

EL1-006 (2004-04-09)

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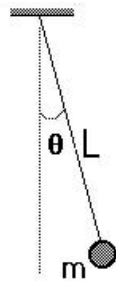
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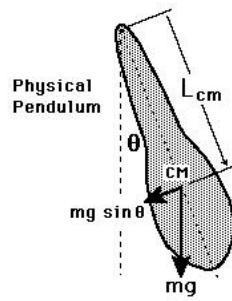
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¹ Simple pendulum

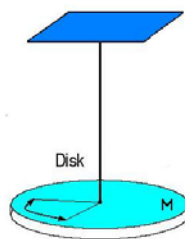
² Simple harmonic motion



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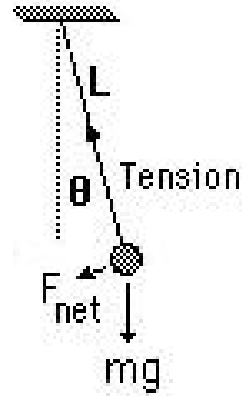
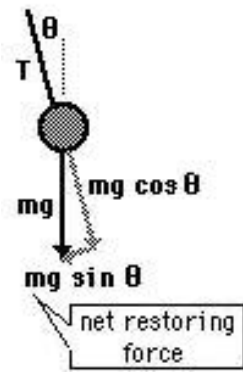
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³ Physical pendulum
⁴ Torque pendulum



$$\begin{cases} T - mg \cdot \cos\theta = ma_N \\ -mg \cdot \sin\theta = ma_s \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$T \left(a_N = \frac{v^2}{L} \right)$$

$a_N \quad a_s$

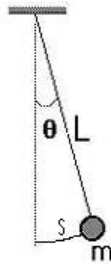
$$T = mg$$

$$\theta = 0$$

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$(a_N = 0)$

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$a_s = -g \cdot \sin\theta$

(2)

$\theta_{\text{rad}} = \frac{s}{L}$

(2)

$a_s = \ddot{s} = \frac{d^2s}{dt^2}$

$\ddot{s} = -g \cdot \sin\left(\frac{s}{L}\right)$

$\sin x$,

$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots$

$\sin x \quad (x \leq 0.1 \text{ rad}) \quad x$

$(s \leq 0.1 \cdot L) \quad (0.1_{\text{rad}}) \quad 6^\circ$

$\ddot{s} = -g \cdot \left(\frac{s}{L}\right) \Rightarrow \ddot{s} = -\left(\frac{g}{L}\right) \cdot s$

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

$$T = 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

0.5 m

1 m

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.(

6°

.(sin x ≈ x)

S

100 cm

t

N

L=100 cm

S (cm)	$T = \frac{t}{N}$ (s)
10 cm	
8 cm	
5 cm	
30 cm	
50 cm	

T!

7

L=100 cm

S (cm)	$T = \frac{t}{N}$ (s)
10 cm	
8 cm	

L=80 cm

8 cm	
5 cm	

L=50 cm

5 cm	
3 cm	

()

(!)

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$$= \frac{4\pi^2}{g}$$

	$T = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}$	$(T^2, L) \rightarrow (x, y)$
L=1.0 m		
L=0.8 m		
L=0.5 m		

2. <http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/pendp.html>