

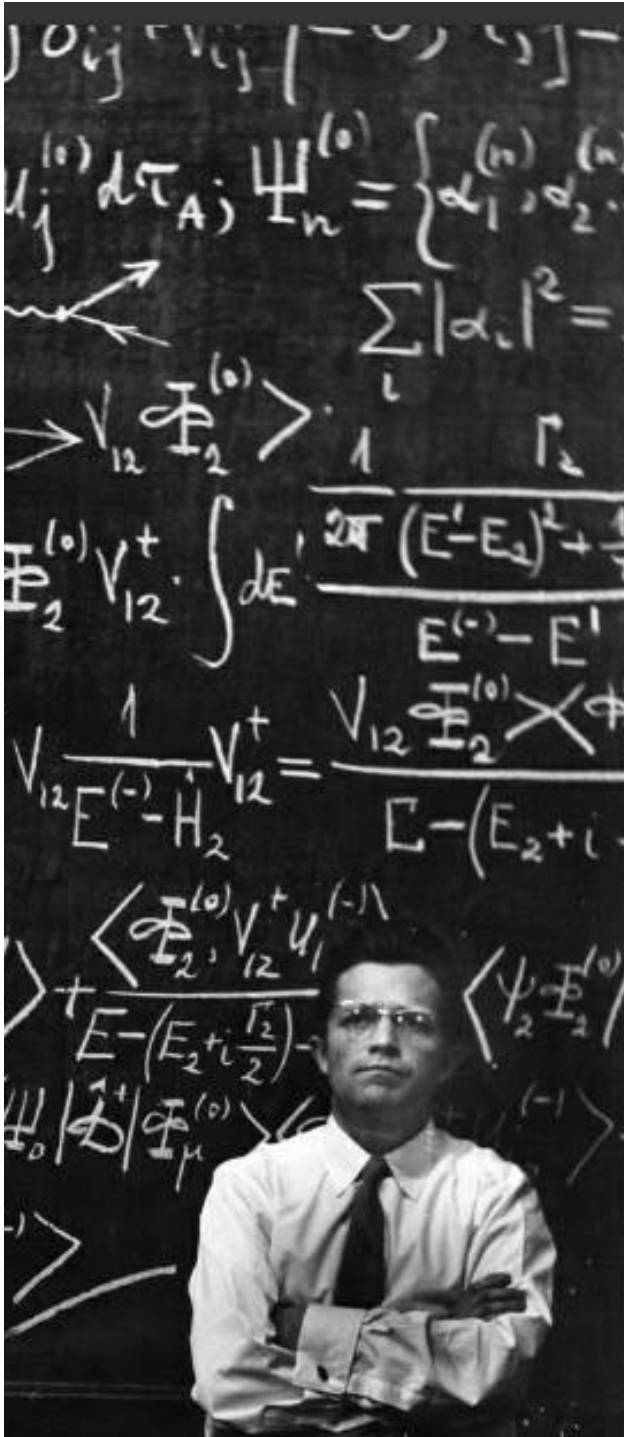
- **Theme Music: Cannonball Adderly**  
*Work Song*
- **Cartoon: Mike Peters**  
*Mother Goose & Grimm*



# The Equation of the Day

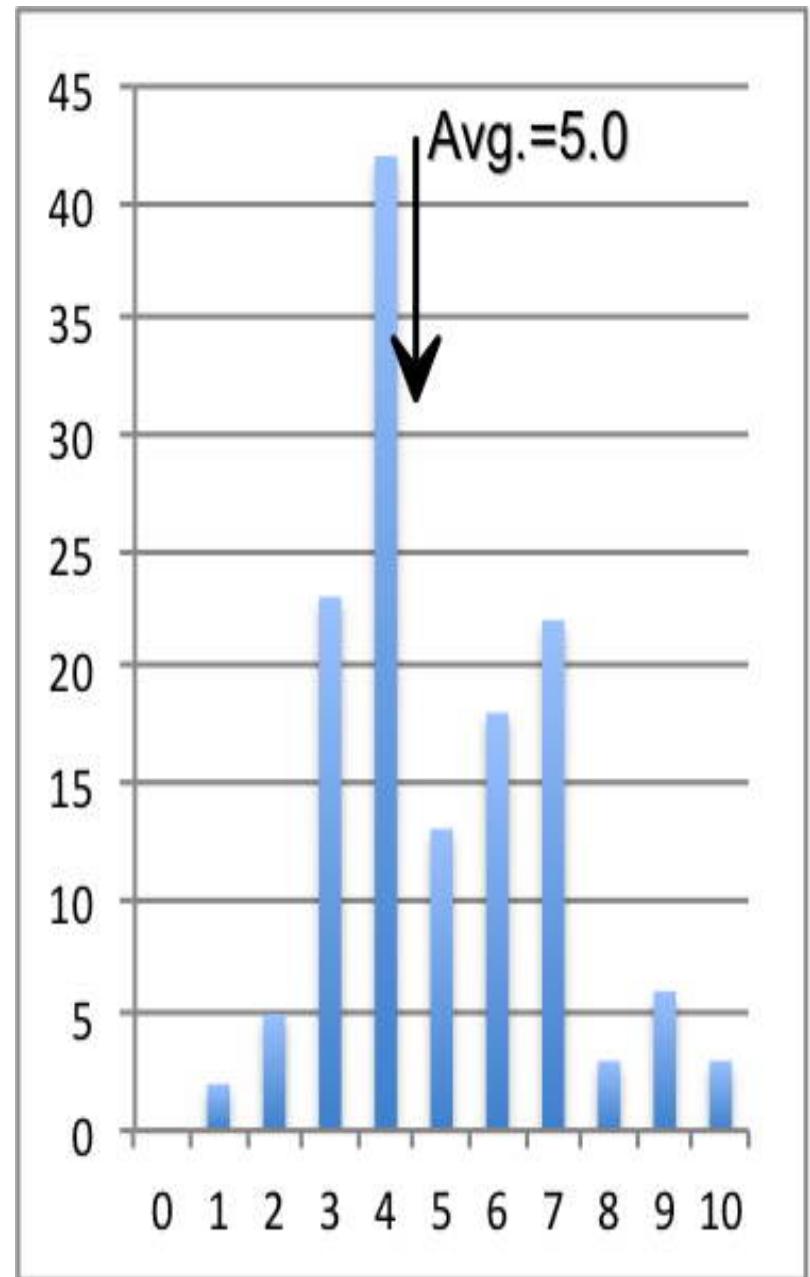
Mechanical  
energy  
conservation

$$\Delta\left(\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + U\right) = 0$$



# Quiz 9

	#1		#2		#3
<b>A</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>B</b>	9%	<b>b</b>	16%	<b>b</b>	<b>60%</b>
<b>C</b>	5%	<b>c</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>c</b>	9%
<b>D</b>	0%	<b>d</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>d</b>	5%
		<b>e</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>e</b>	0%
			<b>f</b>		1%



# Basic principle

Starting with an equation is often the right way to solve a qualitative question and remind yourself about basic principles.

*The Equation  
of the Day*

$$A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2$$
$$\Delta p = \left( \frac{8\mu L}{\pi R^4} \right) Q$$

$$\vec{F}^{net} \cdot \Delta \vec{r} = \Delta \left( \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right)$$

# 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,

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

# Using Mechanical Energy Conservation

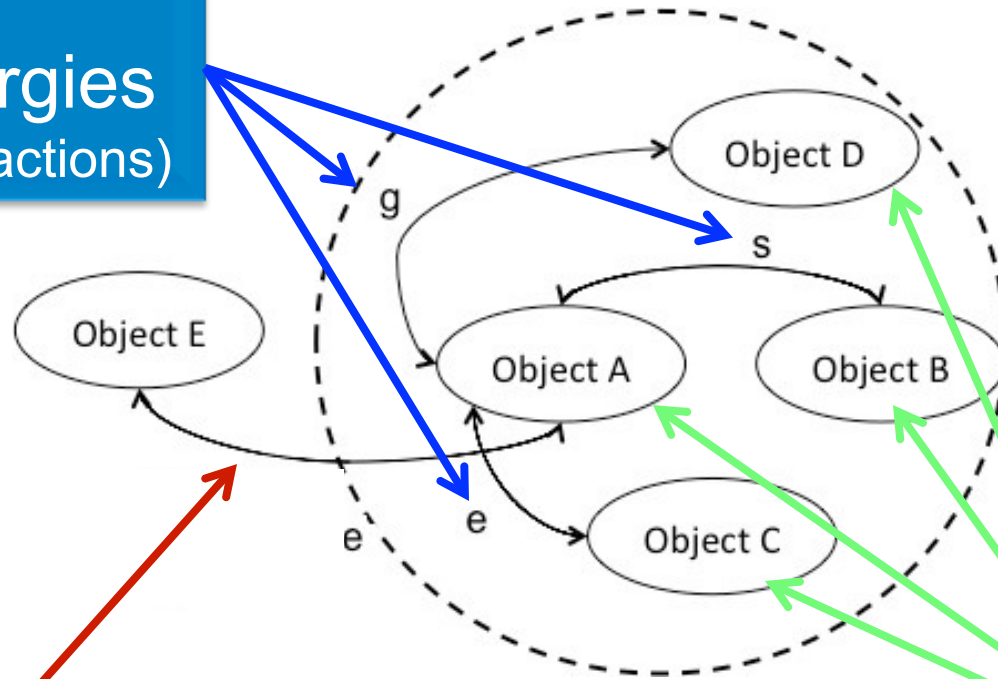
- If resistive forces can be ignored, mechanical energy is conserved (exchanges with hidden internal energy such as thermal or chemical can be ignored)

$$KE_i + PE_i = KE_f + PE_f$$

- $KE$  may refer to one or more objects  
 $PE$  may refer to one or more interactions.
- If only one object's KE is important and only one interaction matters, this can make things really easy.

# Which Energies add to give Total Mechanical Energy?

**YES**  
Potential Energies  
(Conservative Interactions)



**NO**  
Work done by Interactions  
that cross System Boundary

**YES**  
Kinetic Energy  
(in general, all objects)



## Foothold ideas:

# Energies between charge clusters

- Atoms and molecules are made up of charges.
- The potential energy between two charges is

$$U_{12}^{elec} = \frac{k_C Q_1 Q_2}{r_{12}}$$

**No vectors!**

- The potential energy between many charges is

$$U_{12\dots N}^{elec} = \sum_{i<j=1}^N \frac{k_C Q_i Q_j}{r_{ij}}$$

**Just add up  
all pairs!**