## Force and Pressure - Notes

## What is a Force?

- When a push or pull is applied to an object it is called force.
- A force can change the state of an object from rest to motion or vice versa.
- To let a force come into play, two or more objects must interact with each other.


Figure 1 Examples of Force

## Do magnets also exert a push or pull?

We know that a magnet can attract a piece of iron. Hence, we can say that the magnet pulls the iron piece towards itself due to its magnetic force. Similarly, when opposite poles of a magnet repel each other we can say that they are pushing each other away.

## Characteristics of forces:

- When two forces act in the same direction, the net resultant force on an object is the sum of these two forces.


Figure 2 Resultant force is the sum of two forces

- When two forces act in opposite directions the net resultant force is the difference of these two forces. The force has a magnitude which describes its strength.


Figure 3 Forces acting in opposite directions

- The force always has a direction in which it is applied and a measure of its strength or magnitude.
- The effects of a force may alter when the direction of the magnitude of the force is changed.
- The effect of more than one forces being applied on an object is calculated by evaluating the net force acting on that object.
- If two forces are acting upon each other having equal magnitudes (strength) and in opposite directions then the net force acting on the object will be zero.
- Force can bring different effects to an object's position, size and shape.

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F=m^{*} a
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
F=\text { Force } \\
m=\text { mass of object } \\
a=\text { acceleration }
\end{gathered}
$$

Figure 4 Calculating the force acting upon an object

- The SI unit of force is Newton (N).


## Force can change the state of motion of an object The motion of an object

- An object is said to be in motion if it is moving by a certain speed in a particular direction.
- If the object is at rest, it means that it is not changing its position with respect to an observing point. Hence it has zero speed.
- When the object starts moving it means that its position is being changed with respect to an observation point.
- In order to move an object from one place to another, a force is required to bring that object in motion.



## The truck moves to the right

- Not only this, a force applied on to an object can change its speed, bring it to rest or even change the direction of its motion.
- It may bring a combination of these effects as well such as a change in direction of motion and change in the speed of the motion altogether.
- Hence we can say that force can change the state of motion of an object.
- Any object cannot move by itself or change its state of motion on its own without the application of a force.
- However, it is not a case that this change of state of motion will take place every time with every kind of object. For instance, if a person tries to push a very heavy object such as a wall, it would not at all.


## Force can change the shape of an object



Figure 5 Force can change the shape of an object
The shape of an object can be altered if some force is applied on to it. Depending upon the magnitude of the force that is being applied and the rigidity of the object, the effect on its shape and size can be observed.

Types of Forces: On the basis of the nature of the interaction between two or more objects, forces can be classified as:

| Contact forces | Non-contact forces |
| :--- | :--- |
| These kinds of forces are applied only when <br> two or more objects come in contact with <br> each other. | These kinds of forces are applied when the objects do not <br> come in contact with each other and yet are exerting a force <br> upon each other. |
| Example: Muscular Force, Frictional Force | Example: Magnetic Force, Gravitational Force, Electrostatic <br> Force |

## Contact Forces

## 1. Muscular Force

The force that comes into play because of the action of muscles is called muscular force. For example:

- Human beings use muscular force in order to walk.
- The expansion and contraction of lungs is because of muscular force
- Movement of food along the food pipe
- Animals can also exit muscular forces; that's why they can move from one place to another


Figure 6 Muscular Force applied in Tug-of-War


Figure 7 Muscular Force applied by Animals

## 2. Frictional Force

It is the force that is exerted by the surface over an object whenever the object moves on the surface. Force of friction has the following characteristics:

- The force of friction always acts in the opposite direction of the motion of the object.
- It leads to generation of heat as two surfaces come in contact with each other. For example, when we rub our hands together, heat is produced as a result of friction between our hands.
- Frictional force also leads to wear and tear of the surfaces of objects that come in contact with each other. For example, sole of shoes often gets worn-out due to friction force that acts between them and the ground as we walk.


Figure 8 Force of Friction acting upon a moving object

## 3. Air Resistance

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Whenever an object moves or flies in the air, it experiences a force
``` called air resistance.


Figure 9 Air Resistance Experienced by Airplane
Non-Contact Forces

\section*{1. Magnetic Force}
- The force exerted by any magnetic object is called magnetic force.
- We know that like magnetic poles always repel each other, that is, they push each other away.
- Also, opposite magnetic poles always attract each other, that is, they pull each other towards themselves.


Figure 10 Magnetic Force

\section*{2. Electrostatic Force}
- The force exerted by a charged particle is called electrostatic force.
- We know that like charges always repel or push each other away.
- Similarly, opposite charges always attract or pull each other towards themselves.


Figure 11 Electrostatic Forces

\section*{3. Gravitational force}
- It is an attractive force that is applied by the earth on all the objects.
- It is also called the force of gravity or gravity that acts upon all the objects that are present on or near the Earth's surface.
- Gravity is a property exhibited by every object present in the universe and not only the earth. Hence, all the planets, the moons and even the sun have a gravitational force of their own.


\section*{Pressure}
- Not only the magnitude of the force but the area upon which it acts also affects the changes it may bring upon an object.
- The force acting upon a unit area is called pressure.
- Hence, the pressure exerted by an object depends upon its surface area.
- If the surface is small, the amount of pressure applied is large, and vice-versa.
- The SI unit of Pressure is Pascal (Pa) or \(\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{m}^{2}\)

Force Area Pressure


\section*{Pressure \(=\frac{\text { Force }}{\text { Area }}\)}

\section*{Area \(=\frac{\text { Force }}{\text { Pressure }}\)}

\section*{Force \(=\) Area \(\times\) Pressure}

Figure 13 Relation between Force, Pressure and Area
Examples of relationship between the area and pressure:


Figure 14 Calculating pressure for Different Areas
1. A needle has a pointed end that has a very small surface area. Hence when a large force is exerted upon the needle with a hammer the pressure on the needle increases and it easily moves inside the wall.
2. Shoulder bags always have broad straps rather than thin straps in order to minimize the pressure that would be exerted on the shoulders of the career due to the gravitational force acting upon the bag.
3. Tools that are used for cutting and piercing always have sharp edges because as a person would apply a force on the tool, its sharp edges would exert more pressure due to less surface area and the object wood cut down easily.
4. The two tyres of a tractor are wider because it minimizes the pressure exerted by the tractor on the ground. As a result, it becomes easier to move the tractor on a muddy field.
5. Camel can walk easily over the sand because it has wide feet which allow them to walk on sand easily. Human beings, on the other hand, cannot as walk easily on sand as their feet have less surface area and therefore our feet sink in the sand.

\section*{The pressure exerted by liquids and gases}
- Liquids exert a pressure on the walls of the container in which they are put in.
- The pressure that a liquid exerts on the bottom of the container is dependent upon the height of the liquid in the container.
- The liquid exerts equal pressure on different points on the walls of the container having the same depth.


Pressure acts in all directions


Figure 15 Pressure Exerted by Liquids
- Similarly, gases also exert pressure on the walls of the container. The molecules of a gas of higher kinetic energy collide with walls applying large force, and as a result these molecules apply pressure on the walls of the container.


Figure 16 Pressure exerted by gases on the walls of a container

\section*{Atmospheric Pressure}
- A layer of gases is present around the earth's surface. The air present in the atmosphere exerts a pressure on the earth which is called atmospheric pressure.
- The value of atmospheric pressure at the sea level is 101325 Pascal.
- The atmospheric pressure keeps on increasing as we move towards the Earth's surface.

Top of the Atmosphere


Figure 17 Atmospheric Pressure Demonstration
- The amount of atmospheric pressure upon us is quite large due to the large surface area of the atmosphere around the earth but we do not experience any of its effects.
- This is so because the pressure of the air inside our body is equal to the atmospheric pressure. There are also fluids present in our body that exert a pressure inside our body. Hence, our bodies easily obtain a balance with the atmospheric pressure.
- However sometimes at higher altitudes where the atmospheric pressure is low as compared to that at the Earth's surface (low altitudes), nose bleeding occurs.
- This is so because at that time the blood pressure in our body becomes higher than the atmospheric pressure outside us.


Figure 18 Variation in Atmospheric Pressure```

