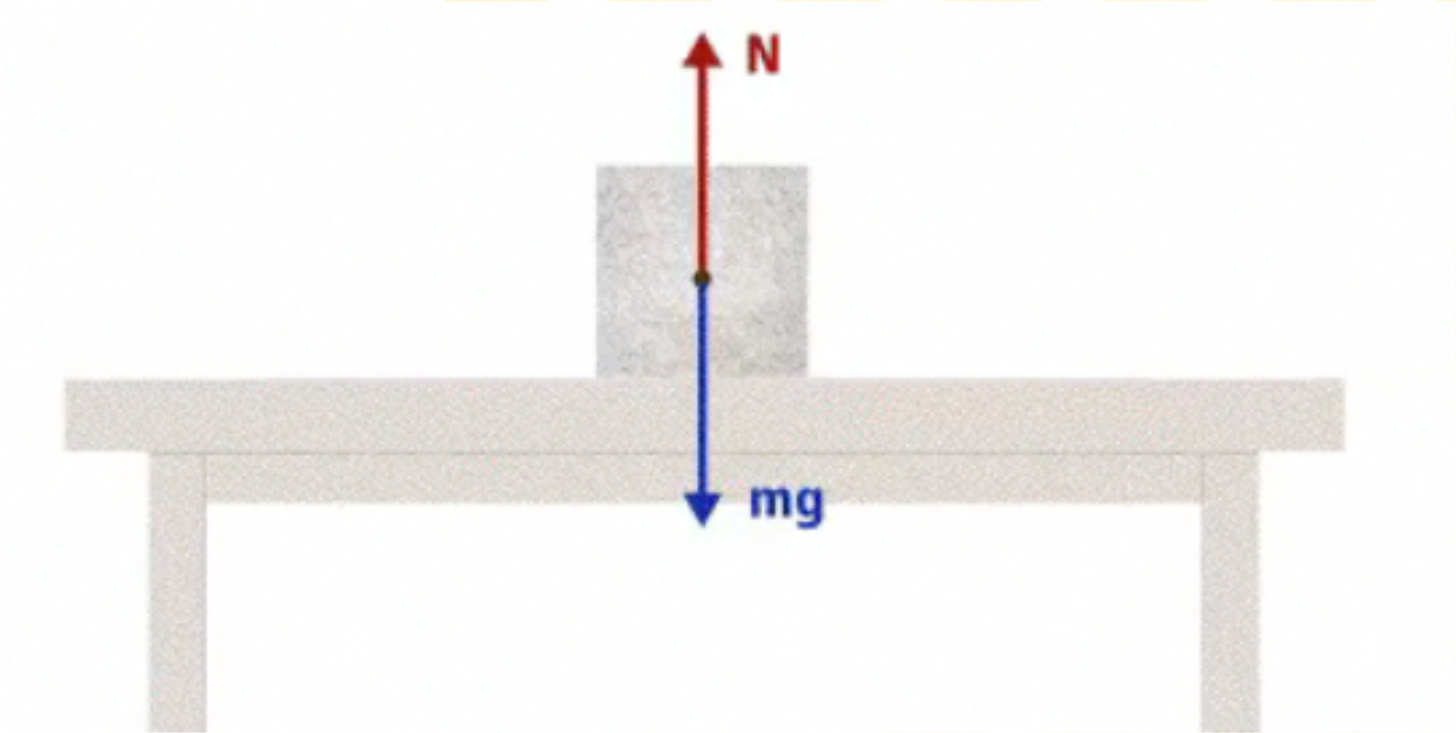
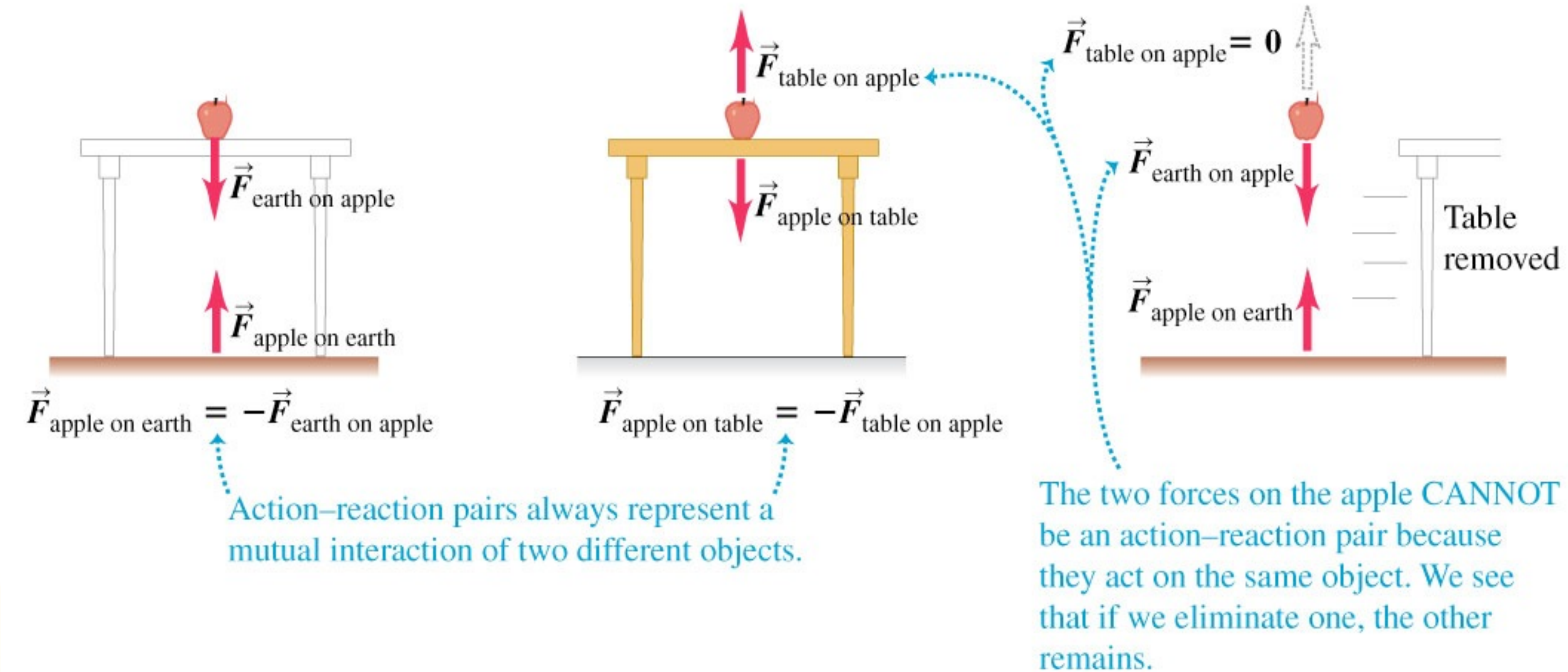
Announcements

- Exam schedule: Feb 11 (Clark 101), Mar 8, Apr 10 (both White B51), 5 - 7 PM
- Makeup schedule: Feb 12, Mar 5, Apr 9, 5 - 7 PM, **now in Clark 317**
- Final exam: May 1, 2 - 4 PM, White B51

Normal forces

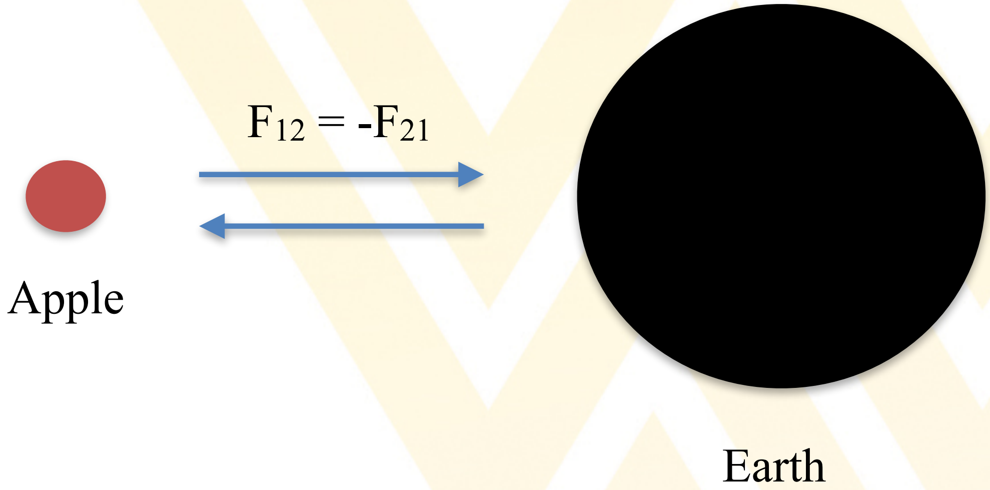


Applying Newton's third law



The force exerted by the table on the apple is called a normal force, since it acts perpendicular to the surface of the table.

Does the earth move towards the apple?



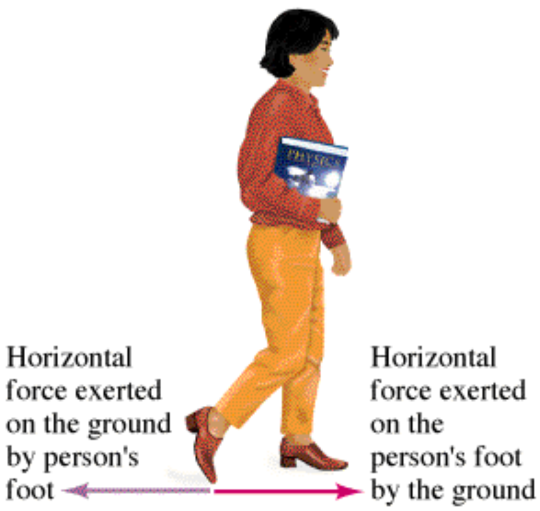
The force exerted by the apple on earth has the same magnitude as the force exerted by earth on the apple. However, the mass of the apple, m_a, is much smaller than the mass of earth, m_e.

$F_{12} = m_a \cdot a_a \quad \rightarrow \quad a_a = F_{12}/m_a$ is high, since m_a is small.

$F_{21} = -F_{12} = m_e \cdot a_e \quad \rightarrow \quad a_e = -F_{12}/m_e$ is small, since m_e is high.

$s = 1/2\ a\ t^2 \quad \rightarrow$ During a given time, t, the apple moves a longer distance than the earth. The latter is so small that it cannot be measured.

Walking - a consequence of Newton's 3rd law

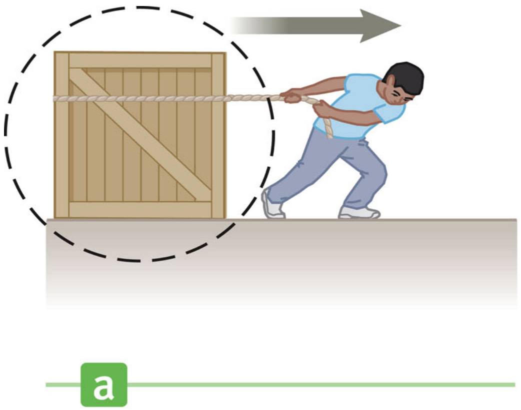


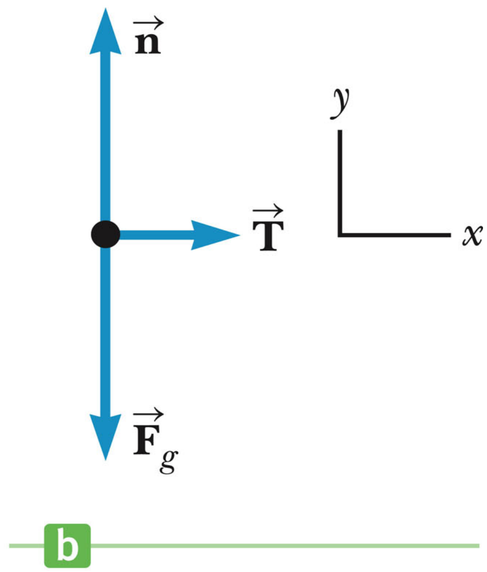
When we walk, we exert a force, F_{GP}, on the ground. This forces pushes earth, but not ourselves!

Due to Newton's 3rd law, earth exerts a force, $F_{PG} = -F_{GP}$, on us. This force pushes us forward!

Rocket propulsion - a consequence of Newton's 3rd law

Free body diagrams





A free body diagram is a schematic that shows all forces acting on a given body (no other forces).

The forces are represented by vectors indicating each force's magnitude and direction.

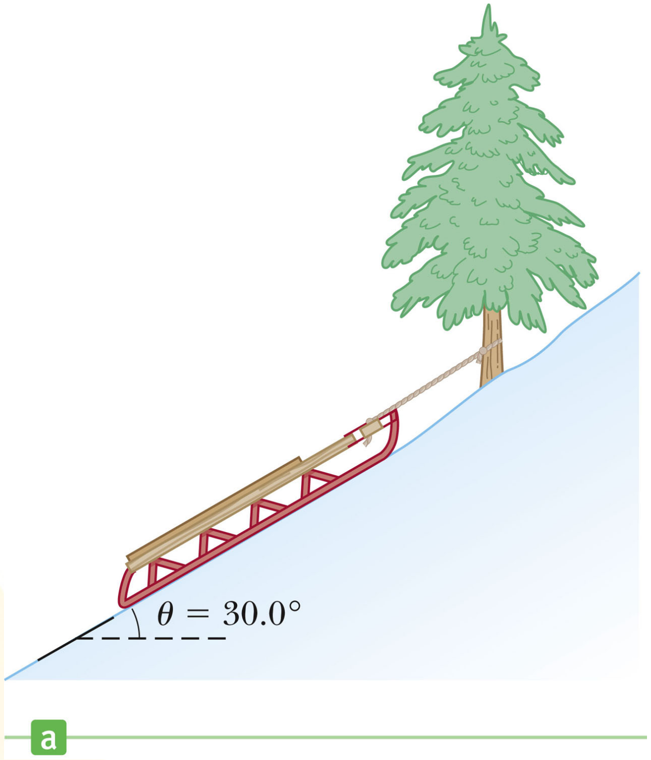
It is called free body diagram, because the environment is replaced by a series of forces on an otherwise free body.

A free body diagram is very useful to determine the resulting forces on an object.

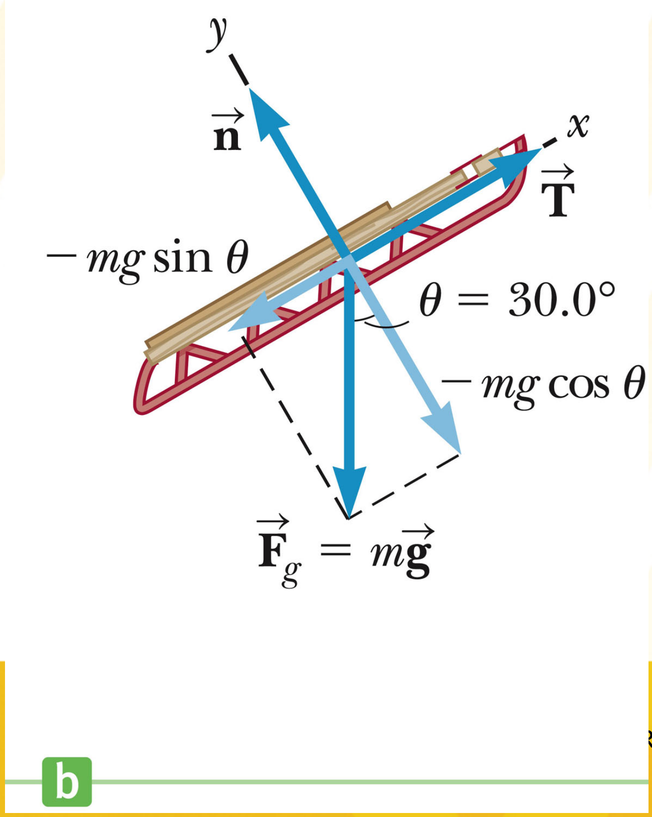
Draw a free body diagram, whenever you face a problem related to forces!

Example problem

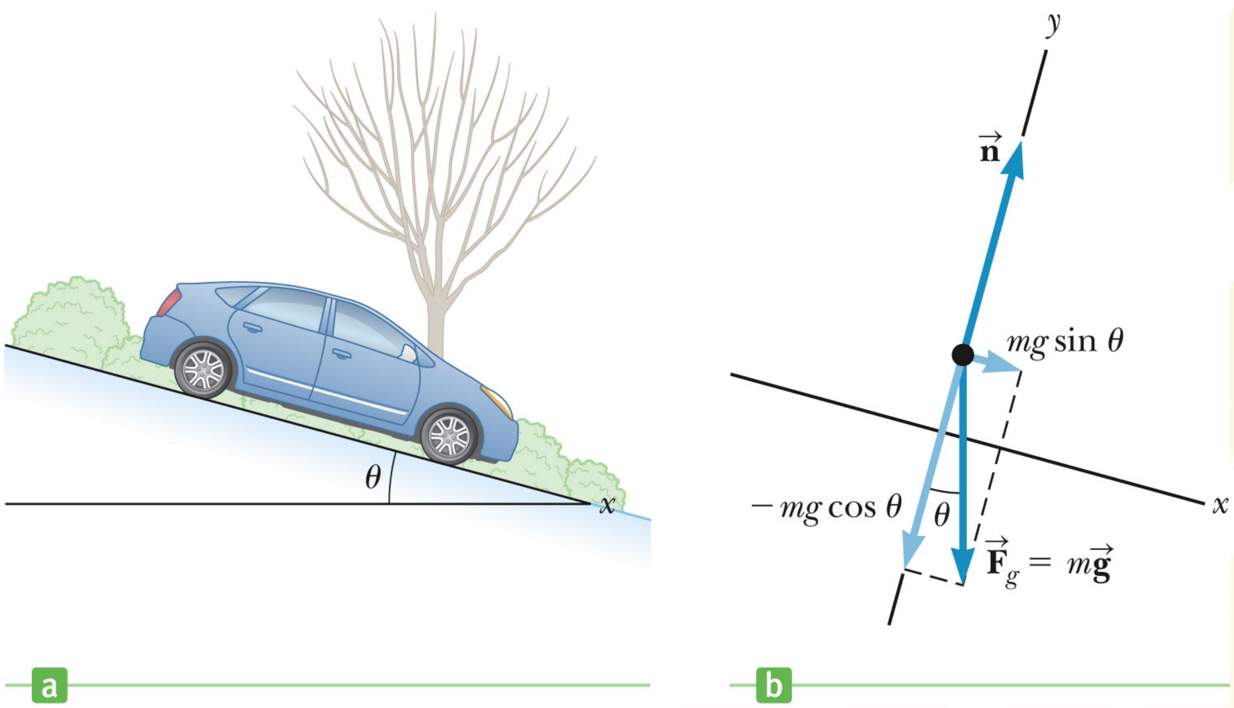
A sled is tied to a tree on a frictionless (snow covered) hill. If the sled weighs 77 N, find the magnitude of the tension force exerted by the rope on the sled and that of the normal force exerted by the hill on the sled.



1st step: Draw the free body diagram. Which forces act on the sled (dark blue arrows)?



The runaway car



A car of mass m is on an icy driveway inclined at an angle of 20º.

A. Determine the acceleration of the car (no friction)
B. If the length of the driveway is 25 m and the car starts from rest at the top, how long does it take to travel to the bottom?
C. What is the car’s speed at the bottom?

Summary

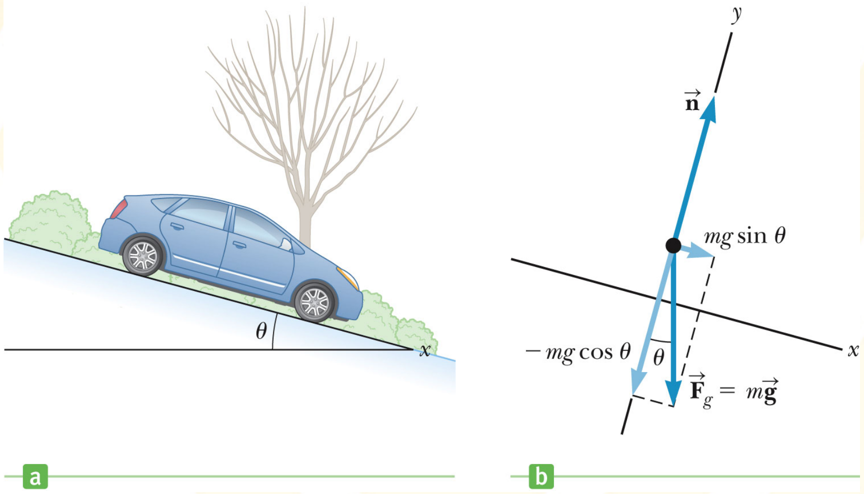
- Newton's 3rd law: If object A exerts a force on object B (Action Force), object B will always exert a force on object A that is equal in magnitude, but opposite in direction (Reaction Force)

Action = - Reaction

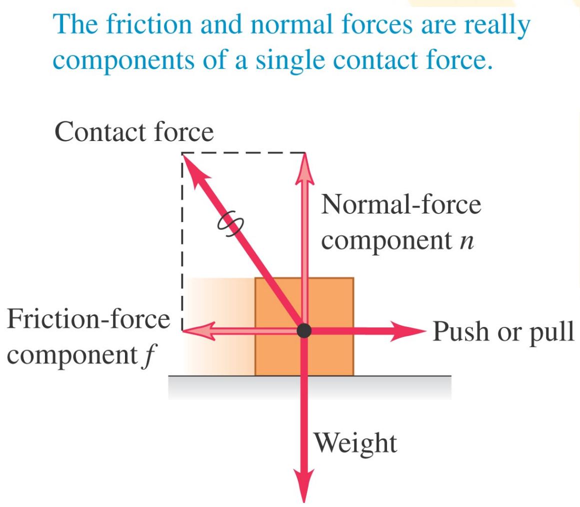
- If an objects is located on a surface at rest, at least two forces will act on it: (i) The gravitational force (downwards) and (ii) the normal force (upwards) exerted by the surface on the object to compensate gravitation.

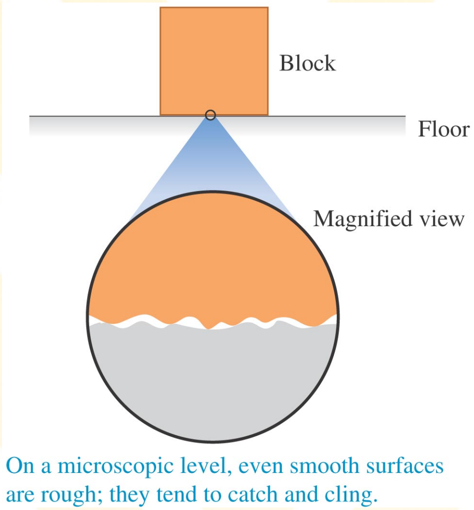
- A free body diagram is a schematic that shows all forces acting on a given body (no other forces). Always draw such a diagram, when facing a problem related to forces.

- In problems about inclined planes, calculate all forces parallel and perpendicular to the inclined plane.



What is friction?





- If we push or pull an object in contact with some medium (e.g. surface, air, water), a friction force will be present, that acts in the opposite direction as the applied force.
- The friction force results from an interaction between the object and the surrounding medium.
- There are two different types of friction:
  1. Static friction (objects that do not move, $v = 0$ m/s)
  2. Kinetic friction (moving objects, $v \neq 0$ m/s)

Static friction

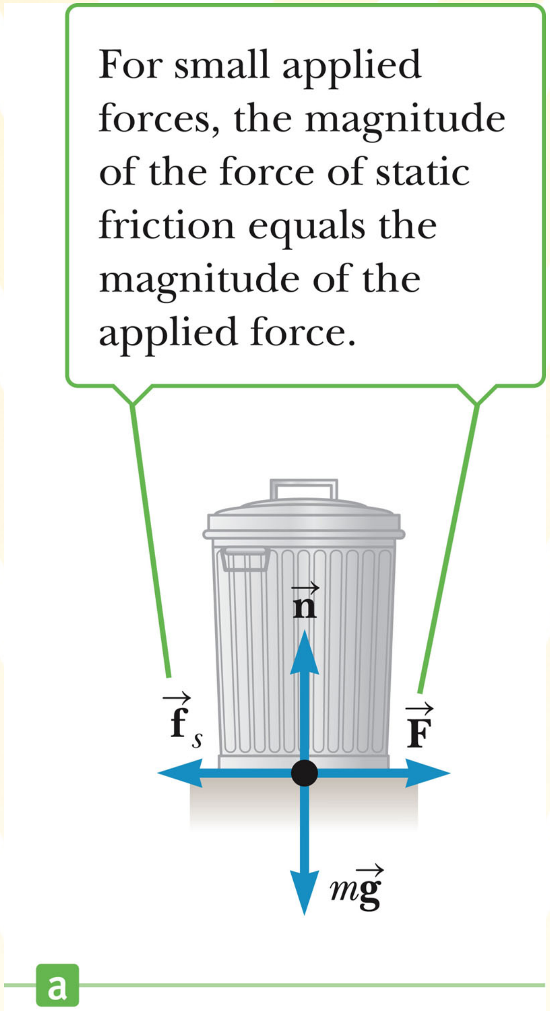
- If a heavy object sits on a surface, I will not be able to move it by pushing it softly.

Why not? - I am applying a force to one side. Why is the object not accelerated, i.e. starts moving?

- There must be a force that compensates the externally applied force - this is the static friction force!

$$|\vec{f}_s| \leq \mu_s |\vec{n}|$$

- The static friction force compensates the externally applied force until it reaches its max. value.
- This maximum value is determined by the static friction coefficient, μ_s, of both surface materials and the normal force.
- If the external force exceeds this max. value, the object will start to move.



Kinetic friction

- Once the object starts moving the friction force changes from static to kinetic friction:

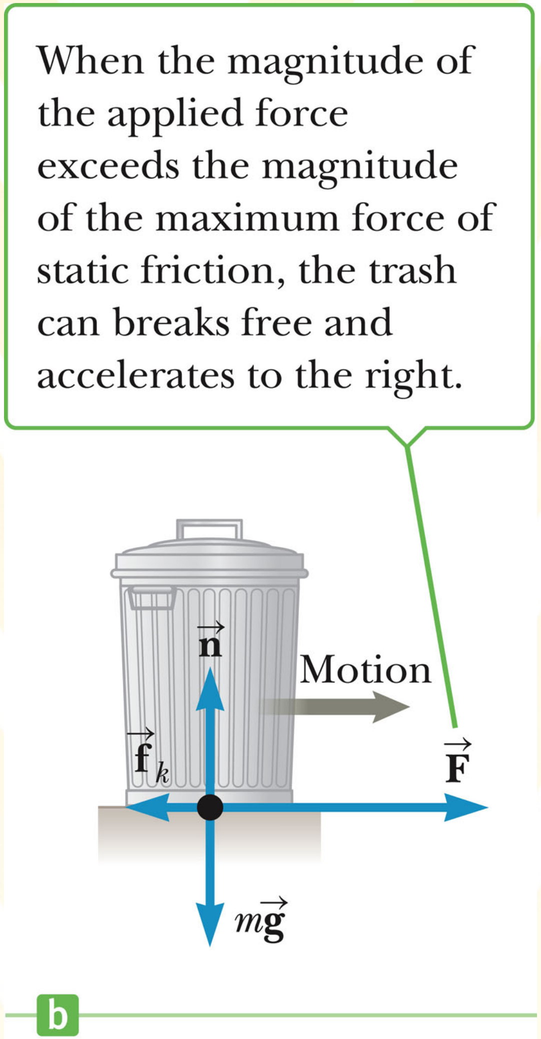
$$|\vec{f}_k| = \mu_k |\vec{n}|$$

μ_k is the kinetic friction coefficient, which is again determined by the two interacting surface materials.

- Kinetic friction causes moving objects to slow down, if no external force is applied (e.g. a moving car).

- The kinetic friction coefficient is always smaller than the static friction coefficient, i.e. it is easier to accelerate an object once it is moving:

$$\mu_k < \mu_s$$

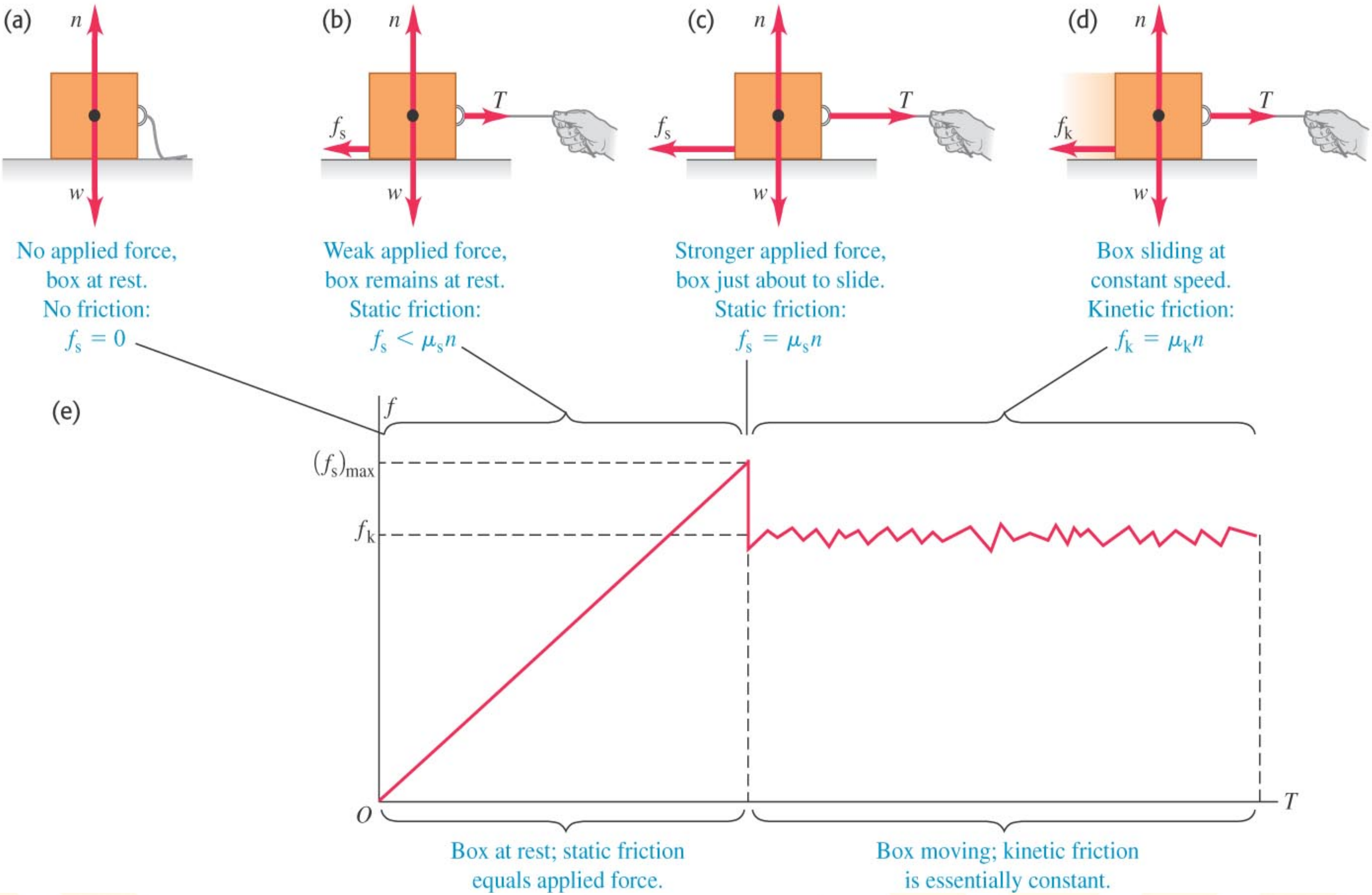


Friction coefficients

Table 4.2 Coefficients of Friction[a]

	μ_s	μ_k
Steel on steel	0.74	0.57
Aluminum on steel	0.61	0.47
Copper on steel	0.53	0.36
Rubber on concrete	1.0	0.8
Wood on wood	0.25–0.5	0.2
Glass on glass	0.94	0.4
Waxed wood on wet snow	0.14	0.1
Waxed wood on dry snow	—	0.04
Metal on metal (lubricated)	0.15	0.06
Ice on ice	0.1	0.03
Teflon on Teflon	0.04	0.04
Synovial joints in humans	0.01	0.003

[a]All values are approximate.



(a)
n
w
No applied force, box at rest. No friction: $f_s = 0$
(b)
n
T
f_s
w
Weak applied force, box remains at rest. Static friction: $f_s < \mu_s n$
(c)
n
T
f_s
w
Stronger applied force, box just about to slide. Static friction: $f_s = \mu_s n$
(d)
n
T
f_k
w
Box sliding at constant speed. Kinetic friction: $f_k = \mu_k n$
(e)
f
$(f_s)_{max}$
f_k
O
T
Box at rest; static friction equals applied force.
Box moving; kinetic friction is essentially constant.

Heavy vs. light objects

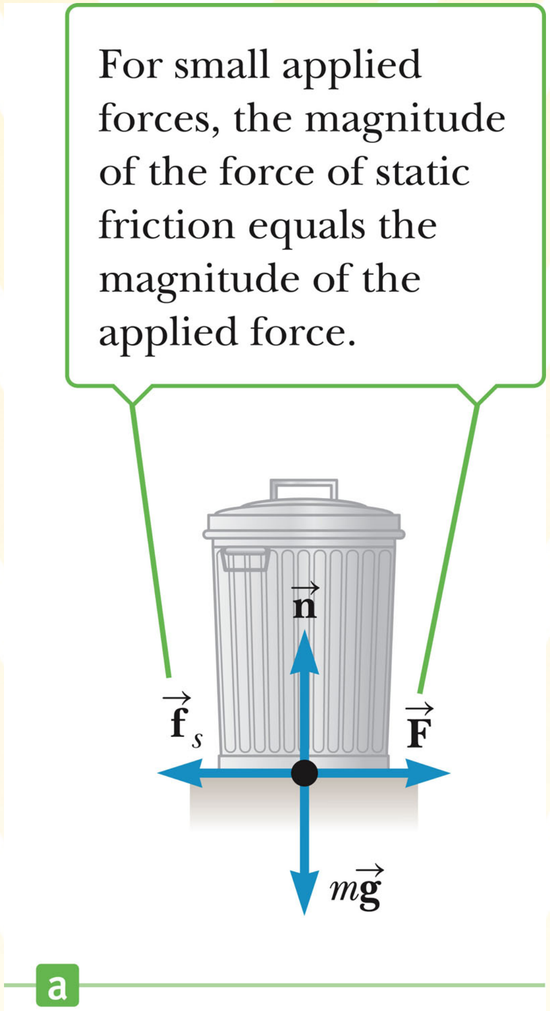
- Heavier objects are more difficult to move on a given surface than light objects, since the friction force is proportional to the normal force:

$$|\vec{f}_k| = \mu_k |\vec{n}| \qquad |\vec{n}| = mg$$

The reason is the stronger normal force for heavy objects.

- Friction forces are independent of the area of contact between the surfaces.

- Friction is the reason why we do not slip, when a weak force is exerted on us.



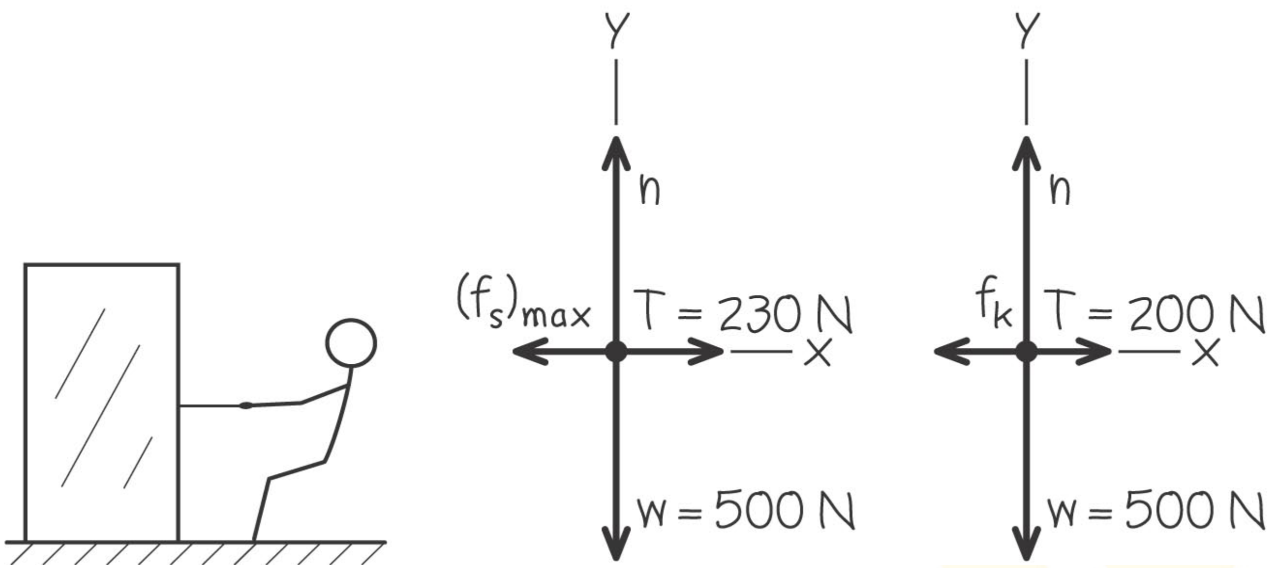
Example problem

You want to move a 500-N crate across a level floor. To start the crate moving, you have to pull with a 230-N horizontal force. Once the crate "breaks loose" and starts to move, you can keep it moving at constant velocity with only 200 N. What are the coefficients of static and kinetic friction?

(a) Pulling a crate

(b) Free-body diagram for crate just before it starts to move

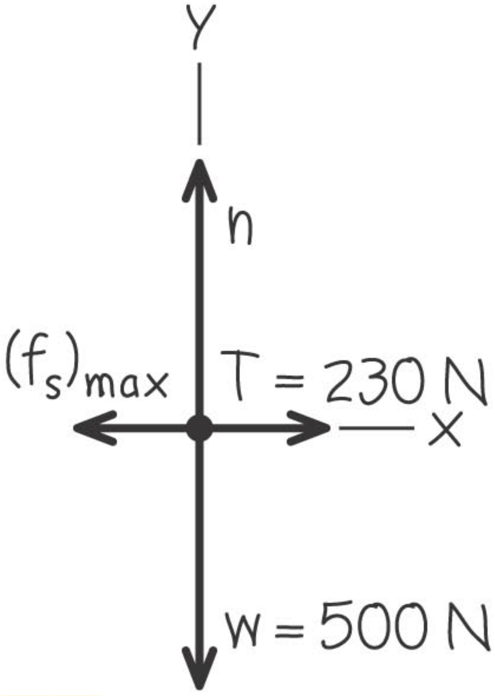
(c) Free-body diagram for crate moving at constant speed



Before the crate moves

(b) Free-body diagram for crate just before it starts to move

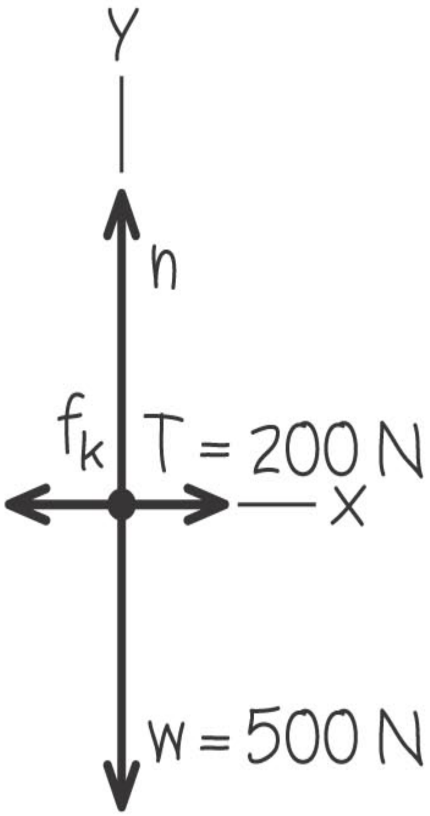
$$\sum F_x = T + (-(f_s)_{max}) = 0 \quad \text{so} \quad (f_s)_{max} = T = 230\text{ N}$$
$$\sum F_y = n + (-w) = 0 \quad \text{so} \quad n = w = 500\text{ N}$$



$$f_s = \mu_s n$$

$$\mu_s = \frac{(f_s)_{max}}{n} = \frac{230\text{ N}}{500\text{ N}} = 0.46$$

After the crate starts moving



$$\sum F_x = T + (-f_k) = 0 \quad \text{so} \quad f_k = T = 200\text{ N}$$

$$\sum F_y = n + (-w) = 0 \quad \text{so} \quad n = w = 500\text{ N}$$

$$f_k = \mu_k n$$

$$\mu_k = \frac{f_k}{n} = \frac{200\text{ N}}{500\text{ N}} = 0.40$$

Friction force depends on object's velocity

In reality, the friction force is proportional to the object's velocity. We neglect this.

Thus, the speed of a skydiver does not increase continuously after jumping out of a plane, but reaches a terminal speed, for which the air friction force compensate gravitation.

Summary

- Friction forces result from the interaction of an object with its surrounding medium and are directed into the opposite direction of an externally applied force.

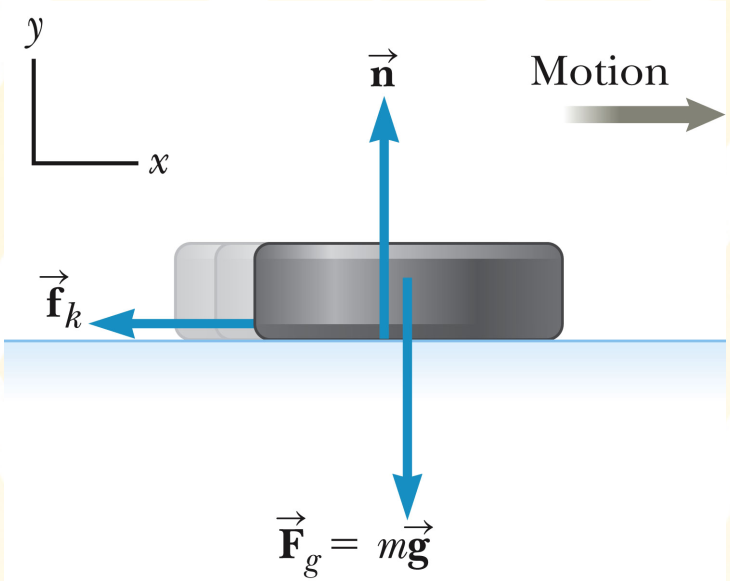
- There two different types of friction forces:

  (i) Static friction (resting objects):

$$|\vec{f}_s| \leq \mu_s |\vec{n}|$$

  (ii) kinetic friction (moving objects):

$$|\vec{f}_k| = \mu_k |\vec{n}|$$



- Friction forces are proportional to the normal force on an object, i.e. heavy objects are more difficult to move.

- Friction forces are determined by friction coefficients. The static friction coefficient is always higher than the kinetic friction coefficient: $\mu_k < \mu_s$