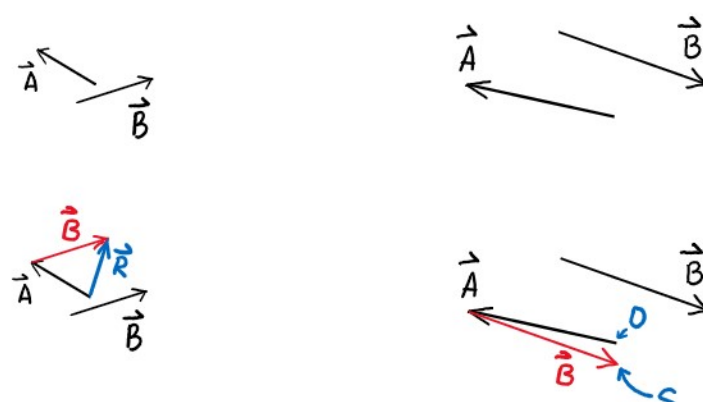


PHYS1114 Force and Equilibrium Prelab

Use the "head-to-tail" method:

Example { Draw \vec{R} , the resultant force of \vec{A} and \vec{B} :

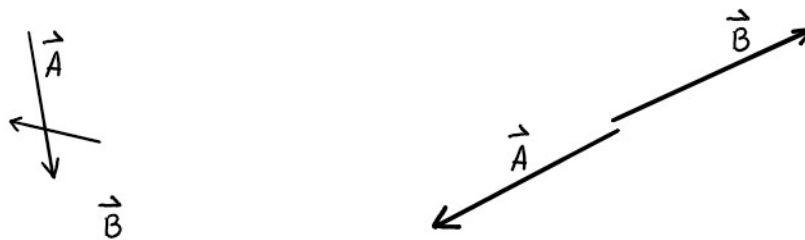


Note 1: When moving the vector, you must keep both the direction and the magnitude. Check that the red \vec{B} and the black \vec{B} form a parallelogram. (Both opposite sides have the same length.)

Note 2: If resultant vector is very small, use two letters to denote the vector. \vec{OS} means the vector is from O to S.

$\vec{R} = \vec{OS}$

Question 1. Draw \vec{R} , the resultant force of \vec{A} and \vec{B} :



Question 2. Draw \vec{R} , the resultant force of \vec{A} , \vec{B} and \vec{C} :

