

November 21, 2016 Physics 131 Prof. E. F. Redish

■ **Theme Music:** Cannonball Adderly
Work Song

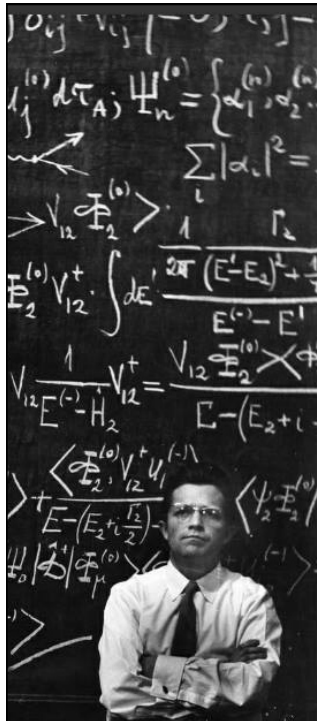
■ **Cartoon:** Mike Peters
Mother Goose & Grimm



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The Equation of the Day


Mechanical energy conservation

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

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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: $\Delta(\frac{1}{2}mv^2) = \vec{F}^{net} \cdot \Delta\vec{r}$

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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*.
- Gravity, $U_{gravity} = mgh$ Flat-earth gravity approximation
- Spring, $U_{spring} = \frac{1}{2}k(\Delta L)^2$ Hooke's law approximate model
- Electric Force, $U_{electric} = k_C Q_1 Q_2 / r_{12}$ Exact for point charges

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Foothold ideas:
Conservation of Mechanical Energy



■ **Mechanical energy**

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

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

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

The PE is the negative of the work in the W-E Theorem!

■ **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.

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Using Mechanical Energy Conservation

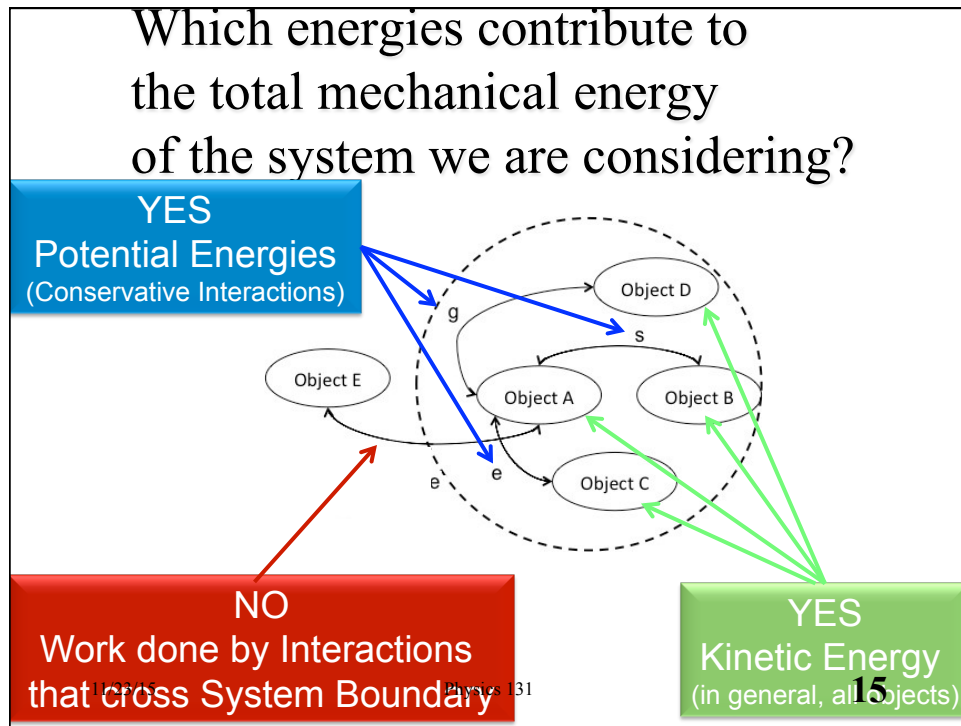
■ If resistive forces and deformations can be ignored, mechanical energy is conserved (exchanges with hidden internal energy such as thermal or chemical can be ignored)

$$KE_i + PE_i = KE_f + PE_f$$


■ *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.

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Foothold ideas:
Energies between charge clusters



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

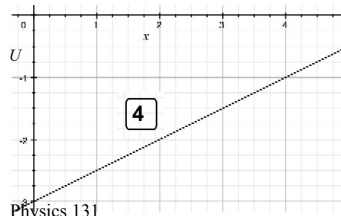
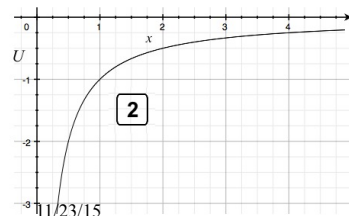
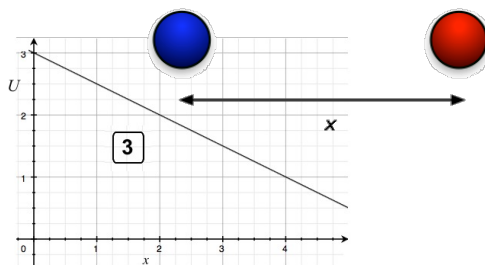
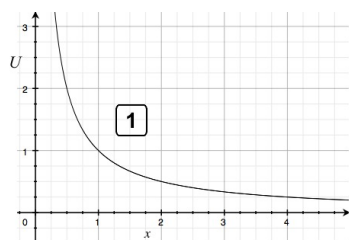
$$U_{12}^{elec} = \frac{k_C Q_1 Q_2}{r_{12}} \quad \text{No vectors!}$$

- The potential energy between many charges is

$$U_{12\dots N}^{elec} = \sum_{i<j=1}^N \frac{k_C Q_i Q_j}{r_{ij}} \quad \text{Just add up all pairs!}$$

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What does the electric potential energy between two opposite charges look like?



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5. None of the above

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