

Virtual Learning

Physics Newton's Laws of Motion & Friction April 27, 2020



Physics

Newton's Laws of Motion & Friction: April 27,2020

Objective/Learning Target:

Students will examine and solve problems that involve Newton's Laws of Motion and Friction.

Quick Review

Inspiring Greatness

James and Sam are moving a table into the shade. A cup of tea, with a mass of 0.54kg, is on the table. James lifts his end of the table before Sam does, and as a result, the table makes an angle of 15° with the horizontal.

1. Find the component of the cup's weight that is parallel to the table.

2. Find the component of the cup's weight perpendicular to the plane of the table.



Quick Review answer 1

First step is to determine the weight of the cup.



 $F_w = mg = (0.54 \text{ kg}) (9.8 \text{ m/s}^2) = 5.3 \text{ N}$

Then find F_{//}.

F_# = F_w(sinθ)

F // **= 5.3N(sin15°)**

F // = 1.4 N





Problem Solving Using Newton's Laws

Link: Friction



Directions:

- Read through the linked section that discusses friction..
- Work through any examples on a separate piece of paper before you scroll down to the solution.
- On a separate piece of paper complete the practice problems on the following slides.
- Check your answers.
- For additional practice check out the conceptual questions and the problems and exercises in the table of contents for the online text linked above.





The coefficient of sliding friction for wood on wood is 0.55. What s the force of friction on a wood block of mass 3.5 kg being pulled across a wooden floor?





Practice Problem #1 answer

$F_F = \mu(F_N)$ and $F_N = mg$ on a flat surface. So

 $F_F = \mu(mg)$ $F_F = 0.55(3.5kg * 9.8m/s^2)$





A boulder of mass 45 kg is pushed on a surface with a coefficient of sliding friction of 0.85.

What force has to be applied to produce an acceleration of 0.20 m/s²?





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According to Newton's 2nd Law of Motion $F_{Net} = ma$ We also know that $F_{Net} = F_{applied} - F_{friction} \& F_F = \mu F_N = \mu mg$ **So**.... Fapp $= F_{Net} + F_F$ $F_{app} = ma + \mu mg$ $= 45 kg(0.20 m/s^2) + 0.85(45 kg x 9.8 m/s^2)$ = 9 N + 375 N

= 384 N with sig figs \rightarrow 380 N

Traspicing Greatness

Let's revisit the bear at the zoo.Remember he was a 900.-kg polar bear sliding down a wet slide inclined at an angle of 25.0° to the horizontal. This time the slide in not frictionless. The coefficient of friction between the bear and the slide is 0.0500.

- a. What frictional force impedes the bear's motion down the slide?
- b. What would be the bear's acceleration down the slide?

Practice Problem #3 Answer

Newton's 2nd law with friction involves net force.

- a = <u>F_{Net}</u> & F_{Net} = F_{II} F_{friction} m
- $F_{Net} = F_{II} F_{f}$
 - = mg sinθ F_f
 - = 900kg x 9.8m/s² x sin25° 400N
 - = 3730 N 400 N
 - = 3330 N

So..

 $a = \frac{F_{Net}}{m} = \frac{3330N}{900 kg} = 3.70 m/s^{2}$





Practice Problem #3 Answer $F_{friction} = \mu F_N$ & $F_N = mgcos\theta$ $= 900kg \times 9.8m/s^2 \times cos25^\circ$ = 7994 N

SO..

 $F_{\text{friction}} = \mu F_{N} \\= 0.0500(7994N) \\= 400 \text{ N}$







Additional Practice

For additional practice check out the conceptual questions and the problems and exercises in the table of contents from the online text linked above.