

GIANCOLI READING ACTIVITY

Section 11-1 to 11-3 (6 points)

1. Big Idea(s):
 - a. The interactions of an object with other objects can be described by forces.
 - b. Interactions between systems can result in changes in those systems.
 - c. Changes that occur as a result of interactions are constrained by conservation laws.
2. Enduring Understanding(s):
 - a. Classically, the acceleration of an object interacting with other objects can be predicted by using $\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{F}}{m}$.
 - b. Interactions with other objects or systems can change the total energy of a system.
 - c. Certain quantities are conserved, in the sense that the changes of those quantities in a given system are always equal to the transfer of that quantity to or from the system by all possible interactions with other systems.
 - d. The energy of a system is conserved.
3. Essential Knowledge(s):
 - a. Restoring forces can result in oscillatory motion. When a linear restoring force is exerted on an object displaced from an equilibrium position, the object will undergo a special type of motion called simple harmonic motion. Examples should include gravitational force exerted by the Earth on a simple pendulum, massspring oscillator.
 - i. For a spring that exerts a linear restoring force the period of a mass-spring oscillator increases with mass and decreases with spring stiffness.
 - ii. For a simple pendulum oscillating the period increases with the length of the pendulum.
 - iii. Minima, maxima, and zeros of position, velocity, and acceleration are features of harmonic motion. Students should be able to calculate force and acceleration for any given displacement for an object oscillating on a spring.
 - b. The energy of a system includes its kinetic energy, potential energy, and microscopic internal energy. Examples should include gravitational potential energy, elastic potential energy, and kinetic energy.
 - c. Mechanical energy (the sum of kinetic and potential energy) is transferred into or out of a system when an external force is exerted on a system such that a component of the force is parallel to its displacement. The process through which the energy is transferred is called work.
 - i. If the force is constant during a given displacement, then the work done is the product of the displacement and the component of the force parallel or antiparallel to the displacement.
 - ii. Work (change in energy) can be found from the area under a graph of the magnitude of the force component parallel to the displacement versus displacement.

- d. For all systems under all circumstances, energy, charge, linear momentum, and angular momentum are conserved. For an isolated or a closed system, conserved quantities are constant. An open system is one that exchanges any conserved quantity with its surroundings.
 - e. A system with internal structure can have internal energy, and changes in a system's internal structure can result in changes in internal energy. [Physics 1: includes mass-spring oscillators and simple pendulums. Physics 2: includes charged object in electric fields and examining changes in internal energy with changes in configuration.]
 - f. A system with internal structure can have potential energy. Potential energy exists within a system if the objects within that system interact with conservative forces.
 - i. The work done by a conservative force is independent of the path taken. The work description is used for forces external to the system. Potential energy is used when the forces are internal interactions between parts of the system.
 - ii. Changes in the internal structure can result in changes in potential energy. Examples should include mass-spring oscillators, objects falling in a gravitational field.
 - g. The internal energy of a system includes the kinetic energy of the objects that make up the system and the potential energy of the configuration of the objects that make up the system.
 - i. Since energy is constant in a closed system, changes in a system's potential energy can result in changes to the system's kinetic energy.
 - ii. The changes in potential and kinetic energies in a system may be further constrained by the construction of the system.
4. Learning Objective(s):
- a. The student is able to predict which properties determine the motion of a simple harmonic oscillator and what the dependence of the motion is on those properties.
 - b. The student is able to design a plan and collect data in order to ascertain the characteristics of the motion of a system undergoing oscillatory motion caused by a restoring force.
 - c. The student can analyze data to identify qualitative or quantitative relationships between given values and variables (i.e., force, displacement, acceleration, velocity, period of motion, frequency, spring constant, string length, mass) associated with objects in oscillatory motion to use that data to determine the value of an unknown.
 - d. The student is able to construct a qualitative and/or a quantitative explanation of oscillatory behavior given evidence of a restoring force.
 - e. The student is able to calculate the total energy of a system and justify the mathematical routines used in the calculation of component types of energy within the system whose sum is the total energy.
 - f. The student is able to predict changes in the total energy of a system due to changes in position and speed of objects or frictional interactions within the system.
 - g. The student is able to make predictions about the changes in the mechanical energy of a system when a component of an external force acts parallel or antiparallel to the direction of the displacement of the center of mass.
 - h. The student is able to apply the concepts of Conservation of Energy and the Work-Energy theorem to determine qualitatively and/or quantitatively that work done on a two-object system in linear motion will change the kinetic energy of the center of mass of the system, the potential energy of the systems, and/or the internal energy of the system.

- i. The student is able to define open and closed systems for everyday situations and apply conservation concepts for energy, charge, and linear momentum to those situations.
 - j. The student is able to calculate the expected behavior of a system using the object model (i.e., by ignoring changes in internal structure) to analyze a situation. Then, when the model fails, the student can justify the use of conservation of energy principles to calculate the change in internal energy due to changes in internal structure because the object is actually a system.
 - k. The student is able to describe and make qualitative and/or quantitative predictions about everyday examples of systems with internal potential energy.
 - l. The student is able to make quantitative calculations of the internal potential energy of a system from a description or diagram of that system.
 - m. The student is able to apply mathematical reasoning to create a description of the internal potential energy of a system from a description or diagram of the objects and interactions in that system.
 - n. The student is able to describe and make predictions about the internal energy of systems.
 - o. The student is able to calculate changes in kinetic energy and potential energy of a system, using information from representations of that system.
5. Read section 11-1 to 11-4 in your textbook.

6. Define the following terms:

a. periodic _____

b. equilibrium position _____

c. restoring force _____

d. spring constant _____

e. displacement _____

f. amplitude _____

g. cycle _____

h. period (T) _____

i. frequency (f) _____

j. simple harmonic motion (SHM) _____

k. sinusoidal _____

7. Answer the following questions.

a. Why do most materials vibrate when given an impulse? _____

b. Why are vibrations and wave motion intimately related? _____

c. What is meant by a 'restoring force'? _____

d. How can you express the proportionality of the force and the displacement and what is the name of this equation? _____

e. Why is the minus sign in this equation significant? _____

f. Why can't we use the kinematic equations from chapter 2? You know, the ones based on constant acceleration? _____

g. If have a mass on a spring and pull it a distance y from its equilibrium point and let go. What is its speed as it passes through the equilibrium point and its speed at a distance y on the other side of the equilibrium point? _____

h. Give the relationship between frequency and period and vice versa. _____

i. What are the SI units for frequency and period? _____

j. You hang a 20kg mass from a spring with a spring constant 4.9×10^3 N/m. How far will it stretch _____

k. When a mass on a spring is displaced to the spring's amplitude, all the energy is _____

l. When the mass on a released spring passes through the equilibrium point, all the energy is _____

m. As the mass oscillates back and forth the energy _____

- n. When a mass on a spring is undergoing simple harmonic motion, the energy at any given point between the amplitude and the equilibrium point is _____
- o. Give the equations for potential and kinetic energy of a mass on a spring undergoing simple harmonic motion. _____
- p. A 3kg weight is undergoing SHM while attached to a spring with a spring constant of 450 N/m. If the amplitude is 12cm, use conservation of energy to determine the weight's speed when its displacement is 5 cm.
- q. What two things does the period of a simple harmonic oscillator depend on _____
- r. How does amplitude affect the period of motion. _____

Note: *Important points from rotational motion in chapter 8.*

- SHM can be related to a unit circle.
- There are 2π radians in a unit circle (2π radians = 360°), therefore one revolution means an angular change of 2π radians
- Period (T) is the time for one revolution. $v = d/t$, so angular velocity (ω) is equal to the angular change in one revolution (2π radians) divided by the time for one revolution (T), $\omega = 2\pi/T$ in radians/second.
- Since $T = 1/f$, this equation can be re-written as $\omega = 2\pi f$
- When working with ω , remember to SET YOUR CALCULATOR TO RADIANS!

- s. Give the equation for maximum velocity (v_0). _____
- t. Give the equation for the period (T) of an oscillating spring. _____
- u. Give four equations for position (x) in terms of amplitude (A) and time (t). _____
- v. Give the equation for acceleration (a) as a function of maximum acceleration, period and time. _____
- w. Give the equation for maximum acceleration (a_0). _____
- x. Using the graph in Figure 11-10, complete the table below for the values of velocity and acceleration in terms of minimum, maximum or zero.

Displacement	Velocity	Acceleration
+ maximum		
Zero		
- maximum		

y. The graph in Figure 11-9 is for $x = A\cos\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T}\right)$. The graph in Figure 11-11 is for $x = A\sin\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T}\right)$.

What is the difference between the two curves? How would you explain this in terms of the position of a mass on a spring? _____

z. What is the name given to the type of curves given in Figures 11-9, 11-10, and 11-11? _____

8. This assignment may be typed or neatly printed. Drawings may be freehand, but try to make use of the 'Shapes' or 'Insert Clipart' functions of MS Word. If you submit this assignment electronically, the filename must be in the following format, "LastnameFirstinitialPerXReadActX-X".