

# PHYS 2211, Summer 2021

Week 4

In this video:

- ✓ static & dynamic equilibrium
- ✓ tension
- ✓ normal & friction
- ✓ free body diagrams

# EQUILIBRIUM

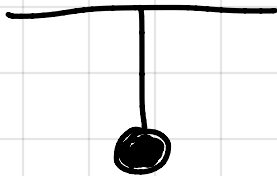
$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = 0$$

Static

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = 0$$

$$\vec{v} = 0$$

motionless

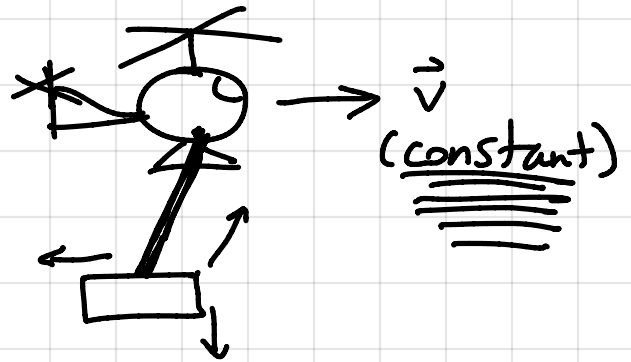


Dynamic

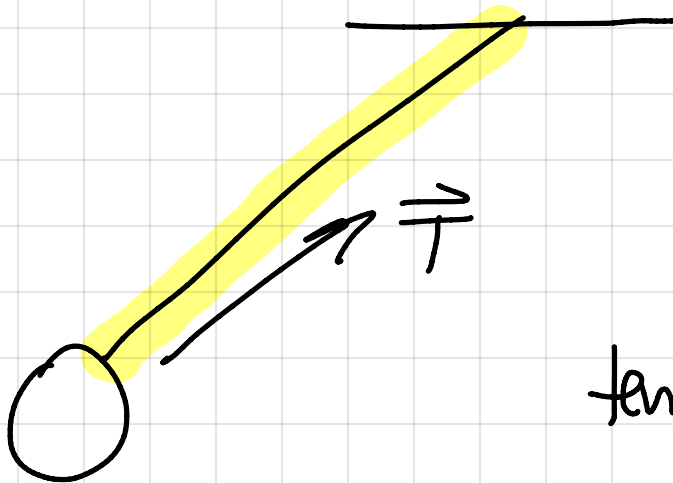
$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = 0$$

$$\vec{v} = \underline{\text{constant}}$$

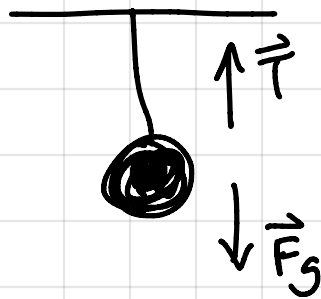
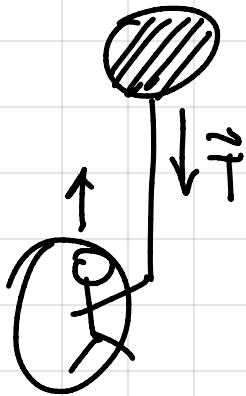
not motionless



# Tension



tension always  
pulls  
away from  
the  
system



$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = 0$$

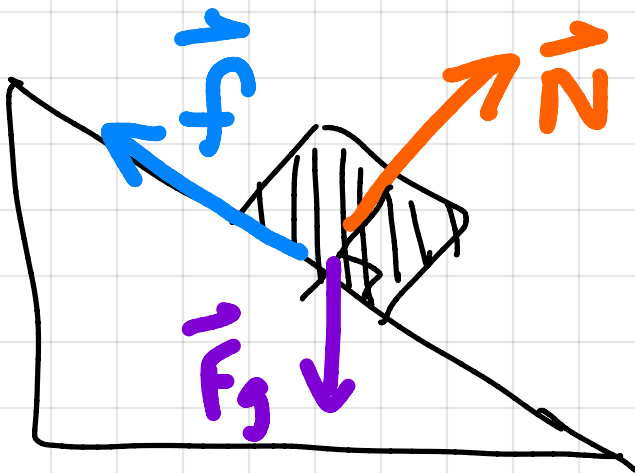
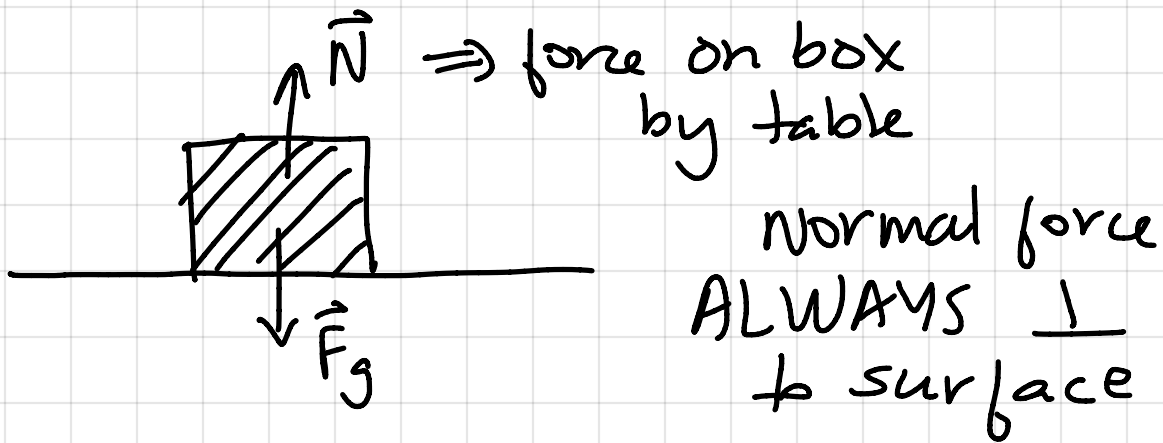
$$\vec{F}_g + \vec{T} = 0$$

$$T(\hat{y}) + mg(-\hat{y}) = 0$$

$$T - mg = 0$$

$$\boxed{T = mg}$$

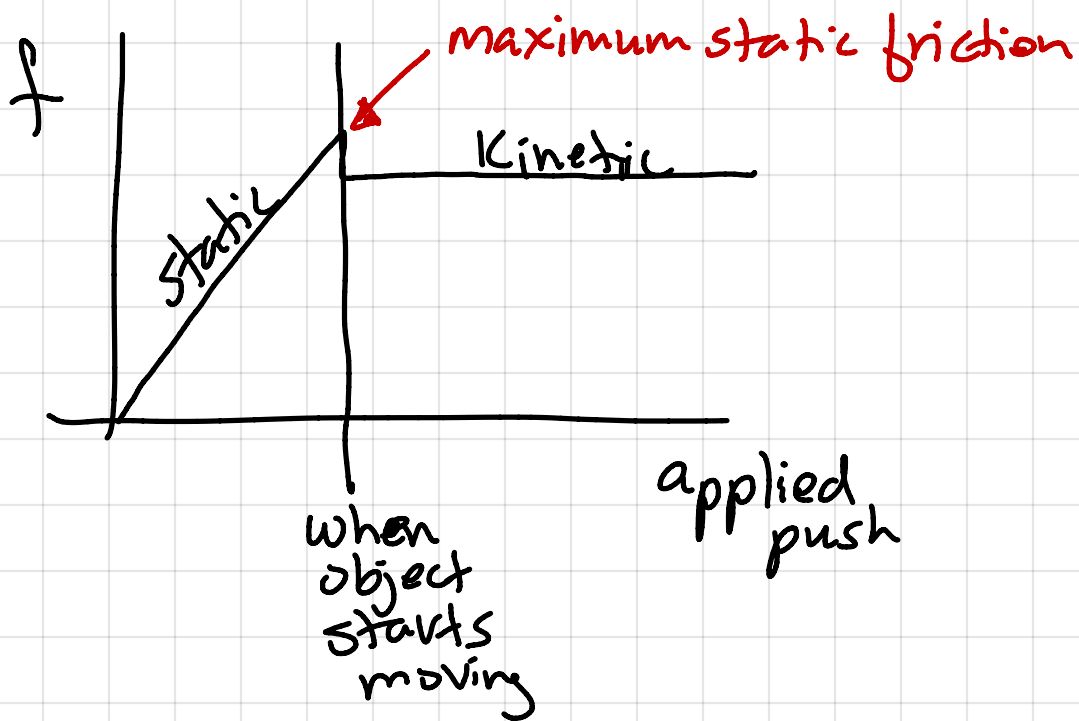
# Normal & Friction



friction  $\Rightarrow$  parallel to surface  
 $\hookrightarrow$  opposes sliding

Static  $\rightarrow f_s \Rightarrow$  increases magnitude with external force applied

Sliding  $\rightarrow f_k \Rightarrow$  constant  
 $\uparrow$  kinetic

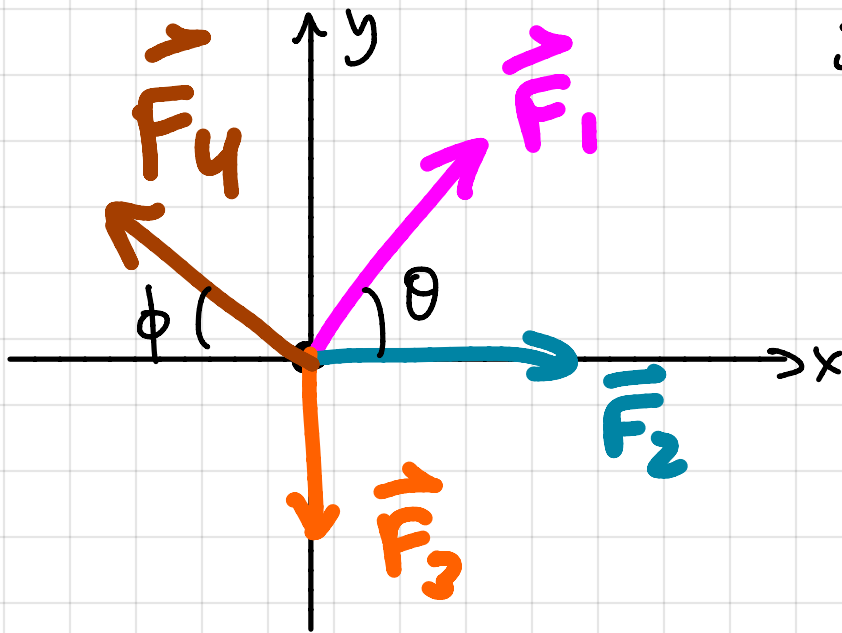


$$|\vec{f}| = \mu |\vec{N}|$$

↑  
coefficient of friction

$$\mu_s, \mu_k$$

# Free Body Diagram (FBD, force diagrams)



SOHCAHTOA

$$F_{1x} = F_1 \cos \theta$$

$$F_{1y} = F_1 \sin \theta$$

$$F_{4x} = -F_4 \cos \phi$$

$$F_{4y} = F_4 \sin \phi$$

Equilibrium means  $\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = 0$

sum of all forces = 0

$$\vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_3 + \vec{F}_4 = 0$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}x} = 0$$

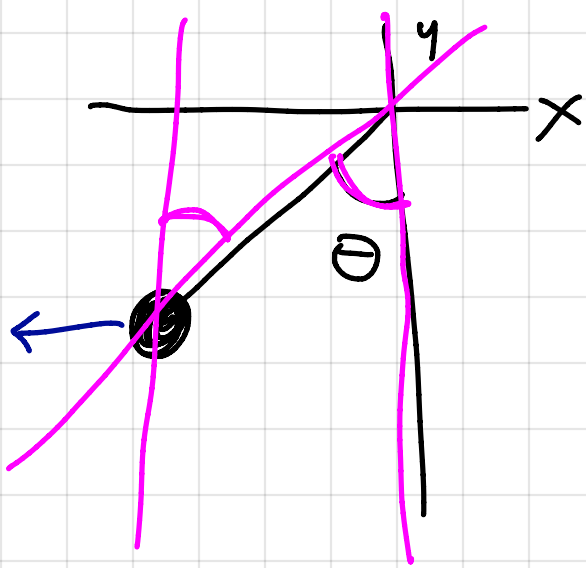
$$\vec{F}_{1x} + \vec{F}_{2x} + \vec{F}_{3x} + \vec{F}_{4x} = 0$$

$$\underline{F}_1 \cos \theta + F_2 - F_4 \cos \phi = 0$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}y} = 0$$

$$\vec{F}_{1y} + \vec{F}_{2y} + \vec{F}_{3y} + \vec{F}_{4y} = 0$$

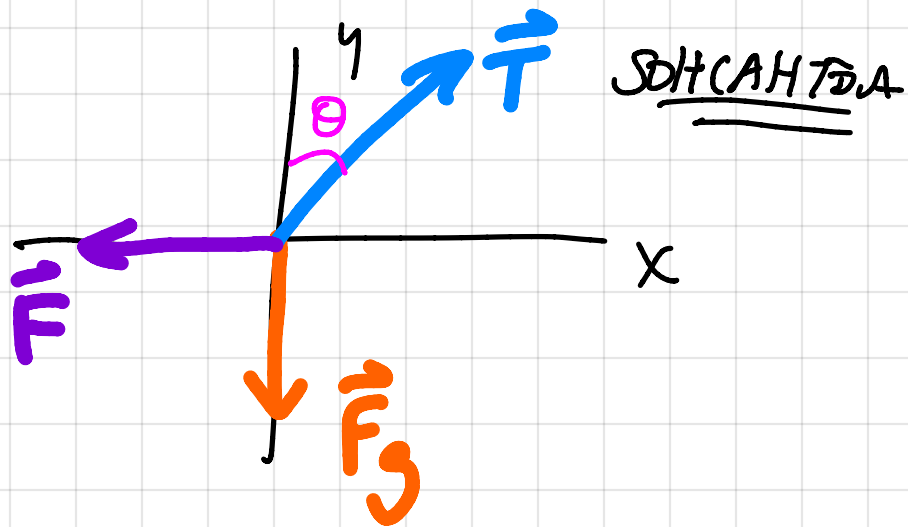
$$F_1 \sin \theta + F_3 + \underline{F}_4 \sin \phi = 0$$



$$F_{net\ x} = 0$$

$$T \sin \theta - F = 0$$

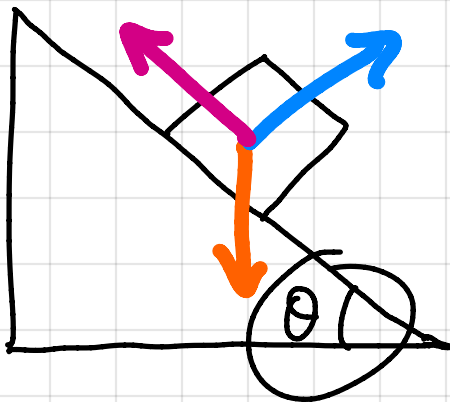
$$T \sin \theta = F$$



$$F_{net\ y} = 0$$

$$T \cos \theta - mg = 0$$

$$T \cos \theta = mg$$

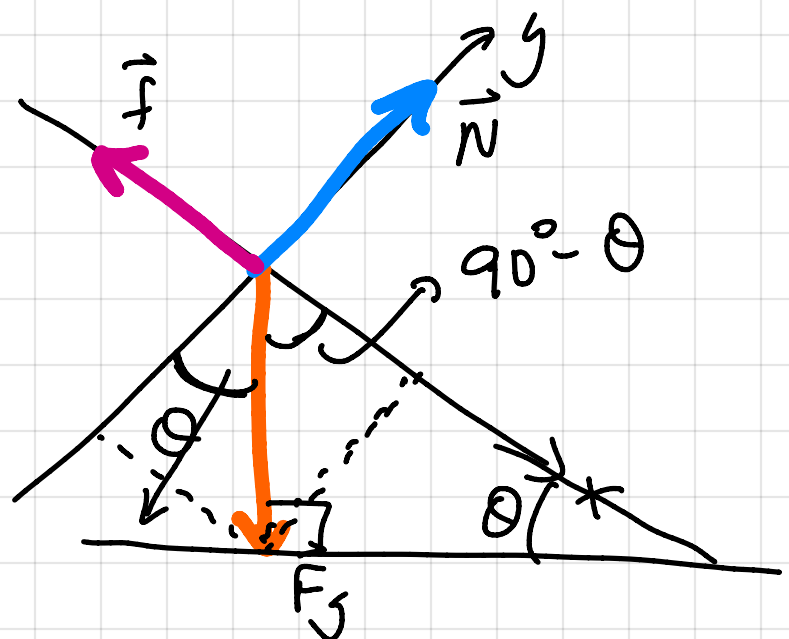


$$F_{net\ x} = 0$$

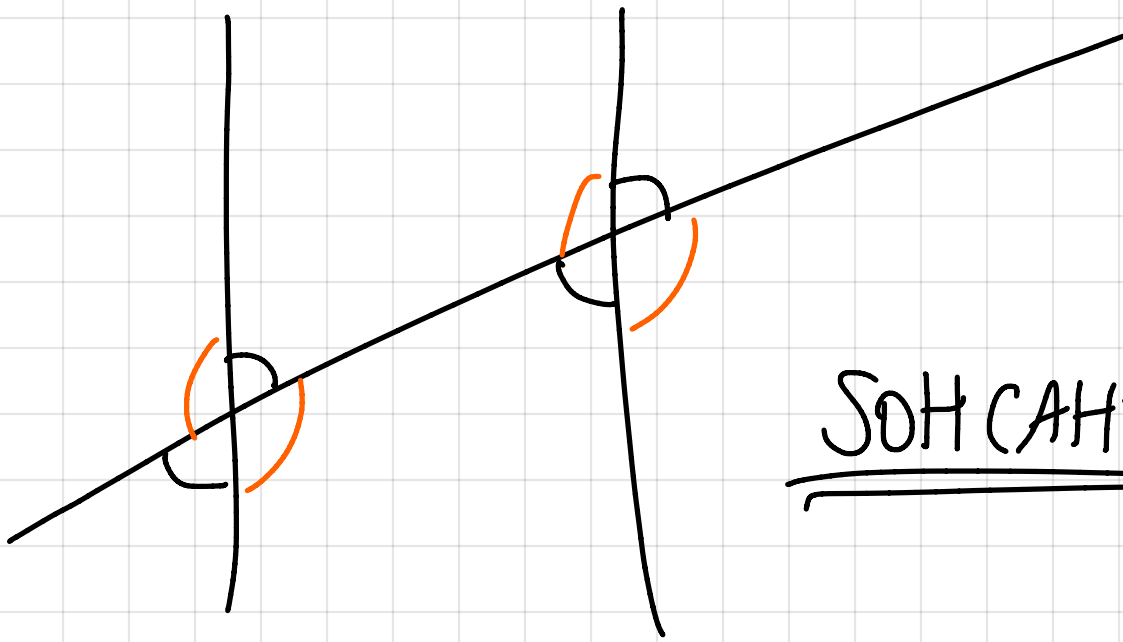
$$-f + mg \sin \theta = 0$$

$$F_{net\ y} = 0$$

$$N - mg \cos \theta = 0$$



$$f = \mu N$$



SOH CAHTOA

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$$