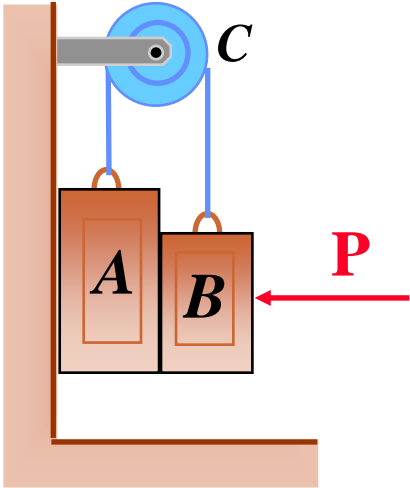
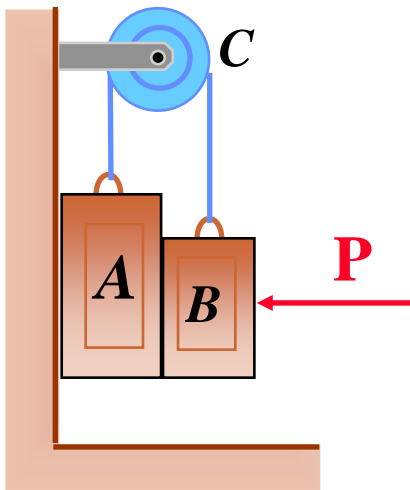


Problem 8.150



Block A of mass 12 kg and block B of mass 6 kg are connected by a cable that passes over pulley C which can rotate freely. Knowing that the coefficient of static friction at all surfaces of contact is 0.12 , determine the smallest value of P for which equilibrium is maintained.

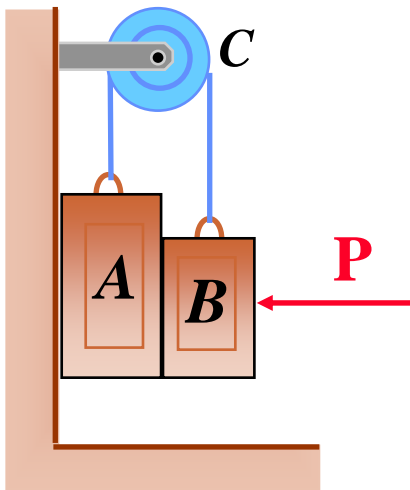


Solving Problems on Your Own

Block A of mass 12 kg and block B of mass 6 kg are connected by a cable that passes over pulley C which can rotate freely. Knowing that the coefficient of static friction at all surfaces of contact is 0.12 , determine the smallest value of P for which equilibrium is maintained.

When the motion is impending and μ_s is known; you must find some unknown quantities, such as a distance, an angle, the magnitude of a force, or the direction of a force.

- Assume a possible motion of the body* and, on the free-body diagram, draw the friction force in a direction opposite to that of the assumed motion.



Solving Problems on Your Own

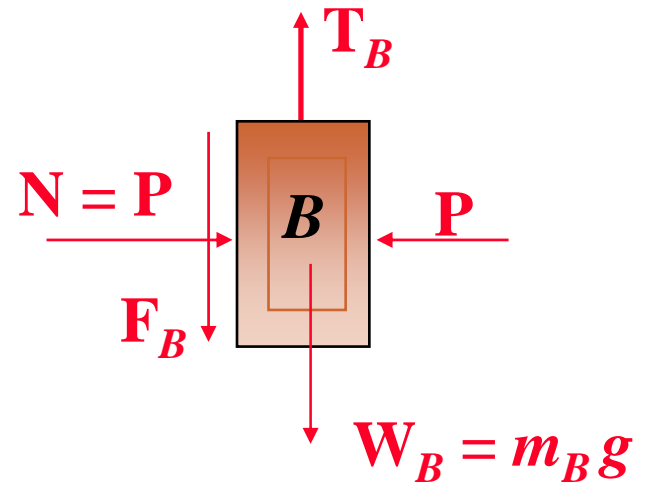
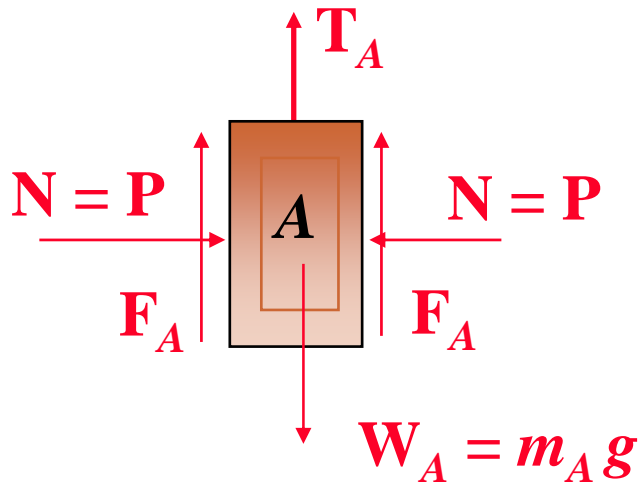
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When the motion is impending and μ_s is known; you must find some unknown quantities, such as a distance, an angle, the magnitude of a force, or the direction of a force.

- b. Since motion is impending, $F = F_m = \mu_s N$.* Substituting for μ_s its known value, you can express F in terms of N on the free-body diagram, thus eliminating one unknown.
- c. Write and solve the equilibrium equations for the unknown you seek.*

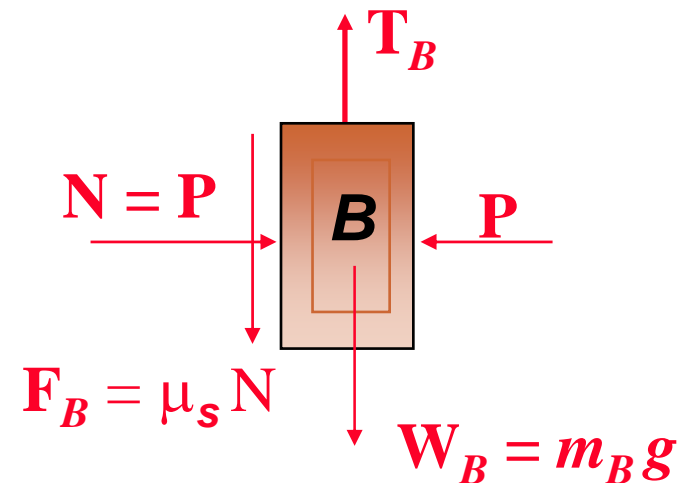
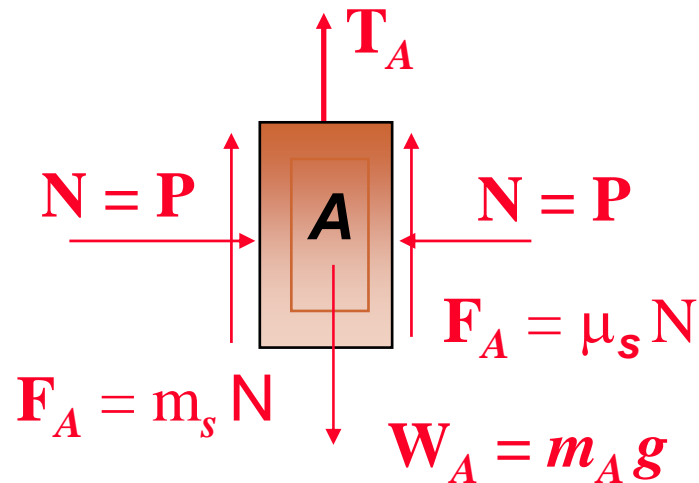
Assume a possible motion of the body and, on the free-body diagram, draw the friction force in a direction opposite to that of the assumed motion.

Impending Motion: Block A \downarrow Block B \uparrow Free-Body Diagrams



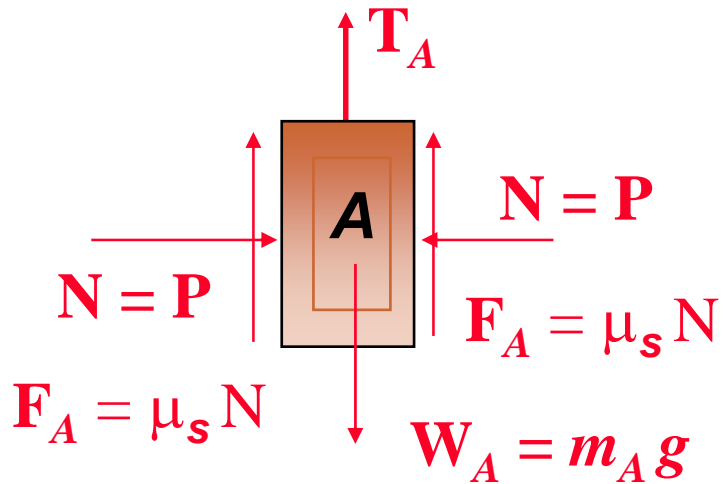
Assume a possible motion of the body and, on the free-body diagram, draw the friction force in a direction opposite to that of the assumed motion.

Impending Motion: Block A \downarrow Block B \uparrow Free-Body Diagrams



Since motion is impending, $F = F_m = \mu_s N$. Substituting for μ_s its known value, you can express F in terms of N on the free-body diagram, thus eliminating one unknown.

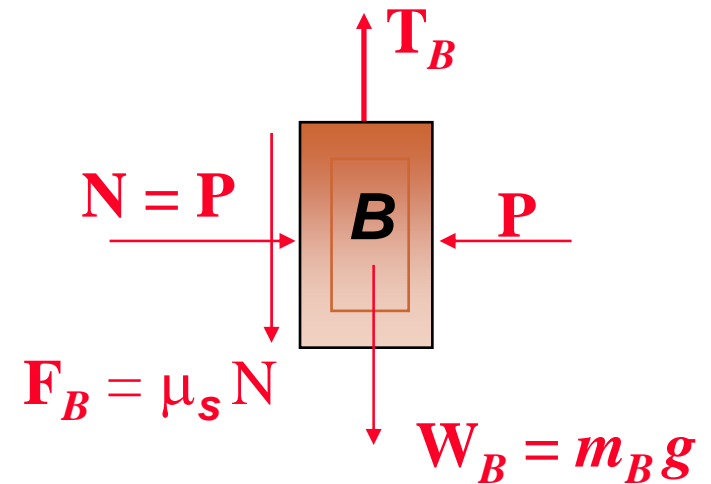
Write and solve the equilibrium equations for the unknown.



$$+\uparrow \Sigma F_y = 0 : T_A + 2F_A - W_A = 0$$

$$T_A + 2\mu_s N - m_A g = 0$$

$$T_A = m_A g - 2\mu_s N$$



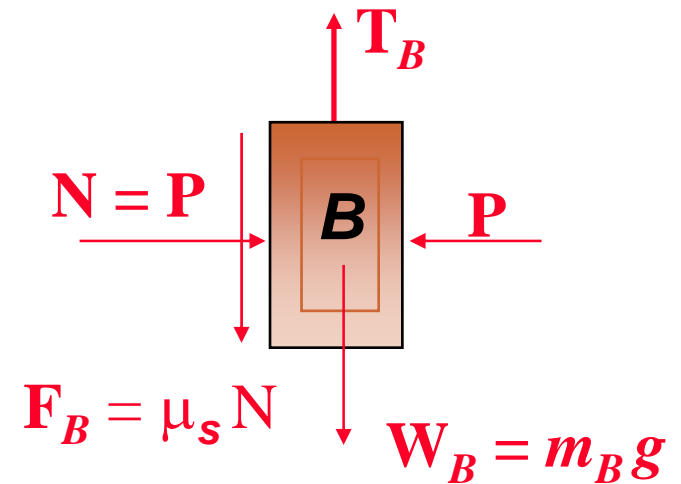
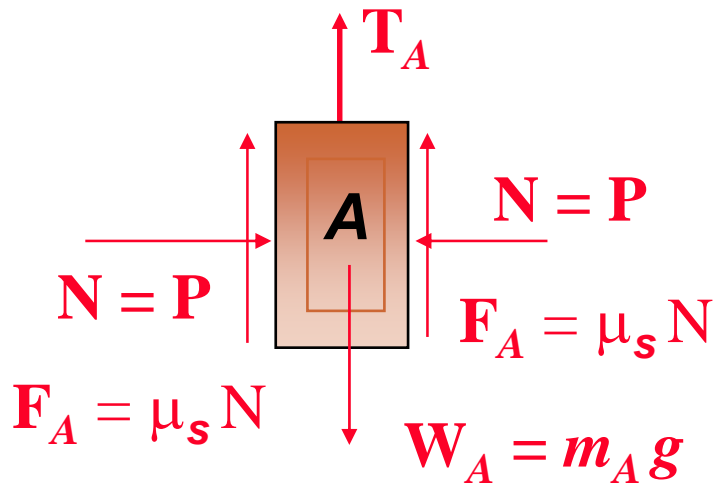
$$+\uparrow \Sigma F_y = 0 : T_B - F_B - W_B = 0$$

$$T_B - \mu_s N - m_B g = 0$$

$$T_B = m_B g + \mu_s N$$

But, $T_A = T_B$: $m_A g - 2\mu_s N = m_B g + \mu_s N$

Write and solve the equilibrium equations for the unknown.



$$m_A g - 2\mu_s N = m_B g + \mu_s N$$

$$(m_A - m_B) g = 3\mu_s N$$

$$(12 \text{ kg} - 6 \text{ kg}) g = 3(0.12) N$$

$$N = \frac{6 g}{0.36} = 16.667 g = 16.667(9.81 \text{ m/s}^2) = 163.5 \text{ N}$$

Since $P = N$, we have

$$P = 163.5 \text{ N}$$