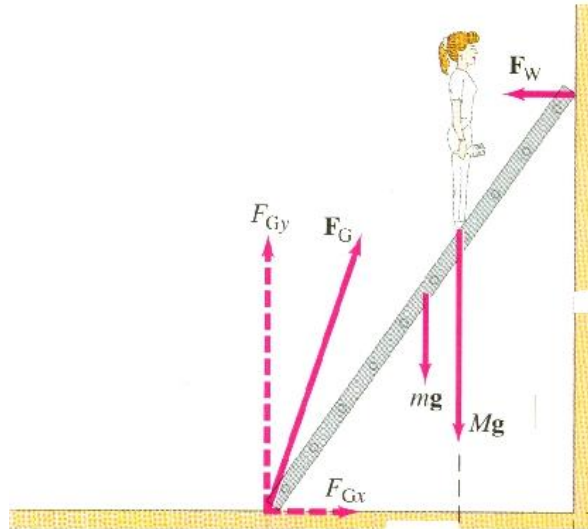


Answer on Question #56953, Physics / Mechanics | Relativity

A ladder of mass M and length 4 m rests against a frictionless wall at an angle of 50° to the horizontal. The coefficient of static friction between the ladder and the floor is 0.65 . What is the maximum distance along the ladder a person of mass $15M$ can climb before the ladder starts to slip?

Solution:



We know at the point of slipping that F_{Gx} (See diagram above) is just equal to the friction force, where the normal force is F_{Gy} (The upward force exerted by the ground on the ladder - see diagram above.)

So, applying the formula for friction:

$$F_{fr} = m_s F_n \text{ (at the point of slipping)}$$

where m_s is the coefficient of static friction between the ladder and the floor

$$F_{Gx} = m_s F_{Gy}$$

Vertical Force:

Ladder weight: $-Mg$ (down)

Person weight: $-15Mg$ (down)

Ground pushing up: $+F_{Gy}$ (up)

Equilibrium:

$$F_{Gy} - Mg - 15Mg = 0$$

$$F_{Gy} - 16Mg = 0$$

Thus,

$$F_{Gy} = 16Mg$$

Horizontal Force:

Force exerted by the wall: $-F_W$ (left)

Force exerted by the ground horizontally: $+F_{Gx}$ (right)

Equilibrium:

$$F_{Gx} - F_W = 0$$

$$F_{Gx} = F_W = 0.65 \cdot 16Mg = 10.4Mg$$

And finally torque:

We then have the following torques about the bottom of the ladder:

The ground: torque = 0 ($r = 0$)

The weight of the ladder: Mg N at an angle of 50° at a distance of $4/2=2$ m from the bottom of the ladder. $Torque_1 = (2.0 \text{ m})(Mg \text{ N})\cos(50^\circ)$ (CW)

The weight of the person on the ladder: $15Mg$ N at an angle of 50° at a distance of x m from the bottom of the ladder. $Torque_2 = x \cdot 15Mg \cdot \cos(50^\circ)$ (CW)

The wall pushing to the left: F_w acting at a distance of 4.0 m from the bottom, at an angle of 50° with the ladder.

$$Torque_3 = -(4.0 \text{ m})F_w \sin(50^\circ) \text{ (ACW)}$$

Equilibrium:

$$\begin{aligned} Torque_1 + Torque_2 + Torque_3 &= 0 \\ 2Mg\cos(50^\circ) + 15xMg\cos(50^\circ) - 4 \cdot 10.4Mg\sin(50^\circ) &= 0 \\ 2\cos(50^\circ) + 15x\cos(50^\circ) - 41.6 \sin(50^\circ) &= 0 \\ x &= \frac{41.6 \sin(50^\circ) - 2\cos(50^\circ)}{15\cos(50^\circ)} = 1.311 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Answer: 1.311 m