

Friction – Q3 [9 marks](3/6/21)

Exam Boards

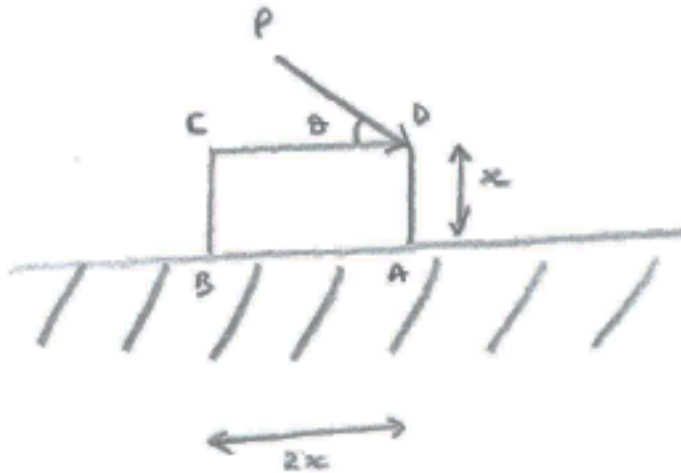
OCR : Mechanics (Year 2)

MEI: Mechanics a

AQA: Mechanics (Year 2)

Edx: Mechanics 2 (Year 2)

A uniform block of mass m rests on a table, and a force P is applied at D , as shown in the diagram. The block has length $2x$ and height x . The coefficient of friction between the block and the table is μ .



(i) If the block is on the point of sliding, find an expression for P .

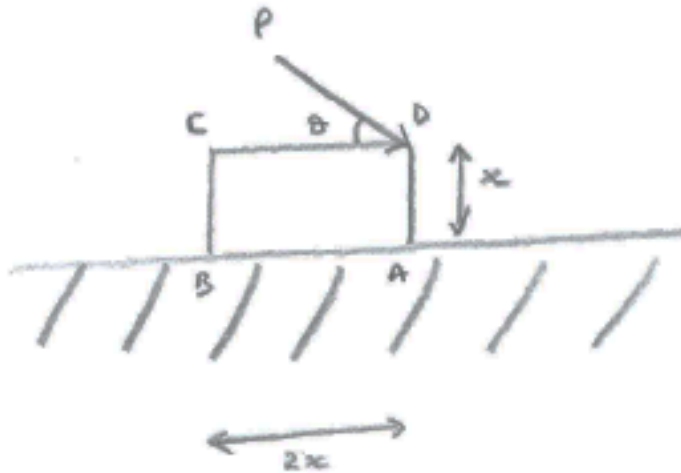
[3 marks]

(ii) If instead the block is on the point of toppling, find an expression for P . [3 marks]

(iii) If the block is to topple before it slides, find a condition on μ .

[3 marks]

A uniform block of mass m rests on a table, and a force P is applied at D , as shown in the diagram. The block has length $2x$ and height x . The coefficient of friction between the block and the table is μ .



(i) If the block is on the point of sliding, find an expression for P .

[3 marks]

(ii) If instead the block is on the point of toppling, find an expression for P . [3 marks]

(iii) If the block is to topple before it slides, find a condition on μ .

[3 marks]

Solution

(i) The normal reaction, $R = mg + P\sin\theta$

The frictional force = $\mu(mg + P\sin\theta)$ [1 mark]

Hence, at the point of sliding, $\mu(mg + P\sin\theta) = P\cos\theta$, [1 mark]

so that $P(\cos\theta - \mu\sin\theta) = \mu mg$

$$\text{and } P = \frac{\mu mg}{\cos\theta - \mu \sin\theta} \text{ [1 mark]}$$

(ii) If the block is on the point of toppling, it will be about A, and the only reaction on the block will be at A. [This will be a combination of a normal reaction and friction.] [1 mark]

As the block is uniform, its weight will act at a distance x from AD, and so, taking moments about A,

$$(mg)x = (P\cos\theta)x \text{ [1 mark]}$$

[the normal reaction and friction contribute nothing, as they act at A]

$$\text{Hence } P = \frac{mg}{\cos\theta} \text{ [1 mark]}$$

(iii) At the critical position where the block is about to both slide and topple,

$$P = \frac{\mu mg}{\cos\theta - \mu \sin\theta} = \frac{mg}{\cos\theta} \text{ [1 mark]}$$

$$\text{so that } \mu \cos\theta = \cos\theta - \mu \sin\theta ;$$

$$\mu(\cos\theta + \sin\theta) = \cos\theta$$

$$\text{and } \mu = \frac{\cos\theta}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta} = \frac{1}{1 + \tan\theta} \text{ [1 mark]}$$

So, if the block is to topple before it slides, we require

$$\mu > \frac{1}{1 + \tan\theta} \text{ [ie making the frictional force greater] [1 mark]}$$

[reasonableness check: if $\theta = 45^\circ$, then $\mu > 0.5$; also, if θ is reduced to 30° , we would expect a higher value of μ to be necessary, in order for toppling to occur first (since the block is now more prone to slide than topple), and the condition gives $\mu >$

$$\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = 0.634]$$