

PAUTA TAREA 4

$$1] \quad y(t, x) = y_m \sin(kx - \omega t - \phi)$$

$$\text{solución de } \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = y_m \cos(kx - \omega t - \phi) k$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = -y_m k^2 \sin(kx - \omega t - \phi)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = y_m \cos(kx - \omega t - \phi) (-\omega)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = -y_m \sin(kx - \omega t - \phi) \omega^2$$

$$\Rightarrow -y_m k^2 \sin(\dots) - \frac{1}{v^2} [-y_m \sin(\dots) \omega^2] =$$

$$-y_m \sin(\dots) \left[k^2 - \frac{1}{v^2} \omega^2 \right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{v^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{k^2}}$$

$$7] \quad y(t, x) = 15 [\text{cm}] \cos(0.157x - 50.3t)$$

$$x_A = 0$$

$$x_B = ? \quad \text{desfase} = 60^\circ \text{ respecto de A.}$$

$$y_A = 15 [\text{cm}] \cos(-50.3t_1)$$

$$y_B = 15 [\text{cm}] \cos(0.157x_B - 50.3t_1)$$

$$\Delta\phi = 0.157x_B = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x_B = \frac{\pi}{3 \times 0.157} = 6.67 \text{ cm.}$$

$$8] \quad f = 493 \text{ Hz}, \quad v = 353 \text{ m/s} \quad \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{v}{f} \quad \rightarrow k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi f}{v}$$

$$y(t, x) = y_m \cos\left(\frac{2\pi f}{v}x - 2\pi f t - \phi\right)$$

Para t fijo 2 pto que difieren en fase 55°

$$y_1(t, x_1) = y_m \cos\left(\frac{2\pi f}{v}x_1 - 2\pi f t_1 - \phi\right)$$

$$y_2(t, x_2) = y_m \cos\left(\frac{2\pi f}{v}x_2 - 2\pi f t_1 - \phi\right)$$

$$\Delta\phi_x = \frac{2\pi f}{v}(x_2 - x_1) = 55^\circ \Rightarrow |x_2 - x_1| = \frac{v}{2\pi f} \times 0.96 \text{ rad.}$$

$$\Delta\phi_t = 2\pi f(t_2 - t_1) = 1.12 \times 10^{-3} [\text{s}] \times 2\pi f$$

$$\Delta\phi_t = 3.47 [\text{rad}]$$

$$|x_2 - x_1| = \frac{353}{2\pi \times 493} \times 0.96 = 0.11 [\text{m}]$$

9] $v = 82.6 \text{ cm/s}$
 $x_1 = 9.6 \text{ cm} \rightarrow y(t, x_1) = 5.12 \sin(1.16 - 4.08t)$
 $\rho = 3.86 \text{ g/cm}.$

\rightarrow frecuencia $2\pi f = 4.08 \text{ rad/s}.$
 $f = \frac{4.08}{2\pi} = 0.65 \text{ [Hz]}$

$\rightarrow y(t, x) = 5.12 \sin\left(\frac{1.16}{9.6} x - 4.08t\right) = 5.12 \sin(0.12x - 4.08t)$

$\rightarrow |\vec{T}| = \rho v^2 = 0.00386 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{cm}} \times \left(82.6 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}}\right)^2$
 $= 0.00386 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{cm}} \frac{100 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ m}} \left(0.826 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}\right)^2$
 $= 0.386 \times 0.826^2 \text{ [N]}$
 $= 0.26 \text{ [N]}$

10] $l = 20 \text{ m}$
 $m = 0.06 \text{ kg}$
 $|\vec{T}| = 50 \text{ N}$
 $f = 200 \text{ Hz}$
 $y_m = 0.01 \text{ m}$

$E_{\text{MEC} \lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \rho \lambda y_m^2 \omega^2$: energía mecánica
promedio en 1 long.
de onda.
 $\bar{P} = \frac{1}{2} \rho v y_m^2 v^2$

$v = \sqrt{\frac{|\vec{T}|}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\frac{|\vec{T}| l}{m}}$

$v = 129.1 \text{ m/s}$

$\lambda = \frac{v}{f} = 0.64 \text{ m}.$

$f^{-1} = T = 0.005 \text{ [s]}$

$E_{\text{MEC} \lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{0.06}{20} \times 0.64 \times 0.01^2 \times (129.1)^2$

$E_{\text{MEC} \lambda} = 0.0016 \text{ [J]}$

$\bar{P} = \frac{E_{\text{MEC} \lambda}}{T} = 0.32 \text{ [W]}$

$$11) \quad \begin{array}{lll} f = 50 \text{ Hz} & v = 1 \text{ m/s} & \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{v}{f} = 0.02 \text{ m} \\ y_m = 20 \text{ cm} & \Delta\phi = \pi/3 & \end{array}$$

$$y = 2 y_m \cos \frac{\Delta\phi}{2} \sin(kx - \omega t - \phi')$$

$$y = 2 \times 20 \text{ cm} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \sin\left(314.16x - 314.16t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$y(t, x) = 34.64 \text{ [cm]} \sin\left(314.16x - 314.16t - \pi/6\right). \text{ EC. ONDA.}$$

$$y(t, 0.20 \text{ m}) = 34.64 \sin(62.83 - 314.16t - \pi/6)$$

$$v_y(t, 0.20 \text{ m}) = -0.35 \times 314.16 \cos(62.83 - 314.16t - \pi/6)$$

$$v_y = -109.96 \text{ [m/s]} \cos(62.83 - 314.16t - \pi/6)$$

$$a_y = -34543.8 \text{ [m/s}^2\text{]} \sin(62.83 - 314.16t - \pi/6).$$

$$2] \quad m = 2 \text{ kg} \quad k = 20 \text{ N/m} \quad \rightarrow \omega^2 = 10 \text{ rad/s} \\ F = 3 \text{ [N]} \sin 2\pi t \quad \omega_e^2 = 4\pi^2 = 39.48 \text{ rad/s}$$

la solución de estado estacionario para $\eta = 0$ es:

$$x(t) = \frac{-F_0/m}{(\omega^2 - \omega_e^2)^2} [\omega_e^2 - \omega^2] \sin(\omega_e t)$$

$$x(t) = \underbrace{\frac{F_0/m}{\omega^2 - \omega_e^2}}_{\text{amplitud}} \sin(\omega_e t) \quad \uparrow \text{ frecuencia angular.}$$

De la fuerza externa notamos que $\omega_e = 2\pi \text{ rad/s}$ y $F_0 = 3 \text{ N}$, luego:

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = 1 \text{ Hz} \quad A = \frac{3/2}{10 - 4\pi^2} = -0.051 \text{ m}$$

$$3] \quad x(t) = \underbrace{X_m e^{-\eta t/2}}_{\text{amplitud.}} \cos(\omega' t + \phi) \quad \omega' = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{\eta^2}{4}}$$

la amplitud disminuye de 0.3 a 0.1 m entre $t=0$ y $t=5 \text{ s}$

$$t=0 \rightarrow X_m = 0.3 \quad (\phi = 0)$$

$$t=5 \rightarrow 0.3 e^{-\eta 5/2} = 0.1$$

$$e^{-(5/2)\eta} = 0.33 \quad / \ln(\quad)$$

$$\frac{-5}{2} \eta = -1.099$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta = 0.44 \text{ [s}^{-1}\text{]}$$

4] Al igual que en el problema 2,

$$x(t) = \frac{F_0 m}{\omega^2 - \omega_e^2} \sin \omega_e t$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= 0.150 \text{ kg} \\ k &= 6.30 \text{ N/m} \\ F_0 &= 1.7 \text{ N} \\ \omega_e &? \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{F_0 m}{\omega^2 - \omega_e^2} = 0.44 \text{ m}$$

$$\omega^2 - \omega_e^2 = \frac{F_0 m}{0.44}$$

$$\omega_e^2 = \omega^2 - \frac{F_0 m}{0.44} = \frac{6.3}{0.15} - \frac{1.7 / 0.15}{0.44}$$

$$\omega_e^2 = 42 - 25.76 \rightarrow \omega_e = 4.03 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

5]

$$\omega' = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{\eta^2}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{85}{0.25} - \frac{0.7^2}{4}} = \sqrt{340 - 0.12} = 18.4 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$x(t) = X_m e^{-\eta t/2} \cos(\omega' t + \phi)^{\circ}$$

La frecuencia angular de las oscilaciones es 18.4 rad/s

la masa alcanza a oscilar antes de detenerse, de hecho, dado que $\omega' \approx \omega$ podemos decir que la amortiguación es pequeña.

$$X_m e^{-\eta t/2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} X_m$$

$$e^{-\eta t/2} = 0.25 / \ln$$

$$-\eta t/2 = -1.39$$

la amplitud disminuye a 1/4 después de 3.97 [s].

$$t = \frac{2 \times 1.39}{0.7} = 3.97 \text{ [s]}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6) \quad m &= 1000 \text{ kg} \\
 k &= 10000 \text{ N/m} \\
 b &= 1100 \text{ Ns/m} \\
 A &= 0.1 \text{ m} \\
 \lambda &= 20 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Podemos pensar que la masa se distribuye uniformemente en los 4 resortes, luego:

$$\vec{F}_e + \vec{F}_v + \vec{P} + \vec{F}_E = \frac{m}{4} \vec{a}$$

$$-kx - b \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{mg}{4} + F_E = \frac{m}{4} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

Hemos visto que la solución de estado estacionario es:

$$X(t) = \frac{4F_0/m}{G} \sin(\omega_e t - \phi)$$

donde $X(t)$ es una redefinición de la posición

$$\bar{X} = x - \frac{mg}{4k}$$

$$G = \sqrt{(\omega_e^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \eta^2 \omega_e^2}$$

$$\phi = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\eta \omega_e}{G}\right) \quad b = \frac{m\eta}{4}$$

donde $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{4k}{m}}$ y ω_e es la frecuencia externa.

→ la amplitud máxima se alcanza cuando G es mínimo

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{e, \max} = \sqrt{\omega^2 - \frac{\eta^2}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{4^2 b^2}{2m^2}} = 5.5 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{\max} = 0.88 \text{ Hz}$$

la frecuencia externa está relacionada con la presencia de colamina,

$$\omega_e = \frac{2\pi}{T_e} = \frac{2\pi v}{\lambda_e}$$

donde v es la rapidez del automóvil relacionada con la frecuencia a la cual aparecen los valles de la sinusoid.

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{\lambda_e \omega_e}{2\pi} = 17.5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

A $17.5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$ el automóvil experimenta la máxima amplitud de vibración