

Phys 2110-4

2/27/12

Note Title

2/27/2012

## Chap 7 Cons of energy

$$U_{\text{grav}} = mgy \quad U_{\text{spr}} = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \quad W = \int F_x dx$$

$$\Delta K + \Delta U = W_{\text{non-cons}}$$

No fric, no extra forces  $\Rightarrow$

$$E = K + U$$

$$\Delta K + \Delta U = 0$$

$$\Delta E = 0 \quad E \text{ conserved}$$

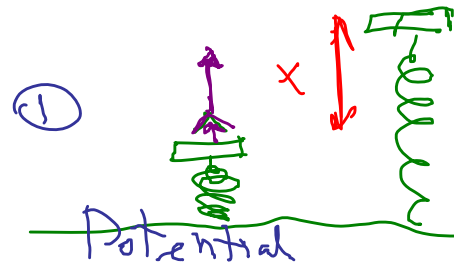
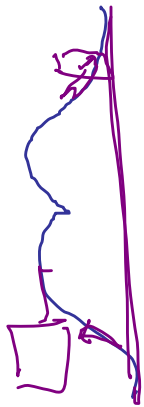
7.21 A 120 g - arrow is shot vertically from a bow whose effective spring constant  $430 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}$ . If the bow is drawn 71 cm  $= x$  before shooting, to what height does 0.71 m arrow rise

Potential, grav.

$$E_1 = E_2$$

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

$$h = \frac{kx^2}{2mg} = 92.2 \text{ m}$$



## Example

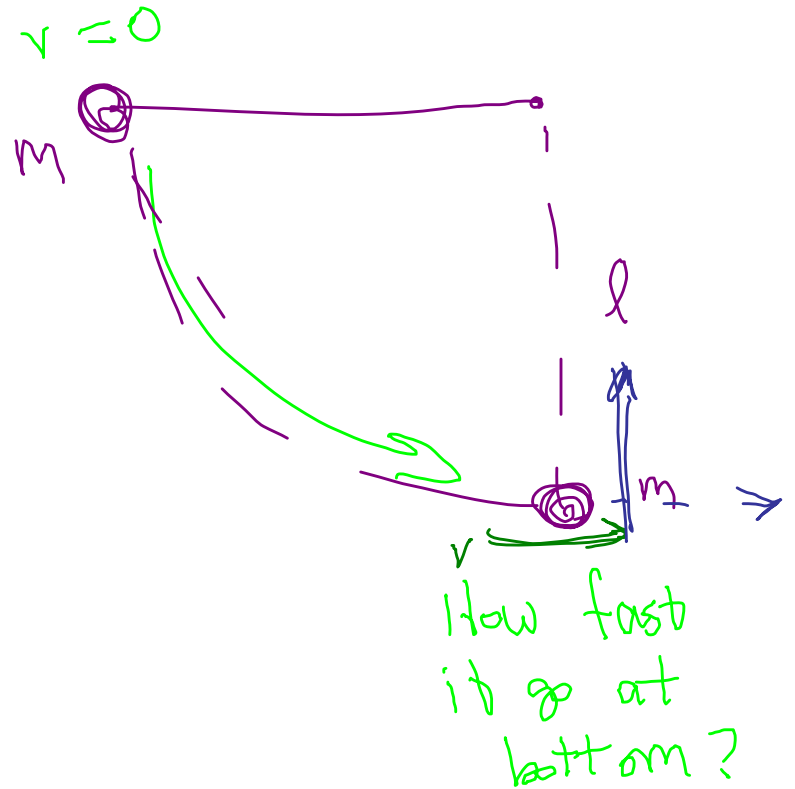
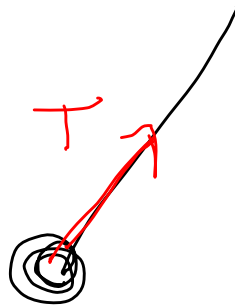
Cons of energy  $y$

$$E_1 = E_2$$

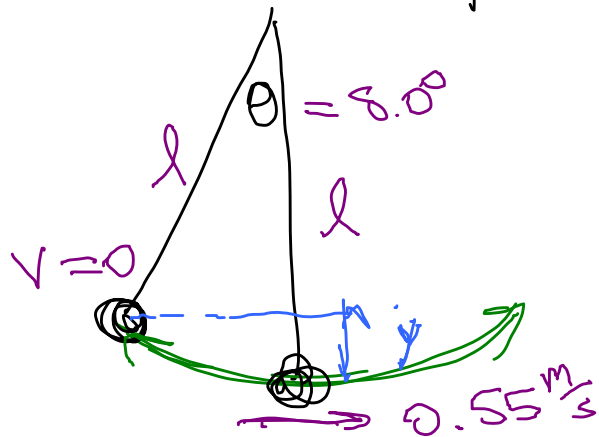
$$mgl = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$v^2 = 2gl$$

$$v = \sqrt{2gl}$$

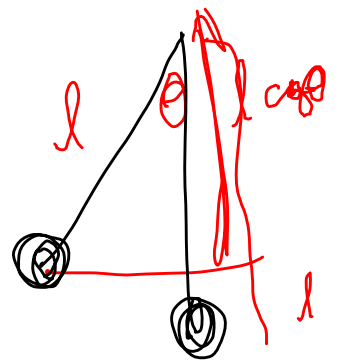


7.46 The maximum speed of the pendulum bob in a grandfather clock is  $0.55 \text{ m/s}$ . If the pendulum makes a max angle of  $8.0^\circ$  with the vertical, what's the pendulum's length?



Cons of energy:  
Origin at bottom

$$\begin{aligned} E_i &= U_i = mgy \\ &= mg(l - l \cos \theta) \\ &= mgl(1 - \cos \theta) \end{aligned}$$



$$E_1 = \cancel{mgl(1-\cos\theta)}$$

$$E_2 = \cancel{\frac{1}{2}mv^2}$$

$$E_1 = E_2$$

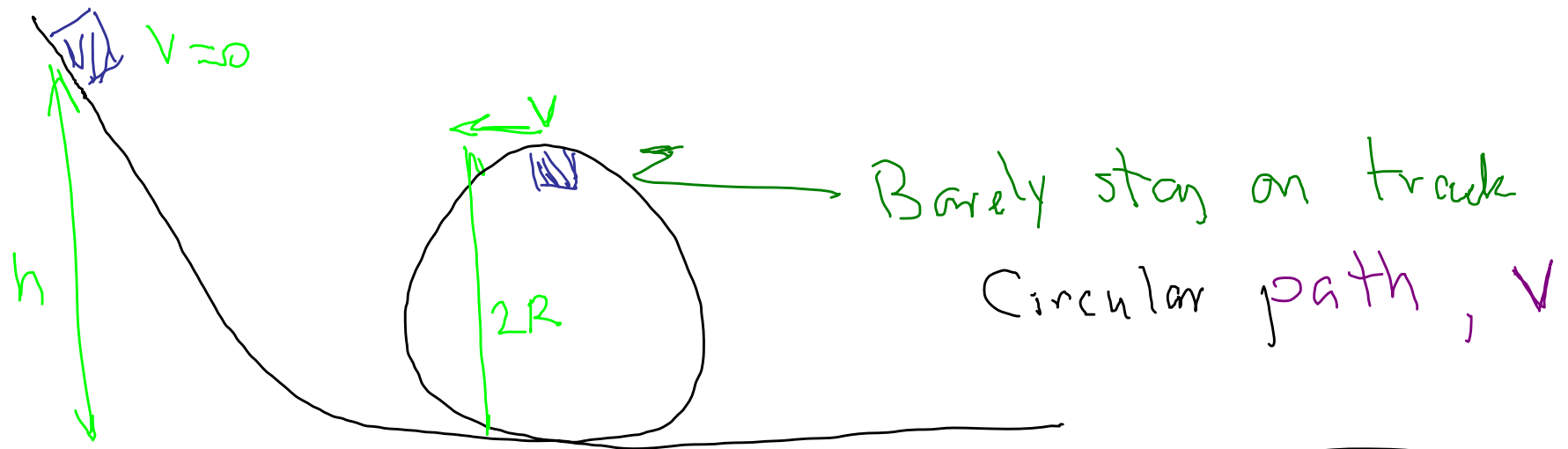
$$l = \frac{v^2}{2g(1-\cos\theta)}$$

7.45

$$h > 2R$$

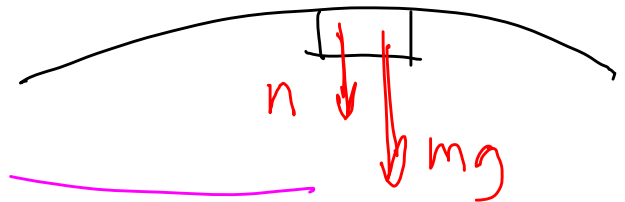
Stay on track





At very least  $n = 0$

$$F_c = \cancel{mg} = \cancel{mv^2} / R$$



$$v^2 = gR$$

Cons of energy

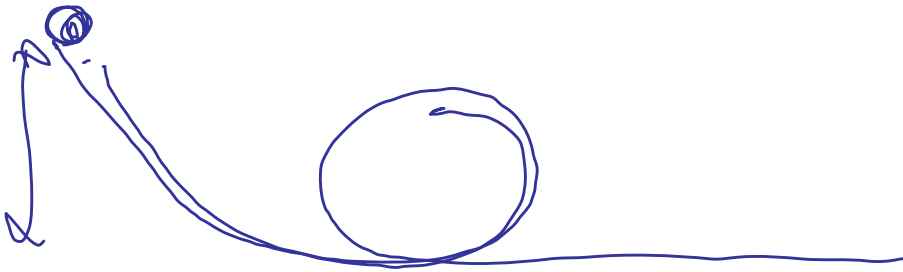
$$mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mg(2R)$$

$$v^2 = gR$$

$$\cancel{m}gh = \frac{1}{2}\cancel{m}v^2 + \cancel{m}g(2R)$$

$$\cancel{g}h = \frac{1}{2}\cancel{g}R + 2\cancel{g}R$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2}R + 2R = \frac{5}{2}R$$



7.62 A 17 m vine hangs vertically from tree on side of gorge, 10-m wide  
How fast must he run?

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

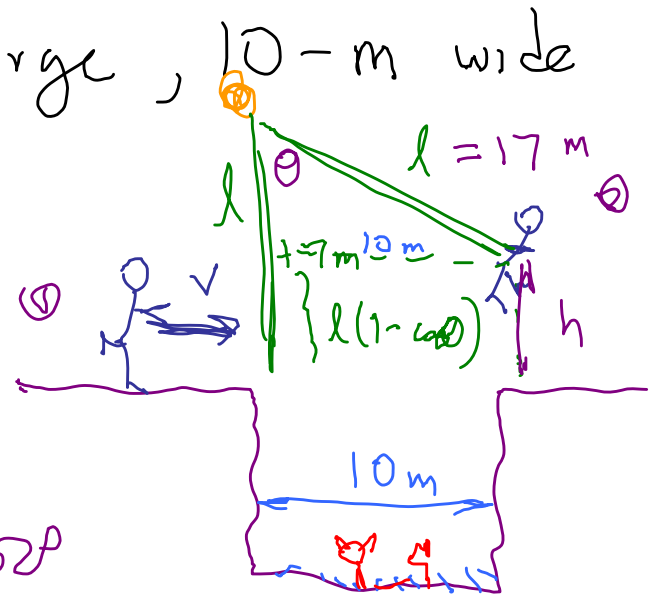
$$\sin \theta = \frac{10\text{m}}{17\text{m}} \quad \theta = 62^\circ$$

$$h = l(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$E_2 = mgh$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = mgh$$

$$v = 7.98 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

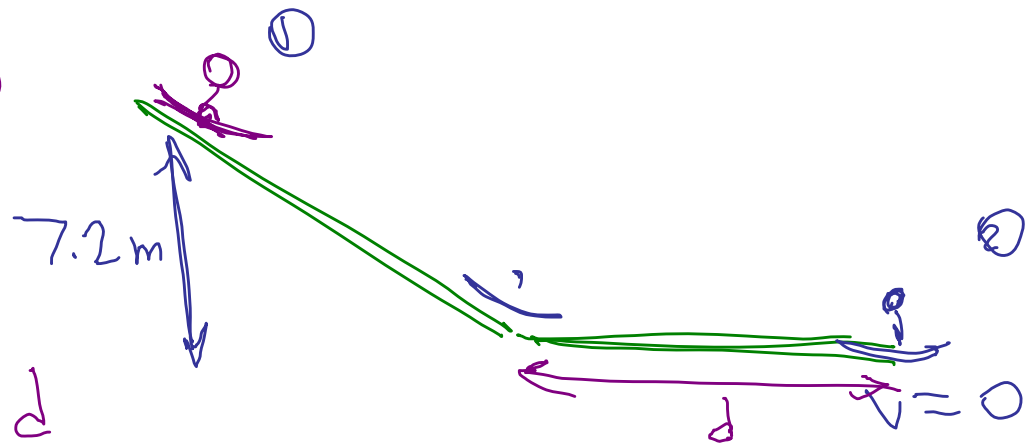




7.59 A child sleds down frictionless hill whose vert. drop is 7.2m. At bottom, level but rough, coeff. of kin. fric = 0.51. How far does she slide across stretch?

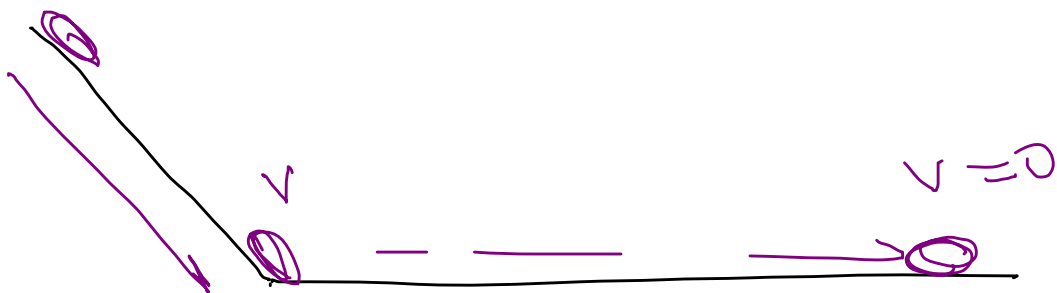
$$\Delta E = 0 - mgh$$
$$= -mgh$$

$$\therefore W_{\text{fric}} = -f_k d$$
$$= -\mu_k mg d$$



$$\cancel{mgh} = \cancel{\mu_k mgd}$$

$$d = \frac{h}{\mu_k} = \frac{7.2 \text{ m}}{0.51} = 14.1 \text{ m}$$



$gh$

$v \uparrow \uparrow$

$\mu_k$

$\mu_k$

$\mu_k$

# Potential Energy

1-dim motion  
force not constant

$$W_{a \rightarrow b} = -\Delta U$$
$$= \int_a^b F_x dx$$

Choose  $a=0$

$$\Delta U = - \int_0^b F_x dx$$

$0 \rightarrow x$

$$U(x) = \Delta U = - \int_0^x F_x(x') dx'$$

Switch int & deriv

$$F_x = - \frac{dU}{dx}$$

Spring pot'l energy

$$U_{\text{spring}} = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

