Vibrations and Waves

Waves are propagation of energy from one place to another.

By definition, simple harmonic motion is:

$$a=-rac{k}{m}x$$
 $a_{max} \ from \ rac{kA}{m} to + rac{kA}{m}$

The starting position of a wave tells you whether its a sin or cosine term. $\cos\theta=1$ and $\sin\theta=0$.

Amplitude (A): object oscillates between x = -A and x = +A.

Period (T): time for one cycle: from x = A to x = -A and back to x = A.

Frequency (f): the number of complete cycles of vibrations per unit of time.

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

By definition, frequency is 1 over the number of periods typically in seconds.

Velocity as a Function of Position

The maximum velocity from the max acceleration:

$$v=\pm\sqrt{rac{k}{m}(A^2-x^2)}$$

Simple Harmonic Motion

For uniform circular motion, similarities can be to other wave functions.

$$v = C\sqrt{A^2 - x^2}$$

Period, Frequency, and Angular Frequency

$$T=2\pi\sqrt{rac{m}{k}}$$

where k is the spring constant.

More simply,

$$v = f\lambda$$

where λ is the wavelength.

$$\omega=2\pi f$$

$$a=-\omega^2 x$$

Motion of a Pendulum

A swinging pendulum exhibits simple harmonic motion.

$$F = -(rac{mg}{L}s)$$

To calculate the period of a pendulum:

$$T=2\pi\sqrt{rac{L}{g}}$$

These type of motion is mass independent, which explains why we have no mass variable.

Maxwell's Predictions

- 1. Electric field lines originate on positive charges and terminate on negative charges
- 2. Magnetic field lines always form closed loops
- 3. A varying magnetic field induces an emf and so an electric field
- 4. Magnetic field are generated by moving charges or currents

Hertz would later confirm these prediction by building and LC circuit.

$$f_0 = rac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$c = rac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 arepsilon_0}}$$

gives us the speed of lights at

$$c = 2.99792 \times 10^8 m/s$$

in which

$$\frac{E}{B} = c$$

The intensity of the electromagnetic waves is

$$I = rac{E_{max}^2}{2\mu_0 c} = rac{c}{2\mu_0} B_{max}^2$$