

# ***Notes***

## ***Something***

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# Caprice

## 1 Fall 2018

This is my note for some non-trivial but not systematic problems which involves some interesting physics or maths.

| Section 1. Fall 2018

### 1.1 Walkway equilibrium

Suppose the mass of the objects attached to each end of the rope are  $m_1$  and  $m_2$ , The angles between each segment of the rope, bended by the central object which has mass  $M$ , with the horizontal plane are  $\theta$  and  $\phi$ . The distance between two pulleys is  $L$ , and what we want to know is the vertical displacement  $d$  of the central object. Thus we can obtained the equations for  $d$  when the system is at equilibrium.

$$L = d(\cot \theta + \cot \phi), \quad (1.1)$$

$$m_1 g \cos \theta = m_2 g \cos \phi, \quad (1.2)$$

$$m_1 g \sin \theta + m_2 g \sin \phi = Mg, \quad (1.3)$$

From (1.2), we have  $\cos \phi = \frac{m_1}{m_2} \cos \theta$ , thus (1.3) can be written as

$$m_1 \sin \theta + m_2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_1^2}{m_2^2} (1 - \sin^2 \theta)} = M, \quad (1.4)$$

such that we can solve for  $\sin \theta$  and  $\cos \theta$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{M^2 + m_1^2 - m_2^2}{2Mm_1}, \quad (1.5)$$

$$\cos \theta = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{2Mm_1} \sqrt{[(m_1 + m_2)^2 - M^2][M^2 - (m_1 - m_2)^2]}, \quad (1.6)$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{\sqrt{[(m_1 + m_2)^2 - M^2][M^2 - (m_1 - m_2)^2]}}{M^2 + m_1^2 - m_2^2}, \quad (1.7)$$

together with  $\sin \phi$  and  $\cos \phi$

$$\cos \phi = \frac{m_1}{m_2} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2Mm_2} \sqrt{[(m_1 + m_2)^2 - M^2][M^2 - (m_1 - m_2)^2]}, \quad (1.8)$$

$$\sin \phi = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \phi} = \frac{M^2 - m_1^2 + m_2^2}{2Mm_2}, \quad (1.9)$$

$$\cot \phi = \frac{\sqrt{[(m_1 + m_2)^2 - M^2][M^2 - (m_1 - m_2)^2]}}{M^2 - m_1^2 + m_2^2}. \quad (1.10)$$

Therefore we can plug into (1.1) and obtain the expression of  $d$  as follows

$$d = \frac{L[M^4 - (m_1^2 - m_2^2)^2]}{2M^2 \sqrt{[(m_1 + m_2)^2 - M^2][M^2 - (m_1 - m_2)^2]}}. \quad (1.11)$$

The equilibrium condition in this case is

$$|m_1 - m_2| < M < (m_1 + m_2). \quad (1.12)$$

such that the argument under the square root is positive. Also we can easily check that if  $m_1 = m_2 = m$  then this result reduces to our former result

$$d = \frac{LM}{2\sqrt{4m^2 - M^2}}. \quad (1.13)$$