

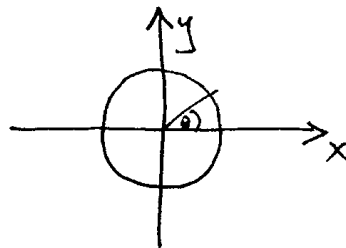
PAUTA TAREA 2.

1. Mostrar que la velocidad (módulo) y la aceleración (módulo) en un movimiento circular uniforme son constantes.

Hemos visto que un movimiento circular uniforme puede describirse en términos de 2 movimientos armónicos simples:

$$x(t) = R \cos \omega t$$

$$y(t) = R \sin \omega t$$



de modo que $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ (una circunferencia de radio R)

x describe la posición respecto del eje x e y la posición respecto del eje y , luego el vector posición está dado por: $\vec{r}(t) = x(t)\hat{i} + y(t)\hat{j}$

entonces, la velocidad será $\vec{v} = \frac{dx}{dt}\hat{i} + \frac{dy}{dt}\hat{j}$

mientras que la aceleración pueda $\vec{a} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}\hat{i} + \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}\hat{j}$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -R\omega \sin \omega t \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -R\omega^2 \cos \omega t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = R\omega \cos \omega t \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -R\omega^2 \sin \omega t.$$

Ahora calculamos los módulos:

$$|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} = R\omega (\sin^2 \omega t + \cos^2 \omega t) = R\omega$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}\right)^2} = R\omega^2 (\sin^2 \omega t + \cos^2 \omega t) = R\omega^2$$

\Rightarrow Ambas son constantes.

2. Chequear que la función: $x(t) = x_m e^{-\eta t/2} \cos(\omega' t + \phi)$

es solución de la Ec. Dif. Lin. $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \eta \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega^2 x = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= x_m \left[-\frac{\eta}{2} e^{-\eta t/2} \cos(\omega' t + \phi) - e^{-\eta t/2} \sin(\omega' t + \phi) \omega' \right] \\ &= x_m e^{-\eta t/2} \left[-\frac{\eta}{2} \cos(\omega' t + \phi) - \omega' \sin(\omega' t + \phi) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} &= x_m \left(-\frac{\eta}{2} \right) e^{-\eta t/2} \left[-\frac{\eta}{2} \cos(\omega' t + \phi) - \omega' \sin(\omega' t + \phi) \right] \\ &\quad + x_m e^{-\eta t/2} \left[+\frac{\eta}{2} \sin(\omega' t + \phi) \omega' - \omega' \omega' \cos(\omega' t + \phi) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \eta \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega^2 x &= \frac{x_m e^{-\eta t/2}}{\left(-\frac{\eta}{2} \right)} \left(-\frac{\eta}{2} \cos(\omega' t + \phi) - \omega' \sin(\omega' t + \phi) \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{x_m e^{-\eta t/2}}{\left(\frac{\eta}{2} \right)} \left[\frac{\eta}{2} \sin(\omega' t + \phi) \omega' - \omega' \omega' \cos(\omega' t + \phi) \right] \\ &\quad + \eta \frac{x_m e^{-\eta t/2}}{\left[-\frac{\eta}{2} \cos(\omega' t + \phi) - \omega' \sin(\omega' t + \phi) \right]} \\ &\quad + \omega^2 \frac{x_m e^{-\eta t/2}}{\cos(\omega' t + \phi)} = \cdot \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} = x_m e^{-\eta t/2} &\left[\frac{\eta^2}{4} \cos(\omega' t + \phi) + \frac{\eta}{2} \omega' \sin(\dots) + \frac{\eta}{2} \omega' \sin(\dots) - \omega' \omega' \cos(\dots) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\eta^2}{2} \cos(\dots) - \eta \omega' \sin(\dots) + \omega^2 \cos(\dots) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\eta^2}{4} - \omega' \omega' - \frac{\eta^2}{2} + \omega^2 = 0$$

$$\omega' = \sqrt{\omega^2 - \frac{\eta^2}{4}}$$

$$\frac{\eta}{2} \omega' + \frac{\eta}{2} \omega' - \eta \omega' = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

3. Mostrar que: $x(t) = \frac{F_0/m}{G} \sin(\omega_e t - \phi)$

es solución de la Ec. Dif. Lin: $m \left(\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \eta \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega^2 x \right) = F_0 \cos(\omega_e t)$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{F_0/m}{G} \omega_e \cos(\omega_e t - \phi)$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\frac{F_0/m}{G} \omega_e^2 \sin(\omega_e t - \phi)$$

$$m \left(-\frac{F_0/m}{G} \omega_e^2 \overbrace{\sin(\omega_e t - \phi)}^{\frac{\sin \omega_e t \cos \phi - \cos \omega_e t \sin \phi}{\sin \phi}} + \eta \frac{F_0/m}{G} \omega_e \overbrace{\cos(\omega_e t - \phi)}^{\frac{\cos \omega_e t \cos \phi + \sin \omega_e t \sin \phi}{\cos \phi}} + \omega^2 \frac{F_0/m}{G} \underbrace{\sin(\omega_e t - \phi)}_{\frac{\sin \omega_e t \cos \phi - \cos \omega_e t \sin \phi}{\sin \phi}} \right) = F_0 \cos(\omega_e t)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\eta \frac{F_0/m}{G} \omega_e^2 \cos \phi + \eta \frac{F_0/m}{G} \omega_e \sin \phi + \eta \omega^2 \frac{F_0/m}{G} \cos \phi = 0$$

$$m \frac{F_0/m}{G} \omega_e^2 \sin \phi + \eta \frac{F_0/m}{G} \omega_e \cos \phi - \omega^2 m \frac{F_0/m}{G} \sin \phi = F_0$$

$$\omega_e^2 \sin \phi + \eta \omega_e \cos \phi - \omega^2 \sin \phi = G$$

$$-\omega_e^2 \cos \phi + \eta \omega_e \sin \phi + \omega^2 \cos \phi = 0$$

↳

$$\sin \phi = \frac{(\omega_e^2 - \omega^2) \cos \phi}{\eta \omega_e}$$

$$\left[(\omega_e^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \eta^2 \omega_e^2 \right] x$$

$$\frac{\cos \phi}{\eta \omega_e} = G$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\cos \phi = \eta \omega_e / G}$$

$$\cos \phi \left\{ \frac{\omega_e^2 (\omega_e^2 - \omega^2)}{\eta \omega_e} + \eta \omega_e - \omega^2 \frac{(\omega_e^2 - \omega^2)}{\eta \omega_e} \right\} = G \quad \left| \quad G = \sqrt{(\omega_e^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \eta^2 \omega_e^2} \right.$$