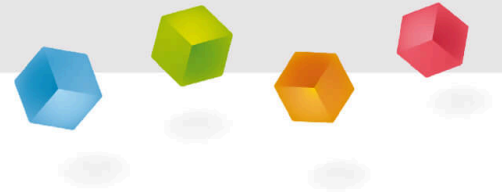
20 minutes

This content can also be found online at:



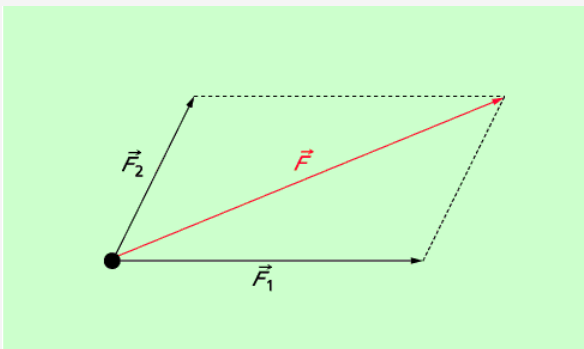
<http://localhost:1337/c/64748c9121530f000293d5ac>

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## General information

### Application



Addition of forces

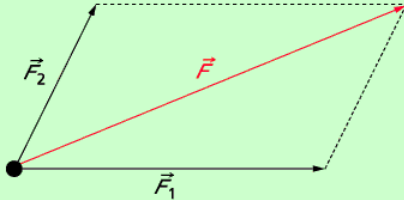
A force indicates how strongly a body is moved or deformed.

Forces are directed (vectorial) quantities:  $\vec{F}$

If two forces act on a body, these partial forces combine vectorially to form a resultant force. The so-called resultant can be determined by calculation or drawing.

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## Other information (1/2)

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### Prior knowledge



No prior knowledge is required for this experiment.

### Principle



It will be investigated how to determine the resultant of two forces whose lines of action are not parallel.

## Other information (2/2)

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Learning  
objective

## Tasks



With the help of a force gauge, it can be demonstrated that the resultant of 2 forces that do not act in parallel can be determined graphically.

- Determine the resultant  $\vec{F}_R$  from the measured amounts  $\vec{F}_1$  and  $\vec{F}_2$
- Understanding the drawing approach with the parallelogram

## Equipment

Position	Material	Item No.	Quantity
1	<a href="#">PHYWE Demo Physics board with stand</a>	02150-00	1
2	<a href="#">Hook on fixing magnet</a>	02151-03	1
3	<a href="#">Torsion dynamometer</a>	03069-03	2
4	<a href="#">Scale for demonstration board</a>	02153-00	1
5	<a href="#">Helical spring, 20 N/m</a>	02222-00	1
6	<a href="#">Optical disk, magnet held</a>	08270-09	1
7	<a href="#">Marker, black</a>	46402-01	1
8	<a href="#">G-clamp</a>	02014-01	2

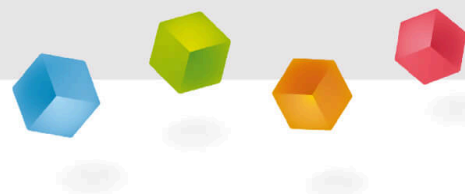
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## Set-up and Procedure



## Set-up

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- Place the hook on the magnet at the top of the demo board and hang the coil spring on the hook.
- Place both force gauges underneath so that the pull cords hooked to the lower end of the coil spring sag slightly
- Adjust both force gauges and then move them so that the coil spring is stretched, e.g. by about 7 cm Place the angle plate on the demo board so that its centre is exactly behind the lower end of the coil spring (Fig. 1).

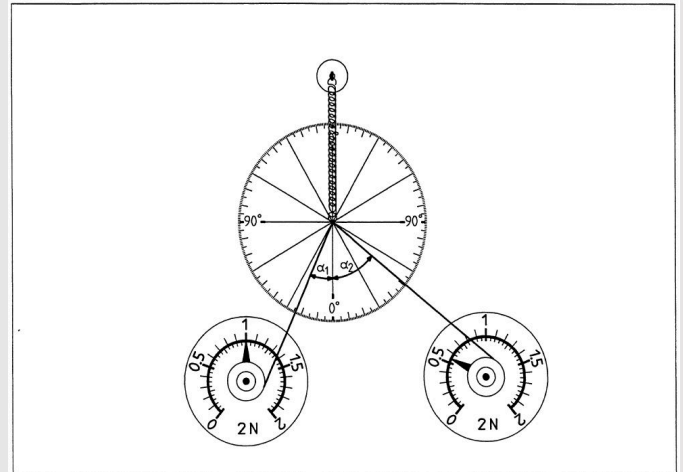


Figure 1

## Procedure (1/2)

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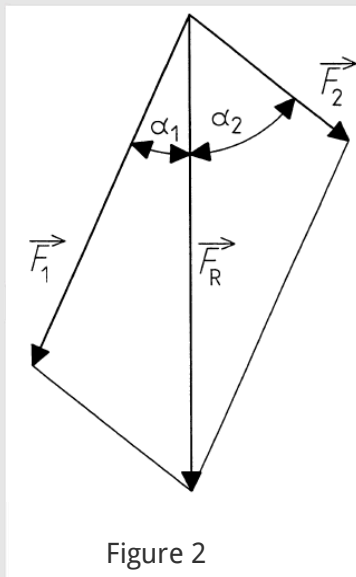


Figure 2

- The forces indicated by the force gauges  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  and read off the angles  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  measure their lines of action with the perpendicular to the horizontal of the angular disc enclosed
- Note results in Table 1
- Change the position of the dynamometers but do not change the position of the angle disc and find the respective magnitudes of  $\vec{F}_1$  and  $\vec{F}_2$  and the associated  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  (including the case  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2 = 90^\circ$ ); before each measurement, make sure that the lower end of the helical spring (the point of application of the forces) is above the centre of the angular disc; enter the measured values in Table 1.

## Procedure (2/2)

- After the last adjustment, remove one force gauge and use the other to adjust the force.  $F_R$  measure, which is necessary for the stretching of the helical spring to the centre of the angular disc is required and note the value for  $F_R$
- For a second series of experiments, specify a different elongation of the coil spring, e.g. about 10 cm, different angles for  $\vec{F}_1$  and  $\vec{F}_2$  and enter the values in Table 2; finally, determine again  $F_R$  for the new values
- For graphical evaluation, remove both force gauges and, with the help of the angle disc and the scale, compare them with the parallelogram of forces on the demo board for one of the cases studied (Fig. 2).

## Evaluation (1/3)

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It can be seen from Tables 1 and 2 that the sum of the amounts of  $\vec{F}_1$  and  $\vec{F}_2$  is always greater than the amount of  $\vec{F}_R$  and the greater the angle  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  enclosed by the force.

In any case,  $\vec{F}_1$  and  $\vec{F}_2$  produce the same effect as the force  $\vec{F}$ ;  $\vec{F}$  is therefore called the resultant  $\vec{F}_R$ ,  $\vec{F}_1$  and  $\vec{F}_2$  are their components.

Tabelle 1 (Messbeispiel)

$F_1 / N$	$F_2 / N$	$\alpha_1 / 1^\circ$	$\alpha_2 / 1^\circ$	$F_R / N$	$\frac{F_1 + F_2}{N}$	$\frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}{1^\circ}$
1,10	1,33	67	50	1,27	2,43	117
1,10	0,64	30	60	1,27	1,74	90
1,02	0,54	24	51	1,27	1,56	75
0,92	0,52	20	39	1,27	1,44	59

Tabelle 2

$F_1 / N$	$F_2 / N$	$\alpha_1 / 1^\circ$	$\alpha_2 / 1^\circ$	$F_R / N$	$\frac{F_1 + F_2}{N}$	$\frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}{1^\circ}$
1,46	0,77	24	51	1,81	2,23	75
1,57	0,91	30	60	1,81	2,48	90



## Evaluation (2/3)

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$\vec{F}_R$  can be determined as the diagonal of a parallelogram of forces whose sides are formed by the components shown in the same scale.

Two forces whose lines of action intersect, i.e. which have a common point of application, can be replaced by a single force. This can be determined by construction or calculation.