

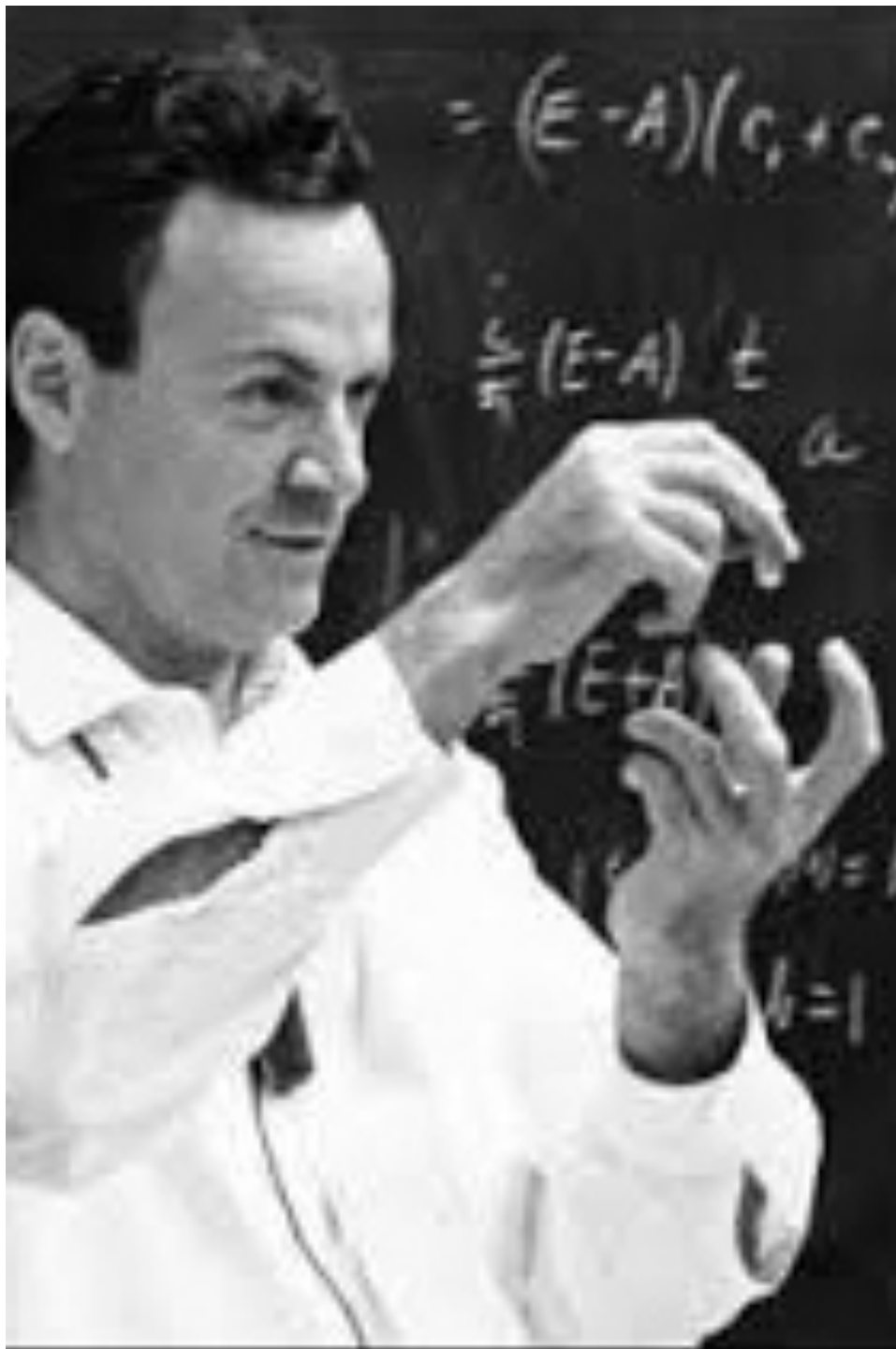
■ **Theme Music: Information Society**

Pure Energy

■ **Cartoon: Wiley Miller**

Non Sequitur





The Equation of the Day

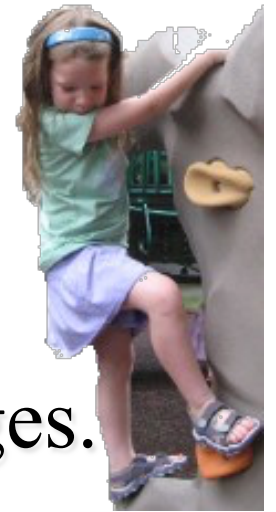
Potential energy

$$\Delta U^{gravity} = \Delta(mgh)$$

$$\Delta U^{spring} = \Delta\left(\frac{1}{2}kx^2\right)$$

$$\Delta U^{spring} = \Delta\left(\frac{k_C qQ}{r}\right)$$

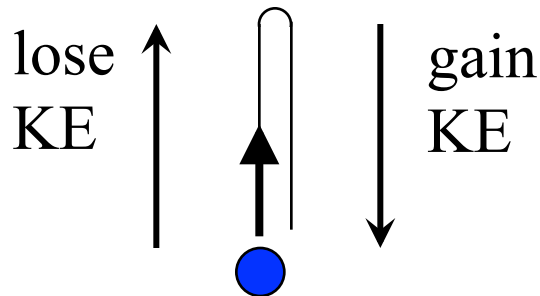
Foothold ideas: Kinetic Energy and Work



- Newton's laws tell us how velocity changes. The Work-Energy theorem tells us how speed (independent of direction) changes.
- Kinetic energy = $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$
- Work done by a force = $F_x\Delta x$ or $F_{\parallel}\Delta r$
(part of force \parallel to displacement)
- Work-energy theorem: $\Delta(\frac{1}{2}mv^2) = \vec{F}^{net} \cdot \Delta\vec{r}$

Conservative forces

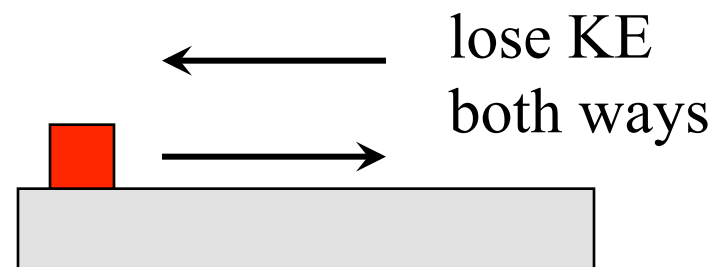
- Forces (like gravity or springs) are conservative if when the force takes KE away, you can get it back when you go back to where you started.
- If the kinetic energy that a force takes away can't be restored by going back to where you started it is called non-conservative.
- Compare gravity and friction:



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Gravity: Conservative

Physics



Friction: Non-Conservative

Foothold ideas: Potential Energy



- For some forces work only depends on the change in position. Then the work done can be written

$$\vec{F} \cdot \Delta\vec{r} = -\Delta U$$

U is called a *potential energy*.

- For gravity, $U_{gravity} = mgh$

For a spring, $U_{spring} = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$

For electric force, $U_{electric} = k_C Q_1 Q_2 / r_{12}$

Foothold ideas:

Conservation of Mechanical Energy



■ Mechanical energy

- The mechanical energy of a system of objects is conserved if resistive forces can be ignored.

$$\Delta(KE + PE) = 0$$

$$KE_{initial} + PE_{initial} = KE_{final} + PE_{final}$$

■ Thermal energy

- Resistive forces transform coherent energy of motion (energy associated with a net momentum) into *thermal energy* (energy associated with internal chaotic motions and no net momentum)

This is why we define the PE with a negative sign.