

6.62

From table in book

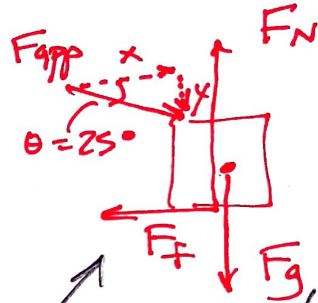
$\mu_{static} = 0.1$

$m = 45.0 \text{ kg}$

$\mu_{kinetic} = 0.03$



Frozen lake



a) To get block moving we need to overcome static friction. Free-body

$\Sigma F_x = ma = 0$

$F_{appx} - F_f = 0$

$F_{app} \cos 25 = \mu F_N$

$F_{app} \cos 25 = \mu(mg + F_{app} \sin 25)$

$F_{app} (0.9063) = (0.1)(45 \cdot 9.8 + F_{app} (0.4226))$

$F_{app} (0.9063) = 44.1 + 0.04226 F_{app}$

$F_{app} (0.8640) = 44.1$

$F_{app} = \boxed{51.0 \text{ N}}$

Not \neq $w_g!$

$\Sigma F_y = ma = 0$

$F_N - F_g - F_{app y} = 0$

$F_N = mg + F_{app} \sin 25$

b)

$\Sigma F_x = ma$

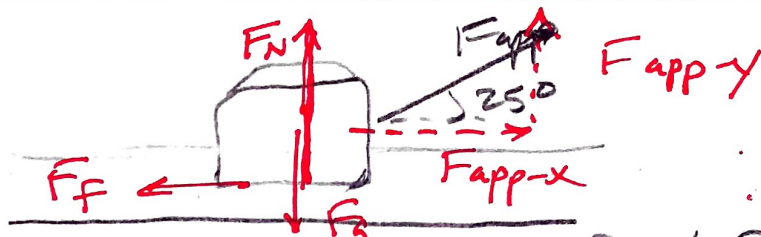
$F_{appx} - F_f = ma$

$51 \cos 25 - \mu F_N = 45 a$

$46.22 - (0.03)(462.6) = 45 a \rightarrow F_N = mg + F_{app} \sin 25 = 462.6$

$a = \boxed{0.719 \text{ m/s}^2}$

6.63



a) F_{app} to get block moving? Different from 6.62 - why?!

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F_x &= ma_x \\ F_{app-x} - F_f &= ma = 0 \\ F_{app-x} - \mu F_N &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(F_{Normal} is different, so $F_f = \mu F_N$ is different)

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F_y &= ma = 0 \\ F_{app-y} + F_N - F_g &= 0 \\ F_N &= mg - F_{app-y} \\ F_N &= 45 \cdot 9.8 - F_{app} \sin 25 \end{aligned}$$

$$F_{app} \cos 25 = (0.1)(441 - 0.4226 F_{app})$$

$$F_{app}(0.9406) = 44.1$$

$$F_{app} = \boxed{46.5 \text{ N}}$$

← Less than it was before in problem 62. Lifting up on the box a little reduces the F_{Normal} , & thus the friction acting on the box.

b) Once it's moving, if we continue to apply the same force:

$$\Sigma F_x = ma$$

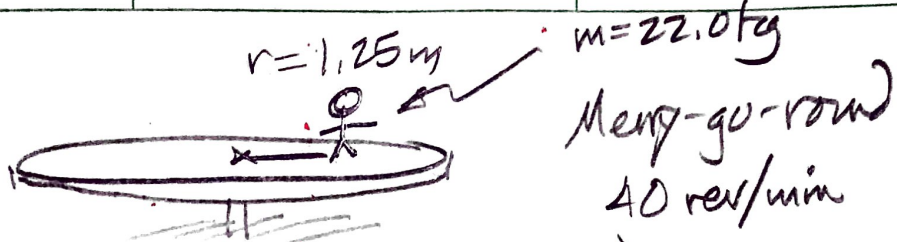
$$F_{app-x} - F_f = ma$$

$$46.5 \cos 25 - \mu F_N = ma$$

$$46.5 \cos 25 - (0.03)(45 \cdot 9.8 - 46.5 \sin 25) = 45a$$

$$a = \frac{42.14 - (0.03)(441 - 19.65)}{45} = \boxed{0.65 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

6.65



a) Centripetal force to keep child moving in a circle?

$$F_c = \frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{(22 \text{ kg}) v^2}{1.25 \text{ m}}$$

$$F_c = \frac{(22)(5.236)^2}{1.25}$$

$$= \boxed{483 \text{ N}}$$

This is about twice as much as the child's weight of $mg = 216 \text{ N}$

$$v = \frac{(2\pi r) 40 \text{ rev/min}}{t}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi(1.25) 40}{60 \text{ s}}$$

$$= \underline{5.236 \text{ m/s}}$$

b)

$$F_c = \frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{(22) v^2}{8 \text{ m}}$$

$$F_c = \frac{(22)(2.51)^2}{8}$$

$$= \boxed{17.3 \text{ N}}$$

This is less than a tenth of his weight.

$$v = \frac{(2\pi r) 3 \text{ rev/min}}{t}$$

$$= \frac{(2\pi 8)(3)}{60 \text{ s}}$$

$$= 2.51 \text{ m/s}$$