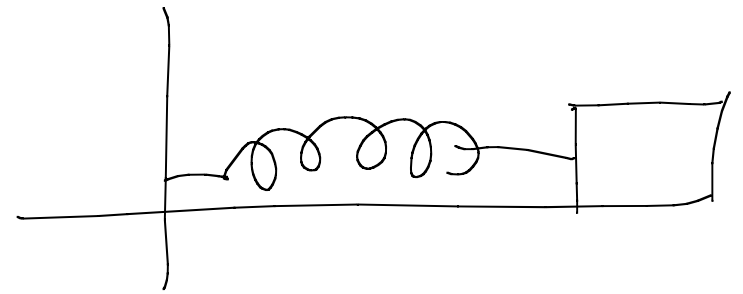


# Chap 7

## Conservation of Energy

$$W_{\text{spr}} = -\frac{k}{2} (\Delta x^2)$$

$$= -\frac{k}{2} (x_2^2 - x_1^2)$$



$$W_{\text{grav}} = \Delta(-mgy)$$

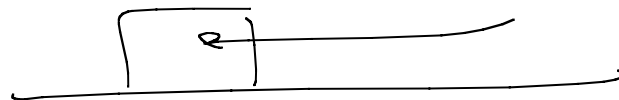
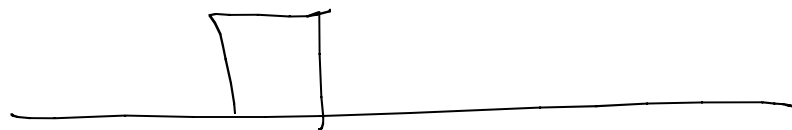
$$= -mg(y_2 - y_1)$$

$$W = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F dx$$

Work done by  
friction depends

on "path" between

$x_1$  &  $x_2$



Useful: Define  $U(x)$   
potential energy

$$W = \Delta(-U) = -\Delta U$$

$$U_{\text{spr}}(x) = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \quad U_{\text{grav}} = m g y$$

$$\Delta U_{\text{spr}} = \frac{1}{2} k (x_2^2 - x_1^2)$$

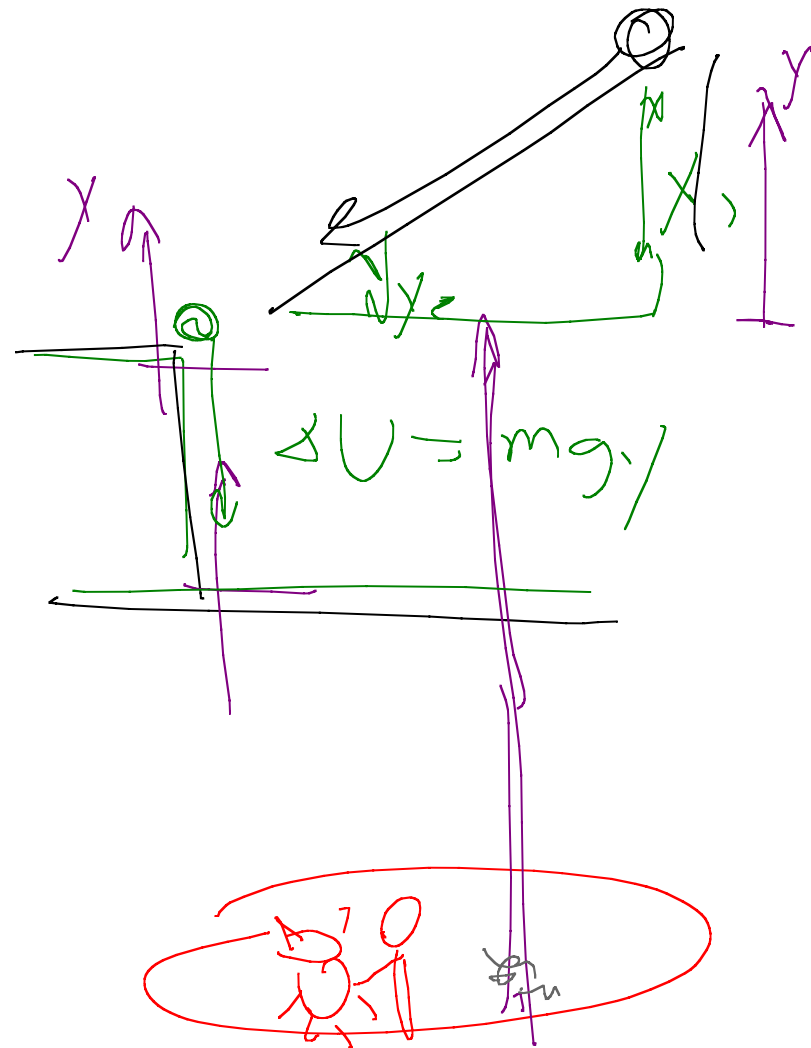
$$\Delta U_{\text{grav}} = mg \Delta y$$

Formula only has  
 $\Delta x$  in it

# W-E Theorem

$$\Delta K = W_{\text{ext}} = \int_A^B \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

~~sum of forces~~



$$\Delta K = W_{\text{grav}} + W_{\text{spring}} + W_{\text{fric}} + \dots$$



change to  $-\Delta U$

Conservative forces



can't make  
this into  
 $-\Delta U(x)$

$$\Delta K = -\Delta U_1 - \Delta U_2$$

$$+ \dots W_{\text{fric}}$$

Non-conservative  
forces

$$\underbrace{\Delta U_1 + \Delta U_2 + \dots + \Delta K}_{\Delta U_{\text{Tot}} + \Delta K} = W_{\text{fric}}$$

$$\Delta U_{\text{Tot}} + \Delta K = W_{\text{fric}}$$

Total mechanical energy

$$K + U \equiv E$$

$$\Delta K + \Delta U = \Delta E$$

$$\Delta E = W_{\text{non-cons}}$$

Special case:

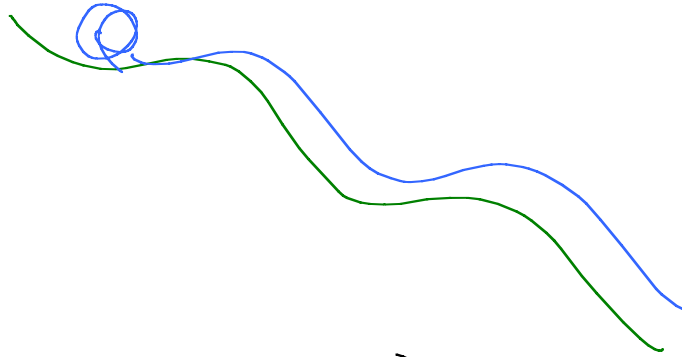
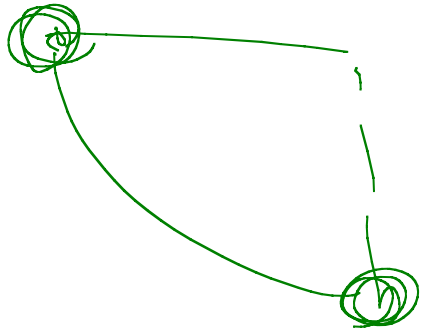
No non-conserv forces

(No friction no other misc. forces...)

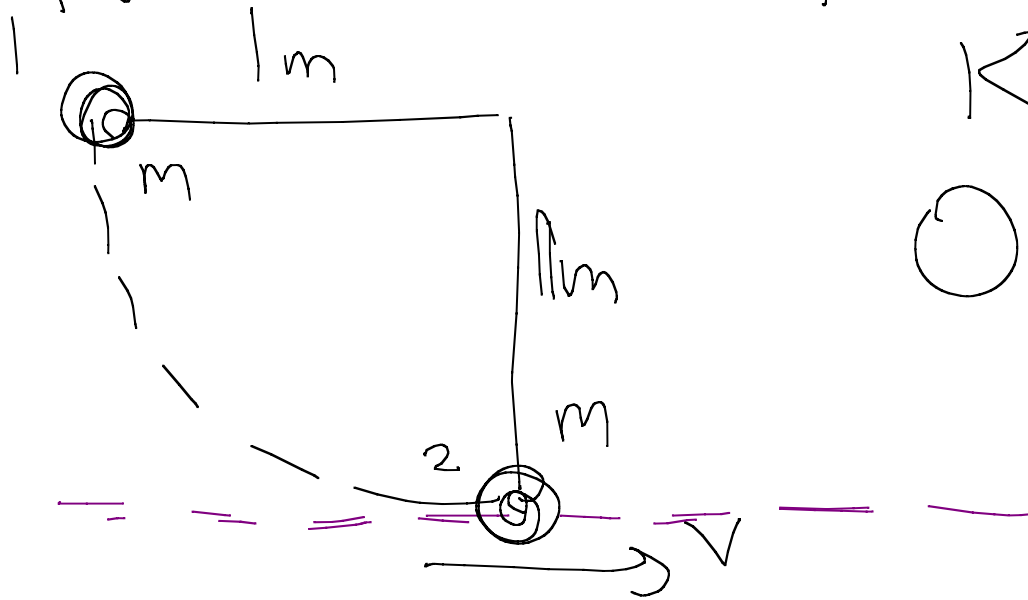
$$\longrightarrow \Delta E = 0$$

$$E_2 = E_1 \quad | \quad K_1 + U_1 = K_2 + U_2$$

Conservation of Energy



Principle is good for finding  
Release speed, position.



$$K_1 + U_1 = K_2 + U_2$$

$$0 + mg(lm)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + 0$$

$$mg(1.0\text{m}) = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$v = \sqrt{2g(1.0\text{m})}$$

$$= \sqrt{2(9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2})(1.0\text{m})}$$

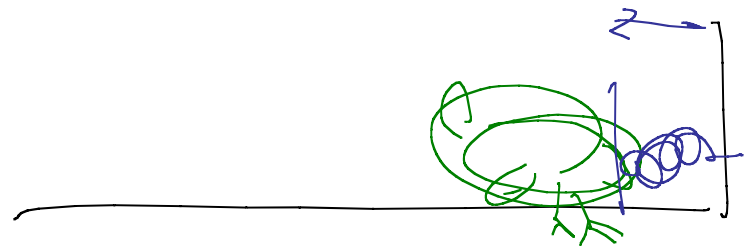
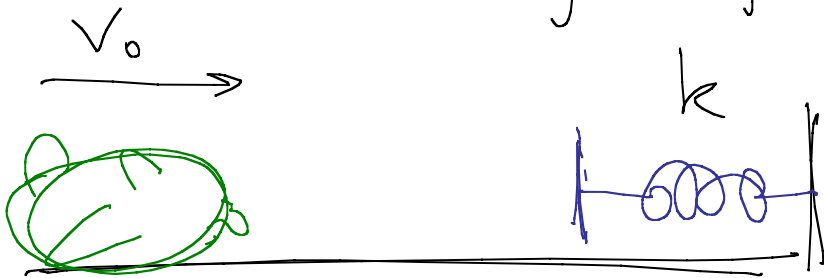
$$= 4.5 \text{ something } \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$= 4.4 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$



7.21 Navy jet mass  $10,000 \text{ kg}$   
lands on carrier snags cable  
--- spring  $40,000 \text{ N/m}$ .

Spring stretches by  $25 \text{ m}$   
to stop plane. What was  
landing speed of plane



Energy is conserved

$$\cancel{\frac{1}{2}} m v_0^2 = \bigcirc + \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} k x^2$$

KE  $v \rightarrow$  KE

Solve for  $v_0$

$$v_0^2 = \frac{k x^2}{m}$$

$$\rightarrow 50 \frac{m}{s}$$