

# Solutionbank M1

Heinemann Modular Maths for Edexcel AS and A-level

## 4 Forces

### Exercise B, Question 1

#### Question:

Find the magnitude of the resultant of the forces of magnitude  $F_1$  and  $F_2$ , if  $\theta$  is the angle between them. Also find the angle between the resultant and the force of magnitude  $F_1$ . Draw a diagram before starting each question.

(a)  $F_1 = 4 \text{ N}$ ,  $F_2 = 3 \text{ N}$ ,  $\theta = 90^\circ$

(b)  $F_1 = 6 \text{ N}$ ,  $F_2 = 10 \text{ N}$ ,  $\theta = 60^\circ$

(c)  $F_1 = 7 \text{ N}$ ,  $F_2 = 9 \text{ N}$ ,  $\theta = 75^\circ$

(d)  $F_1 = 8 \text{ N}$ ,  $F_2 = 12 \text{ N}$ ,  $\theta = 170^\circ$

(e)  $F_1 = 10 \text{ N}$ ,  $F_2 = 11 \text{ N}$ ,  $\theta = 160^\circ$

#### Solution:

(a) By Pythagoras' Theorem

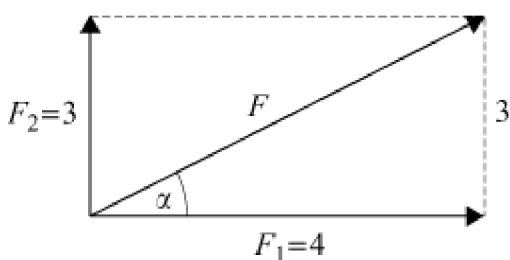
$$|F| = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2}$$

$$\therefore |F| = 5 \text{ N}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{i.e. } \alpha = 36.869\dots^\circ$$

i.e. at  $36.9^\circ$  with  $F_1$  (3 s.f.).



(b) By cosine rule

$$\begin{aligned}
 |F|^2 &= 6^2 + 10^2 - 2 \times 6 \times 10 \times \cos 120^\circ \\
 |F|^2 &= 196 \\
 \therefore |F| &= 14 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

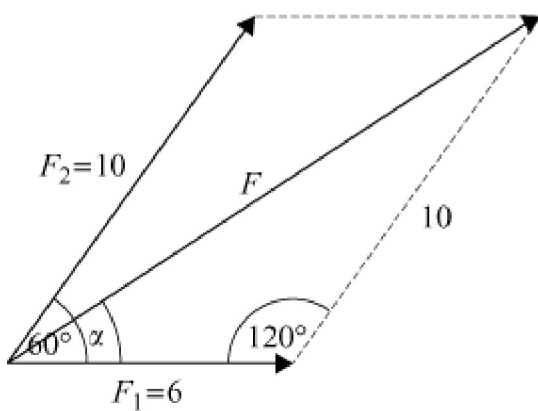
$$\text{then sine rule } \frac{10}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{14}{\sin 120^\circ}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin \alpha}{10} = \frac{\sin 120^\circ}{14}$$

$$\text{i.e. } \sin \alpha = 10 \times \frac{\sin 120^\circ}{14}$$

$$\text{gives } \alpha = 38.213...^\circ$$

i.e. at  $38.2^\circ$  with  $F_1$  (3 s.f.)



(c) cosine rule

$$|F|^2 = 7^2 + 9^2 - 2 \times 7 \times 9 \times \cos 150^\circ$$

$$|F|^2 = 162.611...$$

$$\therefore |F| = 12.751...$$

$$\text{i.e. } |F| = 12.8 \text{ N (3 s.f.)}$$

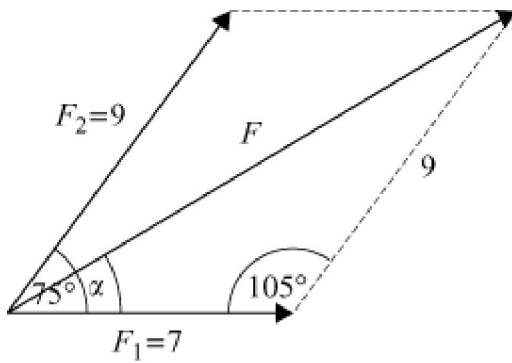
$$\text{then sine rule } \frac{9}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{12.751...}{\sin 105^\circ}$$

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{\sin \alpha}{9} = \frac{\sin 105^\circ}{12.751...}$$

$$\text{gives } \sin \alpha = 9 \times \frac{\sin 105^\circ}{12.751}$$

$$\text{i.e. } \alpha = 42.978...^\circ$$

i.e. at  $43.0^\circ$  with  $F_1$  (3 s.f.)



(d) cosine rule

$$|F|^2 = 8^2 + 12^2 - 2 \times 8 \times 12 \times \cos 10^\circ$$

$$|F|^2 = 18.916\dots$$

$$\therefore |F| = 4.3493\dots$$

i.e.  $|F| = 4.35 \text{ N}$  (3 s.f.)

then cosine rule

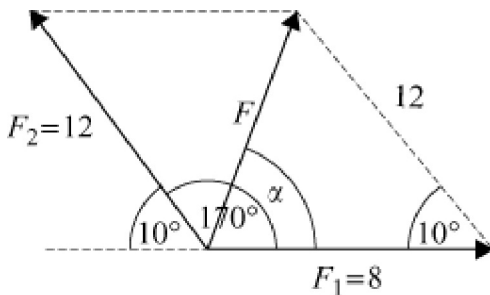
$$12^2 = 4.3493\dots^2 + 8^2 - 2 \times 4.3493 \times 8 \times \cos \alpha$$

$$\text{gives } 2 \times 4.3493 \times 8 \times \cos \alpha = 4.3493^2 + 8^2 - 12^2$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{(4.3493^2 + 8^2 - 12^2)}{(2 \times 4.3493 \times 8)}$$

$$\alpha = 151.37\dots^\circ$$

i.e. at  $151^\circ$  (3 s.f.) to  $F_1$



(e) cosine rule

$$|F|^2 = 10^2 + 11^2 - 2 \times 10 \times 11 \times \cos 20^\circ$$

$$\therefore |F|^2 = 14.267\dots$$

$$\therefore |F| = 3.7772\dots$$

i.e.  $|F| = 3.78 \text{ N}$  (3 s.f.)

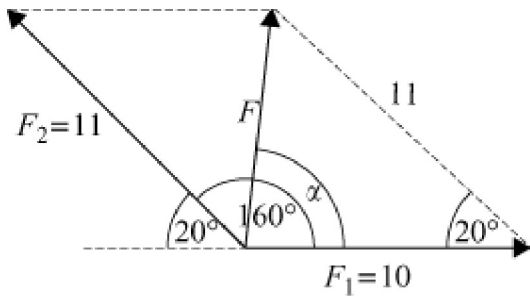
$$\text{then cosine rule } 11^2 = 3.7772\dots^2 + 10^2 - 2 \times 3.7772 \times 10 \times \cos \alpha$$

$$\therefore 2 \times 3.7772 \times 10 \times \cos \alpha = 3.7772^2 + 10^2 - 11^2$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{(3.7772^2 + 10^2 - 11^2)}{(2 \times 3.7772 \times 10)}$$

$$\alpha = 95.112\dots$$

i.e. at  $95.1^\circ$  (3 s.f.) to  $F_1$ .



© Harcourt Education Ltd 2005