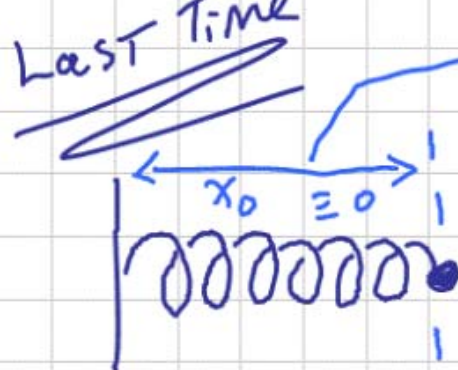


Physics 113 - October 17, 2013

LAST TIME



Natural length (uncompressed and unstretched)

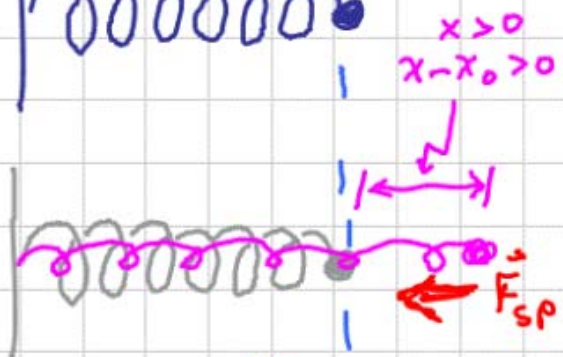
x_0 often take $x=0$ when $x=x_0$

$$\vec{F}_{sp} = -k(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0) = -k\vec{x}$$

Spring constant, size depends on spring

Restoring force

$$|\vec{F}_{sp}| = kx = k|x - x_0|$$



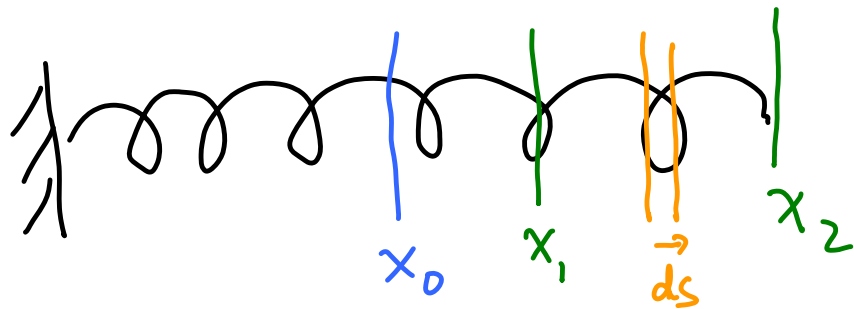
If springs ain't your things, Suck it up

Simple harmonic motion

Waves

"attractive potentials", Bonds

Energy in Springs



Stretch Spring from x_1 to x_2

Work done on Spring
to move it from
 $x_1 \rightarrow x_2$

$$W = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{ds} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F ds = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F dx = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} k(x-x_0) dx$$

$$\leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \rightarrow F_{\text{exerted}} \\ k(x-x_0)$$

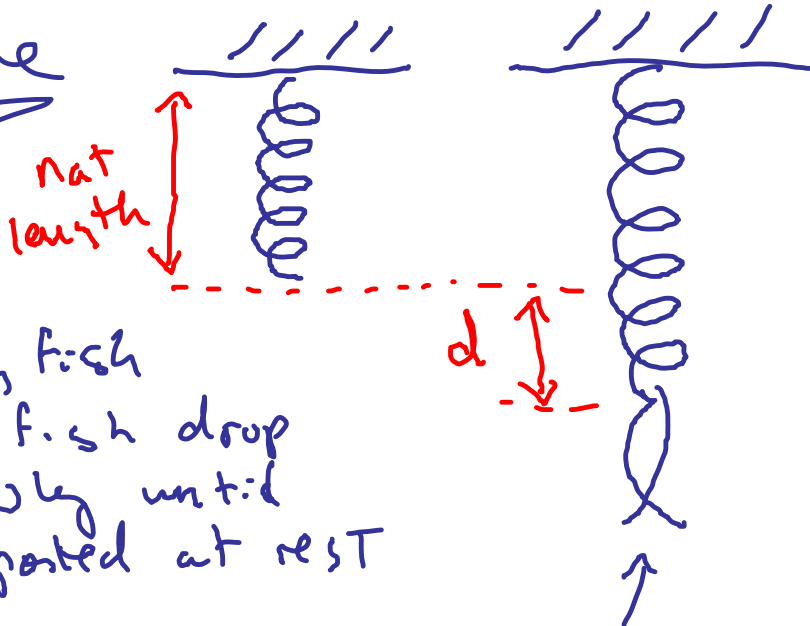
let $x_0 = 0$

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} kx dx = \frac{1}{2} k(x_2^2 - x_1^2)$$

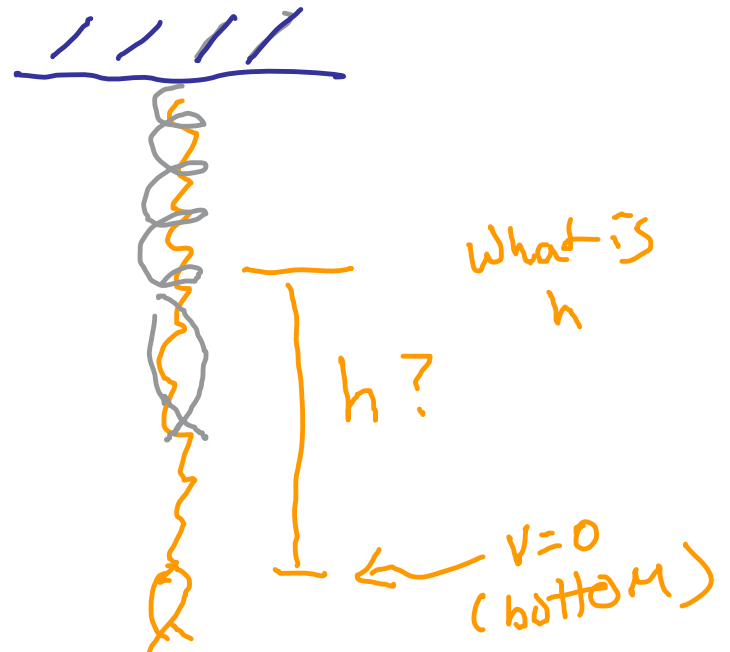
define PE stored in Spring as $\frac{1}{2}kx^2$

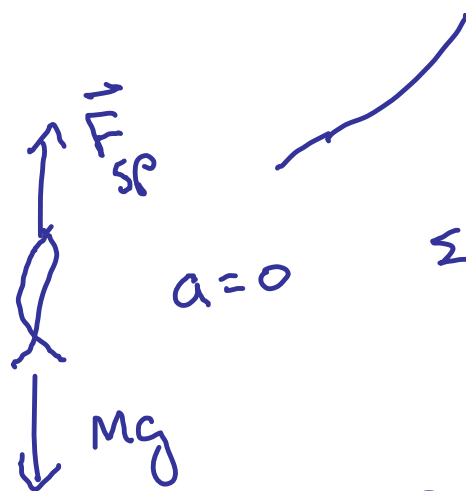
$$\Delta PE_{x_1 \rightarrow x_2} = \Delta \left(\frac{1}{2}kx^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2}kx_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx_1^2$$

EXAMPLE



hang fish
let fish drop
slowly until
supported at rest





$$\Sigma F = 0 = Mg - F_{sp} = mg - kd$$

$$mg = kd$$

$$k = \frac{mg}{d}$$

newton
m

$$F = kx$$

units of k are N/m

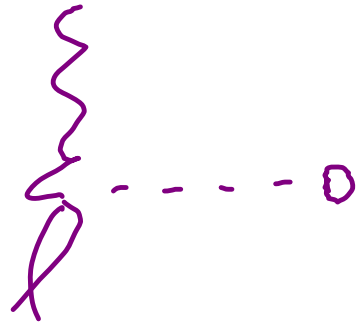
For 2nd part
 can't use constant
 accel eqns because
 F_{sp} & a changes

Use Energy Conservation

$$E_{start} = E_{end}$$

(top) (bottom)

Start

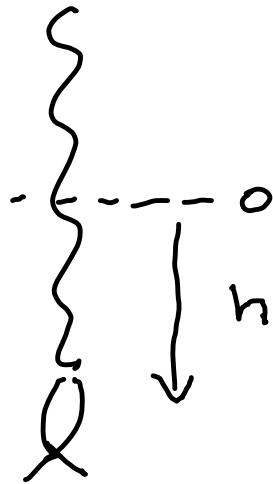


$$E_{\text{start}} = \cancel{PE_{\text{grav}}} + \cancel{PE_{\text{spr. mg}}} + \cancel{KE}$$

$\leftarrow mg(\text{height})$
 $\equiv 0$

\leftarrow
 $= \frac{1}{2}kx^2$
 $\leftarrow 0$
not moving

↑ energy cons



$$E_{\text{end}} = PE_{\text{grav}} + PE_{\text{spring}} + KE$$

\leftarrow
 $= 0$

\leftarrow
 $-mgh$

\leftarrow
 $\frac{1}{2}kx^2$
 $\frac{1}{2}kh^2$

$\leftarrow 0$

$$mgh = \frac{1}{2}kh^2$$

$$h = \frac{2mg}{k}$$

$$h = \frac{2mgd}{mg} = 2d$$

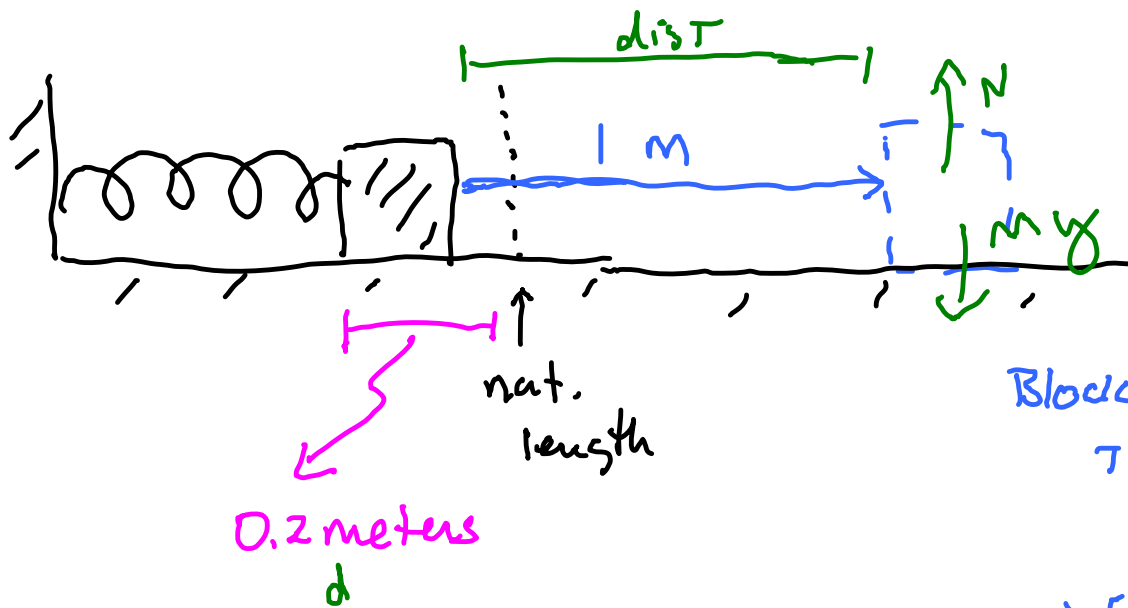
$$E_{\text{spring}} = Mgh$$

bottom

$$PE_{\text{grav}} = 0$$

$$PE_{\text{sp}} = \frac{1}{2}kh^2$$

$$mgh \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}kh^2$$



$$K_{spring} = 100 \text{ N/m}$$

$$M_{block} = 0.5 \text{ kg}$$

Block released +
travels 1 m before
coming to rest.

What is μ_k

Energy Start

$$\frac{1}{2} k d^2$$

End

$$PE_{sp} = 0$$

$$KE = 0$$

E lost to Fr

$$mg \mu_k (dist)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} k d^2 = mg \mu_k (dist)$$

Annotations: 100 above k , 0.5 above m , 9.8 above g , 1 above $dist$, $?$ below μ_k , 1 m below $(dist)$.

$$\text{Power} = \frac{\Delta W}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta \text{ in Energy}}{\text{Time}} \quad \text{rate of Energy flow}$$

$$\text{Power} = \frac{dW}{dt} = \frac{\text{Joule}}{\text{Sec}} \equiv \text{Watt} \quad \text{Joule} = \text{unit of work or Energy in MKS}$$

Potential Energy + Force

$$W = Fd$$

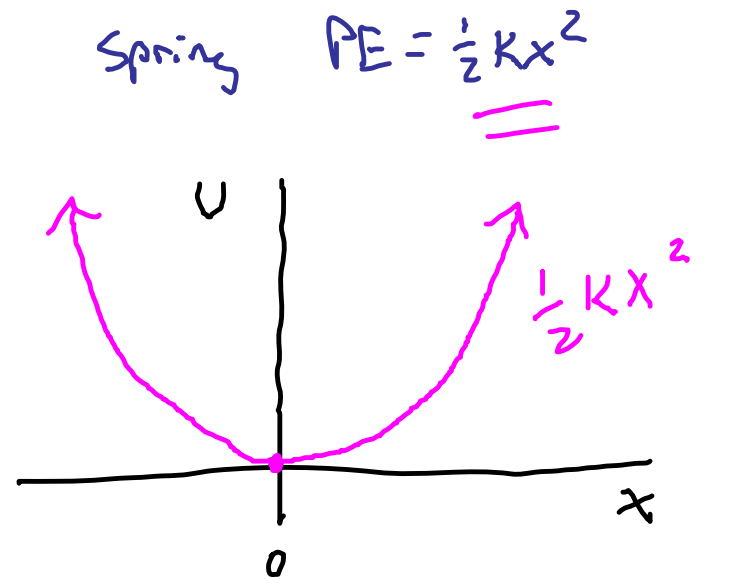
$$dW = Fdx$$

↗

$$dU = Fdx$$

↑
potential
Energy function

$$\frac{dU}{dx} \sim F_x$$



$$\frac{dU}{dx} = kx$$

↑ if "-" and vector
→ F

$$F_s = -\frac{dU}{ds}$$