### 2020/10/09 - PHYS 2211 M

Energy Graphs

DU = - Winternal

$$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$
;  $\Delta K = \frac{1}{2}m(v_f^2 - v_i^2)$ 

$$DUg = -GMm(\frac{1}{r_f} - \frac{1}{r_i})$$

### Gravitational Potential Energy

- \* Always negative (attractive)
- \* Ug -> 0 as r -> 00
- \* As r -> 0, Ug gets more and more negative

## Electric Potential Energy

- \* Repulsive (positive) for like charger (++, or --)
- \* Attractive (negative) for opposite charges (+-, or -+) -> like Ug
- \* As r -> 00, Ue -> 0 regardless

#### Bound and Unbound Systems

$$E = K + U < 0$$

total energy is negative restricted range

#### \* Unbound

total energy is positive

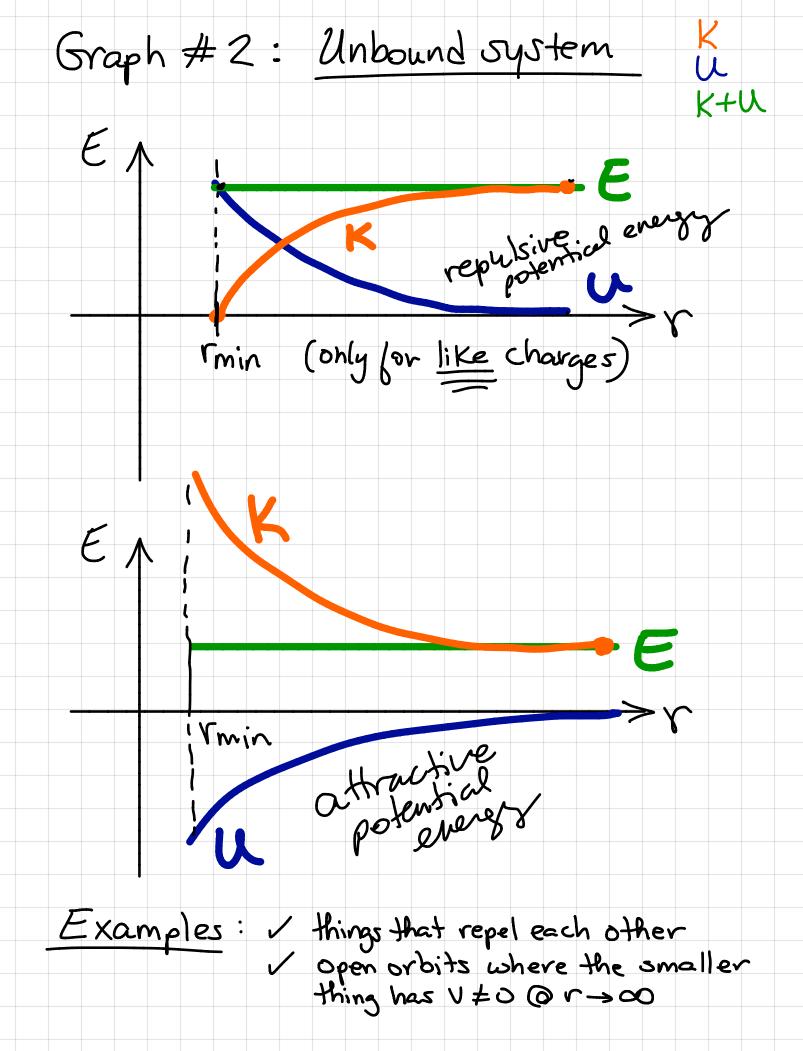
 $K \neq 0$  as  $r \rightarrow \infty$ 

$$E = K + U = 0$$

# How to Draw Energy Graphs

- 1. Identify if the potential energy is attractive (Ug, Ue for opposite charges) or repulsive (Ue for like charges), then draw it in the diagram
- 2. Determine if the system is bound (E < 0), unbound (E > 0), or at escape speed (E = 0), then draw the total energy as a horizontal line (blc isolated system)
- 3. Draw the kinetic energy, and remember that it's always positive

Graph #1: Bound System U K+W Kineticer Kineti mar total every potential energy is never zero Examples: styll orbiting other styll opposite charges moving towards each other



K+W Graph #3: At escape speed total energy = irnin V = 0 @ V → ∞

