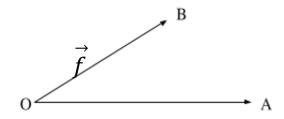
7.7 APPLICATIONS OF DOT AND CROSS PRODUCT

Formula for the Calculation of Work

 $W = \overrightarrow{f} \cdot \overrightarrow{s}$, where \overrightarrow{f} is the force acting on an object, measured in newtons (N); \overrightarrow{s} is the displacement of the object, measured in meter (m); and W is the work done, measured in joules (J).

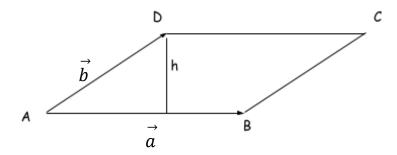
Note: when a 1 N force moves an object 1 m, the amount of work done is 1 J.

When a force	e is acting on an abject	ct so that the object	et is moved from one po	oint to another, we say that the force has
done	Work is define	ed as the	of the	an object has been displaced
and the comp	ponent of the	along the li	ne of displacement.	
			_	oject on an object at O so that this force ject is displaced s, which is a
			•	e scalar projection of \vec{f} on \vec{OA} equals ON
or	, which is	the same calculat	ion for the scalar projec	tion that was done earlier. The work, W,
done by \overrightarrow{f} in	moving the object is	calculated by W =	=	



Ex. 1 Kennedy is pulling her daughter in a toboggan and is exerting a force of 40 N, acting at 24° to the ground. If Kennedy pulls the child a distance of 100 m, how much work was done?

Determining the area of a parallelogram.



It can be proven that this formula for the area is equal to _____.

That is, _____ which can be found on page 411.

Ex. 2 Determine the area of the parallelogram determined by the vectors $\vec{p} = (-1, 5, 6)$ and $\vec{q} = (2, 3, -1)$.

Ex. 3 Determine the area of the of the triangle formed by the points A(-1,2,1) B(-1,0,0), and C(3,-1,4).

Physical Applications of the Cross Product

The cross product can also be used in the consideration of forces that involve rotation, or turning about a point or an axis. Such examples are:

- Tightening or loosening of a nut using a wrench
- Application of force to a bicycle pedal to make the crank arm rotate
- The act of opening a door by pushing or pulling on it

In the following situation, a bolt with a right-hand thread is being screwed into a piece of wood by a wrench, as shown. A force \vec{f} is applied to the wrench at point N and is rotating about point M. The vector $\vec{r} = \vec{MN}$ is the position vector of N with respect to M.

The torque, or the turning effect, of the force about the point	
is defined to be the vector This vector is	radius
to the plane formed by the vectors \vec{r} and \vec{f}	N Q
, and gives the direction of the axis through M about which the	M
force tends to twist.	turning
is directed down as the bolt	force
tightens into the wood and would normally be directed along the	\
axis of the bolt.	
The magnitude of the force depends on two factors: the exerted	
force, \vec{f} , and the distance between the line of the exerted force, d,	\
and the point of rotation, M.	
The magnitude of the force = (magnitude of the force) (the	
perpendicular distance from M to the force)	\
=	•
=	

Note: Torque is measured in joules (J), which is the same unit that work is measured in.

Ex. 4 A 20 N force is applied at the end of a wrench that is 40 c 60° to the wrench. Calculate the magnitude of the torque about the contraction of the torque about the contraction of the torque about the contraction of	
. → →.	
Note : the magnitude of the torque is $ \vec{r} \times \vec{f} =$, which is at its maximum when
and when the is applied as far p	ossible form the turning point. That is, is
as large as possible. Thus to get the best effect when tightening a	a bolt, the force should be applied at
angles to the wrench and as	the handle of the wrench as possible from
the	