

Physics 160

Extra Credit #27

14.1

a) $f = 466 \text{ Hz}$, $T = ?$, $\omega = ?$

$$T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{466 \text{ Hz}} = 0.00215 \text{ s}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi(466) = 2930 \text{ rad/s}$$

b) $T = 50 \mu\text{s} = 50 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s} = 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}$, $f = ?$, $\omega = ?$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}} = 20000 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi(20000) = 125663.7 \text{ rad/s} = 126000 \text{ rad/s}$$

c) $\omega = 2.7 \times 10^{15} \text{ rad/s}$ to $4.7 \times 10^{15} \text{ rad/s}$, $T = ?$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T} \rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{2.7 \times 10^{15} \text{ rad/s}} = 2.327 \times 10^{-15} \text{ s} \\ = 2.33 \times 10^{-15} \text{ s}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{4.7 \times 10^{15} \text{ rad/s}} = 1.34 \times 10^{-15} \text{ s}$$

\uparrow
 T_{min}

T_{max} \nearrow

d) Frequencies for previous

$$f = \frac{1}{T} \Rightarrow f_{\text{MIN}} = \frac{1}{T_{\text{MAX}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{2.327 \times 10^{-15} \text{ s}}{2.327}} = 4.3 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$$

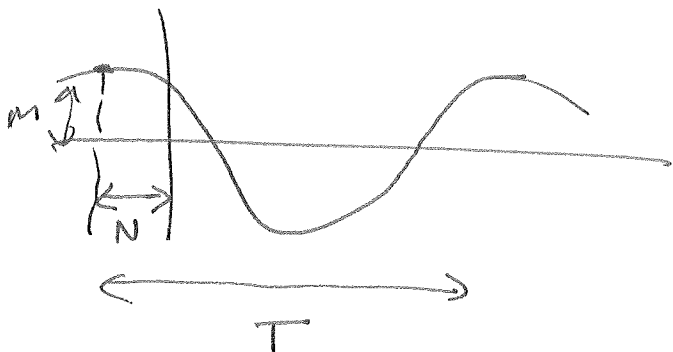
$$f_{\text{MAX}} = \frac{1}{T_{\text{MIN}}} = \frac{1}{1.34 \times 10^{-15} \text{ s}} = 7.48 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$$

e) $f = 5.10 \text{ MHz} = 5.1 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$, $T = ?$, $\omega = ?$

$$T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{5.1 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}} = 1.96 \times 10^{-7} \text{ s}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi (5.1 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}) = 3.2 \times 10^7 \text{ rad/s}$$

Cosine Wave



What is Amplitude?

M gives max distance
from 0

What is ω ? T is period since
it's from peak to peak

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

What is ϕ ?

When $t = -N$, $X = M$

$$X = A \cos(\omega t + \phi) \Rightarrow M = M \cos(\omega(-N) + \phi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(-N\omega + \phi) = 1 \Rightarrow -N\omega + \phi = \cos^{-1}(1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi = N\omega = \frac{N2\pi}{T}$$

MASS & STEM



a) What does Removing mass Do to Amplitude?

Amplitude occurs at MAXIMUM displacement \Rightarrow Speed = 0

$$\text{Energy} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Energy} = 0 + \frac{1}{2}kA^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$$

A lighter Cart has less Kinetic Energy \Rightarrow less total Energy
 \Rightarrow A gets smaller

b) Dropping Sand Bags at Equilibrium? ...

I think Mastering Physics has all the explanations I would use myself, so go READ their ANSWERS!