

### TAREA 3

Problema 1:

$$m = 1.26 \text{ [kg]}$$

$$k = 5.38 \text{ [N/m]}$$

$$x(0) = 26.3 \text{ [cm]}$$

$$v(0) = -3.72 \text{ [m/s]}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 2.07 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$x(t) = x_m \cos(\omega t + \phi)$  respecto del pto. de equilibrio,  
donde el resorte no está estirado ni comprimido

$$x(0) = x_m \cos \phi = 26.3 \text{ cm} = 0.263 \text{ m.}$$

$$v(0) = -x_m \sin(\omega \times 0 + \phi) \omega = -3.72 \text{ [m/s]}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \omega x_m \sin \phi &= +3.72 \text{ [m]} \\ x_m \cos \phi &= 0.263 \text{ [m/s]} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ dividimos ambas.}$$

$$\omega \tan \phi = 14.14 \text{ [s}^{-1}\text{]}$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{14.14}{2.07} = 6.83 \quad \therefore \rightarrow \phi = 1.42 \text{ rad.}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_m = \frac{0.263}{\cos 1.42} = 1.75 \text{ [m]}$$

$$x(t) = 1.75 \text{ [m]} \cos \left( 2.07 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} t + 1.42 \text{ rad} \right)$$

$$E_{oi} = \frac{1}{2} m v_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1.26 \times (3.72)^2 = 8.732 \text{ J}$$

$$E_{pi} = \frac{1}{2} k x_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 5.38 \times (0.263)^2 = 1.86 \times 10^{-1} \text{ J}$$

### Problema 3

$$l = 1.53 \text{ [m]}$$

$$\approx 2 \text{ oscilaciones en } 180 \text{ [s]} \rightarrow f = 0.4 \text{ [s]}$$

Encuentre  $g$ .

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \Rightarrow \omega^2 l = g \Rightarrow g = 1.53 \times (2\pi \times 0.4)^2$$
$$g = 9.66 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

### Problema 2

$$m = 12.3 \text{ [kg]}$$

$$X_m = 1.86 \text{ [mm]}$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \text{ max} = 7.93 \text{ km/s}^2$$

Encuentre:  $T$ ,  $v_{\text{max}}$ ,  $E_{\text{mec}}$

$$x(t) = X_m \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$x'(t) = -X_m \omega \sin(\omega t + \phi) \rightarrow x'_{\text{max}} = X_m \omega$$

$$x''(t) = -X_m \omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \phi) \rightarrow x''_{\text{max}} = X_m \omega^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 7930 \left[ \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right] = 1.86 \times 10^{-3} \text{ [m]} \omega^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = 2.06 \times 10^3 \left[ \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \right]$$

$$T = 2\pi/\omega = 3.05 \times 10^{-3} \text{ [s]}$$

$$v_{\text{max}} = X_m \omega = 1.86 \times 10^{-3} \times 2.06 \times 10^3 = 3.83 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$E_{\text{mec}} = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ k \omega^2 x_m^2 + m X_m^2 \omega^2 \sin^2 \right]$$

$$E_{\text{mec}} = \frac{1}{2} k X_m^2 = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 m X_m^2$$

$$E_{\text{mec}} = \frac{1}{2} \times (2.06 \times 10^3)^2 \times 12.3 \times (1.86 \times 10^{-3})^2 = 90.29 \text{ J.}$$

### Problema 4

$$x(0) = 2 \text{ [m]}$$

$$T = 4 \text{ [s]}$$

$$x_m = 3 \text{ [m]}$$

$$\phi = \pi/4$$

$$x(t) = 3 \text{ [m]} \cos(\pi/2 \cdot t - \pi/4)$$

$$v(t) = -3\pi/2 \sin(\pi/2 t - \pi/4) \text{ [m/s]}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 1.57 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$v(2,5) = 0$$

### Problema 5

$$x = x_m \cos \omega_x t \quad ; \quad y = y_m \cos(\omega_y t + \phi)$$

Para  $t=0$

$$x = x_m$$

$$y = y_m \cos \phi$$

Comparando con la figura:

$$(x, y) = (x_m, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\phi = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} (= -\frac{\pi}{2})}$$

Para  $t = \frac{\pi}{\omega_x}$

$$x = -x_m$$

$$y = y_m \cos\left(\frac{\omega_y}{\omega_x} \pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

Comparando con la figura:

$$(x, y) = (-x_m, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\omega_y}{\omega_x} = 2}$$

Para  $t = \frac{\pi}{2\omega_x}$

$$x = 0$$

$$y = y_m \cos\left(\frac{2\omega_x t \pm \pi}{2}\right) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

Además, puede notar que:  $T_x = 2 T_y$

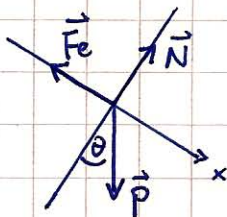
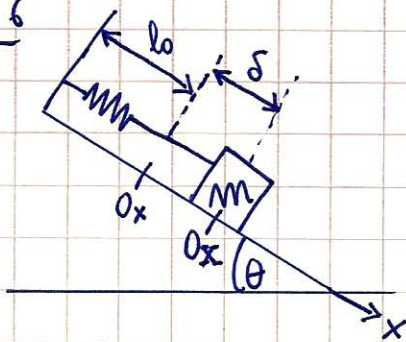
luego dado que  $\omega_x \propto 1/T_x$  tendremos que  $\omega_x T_x = \omega_y T_y$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\omega_y = 2\omega_x}$$

$$x = x_m \cos \omega_x t \quad ; \quad y = y_m \cos(2\omega_x t + \pi/2)$$

Si la figura <sup>está a escala.</sup> puede "medir" el valor máximo de  $x$  y el valor máximo de  $y$ , la razón  $x_m/y_m$  se mantendrá.

## Problema 6



$$\left. \begin{aligned} |\vec{F}_e| &= |\vec{P}| \sin \theta \\ |\vec{N}| &= |\vec{P}| \cos \theta \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Equilibrio.}$$

Cuando la masa oscila:

$$-|\vec{F}_e| + \overbrace{mg \sin \theta}^{\text{constante}} = ma$$

$$-kx + mg \sin \theta = m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$$

Notamos que  $\theta = 0 \Rightarrow$  no hay pendiente  $\Rightarrow$  oscilador armónico horizontal.

Notamos también que  $x$  mide las coordenadas respecto del punto donde el resorte no se ha deformado.

Para  $x = mg \sin \theta / k$  la aceleración es cero, allí se encuentra el punto de equilibrio.

Redefiniendo  $x$  como  $\bar{X} = x - \frac{mg \sin \theta}{k}$  tenemos:

$$-k \left[ x - \frac{mg \sin \theta}{k} \right] = m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$$

$$-\frac{k}{m} \bar{X} = \frac{d^2 \bar{X}}{dt^2}$$

de donde notamos que la frecuencia de este movimiento es dada, como siempre, por  $(k/m)$ .