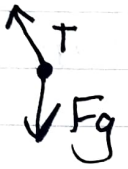
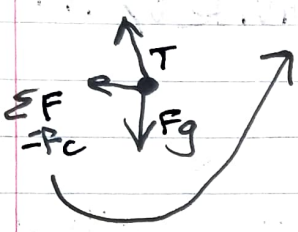
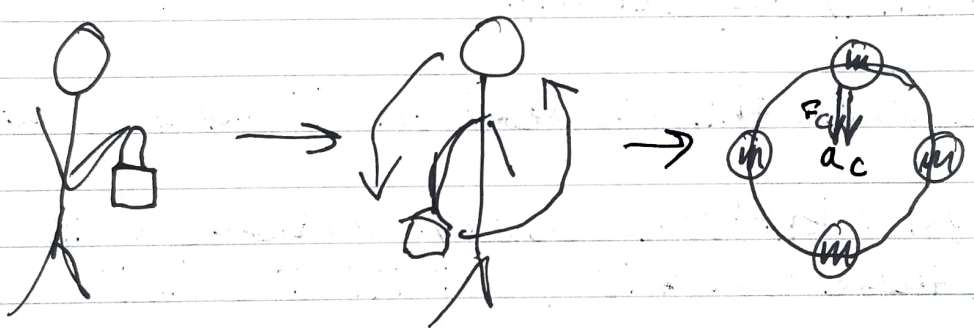


sum of these forces must add up to F_c, which we "just solved for" w/ equation on previous page...



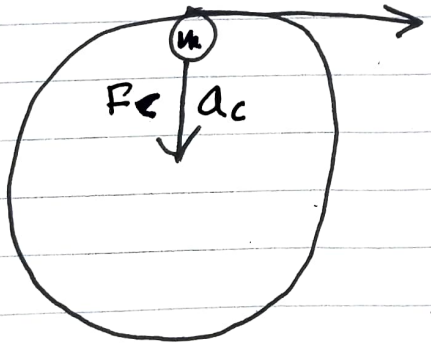
F_c IS the resultant vector, not another applied force

Mr. Clark swinging a bucket around:



$F_c = m \cdot \frac{V^2}{r}$ ← time how long it takes to travel the circumference, divide circumference by this time to get V

← ≈ 1 m



tangential velocity

$F_g = ma_g = \frac{mV^2}{r}$ ← value of force

↖ "source of the force"

If we know m, r, and a_g, we can solve for V

Then we can solve for the PERIOD (how long it takes for one complete revolution)

FREQUENCY: $f = \frac{1}{T(sec)} = \frac{1}{Ts}$ (inverse of T (sec))