Centrifugal Force.

It is an imaginary force due to incorporated effects of inertia. When a body is rotating in a circular path and the centripetal force vanishes, the body would leave the circular path. To an observer A who is not sharing the motion along the circular path, the body appears to fly off tangential at the point of release. To another observer B, who is sharing the motion along the circular path (*i.e.*, the observer B is also rotating with the body with the same velocity), the body appears to be stationary before it is released. When the body is released, it appears to B_i as if it has been thrown off along the radius away from the center by some force. In reality no force is actually seen to act on the body. In absence of any real force the body tends to continue its motion in a straight line due to its inertia. The observer A easily relates this events to be due to inertia but since the inertia of both the observer B and the body is same, the observer B cannot relate the above happening to inertia. When the centripetal force ceases to act on the body, the body leaves its circular path and continues to moves in its straight-line motion but to observer B it appears that a real force has actually acted on the body and is responsible for throwing the body radially out-words. This imaginary force is given a name to explain the effects on inertia to the observer who is sharing the circular motion of the body. This inertial force is called centrifugal force. Thus centrifugal force is a fictitious force which has significance only in a rotating frame of reference.