

# Moment(Torque)



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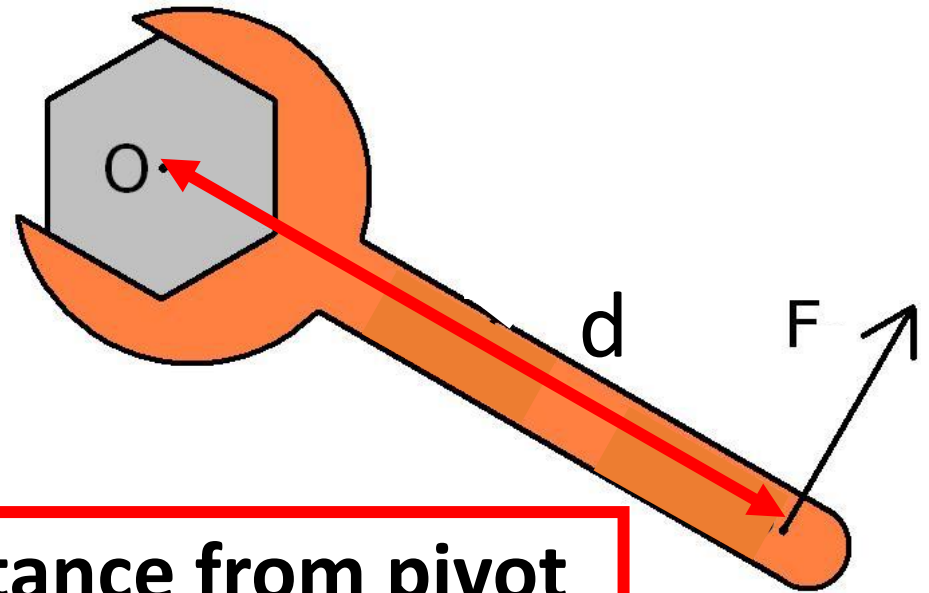
# Objectives

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## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Know and use the relationship between the moment of a force and its perpendicular distance from the pivot:  
moment = force  $\times$  perpendicular distance from the pivot
- Know that the weight of a body acts through its centre of gravity
- Use the principle of moments for a simple system of parallel forces acting in one plane
- Understand how the upward forces on a light beam, supported at its ends, vary with the position of a heavy object placed on the beam

# Moment(torque)



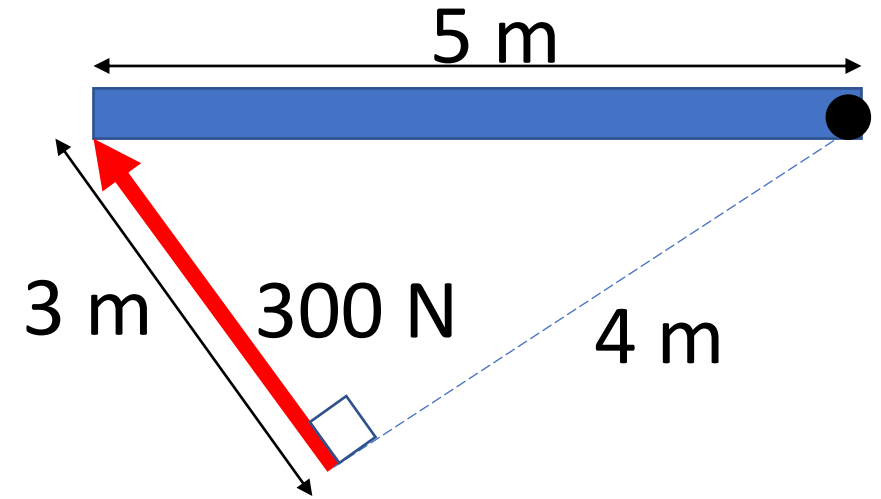
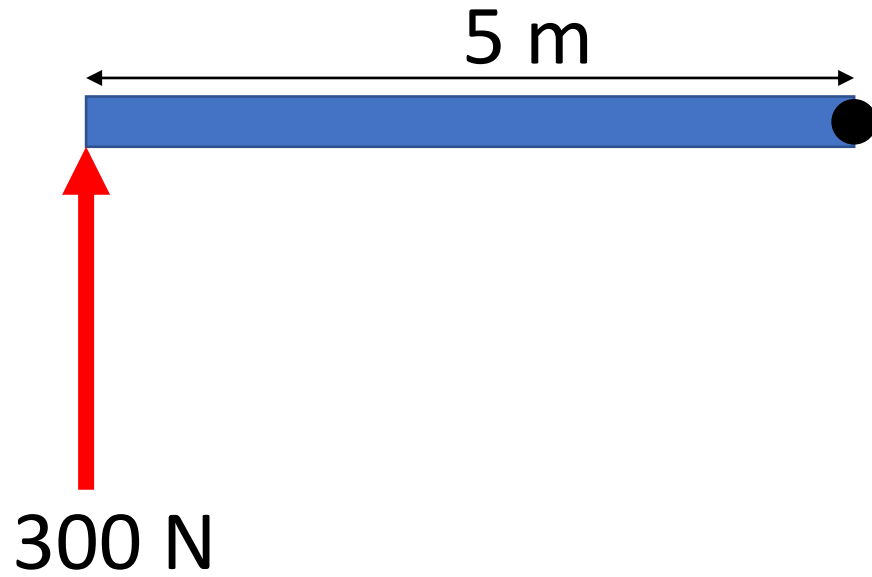
Moment of a force is defined as:

$$\text{moment} = \text{force} \times \text{perpendicular distance from pivot}$$
$$\text{moment} = F \times d$$


- SI unit of moment is **N m**.
- moment is a vector quantity.
- Directions: Clockwise or anticlockwise

# Concept learning questions

1)



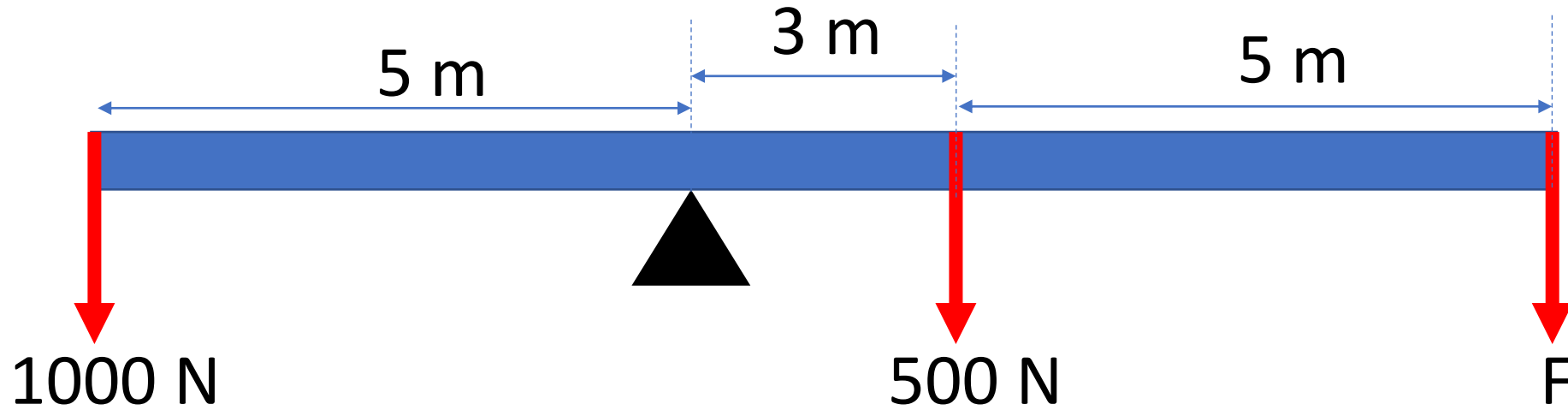
# Principle of moment

A photograph of a balanced structure of stones and sticks on a wooden post, illustrating the principle of moments. The structure consists of a wooden post at the base, with a large dark stone balanced on top. A horizontal wooden stick is balanced on the stone. On the left side of this stick, a smaller dark stone is placed. On the right side, a larger light-colored stone is placed. A second horizontal wooden stick is balanced on the first one. On the left side of this second stick, a large dark stone is placed. On the right side, a smaller dark stone is placed. The background shows a beach with waves and a clear blue sky.

If the object is balanced(not trying to turn about a pivot),

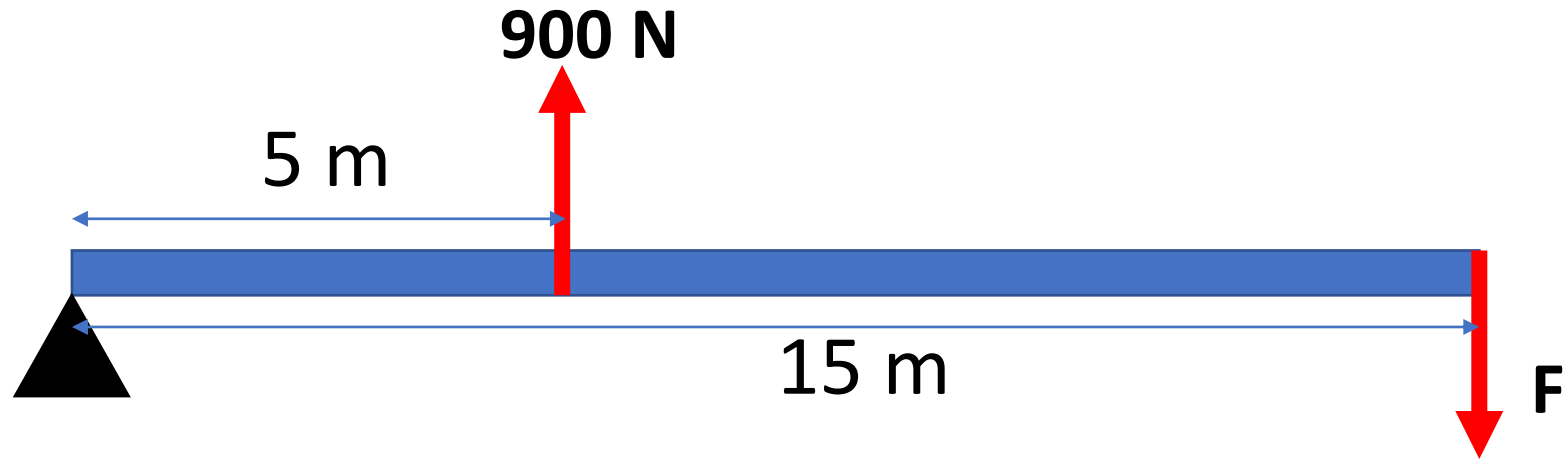
**Total clockwise moment = Total anti-clockwise moment**

## Concept-Learning questions



The above rod is balanced on the pivot. Find the force  $F$ .

## Concept learning questions



The above rod is balanced on the pivot. Find the force  $F$ .

# Centre of gravity

- The point where the whole of the weight of an object appears to act is called centre of gravity.



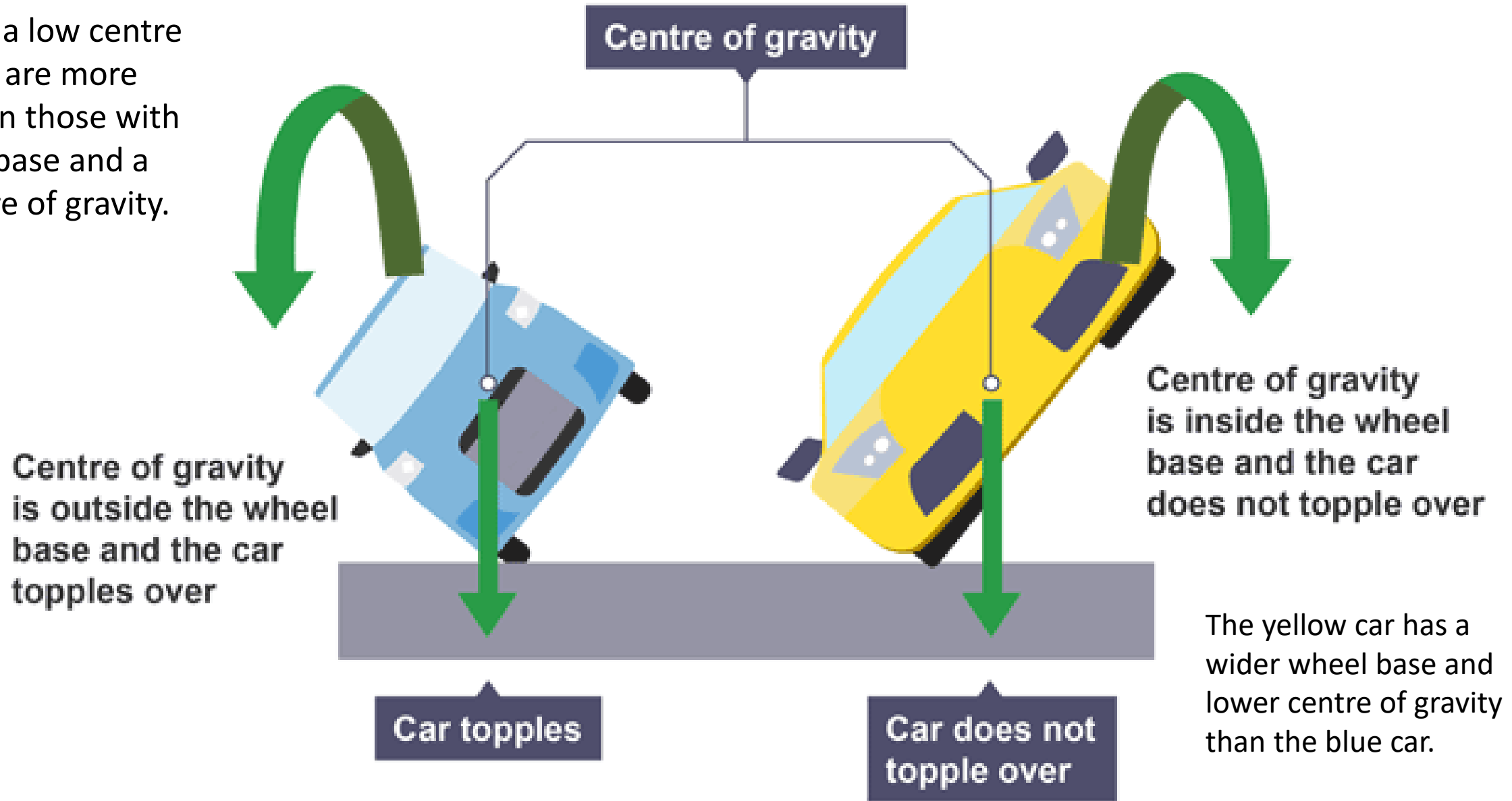




# Stability & centre of gravity

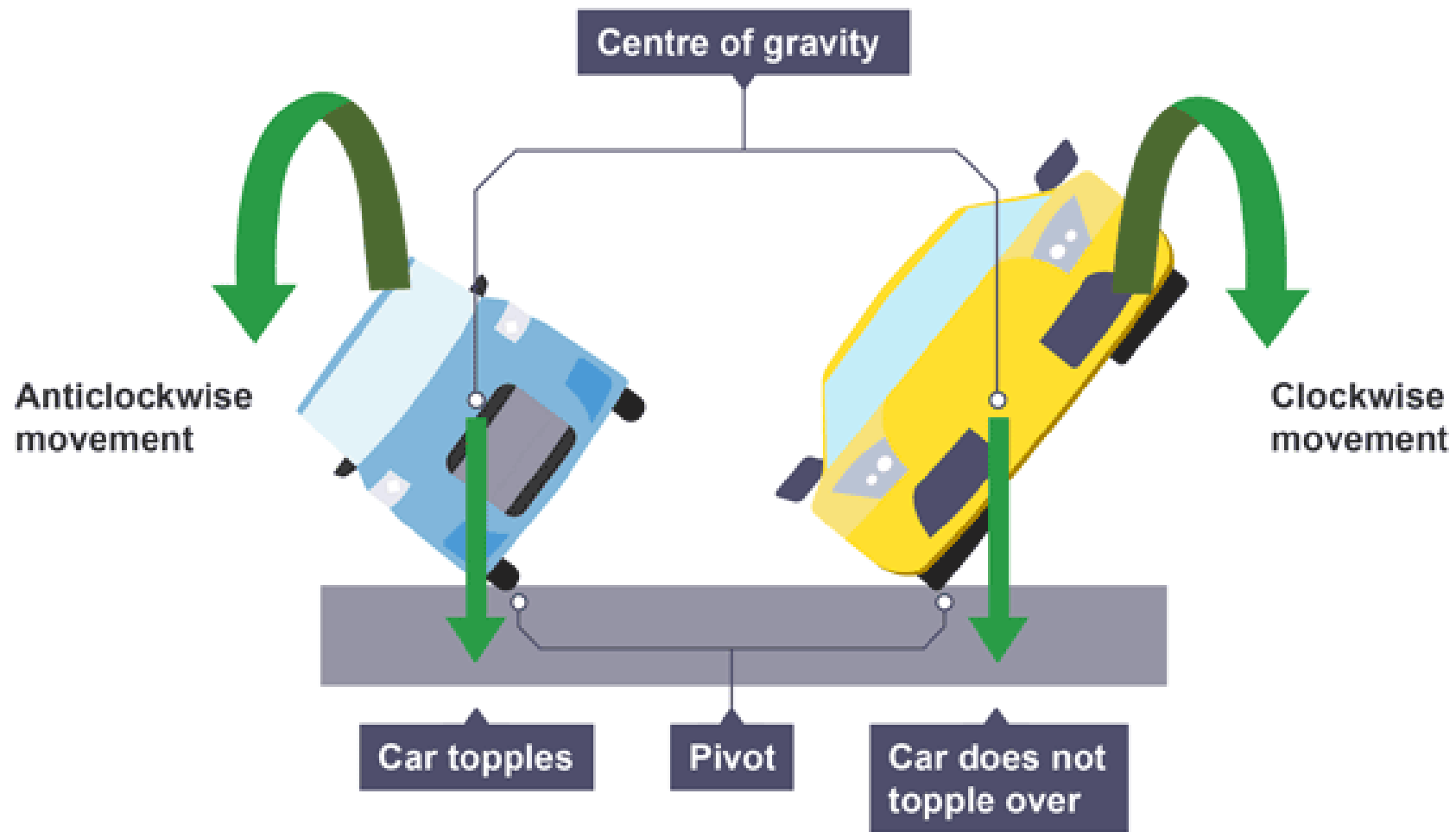
- Stability is a measure of how likely it is for an object to topple over when pushed or moved.
- Stable objects are very difficult to topple over, while unstable objects topple over very easily.
- An object will topple over if its centre of gravity is 'outside' the base, or edge, on which it balances.
- For an object to be stable it must have: a wide base a low centre of gravity

Objects with a wide base, and a low centre of gravity, are more stable than those with a narrow base and a high centre of gravity.



The yellow car has a wider wheel base and lower centre of gravity than the blue car.

It is more stable.

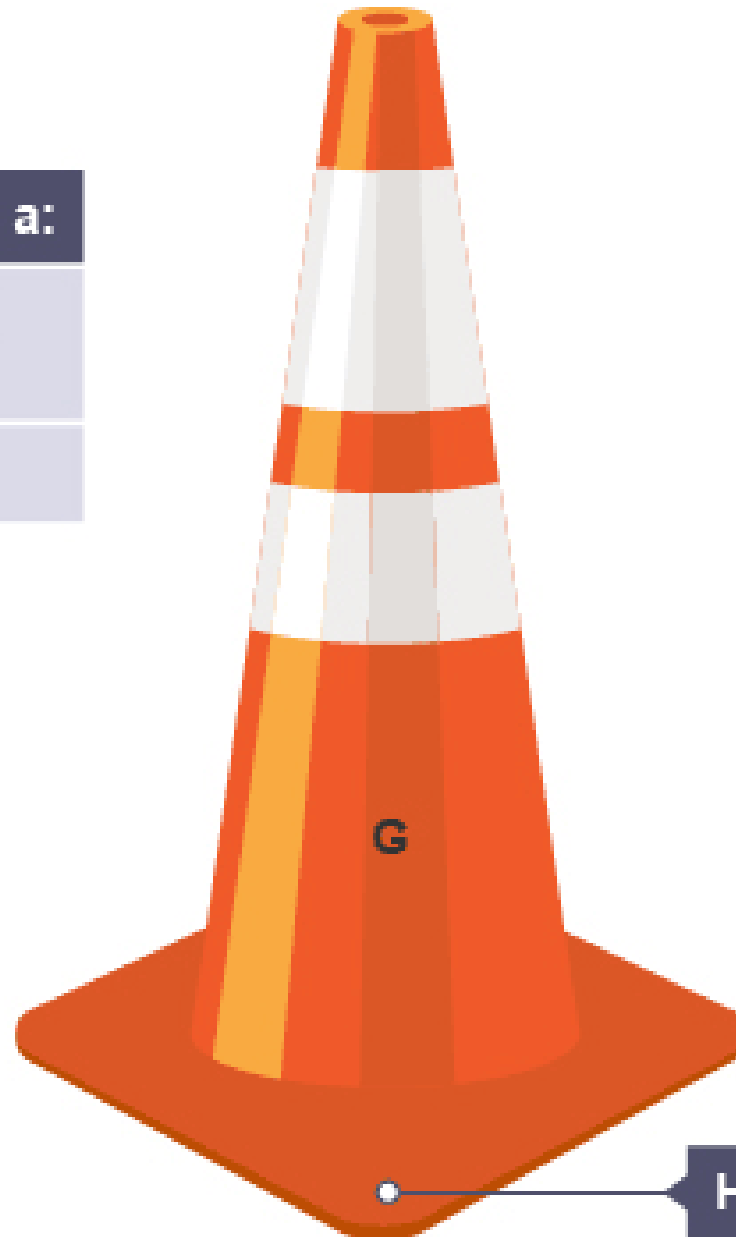


Car	Movement	Result
Blue	Anticlockwise	Topples over
Yellow	Clockwise	Falls back onto its base and does not topple over

**A traffic cone is a stable as it has a:**

**Low centre of gravity  $G$  because  
of its heavy base**

**Wide base**



**Heavy, wide base**

# End of Unit-1