For the period of oscillation, T depends on the mass M of the bob per unit of length of a rubber L, cross-sectional area, A of the bob and the young modulus, E. Use the method of dimension to derive the relationship of connecting them.

Solution

First, determine the units:

$$T = [s],$$
$$M = [kg],$$
$$L = [m],$$
$$A = [m^{2}],$$
$$E = \left[\frac{kg}{m \cdot s^{2}}\right].$$

Maybe we will need the acceleration due to gravity $g = [m/s^2]$ too. Let's combine! Our goal is to get seconds using all these units above. Let's suppose that

$$T = M^a \cdot L^b \cdot A^c \cdot E^d.$$

Write their

$$[s]^{1}[kg]^{0}[m]^{0} \leftrightarrow ([kg])^{a} \cdot ([m])^{b} \cdot ([m]^{2})^{c} \cdot ([kg][m]^{-1}[s]^{-2})^{d},$$
$$[s]^{1}[kg]^{0}[m]^{0} \leftrightarrow [kg]^{a+d} \cdot [m]^{b+2c-d} \cdot [s]^{-2d}.$$

Now equal corresponding powers from the left part of the equation above and powers from the right:

$$[s]: 1 = -2d \quad \Rightarrow \quad d = -\frac{1}{2},$$
$$[kg]: 0 = a + d \quad \Rightarrow \quad a = -d = \frac{1}{2},$$
$$[m]: 0 = b + 2c - d \quad \Rightarrow \quad b = \frac{1}{2}, c = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Thus

$$T = M^{a} \cdot L^{b} \cdot A^{c} \cdot E^{d} = M^{1/2} \cdot L^{1/2} \cdot A^{-1/2} \cdot E^{-1/2}.$$

At this stage it's easy to see that

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{ML}{AE}}.$$

Answer $T = \sqrt{\frac{ML}{AE}}$

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