

We'd like to consider torques on a body.

Let's draw an arbitrary body, and let's consider a point s , that we're about to calculate the torque.

Now, we know that forces on the body can be both internal and external.

And we'd like to show that all internal torques will cancel in pairs.

The way we'll do that is, suppose we pick an object.

We'll label it with mass m_i , and another object, we'll label that with mass m_j .

These are small mass elements in the body.

And we'd like to know something about the internal forces.

Now, let's make the assumption-- and this is the key property-- that the force due to this interaction between j and the i -th particle pointing that way-- and here's the Newton's third law pair-- that these forces lie-- are directed along the line connecting the two bodies.

With this assumption, we'll now show that the torque due to these two internal forces, [INAUDIBLE] Newton's third law pairs will cancel.

So let's calculate that out.

So we draw our vector from r_{si} , and our other vector r_{sj} .

And now we're in position to add these two torques.

So we have the torque on s due to this pair is equal to the sum of r_{si} cross f_{ji} plus r_{sj} cross f_{ij} -- that's an r -- make sure we get that right.

We have r_{sj} cross f_{ij} .

Now, the third law pair says f_{ji} is equal to minus f_{ij} .

And so, if we substitute-- let's put the minus sign over here-- we get r_{si} minus r_{sj} cross f_{ij} .

Now, let's look at this vector in particular.

We can draw it again over here, just to see it.

Here s .

Here is r_i .

Here is the vector r_s , that's r_j .

And we want to now consider the vector r_i minus r_j .

Notice that this vector is directed along the lines connecting the i -th and the j -th particle.

And we've made an assumption that f_{ji} is also along that line.

So these two vectors, in this particular case, are either parallel or anti-parallel.

And hence, the torque due to the sum of these internal forces cancel in pairs.

And this means we only need to address the torque due to external forces that are acting on individual elements in a body.