

## **FORCE AND PRESSURE**

### **CHAPTER NO.3**

### **SUB: PHYSICS**

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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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# LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Students will be able to
  - Define moment of a force
  - Apply turning effect of force in day to day life situations.
  - State the unit of moment of force.

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## POINTS TO BE COVERED

- Factors affecting the turning of a body
- Moment of a force
- Unit of moment of force

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# INTRODUCTION

- Define force.
- What is the SI unit of force?
- $1 \text{ kgf} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{N}$
- Differentiate between a rigid body and a non rigid body.

# Factors affecting the turning of a body

- Magnitude of force.
- Perpendicular distance of the force from the pivoted point.

Examples:

- A person pushing a swing will make the swing rotate about its pivot.
- A worker applies a force to a spanner to rotate a nut.
- A person removes a bottle's cork by pushing down the bottle opener's lever.
- A force is applied to a door knob and the door swings open about its hinge.

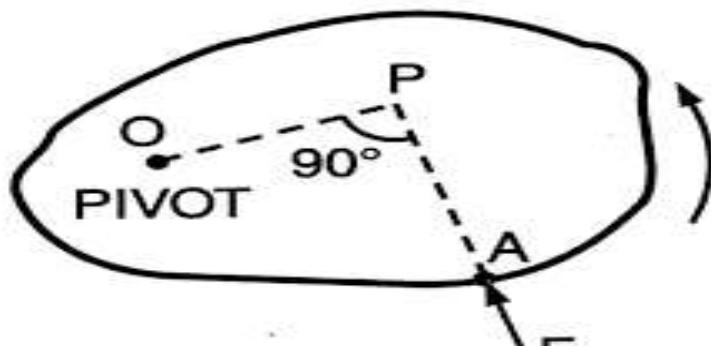
# Force

- Moment of a force:

The moment of a force is equal to the product of the magnitude of the force and the perpendicular distance of the force from the pivoted point.

Moment of force about the point O

$$= F \times OP$$



*Moment of a force*

# Units Of Moment of Force

- Unit of moment of force:
- SI unit: newton x metre
- CGS Unit: dyne x cm
- $\text{Nm} = 10^7 \text{ dyne cm.}$ 
  - $1 \text{ kgf m} = 9.8 \text{ Nm.}$
  - $1 \text{ gf cm} = 980 \text{ dyne cm.}$

# HOME ASSIGNMENT

- Exercise:B-5,6,7

**THANKING YOU  
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