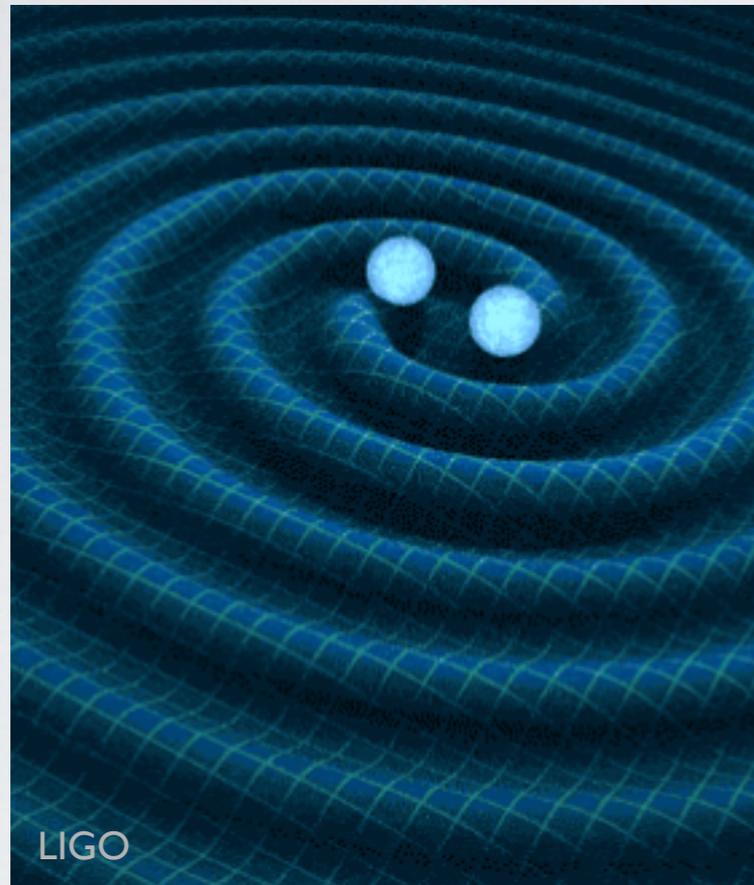


# Week 2 - #2

## Oscillations (I)



Today: Ch 3.1-3.5

Next Class: Ch 3.6-3.8

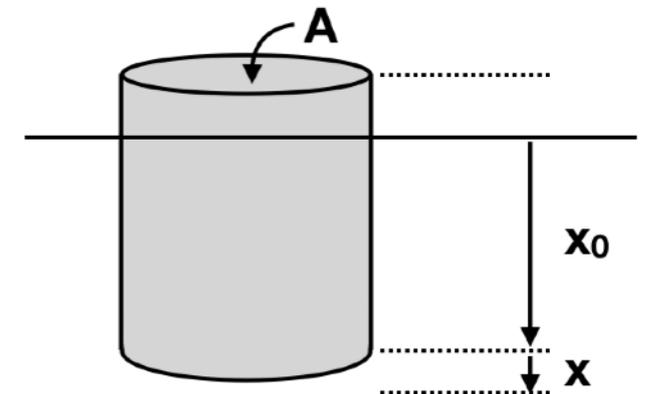
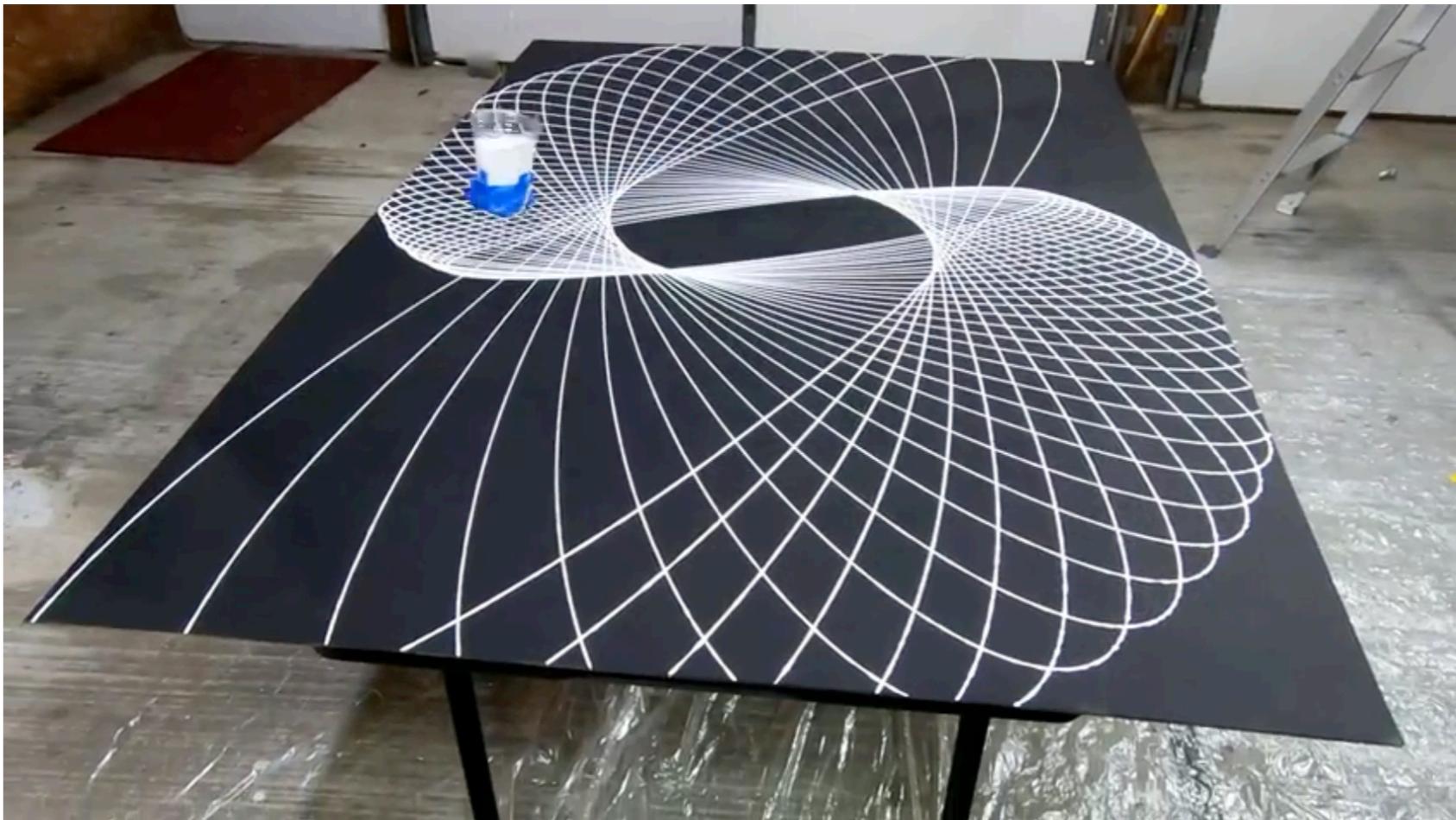
Ji-hoon Kim (Seoul National University)

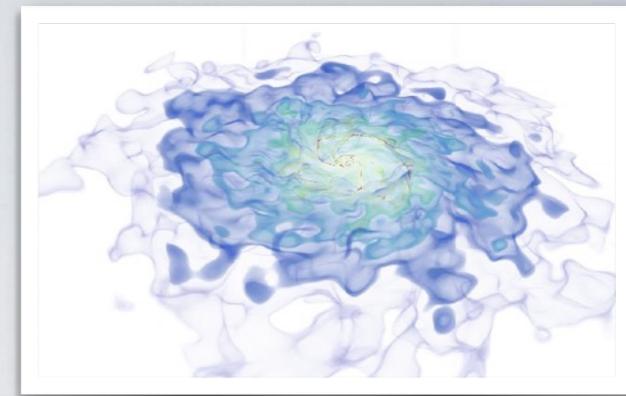
# Classical Mechanics I (Spring 2026): Quiz #3

— [ open book and open note, **but** no cellphone or laptop, drop it off as you leave the class ] —

Please write down your name and student ID in the top right corner. (0.0 pt: no paper found with your name / 0.5 pt: paper found with your name and some answers / 1.0 pt: good answers)

1. Thornton & Marion, Problem 3-7. (Note that the body is only partially submerged. According to Archimedes' Principle, buoyancy on a floating body is the weight of the fluid displaced by it.)
2. Model the equation of motion of what you see below. Qualitatively and/or mathematically describe what is going on here. The movie repeats itself every  $\sim 1.5$  minutes.

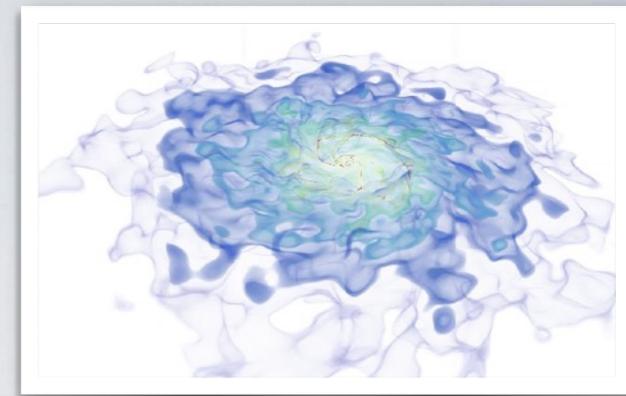




# HW #1 will be posted!

(To be posted on [jihoonkim.org](http://jihoonkim.org), Due: **Mar. 23 (Mon), 23:00pm**,

Grader TA this time: 정은우, [cwgenius@snu.ac.kr](mailto:cwgenius@snu.ac.kr))



# Stable Static Equilibrium: Cube On A Cylinder

# Stable (and Unstable) Static Equilibrium

- A body returns to a state of static equilibrium after being slightly displaced from that state by a small force: **stable static equilibrium**.

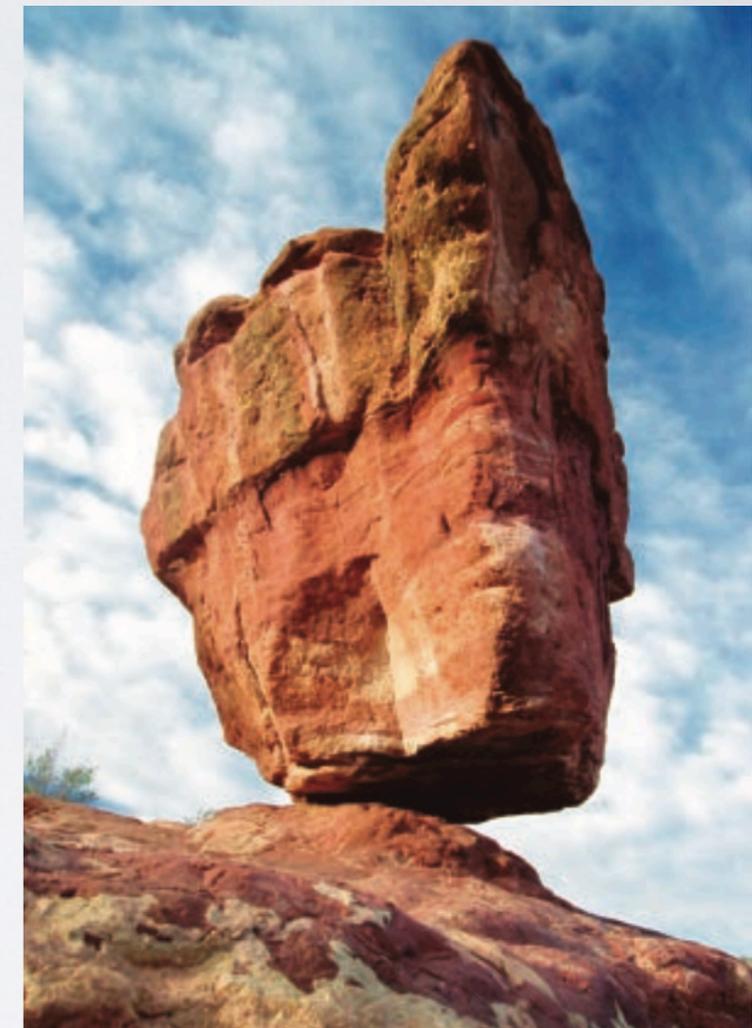
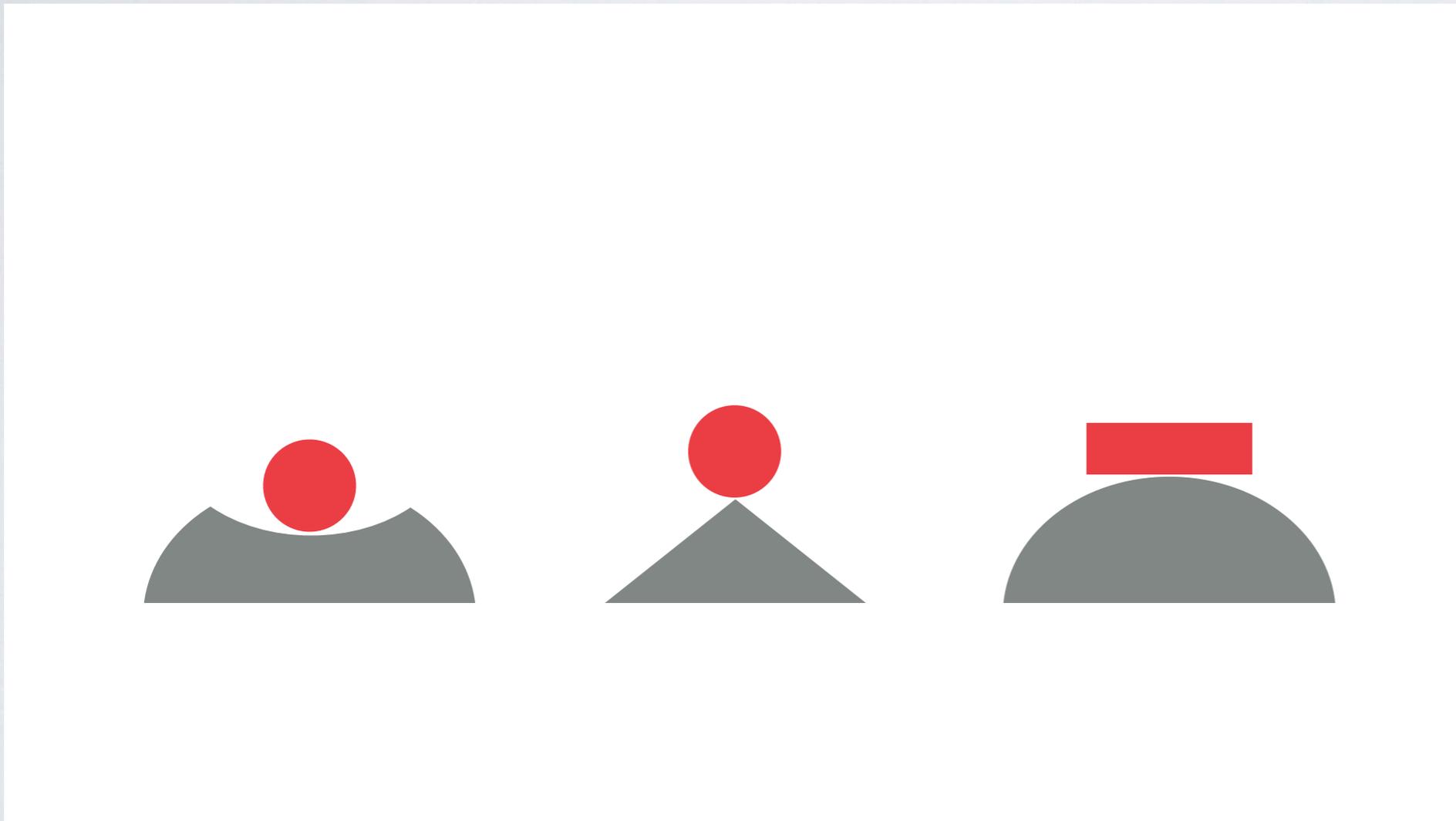


Figure 12-1, Halliday & Resnick

# Stable Static Equilibrium: Potential Well



$x \sin x + 1.05 \cos x$

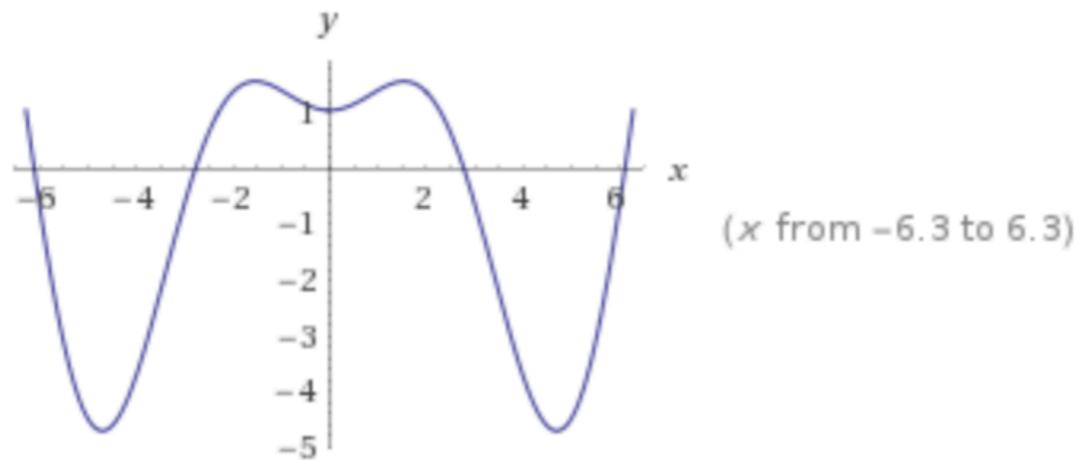


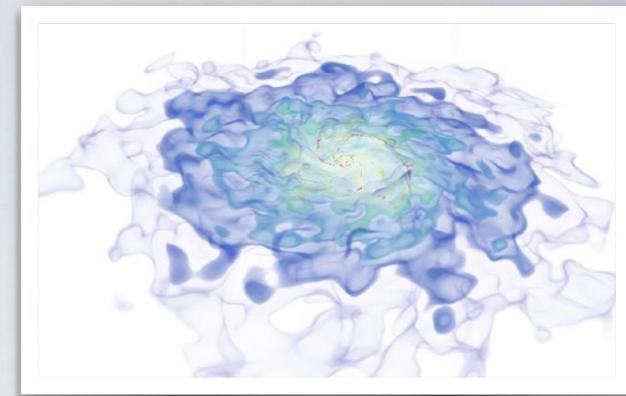
[Browse Examples](#) [Surprise Me](#)

Input:

$x \sin(x) + 1.05 \cos(x)$

Plots:

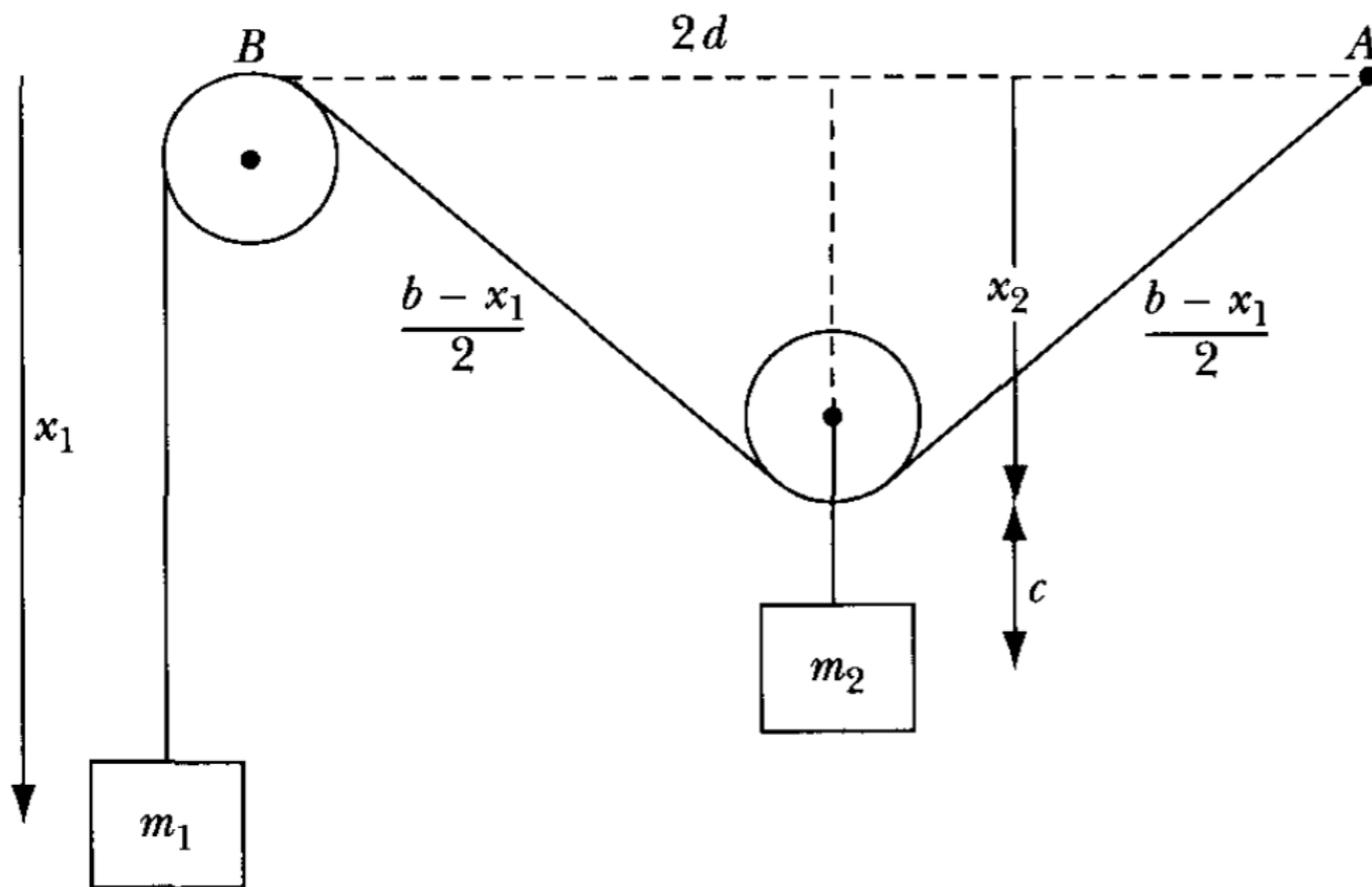




# Stable Static Equilibrium: Two Pulleys and Two Masses

# Stable (and Unstable) Static Equilibrium

- A body returns to a state of static equilibrium after being slightly displaced from that state by a small force: **stable static equilibrium**.



Thornton & Marion

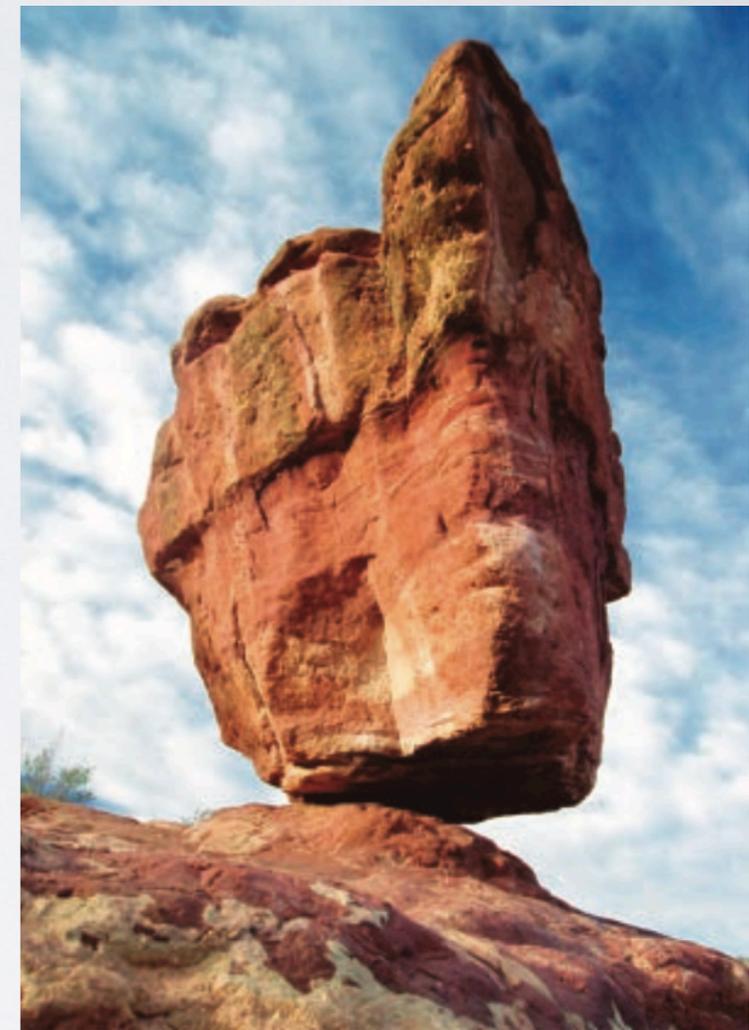
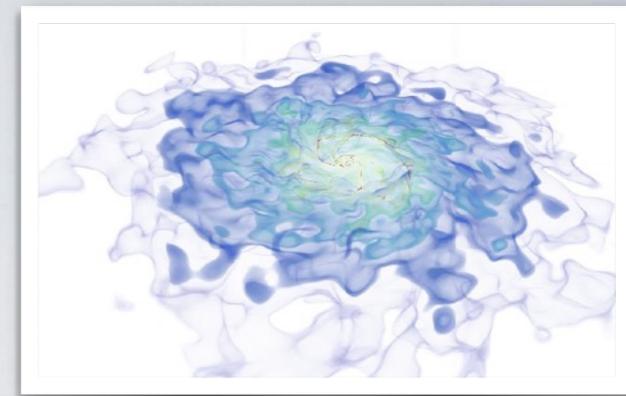


Figure 12-1, Halliday & Resnick



# Damped Simple Harmonic Motion: Hydraulic Door Closer

# Damped Harmonic Oscillator

- The mechanical energy decreases during the oscillations because **a drag force** transfers mechanical energy to thermal energy.

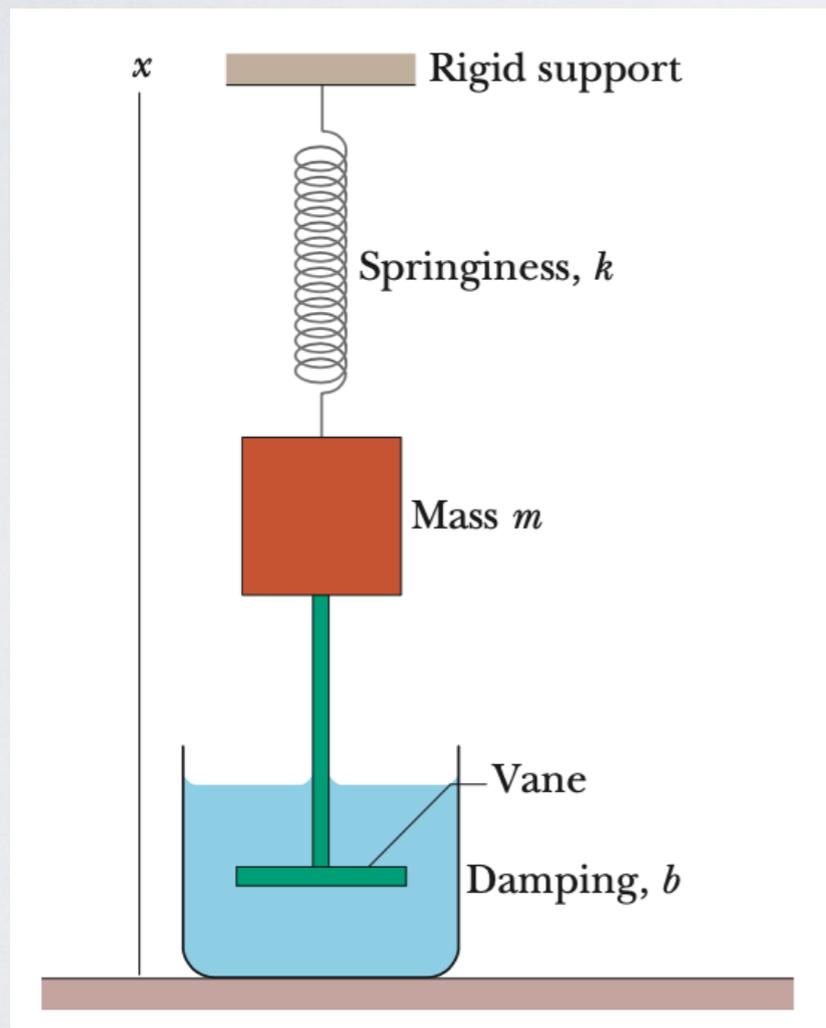


Figure 15-16, Halliday & Resnick

$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + b \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = 0$$

↓

$$x(t) = x_m e^{-bt/2m} \cos(\omega' t + \phi), \quad \omega' = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{b^2}{4m^2}}$$

Eq.(15-41/42/43), Halliday & Resnick

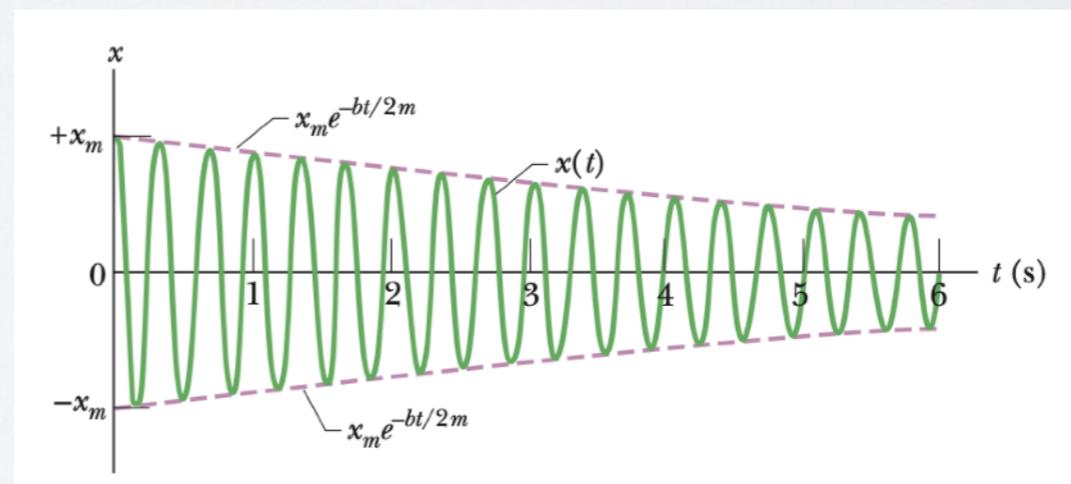


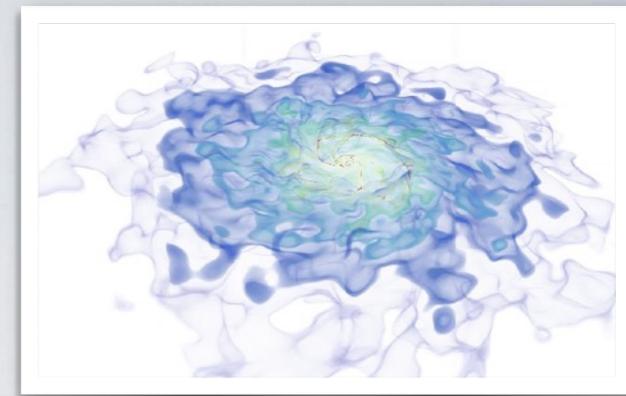
Figure 15-17, Halliday & Resnick

# Hydraulic Door Closer

- Friction adjusted to induce critically damped oscillations



[www.youtube.com/watch?v=aoXstF7fjms](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aoXstF7fjms)



# Phase Diagram

# Phase Diagram

