Application of Dot Product & Cross Product

Mechanical work is the dot product of force and displacement vectors.

$$W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d} = |\vec{F}| |\vec{d}| cos\theta$$

Force is measured in Newtons (N), and displacement in metres (m). Work has units of Joules (J).

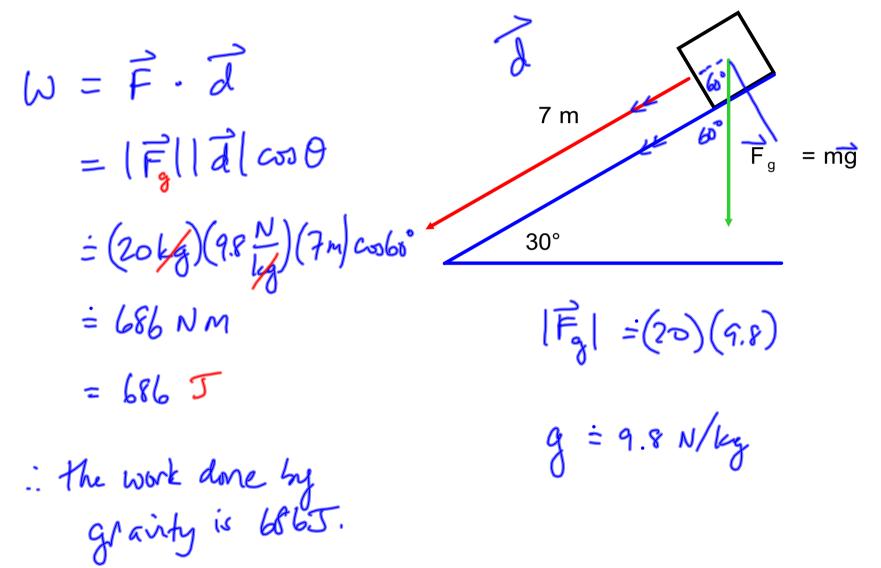
Notes:

(1) This determines the work done by a particular force. There could be other forces acting on an object which are also affecting its motion.

(2) Negative work means the force actually opposes the motion of the object.

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Ex.1 A 20 kg box is placed at the top of a 7m long ramp inclined at 30° to the horizontal. Find the work done by gravity as the box slides down the ramp.



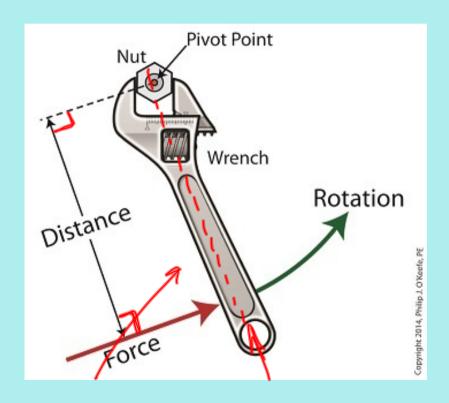
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Torque is a measure of how strongly an applied force will tend to rotate, or twist, an object. It depends on the force and the effectiveness in which the force is applied.

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$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$
$$|\vec{\tau}| = |\vec{r}| |\vec{F}| sin\theta$$

where \vec{F} is the applied force, Newtons (N)

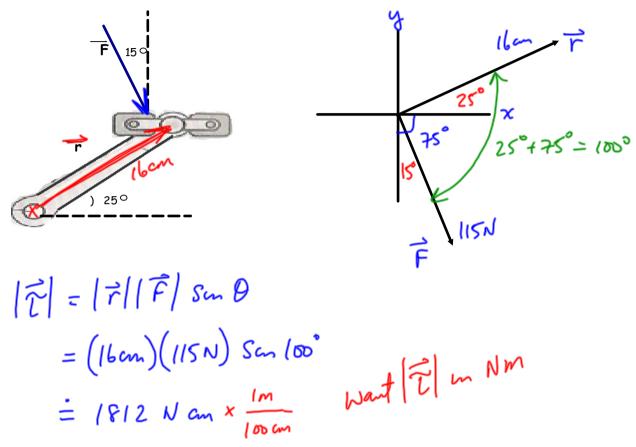
 \overrightarrow{r} is the <u>moment arm</u>, a vector from the point of rotation to the applied force, measured in metres (m)

is the torque, in Newton-metres (N m)

is the angle between the applied force and the moment arm

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Ex.2 Find the magnitude of the torque produced by a cyclist exerting a force of 115N on a pedal in the position shown, if the shaft of the pedal is 16cm long.



= 18,12 Nm

i cydist produces a torque & 18.12 Nm



Handout (optional, posted online)

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