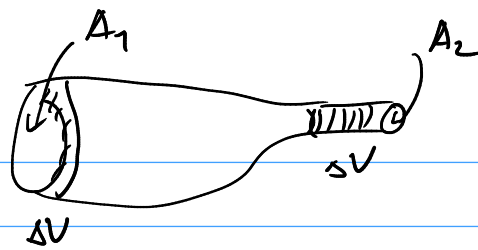


$$Q = \frac{\Delta U}{\Delta t}$$



Oscillatory motion
↑ repetitive

period = T

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

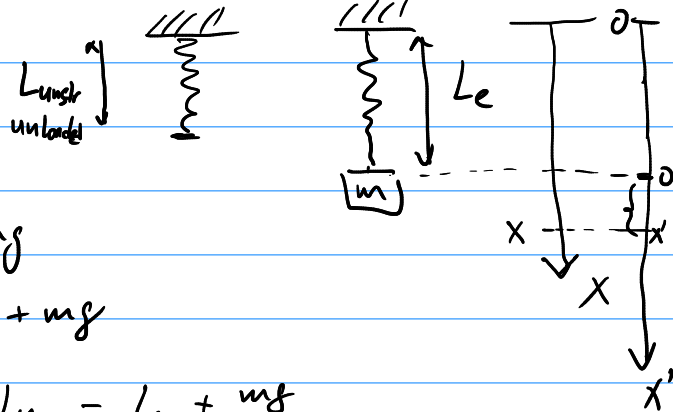
how long
how often,
how many
oscillation per
unit of time

Simple harmonic motion

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{dv}{dt} = a = -\text{const.} \cdot x \Rightarrow$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\text{const.} \cdot x$$

$$\ddot{x} = a = \frac{F}{m}$$



Hook's law

$$F_x = -k(x - L_u) + mg$$

$$F_x = 0 = -k(x_e - L_u) + mg$$

$$x_e = -\frac{mg}{-k} + L_u = L_u + \frac{mg}{k}$$

$$x = x' + x_e$$

$$F_x = -k(x' + x_e - L_u) + mg = -k(x' + L_u + \frac{mg}{k} - L_u) + mg$$

$$m\ddot{x} = m\ddot{x}' = -kx'$$

$$\ddot{x}' = -\frac{k}{m}x' \Rightarrow \text{drop the prime '}'$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{k}{m}x = -\text{const.} \cdot x$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\omega^2 x$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

guess 1

$$x(t) = e^{c \cdot t}$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{d}{dt} x = c \cdot e^{ct} = c \cdot x$$

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{d}{dt} (c \cdot e^{ct}) = c \cdot c \cdot e^{ct} = c^2 \cdot x = -\omega^2 \cdot x$$

$$c = \sqrt{-\omega^2} = i\omega$$

$$i = \sqrt{-1}$$

guess 2.

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

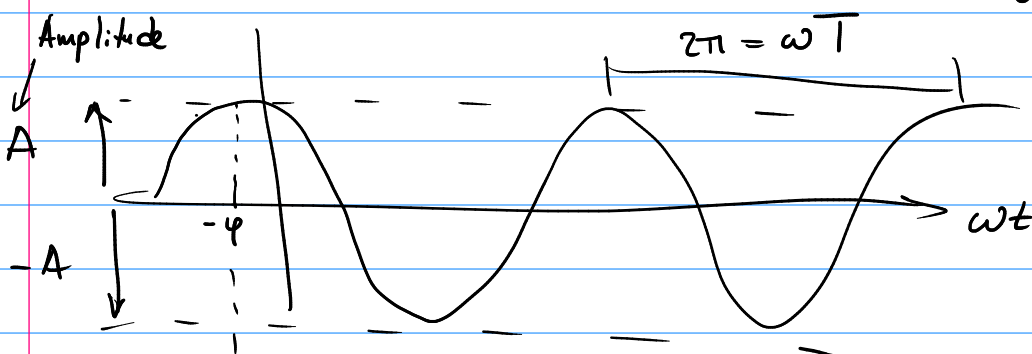
$$\dot{x} = \frac{d}{dt} A \cos(\omega t + \varphi) = (-A) \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \cdot \frac{d(\omega t + \varphi)}{dt} = -A \omega \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\ddot{x} = A \frac{d}{dt} (-\omega \sin(\omega t + \varphi)) = -A \omega \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \frac{d(\omega t + \varphi)}{dt} = -A \omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi) = -\omega^2 x$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

angular frequency
↓
not velocity
 $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$



max position
is when $\omega t + \varphi = 0$
 $\omega t = -\varphi$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

A, φ - ? from initial condition

$$x_0 = x(t=0) = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi) = A \cos \varphi$$

$$v_0 = v(t=0) = \dot{x}(t=0) = -A \omega \sin(\omega t + \varphi) = -A \omega \sin \varphi$$