

Lesson 10 - Moments and Work Revision

Physics - KS3

Forces in Action

Mrs Wolstenholme



Complete the task

Moments:

1. What is the moment of a force?
2. Write down two ways to increase the moment about a pivot.



Calculating moments

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Moment} & = & \text{Force} & \times & \text{Perpendicular distance} \\ (\text{Nm}) & & (\text{N}) & & (\text{m}) \\ (\text{Ncm}) & & & & (\text{cm}) \end{array}$$



What are the units for moment?

Option 1

Cm and m

Option 2

Nm and m

Option 3

N and Ncm

Option 4

Nm and Ncm



What are the units for perpendicular distance?

Option 1

Cm and m

Option 2

Nm and m

Option 3

N and Ncm

Option 4

Nm and Ncm



What is the unit for force?

Option 1

m

Option 2

Nm

Option 3

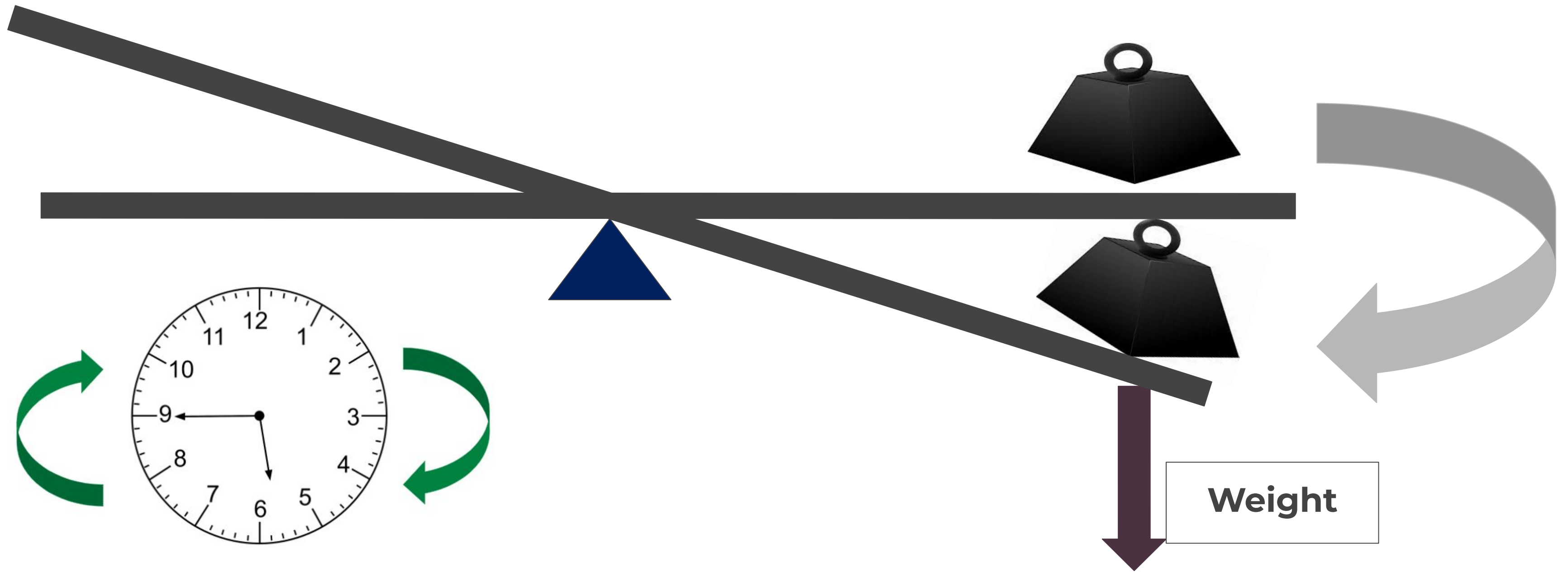
Ncm

Option 4

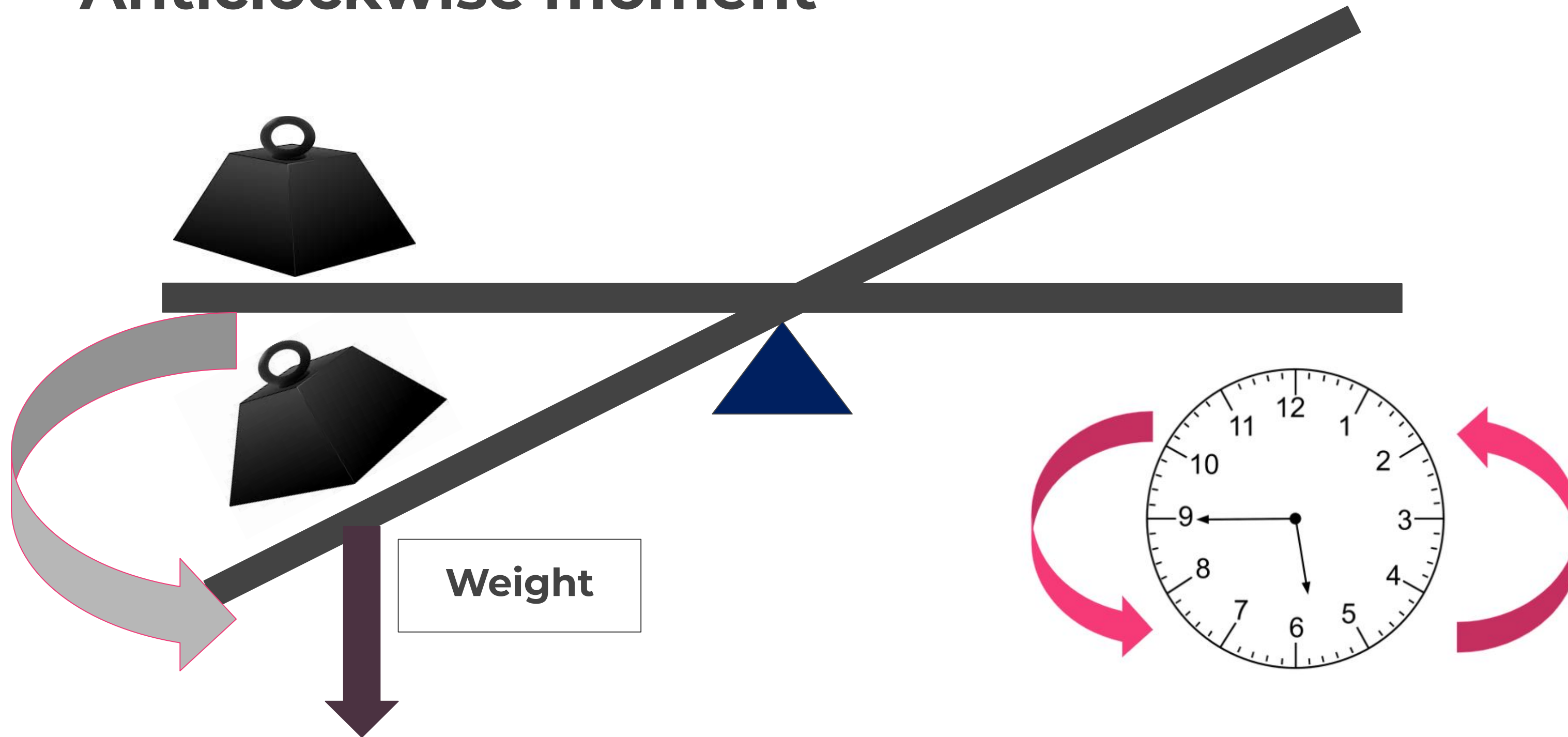
N



Clockwise moment



Anticlockwise moment



Balanced Moments



Clockwise Moment = Anticlockwise Moment



Which Direction will an object rotate because of a clockwise moment?

Option 1

Same as a clock hand

Option 2

Up

Option 3

Opposite to a clock hand

Option 4

Down



Which Direction will an object rotate because of an anticlockwise moment?

Option 1

Same as a clock hand

Option 2

Up

Option 3

Opposite to a clock hand

Option 4

Down



For an object to be balanced:

Option 1

Left side moment = Right side moment

Option 2

Clockwise moment is larger than anticlockwise moment

Option 3

Clockwise moment = Anticlockwise moment

Option 4

There are no forces on the object



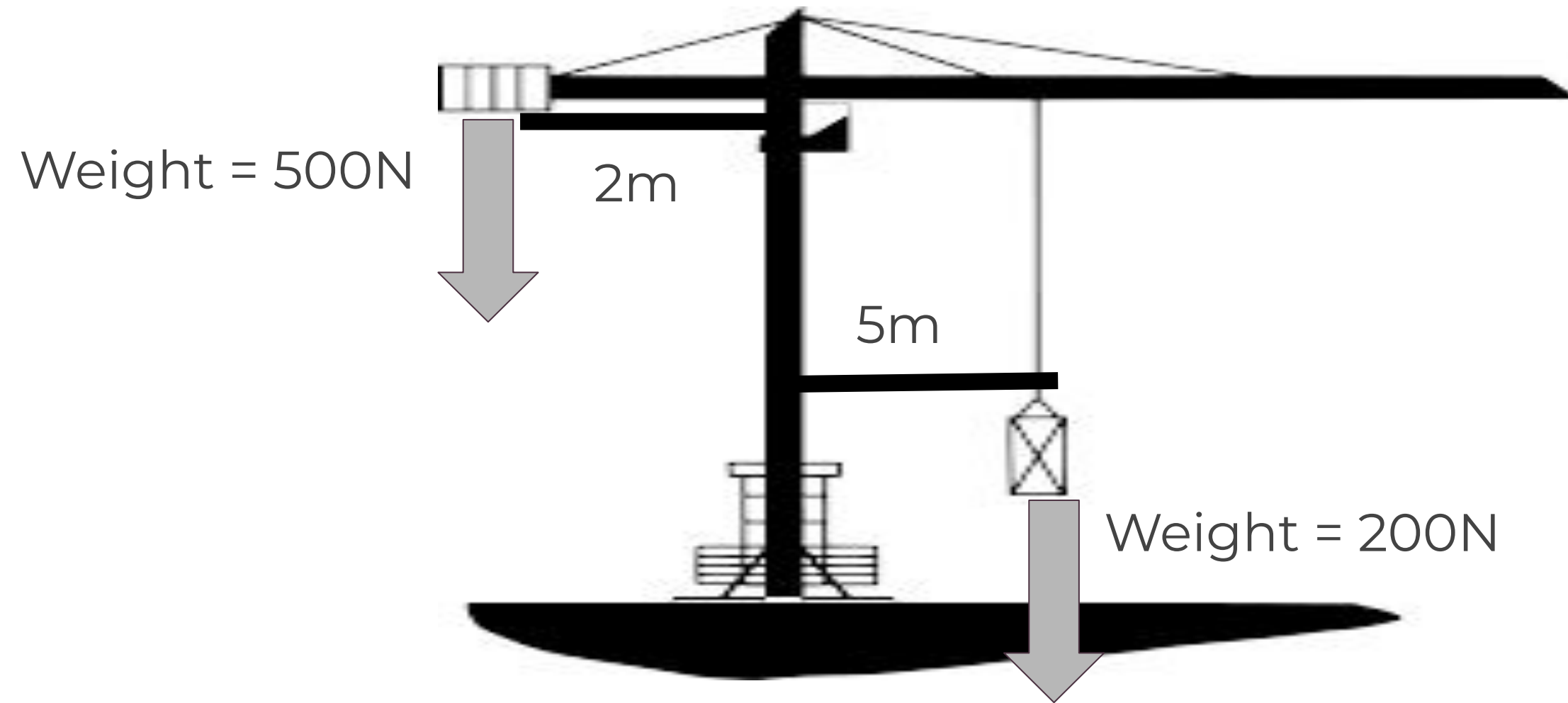
Complete the task

Fill in the gaps

Moments can be _____ or _____

- Clockwise moments cause a rotation in the _____ direction of a clock hand
- Anticlockwise moments cause a _____ in the opposite direction of a _____ hand
- For an object to be balanced



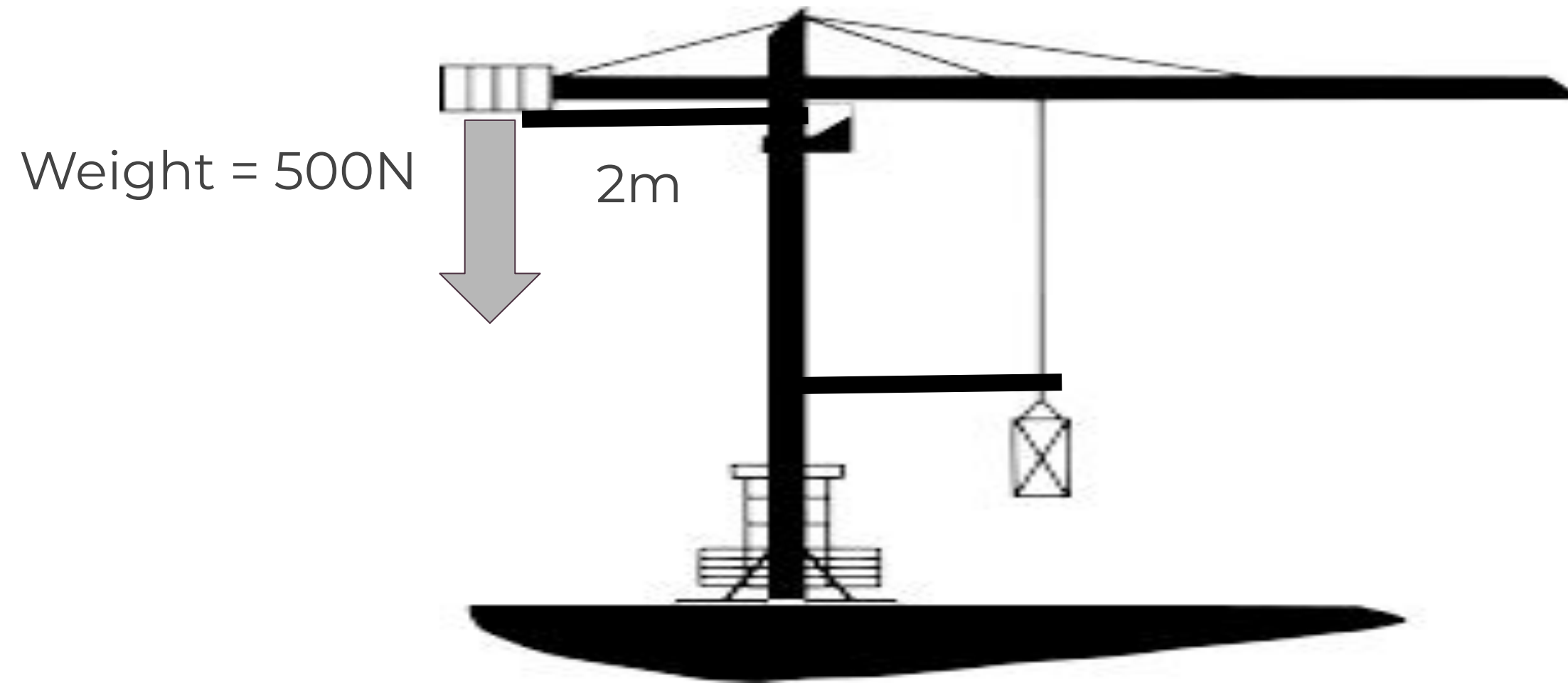


Is this crane balanced?

Clockwise Moment = Anticlockwise Moment

Credit: no attribution required





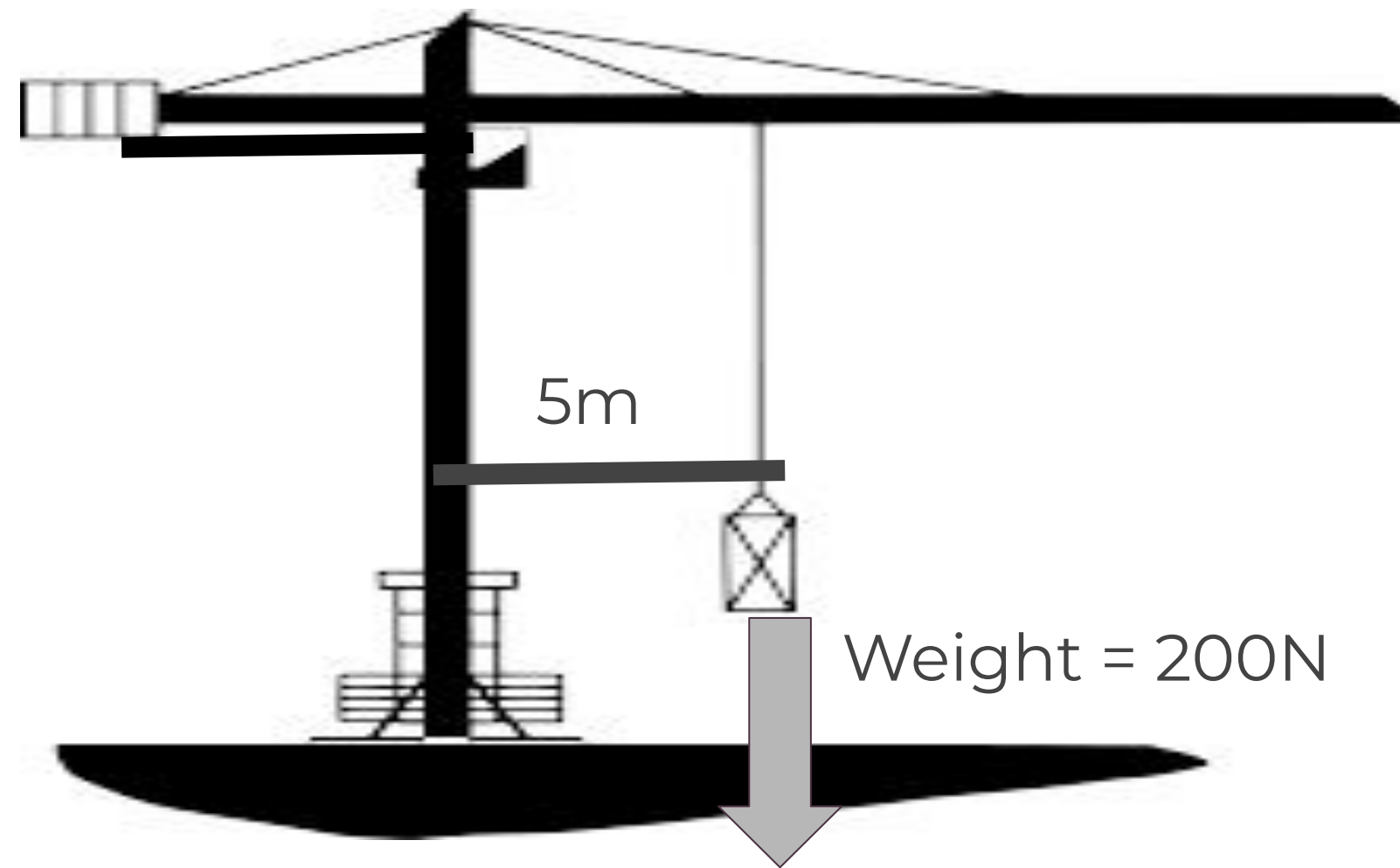
Anticlockwise moment = Force x perpendicular distance

$$= 500 \times 2$$

$$= 1000\text{Nm}$$

Credit: no attribution required





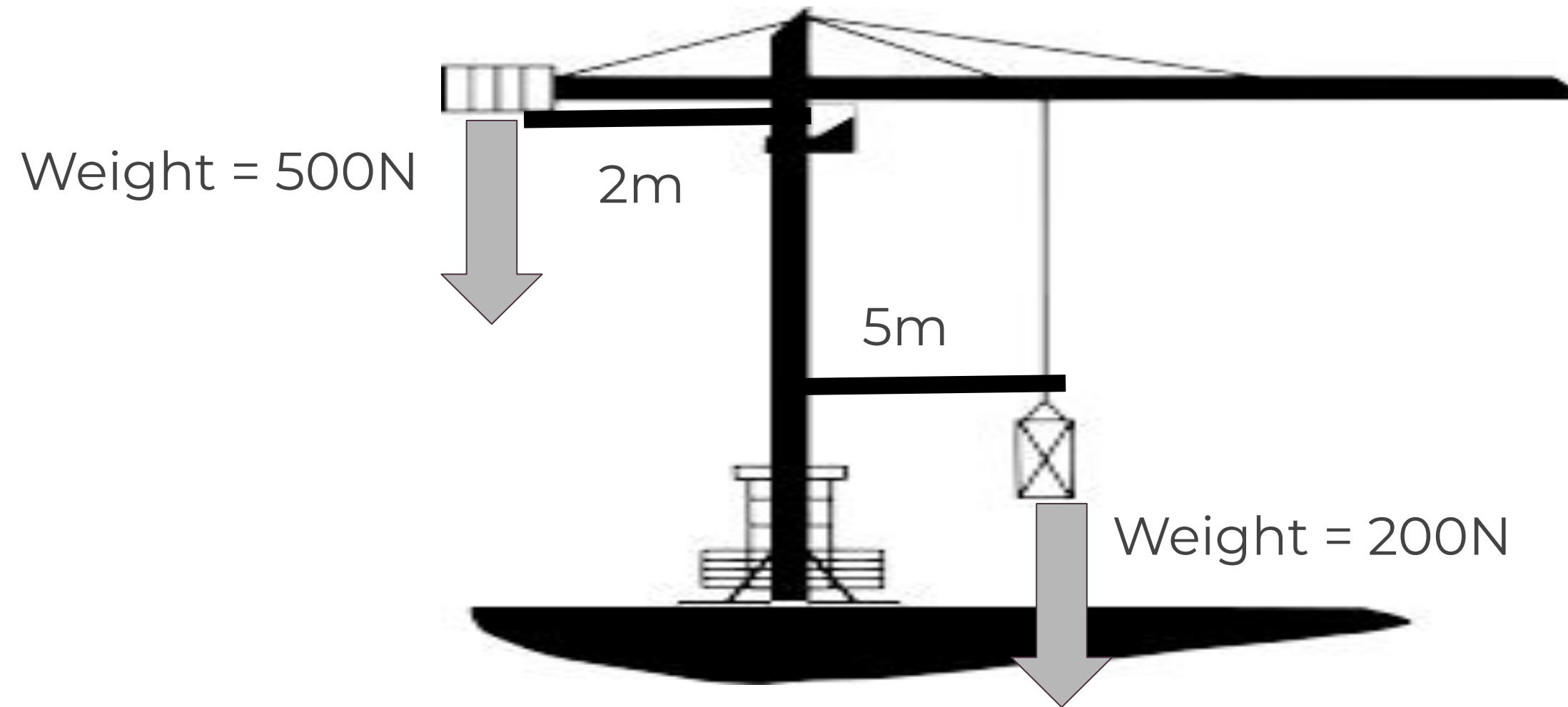
Clockwise moment = Force x perpendicular distance

$$= 200 \times 5$$

$$= 1000\text{Nm}$$

Credit: no attribution required





Anticlockwise moment = 1000Nm

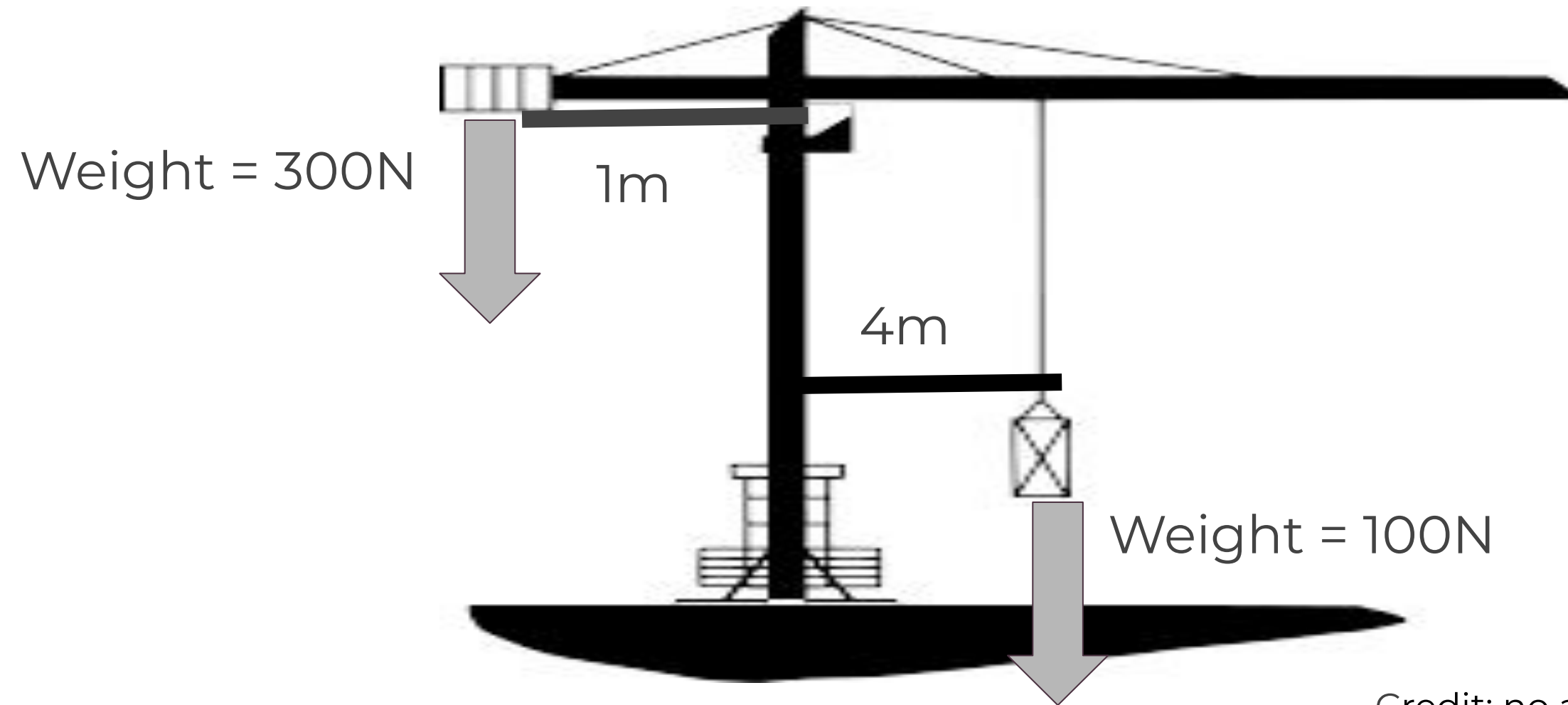
Clockwise moment = 1000Nm

Clockwise Moment = Anticlockwise Moment

Balanced!

Credit: no attribution required



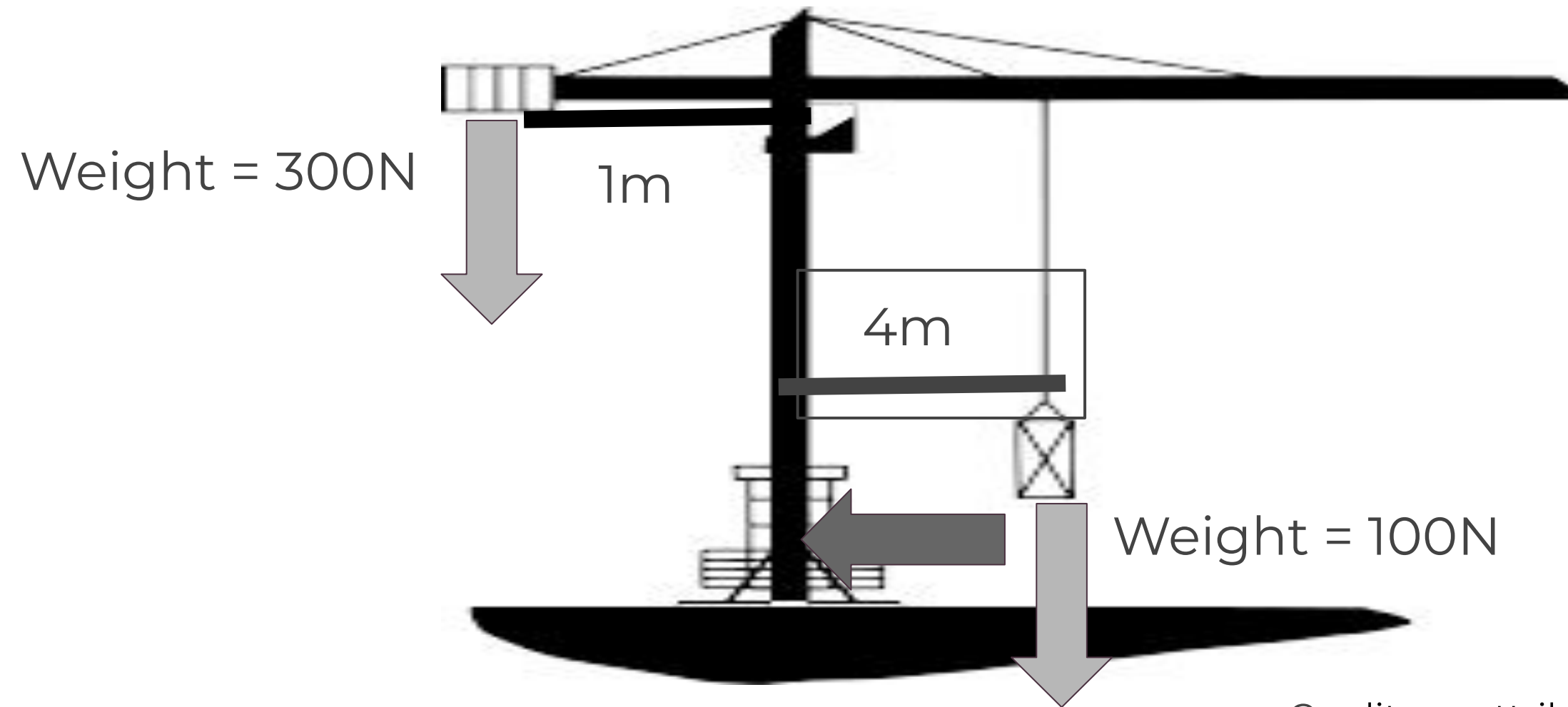


Credit: no attribution required

Your Turn: Is this crane balanced?

Clockwise Moment = Anticlockwise Moment





Credit: no attribution required

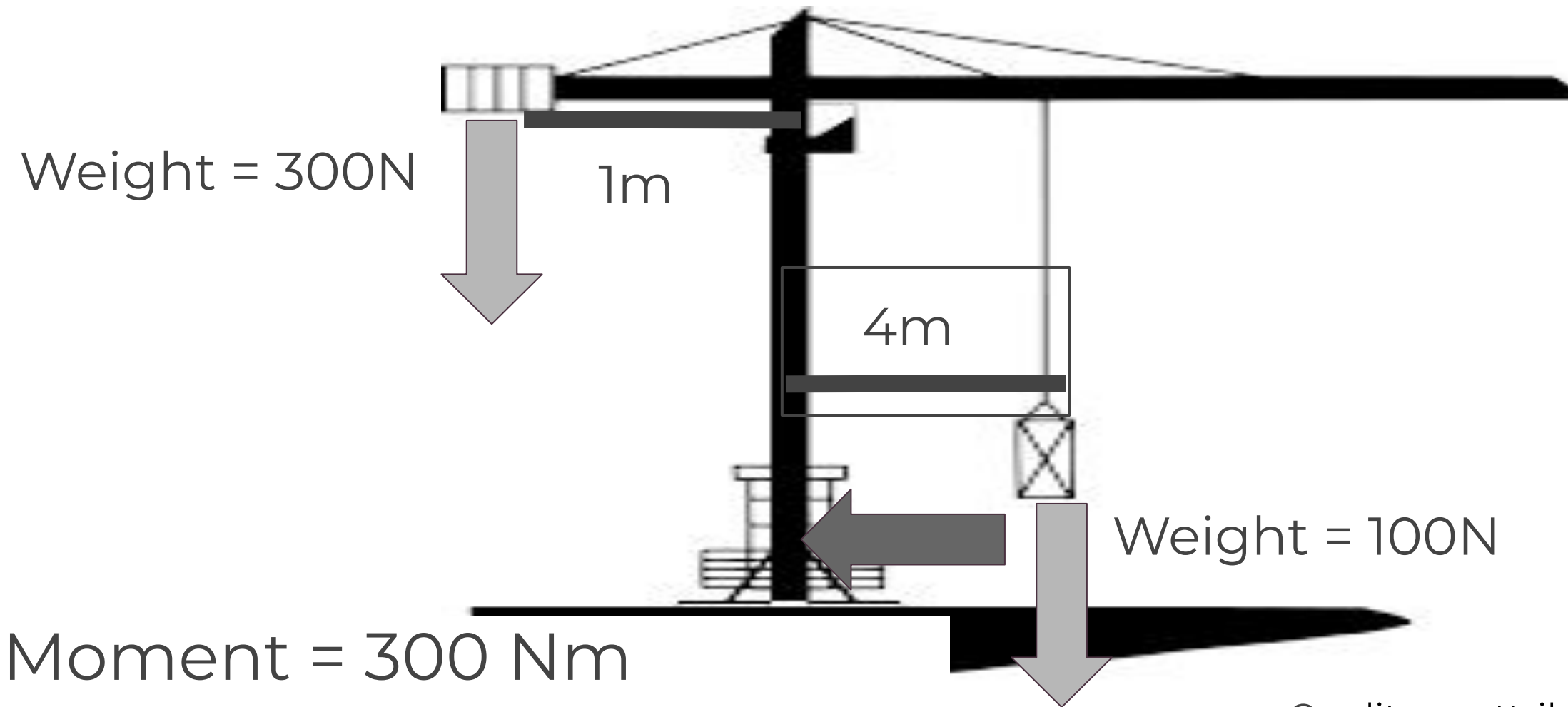
Clockwise Moment = $100 \times 4 = 400 \text{ Nm}$

Anticlockwise Moment = $300 \times 1 = 300 \text{ Nm}$

Not Balanced. Clockwise moment is larger than anticlockwise moment.

What can we do to balance the crane?





Credit: no attribution required

Anticlockwise Moment = 300 Nm

Clockwise Moment = Force x Distance

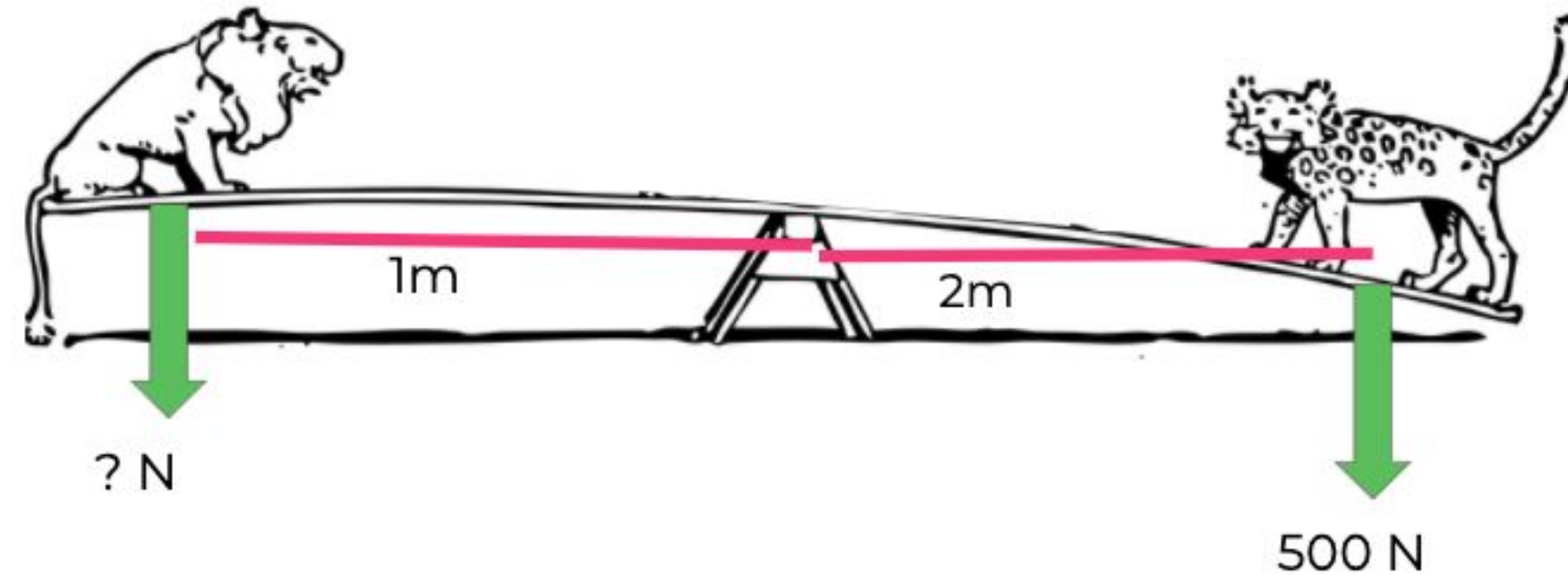
$300 = 100 \times \text{Distance}$

$300 \div 100 = 100 \times \text{Distance} \div 100$

$300 \div 100 = \text{Distance} \rightarrow \text{Distance} = 3 \text{ m}$



The seesaw is balanced. What is the weight of the animal on the left?



Clockwise moment = Anticlockwise moment

Force x distance = Force x distance

$$500 \times 2 = \text{Force} \times 1$$

$$1000 = \text{Force}$$

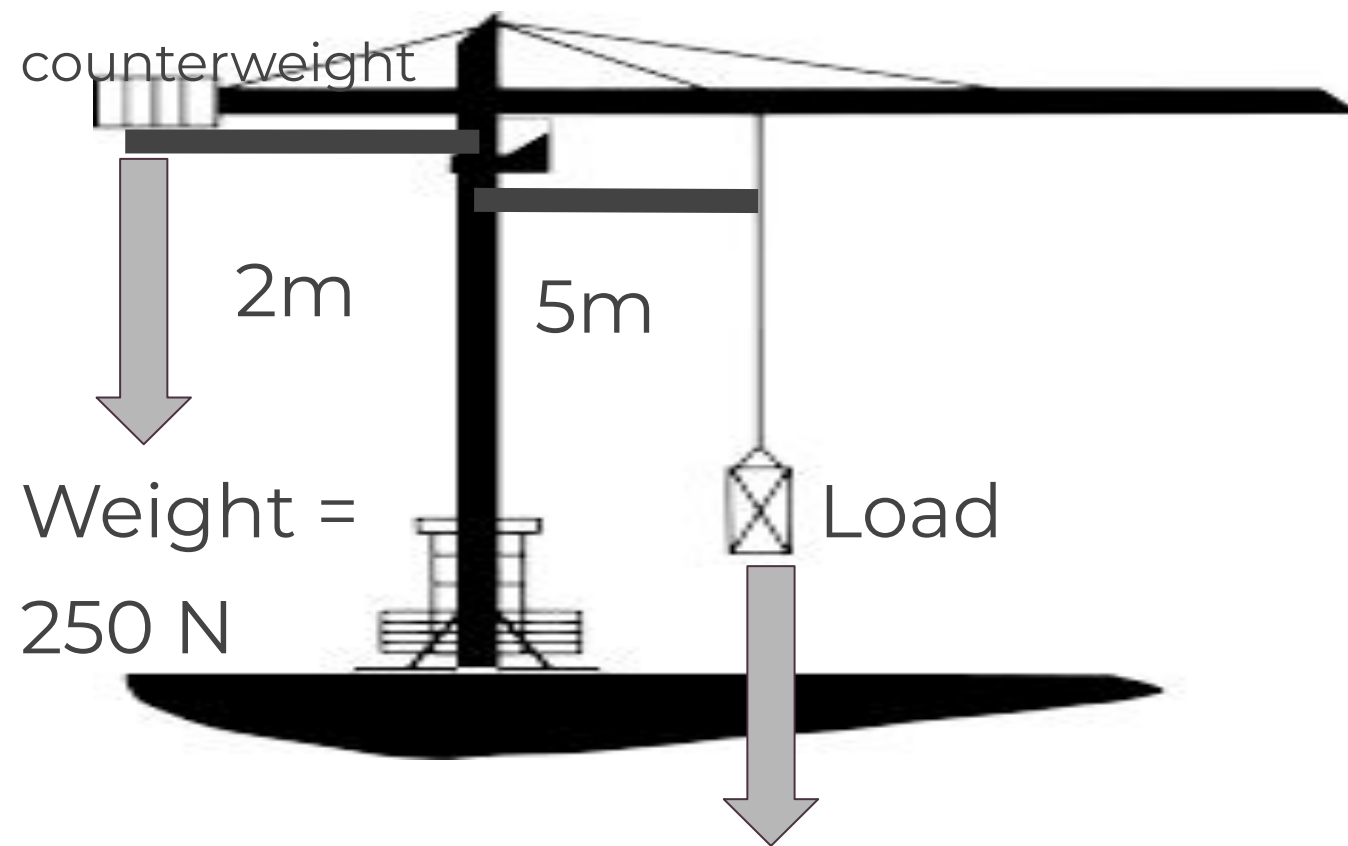
$$\text{Force} = 1000 \text{ N}$$

Credit: no attribution required

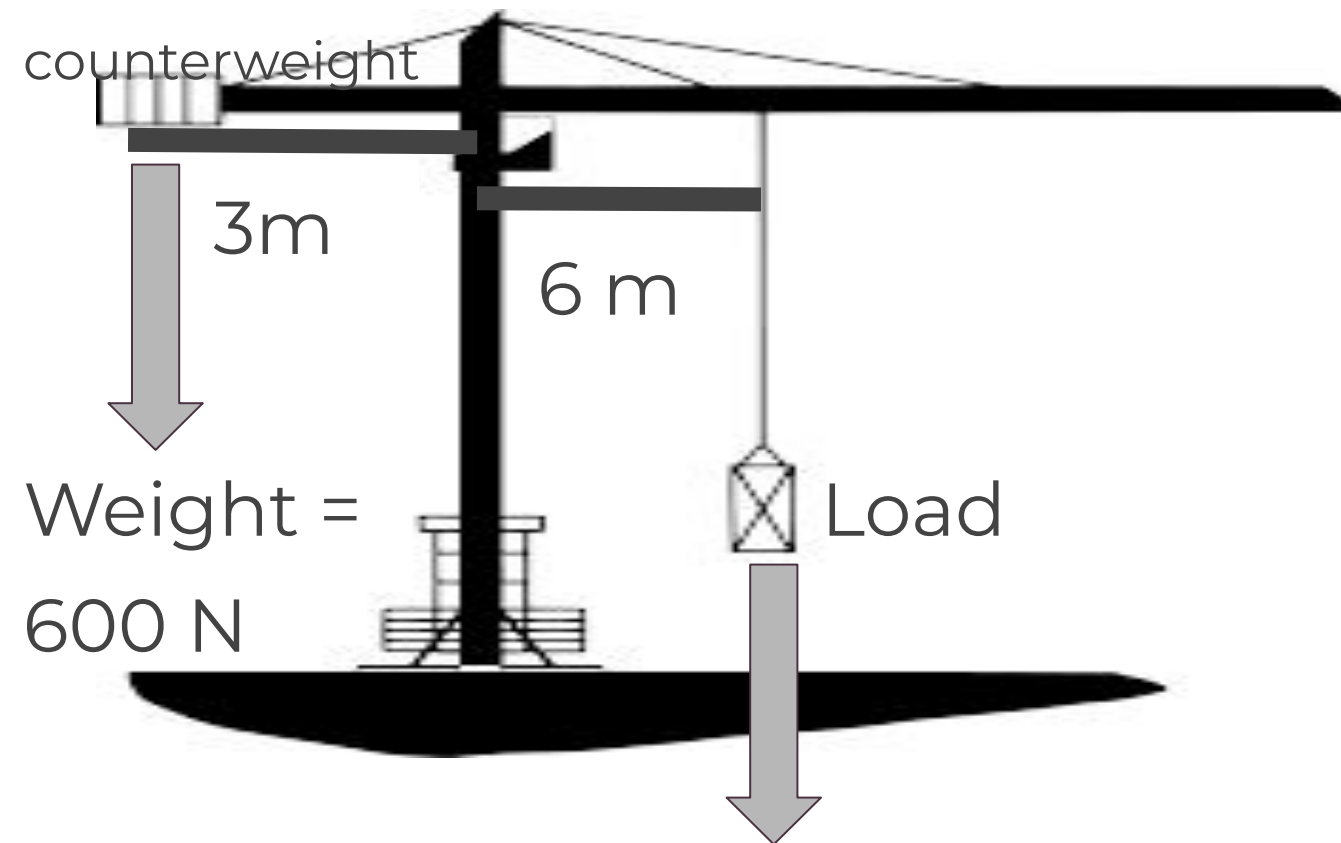


Independent Practice

1. The crane is balanced. The weight of the counterweight is 250 N. What is the weight of the load?



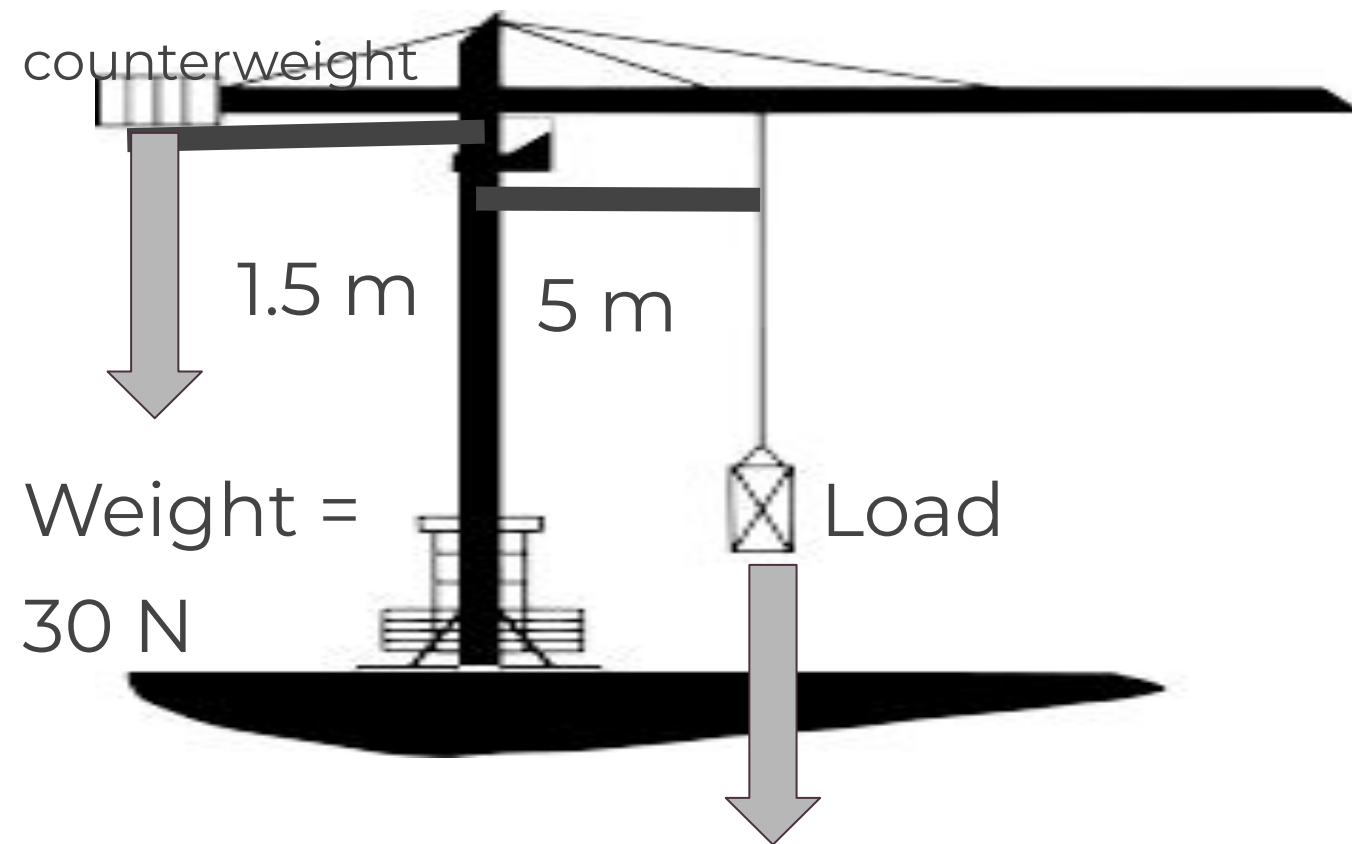
2. The crane is balanced. The weight of the counterweight is 600 N. What is the weight of the load?



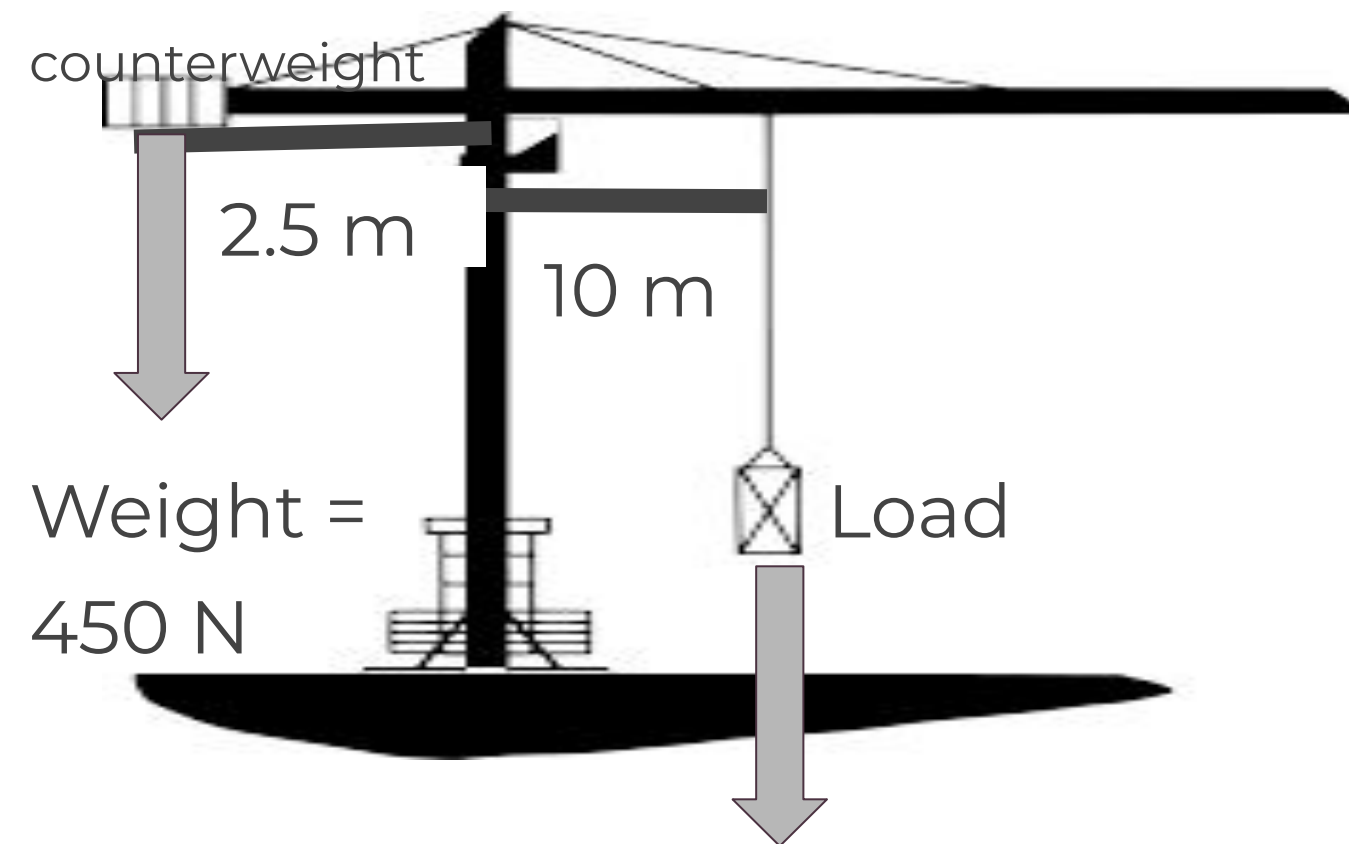
Credit: no attribution required



3. The crane is balanced. The weight of the counterweight is 30 N. What is the weight of the load?



4. The crane is balanced. The weight of the counterweight is 450 N. What is the weight of the load?



Credit: no attribution required



Work Done

Exerts a force

Energy is transferred

Work is done



$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Work Done or} & & & & \text{distance} \\ \text{Energy Transferred} & = & \text{Force} & \times & \\ (\text{J}) & & (\text{N}) & & (\text{m}) \end{array}$$

$$\text{cm} \xrightarrow{\div 100} \text{m}$$

$$750 \text{ cm} \div 100 = 7.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{km} \xrightarrow{\times 1000} \text{m}$$

$$3 \text{ km} \times 1000 = 3000 \text{ m}$$



Changing Units

Change the following distances into metres:

1. 3 km
2. 0.2 km
3. 500 cm
4. 40000 cm
5. 0.6 cm
6. 300 cm
7. 0.05 km

km $\xrightarrow{\times 1000}$ m

cm $\xrightarrow{\div 100}$ m



Power

Power is the rate at which energy is transferred or work is done.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{Power} & = & \text{Energy Transferred} & \div & \text{time} \\ & & \text{or Work Done} & & \\ \text{(W)} & & \text{(J)} & & \text{(s)} \end{array}$$



Rounding to 3 s.f.

Zeros at the beginning don't count.

Zeros at the end don't count unless there is a decimal point.

23**0**4**0**3 Zeros between numbers **do** count.



Round 346.73 to 3 significant figures

Option 1

346.7

Option 2

345

Option 3

346.8

Option 4

347



Round 60352 to 3 significant figures

Option 1

60400

Option 2

60300

Option 3

604

Option 4

60452



Round 36.45 to 3 significant figures

Option 1

36.46

Option 2

36

Option 3

36.5

Option 4

36.4



Rounding to 3 s.f.

Round the following numbers to 3 s.f.

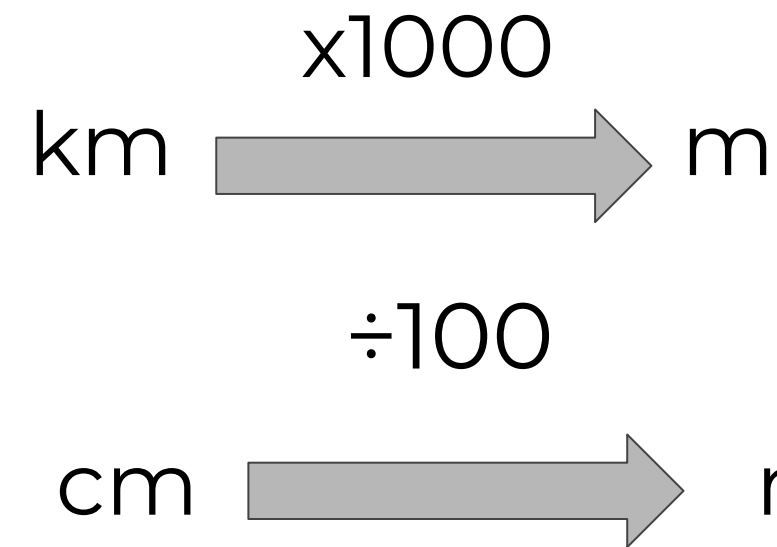
1. 403.5
2. 3.33333333
3. 89.45678
4. 0.004372
5. 65.66666



Put it all together

$$\text{Work Done} = \text{Force} \times \text{Distance}$$

$$\text{Power} = \text{Work Done} \div \text{time}$$



A force of 30 N is required to move an object 40 cm in 36 seconds. Calculate the power and give your answer to 3 s.f.

Step 1: Change Distance into m **$40 \text{ cm} \div 100 = 0.4 \text{ m}$**

Step 2: Calculate Work Done **$\text{Work Done} = \text{Force} \times \text{Distance} = 30 \times 0.4 = 12 \text{ J}$**

Step 3: Calculate Power **$\text{Power} = \text{Work Done} \div \text{Time} = 12 \div 36 = 0.33333333 \text{ W}$**

Step 4: Round to 3 s.f. **$\text{Power} = 0.333 \text{ W}$**



Put it all together

$$\text{Work Done} = \text{Force} \times \text{Distance}$$

$$\text{Power} = \text{Work Done} \div \text{time}$$

$$\text{km} \xrightarrow{\times 1000} \text{m}$$

$$\text{cm} \xrightarrow{\div 100} \text{m}$$

A force of 15 N is required to move an object 0.6 km in 70 seconds. Calculate the power and give your answer to 3 s.f.

Step 1: Change Distance into m

Step 2: Calculate Work Done

Step 3: Calculate Power

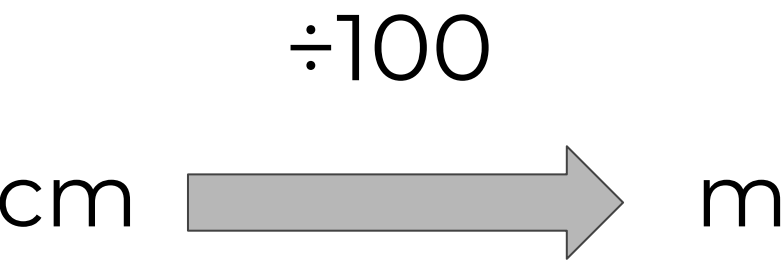
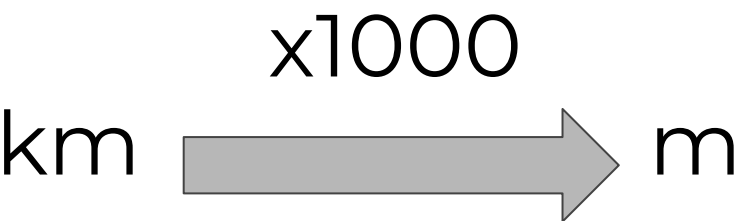
Step 4: Round to 3 s.f.



Independent Practice

Work Done = Force x Distance

Power = Work Done ÷ time



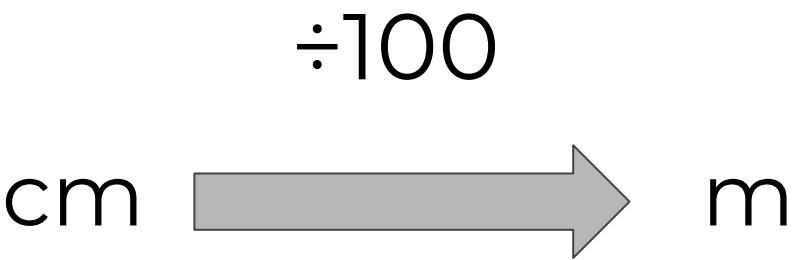
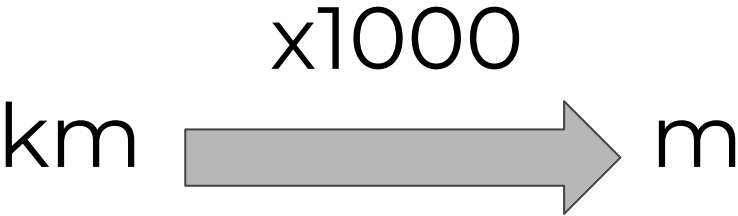
Question	A force of 2 N is required to move an object 400 cm in 30 seconds. Calculate the power and give your answer to 3 s.f.	A force of 6 N is required to move an object 0.5 km in 90 seconds. Calculate the power and give your answer to 3 s.f.
Step 1: Change distance to m		
Step 2: Calculate Work Done		
Step 3: Calculate Power		
Step 4: Round to 3 s.f.		



Independent Practice

Work Done = Force x Distance

Power = Work Done ÷ time



Question	A force of 80 N is required to move an object 2 km in 600 s . Calculate the power and give your answer to 3 s.f.	A force of 0.5 N is required to move an object 40 cm in 0.7 s . Calculate the power and give your answer to 3 s.f.
Step 1: Change distance to m		
Step 2: Calculate Work Done		
Step 3: Calculate Power		
Step 4: Round to 3 s.f.		



Well Done!

