PHYS 1441 – Section 002
Lecture #16

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 2009

Dr. Jaehoon Yu

- Gravitational Potential Energy
- Elastic Potential Energy
- Mechanical Energy Conservation
- Power
- Linear Momentum
- Linear Momentum and Impulse

Announcements

- 2nd term exam
  - 1 – 2:20pm, Wednesday, Nov. 4
  - Non-comprehensive exam
  - Covers: Ch. 3.5 – CH6
  - Mixture of free response problems and multiple choices
  - There will be a review session in class Monday, Nov. 2
- Colloquium today
  - At 4pm in SH101
- Reminder for a triple extra credit colloquium
  - 4pm, Wednesday, Nov. 11

Special Project

1. A ball of mass $\mathcal{M}$ at rest is dropped from the height h above the ground onto a spring on the ground, whose spring constant is k. Neglecting air resistance and assuming that the spring is in its equilibrium, express, in terms of the quantities given in this problem and the gravitational acceleration g, the distance x of which the spring is pressed down when the ball completely loses its energy. (10 points)
2. Find the x above if the ball's initial speed is v_i. (10 points)
3. Due for the project is Wednesday, Nov. 11.
4. You must show the detail of your OWN work in order to obtain any credit.

Physics Department
The University of Texas at Arlington
COLLOQUIUM

In situ analysis of DNA damage response and repair using laser microirradiation

Professor Kyoko Yokomori
University of California-Irvine

4:00p.m Wednesday October 28, 2009
At SH Rm 101

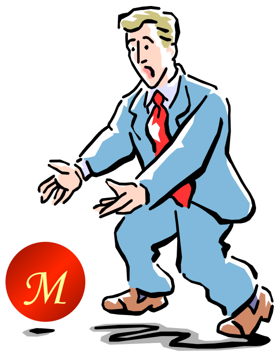
Abstract:

The proper recognition and repair of DNA damage is critical for the cell to protect its genomic integrity. However, it is difficult to study the in vivo kinetics and factor requirements of the damage recognition processes in the cell. In this talk, several different laser systems used to analyze in vivo DNA damage responses will be summarized and compared to other experimental approaches, such as conventional whole cell gamma irradiation and endonuclease-induced DNA breaks, in terms of their advantages and limitations. Finally, our findings using laser systems to examine the in vivo DNA damage responses in human cells will be presented

Refreshments will be served in the Physics Lounge at 3:30 pm

Example for Potential Energy

A bowler drops bowling ball of mass 7kg on his toe. Choosing the floor level as y=0, estimate the total work done on the ball by the gravitational force as the ball falls on the toe.



Let's assume the top of the toe is 0.03m from the floor and the hand was 0.5m above the floor.

$$U_i = mgy_i = 7 \times 9.8 \times 0.5 = 34.3J \quad U_f = mgy_f = 7 \times 9.8 \times 0.03 = 2.06J$$

$$W_g = -\Delta U = -\left(U_f - U_i\right) = 32.24J \cong 30J$$

b) Perform the same calculation using the top of the bowler's head as the origin.

What has to change?

First we must re-compute the positions of the ball in his hand and on his toe.

Assuming the bowler's height is 1.8m, the ball's original position is –1.3m, and the toe is at –1.77m.

$$U_i = mgy_i = 7 \times 9.8 \times (-1.3) = -89.2J \quad U_f = mgy_f = 7 \times 9.8 \times (-1.77) = -121.4J$$

$$W_g = -\Delta U = -\left(U_f - U_i\right) = 32.2J \cong 30J$$

Elastic Potential Energy

Potential energy given to an object by a spring or an object with elasticity in the system that consists of an object and the spring.

The force spring exerts on an object when it is distorted from its equilibrium by a distance x is

$$F_s = -kx$$

Hooke's Law

The work performed on the object by the spring is

$$W_s = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} (-kx)dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2}kx^2\right]_{x_i}^{x_f} = -\frac{1}{2}kx_f^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx_i^2 = \frac{1}{2}kx_i^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx_f^2$$

The potential energy of this system is

$$U_s \equiv \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

What do you see from the above equations?

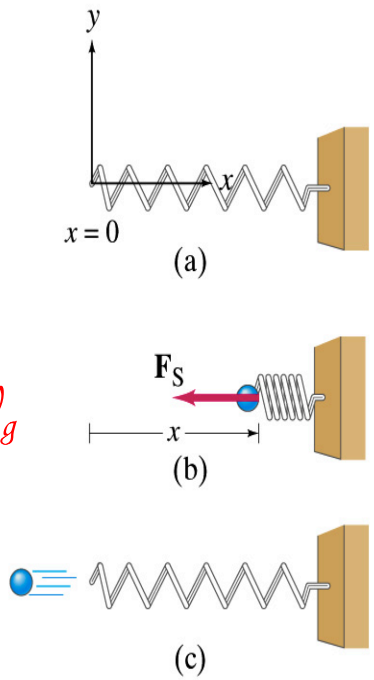
The work done on the object by the spring depends only on the initial and final position of the distorted spring.

Where else did you see this trend?

The gravitational potential energy, U_g

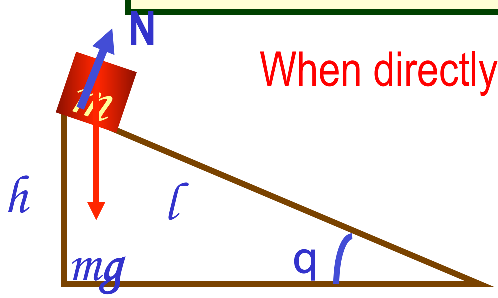
So what does this tell you about the elastic force?

A conservative force!!!



Conservative and Non-conservative Forces

The work done on an object by the gravitational force does not depend on the object's path in the absence of a retardation force.



When directly falls, the work done on the object by the gravitation force is $W_g = mgh$

When sliding down the hill of length *l*, the work is

$$W_g = F_{g-incline} \times l = mg\sin\theta \times l$$
$$= mg(l\sin\theta) = mgh$$

How about if we lengthen the incline by a factor of 2, keeping the height the same??

Still the same amount of work☺

$$W_g = mgh$$

So the work done by the gravitational force on an object is independent of the path of the object's movements. It only depends on the difference of the object's initial and final position in the direction of the force.

Forces like gravitational and elastic forces are called the conservative force

1. If the work performed by the force does not depend on the path.
2. If the work performed on a closed path is 0.

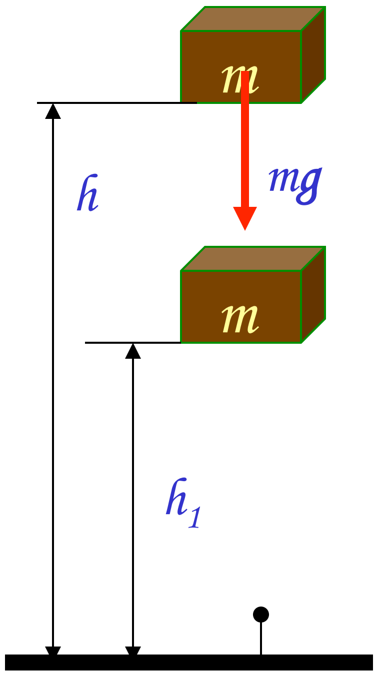
Total mechanical energy is conserved!!

$$E_M \equiv KE_i + PE_i = KE_f + PE_f$$

Conservation of Mechanical Energy

Total mechanical energy is the sum of kinetic and potential energies

$$E \equiv K + U$$



Let's consider a brick of mass *m* at the height *h* from the ground

What is the brick's potential energy?

$$PE = mgh$$

What happens to the energy as the brick falls to the ground?

$$\Delta PE = PE_f - PE_i = -Fs$$

The brick gains speed *By how much?*

$$v = gt$$

So what? *The brick's kinetic energy increased*

$$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}mg^2t^2$$

And? *The lost potential energy is converted to kinetic energy!!*

What does this mean?

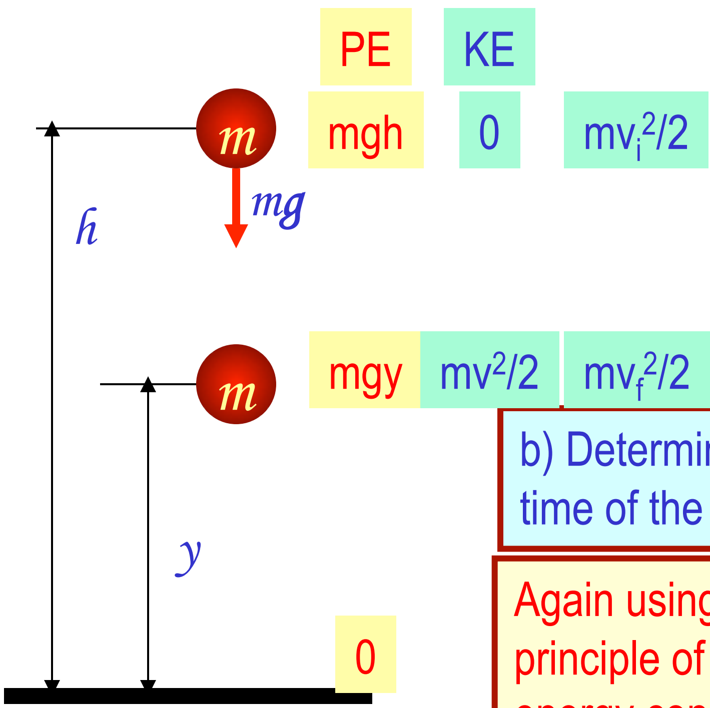
The total mechanical energy of a system remains constant in any isolated system of objects that interacts only through conservative forces: ***Principle of mechanical energy conservation***

$$E_i = E_f$$

$$K_i + \sum PE_i = K_f + \sum PE_f$$

Example

A ball of mass m at rest is dropped from the height h above the ground. a) Neglecting air resistance, determine the speed of the ball when it is at the height y above the ground.



Using the principle of mechanical energy conservation

$$K_i + PE_i = K_f + PE_f \quad 0 + mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mgy$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mg(h-y)$$

$$\therefore v = \sqrt{2g(h-y)}$$

b) Determine the speed of the ball at y if it had initial speed v_i at the time of the release at the original height h.

Again using the principle of mechanical energy conservation but with non-zero initial kinetic energy!!!

$$K_i + PE_i = K_f + PE_f$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_i^2 + mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 + mgy$$

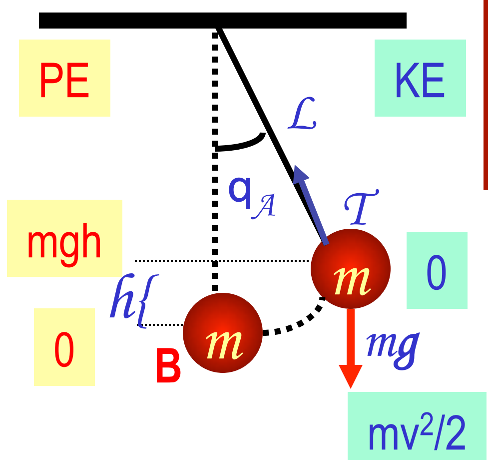
$$\frac{1}{2}m\left(v_f^2 - v_i^2\right) = mg(h-y)$$

$$\therefore v_f = \sqrt{v_i^2 + 2g(h-y)}$$

This result look very similar to a kinematic expression, doesn't it? Which one is it?

Example

A ball of mass m is attached to a light cord of length L, making up a pendulum. The ball is released from rest when the cord makes an angle q_A with the vertical, and the pivoting point P is frictionless. Find the speed of the ball when it is at the lowest point, B.



Compute the potential energy at the maximum height, h. Remember where the 0 is.

$$h = L - L\cos\theta_A = L(1-\cos\theta_A)$$

$$PE_i = mgh = mgL(1-\cos\theta_A)$$

Using the principle of mechanical energy conservation

$$K_i + PE_i = K_f + PE_f$$

$$0 + mgh = mgL(1-\cos\theta_A) = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$v^2 = 2gL(1-\cos\theta_A) \qquad \therefore v = \sqrt{2gL(1-\cos\theta_A)}$$

b) Determine tension T at the point B.

Using Newton's 2nd law of motion and recalling the centripetal acceleration of a circular motion

$$\sum F_r = T - mg = ma_r = m\frac{v^2}{r} = m\frac{v^2}{L}$$

$$T = mg + m\frac{v^2}{L} = m\left(g + \frac{v^2}{L}\right) = m\left(g + \frac{2gL(1-\cos\theta_A)}{L}\right)$$

$$= m\frac{gL + 2gL(1-\cos\theta_A)}{L}$$

$$\therefore T = mg(3 - 2\cos\theta_A)$$

Cross check the result in a simple situation. What happens when the initial angle q_A is 0? $T = mg$

Power

- Rate at which the work is done or the energy is transferred
  - What is the difference for the same car with two different engines (4 cylinder and 8 cylinder) climbing the same hill?
  - ➔ The time… 8 cylinder car climbs up the hill faster!

Is the total amount of work done by the engines different? NO

Then what is different? The rate at which the same amount of work performed is higher for 8 cylinders than 4.

Average power
$$\overline{P} \equiv \frac{\Delta W}{\Delta t} = \frac{Fs}{\Delta t} = F\frac{s}{\Delta t} = F\overline{v}$$

Scalar quantity

Unit? $J/s = Watts$

$$1HP \equiv 746\,Watts$$

What do power companies sell? $1kWH = 1000Watts \times 3600s = 3.6\times 10^{6} J$

Energy

Energy Loss in Automobile

Automobile uses only 13% of its fuel to propel the vehicle.

Why?

67% in the engine:
- Incomplete burning
- Heat
- Sound

16% in friction in mechanical parts

4% in operating other crucial parts such as oil and fuel pumps, etc

13% used for balancing energy loss related to moving the vehicle, like air resistance and road friction to tire, etc

Two frictional forces involved in moving vehicles

$$m_{car} = 1450kg \quad Weight = mg = 14200N$$

Coefficient of Rolling Friction; m=0.016

$$\mu n = \mu mg = 227N$$

Air Drag

$$f_a = \frac{1}{2}D\rho Av^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.5 \times 1.293 \times 2v^2 = 0.647v^2$$

Total Resistance

$$f_t = f_r + f_a$$

Total power to keep speed v=26.8m/s=60mi/h

$$P = f_t v = (691N) \cdot 26.8 = 18.5kW$$

Power to overcome each component of resistance

$$P_r = f_r v = (227) \cdot 26.8 = 6.08kW$$

$$P_a = f_a v = (464.7) \cdot 26.8 = 12.5kW$$

Human Metabolic Rates

Activity	Rate (watts)
Running (15 km/h)	1340 W
Skiing	1050 W
Biking	530 W
Walking (5 km/h)	280 W
Sleeping	77 W

[a]For a young 70-kg male.

Ex. The Power to Accelerate a Car

A 1.10×10^3kg car, starting from rest, accelerates for 5.00s. The magnitude of the acceleration is $a=4.60m/s^2$. Determine the average power generated by the net force that accelerates the vehicle.

What is the force that accelerates the car?

$$F = ma = \left(1.10\times10^3\right)\cdot\left(4.60\,m/s^2\right) = 5060\,N$$

Since the acceleration is constant, we obtain

$$\bar{v} = \frac{v_0 + v_f}{2} = \frac{0 + v_f}{2} = \frac{v_f}{2}$$

From the kinematic formula

$$v_f = v_0 + at = 0 + \left(4.60\,m/s^2\right)\cdot\left(5.00s\right) = 23.0\,m/s$$

Thus, the average speed is

$$\frac{v_f}{2} = \frac{23.0}{2} = 11.5\,m/s$$

And, the average power is

$$\bar{P} = F\bar{v} = \left(5060\,N\right)\cdot\left(11.5\,m/s\right) = 5.82\times10^4\,W$$
$$= 78.0\,hp$$