OFFICIAL THINGS

☐ PLACE:
- 329 GALLALEE

☐ TIMES:
- TUE THU 11:00-12:50
- FRI 11:00-11:50
- MAIN LECTURE AND LAB
- RECITATION ... PROBLEM SOLVING, QUIZ
DR. PATRICK LECLAIR

EMAIL: PLECLAIR@UA.EDU

PLEASE INCLUDE ‘PH102’ IN SUBJECT

OFFICE: 228 BEVILL (348-0449)

LAB: 180 BEVILL

OFFICE HOURS:

MON WED 11-1 (IN BEVILL)

OTHER TIMES BY APPOINTMENT
OFFICIAL THINGS

- **GRADUATE ASSISTANT:**
  - ROBERT HAMNER
  - **OFFICE:** 218 GALLALEE (348-3042)
  - HAMNE012@BAMA.UA.EDU

- **UNDERGRADUATE ASSISTANT:**
  - EVAN NINER
  - EDNINER@BAMA.UA.EDU

- **PHYSICS HELP DESK**
- **HOURS TBA**
STUDIO PHYSICS

- Combines lecture and labs / group activities
- Learn a concept, then demonstrate it
- Friday class: Mostly problem solving + quiz
- Working together in groups is encouraged
IMPLICATIONS: SOCIAL INTERACTION

☐ WE NEED YOU IN GROUPS OF AT LEAST 3

☐ GROUPS ARE NOT ASSIGNED ...

☐ ... SO LONG AS THEY REMAIN FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

☐ EVEN DISTRIBUTION OF WORKLOAD
WHAT WILL WE COVER?

- RELATIVITY
- ELECTRIC FORCES & FIELDS
- ELECTRICAL ENERGY & CAPACITANCE
- CURRENT & RESISTANCE
- DC CIRCUITS
- MAGNETISM
- ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION
- AC CIRCUITS & EM WAVES
WHAT WILL WE COVER (CONT.)

- REFLECTION AND REFRACTION
- MIRRORS & LENSES
- WAVE OPTICS
- QUANTUM PHYSICS
- ATOMIC PHYSICS
- NUCLEAR PHYSICS
GRADING AND SO FORTH

- ✅ LABS/EXERCISES
- ✅ DAILY
- ✅ QUIZZES, HOMEWORK
- ✅ WEEKLY
- ✅ IN-CLASS QUESTIONS
- ✅ EXAMS
- ✅ 1 MULTIPLE CHOICE
- ✅ 1 PROBLEM-BASED

Table 1: Grading Breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Sections</th>
<th>%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-class work</td>
<td>Labs &amp; Exercises†</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quizzes, †</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Outside work</td>
<td>Homework problems‡</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Term paper</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hour Exams</td>
<td>Exam I</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exam II</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Final Exam</td>
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† The lowest two grades will be dropped.
‡ The lowest single grade will be dropped.
REPORT

- RECENT SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT
- FROM NEWS, MAGAZINE, ETC
- HOW PH102 MATERIAL RELATES
- HOW IT RELATES TO CAREER/MAJOR
- TOPIC PRE-APPROVAL
- REQD BY 29 FEB!
- DUE AFTER SPRING BREAK
- ~5 PGS ... FORMAT TBA
HOMEWORK

- HOMEWORK OUT EVERY FRIDAY - POSTED ON BLOG [PDF]
- DUE THE FOLLOWING FRIDAY AT 5PM
- SOLUTIONS OUT THAT NIGHT
- HARD COPY OR EMAIL (E.G., SCANNED) BOTH OK
  - MY GALLALEE OR BEVILL MAILBOX
  - GIVE TO ROBERT
- CAN COLLABORATE
- HAVE TO SHOW YOUR WORK TO GET CREDIT.
- TURN IN YOUR OWN
QUIZZES

- Every Friday
- 5 question multiple choice
- That week’s work
- 10-15 min anticipated
- Occasionally and randomly in class
LABS / EXERCISES

☐ SOMETHING DUE EVERY DAY

☐ IF NOT A LAB, IN-CLASS EXERCISES OR SIMULATIONS

☐ DROP 2 ...

☐ USUALLY DURING THE 2ND HALF OF CLASS
5.1 Electric Current

Electric current is something that we use and hear about every day, but how do we define it? In this section, we will be looking at the current density and charge density, but the basic points are the same.

Current is the rate at which electric charge flows through a cross-sectional area of a conductor. If you have ever worked with electrical wiring, you may remember the term amperage, which is the measure of current. Amperes are a unit of measure used to describe the flow of electric current, with 1 ampere being equal to 1 coulomb per second. The symbol for current is I, and it is measured in amperes (A).

Calculation of current is an important consideration in electrical systems, as it helps determine the amount of power that can be safely transmitted through a circuit. The formula for calculating current is given by:

\[ I = \frac{Q}{t} \]

where I is the current in amperes, Q is the charge in coulombs, and t is the time in seconds.

In summary, electric current is a fundamental concept in physics and engineering, with applications ranging from household appliances to advanced technology. Understanding the principles of current is crucial for designing and maintaining safe and efficient electrical systems.
SHOWING UP

☐ NO MAKE-UP OF IN-CLASS WORK OR HOMEWORK [LOGISTICS]

☐ “ACCEPTABLE” AND DOCUMENTED GETS YOU A BYE

☐ QUIZZES CAN BE MADE UP

☐ MISSING AN EXAM IS BAD.

☐ ACCEPTABLE REASON = MAKEUP OR WEIGHT FINAL

☐ LOWEST GRADES ON IN-CLASS WORK ARE DROPPED

☐ YOU GET TWO FOR FREE. I DON’T EVEN WANT TO KNOW.
DISTRACTIONS

☐ COMPUTERS IN THE CLASSROOM

☐ MINESWEEPER DURING CLASS? REALLY?

☐ THEY CAN BE DISABLED

☐ CELL PHONES

☐ KEEP IT ON VIBRATE MODE.

☐ TAKE THE CALL OUTSIDE IF IT IS URGENT

☐ “NO FOOD/DRINK”
OTHER

☐ ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT

☐ DO YOUR OWN WORK ON QUIZZES & EXAMS

☐ SUSPECTED VIOLATIONS REFERRED TO A & S

☐ TEAMWORK ENCOURAGED ON LABS/HOMEWORK

☐ ACCESSIBILITY/DISABILITY ACCOMMODATIONS

☐ FOR A REQUEST - 348-4285 DISABILITIES SERVICES

☐ AFTER INITIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH THEM, CONTACT ME
INTERNETS

- WE HAVE OUR OWN INTERTUBES:
  - HTTP://PH102.BLOGSPOT.COM
  - UPDATED SEVERAL TIMES A WEEK. OFTEN LATE AT NIGHT
  - COMMENTS (ANONYMOUS EVEN) ALLOWED
  - RSS FEED

- GOOGLE CALENDAR

- FACEBOOK GROUP ...

- CAN ADD RSS FEED OF BLOG TO FACEBOOK

- GOOD IDEA: CHECK BLOG & CALENDAR BEFORE CLASS
LET'S GET AT IT

☐ THIS WEEK & NEXT:

☐ RELATIVITY (S & F CH. 26, NOTES CH. 2)

☐ LATE JANUARY:

☐ ELECTRIC FIELDS & FORCES
\[ \Delta x = 10 \text{ m} \]

\[
\begin{align*}
\Delta x &= x_f - 0 = x_f \\
\Delta y' &= 0
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\Delta x' &= \Delta x \\
\Delta y' &= 0
\end{align*}
\]
\[ \vec{v}_{\text{girl}} = 0 \]

\[ \vec{v}_{\text{dart}} \]

\[ \vec{v}_{\text{bully}} \]
Sun
earth (spring)
Luminiferous æther
earth (fall)
Sun
\[ \vec{v}_{\text{Joe}} \leftrightarrow d_o \leftrightarrow \vec{v}_{\text{Moe}} \]
Choosing a coordinate system:

1. Choose an origin. This may coincide with a special point or object given in the problem - for instance, right at an observer’s position, or halfway between two observers. Make it convenient!

2. Choose a set of axes, such as rectangular or polar. The simplest are usually rectangular or Cartesian $x$-$y$-$z$, though your choice should fit the symmetry of the problem given - if your problem has circular symmetry, rectangular coordinates may make life difficult.

3. Align the axes. Again, make it convenient - for instance, align your $x$ axis along a line connecting two special points in the problem. Sometimes a thoughtful but less obvious choice may save you a lot of math!

4. Choose which directions are positive and negative. This choice is arbitrary, in the end, so choose the least confusing convention.
NO DIFFERENCE
CANT'T MEASURE EARTH'S VELOCITY
RELATIVE TO EMPTY SPACE
\[ \|\vec{v}\| = 0.9c \]

\[ \|\vec{v}\| = c \]
JOE FLIPS ON THE LIGHT
HE SEES THE LIGHT HIT
THE WALLS AT THE SAME TIME
Joe

O y

x

Moe

\[ c \Delta t \]

\[ O' \]

\[ y' \]

\[ x' \]

\[ |\vec{v}| = 0.9c \]

WHAT DOES MOE SEE?

THE SHIP MOVED

THE ORIGIN OF THE LIGHT DID NOT
JOE BOUNCES A LASER OFF OF SOME MIRRORS
HE COUNTS THE ROUND TRIPS
THIS MEASURES DISTANCE
Moe sees the boxcar move.

Once the light is created, it does not move.

Moe sees a triangle wave.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$v$ [m/s]</th>
<th>$v/c$</th>
<th>$\gamma$</th>
<th>$1/\gamma$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$\infty$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3 \times 10^6$</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>1.0005</td>
<td>0.99995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3 \times 10^7$</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.005</td>
<td>0.995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6 \times 10^7$</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>0.980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1.5 \times 10^8$</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>0.866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2.25 \times 10^8$</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>0.661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2.7 \times 10^8$</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>0.436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2.85 \times 10^8$</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>0.312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2.97 \times 10^8$</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>7.09</td>
<td>0.141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2.983 \times 10^8$</td>
<td>0.995</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>0.0999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2.995 \times 10^8$</td>
<td>0.999</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>0.0447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2.996 \times 10^8$</td>
<td>0.9995</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>0.0316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2.998 \times 10^8$</td>
<td>0.9999</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>0.0141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$c$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\infty$</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Graph showing the relationship between $\gamma$ and $v/c$](image-url)
\[v = 0, \quad 0.5c, \quad 0.75c, \quad 0.9c, \quad 0.95c, \quad 0.99c, \quad 0.999c\]
LET'S WORK OUT SOME PROBLEMS
1. An astronaut traveling at \( v = 0.80c \) taps her foot 3.0 times per second. What is the frequency of taps determined by an observer on earth? (*Hint: be careful about the difference between time and frequency!*)
   - 5.0 taps/sec
   - 6.7 taps/sec
   - 1.8 taps/sec
   - 3.0 taps/sec

2. A spaceship moves away from earth at high speed. How do experimenters on earth measure a clock in the spaceship to be running? How do those in the spaceship measure a clock on earth to be running?
   - slow; fast
   - slow; slow
   - fast; slow
   - fast; fast

3. If you are moving in a spaceship at high speed relative to the earth, would you notice a difference in your pulse rate? In the pulse rate of the people back on earth?
   - no; yes
   - no; no
   - yes; no
   - yes; yes

4. The period of a pendulum is measured to be 3.00 in its own reference frame. What is the period as measured by an observer moving at a speed of 0.950c with respect to the pendulum?
   - 6.00 sec
   - 13.4 sec
   - 0.938 sec
   - 9.61 sec
1. 1.8 taps/sec. The ‘proper time’ $\Delta t_p$ is that measured by the astronaut herself, which is 1/3 of a second between taps (so that there are 3 taps per second). The time interval between taps measured on earth is dilated (longer), so there are less taps per second. For the astronaut:

$$\Delta t_p = \frac{1 \text{s}}{3 \text{taps}}$$

On earth, we measure the dilated time:

$$\Delta t' = \gamma \Delta t_p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{0.8^2 c^2}{c^2}}} \cdot \left( \frac{1 \text{s}}{3 \text{taps}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 0.8^2}} \cdot \left( \frac{1 \text{s}}{3 \text{taps}} \right) \approx \frac{0.56 \text{s}}{\text{tap}} = \frac{1 \text{s}}{1.8 \text{taps}}$$
1. An astronaut traveling at \( v = 0.80c \) taps her foot 3.0 times per second. What is the frequency of taps determined by an observer on earth? (*Hint: be careful about the difference between time and frequency!*)
   - 5.0 taps/sec
   - 6.7 taps/sec
   - 1.8 taps/sec  **(Correct Answer)**
   - 3.0 taps/sec

2. A spaceship moves away from earth at high speed. How do experimenters on earth measure a clock in the spaceship to be running? How do those in the spaceship measure a clock on earth to be running?
   - slow; fast
   - slow; slow
   - fast; slow
   - fast; fast

3. If you are moving in a spaceship at high speed relative to the earth, would you notice a difference in your pulse rate? In the pulse rate of the people back on earth?
   - no; yes
   - no; no
   - yes; no
   - yes; yes

4. The period of a pendulum is measured to be 3.00 in its own reference frame. What is the period as measured by an observer moving at a speed of 0.950c with respect to the pendulum?
   - 6.00 sec
   - 13.4 sec
   - 0.938 sec
   - 9.61 sec
2. slow; slow. The time-dilation effect is symmetric, so observers in each frame measure a clock in the other to be running slow. Put another way, the relative velocity of the earth and the ship is the same no matter who you ask – each says the other is moving with some speed $v$, and they are sitting still. Therefore, the dilation effect is the same in both cases.
1. An astronaut traveling at \( v = 0.80c \) taps her foot 3.0 times per second. What is the frequency of taps determined by an observer on earth? *(Hint: be careful about the difference between time and frequency!)*

- 5.0 taps/sec
- 6.7 taps/sec
- 1.8 taps/sec
- 3.0 taps/sec

2. A spaceship moves away from earth at high speed. How do experimenters on earth measure a clock in the spaceship to be running? How do those in the spaceship measure a clock on earth to be running?

- slow; fast
- slow; slow
- fast; slow
- fast; fast

3. If you are moving in a spaceship at high speed relative to the earth, would you notice a difference in your pulse rate? In the pulse rate of the people back on earth?

- no; yes
- no; no
- yes; no
- yes; yes

4. The period of a pendulum is measured to be 3.00 in its own reference frame. What is the period as measured by an observer moving at a speed of 0.950c with respect to the pendulum?

- 6.00 sec
- 13.4 sec
- 0.938 sec
- 9.61 sec
3. no; yes. There is no relative speed between you and your own pulse, since you are in the same reference frame, so there is no difference in your pulse rate (possible space-travel-related anxieties aside). There is a relative velocity between you and the people back on earth, however, so you would find their pulse rate slower than normal. Similarly, they would find your pulse rate slower than normal, since you are moving relative to them. Relativistic effects are always attributed to the other party – you are always at rest in your own reference frame.
1. An astronaut traveling at \( v = 0.80c \) taps her foot 3.0 times per second. What is the frequency of taps determined by an observer on earth? *(Hint: be careful about the difference between time and frequency!)*
   - 5.0 taps/sec
   - 6.7 taps/sec
   - **1.8 taps/sec**
   - 3.0 taps/sec

2. A spaceship moves away from earth at high speed. How do experimenters on earth measure a clock in the spaceship to be running? How do those in the spaceship measure a clock on earth to be running?
   - slow; fast
   - **slow; slow**
   - fast; slow
   - fast; fast

3. If you are moving in a spaceship at high speed relative to the earth, would you notice a difference in your pulse rate? In the pulse rate of the people back on earth?
   - **no; yes**
   - no; no
   - yes; no
   - yes; yes

4. The period of a pendulum is measured to be 3.00 in its own reference frame. What is the period as measured by an observer moving at a speed of 0.950c with respect to the pendulum?
   - 6.00 sec
   - 13.4 sec
   - 0.938 sec
   - 9.61 sec
4. 9.61 sec. The proper time is that measured by in the reference frame of the pendulum itself, \( \Delta t_p = 3.00 \text{ sec.} \) The moving observer has to observe a longer period for the pendulum, since from the observer’s point of view, the pendulum is moving relative to it. Observers always perceive clocks moving relative to them as running slow. The factor between the two times is just \( \gamma \):

\[
\Delta t' = \gamma \Delta t_p = \frac{3.0 \text{ sec}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{0.95^2 c^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{3.0 \text{ sec}}{\sqrt{1 - 0.95^2}} \approx 9.61 \text{ sec}
\]
1. An astronaut traveling at $v = 0.80c$ taps her foot 3.0 times per second. What is the frequency of taps determined by an observer on earth? (Hint: be careful about the difference between time and frequency!)

- 5.0 taps/sec
- 6.7 taps/sec
- **1.8 taps/sec**
- 3.0 taps/sec

2. A spaceship moves away from earth at high speed. How do experimenters on earth measure a clock in the spaceship to be running? How do those in the spaceship measure a clock on earth to be running?

- slow; fast
- **slow; slow**
- fast; slow
- fast; fast

3. If you are moving in a spaceship at high speed relative to the earth, would you notice a difference in your pulse rate? In the pulse rate of the people back on earth?

- **no; yes**
- no; no
- yes; no
- yes; yes

4. The period of a pendulum is measured to be 3.00 in its own reference frame. What is the period as measured by an observer moving at a speed of 0.950c with respect to the pendulum?

- 6.00 sec
- 13.4 sec
- 0.938 sec
- **9.61 sec**
6. You are packing for a trip to another star, and on your journey you will travel at 0.99c. Can you sleep in a smaller cabin than usual, because you will be shorter when you lie down? Explain your answer.

7. A deep-space probe moves away from Earth with a speed of 0.88c. An antenna on the probe requires 4.0 s, in probe time, to rotate through 1.0 rev. How much time is required for 1.0 rev according to an observer on Earth?

8. A friend in a spaceship travels past you at a high speed. He tells you that his ship is 24 m long and that the identical ship you are sitting in is 18 m long.

   (a) According to your observations, how long is your ship?
   (b) According to your observations, how long is his ship?
   (c) According to your observations, what is the speed of your friend’s ship?
6. **No.** There is no relative speed between you and your cabin, since you are in the same reference frame. You and your bed will remain at the same lengths relative to each other.
6. You are packing for a trip to another star, and on your journey you will travel at 0.99c. Can you sleep in a smaller cabin than usual, because you will be shorter when you lie down? Explain your answer.

7. A deep-space probe moves away from Earth with a speed of 0.88c. An antenna on the probe requires 4.0 s, in probe time, to rotate through 1.0 rev. How much time is required for 1.0 rev according to an observer on Earth?

8. A friend in a spaceship travels past you at a high speed. He tells you that his ship is 24 m long and that the identical ship you are sitting in is 18 m long.

(a) According to your observations, how long is your ship?
(b) According to your observations, how long is his ship?
(c) According to your observations, what is the speed of your friend’s ship?
7. **8.42 s.** The time interval in the probe's reference frame is the proper one \( \Delta t_p \) ... which makes sense, since the antenna is part of the probe itself! The probe and antenna are moving relative to the earth, and therefore the earthbound observer measures a longer, dilated time interval \( \Delta t' \):

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{probe} & = \Delta t_p \\
\text{earth} & = \Delta t' \\
\Delta t' & = \gamma \Delta t_p
\end{align*}
\]

As usual, we first need to calculate \( \gamma \). No problem, given the probe's velocity of 0.88c relative to earth:

\[
\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (0.88c)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 0.88^2}} = 2.11
\]

The proper time interval for one revolution \( \Delta t_p \) in the probe's reference frame is 4.0 s, so we can readily calculate the time interval observed by the earthbound observer:

\[
\Delta t' = \gamma \Delta t_p = 2.11 \cdot (4.0 \text{ s}) = 8.42 \text{ s}
\]
6. You are packing for a trip to another star, and on your journey you will travel at 0.99c. Can you sleep in a smaller cabin than usual, because you will be shorter when you lie down? Explain your answer.

7. A deep-space probe moves away from Earth with a speed of 0.88c. An antenna on the probe requires 4.0 s, in probe time, to rotate through 1.0 rev. How much time is required for 1.0 rev according to an observer on Earth?

8. A friend in a spaceship travels past you at a high speed. He tells you that his ship is 24 m long and that the identical ship you are sitting in is 18 m long.

(a) According to your observations, how long is your ship?
(b) According to your observations, how long is his ship?
(c) According to your observations, what is the speed of your friend’s ship?
8. 24 m; 18 m; 0.661c. Once again: if you are observing something in your own reference frame, there is no length contraction or time dilation. You always observe your own ship to be the same length. If your friend's ship is 24 m long, and yours is identical, you will measure it to be 24 m.

On the other hand, you are moving relative to his ship, so you would observe his ship to be length contracted, and measure a shorter length. Your friend, on the other hand, will observe exactly the same thing - he will see your ship contracted, by precisely the same amount. Your observation of his ship has to be the same as his observation of his ship - since you are only the two observers, and you both have the same relative velocity, you must observe the same length contraction. If he sees your ship as 18 m long, then you would also see his (identical) ship as 18 m long.

Given the relationship between the contracted and proper length, we can find the relative velocity easily. Your measurement of your own ship is the proper length \( L_p \), while your measurement of your friend's ship is the contracted length \( L' \):

\[
L_p = \gamma L' \\
\implies \gamma = \frac{L_p}{L'} = \frac{24}{18} = \frac{4}{3} \\
\gamma = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \\
\frac{v^2}{c^2} = 1 - \frac{9}{16} = \frac{7}{16} \\
v = \sqrt{\frac{7}{16}}c = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}c \approx 0.661c
\]