MAT137 Lecture 42

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Agenda

Applications of Taylor series in physics.

▶ Suppose we have a charge with value q at the point x=a and a charge with value -q at the point x=-a. (This is called a **dipole**).

▶ The total **electric potential** at a point $x \gg a$ is given by

$$V = \frac{kq}{x-a} - \frac{kq}{x+a}$$

where k is a constant.

▶ Let u = a/x. Since $x \gg a$, we have $u \ll 1$. Write

$$V = \frac{kq}{x-a} - \frac{kq}{x+a}$$

as a Taylor series in u.

▶ Approximate *V* by the first non-zero term of its Taylor series. What conclusion can you make?

Suppose that we have a charge with value -q at x=a, a charge with value 2q at x=0 and a charge with value -q at x=-a.

▶ In this case the total electric potential at a point $x \gg a$ is given by

$$V = -\frac{kq}{x-a} + \frac{2kq}{x} - \frac{kq}{x+a}$$

where k is a constant.

▶ Let u = a/x. Since $x \gg a$, we have $u \ll 1$. Write

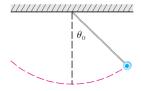
$$V = -\frac{kq}{x-a} + \frac{2kq}{x} - \frac{kq}{x+a}$$

as a Taylor series in u.

▶ Approximate *V* by the first non-zero term of its Taylor series. What conclusion can you make?

Pendulum

lacktriangle Consider a pendulum with length L that makes a maximum angle $heta_0$ with the vertical



It can be shown that the **period** T (the time for one complete swing) is given by

$$T = 4\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x}}$$

where $k = \sin(\theta_0/2)$ and g is the acceleration due to gravity.

Pendulum

Expand

$$T=4\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2x}}$$

as a Taylor series in k. Recall that

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{3x^2}{8} + \text{h.o.t.}, \quad |x| < 1,$$

and

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2n} x dx = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots 2n} \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

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▶ Approximate *T* by the first two non-zero terms of its Taylor series.

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!