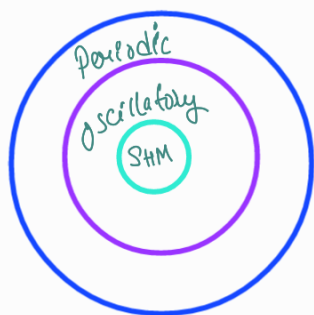


# Simple Harmonic Motion



$$F \propto x$$

$$F = -kx \rightarrow \text{SHM constant}$$

① SHM possible in stable equilibrium

$$F = -kx \Rightarrow a = -\left(\frac{k}{m}\right)x$$

$$\therefore a = -\omega^2 x, \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$② x(t) = A \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

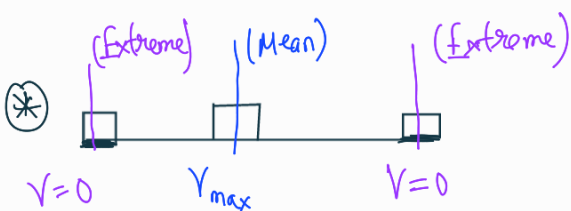
$$\Rightarrow v(t) = A\omega \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\Rightarrow a(t) = -A\omega^2 \sin(\omega t + \phi) = -\omega^2 x$$

③ Velocity at any point  $\rightarrow$

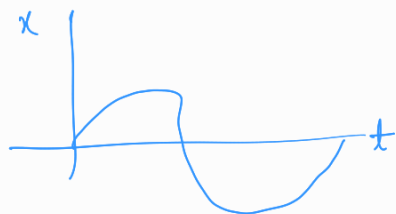
$$v = \omega \sqrt{A^2 - x^2}$$

also,  $\frac{v^2}{\omega^2 A^2} + \frac{x^2}{A^2} = 1$  represents eqn of ellipse

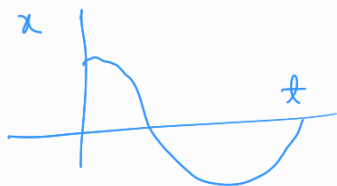


④ Graphs

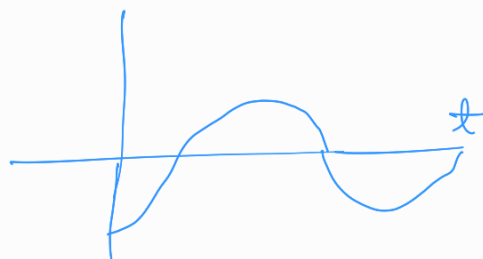
Displacement  $\rightarrow$



velocity  $\rightarrow$



acceleration  $\rightarrow$

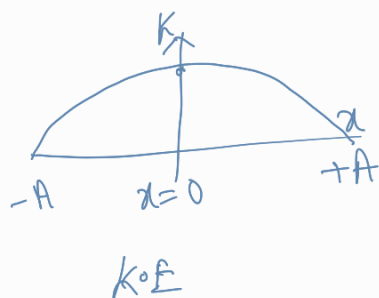


Energy

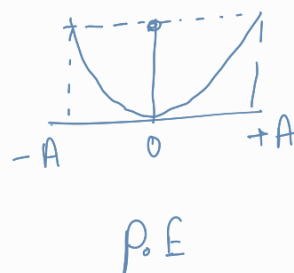
$$K.E = \frac{1}{2} k (A^2 - x^2)$$

$$P.E = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

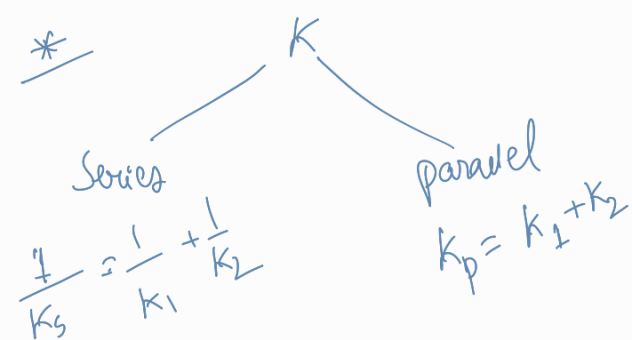
$$T.E = \frac{1}{2} k A^2$$



$K.E_{\max} = P.E_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} k A^2$   
 $P.E = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$ ,  $K.E = \frac{1}{2} k (A^2 - x^2)$   
 \* frequency of K.E of a body of S.H.M =  $2f$ , if frequency of S.H.M =  $f$ .



\* Time period on a spring :-  $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{M}{K}}$ ,  $\frac{M}{K}$  doesn't depend upon Amplitude



\* Spring Pulley Arrangement  
\* phasors  
\* Energy method

Read from class notes

\* Angular S.H.M

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{I}{g}}$$

$$\theta = \theta_0 \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \theta_0 \omega \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

Angular velocity

Angular frequency

\* physical Pendulum :

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{I_0}{MgD}}$$

\* Torsional Pendulum :-

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{I}{C}} \rightarrow \text{Torsional constant}$$

Calculations on S.H.M -

$$(i) A_{net} = \sqrt{(A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2 \cos \phi)}, \phi = \text{phase difference}$$

$$x_{net} = A_{net} \sin(\omega t + \phi), \text{ phase} = \frac{A_1 \sin \phi}{A_1 + A_2 \cos \phi}$$

Damped Oscillation :

$$F_{net} = -kx - b\dot{x} \Rightarrow m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + b \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = 0$$

$$A = A_0 e^{-bt/2m}$$

$b \rightarrow \text{drag const.}, m = \text{mass}$

$$\omega' = \sqrt{\left(\frac{k}{m}\right) - \left(\frac{b}{2m}\right)^2}$$