PHYS 1443 – Section 004
Lecture #23

Thursday, Nov. 20, 2014
Dr. Jaehoon Yu

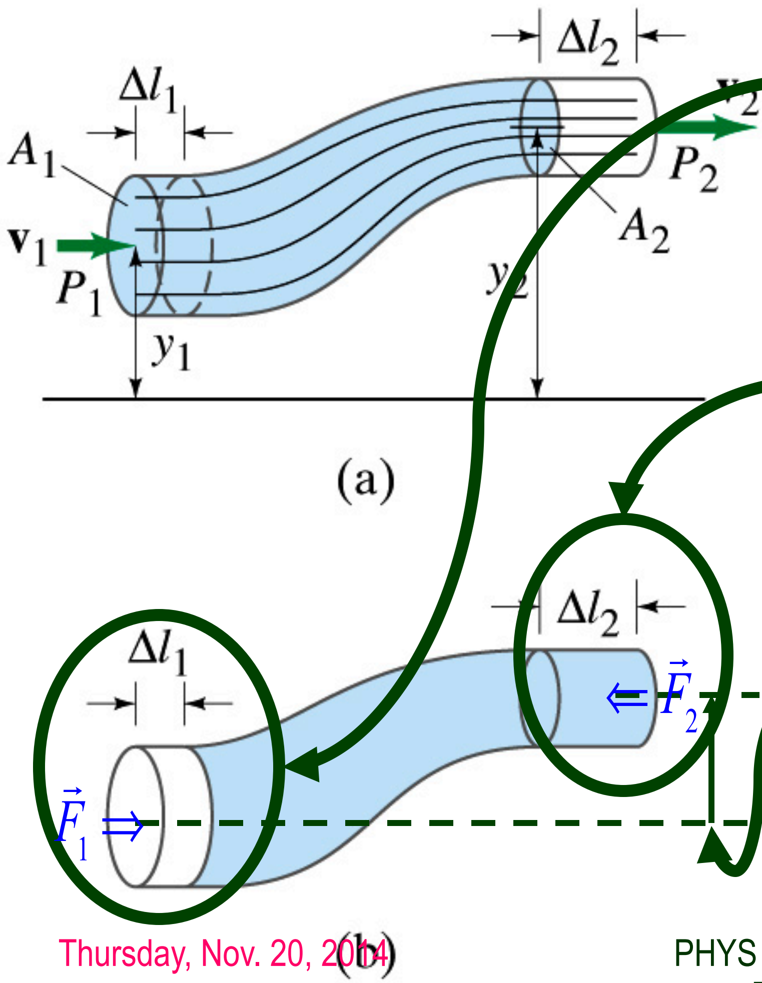
- Bernoulli's Principle
- Simple Block-Spring System
- Solution for SHM
- Energy of the Simple Harmonic Oscillator

Announcements

- Last Quiz
  - Beginning of the class coming Tuesday, Nov. 25
  - Covers CH14.1 through what we finish today (CH15.1?)
  - BYOF
- Final comprehensive exam
  - In this room, 9:00 – 10:30am, Thursday, Dec. 11
  - Covers CH 1.1 through what we finish Tuesday, Dec. 2 plus the math refresher
  - Mixture of multiple choice and free response problems
  - Bring your calculator but DO NOT input formula into it!
    - Your phones or portable computers are NOT allowed as a replacement!
  - You can prepare a one 8.5x11.5 sheet (front and back) of **handwritten** formulae and values of constants for the exam
    - None of the parts of the solutions of any problems
    - No derived formulae, derivations of equations or word definitions!
  - Do NOT Miss the exam!

Bernoulli's Principle

Bernoulli's Principle: Where the velocity of fluid is high, the pressure is low, and where the velocity is low, the pressure is high.



Amount of the work done by the force, F_1, that exerts pressure, P_1, at point 1

$$W_1 = \vec{F}_1 \cdot \Delta\vec{l}_1 = P_1 A_1 \Delta l_1$$

Amount of the work done by the force on the other section of the fluid is

$$W_2 = \vec{F}_2 \cdot \Delta\vec{l}_2 = -P_2 A_2 \Delta l_2$$

Work done on the gravitational force to move the fluid mass, **m**, from $\mathbf{y_1}$ to $\mathbf{y_2}$ is

$$W_3 = -mg\left(y_2 - y_1\right)$$

Bernoulli's Equation cont'd

The total amount of the work done on the fluid is

$$W = W_1 + W_2 + W_3 = P_1 A_1 \Delta l_1 - P_2 A_2 \Delta l_2 - mgy_2 + mgy_1$$

From the work- kinetic energy principle

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 = P_1 A_1 \Delta l_1 - P_2 A_2 \Delta l_2 - mgy_2 + mgy_1$$

Since the mass **m** is contained in the volume that flowed in the motion

$$A_1 \Delta l_1 = A_2 \Delta l_2$$ and $$m = \rho A_1 \Delta l_1 = \rho A_2 \Delta l_2$$

Thus,

$$\frac{1}{2}\rho A_2 \Delta l_2 v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}\rho A_1 \Delta l_1 v_1^2$$

$$= P_1 A_1 \Delta l_1 - P_2 A_2 \Delta l_2 - \rho A_2 \Delta l_2 g y_2 + \rho A_1 \Delta l_1 g y_1$$

Bernoulli's Equation cont'd

Since $A_1\Delta l_1 = A_2\Delta l_2$

$$\frac{1}{2}\rho \cancel{A_2\Delta l_2} v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}\rho \cancel{A_1\Delta l_1} v_1^2 = P_1 \cancel{A_1\Delta l_1} - P_2 \cancel{A_2\Delta l_2} - \rho \cancel{A_2\Delta l_2} g y_2 + \rho \cancel{A_1\Delta l_1} g y_1$$

We obtain

$$\frac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}\rho v_1^2 = P_1 - P_2 - \rho g y_2 + \rho g y_1$$

Re-organize

$$P_1 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_1^2 + \rho g y_1 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2 + \rho g y_2$$

Bernoulli's Equation

Result of Energy conservation!

Thus, for any two points in the flow

$$P_1 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_1^2 + \rho g y_1 = const.$$

For static fluid

$$P_2 = P_1 + \rho g\left(y_1 - y_2\right) = P_1 + \rho g h$$

Pascal's Law

For the same heights

$$P_2 = P_1 + \frac{1}{2}\rho\left(v_1^2 - v_2^2\right)$$

The pressure at the faster section of the fluid is smaller than slower section.

Ex. for Bernoulli's Equation

Water circulates throughout a house in a hot-water heating system. If the water is pumped at the speed of 0.5m/s through a 4.0cm diameter pipe in the basement under a pressure of 3.0atm, what will be the flow speed and pressure in a 2.6cm diameter pipe on the second 5.0m above? Assume the pipes do not divide into branches.

Using the equation of continuity, flow speed on the second floor is

$$v_2 = \frac{A_1 v_1}{A_2} = \frac{\pi r_1^2 v_1}{\pi r_2^2} = 0.5 \times \left(\frac{0.020}{0.013} \right)^2 = 1.2 m/s$$

Using Bernoulli's equation, the pressure in the pipe on the second floor is

$$P_2 = P_1 + \frac{1}{2}\rho\left(v_1^2 - v_2^2\right) + \rho g\left(y_1 - y_2\right)$$
$$= 3.0\times10^5 + \frac{1}{2}1\times10^3\left(0.5^2 - 1.2^2\right) + 1\times10^3\times9.8\times(-5)$$
$$= 2.5\times10^5 N/m^2$$

Vibration or Oscillation

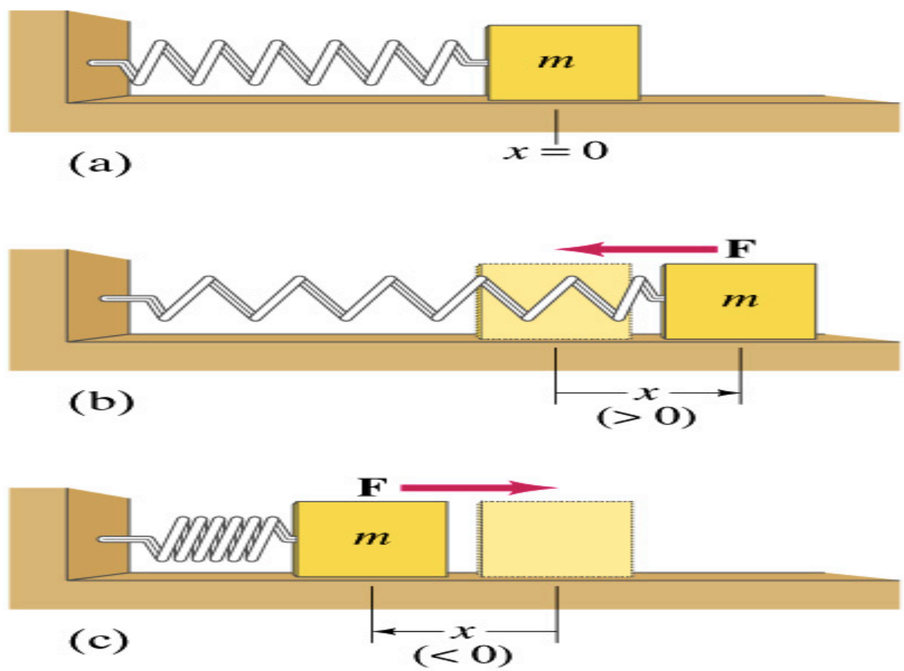
What are the things that vibrate/oscillate?

- Tuning fork
- A pendulum
- A car going over a bump
- Buildings and bridges
- The spider web with a prey

So what is a vibration or oscillation?

A periodic motion that repeats over the same path.

A simplest case is a block attached at the end of a coil spring.



Simple Harmonic Motion

A motion that is caused by a force that depends on displacement, and the force is always directed toward the system's equilibrium position.

When a spring is stretched from its equilibrium position by a length x, the force acting on the mass is

$$F = -kx$$

It's negative, because the force resists against the change of length, directed toward the equilibrium position.

From Newton's second law $F = ma = -kx$ we obtain $a = -\frac{k}{m}x$

This is a second order differential equation that can be solved but it is beyond the scope of this class.

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\frac{k}{m}x$$

Condition for simple harmonic motion

What do you observe from this equation?

Acceleration is proportional to displacement from the equilibrium.
Acceleration is opposite direction to the displacement.

This system is doing a simple harmonic motion (SHM).

Equation of Simple Harmonic Motion

The solution for the 2nd order differential equation

$$\boxed{\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\frac{k}{m}x}$$

$$x = A\cos\left(\boxed{\omega t + \varphi}\right)$$

Amplitude

Phase

Angular Frequency

Phase constant

Generalized expression of a simple harmonic motion

Let's think about the meaning of this equation of motion

What happens when t=0 and φ=0?

$$x = A\cos(0+0) = A$$

What is φ if x is not A at t=0?

$$x = A\cos(\varphi) = x'$$

$$\varphi = \cos^{-1}(x'/A)$$

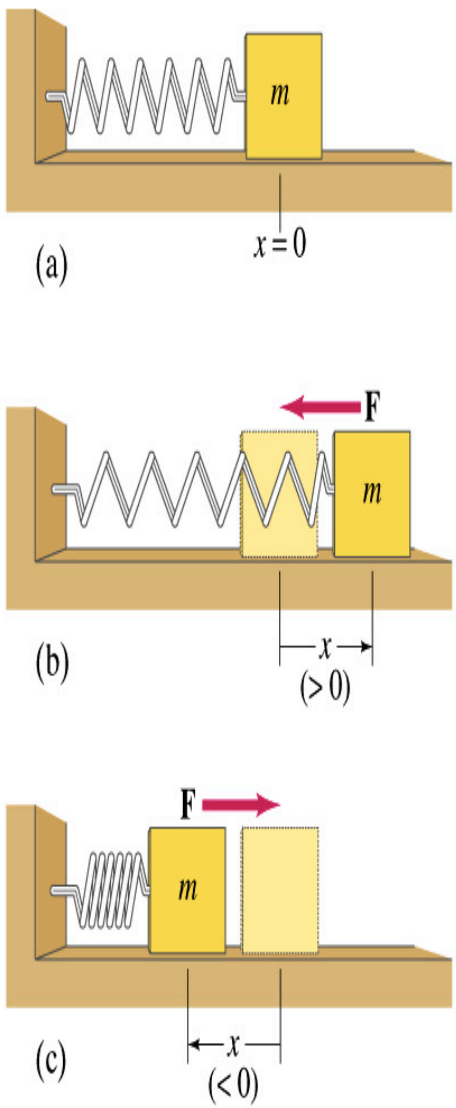
What are the maximum/minimum possible values of x?

A/-A

An oscillation is fully characterized by its:

- Amplitude
- Period or frequency
- Phase constant

Vibration or Oscillation Properties



The maximum displacement from the equilibrium is

Amplitude

One cycle of the oscillation

The complete to-and-fro motion from an initial point

Period of the motion, T

The time it takes to complete one full cycle

Unit? sec

Frequency of the motion, f

The number of complete cycles per second

Unit? s^{-1}

Relationship between period and frequency?

$$f = \frac{1}{T} \quad \text{or} \quad T = \frac{1}{f}$$

More on Equation of Simple Harmonic Motion

What is the time for full cycle of oscillation?

Since after a full cycle the position must be the same

$$x = A\cos\left(\omega\left(t+T\right)+\varphi\right) = A\cos\left(\omega t+2\pi+\varphi\right)$$

The period $T = \dfrac{2\pi}{\omega}$ One of the properties of an oscillatory motion

How many full cycles of oscillation does this undergo per unit time?

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$ Frequency

What is the unit?

1/s=Hz

Let's now think about the object's speed and acceleration.

$$x = A\cos\left(\omega t+\varphi\right)$$

Speed at any given time $v = \dfrac{dx}{dt} = -\omega A\sin\left(\omega t+\varphi\right)$ Max speed $v_{\max} = \omega A$

Acceleration at any given time $a = \dfrac{dv}{dt} = -\omega^2 A\cos\left(\omega t+\varphi\right) = -\omega^2 x$

Max acceleration $a_{\max} = \omega^2 A$

What do we learn about acceleration?

Acceleration is reverse direction to displacement
Acceleration and speed are $\pi/2$ off phase of each other:
When v is maximum, a is at its minimum

Simple Harmonic Motion continued

Phase constant determines the starting position of a simple harmonic motion.

$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) \qquad \boxed{\text{At } t=0} \qquad x\big|_{t=0} = A\cos\varphi$$

This constant is important when there are more than one harmonic oscillation involved in the motion and to determine the overall effect of the composite motion

Let's determine phase constant and amplitude

$$\boxed{\text{At } t=0} \qquad x_i = A\cos\varphi \qquad v_i = -\omega A\sin\varphi$$

By taking the ratio, one can obtain the phase constant

$$\boxed{\varphi = \tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{v_i}{\omega x_i}\right)}$$

By squaring the two equations and adding them together, one can obtain the amplitude

$$x_i^2 = A^2\cos^2\varphi$$

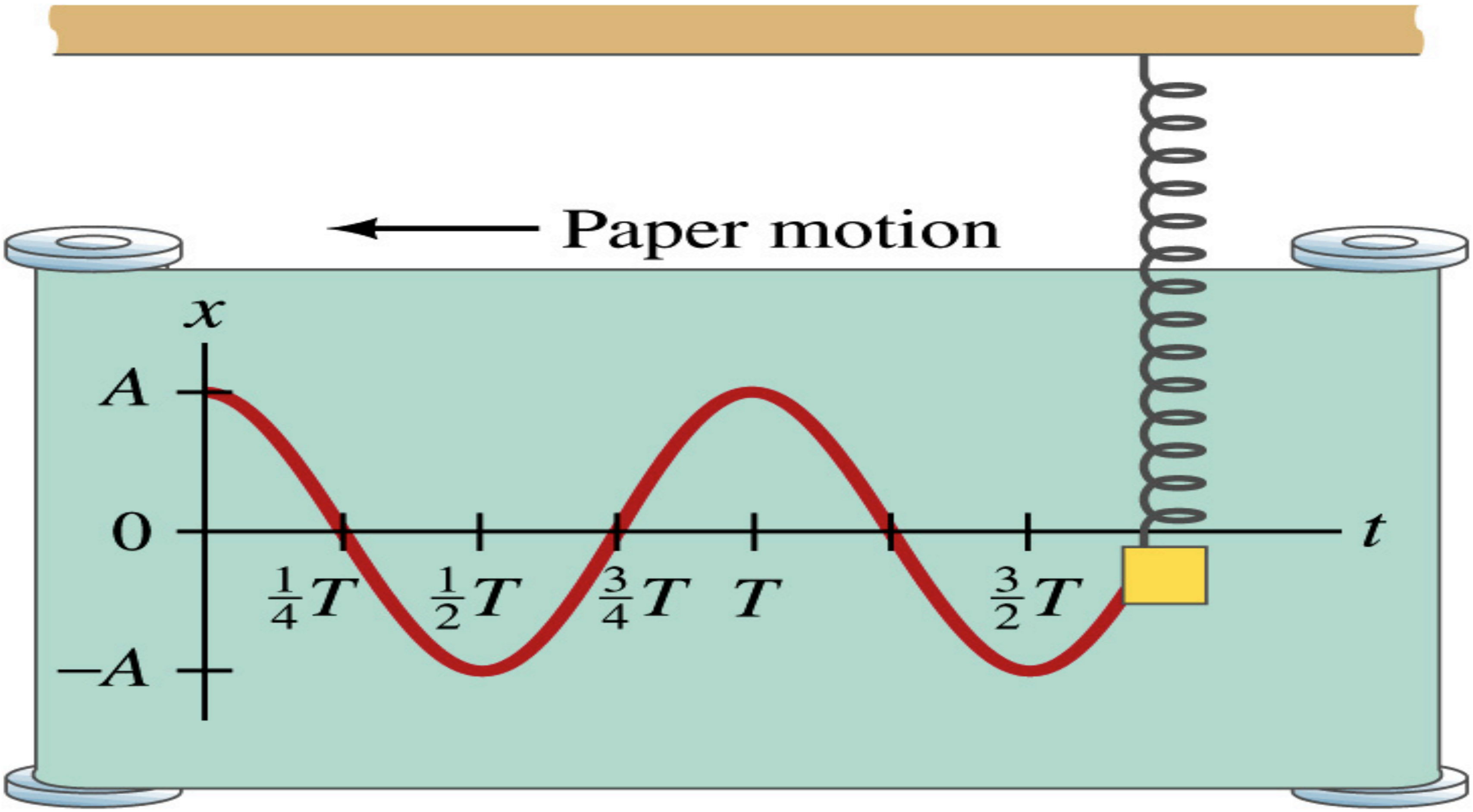
$$v_i^2 = \omega^2 A^2\sin^2\varphi$$

$$A^2\left(\cos^2\varphi + \sin^2\varphi\right) = A^2 = x_i^2 + \left(\frac{v_i}{\omega}\right)^2$$

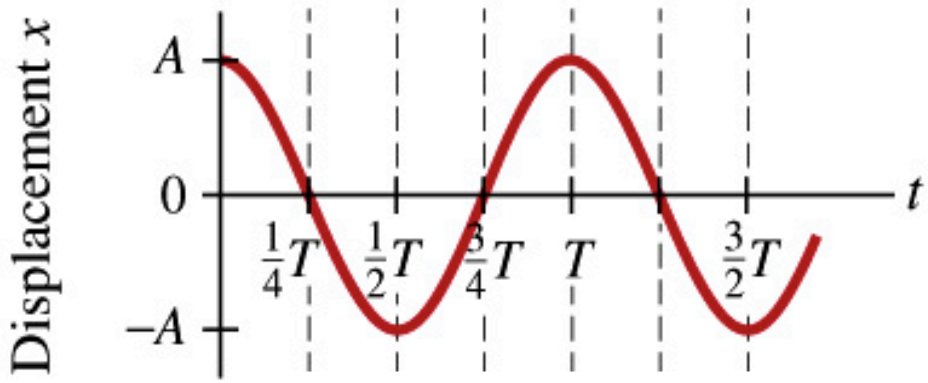
$$\boxed{A = \sqrt{x_i^2 + \left(\frac{v_i}{\omega}\right)^2}}$$

Sinusoidal Behavior of SHM

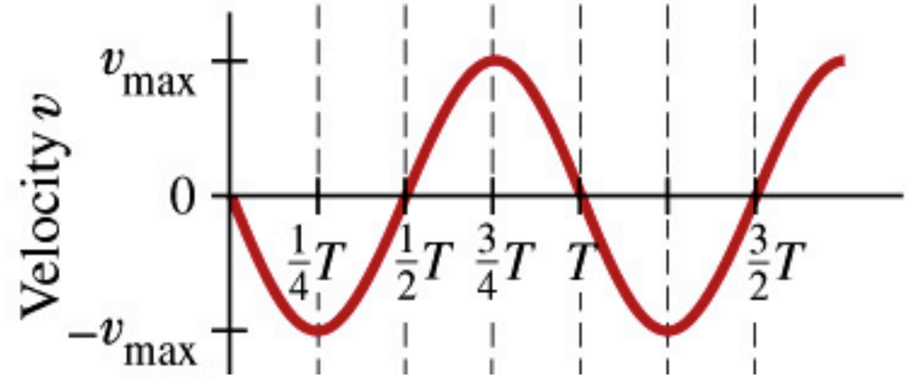
What do you think the trajectory will look if the oscillation was plotted against time?



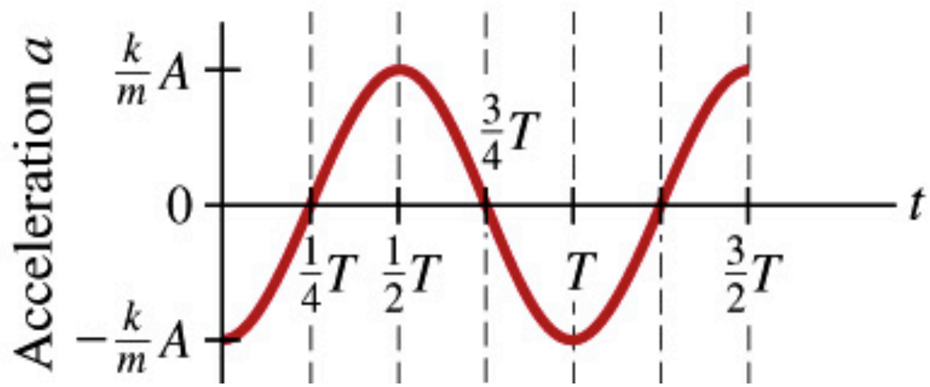
Sinusoidal Behavior of SHM



$$x = A\cos\left(2\pi ft\right)$$



$$v = -v_0 \sin\left(2\pi ft\right)$$



$$a = -a_0 \cos\left(2\pi ft\right)$$

Example for A Simple Harmonic Motion

An object oscillates with simple harmonic motion along the x-axis. Its displacement from the origin varies with time according to the equation; $x = (4.00m)\cos\left(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ where t is in seconds and the angles in the parentheses are in radians. a) Determine the amplitude, frequency, and period of the motion.

From the equation of motion: $x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) = (4.00m)\cos\left(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

The amplitude, A, is $A = 4.00m$ The angular frequency, ϖ, is $\omega = \pi$

Therefore, frequency and period are $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2s$ $f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2}s^{-1}$

b)Calculate the velocity and acceleration of the object at any time t.

Taking the first derivative on the equation of motion, the velocity is

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} = -(4.00 \times \pi)\sin\left(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) m/s$$

By the same token, taking the second derivative of equation of motion, the acceleration, **a**, is

$$a = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\left(4.00 \times \pi^2\right)\cos\left(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) m/s^2$$

Simple Block-Spring System

A block attached at the end of a spring on a frictionless surface experiences acceleration when the spring is displaced from an equilibrium position.

$$F_{spring} = ma$$
$$= -kx$$
$$a = -\frac{k}{m}x$$

This becomes a second order differential equation $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\frac{k}{m}x$ If we denote $\omega^2 = \frac{k}{m}$

The resulting differential equation becomes $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x$

Since this satisfies condition for simple harmonic motion, we can take the solution $\boxed{x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)}$

Does this solution satisfy the differential equation?

Let's take derivatives with respect to time $\frac{dx}{dt} = A\frac{d}{dt}(\cos(\omega t + \varphi)) = -\omega A\sin(\omega t + \varphi)$

Now the second order derivative becomes

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega A\frac{d}{dt}(\sin(\omega t + \varphi)) = -\omega^2 A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) = -\omega^2 x$$

Whenever the force acting on an object is linearly proportional to the displacement from some equilibrium position and is in the opposite direction, the particle moves in simple harmonic motion.

More Simple Block-Spring System

How do the period and frequency of this harmonic motion look?

Since the angular frequency ϖ is $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

The period, T, becomes $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$

So the frequency is $f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

What can we learn from these?

- Frequency and period do not depend on amplitude
- Period is inversely proportional to spring constant and proportional to mass

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Special case #1

Let's consider that the spring is stretched to a distance A, and the block is let go from rest, giving 0 initial speed; x_i=A, v_i=0,

$$x = A\cos\omega t \quad v = \frac{dx}{dt} = -\omega A\sin\omega t \quad a = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 A\cos\omega t \quad a_i = -\omega^2 A = -kA/m$$

This equation of motion satisfies all the SHM conditions. So it is the solution for this motion.

Special case #2

Suppose a block is given non-zero initial velocity v_i to positive x at the instant it is at the equilibrium, x_i=0

$$\varphi = \tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{v_i}{\omega x_i}\right) = \tan^{-1}(-\infty) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad x = A\cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = A\sin(\omega t)$$

Is this a good solution?

Example for Spring Block System

A car with a mass of 1300kg is constructed so that its frame is supported by four springs. Each spring has a force constant of 20,000N/m. If two people riding in the car have a combined mass of 160kg, find the frequency of vibration of the car after it is driven over a pothole in the road.

Let's assume that mass is evenly distributed to all four springs.

The total mass of the system is 1460kg.

Therefore each spring supports 365kg each.

From the frequency relationship based on Hook's law

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

Thus the frequency for vibration of each spring is

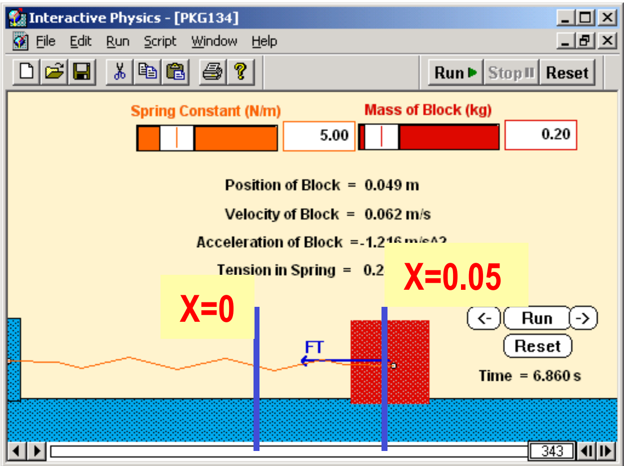
$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{20000}{365}} = 1.18s^{-1} = 1.18Hz$$

How long does it take for the car to complete two full vibrations?

The period is $T = \frac{1}{f} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} = 0.849s$ For two cycles $2T = 1.70s$

Example for Spring Block System

A block with a mass of 200g is connected to a light spring for which the force constant is 5.00 N/m and is free to oscillate on a horizontal, frictionless surface. The block is displaced 5.00 cm from equilibrium and released from reset. Find the period of its motion.



From the Hook's law, we obtain

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{5.00}{0.20}} = 5.00 s^{-1}$$

As we know, period does not depend on the amplitude or phase constant of the oscillation, therefore the period, T, is simply

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{5.00} = 1.26 s$$

Determine the maximum speed of the block.

From the general expression of the simple harmonic motion, the speed is

$$v_{\max} = \frac{dx}{dt} = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$= \omega A = 5.00 \times 0.05 = 0.25 m/s$$