A Level Mathematics

Chapter 5 - Mechanics

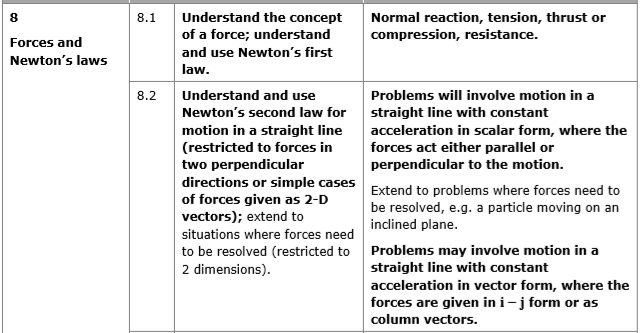
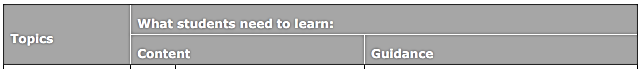
Forces and Friction

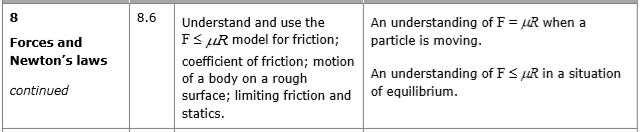
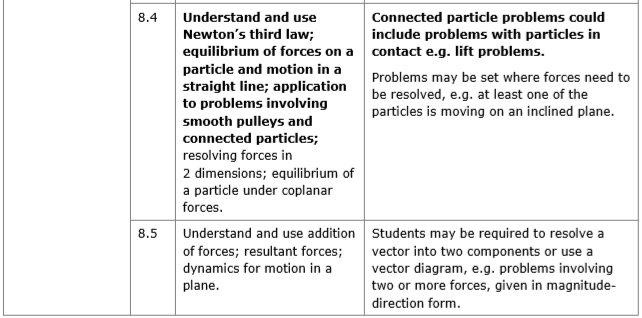
Chapter Overview

1. Resolving Forces

2. Inclined Planes

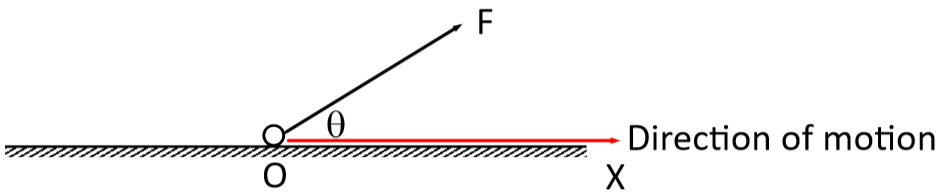
3. Friction





1. **Resolving Forces**

If a force is applied at an angle to the direction of motion you can resolve it to find the component of the force that acts in the direction of motion.



The **component** of a force, F, in any given direction is the measure of the effect of the force in that direction.

In the diagram above, the magnitude of the force in the horizontal and vertical direction can be calculated using trigonometry:

Rule of thumb:

Pull a force THROUGH an angle cos 

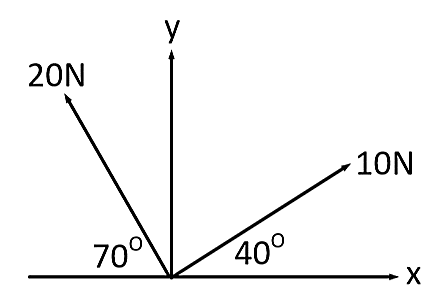
Pull a force AWAY from an angle sin 

**Example**

Find the sum of the components of the given forces in the direction of:

a) the x-direction

b) the y-direction

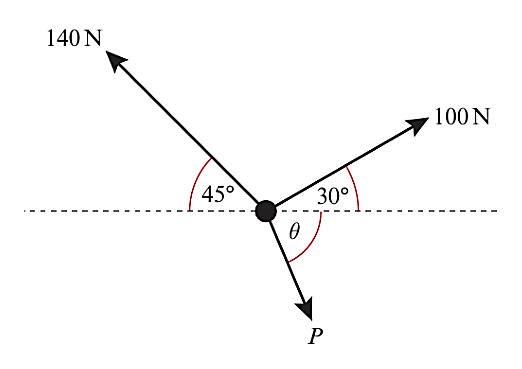


We can also draw a **triangle of forces** to solve problems for particles in equilibrium.

**Example** *(Textbook Page 94 Example 4)*

Three forces act on a particle as shown.

Given that the particle is in equilibrium, calculate the magnitude of P.



**Applied Example**

A force *P* is applied to a box of mass 5 kg, causing the box to accelerate at 2 m s−2 along a smooth, horizontal plane. Given that the force causing the acceleration is applied at 30o to the plane, work out the value of *P*.

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