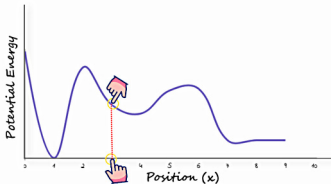
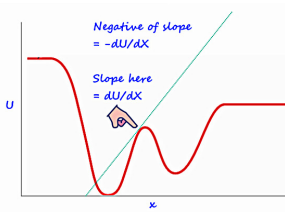


# Potential Energy Curves (& how to read them)



- If an object is subjected to a conservative force, its potential energy changes
- A plot of PE and position of the object is called a PE curve

## Slope at a point = Magnitude of Force



$$W = F \Delta X$$

$$\Delta U = -W$$

$$\Delta U = -F \Delta X$$

$$F = -(\Delta U / \Delta X)$$

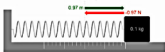
$$F = -dU/dx$$



- Often PE is represented by the symbol "u" on a PE Curve
- The negative of slope at any point is equal to the **force acting** on the object at that point

Examples Using the Formula  $F = -dU/dx$ 

1



$$U = 1/2 (kx^2) \quad (\text{PE of spring})$$

$$dU/dx = kx$$

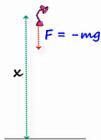
$$F = -kx$$

2

$$U = mgx$$

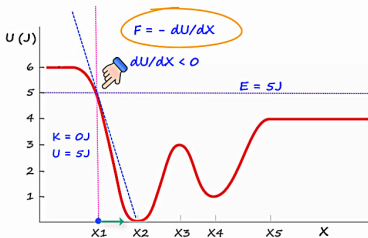
$$dU/dx = mg$$

$$F = -mg$$



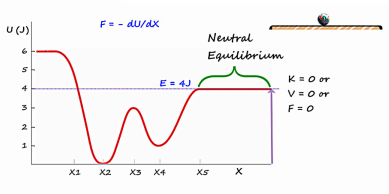
- Find differential of "u" of a spring or that of an object at a height X above the Earth.
- Take minus of the differential, then the results is the force acting on the object at that point

## Turning Point on a PE Curve



- If total energy of a particle is  $E$  and PE is  $U$ , then  $KE = E - U$
- If at any point, (a)  $KE = 0$  (b)  $U = E$  & (c) beyond that point  $KE$  turns -ve, it is called a **TURNING POINT**
- At such points the direction of motion of the particle reverses

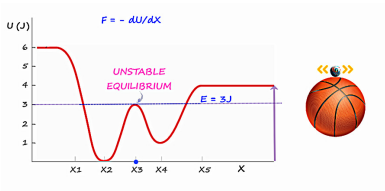
# Neutral Equilibrium



- A marble placed on a flat table is in neutral equilibrium. You move it to the left or the right, it will continue to rest at its new position.

- If for any stretch of  $x$  values,  $KE = 0$  and therefore  $U = E$ , it is called **NEUTRAL EQUILIBRIUM**
- No force acts on the particle and it is stationary

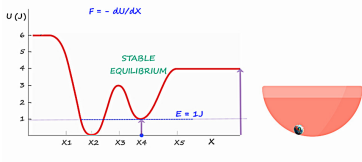
# Unstable Equilibrium



- At such points the slope is zero and the particle is stationary
- if it is displaced slightly in either direction, a non-zero force pushes it farther in the same direction

- The particle is then said to be in **UN-STABLE EQUILIBRIUM**.  
A marble placed on a ball is in unstable equilibrium.

# Stable Equilibrium



- At such points the slope is zero and the particle remains stationary
  - It has zero KE, or zero velocity and no force acting on it at this point
- If we push the particle left or right, a restoring force will appear that will take it back to  $X_4$ . The particle is said to be in **STABLE EQUILIBRIUM**. A marble in a bowl is in stable equilibrium