

Due: 2 November 2006

1. Some clocks (oscillators) that have been calibrated for the Earth's surface are taken to the Moon where the surface gravity is smaller by a factor of 6. Compare the Moon clocks to those on Earth: (run fast, run slow, or keep the same time)
  - (a) simple pendulum clock (point mass on a string)
  - (b) horizontal Hooke's law spring clock (mass, spring, frictionless track)
  - (c) vertical Hooke's law spring clock (mass, spring)
  - (d) light clock (laser beam bouncing between parallel mirrors)
2. Three identical masses  $m$  are at the vertices of an equilateral triangle formed by springs with force constants  $k$  and with equilibrium lengths  $\ell$ . Find the period of oscillations if all three masses are displaced outward from center and then released.
3. A mass  $m$  attached to a spring of force constant  $k$  is constrained to move along a frictionless (no damping) one-dimensional horizontal track. For  $t < 0$ , the mass is at rest and the spring is unstressed. At  $t = 0$ , the free end of the spring suddenly acquires a speed  $v_0$  along the track which remains constant thereafter. What is the displacement  $x(t)$  of the mass? Hint: the initial velocity of the mass is zero, not  $v_0$ .
4. A mass  $m$  is attached to a spring of force constant  $k$  and natural length  $\ell$ . It is spun in a horizontal circle on a frictionless table with angular speed  $\Omega < \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ .
  - (a) Draw a free-body diagram in the non-inertial frame, labeling and explaining all forces clearly.
  - (b) What is the equilibrium length of the spring?
  - (c) What is the natural angular frequency of radial oscillations?
5. Use the Green function method to solve for the response of a damped harmonic oscillator driven by the exponentially decaying force  $F(t) = F_0 e^{-\beta t}$  for  $t > 0$ .