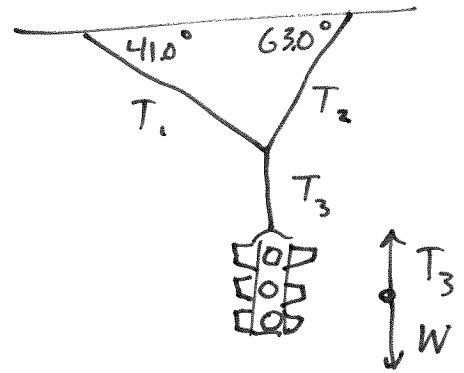


$$W = 2.00 \times 10^2 \text{ N}$$

Find the tension in each cable supporting the traffic light.



Tension in the third cable needs to offset the weight of the light.

$$\sum \vec{F} = ma = 0$$

$$\vec{T}_3 + \vec{W} = 0$$

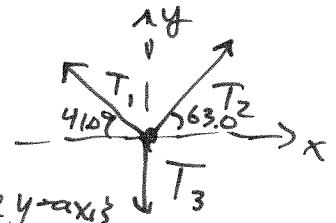
$$T_3 \hat{j} - W \hat{j} = 0 \quad \therefore$$

$$T_3 = W = 2.00 \times 10^2 \text{ N}$$

The forces where the cables intersect also need to add to zero

$$\sum \vec{F} = ma = 0$$

$$\vec{T}_1 + \vec{T}_2 + \vec{T}_3 = 0$$



Making horizontal the x-axis & vertical the y-axis

Then

$$\vec{T}_1 = -T_1 \cos(41.0) \hat{i} + T_1 \sin(41.0) \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{T}_2 = T_2 \cos(63.0) \hat{i} + T_2 \sin(63.0) \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{T}_3 = -T_3 \hat{j}$$

Then $\sum \vec{F} = 0$

$$-T_1 \cos(41.0) \hat{i} + T_1 \sin(41.0) \hat{j} + T_2 \cos(63.0) \hat{i} + T_2 \sin(63.0) \hat{j} - T_3 \hat{j}$$

$$\text{x-dir) } -T_1 \cos(41.0) + T_2 \cos(63.0) = 0 \quad \text{\#1}$$

$$\text{y-dir) } T_1 \sin(41.0) + T_2 \sin(63.0) - T_3 = 0 \quad \text{\#2}$$

take \#1 + solve for \$T_1\$

$$T_1 = T_2 \frac{\cos(63.0)}{\cos(41.0)} \quad \text{\#3}$$

$$\text{sub into \#2} \quad \frac{T_2 \cos(63.0) \sin(41.0)}{\cos(41.0)} + T_2 \sin(63.0) - T_3 = 0$$

$$T_2 \cos(63.0) \tan(41.0) + T_2 \sin(63.0) = T_3$$

$$T_2 [\cos(63.0) \tan(41.0) + \sin(63.0)] = T_3$$

$$T_2 = \frac{T_3}{\cos(63.0) \tan(41.0) + \sin(63.0)} = \frac{2.00 \times 10^2 \text{ N}}{\cos(63.0) \tan(41.0) + \sin(63.0)}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{2.00 \times 10^2 \text{ N}}{1.286} = \boxed{156 \text{ N}}$$

Substitute this result in #3

$$T_1 = T_2 \frac{\cos(63.0)}{\cos(41.0)} = (156 \text{ N}) \frac{\cos(63.0)}{\cos(41.0)} = \boxed{93.6 \text{ N}}$$

Notice The angle T_1 acts on the light is smaller or more to the side than T_2 . Therefore, T_2 is bearing more of the weight. T_3 has to bear all of the weight.

$$\begin{aligned} T_1 &= 93.6 \text{ N} \\ T_2 &= 156 \text{ N} \\ T_3 &= 200 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Also notice that

$$T_1 + T_2 \neq T_3$$

They must be added as vectors.