

# Gravity, Normal Forces and Frictional Forces

September 5, 2015 7:48 AM

Force of Gravity (on the surface of the earth)

$$F_g = \frac{-Gm_1m_2}{d^2}$$

on the surface of the earth this equates to

$$F_g = mg$$

$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N.m}^2/\text{kg}^2$  : Universal Gravitational Constant

$m_e = 5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$  : Mass of the earth

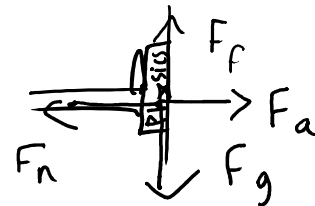
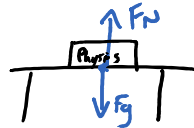
$d_e = 1.74 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$  : Average Radius of the earth

Normal Force: Comes from Newton's third law. It is a force that comes perpendicular to the surface in contact.

$F_N$  : Normal Force

Ex: book on a table

Ex: book pushed against a wall



$a = 0$   
in all these  
examples

Frictional Force (This force opposes motion, but NEVER causes motion)

$$F_f = \mu F_N$$

$\mu$

: Coefficient of friction between two surfaces. It depends on the "roughness" of the two materials in contact.

Example: Galileo dropped a 5kg object and a 100kg off a tower. Ignoring air resistance, calculate their accelerations.



object 1



$$F_{\text{net}} = ma$$

$$-F_g = ma$$

$$-mg = ma$$

$$-g = a$$

$$-9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 = a$$

The masses cancelled  
So this will work  
with any mass

Example: A 77kg person weighs themselves on the surface of earth ( $g = 9.80 \text{ m/s}^2$ ) as well as on the surface of Jupiter ( $g = 98.0 \text{ m/s}^2$ ). How does their mass and weight change.

... → does not change

Example: A 77kg person weighs themselves on the surface of earth ( $g=9.80\text{m/s}^2$ ) as well as on the surface of Jupiter ( $g=98.0\text{m/s}^2$ ). How does their mass and weight change.

m: mass  $\rightarrow$  does not change

F<sub>g</sub>: weight  $\rightarrow$  does change

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Earth} \\ F_g &= (77)(9.8) \\ &= 755\text{N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Weight} = 755\text{N}$$

$$\text{mass} = 77\text{kg}$$

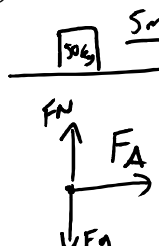
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jupiter} \\ F_g &= (77)(98) \\ &= 7550\text{N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Weight} = 7550\text{N}$$

$$\text{mass} = 77\text{kg}$$

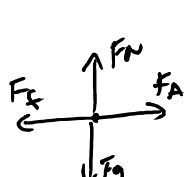
Example: A 50kg box is pushed along a frictionless surface. The box accelerates at a rate of  $5\text{m/s}^2$ .

a) Calculate the force used to push the box.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Horizontal} \\ F_{\text{net}} &= ma \\ F_A &= ma \\ &= (50)(5) \\ F_A &= 250\text{N} \end{aligned}$$

b) What would be the acceleration if the force of friction is  $147\text{N}$ ?



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Horizontal} \\ F_{\text{net}} &= ma \\ F_A - F_f &= ma \\ 250 - 147 &= (50)(a) \\ \frac{103}{50} &= \frac{50a}{50} \\ \boxed{2.06\text{m/s}^2 = a} \end{aligned}$$

c) What would be the coefficient of friction?

$$\begin{aligned} F_f &= 147 \\ m &= 50\text{kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_f &= \mu F_N \\ 147 &= \mu F_g \\ 147 &= \mu mg \\ 147 &= \mu (50)(9.8) \\ \mu &= \frac{147}{(50)(9.8)} \end{aligned}$$

No acceleration in the vertical  $\downarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vertical } (a=0) \\ F_{\text{net}} &= ma \\ F_N - F_g &= m \cdot 0 \\ F_N &= F_g \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu = 0.3$$

work on problems  
on page 105