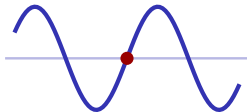


Oscillations

A2 Physics ■ Topic 17

A-Level Physics

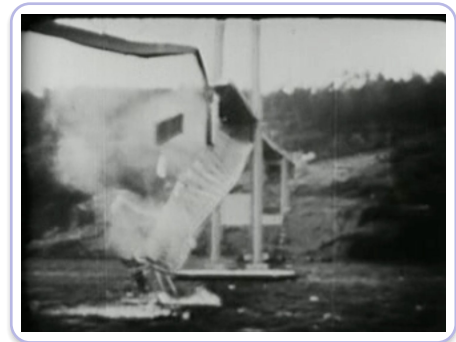
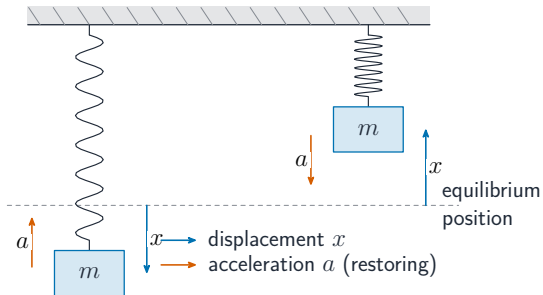


What we will cover

- 1 SHM: $a = -\omega^2 x$
- 2 Displacement, velocity, acceleration
- 3 Graphs
- 4 Energy
- 5 Damping & resonance
- 6 Recap



Simple harmonic motion



tacoma resonance

The words you must use precisely

displacement x – from equilibrium, signed

amplitude x_0 – the largest $|x|$, always +

period T – one full oscillation

frequency $f = 1/T$, in Hz

angular frequency
 $\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi/T$

phase difference – a fraction of a cycle, in rad

Given any one of ω , f , T you can reach the other two – start every question by getting ω .

Worked example – maximum acceleration

A mass oscillates with amplitude 0.050 m at 2.5 Hz. Find its maximum acceleration.

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \times 2.5 = 15.7 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

$|a|$ is largest at the **extremes**, where $|a| = \omega^2 x_0$:

$$a_{\text{max}} = 15.7^2 \times 0.050 \approx 12 \text{ m s}^{-2}$$

Fastest at the **centre**, most accelerated at the **ends** – the two extremes are opposite. Confusing them is the classic error.

Displacement, velocity, acceleration

Starting from $x = 0$ moving positive:

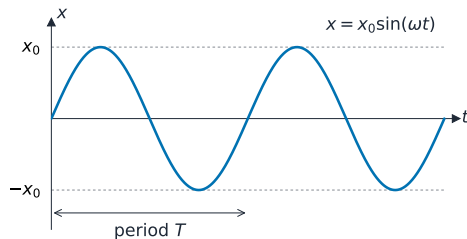
$$x = x_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$v = x_0 \omega \cos \omega t = v_0 \cos \omega t$$

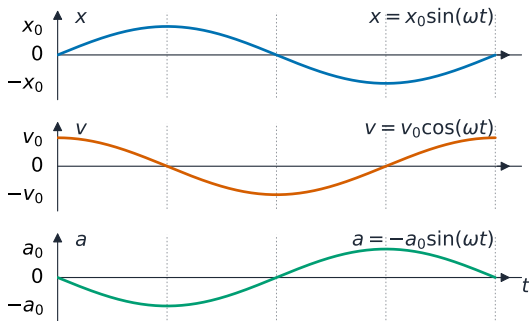
$$a = -x_0 \omega^2 \sin \omega t = -\omega^2 x$$

so $v_0 = x_0 \omega$ and $a_{\max} = \omega^2 x_0$.

Starting at the **extreme** instead? Use $x = x_0 \cos \omega t$. Pick the one that matches $t = 0$.



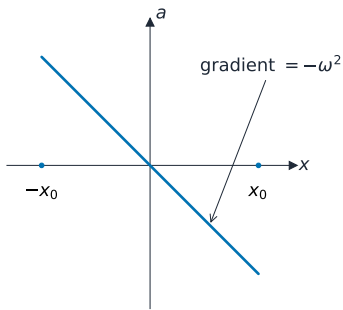
The three graphs together



- x : sine, amplitude x_0
- v : cosine, **leads x by $\pi/2$** , amplitude ωx_0
- a : **−sine, π out of phase** with x , amplitude $\omega^2 x_0$

Each differentiation **advances the phase by $\pi/2$** and multiplies the amplitude by ω – that is the whole pattern.

Reading ω off the a - x graph



$a = -\omega^2 x$ is a straight line through the origin with gradient $-\omega^2$. So

$$\omega = \sqrt{|\text{gradient}|}, \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

A straight line through the origin with negative gradient is the test for SHM – and a very common exam route to T .

Velocity without time

$$v = \pm \omega \sqrt{x_0^2 - x^2}$$

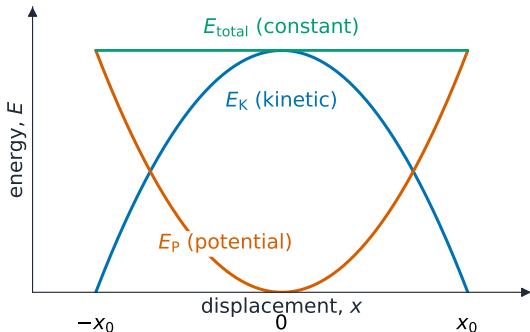
- at $x = 0$: $v = \pm \omega x_0$ – the **maximum** speed
- at $x = \pm x_0$: $v = 0$ – at rest for an instant

The $\pm$ is real: the particle crosses equilibrium **twice** a cycle, once each way.

$x_0 = 0.050 \text{ m}$, $\omega = 15.7 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$.
Find v at $x = 0.030 \text{ m}$.

$$\begin{aligned} v &= 15.7 \sqrt{0.050^2 - 0.030^2} \\ &= 15.7 \times 0.040 \approx \mathbf{0.63 \text{ m s}^{-1}} \end{aligned}$$

Energy in SHM



$$E_K = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2(x_0^2 - x^2)$$

$$E_P = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2x^2$$

E_K is a downward parabola, E_P an upward one – and their **sum is flat**:

$$E_{\text{total}} = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2x_0^2$$

$E \propto x_0^2$: **double** the amplitude for **four times** the energy.

Worked example – total energy

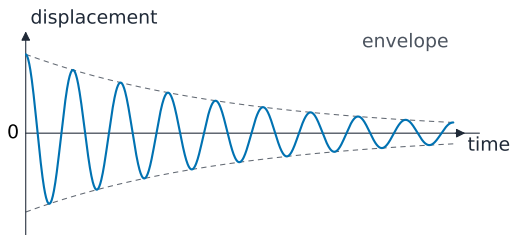
A 0.20 kg mass oscillates with $x_0 = 0.050$ m and $\omega = 15.7 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$. Find the total energy.

The total equals the **maximum** KE, as it passes $x = 0$ at $v_{\text{max}} = \omega x_0$:

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} (0.20) (15.7)^2 (0.050)^2 \\ \approx 0.062 \text{ J}$$

Evaluate the total **where one form vanishes** – at $x = 0$ it is all kinetic, at $x = x_0$ all potential. Either gives the same number.

Damped oscillations

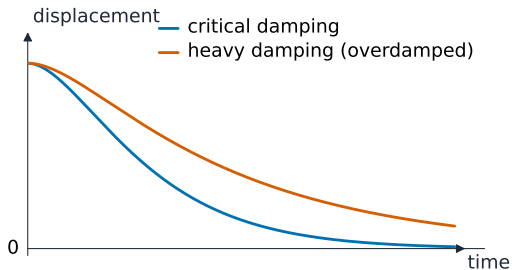


A resistive force (**drag** 阻力, **friction** 摩擦力) removes energy as heat, so the amplitude **shrinks**. **Light**

damping 轻阻尼: the amplitude dies away slowly over **many** cycles, still near the natural frequency.

A car's suspension is light-to-medium damped – bumps die away, but the ride stays smooth.

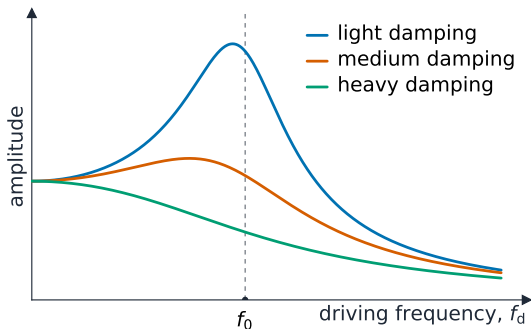
Critical and heavy damping



- **critical damping** 临界阻尼: back to equilibrium in the **shortest** time, **no** overshoot, no oscillation
- **heavy damping** 过阻尼: no oscillation either, but **slower** than critical

A **galvanometer** 检流计 needle is **critically** damped so it settles at once; a strong door closer is **heavily** damped.

Forced oscillations and resonance

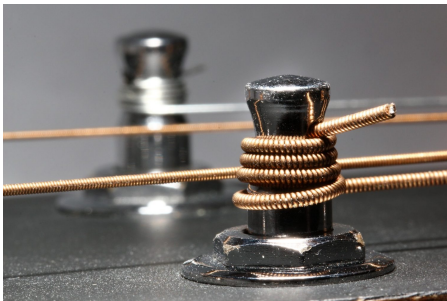


A **forced oscillation** 受迫振动 runs at the **driving** frequency f_d , not its own.

Resonance 共振: $f_d = f_0$, the **natural frequency** 固有频率 – **largest** amplitude, most efficient transfer.

Damping shapes the peak: **lighter** → sharper and higher; **heavier** → broader, lower, and nudged to a lower frequency.

Resonance in the world



- a **swing** pushed at the right rate builds a big amplitude
- a **wine glass** shattered by its own ringing note
- a **building** shaken by an earthquake at a matching frequency

Engineers design a building's natural frequencies to **avoid** the main earthquake range – resonance is as often something to dodge as to exploit.

Topic 17 – key takeaways

1 The condition

$a = -\omega^2 x$ – proportional, and back to equilibrium

2 Maxima

$v_{\max} = \omega x_0$ at the centre;
 $a_{\max} = \omega^2 x_0$ at the ends

3 Energy

$E = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x_0^2$, constant; $E \propto x_0^2$

4 Resonance

peak at $f_d = f_0$; damping lowers and broadens it

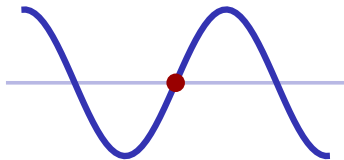
Check yourself

1 Where in the cycle is the speed greatest?

2 What is the gradient of an $a-x$ graph?

3 Triple the amplitude – what happens to E ?

4 Which damping settles fastest with no overshoot?



Answers 1. at equilibrium, $x = 0$ 2. $-\omega^2$ 3. $\times 9$ 4. critical