

TENSION EXAMPLES PHYSICS

TENSION EXAMPLES PHYSICS ARE ALL AROUND US, FROM THE SIMPLE ACT OF HOLDING A GROCERY BAG TO THE COMPLEX FORCES AT PLAY IN BRIDGES AND ROLLER COASTERS. UNDERSTANDING TENSION IS FUNDAMENTAL TO GRASPING MANY PRINCIPLES IN CLASSICAL MECHANICS. THIS ARTICLE DELVES INTO THE CONCEPT OF TENSION IN PHYSICS, EXPLORING ITS DEFINITION, HOW IT'S MEASURED, AND PROVIDING A WIDE ARRAY OF RELATABLE EXAMPLES THAT ILLUSTRATE ITS DIVERSE APPLICATIONS. WE'LL EXAMINE HOW TENSION ARISES, THE FACTORS INFLUENCING ITS MAGNITUDE, AND ITS CRUCIAL ROLE IN STATICS AND DYNAMICS. BY THE END OF THIS EXPLORATION, YOU'LL HAVE A COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF TENSION, SUPPORTED BY PRACTICAL SCENARIOS THAT SOLIDIFY THE THEORETICAL CONCEPTS.

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WHAT IS TENSION IN PHYSICS?

TENSION, IN THE REALM OF PHYSICS, IS ESSENTIALLY A PULLING FORCE TRANSMITTED THROUGH A FLEXIBLE MEDIUM LIKE A ROPE, STRING, CABLE, OR CHAIN. IMAGINE PULLING ON A ROPE; THE FORCE YOU EXERT IS TRANSMITTED ALONG THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE ROPE, CAUSING IT TO PULL BACK ON WHATEVER IT'S ATTACHED TO. THIS INTERNAL PULLING FORCE IS WHAT WE CALL TENSION. IT'S CRUCIAL TO UNDERSTAND THAT TENSION IS ALWAYS A TENSILE FORCE, MEANING IT ACTS TO STRETCH OR ELONGATE THE OBJECT IT'S WITHIN. IT'S NOT A FORCE THAT PUSHES OR COMPRESSES; IT STRICTLY PULLS.

THINK OF IT LIKE THIS: WHEN YOU TIE A KNOT, THE ROPE SEGMENTS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE KNOT ARE PULLING ON EACH OTHER. THIS INTERNAL TUG-OF-WAR IS THE ESSENCE OF TENSION. IT'S A FORCE THAT ARISES BECAUSE THE ROPE IS UNDER STRAIN, AND ITS MOLECULES ARE RESISTING BEING PULLED APART. THE TENSION FORCE IS TRANSMITTED THROUGH THE ROPE, FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER, ALLOWING OBJECTS TO BE SUSPENDED OR PULLED.

DIRECTION OF TENSION

A KEY CHARACTERISTIC OF TENSION IS ITS DIRECTION. THE TENSION FORCE ALWAYS ACTS ALONG THE DIRECTION OF THE FLEXIBLE CONNECTOR, PULLING INWARDS ON THE OBJECTS IT CONNECTS. IF YOU HAVE A ROPE HOLDING A WEIGHT, THE TENSION IN THE ROPE POINTS UPWARDS TOWARDS THE POINT OF SUSPENSION AND DOWNWARDS TOWARDS THE WEIGHT. IT'S ALWAYS PULLING AWAY FROM THE OBJECT IT IS EXERTING FORCE ON, AND TOWARDS THE OBJECT CAUSING THE PULLING.

TENSION IN A STRETCHED ROPE

FOR A FLEXIBLE CONNECTOR LIKE A ROPE OR STRING TO EXHIBIT TENSION, IT MUST BE TAUT. IF A ROPE IS SLACK, IT'S NOT TRANSMITTING ANY SIGNIFICANT PULLING FORCE, AND THUS THE TENSION IS NEGLIGIBLE OR ZERO. THE VERY ACT OF STRETCHING THE ROPE IS WHAT GENERATES THE TENSION. THIS STRETCHING MEANS THAT THE ATOMS WITHIN THE ROPE ARE BEING PULLED SLIGHTLY FURTHER APART FROM THEIR EQUILIBRIUM POSITIONS, AND THE ELECTROMAGNETIC FORCES BETWEEN THESE ATOMS CREATE THE RESISTANCE TO THIS STRETCHING – THIS RESISTANCE IS THE TENSION.

How is Tension Measured?

SINCE TENSION IS A FORCE, IT IS MEASURED IN THE STANDARD UNIT OF FORCE: THE NEWTON (N) IN THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNITS (SI). MEASURING TENSION OFTEN INVOLVES UNDERSTANDING THE CONTEXT AND APPLYING NEWTON'S LAWS OF MOTION. IN MANY PRACTICAL SCENARIOS, WE DON'T DIRECTLY MEASURE TENSION WITH A SPECIFIC TENSION-MEASURING DEVICE, ALTHOUGH SUCH INSTRUMENTS DO EXIST (LIKE FORCE GAUGES OR LOAD CELLS). INSTEAD, WE INFER THE TENSION FROM THE MOTION OR EQUILIBRIUM OF THE OBJECTS INVOLVED.

FOR INSTANCE, IF AN OBJECT IS SUSPENDED MOTIONLESS BY A ROPE, THE TENSION IN THE ROPE IS EQUAL IN MAGNITUDE TO THE GRAVITATIONAL FORCE (WEIGHT) ACTING ON THE OBJECT. IF THE OBJECT IS ACCELERATING, WE USE NEWTON'S SECOND LAW ($F=ma$) TO CALCULATE THE NET FORCE AND THEN DETERMINE THE TENSION. THE NET FORCE ACTING ON AN OBJECT IS THE VECTOR SUM OF ALL FORCES, INCLUDING TENSION AND GRAVITY.

TENSION AND MASS

THE MASS OF THE OBJECT BEING PULLED OR SUPPORTED IS A DIRECT FACTOR IN DETERMINING THE TENSION. A HEAVIER OBJECT WILL REQUIRE A GREATER TENSION TO SUPPORT IT. FOR EXAMPLE, A THICK STEEL CABLE CAN SUPPORT MUCH MORE TENSION THAN A THIN NYLON STRING. THE MASS OF THE ROPE ITSELF CAN ALSO PLAY A ROLE, ESPECIALLY IN VERY LONG ROPES WHERE ITS OWN WEIGHT CONTRIBUTES TO THE OVERALL TENSION DISTRIBUTION ALONG ITS LENGTH.

UNITS OF TENSION

AS MENTIONED, TENSION IS A FORCE, SO ITS UNIT IS THE NEWTON (N). HOWEVER, YOU MIGHT ALSO ENCOUNTER TENSION EXPRESSED IN POUNDS (LBS) IN NON-SI CONTEXTS. REGARDLESS OF THE UNIT, IT REPRESENTS THE MAGNITUDE OF THE PULLING FORCE BEING EXERTED THROUGH THE FLEXIBLE CONNECTOR.

EVERYDAY TENSION EXAMPLES PHYSICS

THE WORLD AROUND US IS BRIMMING WITH EXAMPLES OF TENSION IN ACTION. THESE SIMPLE INSTANCES ARE PERFECT FOR BUILDING AN INTUITIVE UNDERSTANDING OF THIS FUNDAMENTAL PHYSICAL CONCEPT. LET'S EXPLORE SOME COMMON SCENARIOS WHERE YOU CAN EASILY SPOT TENSION AT PLAY.

- **HOLDING A SHOPPING BAG:** WHEN YOU CARRY A GROCERY BAG, THE HANDLES ARE UNDER TENSION. THE WEIGHT OF THE GROCERIES PULLS DOWN, AND YOUR HAND, THROUGH THE HANDLES, PULLS UP. THE TENSION IN THE BAG'S HANDLES IS WHAT PREVENTS THE GROCERIES FROM FALLING. IF THE HANDLES ARE WEAK OR THE BAG IS TOO HEAVY, THE TENSION CAN EXCEED THE STRENGTH OF THE HANDLES, LEADING TO A TEAR – A CLEAR DEMONSTRATION OF TENSION'S LIMITS.
- **A CLOTHESLINE:** WHEN YOU HANG WET LAUNDRY ON A CLOTHESLINE, THE LINE BECOMES TAUT, EXPERIENCING TENSION. THE WEIGHT OF THE WET CLOTHES PULLS DOWN ON THE LINE, CREATING TENSION THAT IS TRANSMITTED TO THE POSTS SUPPORTING THE CLOTHESLINE. IF THE LINE SAGS SIGNIFICANTLY, IT INDICATES THAT THE TENSION IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO KEEP IT PERFECTLY HORIZONTAL.
- **PULLING A TOY WAGON:** WHEN A CHILD PULLS A WAGON WITH A ROPE, THE ROPE IS UNDER TENSION. THE FORCE EXERTED BY THE CHILD IS TRANSMITTED THROUGH THE ROPE TO THE WAGON, CAUSING IT TO MOVE. THE TENSION IN THE ROPE IS WHAT PULLS THE WAGON FORWARD.
- **A SWINGING PENDULUM:** THE STRING OF A PENDULUM IS A CLASSIC EXAMPLE OF TENSION. AS THE PENDULUM SWINGS, THE STRING IS CONSTANTLY PULLING THE BOB TOWARDS THE PIVOT POINT. THE TENSION IN THE STRING CHANGES

THROUGHOUT THE SWING; IT'S AT ITS MAXIMUM WHEN THE BOB IS AT THE BOTTOM OF ITS ARC AND ZERO AT THE HIGHEST POINTS IF IT MOMENTARILY STOPS BEFORE REVERSING DIRECTION (THOUGH IN REALITY, IT'S A MINIMUM AND POINTS VERTICALLY).

- **A PULLEY SYSTEM:** IN A SIMPLE PULLEY SYSTEM, ROPES ARE ESSENTIAL. WHEN YOU USE A PULLEY TO LIFT AN OBJECT, THE ROPE ATTACHED TO THE OBJECT EXPERIENCES TENSION, PULLING IT UPWARDS. THE TENSION IS TRANSMITTED AROUND THE PULLEY AND OFTEN EQUALS THE WEIGHT OF THE OBJECT BEING LIFTED, DEPENDING ON WHETHER THE PULLEY IS FRICTIONLESS AND MASSLESS.

TENSION IN MORE COMPLEX SCENARIOS

BEYOND EVERYDAY EXPERIENCES, TENSION PLAYS A CRITICAL ROLE IN MANY ENGINEERING MARVELS AND NATURAL PHENOMENA. THESE MORE COMPLEX SITUATIONS OFTEN INVOLVE MULTIPLE FORCES AND VARYING CONDITIONS, PROVIDING A DEEPER INSIGHT INTO THE BEHAVIOR OF TENSION.

SUSPENDED BRIDGES

THE ICONIC SUSPENSION BRIDGES ARE PRIME EXAMPLES OF TENSION'S ENGINEERING APPLICATION. THE MAIN CABLES OF A SUSPENSION BRIDGE ARE UNDER IMMENSE TENSION. THEY ARE ANCHORED AT EACH END AND SUPPORT THE WEIGHT OF THE BRIDGE DECK THROUGH VERTICAL SUSPENDER CABLES. THE PRIMARY CABLES ARE DESIGNED TO WITHSTAND THESE LARGE TENSILE FORCES, DISTRIBUTING THE LOAD ACROSS THE ENTIRE STRUCTURE AND ALLOWING FOR VAST SPANS TO BE CROSSED.

ELEVATOR CABLES

THE CABLES THAT LIFT AND LOWER ELEVATORS ARE UNDER SIGNIFICANT TENSION. THIS TENSION MUST BE SUFFICIENT TO COUNTERACT THE GRAVITATIONAL FORCE ON THE ELEVATOR CAR AND ITS PASSENGERS, AS WELL AS TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY FORCE FOR ACCELERATION AND DECELERATION. SAFETY SYSTEMS, INCLUDING MULTIPLE REDUNDANT CABLES, ARE IN PLACE TO ENSURE THAT THE TENSION NEVER EXCEEDS THE SAFE LOAD CAPACITY OF THE CABLES.

SAILING AND WIND FORCES

IN SAILING, THE SAILS THEMSELVES ACT LIKE AIRFOILS, AND THE WIND EXERTS FORCES THAT CAUSE THEM TO FILL AND GENERATE THRUST. THE ROPES AND RIGGING THAT HOLD THE SAILS IN PLACE, SUCH AS THE SHROUDS AND STAYS, ARE UNDER TENSION. THIS TENSION IS CRUCIAL FOR MAINTAINING THE SHAPE OF THE SAILS AND DIRECTING THE FORCES GENERATED BY THE WIND EFFECTIVELY.

STATIC EQUILIBRIUM OF CONNECTED OBJECTS

CONSIDER A SCENARIO WHERE TWO MASSES, m_1 AND m_2 , ARE CONNECTED BY A STRING PASSING OVER A FRICTIONLESS PULLEY. IF m_1 IS HANGING VERTICALLY AND m_2 IS RESTING ON A HORIZONTAL SURFACE, THE STRING WILL HAVE TENSION. IF m_2 IS ALSO HANGING VERTICALLY, THE TENSION IN THE STRING WILL BE EQUAL TO THE WEIGHT OF THE LOWER MASS IF THE SYSTEM IS AT REST. IF THE SYSTEM IS IN MOTION, THE TENSION WILL BE LESS THAN THE WEIGHT.

TENSION IN A STRING DURING CIRCULAR MOTION

WHEN AN OBJECT MOVES IN A CIRCLE, IT REQUIRES A CENTRIPETAL FORCE DIRECTED TOWARDS THE CENTER OF THE CIRCLE. IF THE OBJECT IS MOVING IN A HORIZONTAL CIRCLE SUSPENDED BY A STRING, THE TENSION IN THE STRING PROVIDES THIS CENTRIPETAL FORCE. THE MAGNITUDE OF THE TENSION WILL DEPEND ON THE OBJECT'S MASS, THE SPEED OF ITS CIRCULAR MOTION, AND THE RADIUS OF THE CIRCLE. IT'S AN INTERPLAY BETWEEN THE TENSION PULLING INWARDS AND THE OBJECT'S INERTIA TRYING TO CONTINUE IN A STRAIGHT LINE.

FACTORS AFFECTING TENSION

SEVERAL FACTORS CAN INFLUENCE THE MAGNITUDE OF TENSION IN A FLEXIBLE CONNECTOR. UNDERSTANDING THESE INFLUENCES HELPS IN ANALYZING PHYSICAL SYSTEMS ACCURATELY AND DESIGNING STRUCTURES THAT CAN WITHSTAND THE REQUIRED FORCES.

WEIGHT OF THE SUSPENDED OBJECT

THIS IS PERHAPS THE MOST STRAIGHTFORWARD FACTOR. THE GREATER THE WEIGHT OF THE OBJECT BEING SUPPORTED, THE GREATER THE TENSION IN THE CONNECTOR. FOR A STATIC OBJECT SUSPENDED BY A VERTICAL ROPE, THE TENSION IS EQUAL TO THE OBJECT'S WEIGHT.

APPLIED FORCES

IF AN ADDITIONAL FORCE IS APPLIED TO THE OBJECT OR THE CONNECTOR, IT WILL AFFECT THE TENSION. FOR EXAMPLE, IF YOU PULL UPWARDS ON AN OBJECT ALREADY SUSPENDED BY A ROPE, THE TENSION IN THE ROPE WILL INCREASE.

ACCELERATION

WHEN AN OBJECT CONNECTED BY A ROPE IS ACCELERATING, THE TENSION CHANGES. IF THE OBJECT IS ACCELERATING UPWARDS, THE TENSION WILL BE GREATER THAN ITS WEIGHT. IF IT'S ACCELERATING DOWNWARDS, THE TENSION WILL BE LESS THAN ITS WEIGHT. THIS IS A DIRECT CONSEQUENCE OF NEWTON'S SECOND LAW, WHERE THE NET FORCE (TENSION MINUS WEIGHT, OR VICE VERSA) EQUALS MASS TIMES ACCELERATION.

ANGLE OF THE CONNECTOR

IN SCENARIOS WHERE THE CONNECTOR IS NOT VERTICAL, SUCH AS IN A V-SHAPED SUSPENSION OR WHEN AN OBJECT IS PULLED AT AN ANGLE, THE TENSION CAN BE INFLUENCED BY THE ANGLE. FOR INSTANCE, TWO ROPES SUPPORTING AN OBJECT AT AN ANGLE WILL EACH EXPERIENCE A TENSION THAT IS GREATER THAN HALF THE OBJECT'S WEIGHT. THIS IS BECAUSE THE VERTICAL COMPONENTS OF THE TENSIONS MUST ADD UP TO THE WEIGHT, AND THE TENSION ITSELF IS THE HYPOTENUSE OF A RIGHT TRIANGLE WHERE THE VERTICAL COMPONENT IS ONE LEG.

MASS OF THE CONNECTOR

WHILE OFTEN NEGLECTED IN INTRODUCTORY PHYSICS PROBLEMS FOR SIMPLICITY, THE MASS OF THE ROPE OR STRING ITSELF CAN

CONTRIBUTE TO THE TENSION, ESPECIALLY IN VERY LONG OR HEAVY CONNECTORS. THE WEIGHT OF THE CONNECTOR MATERIAL IS DISTRIBUTED ALONG ITS LENGTH, LEADING TO VARYING TENSION FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER. FOR A HEAVY ROPE HANGING VERTICALLY, THE TENSION IS GREATEST AT THE TOP SUPPORT AND DECREASES LINEARLY TO ZERO AT THE FREE END.

TENSION VS. OTHER FORCES

IT'S IMPORTANT TO DISTINGUISH TENSION FROM OTHER COMMON FORCES ENCOUNTERED IN PHYSICS. WHILE ALL FORCES CAN BE VECTORS WITH MAGNITUDE AND DIRECTION, THEIR ORIGINS AND BEHAVIORS DIFFER.

TENSION VS. COMPRESSION

TENSION IS A PULLING FORCE THAT TENDS TO STRETCH AN OBJECT. COMPRESSION, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS A PUSHING FORCE THAT TENDS TO SHORTEN OR CRUSH AN OBJECT. ROPES EXPERIENCE TENSION, WHILE STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS LIKE COLUMNS AND WALLS EXPERIENCE COMPRESSION.

TENSION VS. FRICTION

FRICTION IS A FORCE THAT OPPOSES MOTION BETWEEN TWO SURFACES IN CONTACT. TENSION IS A FORCE TRANSMITTED THROUGH A FLEXIBLE MEDIUM. WHILE FRICTION CAN ACT TO PREVENT AN OBJECT FROM SLIDING, TENSION ACTS TO PULL OR SUSPEND IT.

TENSION VS. GRAVITY

GRAVITY IS A FUNDAMENTAL FORCE OF ATTRACTION BETWEEN ANY TWO OBJECTS WITH MASS. IT'S WHAT PULLS OBJECTS TOWARDS THE EARTH. TENSION IS A FORCE THAT ARISES FROM THE STRETCHING OF A FLEXIBLE CONNECTOR. IN MANY CASES, TENSION ACTS TO COUNTERACT GRAVITY, SUCH AS WHEN A ROPE SUPPORTS A WEIGHT.

TENSION VS. NORMAL FORCE

THE NORMAL FORCE IS A FORCE EXERTED BY A SURFACE THAT IS PERPENDICULAR TO THE SURFACE, PREVENTING AN OBJECT FROM PASSING THROUGH IT. TENSION IS A PULLING FORCE TRANSMITTED THROUGH A STRING, ROPE, OR SIMILAR FLEXIBLE CONNECTOR, AND IT ACTS ALONG THE DIRECTION OF THE CONNECTOR.

UNDERSTANDING THESE DISTINCTIONS IS VITAL FOR CORRECTLY IDENTIFYING AND ANALYZING THE FORCES ACTING ON AN OBJECT IN ANY GIVEN PHYSICAL SITUATION. EACH FORCE HAS A UNIQUE ORIGIN AND CHARACTERISTIC BEHAVIOR.

CONCLUSION

TENSION IS A UBIQUITOUS AND FUNDAMENTAL FORCE THAT PLAYS A CRUCIAL ROLE IN COUNTLESS PHYSICAL PHENOMENA, FROM THE SIMPLE ACT OF HOLDING A BAG TO THE COMPLEX DYNAMICS OF LARGE-SCALE ENGINEERING PROJECTS. BY UNDERSTANDING ITS NATURE AS A PULLING FORCE TRANSMITTED THROUGH FLEXIBLE CONNECTORS AND RECOGNIZING THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE ITS MAGNITUDE – SUCH AS WEIGHT, ACCELERATION, AND APPLIED FORCES – WE GAIN VALUABLE INSIGHTS INTO HOW THE PHYSICAL WORLD OPERATES. THE EXAMPLES PROVIDED, RANGING FROM EVERYDAY OCCURRENCES TO MORE INTRICATE SYSTEMS

LIKE BRIDGES AND ELEVATORS, SERVE TO ILLUSTRATE THE PRACTICAL RELEVANCE AND BROAD APPLICABILITY OF TENSION. MASTERING THE CONCEPT OF TENSION IS AN ESSENTIAL STEP IN BUILDING A SOLID FOUNDATION IN PHYSICS AND APPRECIATING THE INTRICATE INTERPLAY OF FORCES THAT SHAPE OUR UNIVERSE.

FAQ

Q: WHAT IS THE PRIMARY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TENSION AND COMPRESSION?

A: TENSION IS A PULLING FORCE THAT STRETCHES AN OBJECT, WHILE COMPRESSION IS A PUSHING FORCE THAT SHORTENS OR CRUSHES AN OBJECT. THEY ARE OPPOSING TYPES OF STRESS.

Q: CAN TENSION BE ZERO?

A: YES, TENSION CAN BE ZERO. IF A ROPE IS COMPLETELY SLACK AND NOT PULLING ON ANYTHING, OR IF AN OBJECT IS IN FREEFALL WITHOUT ANY SUPPORT, THE TENSION IN ANY HYPOTHETICAL CONNECTING STRING WOULD BE ZERO.

Q: DOES THE MASS OF THE ROPE AFFECT TENSION?

A: YES, THE MASS OF THE ROPE CAN AFFECT TENSION, ESPECIALLY IN LONG ROPES. THE WEIGHT OF THE ROPE ITSELF CONTRIBUTES TO THE OVERALL TENSION DISTRIBUTION ALONG ITS LENGTH, WITH THE TENSION BEING GREATEST AT THE TOP SUPPORT AND DECREASING TOWARDS THE BOTTOM.

Q: HOW DOES ACCELERATION INFLUENCE TENSION?

A: ACCELERATION SIGNIFICANTLY INFLUENCES TENSION. IF AN OBJECT IS ACCELERATING UPWARDS, THE TENSION IN THE SUPPORTING ROPE WILL BE GREATER THAN ITS WEIGHT. IF IT'S ACCELERATING DOWNWARDS, THE TENSION WILL BE LESS THAN ITS WEIGHT.

Q: IS TENSION A VECTOR QUANTITY?

A: YES, TENSION IS A VECTOR QUANTITY BECAUSE IT HAS BOTH MAGNITUDE AND DIRECTION. THE DIRECTION OF TENSION ALWAYS ACTS ALONG THE FLEXIBLE CONNECTOR.

Q: WHAT HAPPENS TO TENSION IF AN OBJECT IS MOVING IN A HORIZONTAL CIRCLE ON A STRING?

A: IN A HORIZONTAL CIRCULAR MOTION, THE TENSION IN THE STRING PROVIDES THE NECESSARY CENTRIPETAL FORCE THAT KEEPS THE OBJECT MOVING IN A CIRCLE. THE MAGNITUDE OF THE TENSION DEPENDS ON THE OBJECT'S MASS, SPEED, AND THE RADIUS OF THE CIRCLE.

Q: WHY IS UNDERSTANDING TENSION IMPORTANT IN ENGINEERING?

A: UNDERSTANDING TENSION IS CRITICAL IN ENGINEERING FOR DESIGNING SAFE AND STABLE STRUCTURES. ENGINEERS MUST CALCULATE THE MAXIMUM TENSION THAT MATERIALS CAN WITHSTAND TO PREVENT FAILURE, SUCH AS IN CABLES OF BRIDGES, SUSPENSION SYSTEMS, AND LIFTING EQUIPMENT.

Q: IF TWO PEOPLE PULL ON OPPOSITE ENDS OF A ROPE WITH 50 N EACH, WHAT IS THE TENSION IN THE ROPE?

A: THE TENSION IN THE ROPE IS 50 N. THE TENSION IS THE FORCE TRANSMITTED THROUGH THE ROPE, AND IN THIS CASE, EACH PERSON IS EXERTING A FORCE THAT RESULTS IN A 50 N TENSION THROUGHOUT THE ROPE. IT'S NOT THE SUM OF THE FORCES.

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