PHY 9A Discussion 5, Spring 2018

1. Box on a Slope with Friction — Revisited

A box of mass m = 10 [kg] is moving on a frictionless ground in the horizontal direction with constant speed $v_0 = 8$ [m/s], and starts to climb up a slope, which is smoothly connected to the frictionless ground, with an angle, θ , to the horizontal at t = 0 [s]. Unlike the ground, the slope has the static frictional coefficient of $\mu_s = 0.4$ and the kinetic frictional coefficient of $\mu_k = 0.1$.

In the previous discussion, we have seen the maximum angle with which the box stops and stays at the highest position is given by $\tan(\theta_{\max}) = \mu_s$. By using F = ma, we have also calculated the height, *h*, to the position of the box when it stops with $\theta = \theta_{\max}$, and found



Here we calculate *h* again, but with the work-energy principle, and we will find it is much easier. In the following questions, consider the case where $\theta = \theta_{max}$.

- i. Find the initial and final mechanical energies.
- ii. Calculate the energy dissipated due to kinetic friction.
- iii. By using the (generalized) work-energy principle, $\Delta E = W_{\text{ext}}$, calculate *h*.

2. Time-dependent Force

A time-dependent force in 2-dimensional flat space expressed in the cartesian coordinates,

$$F(t) = \begin{pmatrix} F_x(t) \\ F_y(t) \end{pmatrix} = F_0 \begin{pmatrix} 2\sin(2\omega t) - \sin(\omega t) \\ 2\cos(2\omega t) - \cos(\omega t) \end{pmatrix}$$

where $F_0 = 10$ [N], and $\omega = \pi/2$ [rad/s], is acting on a test particle with mass m = 5 [kg], and the particle is at rest at t = 0 [s].

- i. Find the position of the particle as a function of time.
- ii. Does the particle come back to its original position? If yes, then find the time it first comes back; if no, then find the position of the particle at t = 4 [s].
- iii. Try to draw the trajectory of the particle. (You can use your favorite graphing software to do so.) What does it look like?