Physics 185F2013 Lecture Four October 15, 2013

Dr. $Jones^1$

¹Department of Physics Drexel University

October 15, 2013

Dr. Jones (Drexel

Physics 185F2013 Lecture Four

October 15, 2013

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From our basis of last week, we can expand the application of Newton's Laws to cover,

• Static Friction

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- Static Friction
- Kinetic Friction
- Things we'll do in the upcoming weeks:

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- Drag forces

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- Things we'll do in the upcoming weeks:
- Drag forces
- Centripetal motion

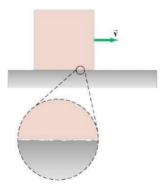
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From our basis of last week, we can expand the application of Newton's Laws to cover,

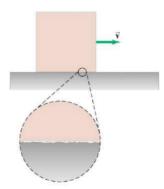
- Static Friction
- Kinetic Friction
- Things we'll do in the upcoming weeks:
- Drag forces
- Centripetal motion
- Non-point-like objects

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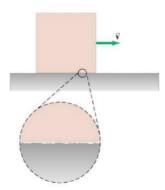


Imagine pushing a book on a block of ice, how smoothly does it move?



Imagine pushing a book on a block of ice, how smoothly does it move?

Now imagine pushing that same block on sand-paper.

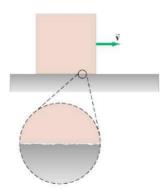


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Now imagine pushing that same block on sand-paper.

You will have imagined a huge difference, a difference due to the molecular contact forces between the book and the surface.

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Now imagine pushing that same block on sand-paper.

You will have imagined a huge difference, a difference due to the molecular contact forces between the book and the surface.

Now imagine pushing that book along the sandpaper while your neighbor stood on top of it.

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Since the normal force is the reaction force to an object pushing on the surface of another object, and friction is due to molecular surface contact, it makes physical sense that the two should be related.

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In fact, to very good accuracy, the force of friction and the normal force are proportional:

$$f = \mu F_n$$

Static and Kinetic Friction

Static friction is the friction that keeps a stationary object from moving when less force is applied to it in the direction of potential motion than is needed to overcome static friction.

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 $f_s \leq \mu_s F_n$

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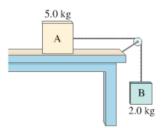
Kinetic friction is not as strong as static friction. When the objects are in relative motion, there is less time for the molecules to form bonds that must be overcome with force.

$$f_k = \mu_k F_n$$

Think about trying to push a heavy object across a floor, and how much easier it is to move it once it is in motion than to actually get it in motion from rest.

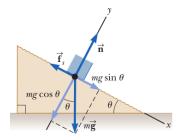
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Revisiting a problem, now with friction



Find the coefficient of friction needed to keep this system in equilibrium.

Revisiting a problem, now with friction



Find the coefficient of friction needed to keep this system in equilibrium if the block has a mass of 2.8 kg.