

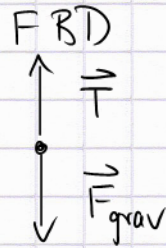
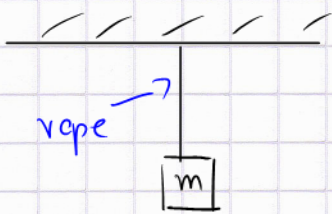
# Tension forces and static equilibrium

- tension forces <sup>(due to ropes, cables etc)</sup> pull on objects  $\leftrightarrow$  normal forces <sup>due to surfaces that are in contact</sup> push objects

condition for translational equilibrium:  $\sum \vec{F} = 0$

if  $\vec{v}_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{v} = 0$  for all times: static equilibrium

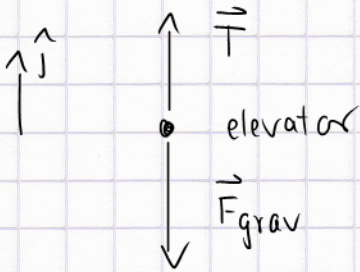
example 1: mass hanging on rope from ceiling



equilibrium condition:  
 $\vec{T} + \vec{F}_{grav} = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow T = mg$

example 2: moving elevator compartment (see Fig 3.19 in Giordano)

FBD



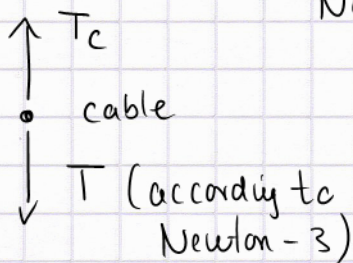
Newton-2:  $ma_y = F_{net,y} = -mg + T$

$\Leftrightarrow T = m(g + a_y) \begin{cases} > mg & \text{if } a_y > 0 \\ = mg & \text{if } a_y = 0 \\ < mg & \text{if } a_y < 0 \end{cases}$

Analyze forces on cable

case (i): assume  $m_{cable} = 0$

FBD



Newton-2:  $m_{cable} a_y = 0 = T_c - T$

$\Leftrightarrow T_c = T$

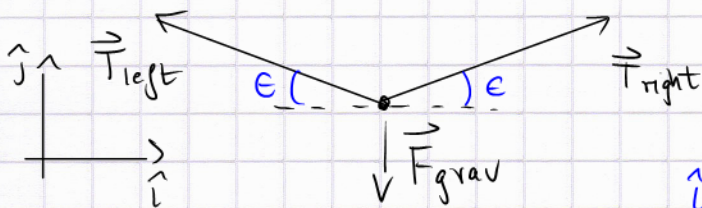
tension is the same everywhere in cable

case (ii):  $m_{\text{cable}} \neq 0$

$$\hookrightarrow m_{\text{cable}} a_y = T_c - T - m_{\text{cable}} g$$

$$\text{if } a_y = 0 \hookrightarrow T_c = T + m_{\text{cable}} g > T$$

example 3: tightrope walker in equilibrium (at midpoint)



equilibrium condition

$$\vec{T}_{\text{left}} + \vec{T}_{\text{right}} + \vec{F}_{\text{grav}} = 0$$

$$\hat{i}: T_{\text{left},x} + T_{\text{right},x} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -T_{\text{left}} \cos \theta + T_{\text{right}} \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow T_{\text{left}} = T_{\text{right}} \equiv T$$

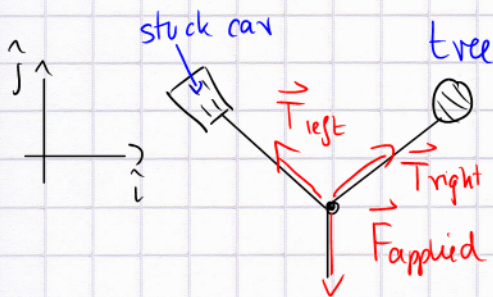
$$\hat{j}: T_{\text{left},y} + T_{\text{right},y} - mg = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2T \sin \theta = mg$$

$$\Leftrightarrow T = \frac{mg}{2 \sin \theta}$$

e.g.  $m = 60 \text{ kg}$ ,  $\theta = 22^\circ$   
 $\hookrightarrow T = 800 \text{ N}$   
 ( $T > F_{\text{grav}}$  !)  
 in fact if  $\theta \rightarrow 0$   
 $\Rightarrow T \rightarrow \infty$

Application: modify your pull (back, ex 4.2)



$$\hat{i}: T_{\text{left}} = T_{\text{right}} = T \quad (\text{see above})$$

$$\hat{j}: 2T \sin \theta = F_{\text{applied}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow T = \frac{1}{2 \sin \theta} F_{\text{applied}}$$

amplification factor for small angles

e.g.  $\frac{1}{2 \sin \theta} = 2.9$  for  $\theta = 10^\circ$