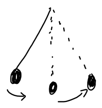
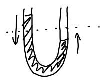
Oscillatory Motion

Glider on air track

oscillatory but not simple harmonic motion
(no net force, except at ends)

Bob on a spring: Pendulum: Tube of water:





All examples of simple harmonic motion (SHM)

There is an unbalanced or net force acting on the object when the object is displaced from its equilibrium position.

Recall Hooke's Law:

$$F = -kx$$

The unbalanced force in SHM is proportional to the displacement from the equilibrium position.

Period (T) ⇒ $T = \frac{\text{time}}{\text{cycles}}$ (s)

Frequency (f) ⇒ $f = \frac{\text{cycles}}{\text{time}}$ (Hz)

Period + frequency are reciprocals

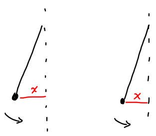
$T = \frac{1}{f}$ and $f = \frac{1}{T}$

$kHz = 10^3 Hz$

$MHz = 10^6 Hz$

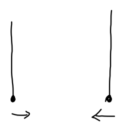
$GHz = 10^9 Hz$

Phase:

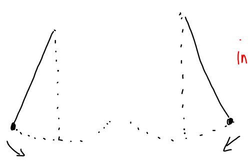


in phase.

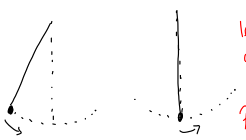
Phase Difference
(out of phase)



out of phase



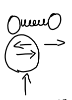
in opposite phase



The second pendulum leads the first and is a quarter of a period ahead

phase difference is $\frac{T}{4}$

Example
The atoms in an O_2 molecule oscillate with a frequency of 4.0×10^{14} Hz. What is the period of oscillation?



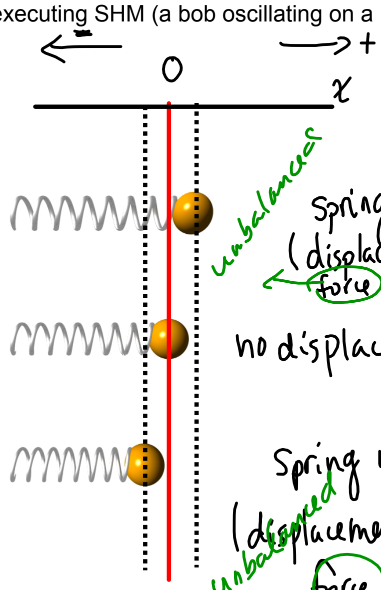
$T = \frac{1}{f}$

$T = \frac{1}{4.0 \times 10^{14} s^{-1}}$

$T = 2.5 \times 10^{-15}$ s

So what is simple harmonic motion and what is the defining equation?

Consider the force acting on a body executing SHM (a bob oscillating on a horizontal spring, for example):



Bob is to the right of equilibrium — unbalanced — spring is stretched (displacement is to the right (+) force is to the left (−))

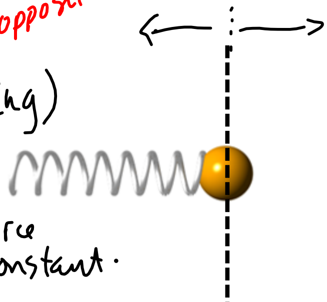
Bob is at equilibrium — no displacement | force is zero balanced.

Bob is left of equilibrium — unbalanced — Spring is compressed (displacement is to the left (−) force is to the right (+))

Recall Hooke's Law -> force is proportional to the displacement from equilibrium.

Acceleration of a body executing SHM: force is opposite the displacement from equilibrium.

$$F_{net} = -kx \quad \text{(restoring force)}$$



Where k is the spring or force constant.

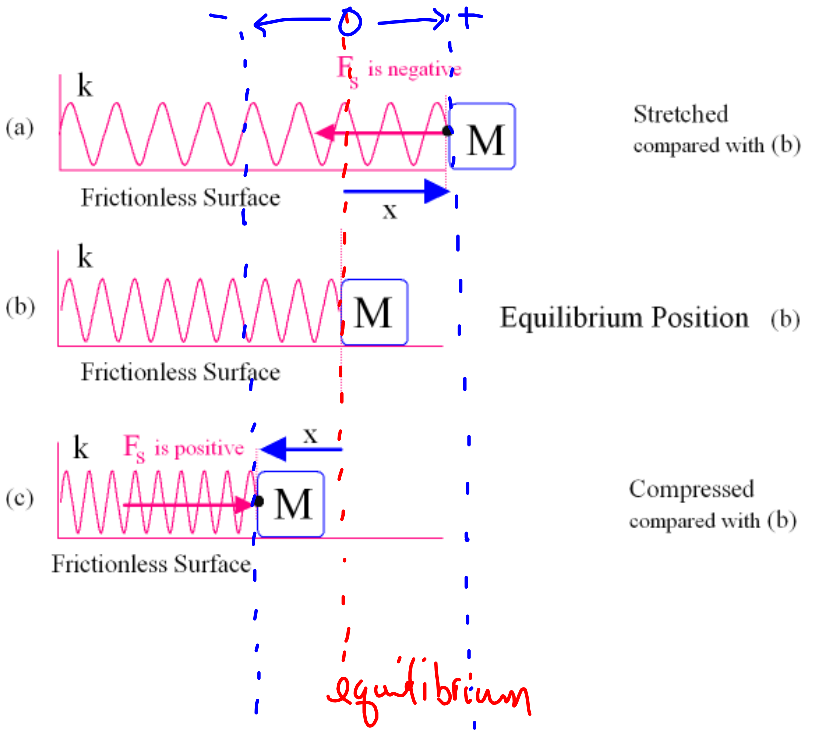
Recall Newton's 2nd Law: $F_{net} = ma$ where m is the mass of the bob and a is the acceleration.

$$ma = -kx$$

$$a = -\frac{k}{m}x$$

← acceleration is directly proportional to the displacement and is in the opposite direction to the displacement. (ie. towards the equilibrium)

$$a \propto -x$$

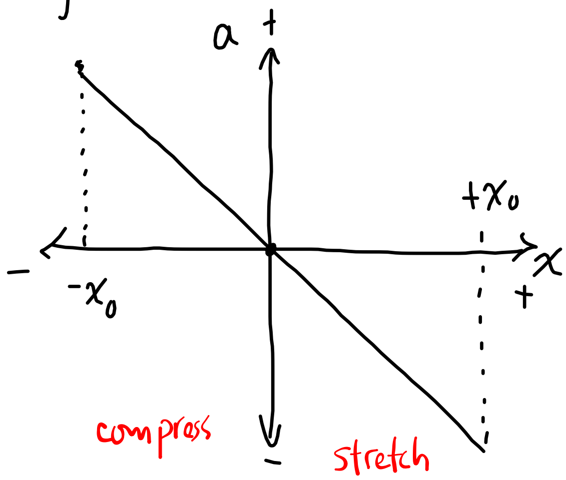


x is positive (to right)
F is negative (to left)
a is negative (to left)

$x = 0$, $F = 0$, $a = 0$

x is negative (to left)
F is positive (to right)
a is positive (to right)

A graph of acceleration vs extension



The graph is linear since the acceleration is directly proportional to x (displacement)

x_0 is the max extension

x is any extension

Definition of Simple Harmonic Motion

SHM is oscillatory motion in which the acceleration is:

- proportional to the displacement and
- is directed toward the equilibrium.

Since the acceleration is directly proportional and in the opposite direction we can write a proportionality statement:

$$a \propto -x$$

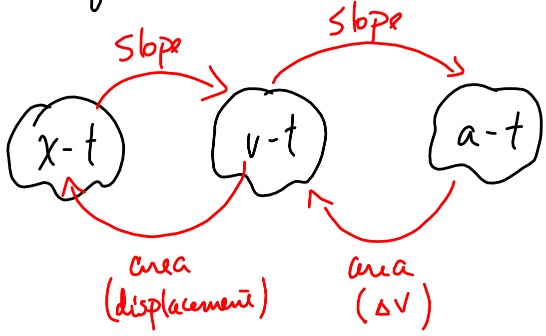
$$a = -\omega^2 x$$

Defining Equation for SHM

Where x is the displacement
a is the acceleration
ω^2 is the proportionality constant

ω is called the angular frequency of the oscillation
units: s^{-1} or rad s^{-1}

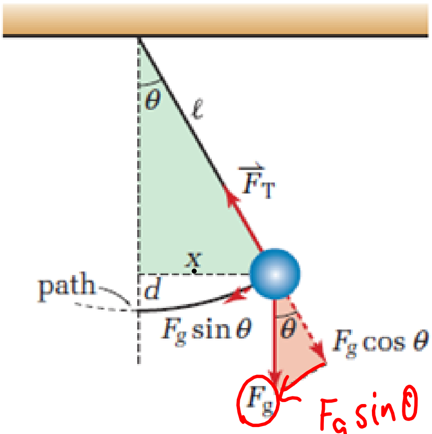
Note:
- We cannot solve kinematics problems involving SHM using our "suvat" equations because the acceleration is NOT constant during SHM. The acceleration is constantly changing!
- the significance of the kinematics graphs (x-t, v-t, a-t) are still valid



To show that an oscillatory motion IS simple harmonic motion, then we must show that:

$$a \propto -x$$

Consider the pendulum:
It has oscillatory motion, but is it SHM??



$= mg\cos\theta$

$F_g \sin\theta = mg\sin\theta$

mg

restoring force

$$F_{net} = mg\sin\theta$$

$$F_{net} = mg\frac{x}{\ell}$$

$$\cancel{m}a = \frac{\cancel{m}g}{\ell}x$$

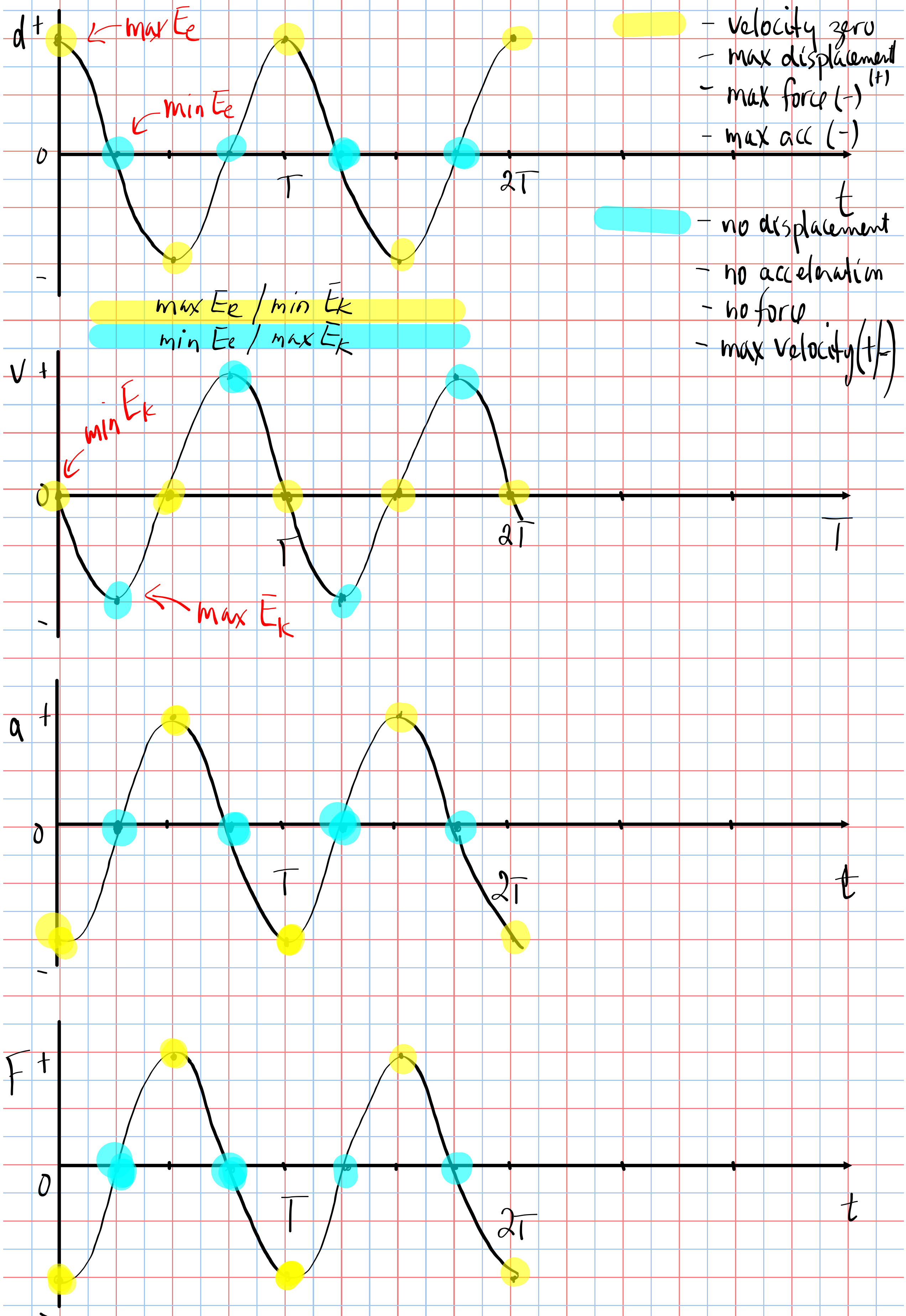
insert -ve since acc is opp x

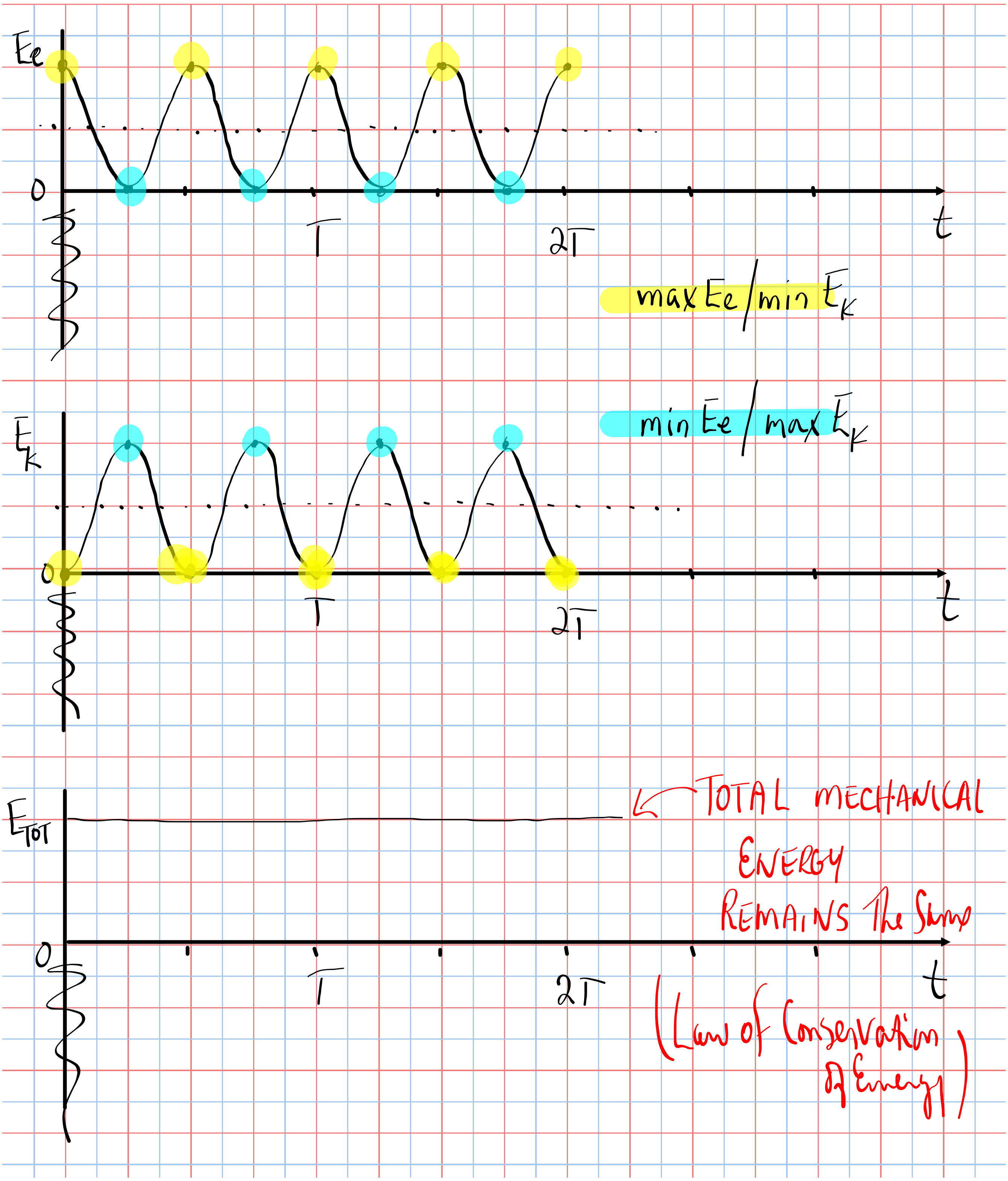
$$a = -\frac{g}{\ell}x$$

so: $a \propto -x$

and the pendulum exhibits SHM

Graphs of Simple Harmonic Motion




Ee
0
T
2T
t
max Ee / min Ek
min Ee / max Ek
Ek
0
T
2T
t
ETOT
0
T
2T
t
TOTAL MECHANICAL ENERGY REMAINS The Same
(Law of Conservation of Energy)