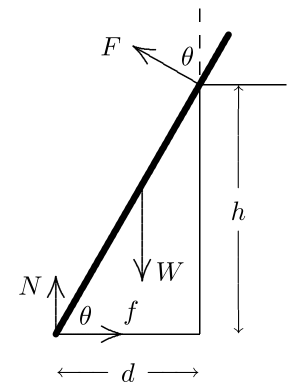
29.

The diagram on the right shows the forces acting on the plank. Since the roller is frictionless the force it exerts is normal to the plank and makes the angle θ with the vertical. Its magnitude is designated F. W is the force of gravity; this force acts at the center of the plank, a distance $L/2$ from the point where the plank touches the floor. N is the normal force of the floor and f is the force of friction. The distance from the foot of the plank to the wall is denoted by d. This quantity is not given directly but it can be computed using $d = h/\tan\theta$. The equations of equilibrium are:



horizontal force components	$F\sin\theta - f = 0$
vertical force components	$F\cos\theta - W + N = 0$
torques	$Nd - fh - W\left(d - \frac{L}{2}\cos\theta\right) = 0$.

The point of contact between the plank and the roller was used as the origin for writing the torque equation.

When $\theta = 70°$ the plank just begins to slip and $f = \mu_s N$, where μ_s is the coefficient of static friction. We want to use the equations of equilibrium to compute N and f for $\theta = 70°$, then use $\mu_s = f/N$ to compute the coefficient of friction.

The second equation gives $F = (W - N)/\cos\theta$ and this is substituted into the first to obtain $f = (W - N)\sin\theta/\cos\theta = (W - N)\tan\theta$. This is substituted into the third equation and the result is solved for N:

$$N = \frac{d - (L/2)\cos\theta + h\tan\theta}{d + h\tan\theta} W \ .$$

Now replace d with $h/\tan\theta$ and multiply both numerator and denominator by $\tan\theta$. The result is

$$N = \frac{h(1 + \tan^2\theta) - (L/2)\sin\theta}{h(1 + \tan^2\theta)} W \ .$$

We use the trigonometric identity $1 + \tan^2\theta = 1/\cos^2\theta$ and multiply both numerator and denominator by $\cos^2\theta$ to obtain

$$N = W\left(1 - \frac{L}{2h}\cos^2\theta\sin\theta\right) \ .$$

Now we use this expression for N in $f = (W - N)\tan\theta$ to find the friction:

$$f = \frac{WL}{2h}\sin^2\theta\cos\theta \ .$$

We substitute these expressions for f and N into $\mu_s = f/N$ and obtain

$$\mu_s = \frac{L\sin^2\theta\cos\theta}{2h - L\sin\theta\cos^2\theta} \ .$$

Evaluating this expression for $\theta = 70°$, we obtain

$$\mu_s = \frac{(6.1\,\text{m})\sin^2 70°\cos 70°}{2(3.05\,\text{m}) - (6.1\,\text{m})\sin 70°\cos^2 70°} = 0.34 \ .$$