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Because the velocity is constant, the net forces on everything must be zero. A zero velocity wouldn't allow us to say much about  $\mu$  because static friction allows only bounding arguments.

Thus, the tension on the left is  $Mg$ , tension on the right is  $mg$ . Along the cylinder the tension is continuously increasing. Let  $\theta$  vary from 0 to  $\pi$  with respect to radial line that passes through the point where the rope first touches the cylinder on the right. Analyzing the geometry of a small section the rope of width  $d\theta$  on the cylinder shows that the normal force is  $N = T(\theta)d\theta$ . The increase in tension across this section should balance the frictional force  $dT(\theta) = \mu N = \mu T(\theta)d\theta$ . Solving gives  $T(\pi) = T(0)e^{\mu\pi} \rightarrow Mg = mge^{\mu\pi} \rightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{\pi} \ln\left(\frac{M}{m}\right)$ .