Name

Date _

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MACHINES

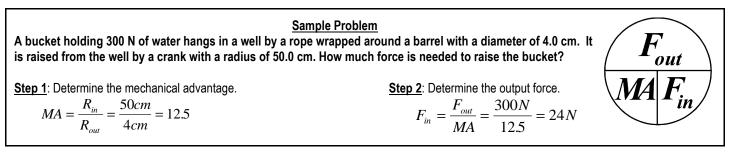
Wheel and Axle

A wheel and axle consists of two objects of different size attached in such a way that they rotate around the same axis. Examples include a screw driver, a steering wheel, and a bicycle wheel. A wheel and axle functions similarly to a 2nd or 3rd class lever depending on whether the wheel turns the axle (wheel = input), or the axle turns the wheel (axle = input). The input radius is like the effort arm, while the output radius is like the resistance arm. The ideal mechanical advantage of a wheel and axle is the ratio of the input radius to the out put radius.

 $IMA = \frac{input \ radius}{output \ radius}$ $IMA = \frac{R_{in}}{R_{out}}$



Turning the wheel by the axle results in a mechanical advantage less than 1, but it also increases the speed. That's why it's easier to walk than ride a bike uphill. But the bike is faster.



Based on the example above, solve the problems below. Show your work. Use the proper units in your answers.

- 1. A screw can be turned with a force of 50 N using a screwdriver that has a handle with a 1.24 cm radius and a blade with a 0.31 cm radius. How much resistance does the screw provide?
- 2. A bicycle has 70 cm wheels (R = 35 cm). The wheel is turned by a gear with a radius 7.0 cm. If a girl can be rolled up a hill on the bike with a force of 150 N, with how much force does she need to pedal?
- 3. A 350 N crate is attached to a rope wrapped around a bar with a radius of 12.5 cm. It can be lifted by applying a force of 50 N to a crank. How long is the crank?
- 4. A bank vault is opened by turning a wheel with 10 cm radius. The wheel turns an axle with a 2 cm radius. The axle, in turn, moves some gears. If a 22 N force needs to be applied to the wheel, how much force is needed to move the gears?