#### Newton's Law of Motion

Physics 211 Syracuse University, Physics 211 Spring 2015 Walter Freeman

February 17, 2016

#### Announcements

- Homework 3 due tomorrow
- Regrade requests due tomorrow
- Exam 1 makeup/retake on Tuesday; same format as before (different questions)
- If you are happy with your grade, you don't have to come
- Extra credit assignment posted
- Review sessions:
  - Julian, Thursday 4-6, room 208
  - Me, Friday 2-4, location TBA

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## A sample problem (9:30)

A stack of three books sits on a table. Each book weighs 10 newtons. Draw a force diagram for each one, and calculate the size of all the forces.

(Your answer should match what you know about how this works!)

A stone hangs from the roof of a car by a string; the car accelerates forward at  $3 \text{ m/s}^2$ .

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- What is the tension in the string?

A cart slides down a frictionless track elevated at angle  $\theta$ ; what is its acceleration?

#### A new force: Friction

- Friction: stops two surfaces from sliding past each other
- Can either make things move or make things stop; opposes relative motion
- Two types:
  - Static friction: keeps two things that aren't sliding stuck together
  - Kinetic friction: opposes the relative motion of two things sliding

#### Coulomb's friction model

#### Friction is really complicated!

- Depends on details of surfaces, molecular forces, etc.
- No way to create a completely accurate general principle

#### There are a few general principles, though:

- Friction is higher if the normal force is higher
- Kinetic friction doesn't depend that much on the speed of travel

#### Simple model: often pretty close

- ullet Friction depends on a property of the surfaces called the coefficient of friction  $\mu$
- Force of kinetic friction =  $\mu_k F_N$
- Max force of static friction =  $\mu_s F_N$

TABLE 6.1 Coefficients of friction

Materials	Static $\mu_s$	Kinetic $\mu_k$	Rolling $\mu_r$
Rubber on concrete	1.00	0.80	0.02
Steel on steel (dry)	0.80	0.60	0.002
Steel on steel (lubricated)	0.10	0.05	
Wood on wood	0.50	0.20	
Wood on snow	0.12	0.06	
Ice on ice	0.10	0.03	

A block slides down a track elevated at angle  $\theta$  with  $\mu_k$  known; what is its acceleration?

A block with mass m on a track is connected by a rope to a hanging weight of mass M. The coefficients of friction are  $\mu_s$  and  $\mu_k$ . What is the acceleration of both objects?