Friction Lab — Analysis Questions Kolin Krewinkel

Period 3/4

1. Friction is the resistance of motion between two objects. It occurs due to the roughness of a surface.
2. The tarmac outside of the science building caused the most friction, because it had the least smooth surface.
3. The irrigation covers produced the least friction because they were both smooth and damp. The liquid particles aided reducing the friction produced by the two surfaces.
4. The surfaces that had the highest force of friction had the highest coefficient.
5. A surface that produced very little friction would have a coefficient of 1 or 2.
6. A surface with produced a large amount of friction would have a coefficient of 98 or 99.
7. The energy lost in friction is converted into heat and static electricity.
8. Buying a floor for a shower stall, you would want a floor with a coefficient of 85, for it’d be less slippery to stand on.
9. If you wanted a material for a slide, you’d want a material with a coefficient of 25, because it would be slippery.
10. Friction is used in our lives today with objects like cars, which can only operate because of friction, and our own feet. Without friction, we would simply slide everywhere. Finally, friction keeps still objects in place, so they don’t slide around like hockey pucks.
11. The four types of friction are static friction, which holds still objects in place, rolling friction, which hinders rolling objects like wheels, sliding friction, which hinders things like a snowboard, and finally fluid friction, which holds objects back in both water and air.
12. [Small version on Cover Page, Large version on second page]