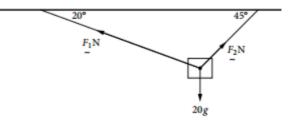
- 1 Forces are acting on an object. Calculate the resultant force acting on the object for each of the following:
  - (a)  $E_1 = 150 \text{ N}$  north,  $E_2 = 120 \text{ N}$  south
- **(b)**  $\bar{F}_1 = 67 \text{ N east}, \ \bar{F}_2 = 83 \text{ N west}$
- (c)  $F_1 = 320 \text{ N}$  east,  $F_2 = 210 \text{ N}$  west,  $F_3 = 140 \text{ N}$  east (d)  $F_1 = 64 \text{ N}$  south,  $F_2 = 56 \text{ N}$  north,  $F_3 = 48 \text{ N}$  south

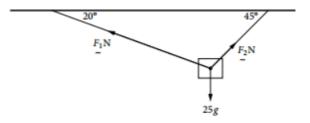
- 5 Three forces  $\underline{F}_1$ ,  $\underline{F}_2$  and  $\underline{F}_3$  are acting on an object:  $\underline{F}_1 = 200 \text{ N}$  at 057°T,  $\underline{F}_2 = 220 \text{ N}$  at 170°T and  $\underline{F}_3 = 150 \text{ N}$  at

  - (a) Resolve each force into horizontal <u>i</u> and vertical <u>j</u> components.(b) Determine the resultant force <u>F</u>. Give answers in component form.

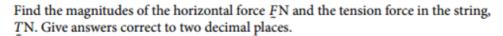
7 A particle of mass 20 kg is suspended by two strings attached to two points in the same horizontal plane. If the two strings make angles of 20° and 45° respectively to the horizontal, find the magnitude of the tension force in each string, in newtons correct to two decimal places.

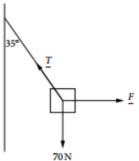


9 A particle of mass 25 kg is suspended by two strings attached to two points in the same horizontal plane. If the two strings make angles of 20° and 45° respectively to the horizontal, use component form to find the magnitude of the tension forces, F<sub>1</sub> and F<sub>2</sub> respectively in each string, in newtons correct to one decimal place.



11 An object that is being pulled vertically downwards by a force of 70 N is attached to a wall by a string of negligible mass. The object is also being pulled to the right by a horizontal force so that the object is not moving and the string makes an angle of 35° with the vertical, as shown.





- A section of a new bridge is being moved by four cranes that will move it horizontally into position. The chains that are connected from the cranes to the bridge section exert forces that are acting on the bridge simultaneously and in the same plane. The four forces are £1 = 2050 N at 037°T, £2 = 1560 N at 130°T, £3 = 1650 N acting at 237°T and £4 = 1930 N acting at 316°T.
  - (a) Resolve each force into horizontal  $\underline{i}$  and vertical j components.
  - (b) Calculate the magnitude and direction of the resultant force applied to the bridge section.