

PhysH308

Energy

Ted Brzinski, Sept 16, 2024

Recall: linear momentum

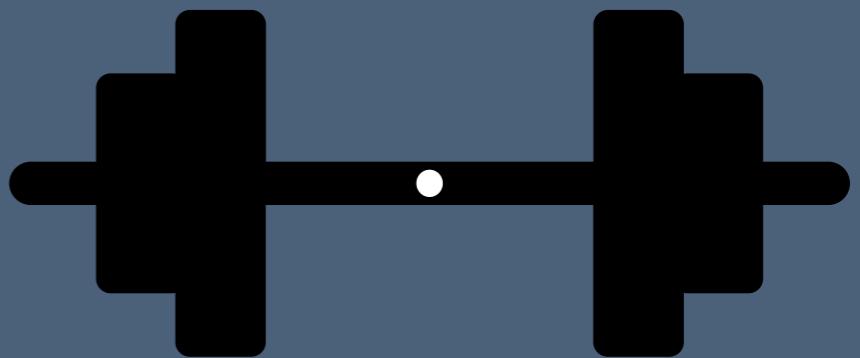
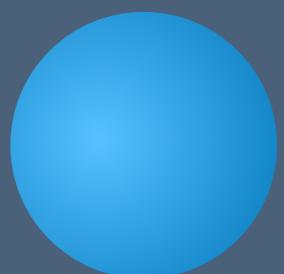
- Momentum: $\vec{p} = m\dot{\vec{x}}$
- Momentum is a conserved quantity:

To change the momentum of a system, an external force must be applied: $\vec{F} = \dot{\vec{p}}$

Without external forcing, momentum is constant.

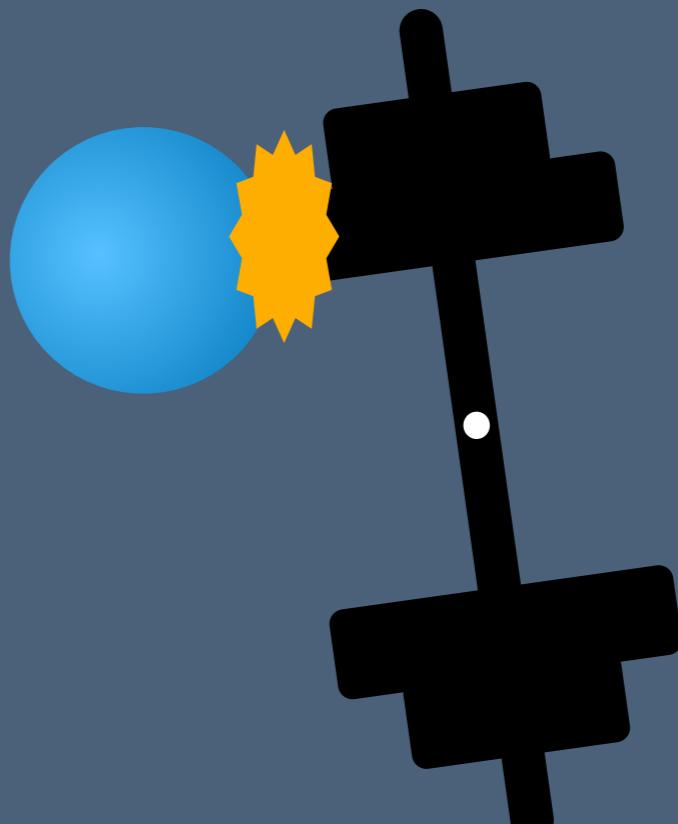
Angular momentum

- Momentum can also be stored in internal degrees of freedom (i.e. rotation)



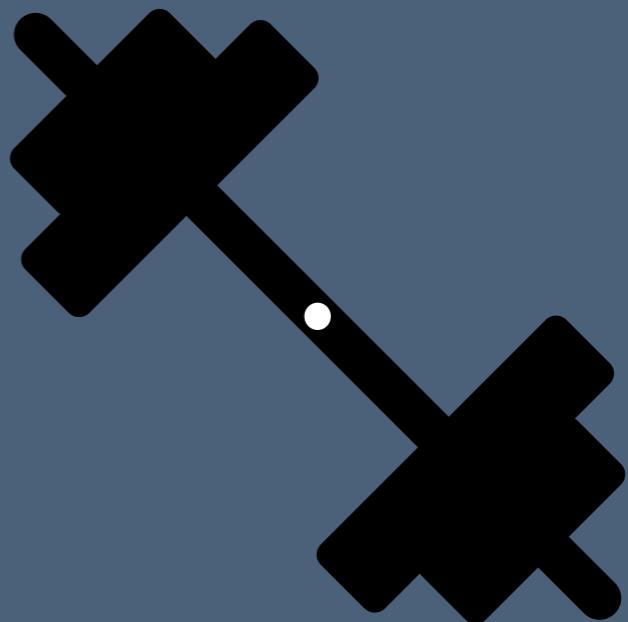
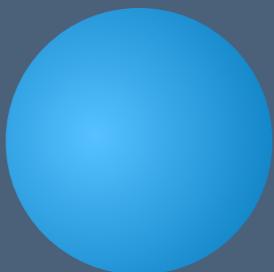
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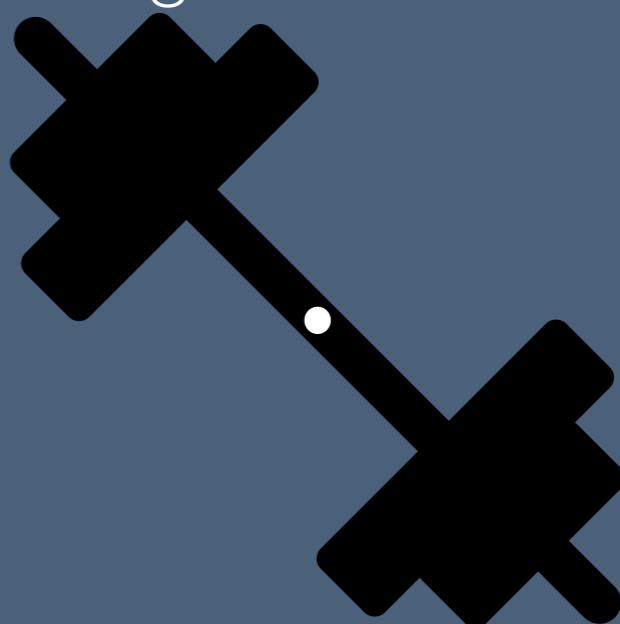
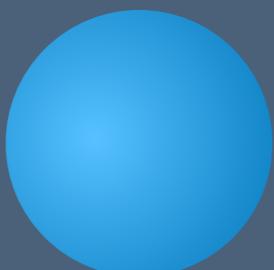
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Angular momentum

- Momentum can also be stored in internal degrees of freedom (i.e. rotation)
- Angular momentum:
 $\vec{\ell} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$ or $\vec{L} = I\vec{\omega}$
- An external torque is required to change the angular momentum:
 $\vec{\tau} = \dot{\vec{L}}$



Angular momentum

Rotation is weird!

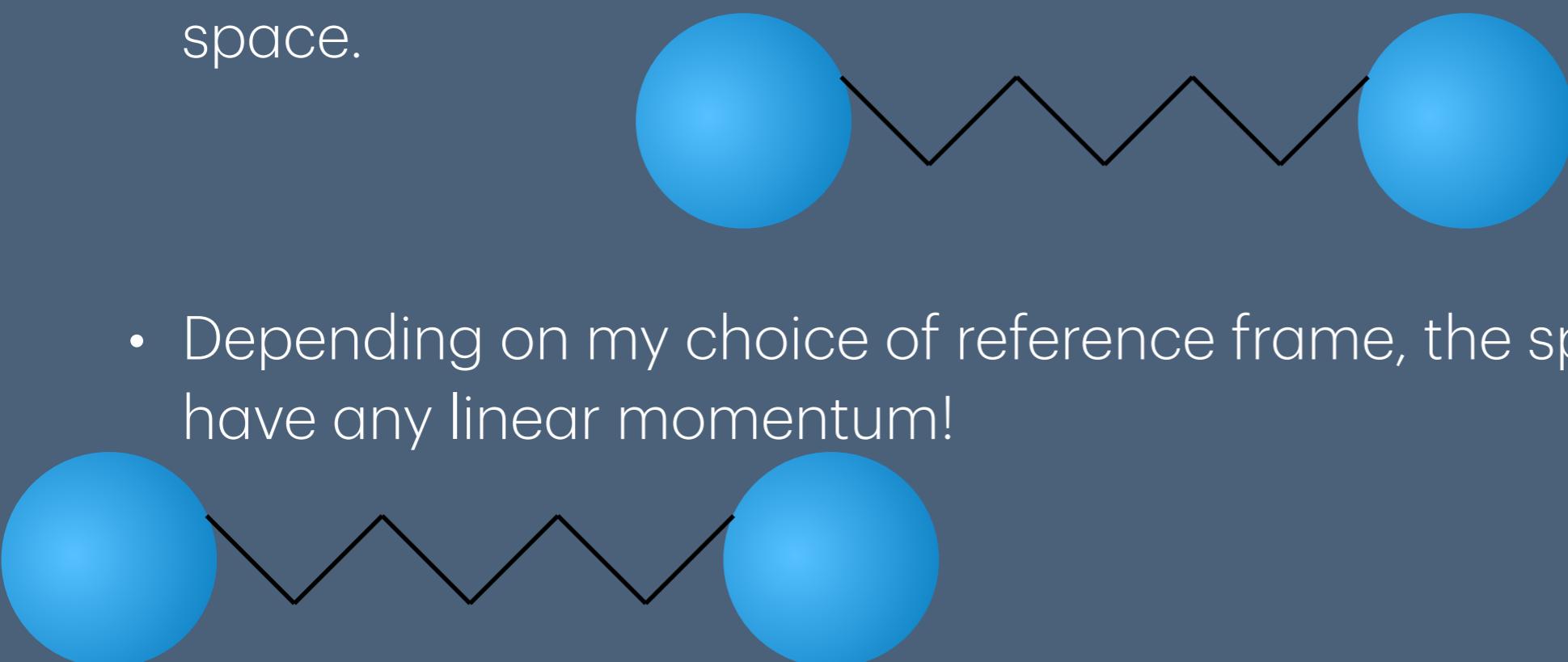
- Consider a pair of balls connected by a spring, and floating in empty space.



Angular momentum

Rotation is weird!

- Consider a pair of balls connected by a spring, and floating in empty space.
- Depending on my choice of reference frame, the springy barbell can have any linear momentum!



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- That's not true of the angular momentum, which can be read out of the extension of the spring!



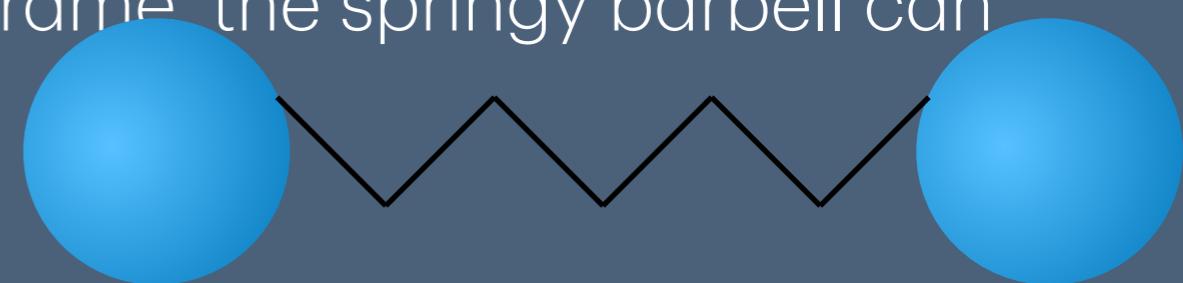
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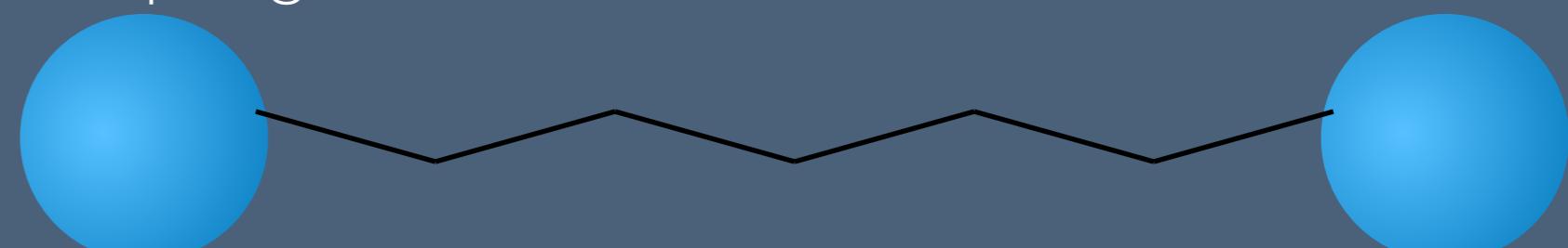
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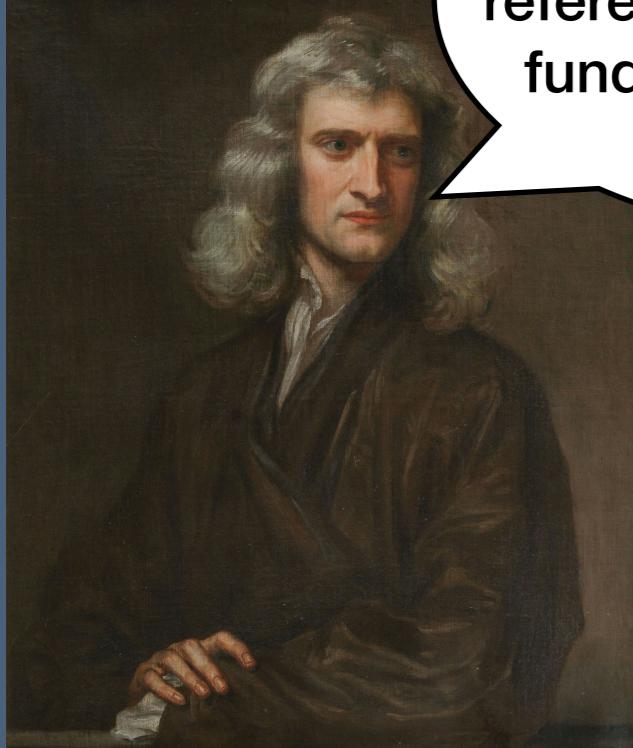


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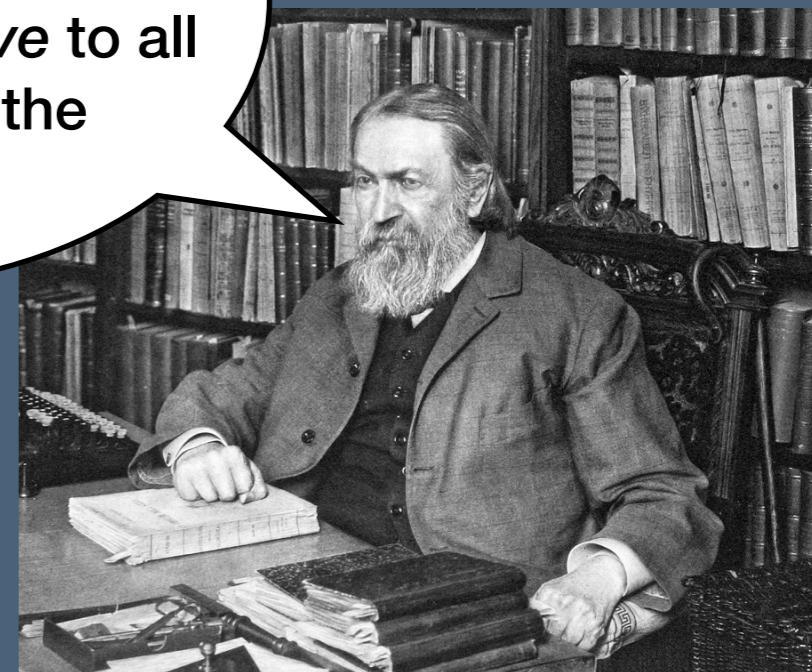
Why is rotation weird?

- Angular momentum, which can be read out of the extension of the spring, is measurable in any frame!



Mach, this tells us there is an *absolute* reference for all rotation - a fundamental property of the universe.

Newton, you dummy! Clearly, this is a sign that angular momentum is measured *relative* to all other mass in the universe



Why is rotation weird?

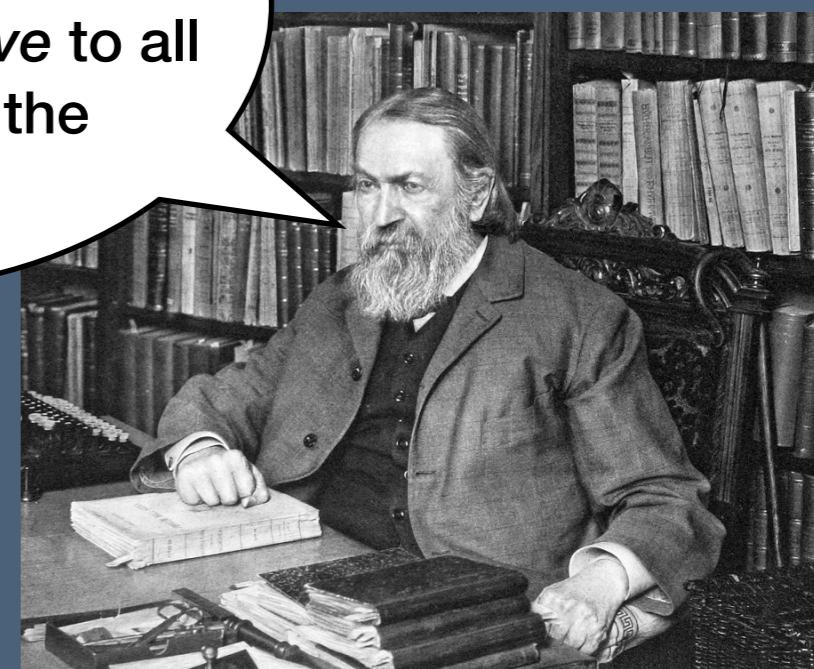
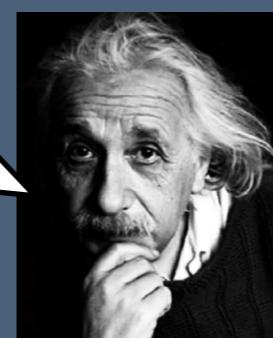
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Hmmm.
Relative, you say?



Enough momentum!

Let's talk energy!

Energy Conservation

A restatement of Newton's 2nd Law

- In general, $\vec{F}(\vec{r}, t)$ is not easily separable, and may be difficult to solve from $\vec{F} = m\dot{\vec{v}}$ directly

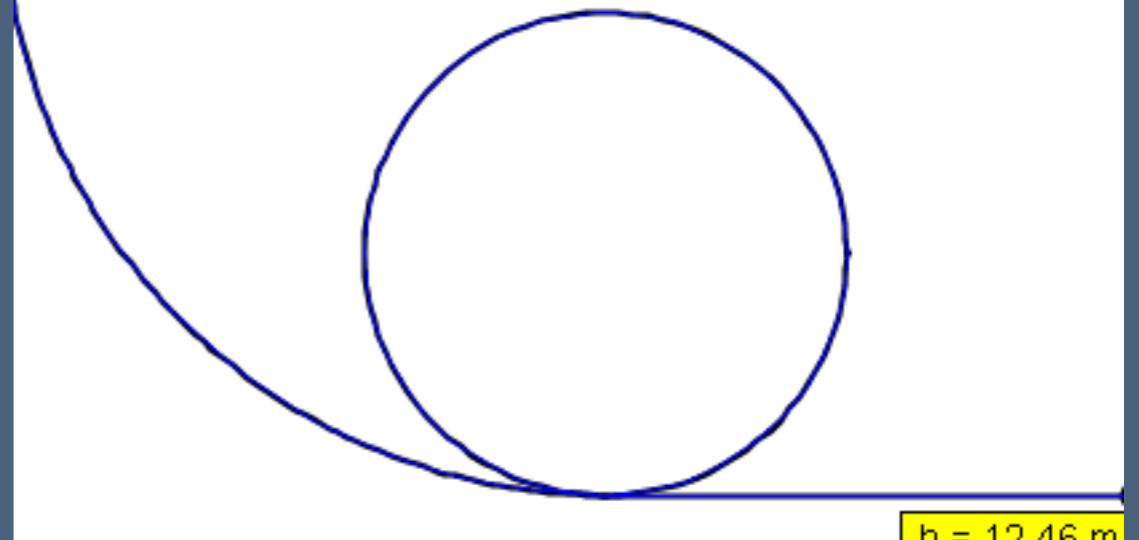
$$\cdot \vec{F} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{d\vec{r}} \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = m\vec{v} \frac{d\vec{v}}{d\vec{r}}$$

$$\cdot d\vec{r} \cdot \vec{F} = m\vec{v} \cdot d\vec{v}$$

$$\cdot \int_{\vec{r}_0}^{\vec{r}} d\vec{r} \cdot \vec{F} = \int_{\vec{v}_0}^{\vec{v}} m\vec{v} \cdot d\vec{v} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \Big|_{v_0}^v$$

- Work energy theorem is N's 2nd!

Wikimedia commons moving in circular motion on the slope track

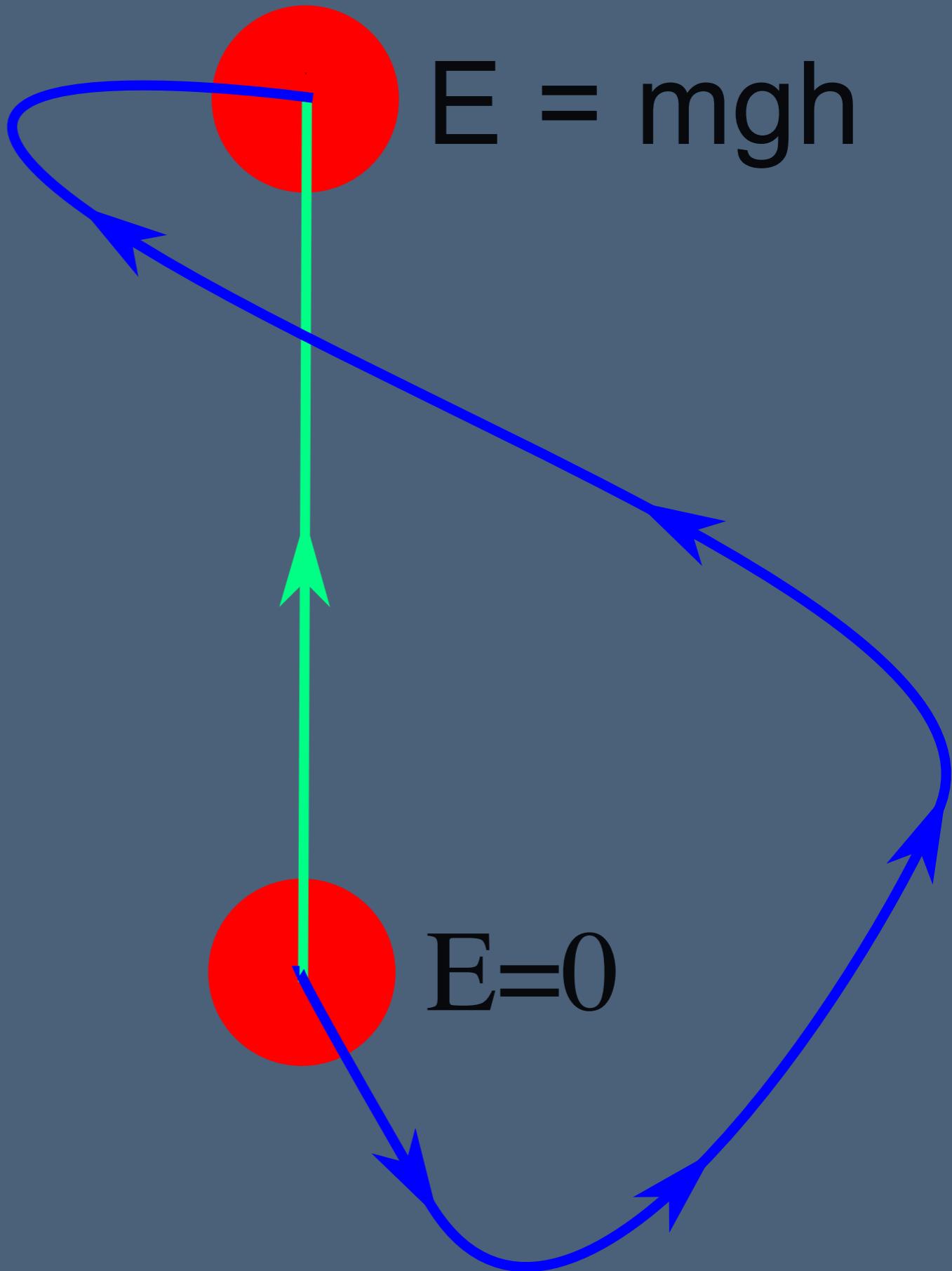


"Iron Bru Revolution" ride Pleasure Beach, Blackpool, Lancashire, England, UK.

Energy Conservation

Valid for conservative forces!

- $\int_{\vec{r}_0}^{\vec{r}} d\vec{r} \cdot \vec{F} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \Big|_{v_0}$
- Path integral review! When is \vec{F} conservative?
 - $\nabla \times \vec{F} = 0$
 - $\int_C d\vec{r} \cdot \vec{F} = 0$
 - $\vec{F} = -\nabla V$ OR $V(\vec{r}) = - \int_0^{\vec{r}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$
 - (Equivalent for force fields!)



Energy Conservation

A restatement of Newton's 2nd Law

$$\Delta V(\vec{r}) = \int_{\vec{r}_0}^{\vec{r}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \Delta \left(\frac{1}{2}mv^2 \right)_{v_0}^v$$

- $T = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ is the energy of motion

- $V(\vec{r})$ is the energy of position



"Iron Bru Revolution" ride Pleasure Beach,
Blackpool, Lancashire, England, UK.

Today's problems

- 4.4 – Work Energy Theorem (the tough one)
- 4.8 – Potential energy (the other tough one)
- 4.12 – Gradients!