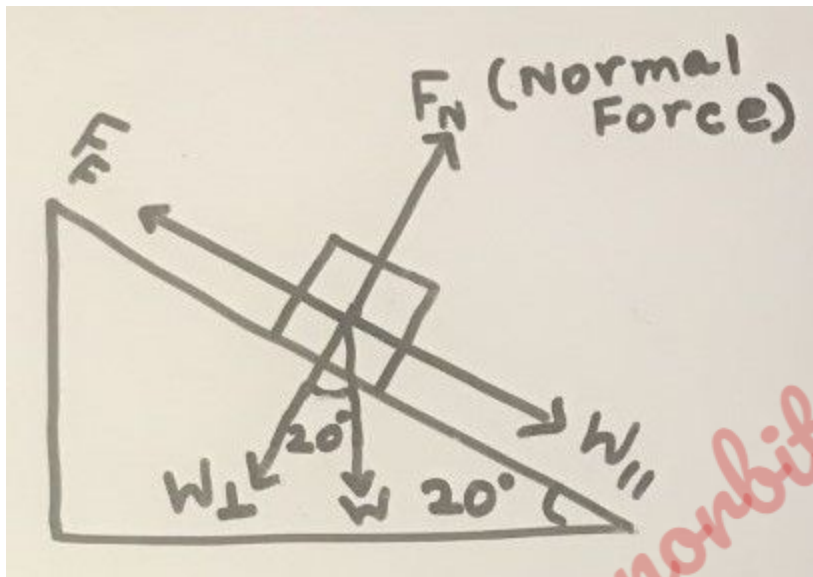
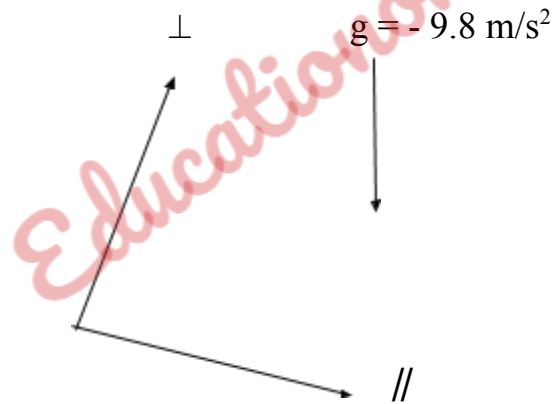


A box slides down a surface at  $20^\circ$  inclination to the horizontal. If the co-efficient of kinetic friction between the box and the surface is 0.25, calculate the acceleration on the box.



Given:

Angle of inclination of the surface:

$$\theta = 20^\circ$$

Co-efficient of kinetic energy :

$$\mu_k = 0.25$$

Determine: acceleration of box: “a”

Forces acting on the box:

Normal force acting on the box perpendicular to the surface:  $F_N$

Gravitational force or Weight of the box acting vertically downwards:  $W = mg$

Y component of  $W = mg$  provides the force  $W_\perp = mg \times (\cos \theta)$  that balances out the normal force  $F_N$ .

Resultant force normal to the surface :

$$F_\perp = F_N - W_\perp = 0$$

$$F_N - mg \times (\cos \theta) = 0$$

$$F_N = mg \times (\cos \theta) \text{ -----(1)}$$

|| component of  $W = mg$  provides the force  $W_\parallel = mg \times (\sin \theta)$  that aids the box to slide down the ramp.

Frictional force acting parallel to the surface opposite to the direction of motion of the box:  $F_F$

Resultant force acting on the box downwards along the ramp:

$$F_\parallel = ma = W_\parallel - F_F$$

$$F_\parallel = ma = [mg \times (\sin \theta)] - F_F \text{ -----(2)}$$

But

$$F_F = \mu_k F_N$$

Then (2) becomes:

$$ma = [ mg \times (\sin \theta) ] - \mu_k F_N \text{ -----(2)}$$

Replacing  $F_N$  in (2) from (1):

$$ma = [ mg \times (\sin \theta) ] - [ \mu_k \times mg \times (\cos \theta) ]$$

Dividing by “m” on both sides, the above equation becomes:

$$a = [ g \times (\sin \theta) ] - [ \mu_k \times g \times (\cos \theta) ]$$

Substituting for  $g$ ,  $\theta$ , and  $\mu_k$ :

$$a = [ | -9.8 | \times (\sin 20^\circ) ] - [ 0.25 \times | -9.8 | \times (\cos 20^\circ) ] = 1.05 \text{ m/s}^2$$

**N is Newtons, the unit of force.**

$$1 \text{ N} = 1 \text{ kg m / s}^2.$$