

Formula:

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

T = Time Period (time to make 1 oscillation)
 L = Length of string holding "bob"
 g = value of gravity at that location

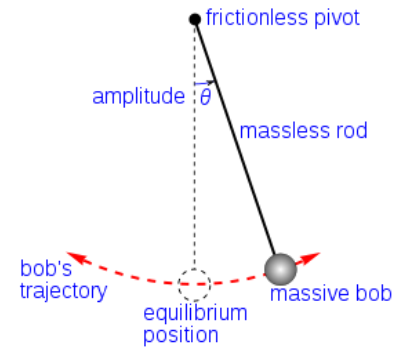
$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

or

$$T = \frac{1}{f}$$

f = Frequency (oscillations / time)
 T = Period (time / oscillation)

Galileo discovered that the time it takes for a pendulum to swing to and fro through small distances depends only on the length of the pendulum and the acceleration of gravity. This to and fro motion is called simple harmonic motion. This is for small angles only.



Example Pendulum Problems:

- A. What is the period on Earth of a pendulum with a length of 2.4 m?

- B. How long should a pendulum be in order to swing back and forth in 1.6 s?

Pendulum Practice Problems: Answer in space provided below the question, UNLESS you don't have enough room to fully answer the question, then use additional paper.

1. A grandfather clock needs to have a period of one second. What length of pendulum should be hung for the clock to keep good time?

2. If the clock from question 1 was taken to the moon where gravity is 1.7 m/s², what length should the pendulum have?

3. A mountain climber, who has had physics in high school, figures out the gravity at his location in the mountains. He used a 4.0 m length of string and found that with a rock tied at its end, its period as a pendulum was 4.1 seconds. What was g at his location?

4. A ride at 6 Flags straps you in and you swing like a pendulum. The length of the cord that holds you is about 20 meters. How much time does it take to swing back and forth once?

5. A playground swing is 3 meters long. What is the period of the swing?

6. If we colonized Mars and took the swing-set from question 5 there, it would swing back and forth with a period of 5.7 seconds. What is the acceleration due to gravity on mars?

