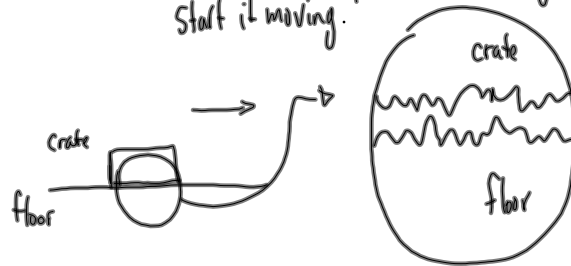


Friction

Frictional forces oppose an object's motion.

Static friction - the frictional force that must be overcome in order to just start an object moving

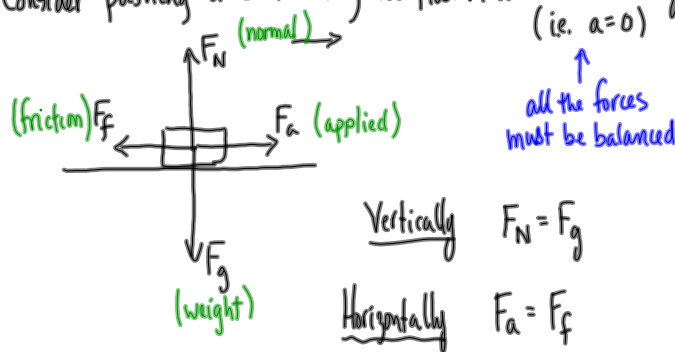
Kinetic friction - the frictional force that opposes a moving object. It is easier (i.e. takes less force) to keep an object moving than to start it moving.



- The smoother the surfaces, the less friction
 - The heavier the object, the more friction there is.
- (The frictional force depends on the weight)

↓
it really depends on the "normal force" which is related to the object's weight

Consider pushing a crate along the floor at a constant velocity (i.e. $a=0$)



FREE BODY DIAGRAM (FBD)

If $F_a > F_f$, then there would be + acceleration

$F_a < F_f$, then there would be - acceleration

$F_a = F_f$, then the acceleration is zero
(not moving or has constant velocity)
(static friction) (kinetic friction)

So how do you calculate the frictional force?

$$F_f \propto F_N$$

$$F_f = \mu F_N$$

Where F_f is the frictional force (N)

F_N is the normal force (N)

* $F_N = F_g$ IF ① surface is horizontal
AND

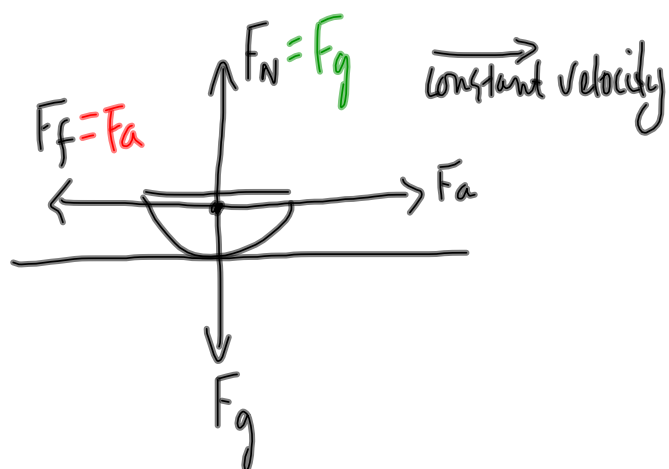
② F_a is horizontal

μ is the coefficient of friction

* depends on the surfaces



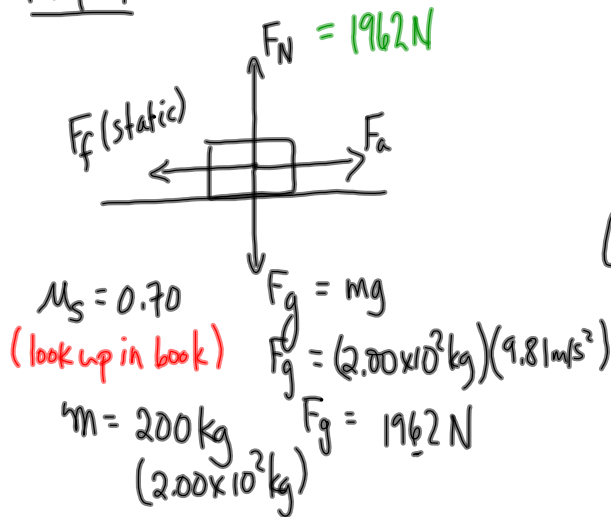
Drag sled
 used in traffic
 accident investigations
 to find μ .



$$\bar{F}_f = \mu \bar{F}_N$$

$$\mu = \frac{\bar{F}_f}{\bar{F}_N}$$

MP/141



$$F_f(\text{static}) = \mu_s F_N$$

$$F_f(\text{static}) = (0.70)(1962\text{ N})$$

$$F_f(\text{static}) = 1.4 \times 10^3\text{ N}$$

↑
the increase in static frictional force

MP/143

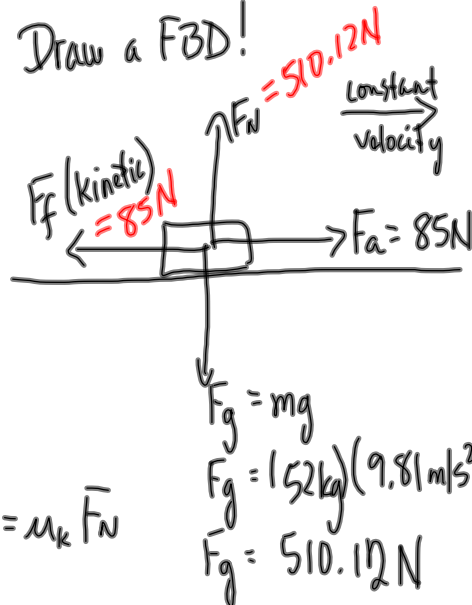
$$m = 52\text{ kg}$$

$$F_a = 85\text{ N}$$

constant velocity

$$\mu_k = ?$$

Draw a FBD!



$$F_f(\text{kinetic}) = \mu_k F_N$$

$$\mu_k = \frac{F_f(\text{kinetic})}{F_N}$$

$$\mu_k = \frac{85\text{ N}}{510.12\text{ N}}$$

$$\mu_k = 0.17$$

TO DO:

① PP/137 (Weight)

② PP/144 (Friction)

} to be done for Friday