

external force in physics

external force in physics is a fundamental concept that describes the influence that causes an object to change its state of motion or rest. Understanding external forces is crucial in physics as they dictate how objects interact with one another and their environments. This article will delve into the definition of external forces, the different types and examples of these forces, the role of external forces in Newton's laws of motion, and their applications in real-world scenarios. By gaining a comprehensive understanding of external forces, readers will appreciate their significance in both theoretical and practical aspects of physics.

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- External Forces and Newton's Laws of Motion
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Definition of External Force

In physics, an **external force** refers to any force that originates from outside a given system and influences the motion or rest of the objects within that system. To better understand this concept, it's essential to distinguish between external and internal forces. Internal forces arise from interactions within a system, such as the tension between the molecules of a solid. In contrast, external forces are applied to a system from the outside, leading to changes in its motion or shape.

The net external force acting on an object is pivotal because it determines the object's acceleration according to Newton's second law of motion, which states that force equals mass times acceleration ($F = ma$). This relationship is crucial for analyzing motion and predicting how objects will behave under various force conditions.

Types of External Forces

External forces can be categorized into various types based on their nature and effects on objects. Understanding these different types allows us to analyze real-world scenarios more effectively. Here are some of the primary types of external forces:

- **Gravitational Force:** This is the force of attraction between two masses. The Earth's

gravitational pull is a prime example, constantly acting on objects and pulling them toward the center of the planet.

- **Frictional Force:** This force opposes the relative motion of two surfaces in contact. It can either be static (preventing motion) or kinetic (acting when the object is in motion).
- **Normal Force:** This is the support force exerted by a surface against the weight of an object resting on it. It acts perpendicular to the surface.
- **Tension Force:** This force is transmitted through a string, rope, or cable when it is pulled tight by forces acting at each end. It is commonly seen in systems involving pulleys.
- **Applied Force:** This is any force that is applied to an object by a person or another object. Examples include pushing a door or pulling a cart.
- **Air Resistance (Drag):** This force opposes the motion of objects through the air. It increases with the speed of the object and plays a significant role in the motion of vehicles, athletes, and projectiles.

External Forces and Newton's Laws of Motion

Newton's laws of motion provide a framework for understanding the relationship between external forces and the motion of objects. Each of the three laws addresses the concept of external force in a unique way.

Newton's First Law of Motion

Newton's first law, often referred to as the law of inertia, states that an object at rest stays at rest and an object in motion continues in motion with the same speed and direction unless acted upon by a net external force. This principle emphasizes the necessity of external forces to change the state of an object's motion.

Newton's Second Law of Motion

As previously mentioned, Newton's second law quantitatively describes how external forces affect an object's acceleration. The law is formulated as $F = ma$, where F is the net external force, m is the mass of the object, and a is the acceleration produced. This relationship illustrates that greater external forces result in greater accelerations, provided the mass remains constant.

Newton's Third Law of Motion

Newton's third law states that for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. This principle applies to external forces as well; when one object exerts an external force on another, the second object exerts an equal force in the opposite direction. This interaction is fundamental in understanding how forces work in pairs, affecting the motion of both objects involved.

Real-World Applications of External Forces

External forces play a critical role in various real-world applications, impacting everything from engineering to everyday life. Here are some notable examples:

- **Transportation**