

# FORCE AND PRESSURE

## CHAPTER NO.3 SUB: PHYSICS

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

# LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Students will be able to
- Define pressure.
- give examples of pressure from everyday experience
- To be able to use the basic formula to calculate pressure
- To be able to carry out a simple experiment to investigate the relationship between pressure and depth
- To recall that Pascal is the unit of pressure
- To rearrange the formula to correctly calculate force, area or pressure

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## POINTS TO BE COVERED

- Thrust
- Pressure
- Units of pressure
- Factors affecting pressure.

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# INTRODUCTION

- Define the term moment of force.
- State two factors which affect moment of force.

# 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.

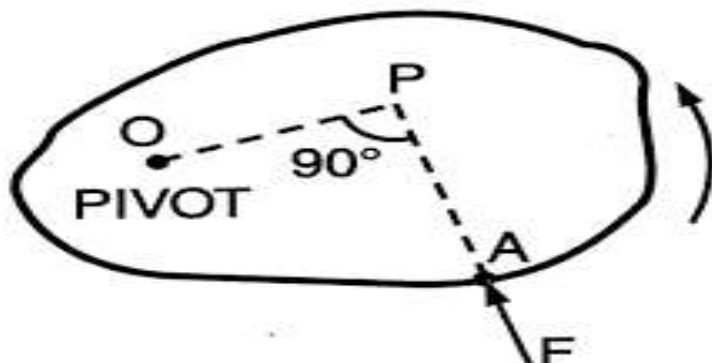
# Force

- 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
- $\text{Nm} = 10^7 \text{ dyne cm.}$ 
  - $1 \text{ kgf m} = 9.8 \text{ Nm.}$
  - $1 \text{ gf cm} = 980 \text{ dyne cm.}$

# Pressure

Thrust:

- The force acting normally on a surface is called thrust.
- SI unit of thrust: newton.

Effect of thrust:

- Smaller the area, larger is the effect.
- Examples:
- If you stand on loose sand, your feet will sink deeply into sand, but when you lie on sand; your body does not sink much into the sand.



# Examples of Thrust

- <https://youtu.be/iwJUL3hUJmo>

# Pressure

- Definition of pressure:
- Pressure is defined as the thrust per unit area.
- $P = \text{Thrust}/\text{Area}$
- It is denoted by the letter P
- If the force increases, the pressure increases.
- If the area over which the force act decreases, the pressure increases.
- Units of pressure:
- The SI unit of pressure is pascal.
- Pa
- It is the pressure exerted by a force of 1N acting over an area of 1 sq m.
- $1 \text{ pa} = 1\text{N}/\text{sq.m}$
- The atmospheric pressure is expressed in a unit atm
- $1 \text{ atm} = 76 \text{ cm of mercury} = 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ pa}$ .

# Factors affecting pressure

Factors affecting pressure:

- On area of the surface on which thrust acts.
- On magnitude of thrust acting on the surface.
- Examples of pressure in our daily life:
- **It is easier to cut an apple with a knife.**
- The sharper the knife, the smaller is the area of contact.
- So, it exerts greater pressure, and it makes easier to cut that apple.
- **School bags have broad straps.**
- Because the area is more. So, it applies less pressure. So, the pain is less.
- **The tip of a sewing needle is very sharp.**
- So that it will have lesser area and it will exert more pressure and it will become easy to pierce a cloth.
- **Snow shoes stop you from sinking into snow.**
- Because their area of cross section is more. So they apply less pressure and prevent us from sinking into the snow.
- **War tanks move on caterpillar tracks which are broad chain like covers on the wheels.**
- This causes a large increase in the area of
- Contact with the ground. Due to this, the pressure on the ground reduces so much that the tanks can even move on soft wet grounds without sinking.

# HOME ASSIGNMENT

➤ Exercise: B-17,18,19

**THANKING YOU**  
**ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP**

