

# May 1, Week 15

Today: Chapter 14 and 15: Pendulums and Waves

Homework Assignment #11 - Due May 3.

**Mastering Physics:** 7 questions from chapters 13 and 14.

**Mastering Physics:** 13.77

Exam score is on white sheet of paper

Final Exam: Wednesday, May 8, 10:00AM in 103, Regener Hall

Thursday office hours in 109, Regener Hall

Engineering Student Services is doing a Physics I review tomorrow from 11:00-2:00pm

# Review

When works best for you to have a review?

# Review

When works best for you to have a review?

(a) Monday Morning

# Review

When works best for you to have a review?

(a) Monday Morning

(b) Monday Afternoon

# Review

When works best for you to have a review?

(a) Monday Morning

(b) Monday Afternoon

(c) Tuesday Morning

# Review

When works best for you to have a review?

(a) Monday Morning

(b) Monday Afternoon

(c) Tuesday Morning

(d) Tuesday Afternoon

# Review

When works best for you to have a review?

(a) Monday Morning

(b) Monday Afternoon

(c) Tuesday Morning

(d) Tuesday Afternoon

(e) I don't need a review

# Pendulum

Under the right conditions, a pendulum will undergo simple harmonic motion.



# Pendulum

Under the right conditions, a pendulum will undergo simple harmonic motion.

First Condition: No friction.

# Pendulum

Under the right conditions, a pendulum will undergo simple harmonic motion.

First Condition: No friction.

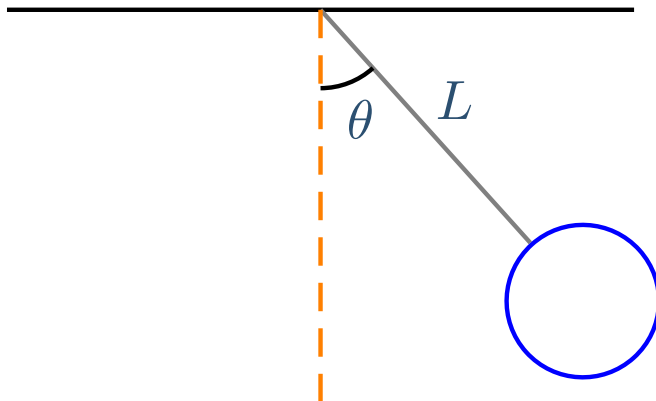
Simple Pendulum - Massless connector, bob of negligible size

# Pendulum

Under the right conditions, a pendulum will undergo simple harmonic motion.

First Condition: No friction.

Simple Pendulum - Massless connector, bob of negligible size



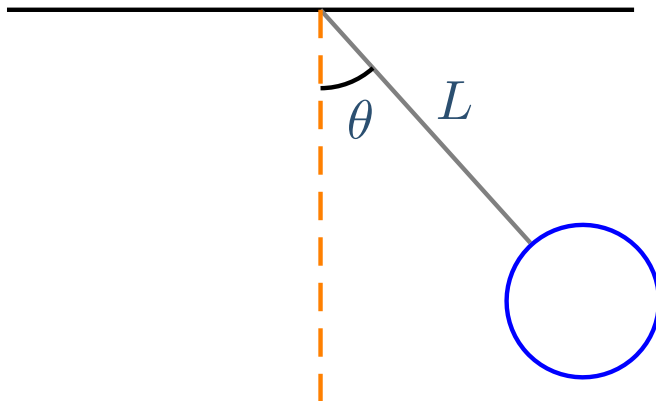
# Pendulum

Under the right conditions, a pendulum will undergo simple harmonic motion.

First Condition: No friction.

Simple Pendulum - Massless connector, bob of negligible size

$$\sum \tau = I\alpha = mL^2\alpha$$



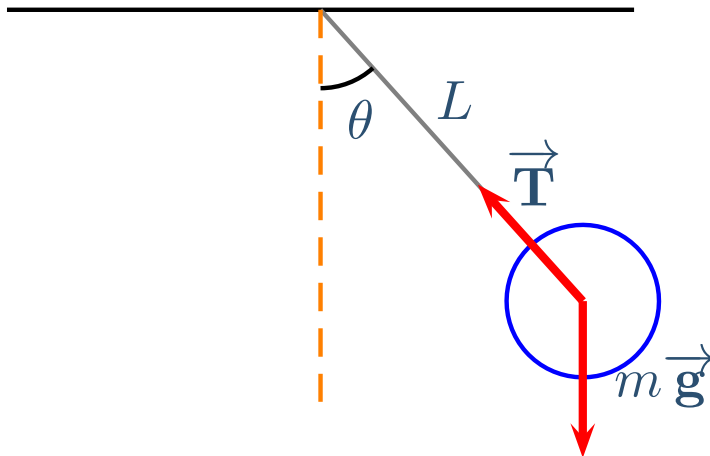
# Pendulum

Under the right conditions, a pendulum will undergo simple harmonic motion.

First Condition: No friction.

Simple Pendulum - Massless connector, bob of negligible size

$$\sum \tau = I\alpha = mL^2\alpha$$

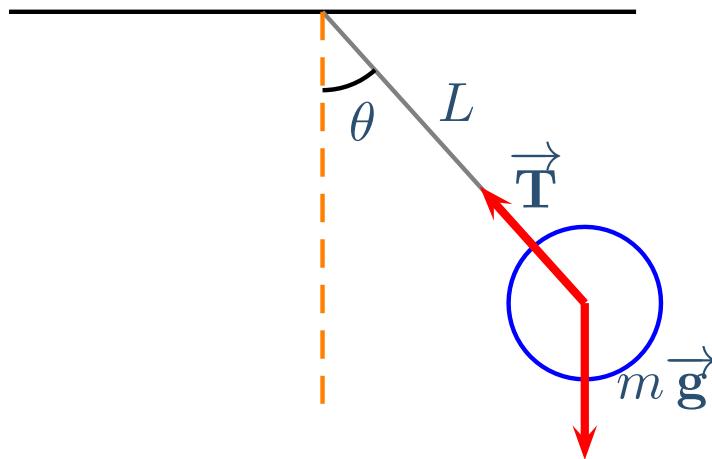


# Pendulum

Under the right conditions, a pendulum will undergo simple harmonic motion.

First Condition: No friction.

Simple Pendulum - Massless connector, bob of negligible size



$$\sum \tau = I\alpha = mL^2\alpha$$

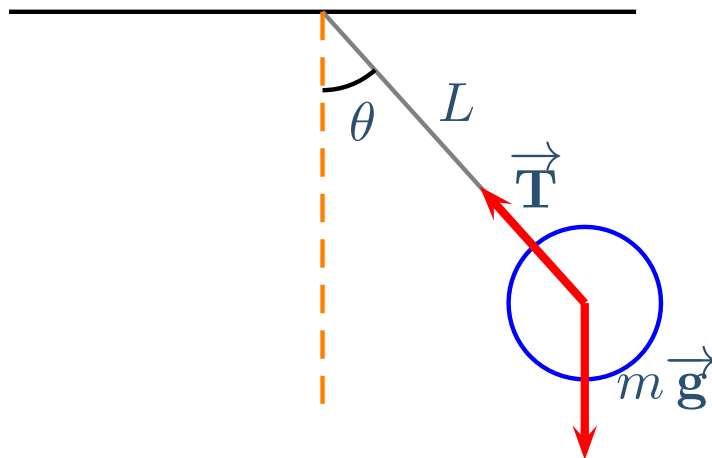
No torque by  $\vec{T}$  ( $\phi = 180^\circ$ )

# Pendulum

Under the right conditions, a pendulum will undergo simple harmonic motion.

First Condition: No friction.

Simple Pendulum - Massless connector, bob of negligible size



$$\sum \tau = I\alpha = mL^2\alpha$$

No torque by  $\vec{T}$  ( $\phi = 180^\circ$ )

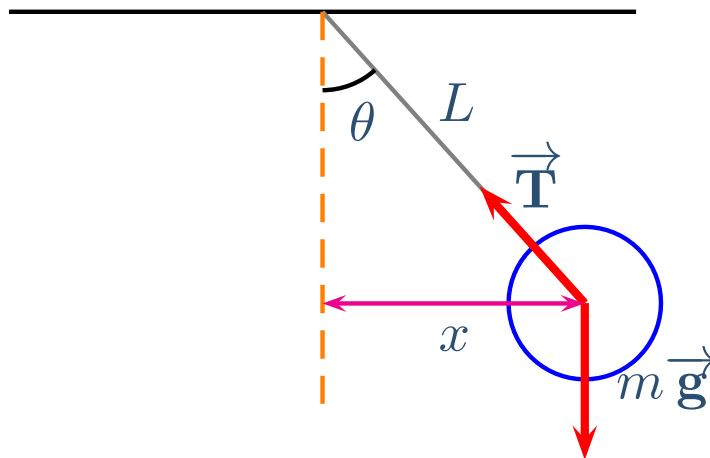
$$\Rightarrow \sum \tau = \tau_g = -xmg$$

# Pendulum

Under the right conditions, a pendulum will undergo simple harmonic motion.

First Condition: No friction.

Simple Pendulum - Massless connector, bob of negligible size



$$\sum \tau = I\alpha = mL^2\alpha$$

No torque by  $\vec{T}$  ( $\phi = 180^\circ$ )

$$\Rightarrow \sum \tau = \tau_g = -xmg$$

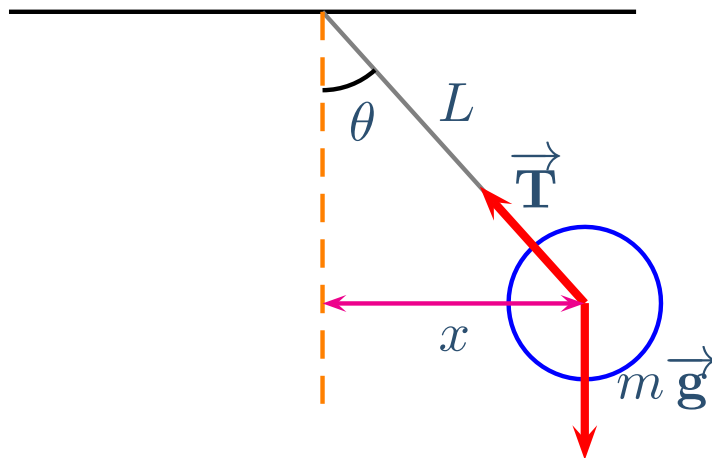


# Pendulum

Under the right conditions, a pendulum will undergo simple harmonic motion.

First Condition: No friction.

Simple Pendulum - Massless connector, bob of negligible size



$$\sum \tau = I\alpha = mL^2\alpha$$

No torque by  $\vec{T}$  ( $\phi = 180^\circ$ )

$$\Rightarrow \sum \tau = \tau_g = -xmg$$

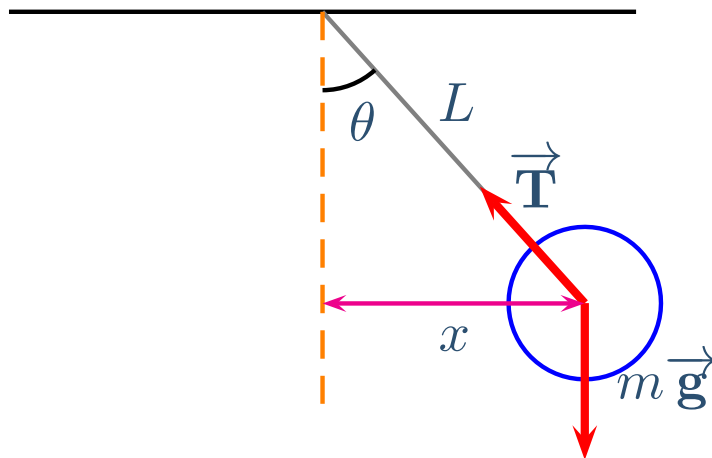
$$x = L \sin \theta$$

# Pendulum

Under the right conditions, a pendulum will undergo simple harmonic motion.

First Condition: No friction.

Simple Pendulum - Massless connector, bob of negligible size



$$\sum \tau = I\alpha = mL^2\alpha$$

No torque by  $\vec{T}$  ( $\phi = 180^\circ$ )

$$\Rightarrow \sum \tau = \tau_g = -xmg$$

$$x = L \sin \theta$$

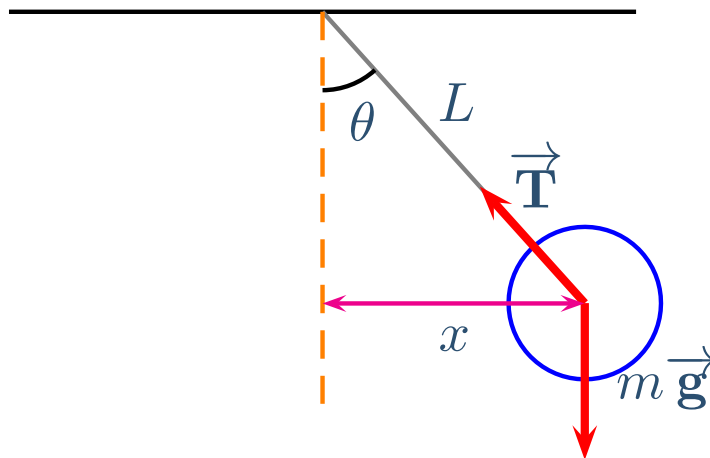
$$L (\sin \theta) mg = -mL^2\alpha$$

# Pendulum

Under the right conditions, a pendulum will undergo simple harmonic motion.

First Condition: No friction.

Simple Pendulum - Massless connector, bob of negligible size



$$\sum \tau = I\alpha = mL^2\alpha$$

No torque by  $\vec{T}$  ( $\phi = 180^\circ$ )

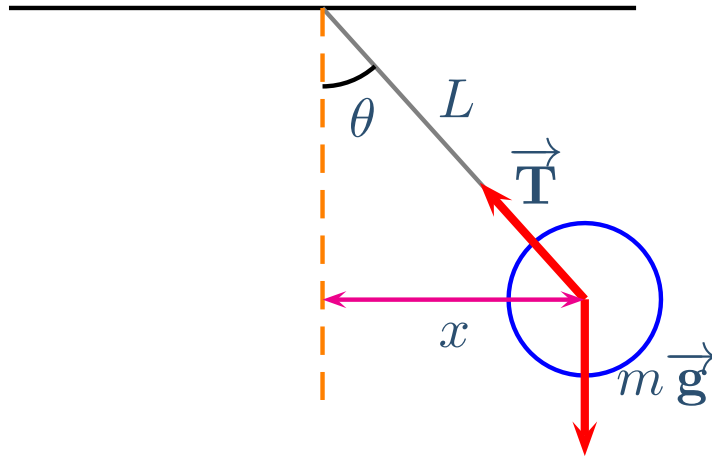
$$\Rightarrow \sum \tau = \tau_g = -xmg$$

$$x = L \sin \theta$$

$$L (\sin \theta) mg = -mL^2\alpha$$

$$\alpha = - \left( \frac{g}{L} \right) \sin \theta$$

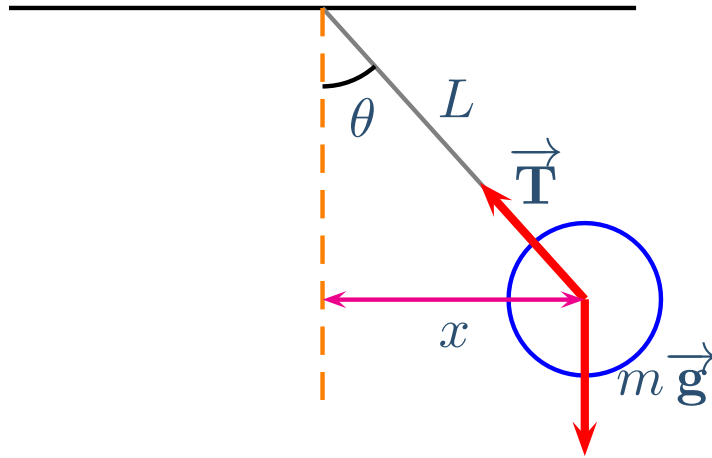
# Small Angle Approximation



$$\alpha = - \left( \frac{g}{L} \right) \sin \theta$$

True equation  
for pendulum

# Small Angle Approximation

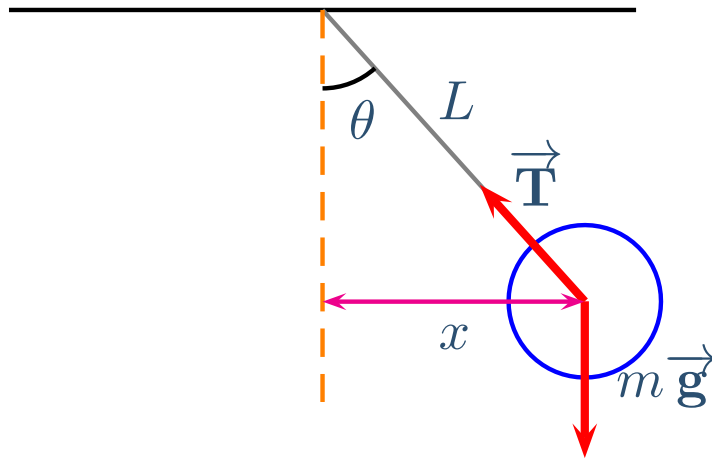


$$\alpha = - \left( \frac{g}{L} \right) \sin \theta$$

True equation  
for pendulum

Second Condition for SHM:  
The small angle approximation

# Small Angle Approximation



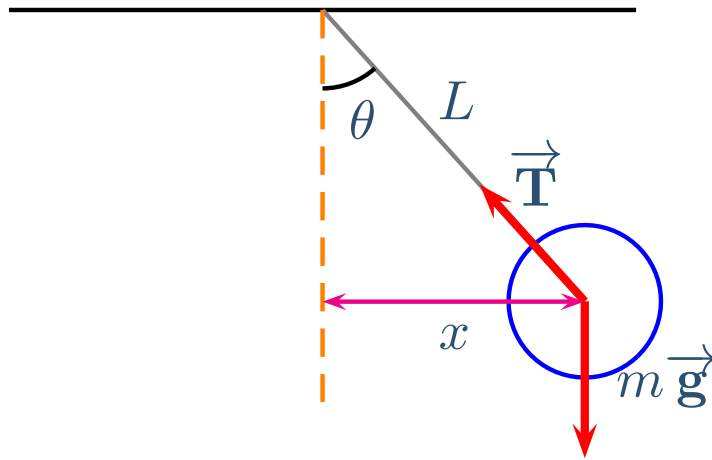
$$\alpha = - \left( \frac{g}{L} \right) \sin \theta$$

True equation  
for pendulum

Second Condition for SHM:  
The small angle approximation

Small Angle Approximation: For  $\theta \lesssim 25^\circ = 0.44 \text{ rad}$ ,  $\sin \theta \approx \theta$

# Small Angle Approximation



$$\alpha = - \left( \frac{g}{L} \right) \sin \theta$$

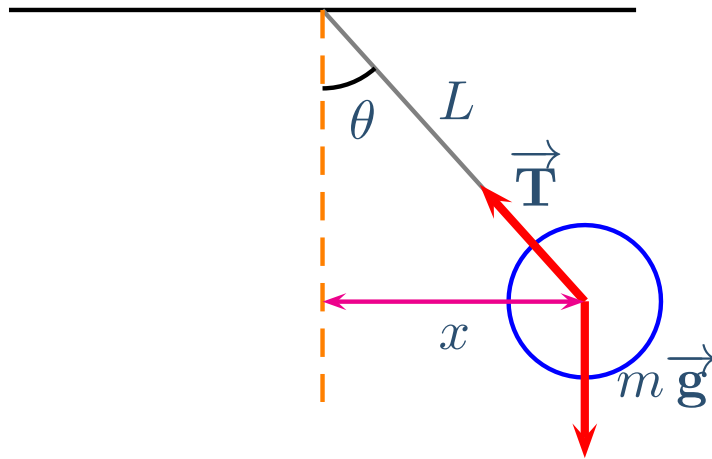
True equation  
for pendulum

Second Condition for SHM:  
The small angle approximation

Small Angle Approximation: For  $\theta \lesssim 25^\circ = 0.44 \text{ rad}$ ,  $\sin \theta \approx \theta$

$$\alpha = - \left( \frac{g}{L} \right) \theta$$

# Small Angle Approximation



$$\alpha = - \left( \frac{g}{L} \right) \sin \theta$$

True equation  
for pendulum

Second Condition for SHM:  
The small angle approximation

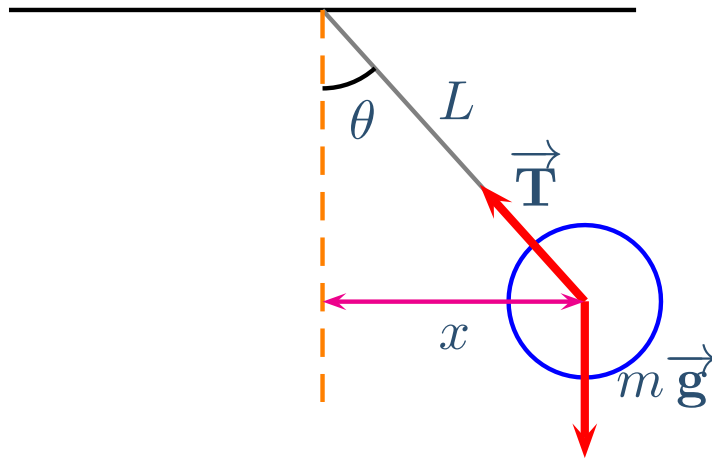
Small Angle Approximation: For  $\theta \lesssim 25^\circ = 0.44 \text{ rad}$ ,  $\sin \theta \approx \theta$

$$\alpha = - \left( \frac{g}{L} \right) \theta$$

Compare with  $a_x = - \left( \frac{k}{m} \right) x$



# Small Angle Approximation



$$\alpha = - \left( \frac{g}{L} \right) \sin \theta$$

True equation  
for pendulum

Second Condition for SHM:  
The small angle approximation

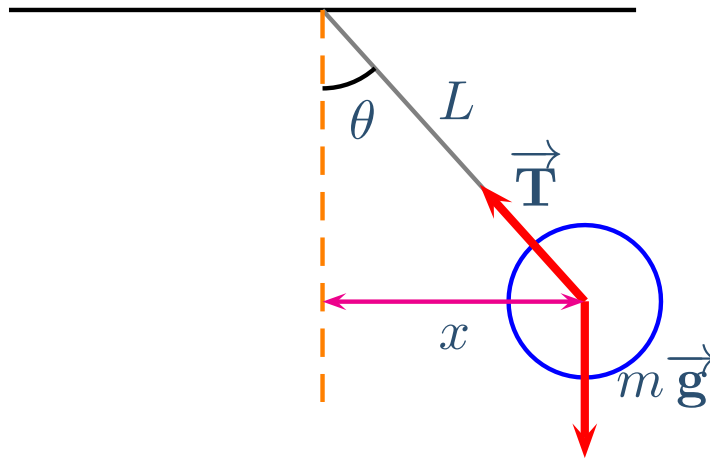
Small Angle Approximation: For  $\theta \lesssim 25^\circ = 0.44 \text{ rad}$ ,  $\sin \theta \approx \theta$

$$\alpha = - \left( \frac{g}{L} \right) \theta$$

Compare with  $a_x = - \left( \frac{k}{m} \right) x$

$$\theta = \theta_{max} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

# Small Angle Approximation



$$\alpha = - \left( \frac{g}{L} \right) \sin \theta$$

True equation  
for pendulum

Second Condition for SHM:  
The small angle approximation

Small Angle Approximation: For  $\theta \lesssim 25^\circ = 0.44 \text{ rad}$ ,  $\sin \theta \approx \theta$

$$\alpha = - \left( \frac{g}{L} \right) \theta$$

Compare with  $a_x = - \left( \frac{k}{m} \right) x$

$$\theta = \theta_{max} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}$$

# Mechanical Waves

Mechanical Wave - The propagation of energy through a medium (a material).

# Mechanical Waves

Mechanical Wave - The propagation of energy through a medium (a material).

Light is a non-mechanical wave.

# Mechanical Waves

Mechanical Wave - The propagation of energy through a medium (a material).

Light is a non-mechanical wave.

In propagation, all points of the medium undergo periodic motion.

# Mechanical Waves

Mechanical Wave - The propagation of energy through a medium (a material).

Light is a non-mechanical wave.

In propagation, all points of the medium undergo periodic motion.

There are three types of waves:

# Mechanical Waves

Mechanical Wave - The propagation of energy through a medium (a material).

Light is a non-mechanical wave.

In propagation, all points of the medium undergo periodic motion.

There are three types of waves:

Transverse Waves - Energy propagates perpendicular to medium's oscillation

# Mechanical Waves

Mechanical Wave - The propagation of energy through a medium (a material).

Light is a non-mechanical wave.

In propagation, all points of the medium undergo periodic motion.

There are three types of waves:

Transverse Waves - Energy propagates perpendicular to medium's oscillation

Longitudinal Waves - Energy propagates parallel to medium's oscillation



# Mechanical Waves

Mechanical Wave - The propagation of energy through a medium (a material).

Light is a non-mechanical wave.

In propagation, all points of the medium undergo periodic motion.

There are three types of waves:

Transverse Waves - Energy propagates perpendicular to medium's oscillation

Longitudinal Waves - Energy propagates parallel to medium's oscillation

Rolling Waves - A combination of transverse and longitudinal

# Sinusoidal Waves

The simplest type of wave is one for a frictionless and infinitely-long medium in which each point of the medium undergoes Simple Harmonic Motion.

# Sinusoidal Waves

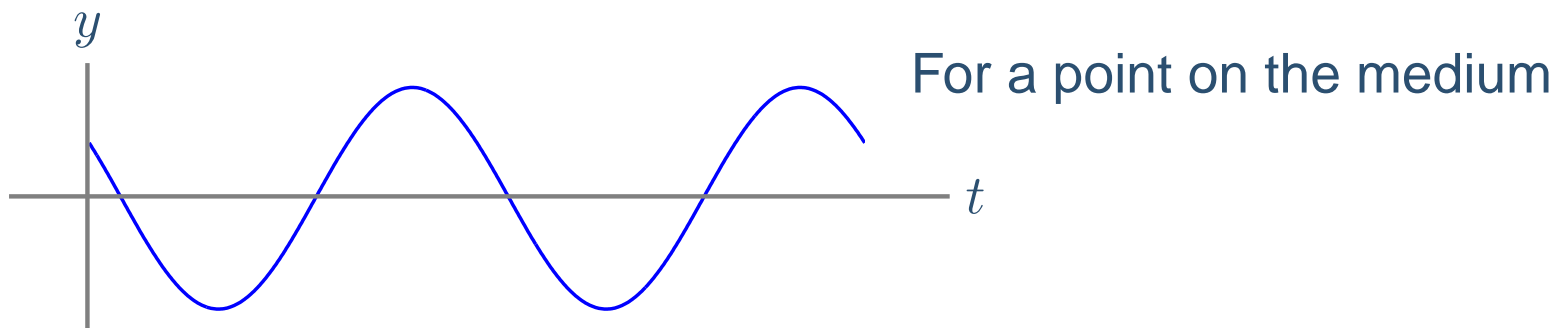
The simplest type of wave is one for a frictionless and infinitely-long medium in which each point of the medium undergoes Simple Harmonic Motion.



For a point on the medium

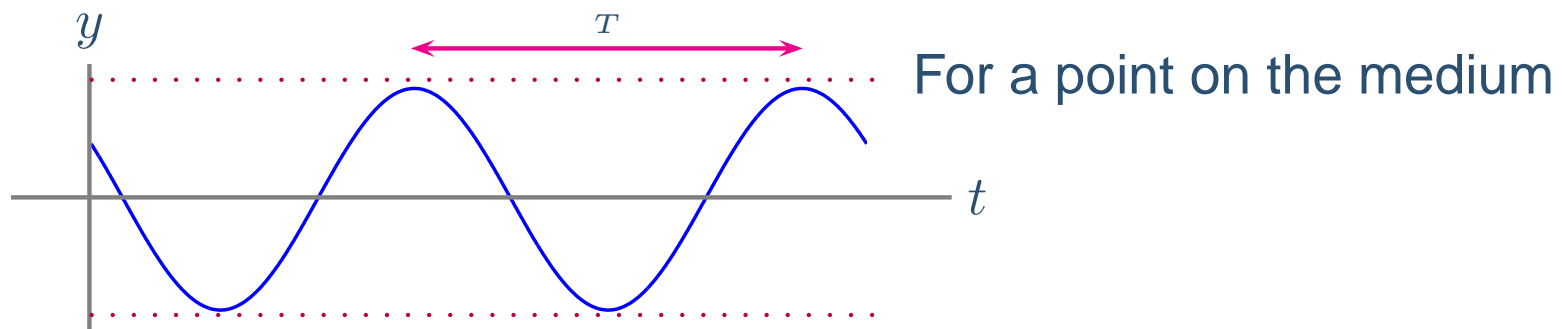
# Sinusoidal Waves

The simplest type of wave is one for a frictionless and infinitely-long medium in which each point of the medium undergoes Simple Harmonic Motion.



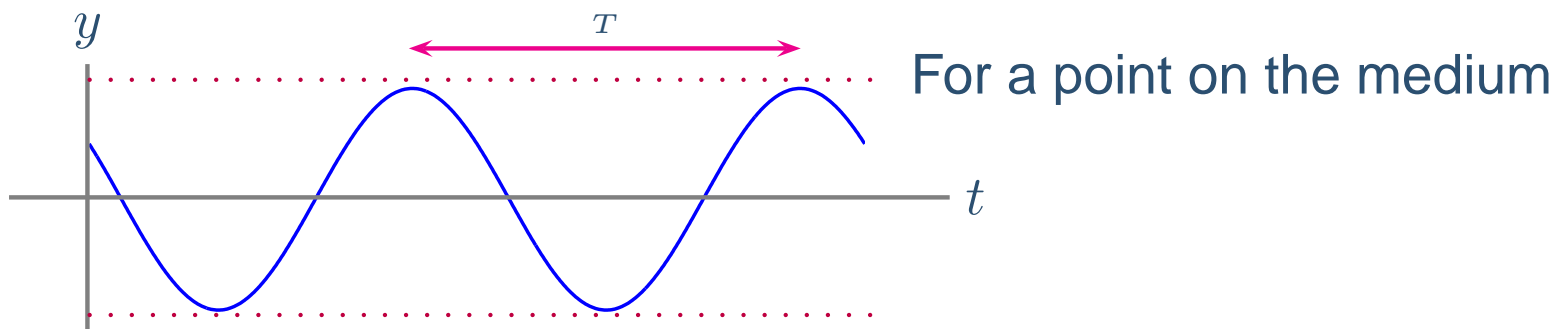
# Sinusoidal Waves

The simplest type of wave is one for a frictionless and infinitely-long medium in which each point of the medium undergoes Simple Harmonic Motion.



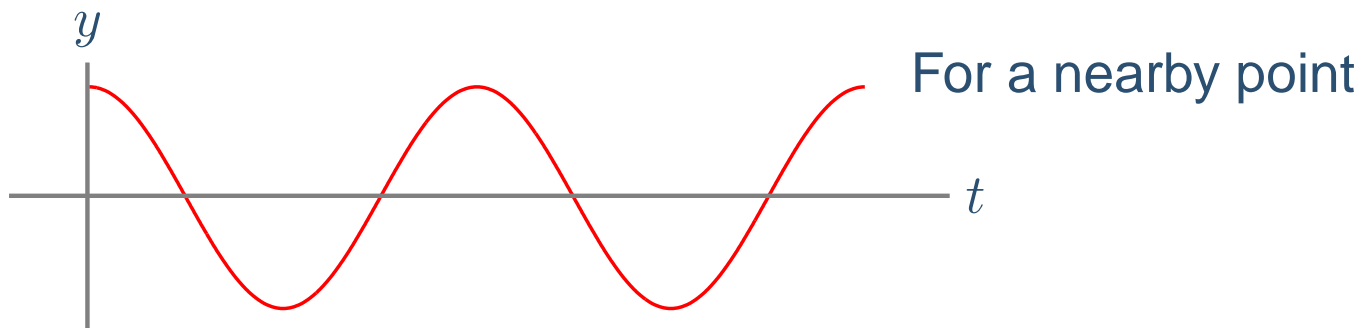
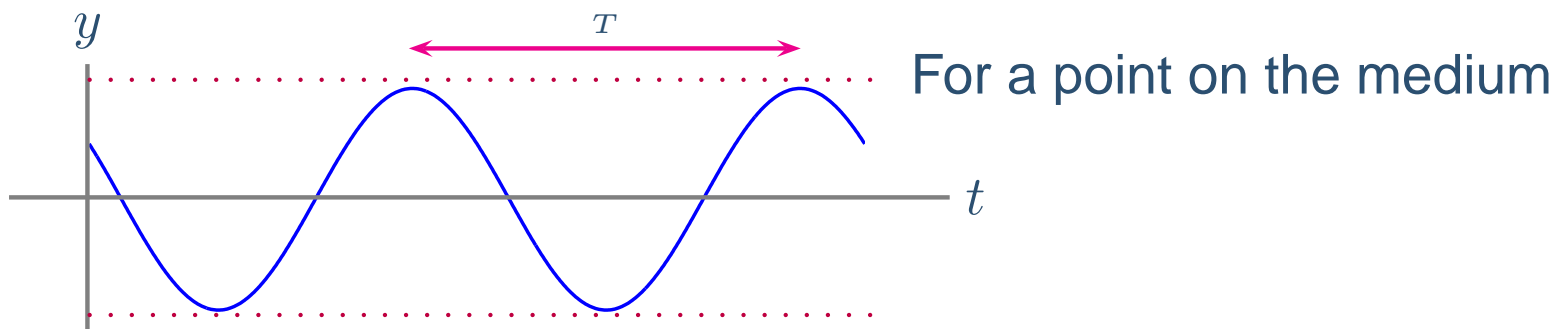
# Sinusoidal Waves

The simplest type of wave is one for a frictionless and infinitely-long medium in which each point of the medium undergoes Simple Harmonic Motion.



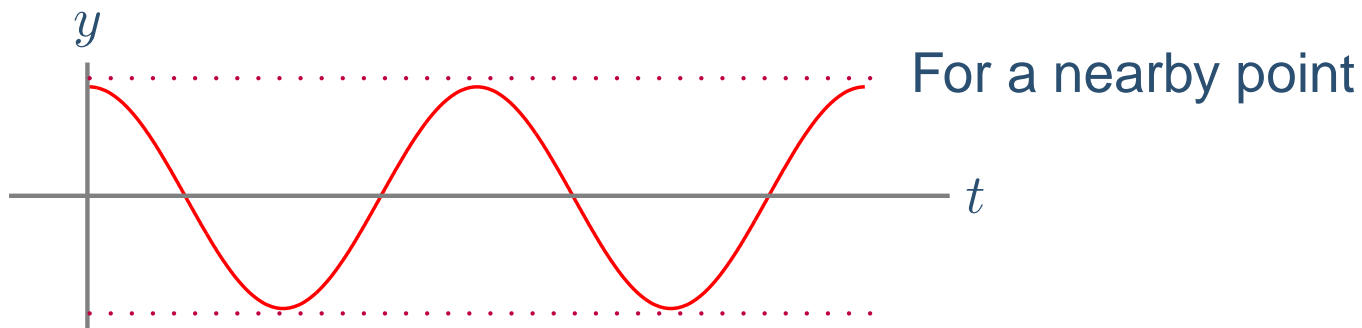
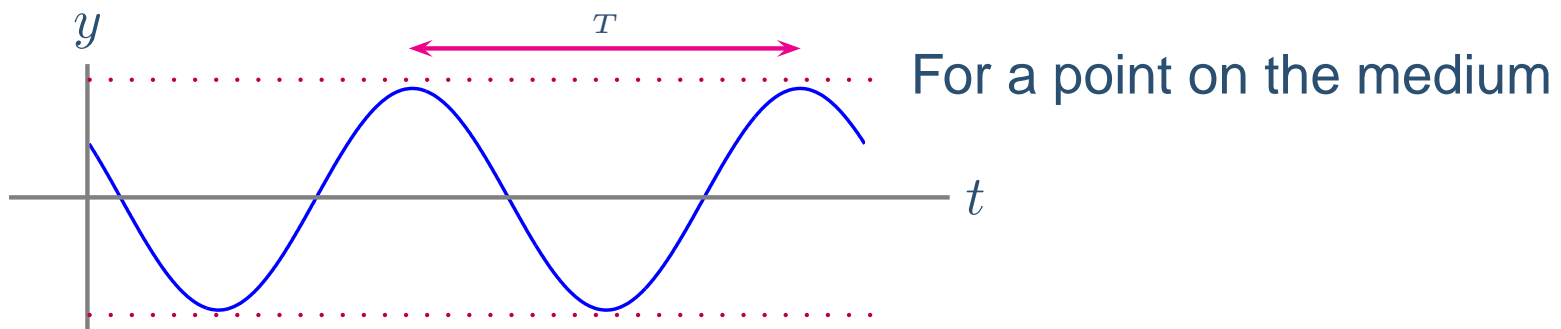
# Sinusoidal Waves

The simplest type of wave is one for a frictionless and infinitely-long medium in which each point of the medium undergoes Simple Harmonic Motion.



# Sinusoidal Waves

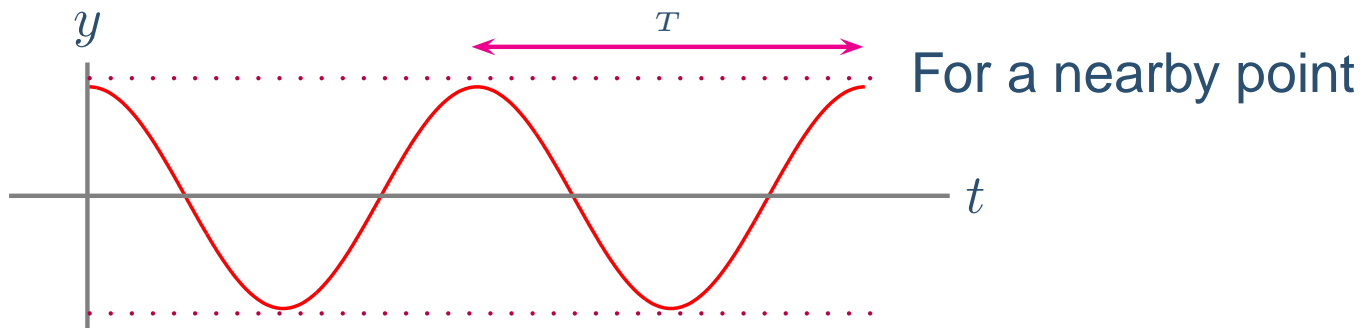
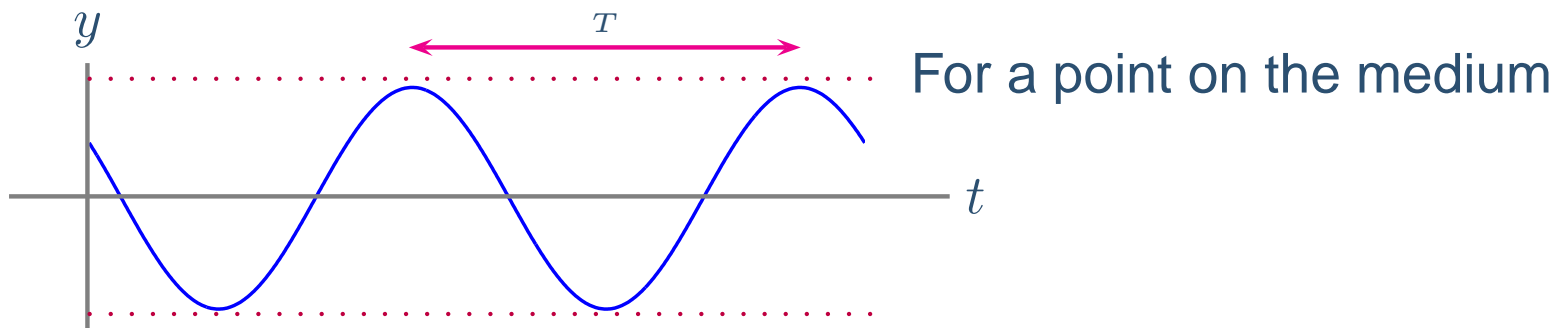
The simplest type of wave is one for a frictionless and infinitely-long medium in which each point of the medium undergoes Simple Harmonic Motion.





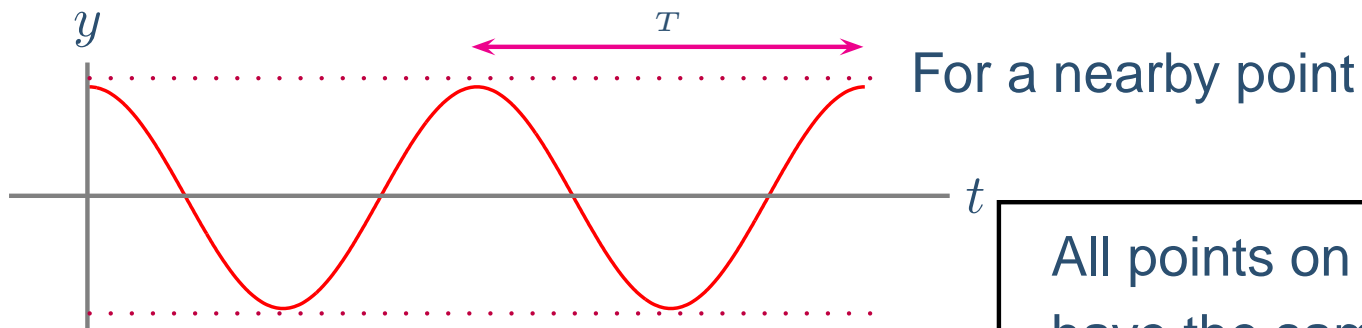
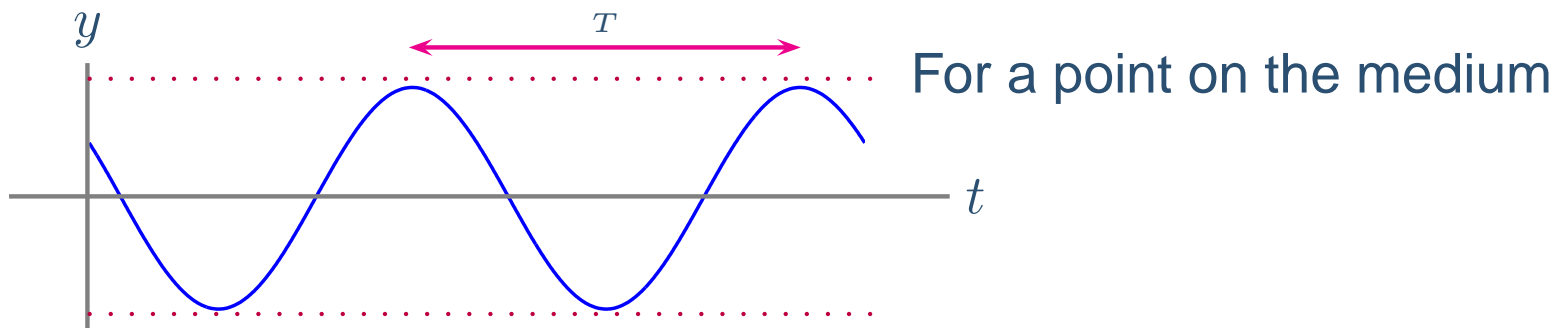
# Sinusoidal Waves

The simplest type of wave is one for a frictionless and infinitely-long medium in which each point of the medium undergoes Simple Harmonic Motion.



# Sinusoidal Waves

The simplest type of wave is one for a frictionless and infinitely-long medium in which each point of the medium undergoes Simple Harmonic Motion.



All points on the medium  
have the same period

# Wavelength

While points near each other on the medium are not in phase, over some distance there are synchronized points.

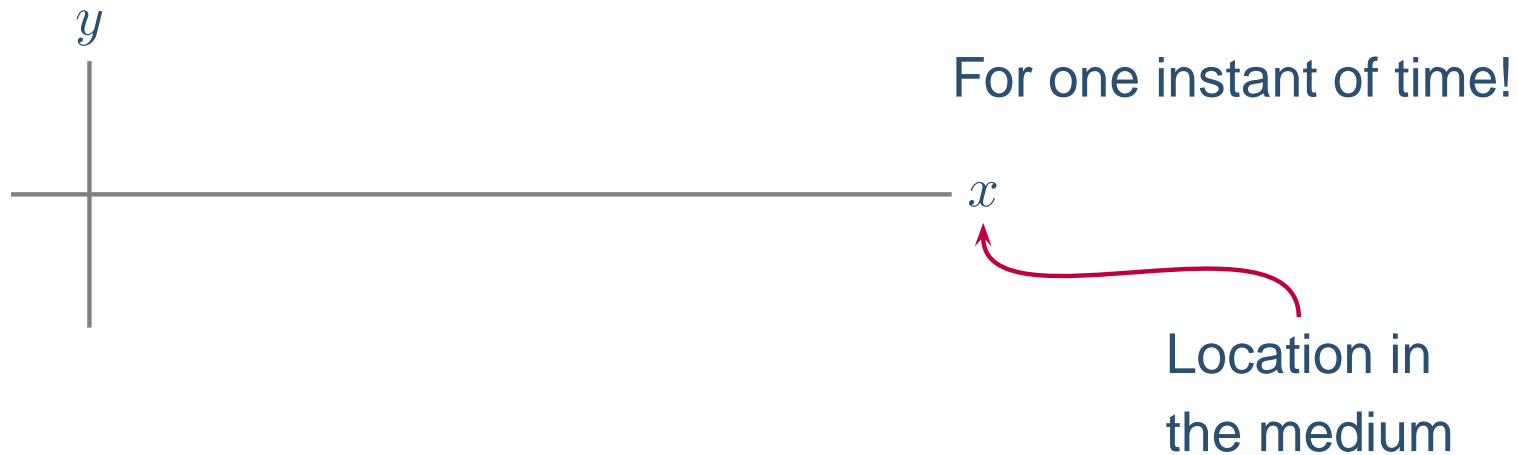
# Wavelength

While points near each other on the medium are not in phase, over some distance there are synchronized points.



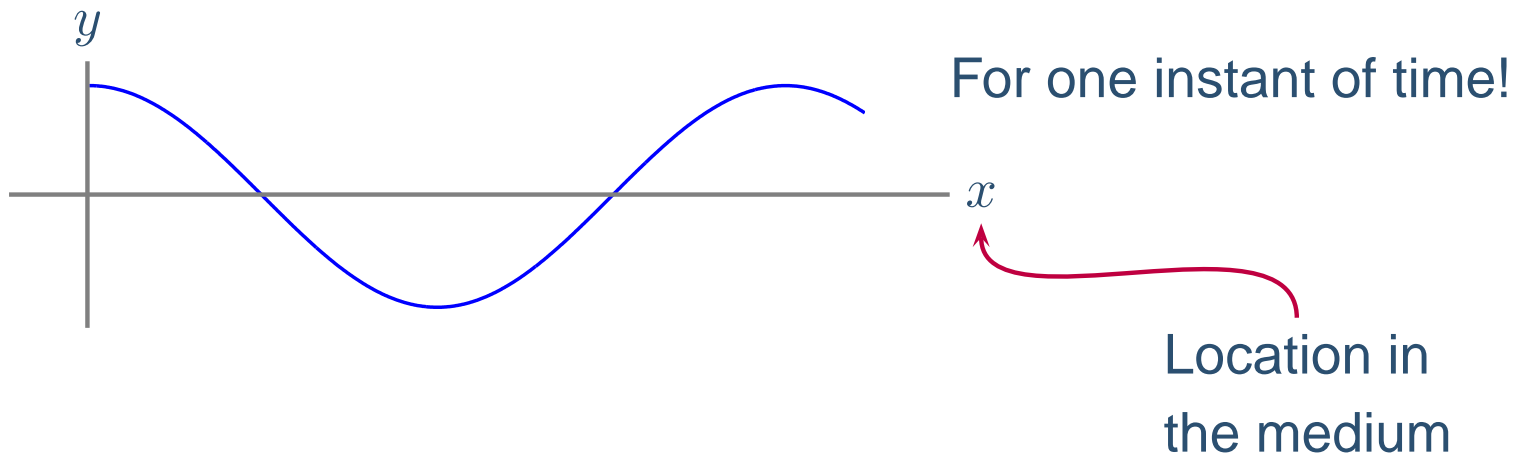
# Wavelength

While points near each other on the medium are not in phase, over some distance there are synchronized points.



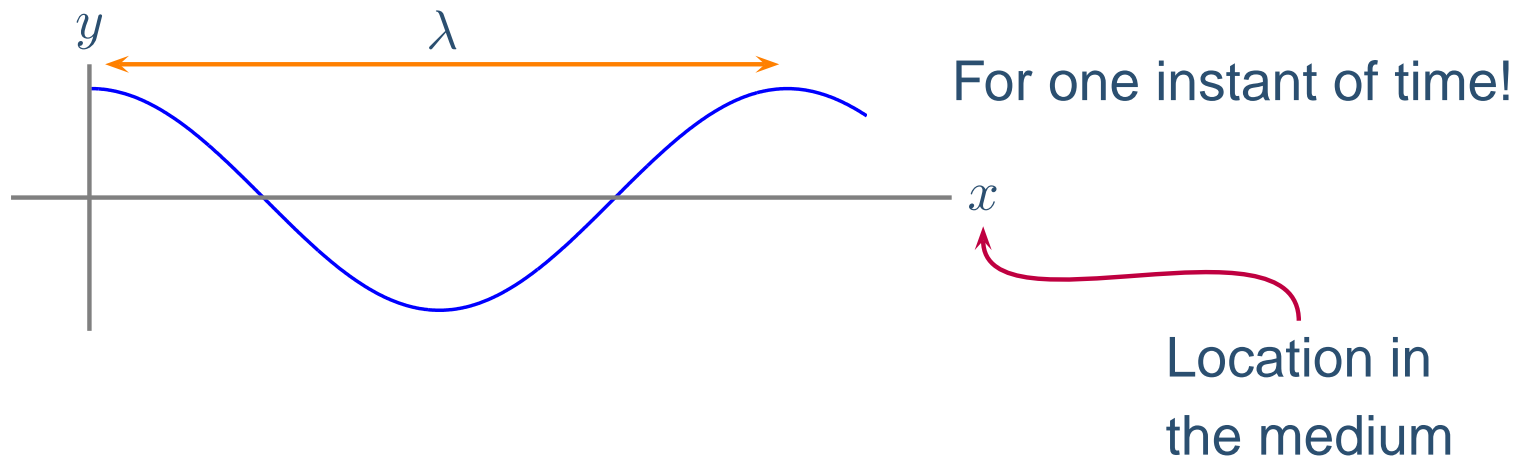
# Wavelength

While points near each other on the medium are not in phase, over some distance there are synchronized points.



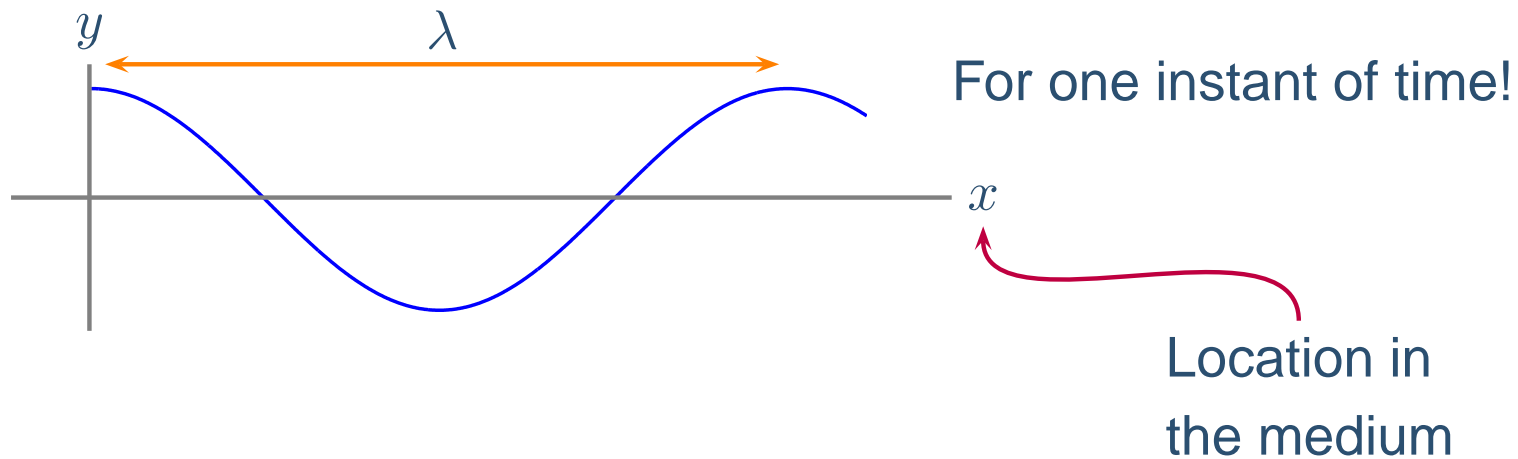
# Wavelength

While points near each other on the medium are not in phase, over some distance there are synchronized points.



# Wavelength

While points near each other on the medium are not in phase, over some distance there are synchronized points.



Wavelength:  $\lambda$     Units:  $m$

- Distance between points in the medium that are in phase