

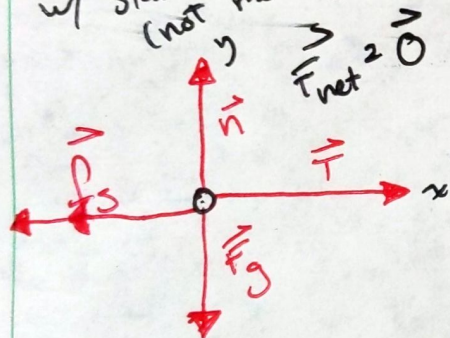
Measure: $T + m$

Compare: static friction
vs. kinetic friction

$$f_k(n, \text{area of contact})$$

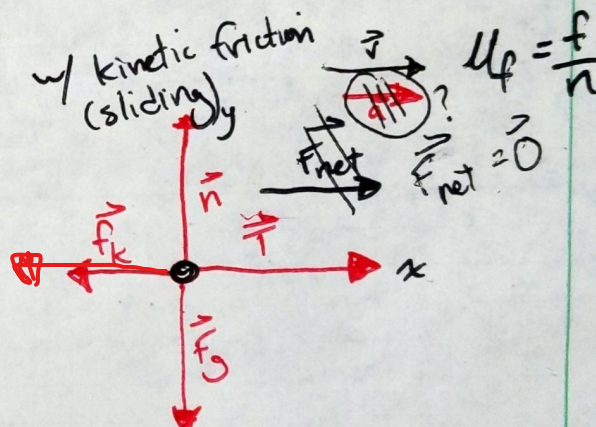
$$f_{smax}(n, \text{area of contact})$$

w/ static friction
(not moving)



Force	x-comp	y-comp
\vec{T}	$+T$	0
f_s	$-f_s$	0
\vec{n}	0	$+n$
\vec{F}_g	0	$-F_g$
a	0	0

w/ kinetic friction
(sliding)

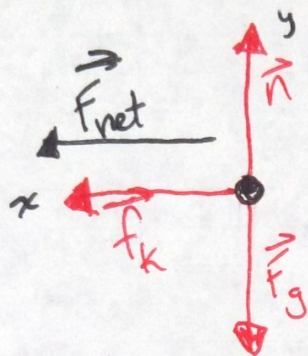
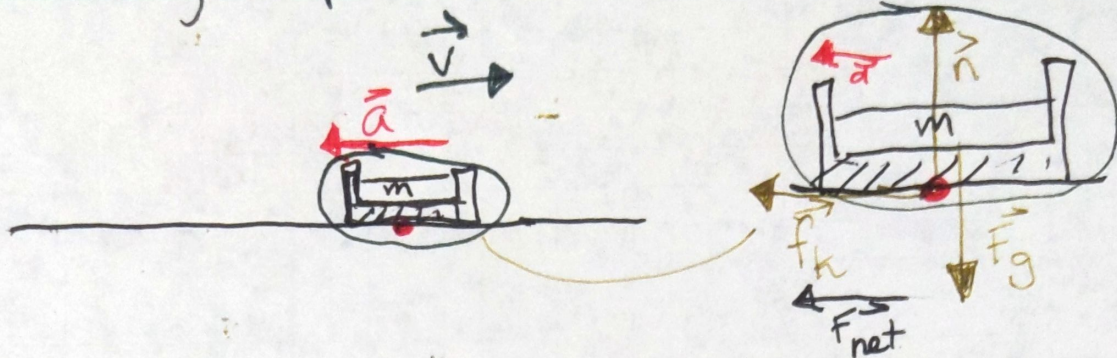


Force	x-comp	y-comp
\vec{T}	$+T$	0
f_k	$-f_k$	0
\vec{n}	0	$+n$
\vec{F}_g	0	$-F_g$
a	$+0$	0

$$F_{netx} = T - f_k ; a_x = \frac{T - f_k}{m} \quad a_x = T - \mu_k \cdot g$$

$$F_{nety} = n - F_g ; a_y = 0 \quad a_y = \frac{T - \mu_k \cdot g}{m}$$

block sliding to stop



Forces	x-comp	y-comp
\vec{n}	0	$+n$
\vec{F}_g	0	$-F_g$
\vec{f}_k	$+f_k$	0
a	$+a$	0

$$\vec{F}_{net,x} = +f_k$$

$$a_x = \frac{f_k}{m}$$

$$a_x = \frac{\mu_k \cdot m \cdot g}{m}$$

$$a_x = \mu_k \cdot g$$

model:

$$f_k = \mu_k \cdot n$$

$$n = m \cdot g$$

As the box slides to a stop, it accelerates in the direction of kinetic friction exerted on the box as it moves across the surface.

The two blocks experience the same acceleration, despite having different masses, because as shown above - mass does not affect the acceleration of the box in this model.

The acceleration for each box is the same, based on the coefficient of static friction and g (the gravitational component of the normal force)