Answer (2)

Coefficient of friction

A measure of the amount of resistance that a surface exerts on any substances moving over it equal to the ratio between the maximal frictional force the surface exerts and the force pushing the object toward the surface. The coefficient of friction is not always the same for objects that are motionless and objects that are in motion motionless objects often experience more friction that moving ones. requiring more force to put them in motion that to ~~surface~~ sustain them in motion. The static coefficient of friction is the coefficient of friction that applies to objects that are motionless. The kinetic are sliding coefficient of friction is the coefficient of friction is ~~the~~ that applies to object that are in motion. See also drag friction.

(b) STATIC FRICTION:- Static friction is a force that keeps an object at rest. Static friction definition can be written as: The friction experienced when individuals try to move a stationery object on a surface, without actually triggering any relative motion between the body and the surface which it is on.

Friction can be defined as the force resisting the relative motion of fluid layers, solid surfaces, and material elements sliding against each other.

(c) Angle of repose:- The angle of repose, or critical angle of repose, of a granular material is the steepest angle of descent or dip relative to the horizontal plane to which a material can be piled without slumping. At this angle, the material on the slope face is on the verge of sliding. The angle of repose can range from 0° to 90°.