Today: Chapter 10, Gravitational Potential Energy

Homework #6 due Friday at 1:00PM. Now available on webpage.

Gravitational Potential Energy

<u>Gravitational Potential Energy</u> - Stored energy due to gravity. Depends only on an object's height above the ground.

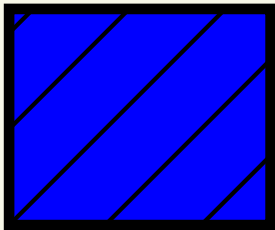Gravitational Potential Energy - Stored energy due to gravity. Depends only on an object's height above the ground.

We need to find the work done by gravity.

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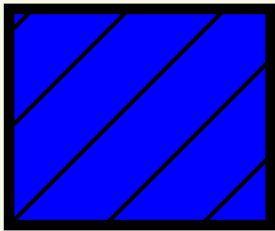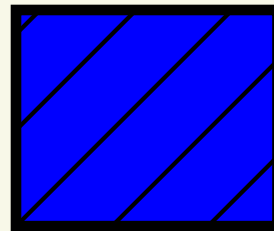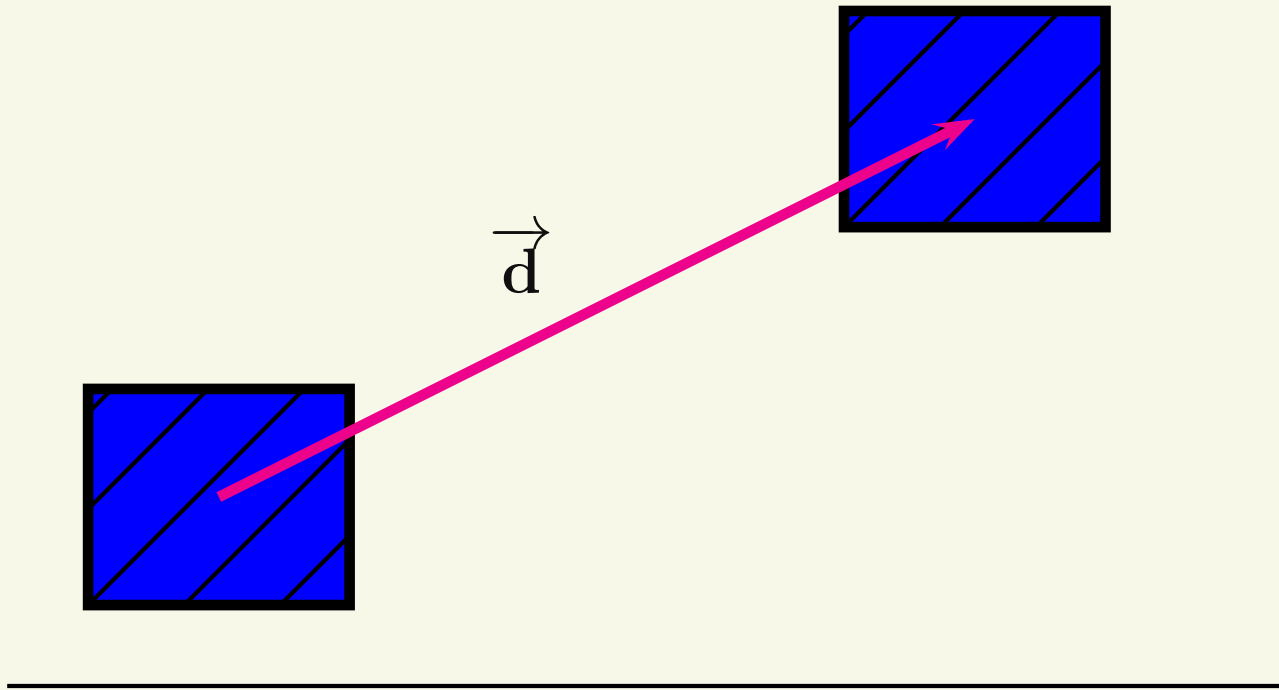Gravitational Potential Energy - Stored energy due to gravity. Depends only on an object's height above the ground.

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$m\,\vec{\mathbf{g}}$

$\vec{\mathbf{d}}$

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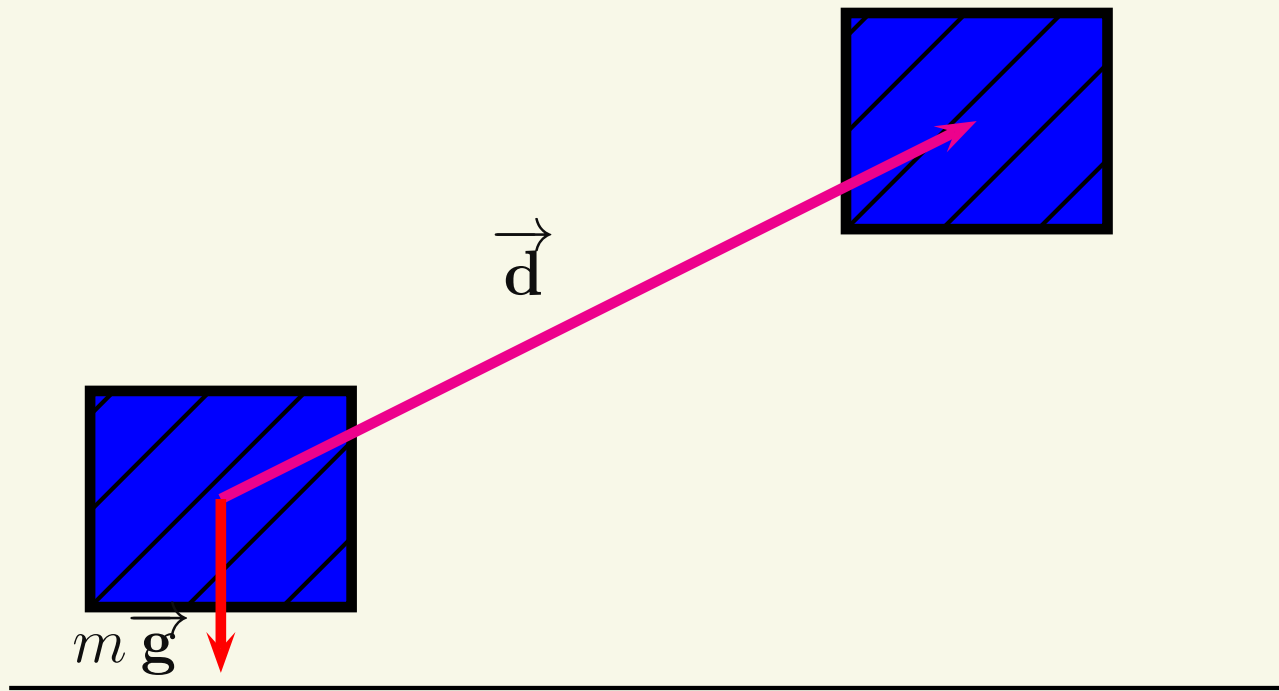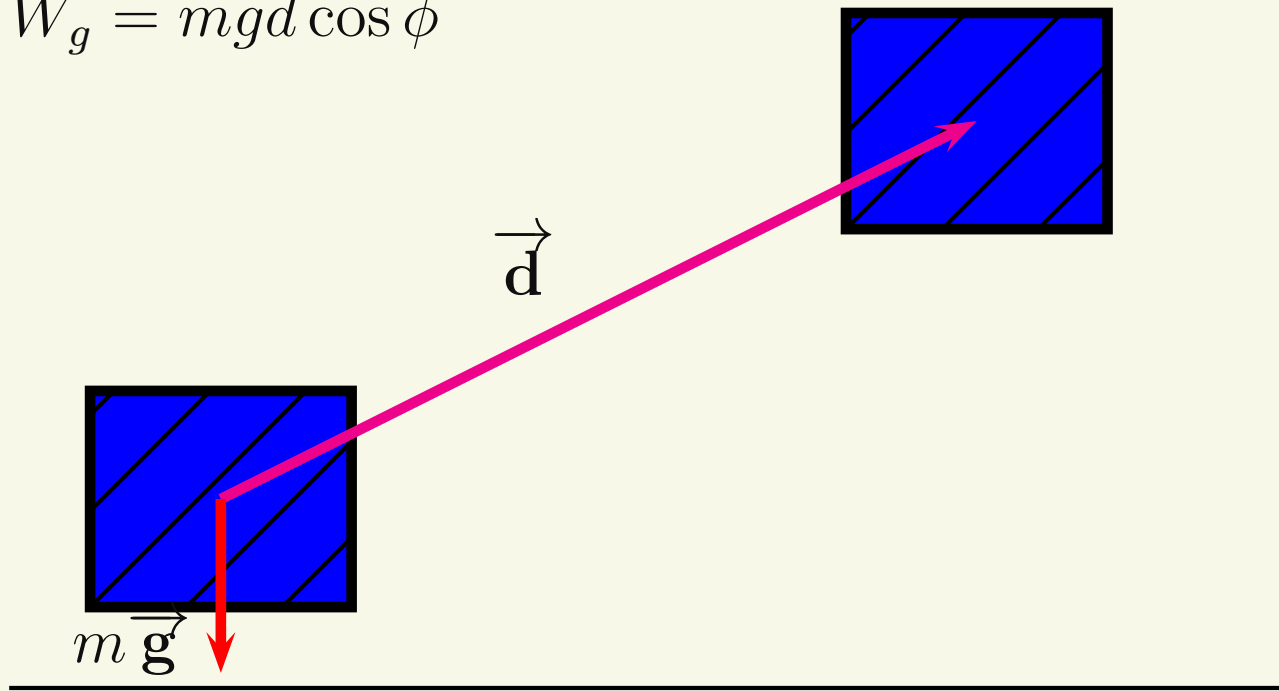Depends only on an object's height above the ground.

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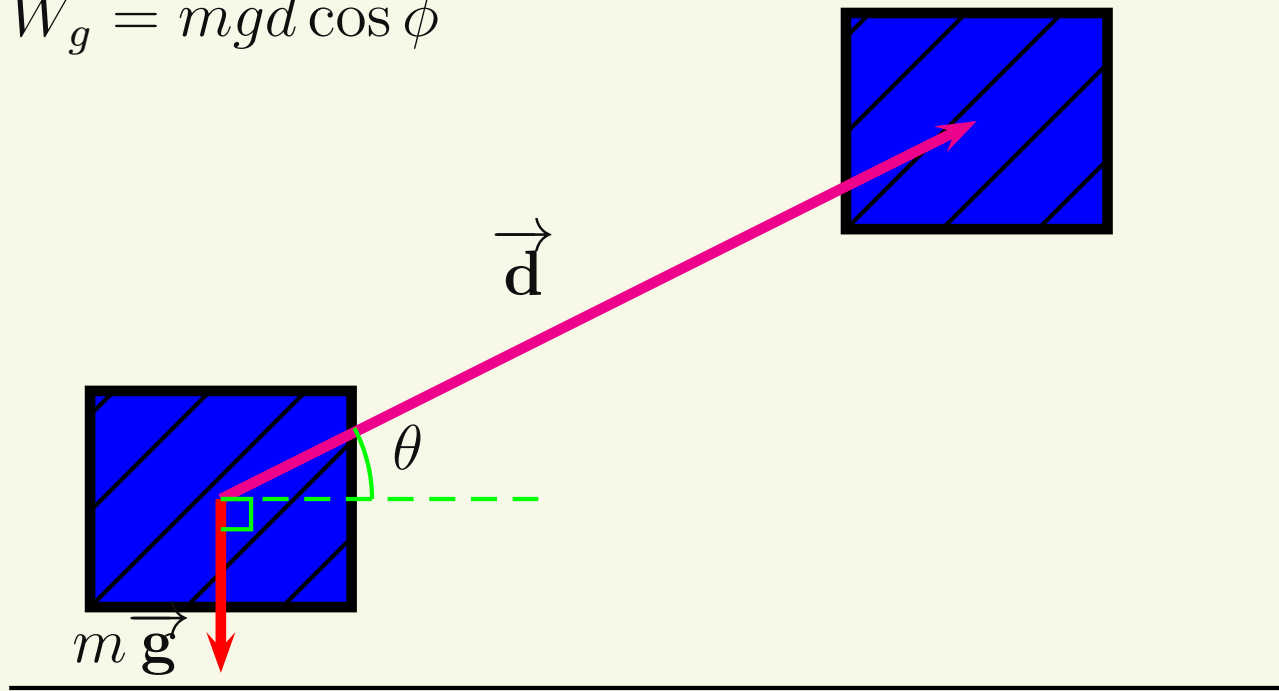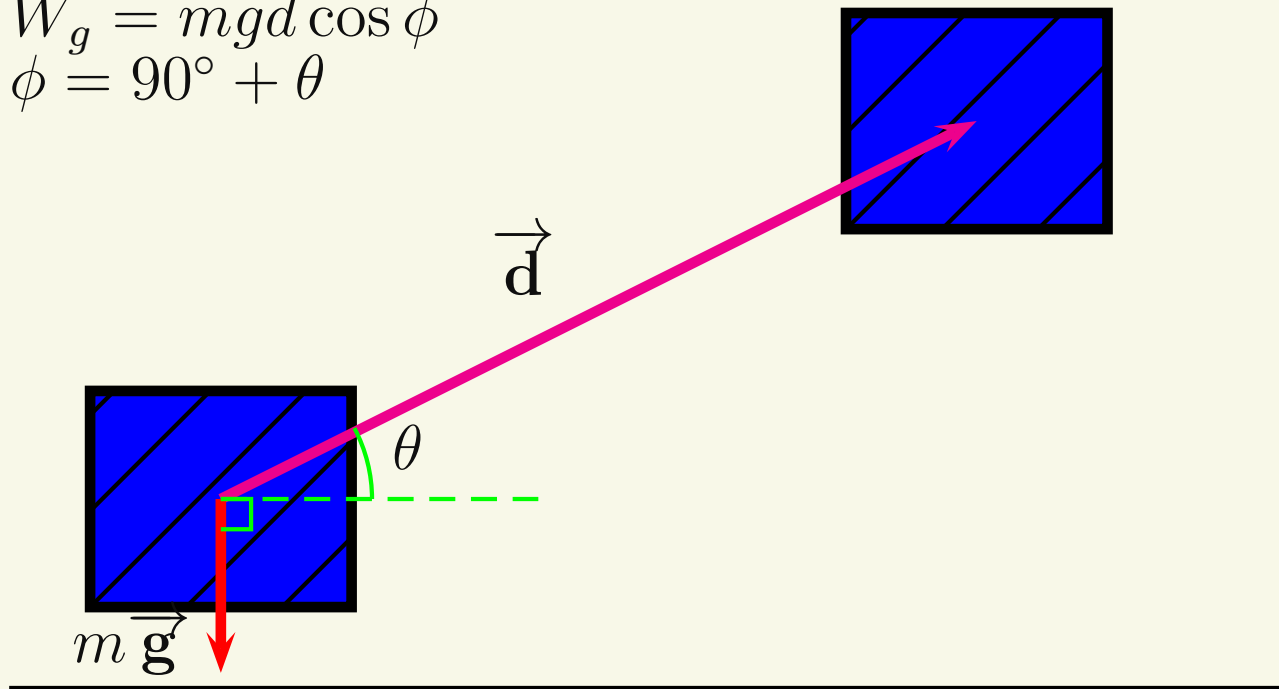
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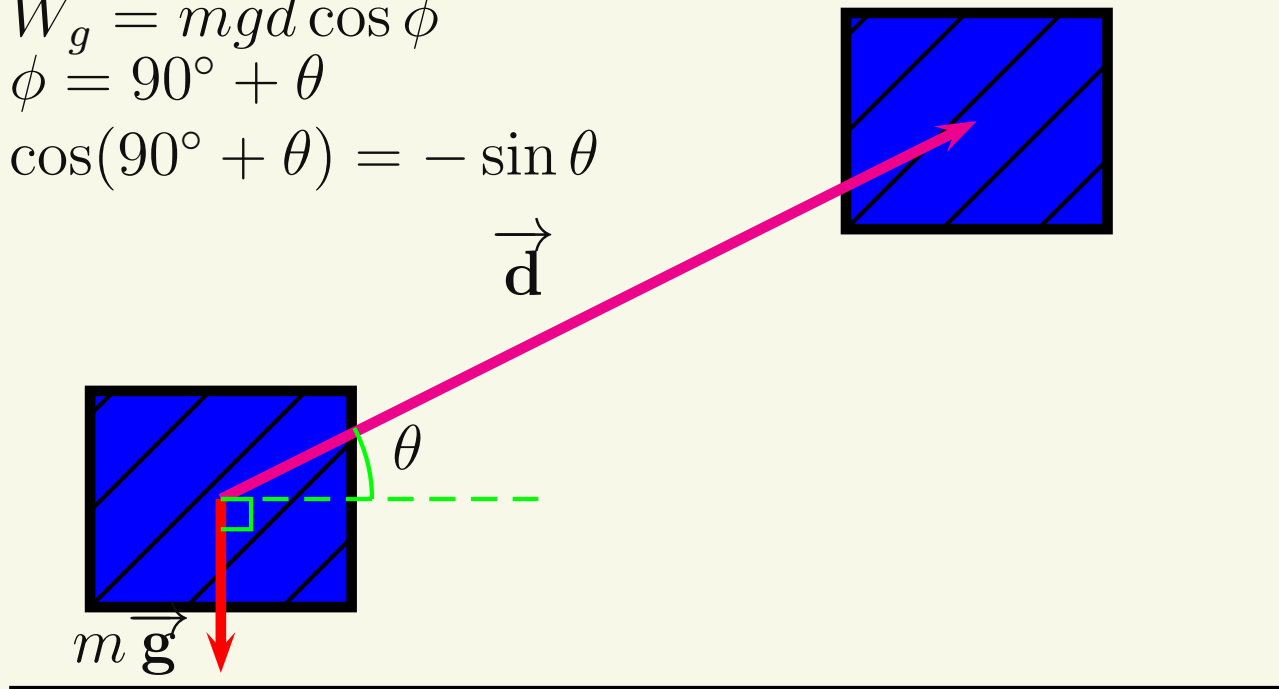$$\vec{d}$$

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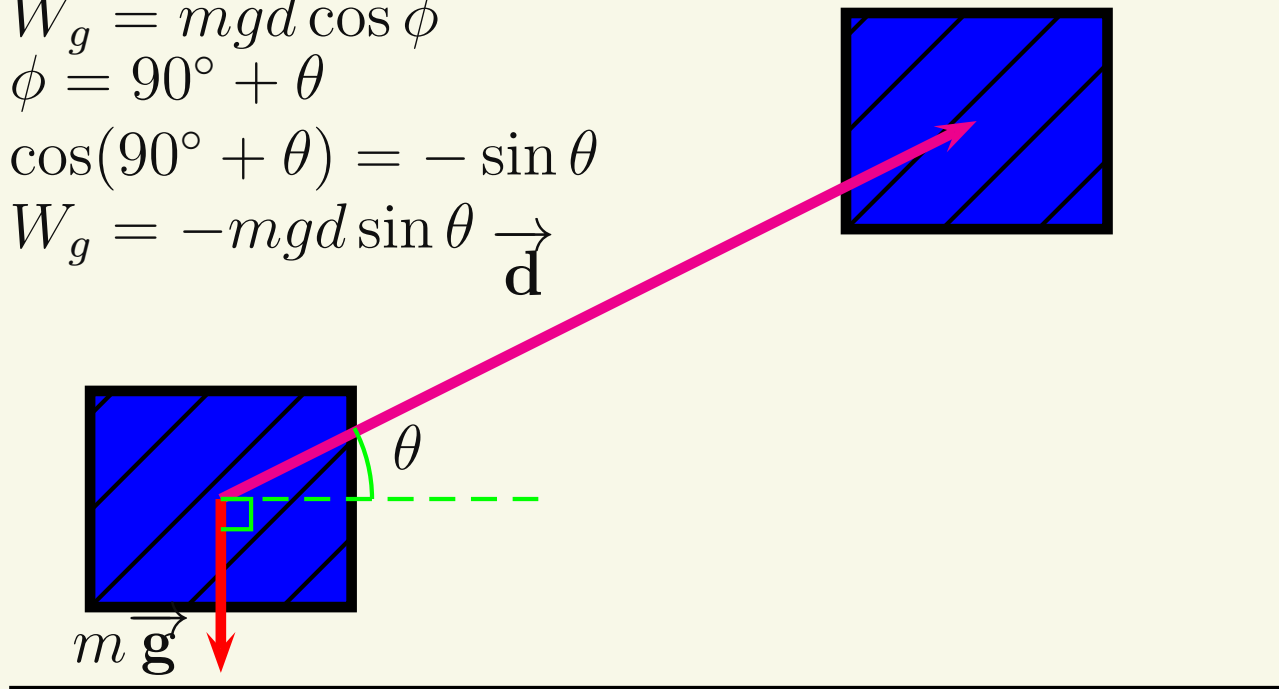Gravitational Potential Energy - Stored energy due to gravity. Depends only on an object's height above the ground.

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$$\vec{\mathbf{d}}$$

$$\Delta y$$

$$\theta$$

$$m\,\vec{\mathbf{g}}$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\Delta y}{d}$$

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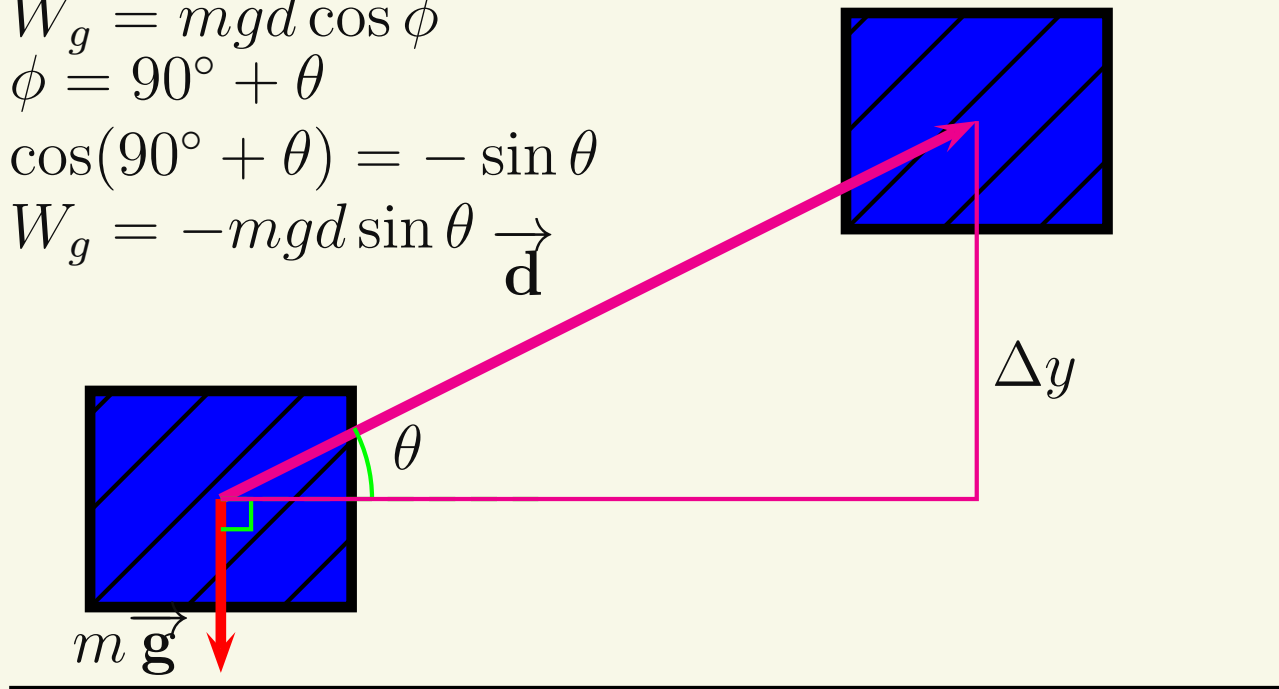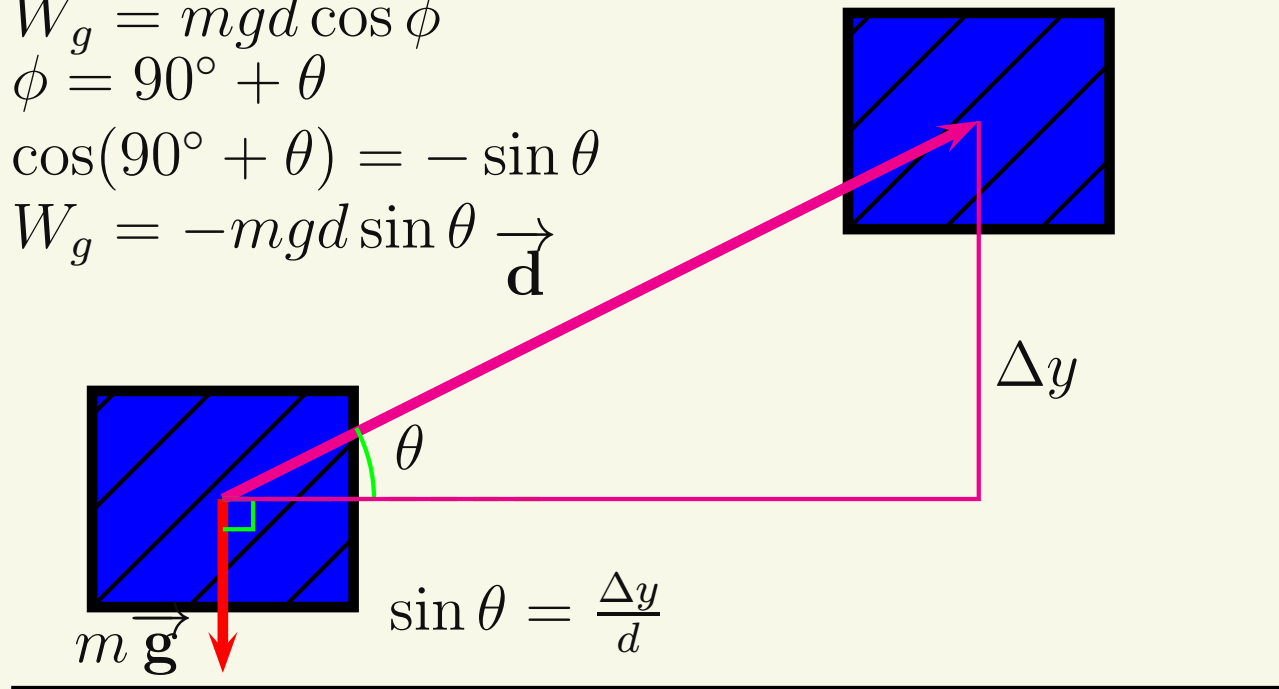
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$$m\vec{g}$$

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Gravitational Potential Energy

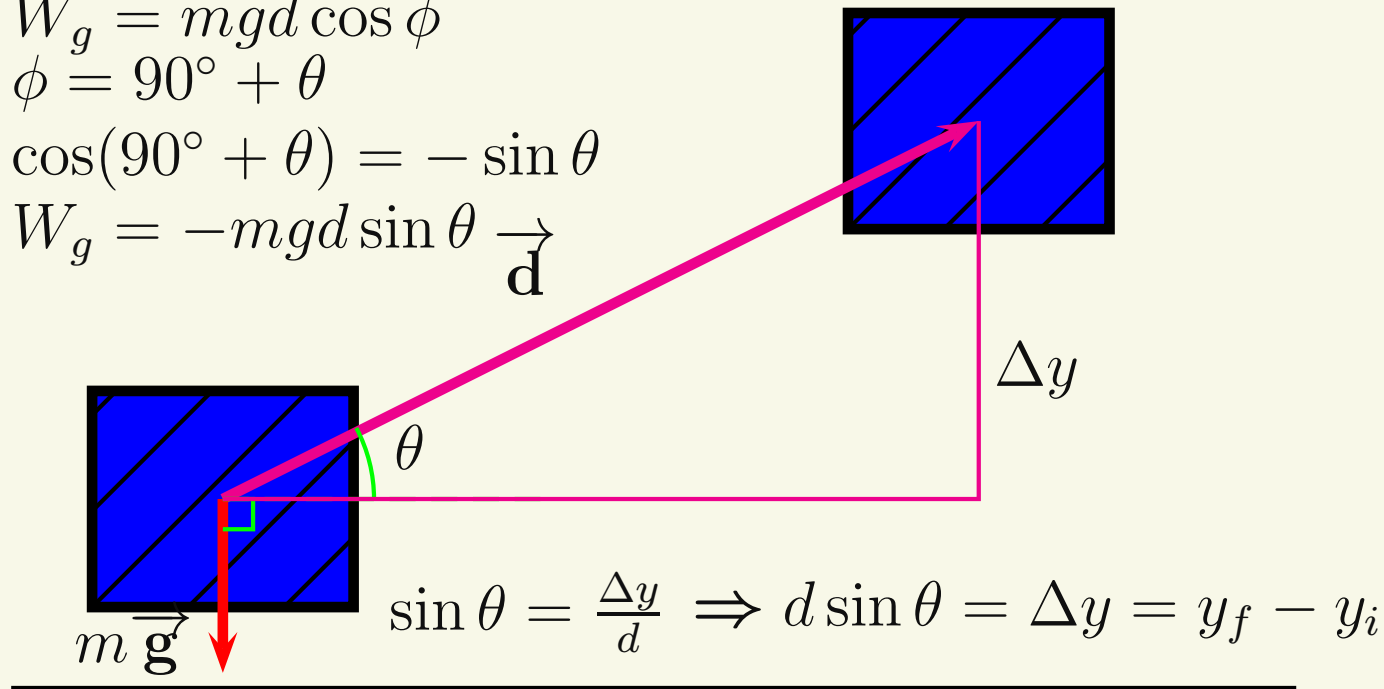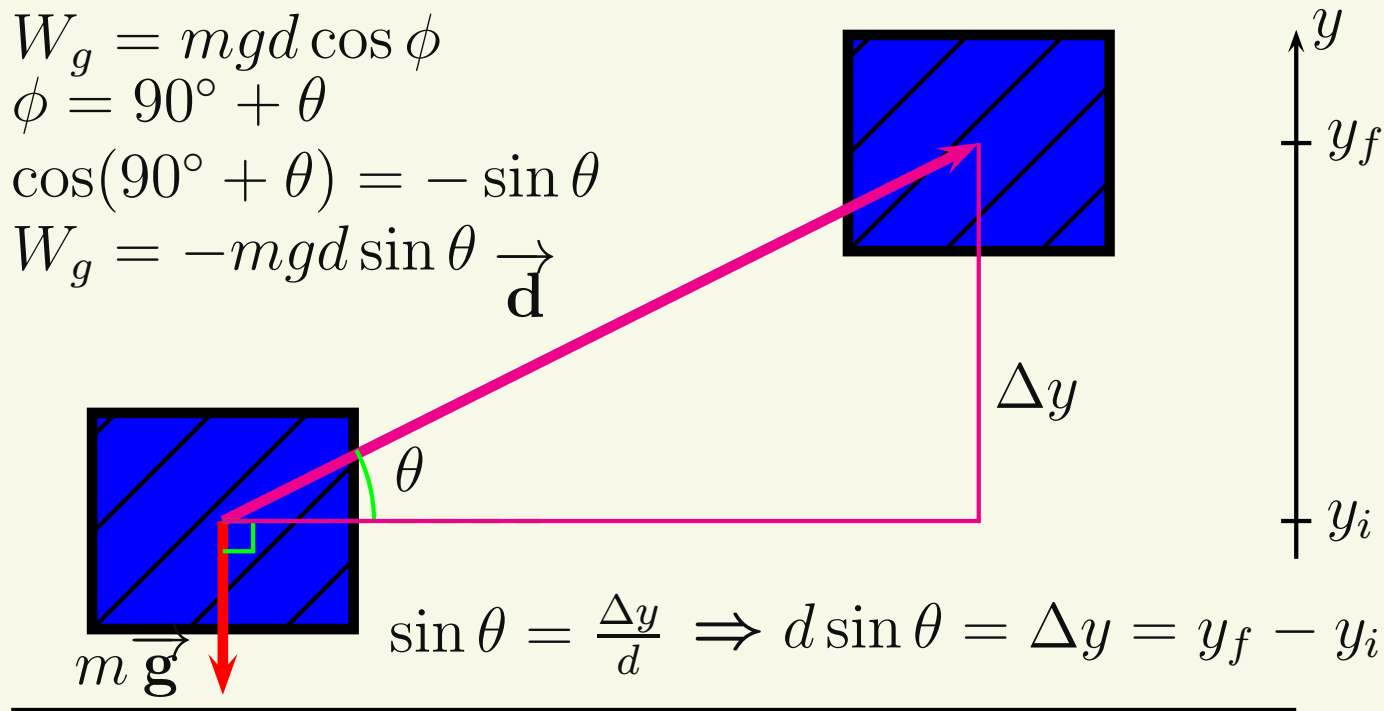Gravitational Potential Energy - Stored energy due to gravity. Depends only on an object's height above the ground.
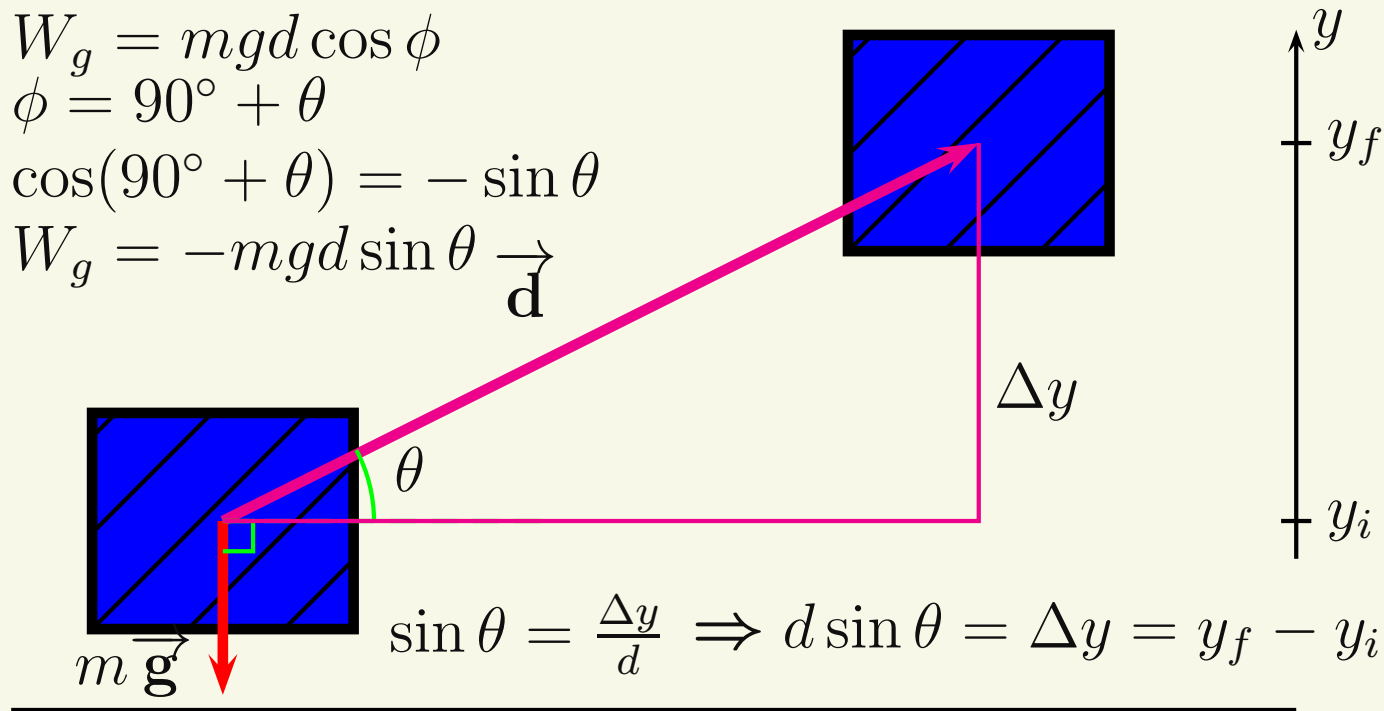
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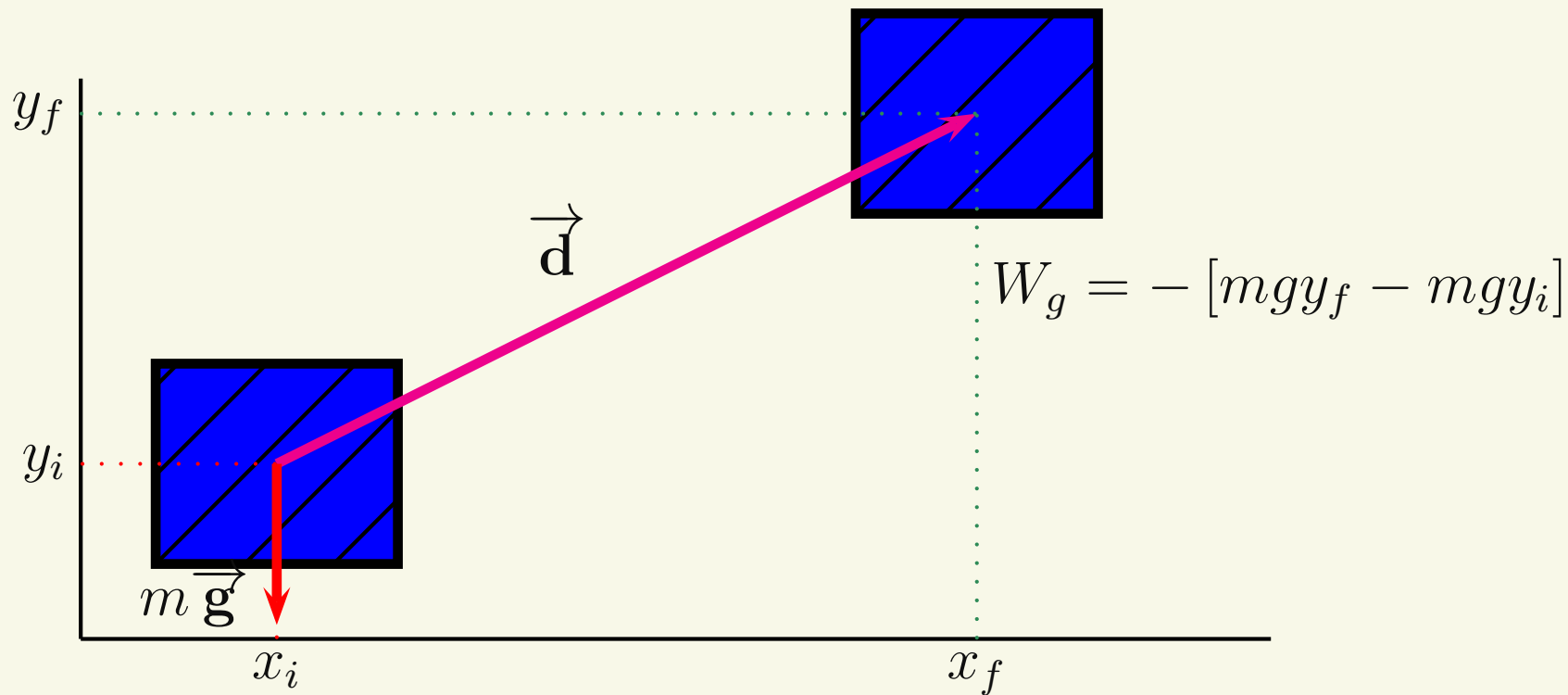$$W_g = -mg(y_f - y_i) \Rightarrow \boxed{W_g = -[mgy_f - mgy_i]}$$

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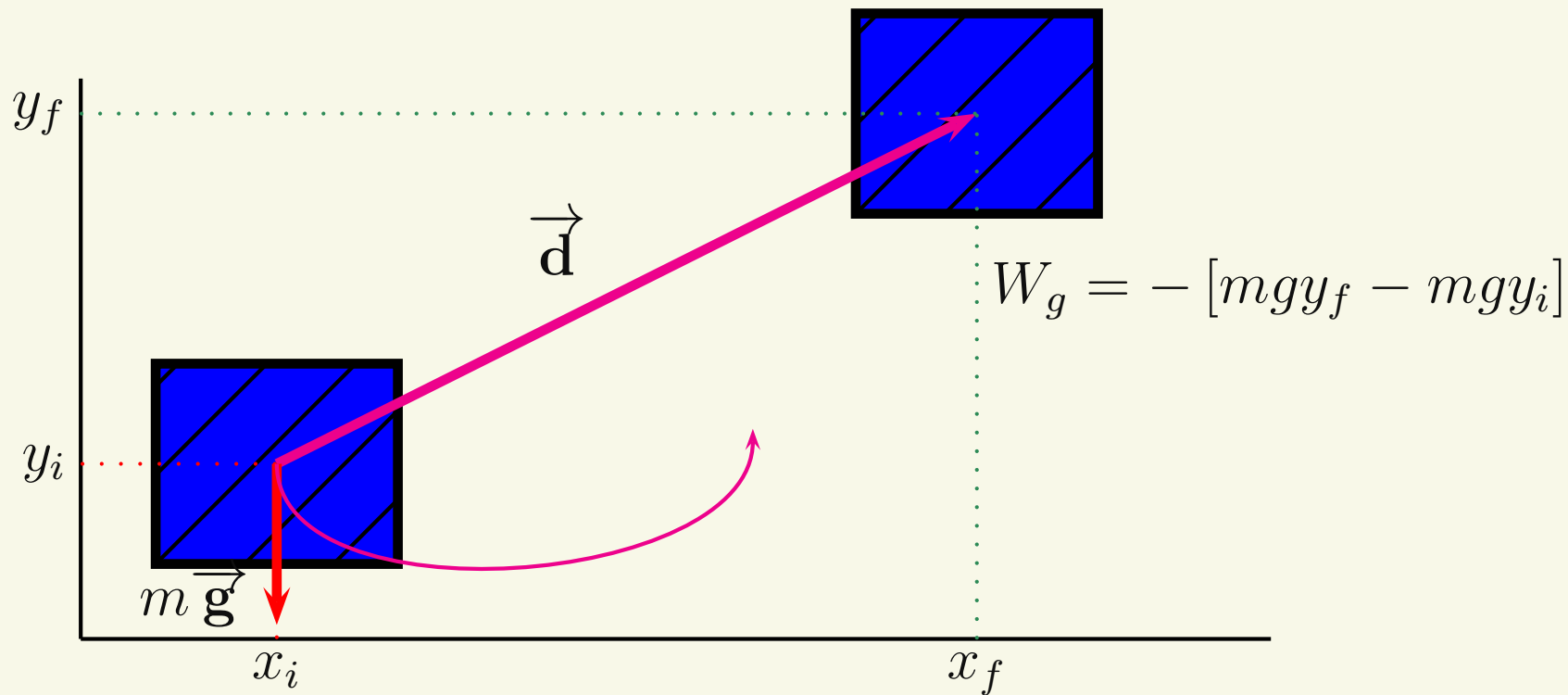The work done by gravity is independent of path!

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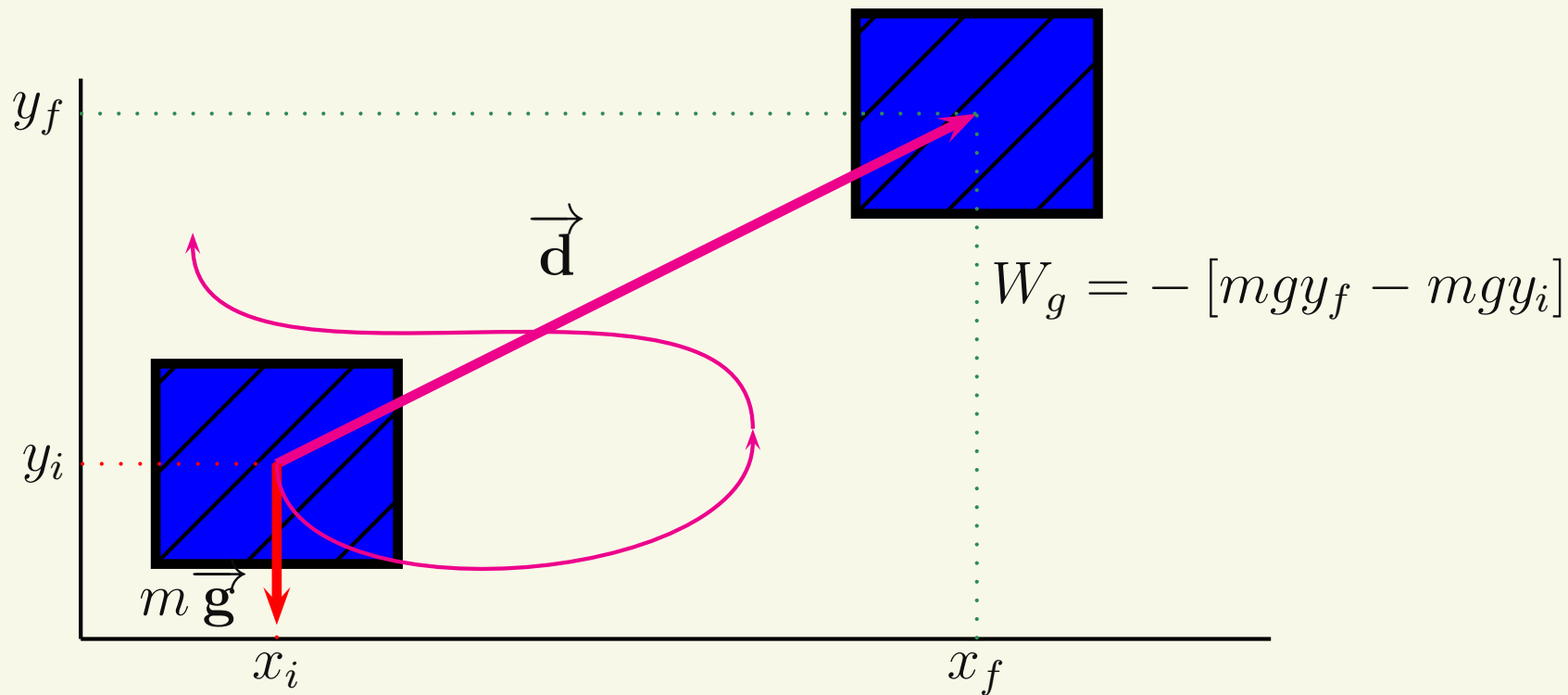The work done by gravity is independent of path!

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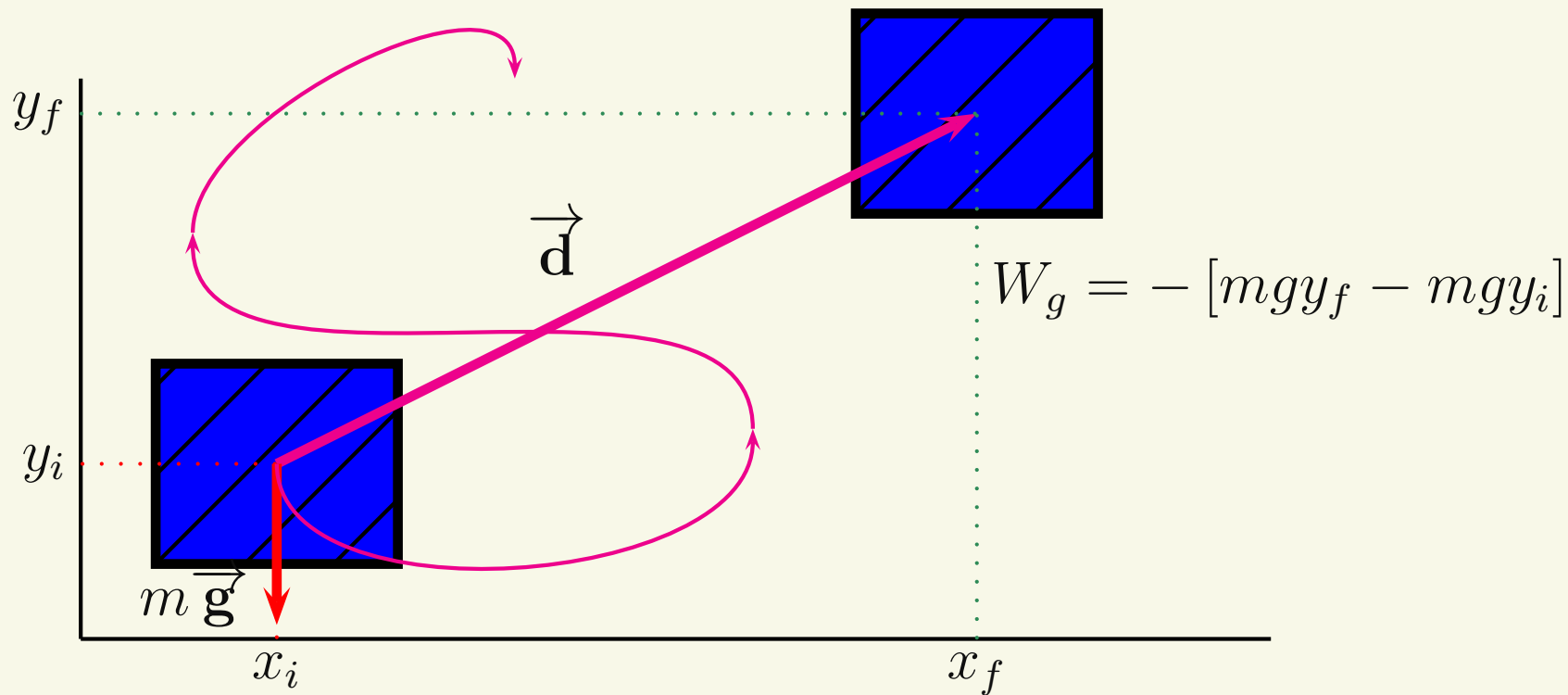Gravitational Potential Energy - Stored energy due to gravity. Depends only on an object's height above the ground.

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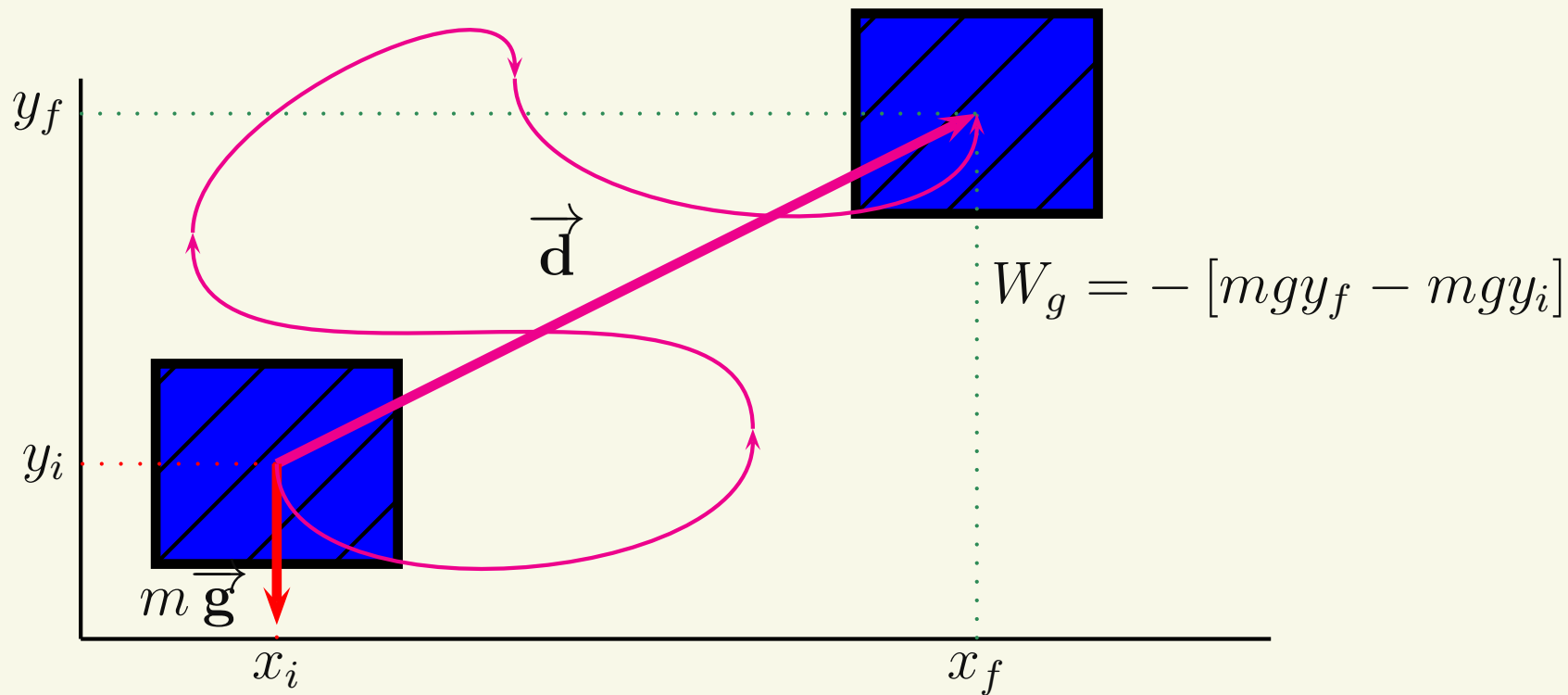
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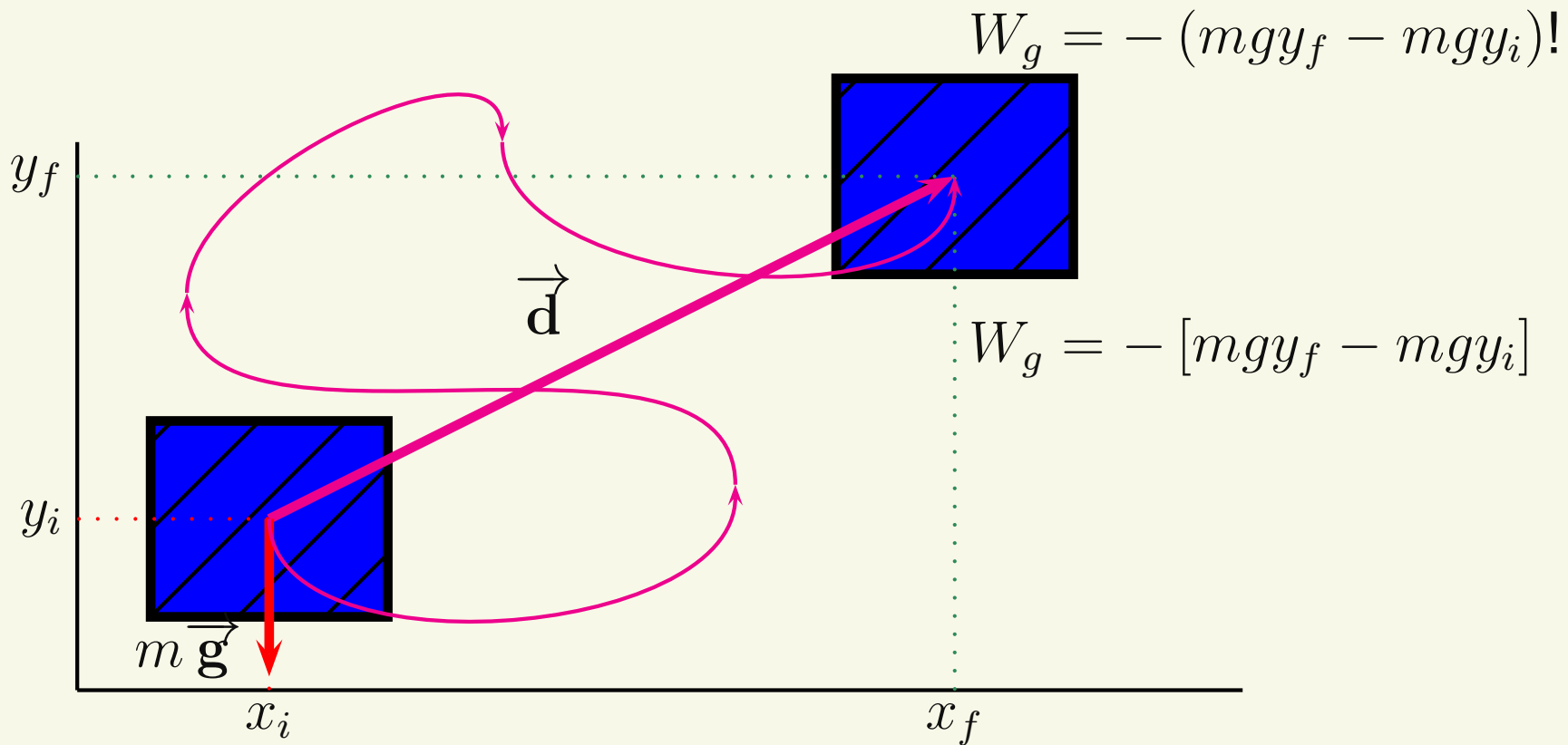
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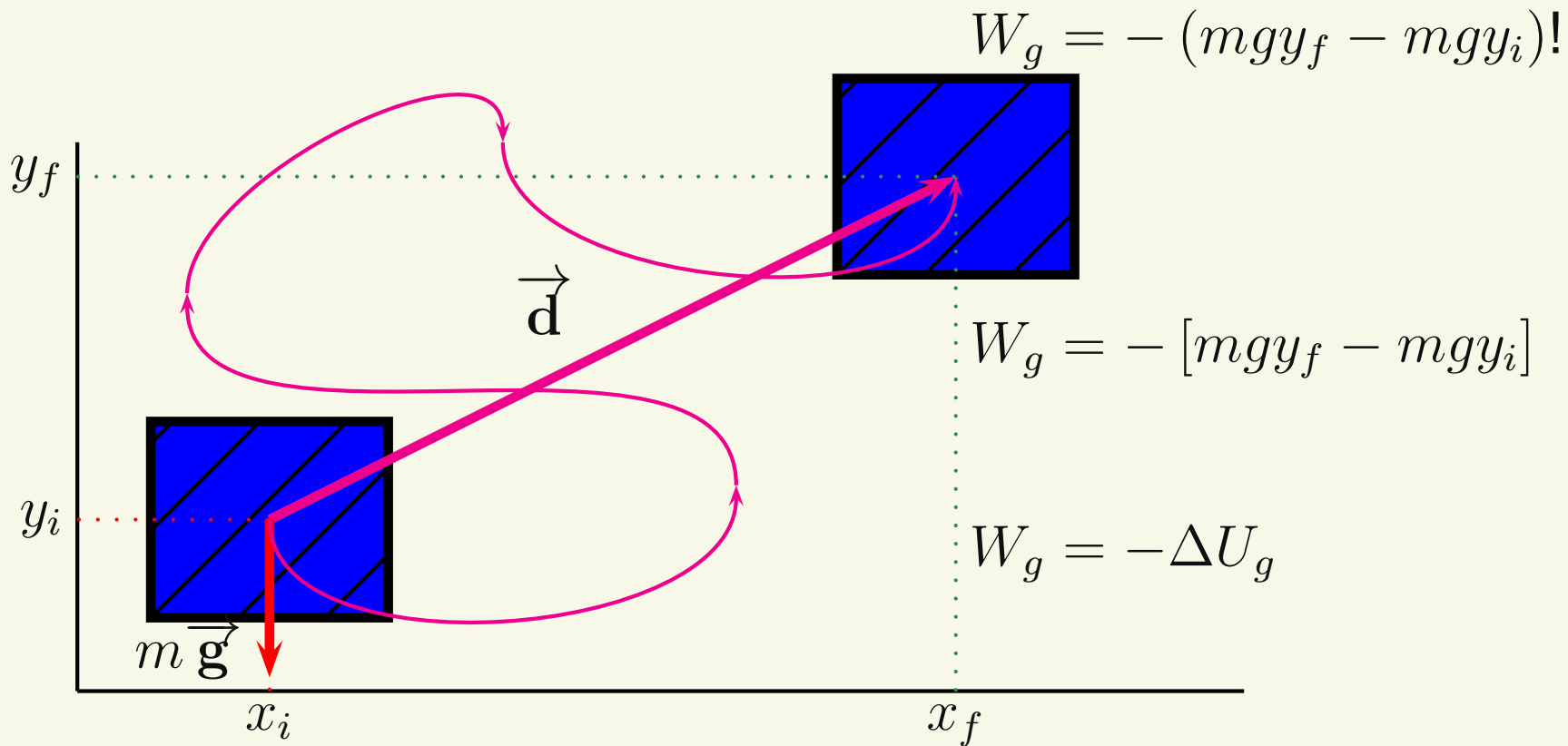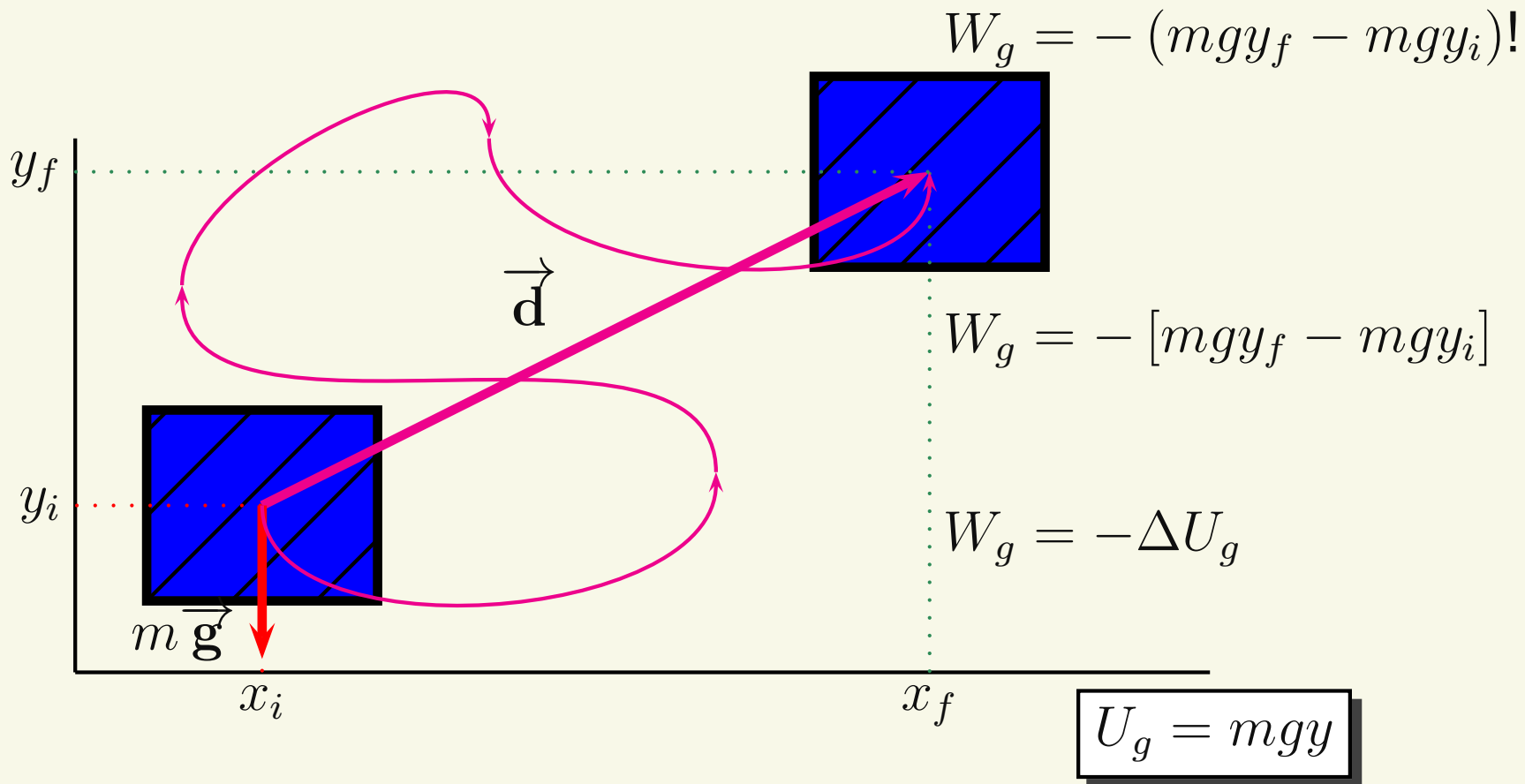The work done by gravity is independent of path!

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$$U_g = mgy$$

Conservation of Mechanical Energy

If gravity is the only force doing work on an object, $E_i = E_f$.

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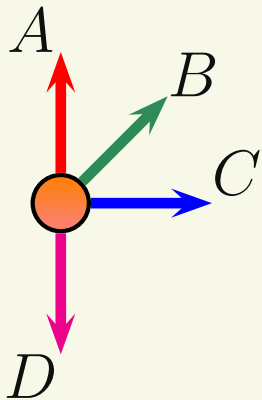Mechanical Energy,

$$E = K + U_g = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mgy$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_i^2 + mgy_i = \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 + mgy_f$$

Example: A mass is started from rest at the top of a frictionless slide of height $h = 2\,m$, how fast is it going at the bottom?

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_i^2 + mgy_i = \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 + mgy_f$$

Four Balls, A, B, C, and D, are launched from the same height and with the same speed but at the different angles shown. Ignoring air resistance, which of the balls is going fastest when it hits the ground?

Mechanical Energy Exercise

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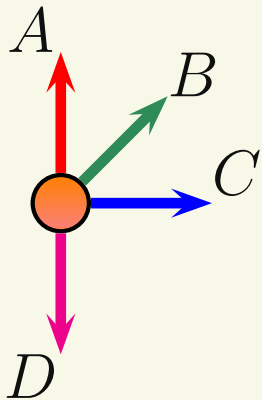
(a) A

A
B
C
D

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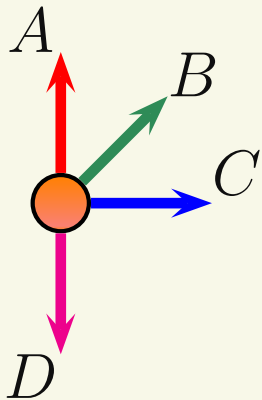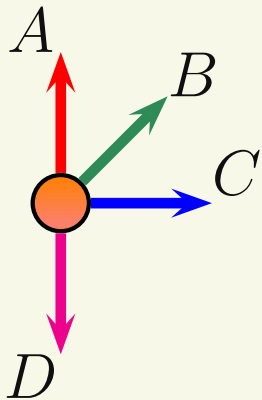
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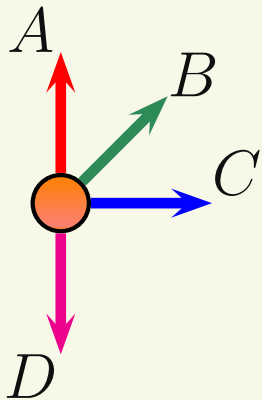
(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

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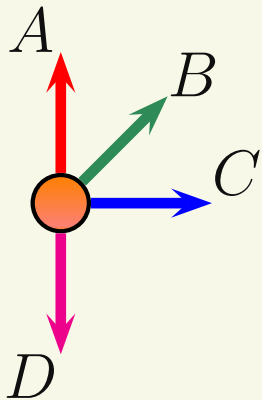
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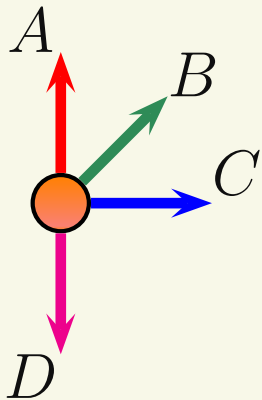
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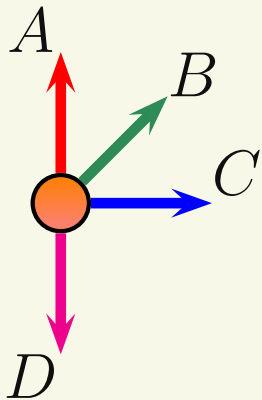
Each of them have the same v_i, y_i, and $y_f \Rightarrow$ same v_f.

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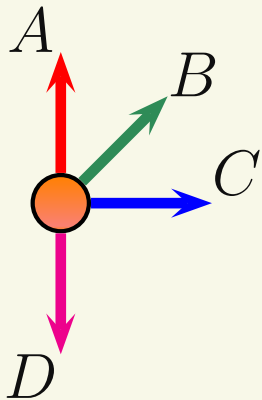

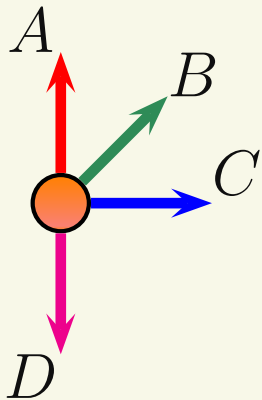Each of them have the same v_i, y_i, and $y_f \Rightarrow$ same v_f.

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They do hit the ground at different times.

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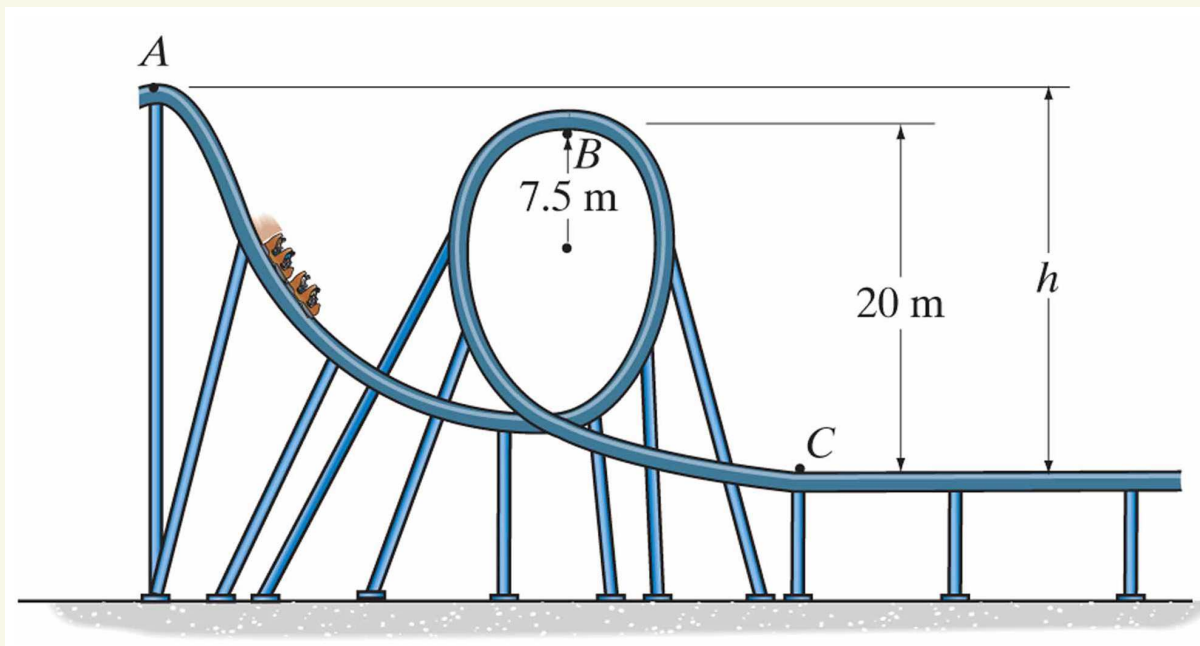(e) They all have the same speed

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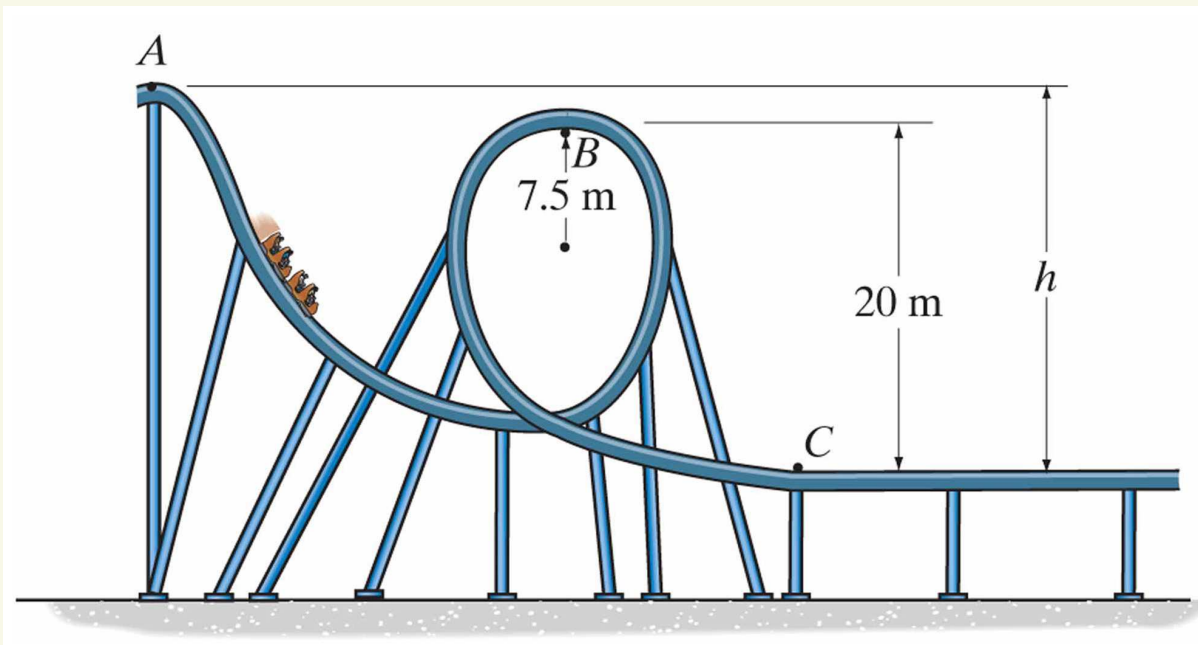Conservation of energy doesn't give us any information about time

A roller coaster starts from rest at point A, goes through the loop-to-loop, and arrives at point C. If friction can be ignored, the roller coaster simply slides along its track, and $h = 25\,m$, how fast will the roller coaster be going at C?

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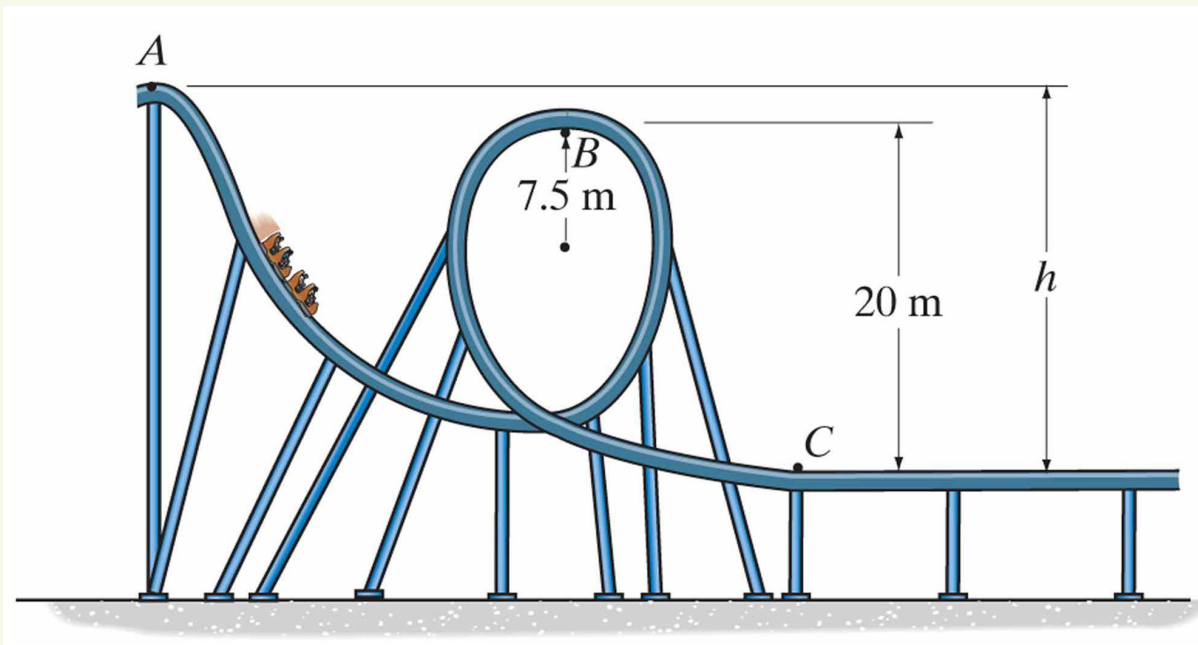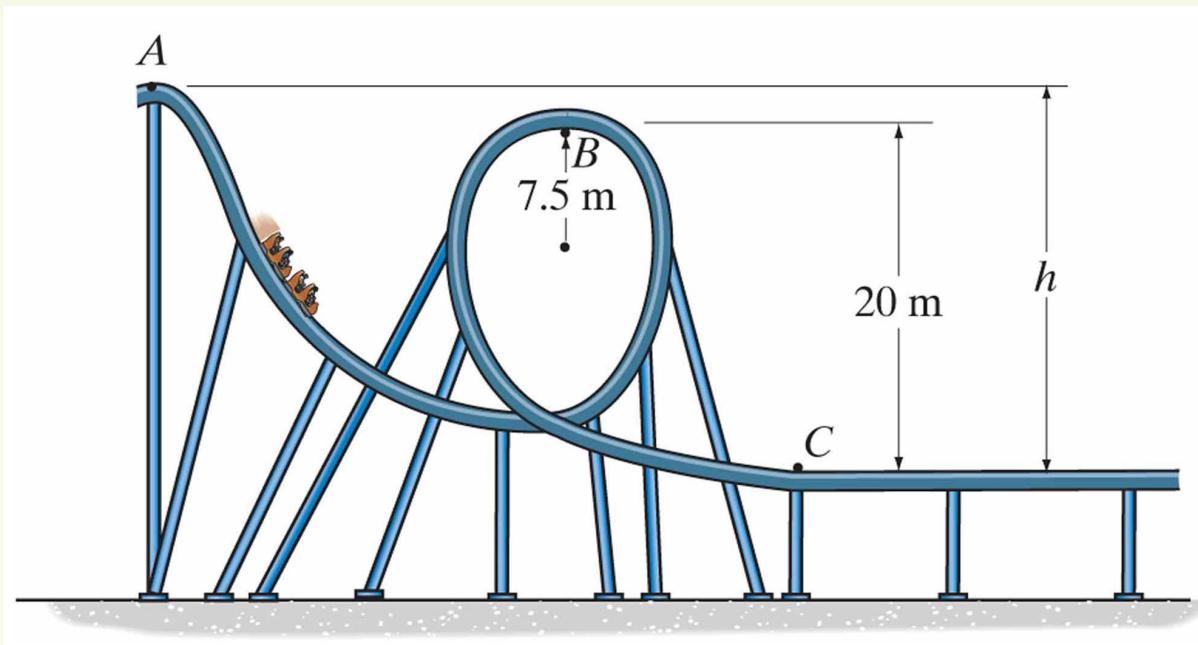
$$(a)\sqrt{2gh} = 22\,m/s$$

Mechanical Energy Exercise II

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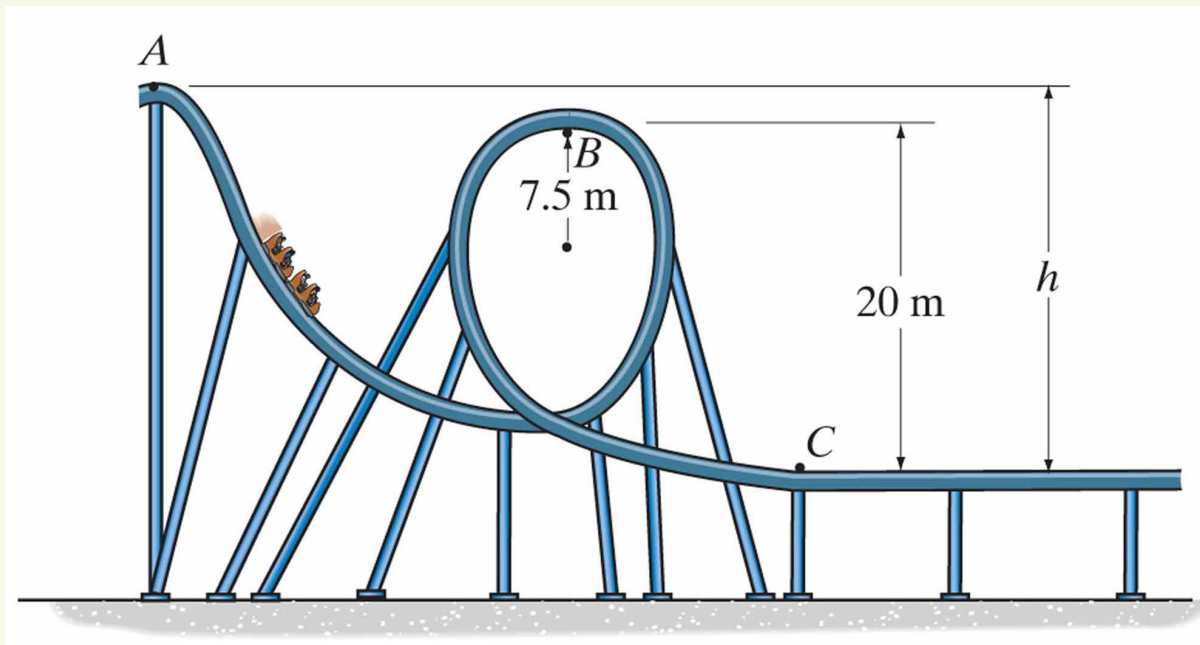(b) $\sqrt{2g(h - 20\,m)} = 10\,m/s$

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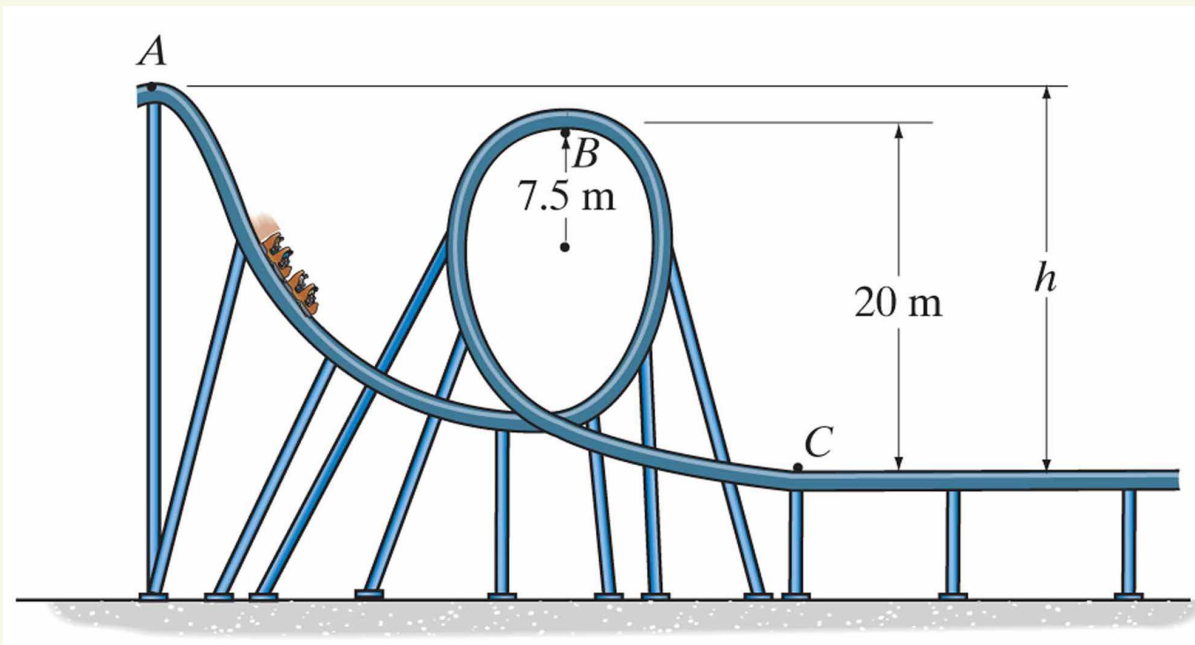(b) $\sqrt{2g(h - 20\,m)} = 10\,m/s$

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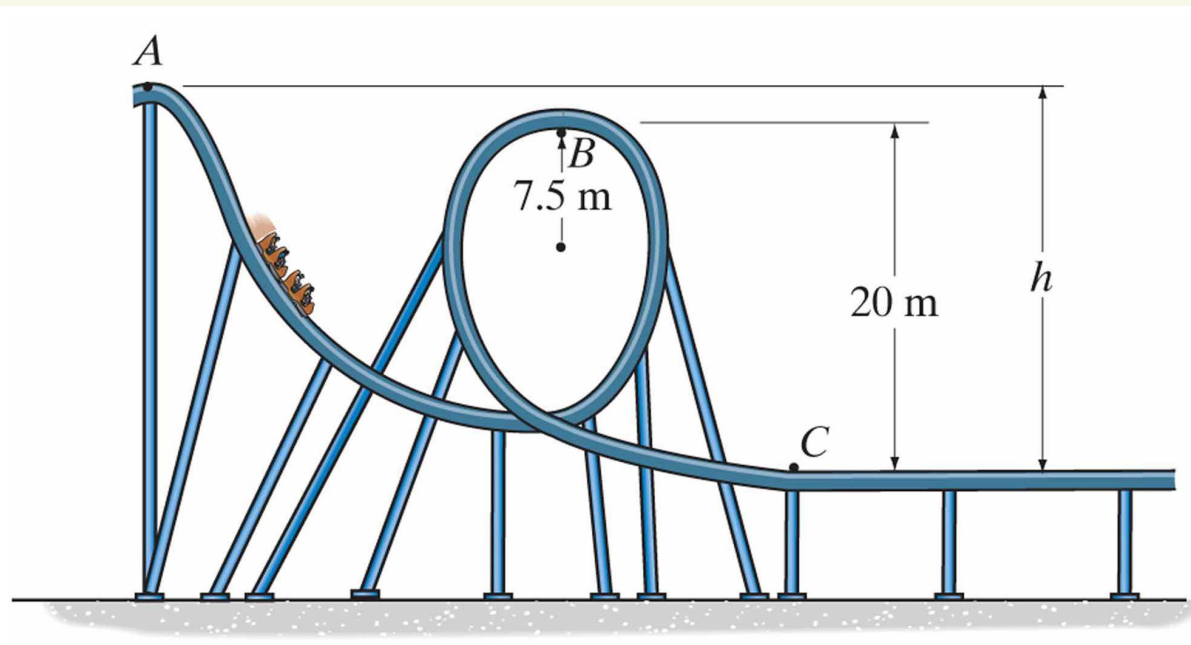(a) $\sqrt{2gh} = 22\,m/s$

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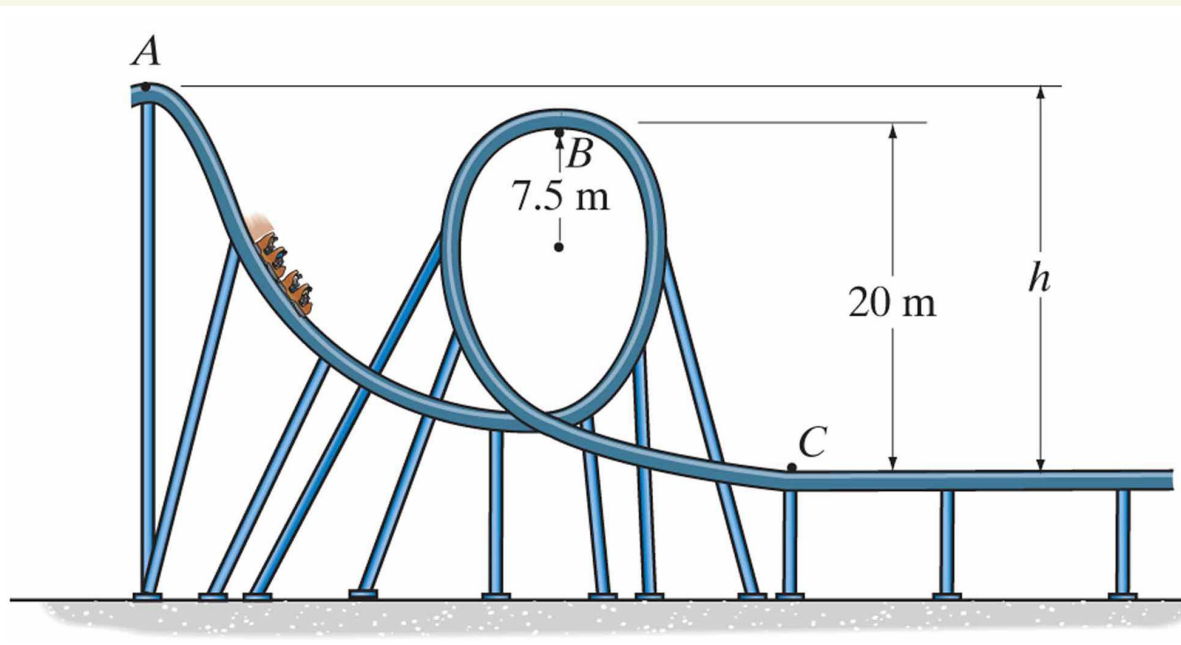Conservation of energy doesn't care about what happens between initial and final!

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$y = 0$ can be set wherever is most convenient