

## Chapter 8 Oscillations Notes Answers

### Errata

Pg13 bottom:

$$PE = TE - KE = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2(1 - \cos^2 \omega t) = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 \sin \omega t$$

should be  $PE = TE - KE = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2(1 - \cos^2 \omega t) = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 \sin^2 \omega t$

Page 15 middle:

$$\frac{1}{2}k(x - e)^2 + \frac{1}{2}k(x + e)^2 = ke^2 + kx^2$$

should be  $\frac{1}{2}k(e - x)^2 + \frac{1}{2}k(x + e)^2 = ke^2 + kx^2$

### Check Your Understanding 1

1. Ans

Based on information given,

$$x_0 = 50 \text{ mm}, \quad x = 675 - 650 = 25 \text{ mm}$$

since oscillation starts from equilibrium,

$$\text{solving for } x = x_0 \sin \omega t \rightarrow 25 = 50 \sin \left( \frac{2\pi}{2} t \right)$$

$$t = \frac{1}{6} \text{ s}$$

2. (a) 0.12 m

(b) 2s

$$(c) f = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \text{ Hz}$$

$$(d) \omega = 2\pi f = \pi \text{ rads}^{-1}$$

$$(e) a = -\omega^2 x$$

(i) 0

$$(ii) a = -\pi^2(0.12) = 0.12 \pi^2 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

$$(f) v_0 = \omega x_0 = 0.12 \pi \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

3. Ans

$$(a) v_0 = \omega x_0 = 6.28 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$(b) x = x_0 \sin \omega t = 4.76 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$(c) v = \omega \sqrt{x_0^2 - x^2} = 1.9 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$a = -\omega^2 x = -0.75 \text{ m s}^{-2}$$

4. Ans

(a) 1.0 s = half a period,  $x = -3.0$  cm.

Thus, total distance = 6.0 cm.

(b)  $x = x_0 \cos \omega t \rightarrow x = 3.0 \cos \left( \frac{2\pi}{2} 0.75 \right) = -2.1$  cm

total distance =  $3.0 + 2.1 = 5.1$  cm