

ALGEBRA-BASED PHYSICS-1: MECHANICS (PHYS135A-01): UNIT 5

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WEEK 5 SUMMARY

1. Friction

- Normal force and friction
- Static, kinetic

2. Drag

- Terminal velocity

3. Restoring Forces

- Hooke's Law
- Young's modulus
- Shear modulus
- Bulk modulus

FRICTION

Some definitions:

- *Friction* is a force that opposes relative motion between systems in contact.
- *Kinetic friction* occurs between two systems that are in contact and moving relative to one another.
- *Static friction* is occurring between two systems in contact but there is no motion.

FRICTION

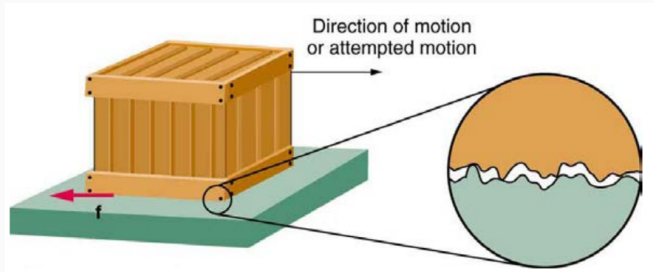


Figure 1: Friction is ultimately a microscopic phenomenon.

FRICTION

Let N be the normal force, and f is the force of friction opposing motion.

Static friction:

$$f_s \leq \mu_s N \quad (1)$$

Static friction maximum:

$$f_{s,\max} = \mu_s N \quad (2)$$

Kinetic friction:

$$f_k = \mu_k N \quad (\mu_k < \mu_s) \quad (3)$$

Table 5.1 Coefficients of Static and Kinetic Friction

System	Static friction μ_s	Kinetic friction μ_k
Rubber on dry concrete	1.0	0.7
Rubber on wet concrete	0.7	0.5
Wood on wood	0.5	0.3
Waxed wood on wet snow	0.14	0.1
Metal on wood	0.5	0.3
Steel on steel (dry)	0.6	0.3
Steel on steel (oiled)	0.05	0.03
Teflon on steel	0.04	0.04
Bone lubricated by synovial fluid	0.016	0.015
Shoes on wood	0.9	0.7
Shoes on ice	0.1	0.05
Ice on ice	0.1	0.03
Steel on ice	0.4	0.02

Figure 2: A handy table of friction coefficients. For example, compare ice and concrete.

Suppose an object is moving horizontally along a surface, experiencing gravity and a normal force but no other forces. From Newton's second law, we have

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = m\vec{a} \quad (4)$$

$$\vec{f}_f = -m\vec{a} \quad (5)$$

$$-f_f/m = a \quad (6)$$

$$\mu_k mg/m = a \quad (7)$$

$$a = \mu_k g \quad (8)$$

We may think of the friction coefficient as the fraction of gravitational acceleration transduced into opposing motion.

What is the maximum frictional force in the knee joint of a person who supports 66.0 kg of her mass on that knee? During strenuous exercise it is possible to exert forces to the joints that are easily ten times greater than the weight being supported. What is the maximum force of friction under such conditions?

- A: 1.06 N, 1.06 N
- B: 0.157 N, 1.57 N
- C: 103 N, 1133 N
- D: 10.3 N, 113 N

Show that the acceleration of any object down a frictionless incline that makes an angle θ with the horizontal is $a = g \sin \theta$. (Note that this is independent of mass).

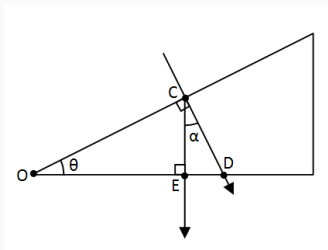


Figure 3: Example of an incline with angle θ with respect to horizontal.

FRICTION

Next, show that the acceleration of any object down the same incline that has kinetic friction coefficient μ_k is given by $a = g(\sin \theta - \mu_k \cos \theta)$. Notice if we take the limit $\mu_k \rightarrow 0$, we get the previous expression.

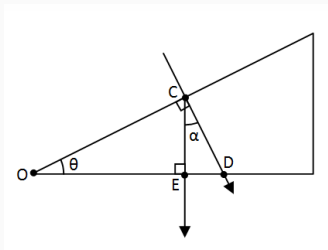


Figure 4: Now with friction!

A skier is racing down a run with a 45 degree incline, and $\mu_k = 0.1$. Assuming the initial speed is 10 m/s, how long does it take to reach 40 m/s? (Let $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$).

- A: $3\sqrt{2}$ seconds
- B: $10\sqrt{2}/3$ seconds
- C: 10 seconds
- D: 30 seconds

DRAG

Skydiving, and the drag force (also October 31st is approaching...) <https://youtu.be/9rinukVprW8>

The force of drag resisting the motion of an object of cross-sectional area A moving at velocity v through a fluid with density ρ is

$$F_D = \frac{1}{2} C \rho A v^2 \quad (9)$$

In Eq. 9, C is a measured coefficient.

A professor is riding his bicycle to work, at a constant velocity of 10 m/s. His cross-sectional area is 1.0 m^2 , the density of air is $\rho = 1.2 \text{ kg/m}^3$, and $C \approx 0.5$. What is the force of drag? If he ducks down, making his area 0.25 m^2 , what is the new force of drag?

- A: 30 N, 7.5 N
- B: 15 N, 15 N
- C: 30 N, 30 N
- D: 3 N, $3/4 \text{ N}$

DRAW: TERMINAL VELOCITY

Suppose an object is falling through the atmosphere of Earth. At a certain speed, the object stops accelerating. Why? The force of *drag balances the force of gravity*. Draw a free-body diagram describing the situation. If m is the mass of the falling object, g is the acceleration of gravity, C is the drag coefficient from Eq. 9, ρ is the density of air, and A is the area of the object, show that the maximum speed reached is $v_T = \left(\frac{2mg}{C\rho A} \right)^{1/2}$. What is the terminal velocity of a skydiver with: $m = 64$ kg, $A = 0.5$ m², $g = 10$ m/s², $C \approx 1$, $\rho \approx 1$ kg/m³?

- A: 1800 km/hr
- B: 180 km/hr
- C: 18 km/hr
- D: 80 m/s

DRAG: STOKES' LAW

Stoke's Law describes drag on small systems moving slowly through viscous media: $F_D = 6\pi r\eta v$, where r is the radius of the object, v is the velocity, and η is the *viscosity* (kg/(s·m)). In the same fashion as the prior exercise, show that the terminal velocity is $v_T = mg/6\pi\eta r$. Calculate this velocity assuming: $m \approx 10^{-9}$ kg, $r \approx 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ m, $g \approx 10$ m/s², and $\eta \approx 2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ kg/(s m) for air.

- A: 100 cm/s
- B: 10 cm/s
- C: 1 cm/s
- D: 1 mm/s

RESTORING FORCES

Let F_{app} be an applied force on a system, causing the length of the system to change by \vec{x} . By Newton's Third Law, the system will exert a force F in reaction.

Hooke's Law

$$\vec{F} = -k\vec{x}$$

Hooke's Law is an example of a *restoring force*. Examples of systems that obey Hooke's Law are springs, pendula, and other oscillators.

If a system follows Hooke's Law and Newton's Second Law in one-dimension, then

$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx(t) \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\frac{k}{m}x(t) \quad (11)$$

What set of functions obeys this differential equation? Sines and cosines...

RESTORING FORCES: YOUNG'S MODULUS

Suppose a force F is *applied* to a system of length L and cross-sectional area A , which compresses an amount x . Let *Young's Modulus* be defined by $Y = k \frac{A}{L}$. Rearranging Hooke's Law gives

$$\frac{x}{L} = \frac{1}{Y} \frac{F}{A} \quad (12)$$

Force applied per unit area is also known as *pressure*, p .

$$\boxed{\frac{x}{L} = \frac{p}{Y}} \quad (13)$$

The SI unit for pressure is the *Pascal*, or 1 Newton per square meter. Young's Modulus also applies to tension, or the opposite of linear compression.

RESTORING FORCES: YOUNG'S MODULUS

Material	Young's modulus (tension-compression)Y (10^9 N/m^2)
Aluminum	70
Bone – tension	16
Bone – compression	9
Brass	90
Brick	15
Concrete	20
Glass	70
Granite	45
Hair (human)	10
Hardwood	15
Iron, cast	100
Lead	16
Marble	60
Nylon	5
Polystyrene	3
Silk	6
Spider thread	3
Steel	210
Tendon	1

Figure 5: Table of Young's Moduli for different materials.

RESTORING FORCES: YOUNG'S MODULUS

Young's Modulus for spider silk is $3 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$. If a spider weighs 1 mg, and dangles from a strand of its silk with radius 0.5 mm, by what fraction does the strand stretch? (Hint: this fraction is x/L in Eq. 13).

- A: 4×10^{-2}
- B: 4×10^{-3}
- C: 4×10^{-5}
- D: 4×10^{-9}

Why is it important for the silk of the spider to be this strong, from the perspective of evolution?

RESTORING FORCES: YOUNG'S MODULUS

Suppose we had a rope made of spider silk (same number for Young's Modulus), with a radius of 0.5 cm. By what fraction would this rope stretch if it were to support the weight of a 80 kg human?

- A: 10^{-3}
- B: 10^{-9}
- C: 10^{-7}
- D: 10^{-4}

Yep, spider silk can hold a person without breaking. Just need the right thickness.

Pressure, when applied to material solids, is also called *stress*. The fractional change in length of a material solid, x/L (or $\Delta L/L_0$ in the text), is called the *strain*. Using Eq. 13, we have

$$\text{stress} = Y \times \text{strain} \quad (14)$$

Y is just the coefficient relating the linear shape change to the applied pressure. Other coefficients describe other shape changes...

Suppose the applied force is *perpendicular* to L and *parallel* to A , also known as *shearing*. The *Shear Modulus* S relates shear to stress:

$$\text{stress} = S \times \text{shear} \quad (15)$$

Shear and strain are similar, but in different directions. One critical example is human bone.

Suppose the ratio of Young's Modulus for bone to the Shear Modulus for bone is 20:1: $Y/S = 20$. Leg bone can withstand stresses that lead to strains of 10^{-3} before breaking. Suppose that corresponds to a pressure of 10^6 N/m^2 . What pressure applied to a bone sideways (shear) would lead to a fracture?

- A: $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$
- B: $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^4 \text{ N/m}^2$
- C: $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$
- D: $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^2 \text{ N/m}^2$

If that pressure was applied to a 2 cm^2 area of leg ($2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^2$), what is the corresponding force?

- A: 10^3 N
- B: 10^5 N
- C: 10^2 N
- D: 10^3 N

How does this compare to your body weight? Is it much greater, about the same, or less? What if someone stood on your leg with one foot. Would that break your leg?

Suppose the applied force per unit area is just some constant pressure, p , coming from all directions uniformly. The *Bulk Modulus* B relates fractional volumetric change to this pressure:

$$p = B \frac{\Delta V}{V} \quad (16)$$

The bulk modulus of brass is about $75 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$. Suppose we want to compress a brass sphere of volume 4.3 cm^3 into a ring of volume 2.15 cm^3 . What pressure is required?

- A: $2.15 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$
- B: $37.5 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$
- C: $37.5 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$
- D: $75 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$

How does this compare to atmospheric pressure, if 1 atmosphere is $100 \text{ kPa} = 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$?

CONCLUSION

1. Friction

- Normal force and friction
- Static, kinetic

2. Drag

- Terminal velocity

3. Restoring Forces

- Hooke's Law
- Young's modulus
- Shear modulus
- Bulk modulus