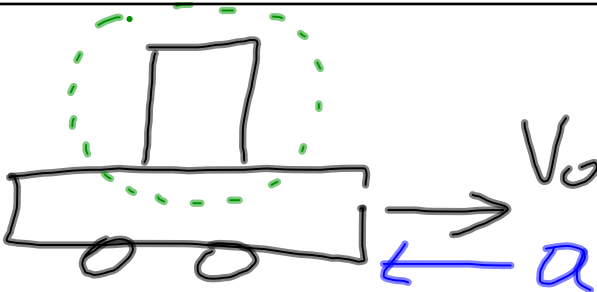
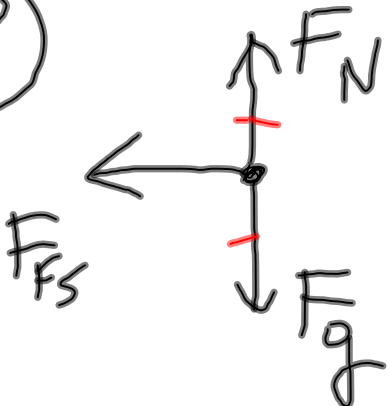


(47)



FBD Box



NZL ⊗:

$$-F_{fs} = m \cdot a_x$$

$$-\cancel{m_s} \cancel{mg} = \cancel{m} a_x$$

$$a_x = -\mu_s g$$

$\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{F}_{net}}{m_{sys}}$

Dec 5-7:47 AM

(53) DO OVER ....

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Dec 5-7:59 AM

a)  $a_3 = ?$

$a_{sys} = \frac{F_{net}}{m_{sys}}$

$\sum F_x = m_{sys} a_x$

$a = 1.0 \frac{m}{s^2}$

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$$a_x = \frac{m_3 g \sin 40^\circ - (0.5)(m_2)g - m_1 g \sin 30^\circ}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3}$$

$$a_x = 1.09 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

Q1. What would be the simplest way to ensure that the acceleration of the system is zero?

INCREASE  $F_{fk}$ ; IN ORDER TO  $F_{fk} \uparrow$  WE WOULD  $\Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$  INCREASE  $m_2$   $\Rightarrow$  INCREASES  $F_{N2}$

**The goal is to make  $F_{net(x)} = 0$**

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**Q2.** Calculate how much mass we need to add to  $m_2$ , so  $a_x = 0$ ?

**Q3.** The original system started from rest and it was in motion for 2 seconds. What was its velocity at that moment?

**Q4.** Describe the motion of the system right after we add the additional mass to  $m_2$  an instant after 2 seconds in motion. Connect your answer with Newton's laws.

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**A2:** We should add 32.8 kg, so  $F_{\text{net}(x)} = 0$ , therefore  $a_x = 0$ .

Dec 5-8:24 AM