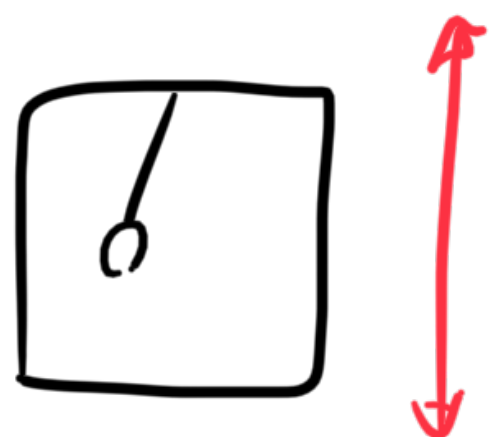


2018 B

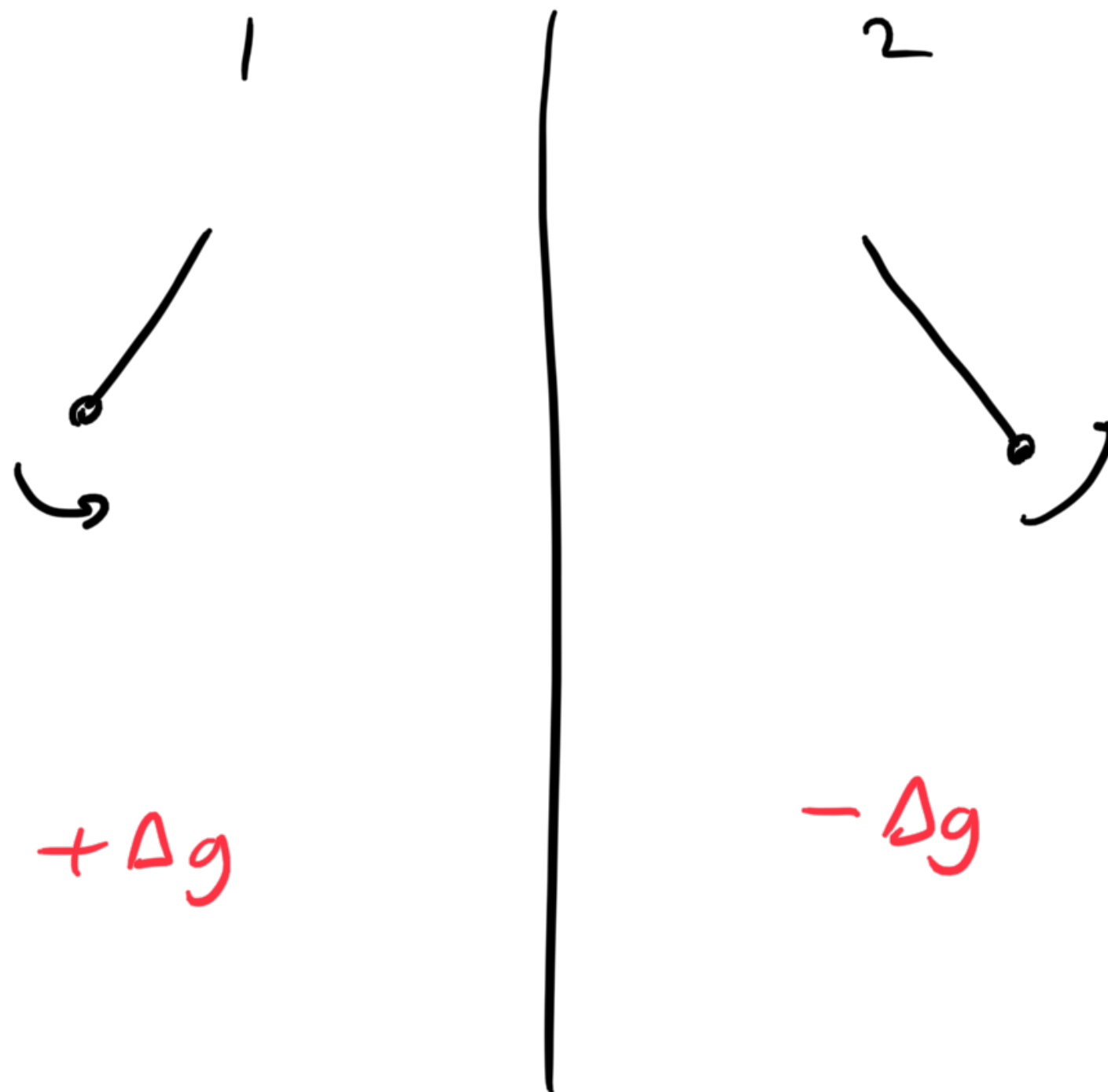
#7

$$\Omega_p = \sqrt{g/l}$$

$$\Omega_p' \approx \sqrt{g/l}$$



$$g \rightarrow g(t)$$



$\Delta g$  changes sign twice per pendulum swing.

$$\omega = 2\Omega_p = \sqrt{4g/l} \quad \text{(A)}$$

#10

$$F_b = \rho V g$$

$$P \propto h$$

$$P_2 = 2P_1$$

$$B_0 = \rho V_1 g \quad (h)$$

$$PV = \underbrace{nRT}_{\text{const.}}$$

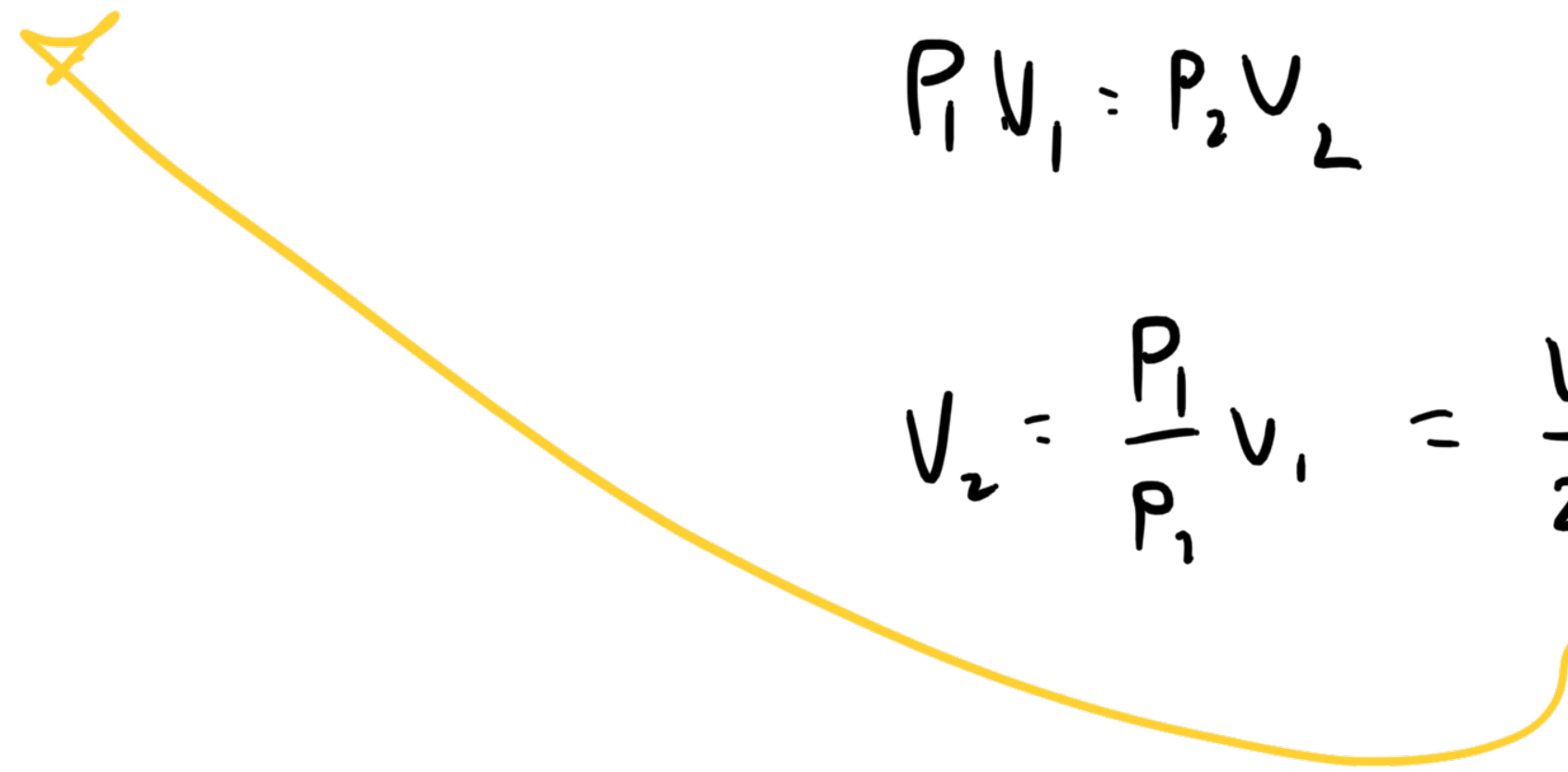
$$B' = \rho V_2 g \quad (2h)$$

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

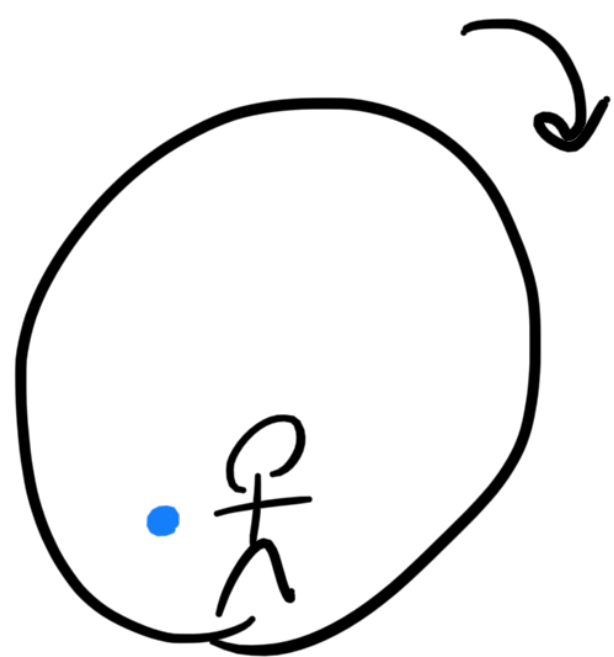
$$B' = \rho \frac{V_1}{2} g$$

$$= B_0 / 2$$

$$V_2 = \frac{P_1}{P_2} V_1 = \frac{V_1}{2}$$

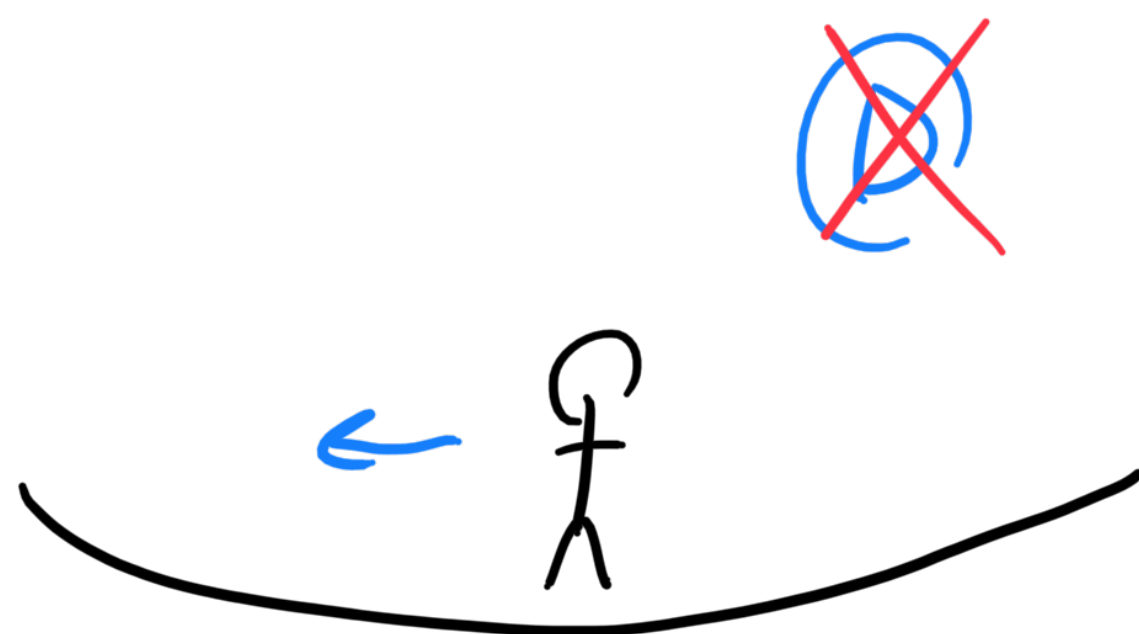


#12



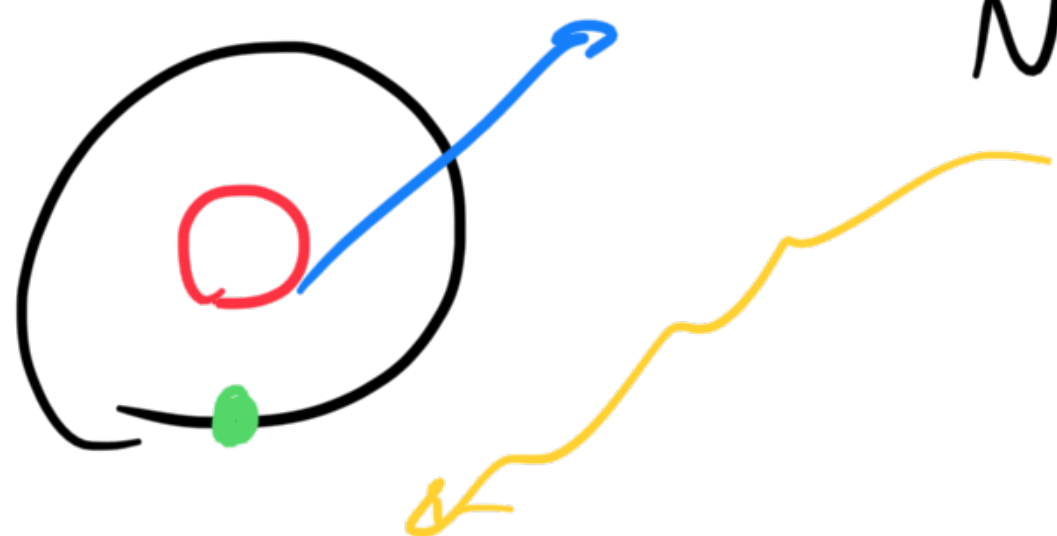
Returns to child

~~A~~ ~~E~~



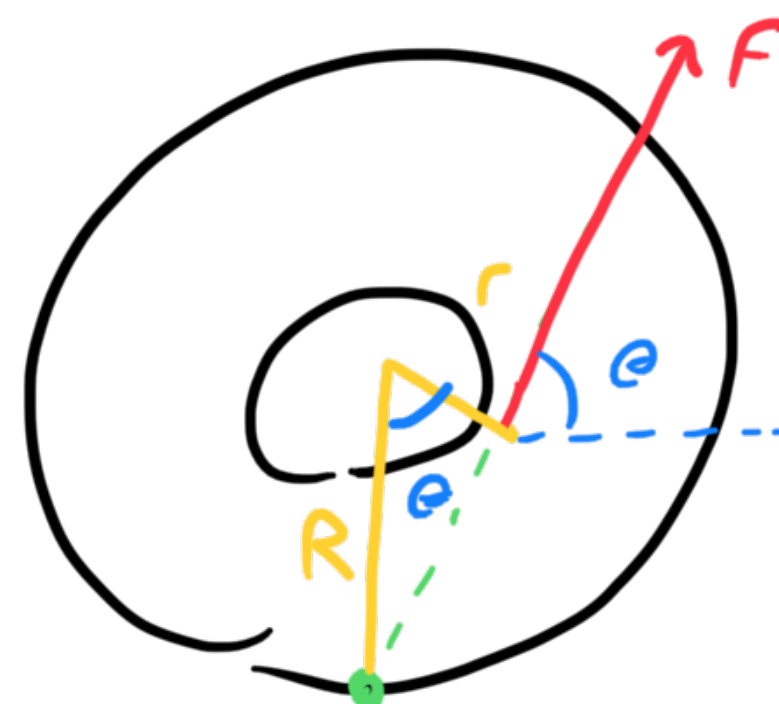
#14

No rolling



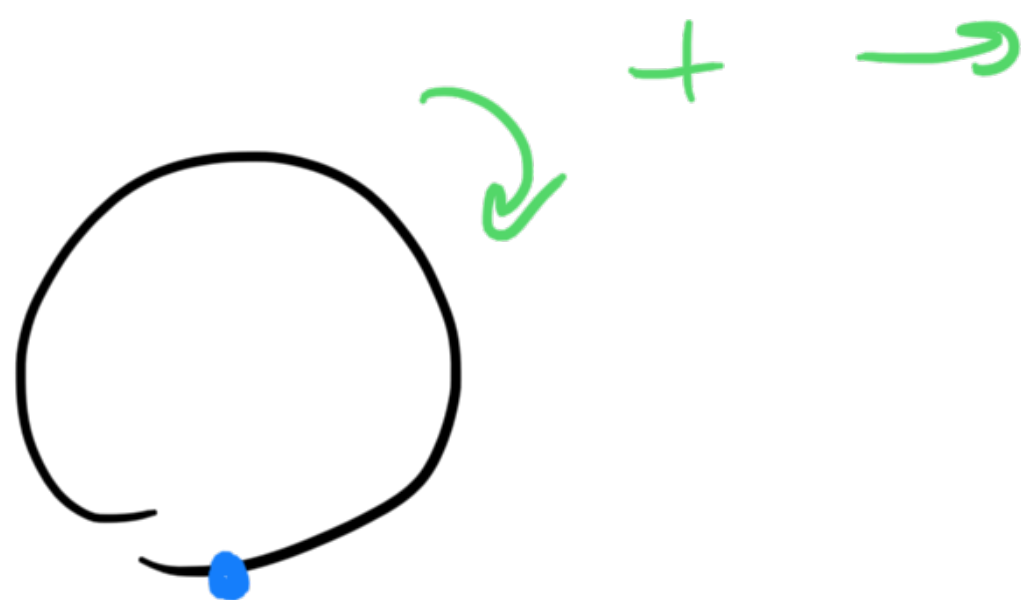
$$\sum \tau = 0 = \vec{\tau}_N + \vec{\tau}_g + \vec{\tau}_F + \vec{\tau}_O$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \tau_N = 0 \quad \text{b/c} \quad r = 0 \\ \tau_O = 0 \quad \quad \quad \text{"} \\ \tau_g = 0 \quad \text{b/c} \quad \vec{F}_g \parallel \vec{r}_g \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \vec{\tau}_F = 0$$



$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{r}{R}\right)$$

$$= 41.4^\circ$$



#16

$$F_d \sim v^2 \theta \quad \downarrow \Rightarrow \theta \uparrow$$

$$F_d \sim v^2$$

$$\boxed{P \propto Fv} \propto v^3 \quad \downarrow \Rightarrow P \downarrow$$

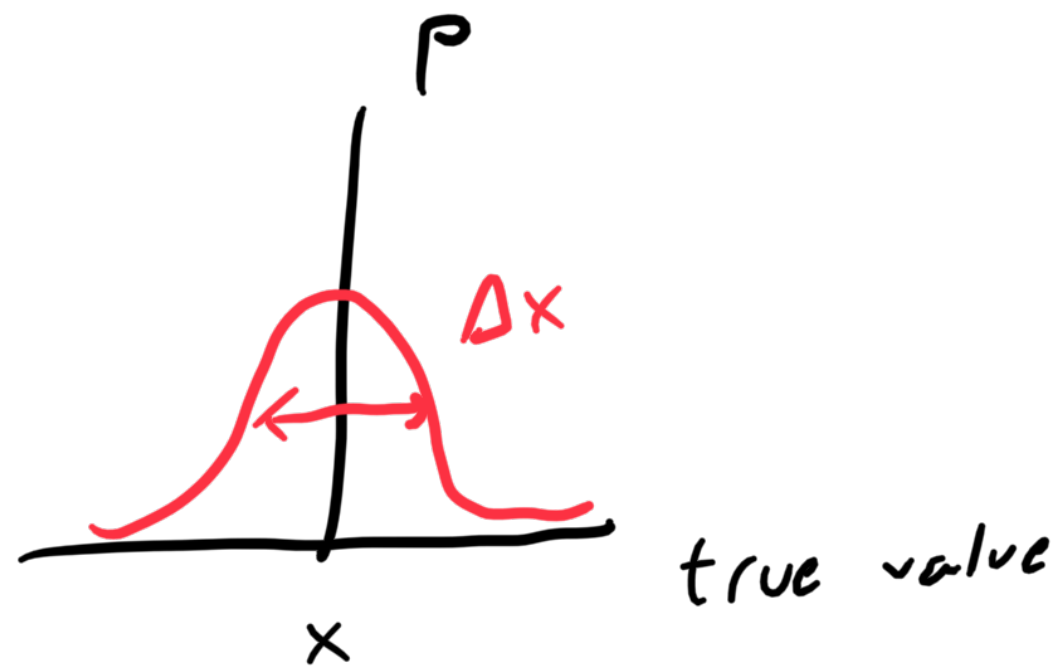
$$[P] = \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}} = \frac{\text{kg m}^2}{\text{s}^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{s}}$$

$$[F \cdot v] = \text{N} \cdot \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = \frac{\text{kg m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$



Error Propagation

$$x \pm \Delta x \Rightarrow$$



$$x \pm \Delta x$$

$$y \pm \Delta y$$

$$x + y \pm \boxed{\Delta(x+y)}$$

$$\Delta(x+y) = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

$$\Delta(xy) = \sqrt{(x\Delta y)^2 + (y\Delta x)^2}$$

$$\Delta(x^a) = |a| x^{a-1} \Delta x$$

$$(\Delta x)^2 \neq \Delta(x^2) \neq \boxed{\Delta x^2}$$

don't!

#19

$$v = \frac{s}{t}$$

$$\Delta v = \Delta\left(\frac{s}{t}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) &= \Delta(t^{-1}) = |-1| t^{-2} \Delta t \\ &= \frac{\Delta t}{t^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta v &= \Delta\left(s \cdot \frac{1}{t}\right) = \sqrt{\left(s \Delta\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{t} \Delta s\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\left(s \frac{\Delta t}{t^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{t} \Delta s\right)^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta(x+y) = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

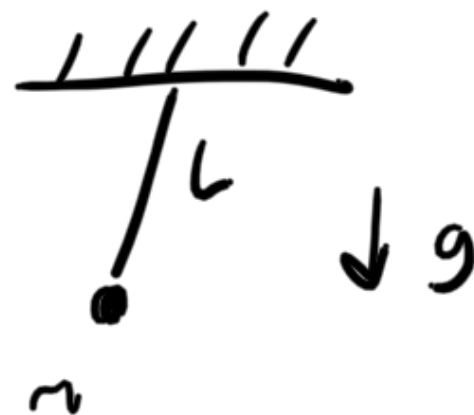
$$\Delta(xy) = \sqrt{(x \Delta y)^2 + (y \Delta x)^2}$$

$$\Delta(x^a) = |a| x^{a-1} \Delta x$$

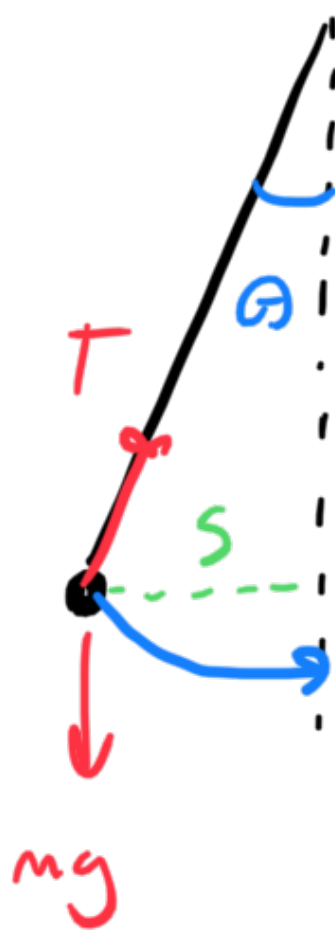
Oscillations

$$\omega = \sqrt{K/m}$$

$$F = -Kx \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{K/m}$$



$$\omega = \sqrt{g/L}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &\approx T \sin \theta = T \left( \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} - \dots \right) \\ &\approx T \theta \\ &\approx -mg \theta = -mg \frac{s}{L} \end{aligned}$$

-0.1%

$$F \approx -mg \frac{s}{L}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{mg}{mL}} = \sqrt{g/L}$$



#21

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{I/mgx} \quad \text{HW?}$$

← use prev. slide

$$I = I_c + Mx^2 = \frac{1}{12}ML^2 + Mx^2$$

minimize  $T \Rightarrow$  minimize  $I/mx$

$$\frac{I}{mx} = x + \left(\frac{L^2}{12}\right)x^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = c(y + 1/y) \quad \leftarrow \text{min } y=1$$

$$c = \frac{L}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$x = cy = c = \frac{L}{2\sqrt{3}}$$