

3.1

$$f = 512 \text{ Hz}$$

$$A = 0.002 \text{ m} = 2 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_{\max} = ?$$

$$a_{\max} = ?$$

Solution:

$$\omega = 2\pi f = (2)(3.14)(512) = 3215.4 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$V_{\max} = \omega A = (3215.4)(0.002) = 6.43 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a_{\max} = \omega^2 A = (3215.4)^2 (0.002) = 2.07 \times 10^4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

3.2

$$A = 0.1 \text{ m}$$

$$V_{\text{center}} = 0.5 \text{ m/s}, T = ?$$

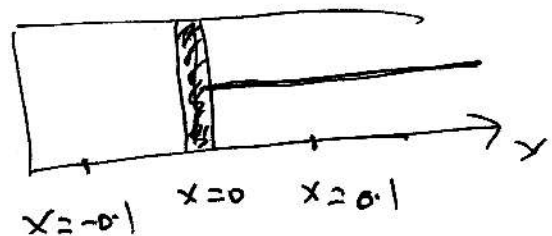
Solution:

$$x = 0.1 \sin \omega t$$

$$V = \dot{x} = (0.1)(\omega) \cos \omega t \Rightarrow V_{\text{center}} = (0.1)/\omega = 0.5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\omega = 5 \text{ rad/s}$$

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



3.3

$$t=0, x = 0.25 \text{ m} \quad \dot{x} = 0.1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$x(t) = ?$$

Solution:

$$f = 10 \text{ Hz} \rightarrow \omega = 2\pi f = 20\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{take } x(t) = A \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \Rightarrow \dot{x}(t) = A\omega \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$t=0 \quad 0.25 = A \sin \varphi$$

$$0.1 = A\omega \cos \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \varphi = 2.5 \omega$$



$$\varphi = 89.6^\circ = 1.57 \text{ rad.}$$



$$A = \frac{0.25}{\sin 89.6} \approx 0.25$$

$$x(t) = 0.25 \sin(20\pi t + 1.57)$$

Notice that the argument of $\sin(\dots)$ is in "radians".

3.6

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

$$l = 1 \text{ m} \quad g_{\text{moon}} = \frac{g_{\text{earth}}}{6} = \frac{9.8}{6} = 1.63 \text{ m/s}^2$$

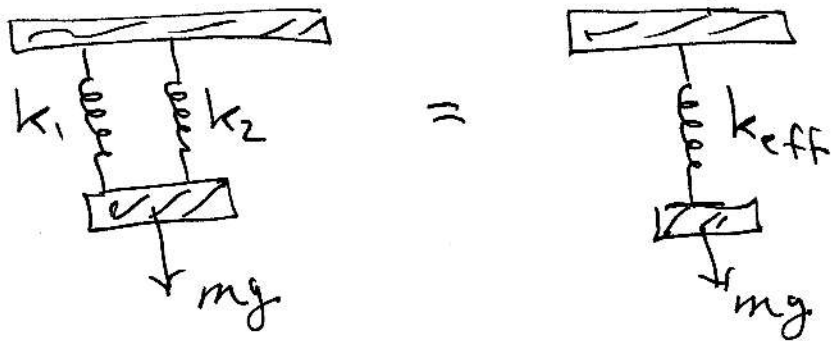
$$\frac{T}{2} = \text{half-period} = \pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} = 3.14 \sqrt{\frac{1}{1.63}}$$

$$\boxed{T/2 = 2.5 \text{ s}} \quad \text{on the moon}$$

(note: on the earth $T/2 \approx 1 \text{ s}$)

3.7

Parallel:

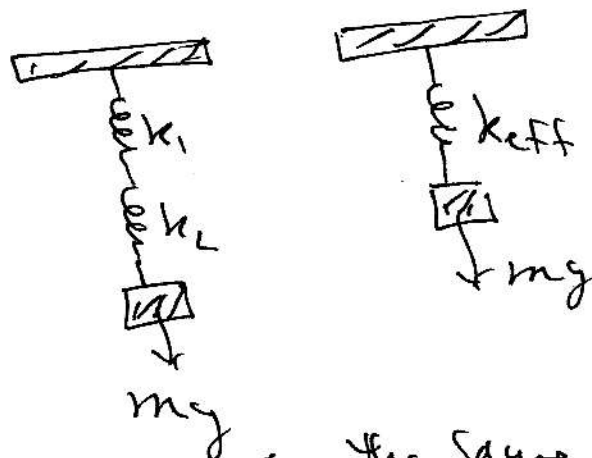


The weight mg causes "both" springs to stretch by the same amount " x ". \Rightarrow

$$-k_{\text{eff}} x = -k_1 x - k_2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{k_{\text{eff}} = k_1 + k_2}$$

Series



Forces on the springs are the same " mg ".

$$\Rightarrow k_1 x_1 = k_2 x_2 = mg$$

Also $k_{\text{eff}} x = mg$ with $x = x_1 + x_2 \Rightarrow$

$$k_{\text{eff}} = \frac{mg}{x} = \frac{mg}{x_1 + x_2} = \frac{mg}{\frac{mg}{k_1} + \frac{mg}{k_2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{k_{\text{eff}}} = \frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2}}$$