# F-315 (Mecânica Geral I) Aula 7



Prof. Mário Noboru Tamashiro Departamento de Física Aplicada, prédio A-5, sala 7

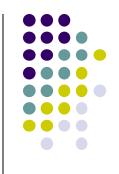
ramal 3521-5339

e-mail: mtamash@ifi.unicamp.br

http://www.ifi.unicamp.br/~mtamash/f315\_mecgeral\_i

Slides do prof. Antonio Vidiella Barranco: http://www.ifi.unicamp.br/~vidiella/aulas.html

# Oscilador harmônico



$$m\frac{d^{2}x}{dt^{2}} = -k_{x}x$$

$$m\frac{d^{2}y}{dt^{2}} = -k_{y}y$$

$$m\frac{d^{2}z}{dt^{2}} = -k_{z}z$$

# Oscilações independentes

Para o oscilador isotrópico

$$k_x = k_y = k_z = k$$





# Em geral

$$x = A_x \cos(\omega_x t + \theta_x)$$
$$y = A_y \cos(\omega_y t + \theta_y)$$
$$z = A_z \cos(\omega_z t + \theta_z)$$

$$\omega_i^2 = \frac{k_i}{m}$$





## Vejamos o caso em 2D isotrópico

$$x = A_x \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta_x)$$
$$y = A_y \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta_y)$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{k}{m}$$

$$A_x^2 y^2 + A_y^2 x^2 - 2xyA_x A_y \cos \delta = A_x^2 A_y^2 \sin^2 \delta$$

$$\delta = \theta_{y} - \theta_{x}$$

#### TM seção 3.3, pg. 104

$$x(t) = A_x \Re \exp[i(\omega_0 t + \theta_x)], \quad \delta \equiv \theta_y - \theta_x$$

$$y(t) = A_y \Re \exp[i(\omega_0 t + \theta_y)] = A_y \Re \exp[i(\omega_0 t + \theta_x + \theta_y - \theta_x)]$$

$$= A_y \Re \left\{ \exp[i(\omega_0 t + \theta_x)] e^{i\delta} \right\}$$

$$= A_y \left[ \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta_x) \cos \delta - \sin(\omega_0 t + \theta_x) \sin \delta \right]$$

$$A_x y = A_y x \cos \delta - A_x A_y \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{A_x^2}} \sin \delta$$

$$\left( A_x y - A_y x \cos \delta \right)^2 = A_y^2 \left( A_x^2 - x^2 \right) \sin^2 \delta$$

$$A_y^2 x^2 - 2A_x A_y xy \cos \delta + A_x^2 y^2 = A_x^2 A_y^2 \sin^2 \delta$$



#### TM seção 3.3, pg. 104

Podemos demonstrar que esta equação descreve uma elipse inclinada de um ângulo  $\theta$  em relação ao eixo x:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{x} \\ \bar{y} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi \equiv \operatorname{tg} 2\theta = \frac{2A_x A_y \cos \delta}{A_x^2 - A_y^2}$$

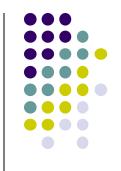
$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \xi^2}} \right), \qquad \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \xi^2}} \right)$$

#### TM eq. (3.22) no sistema $(\bar{x},\bar{y})$

$$A_{-}^{2}\bar{x}^{2} + A_{+}^{2}\bar{y}^{2} = A_{x}^{2}A_{y}^{2}\operatorname{sen}^{2}\delta$$

$$\begin{split} A_{\mp}^2 &= A_x^2(\frac{\sin^2\theta}{\cos^2\theta}) + A_y^2(\frac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin^2\theta}) \mp A_x A_y \sin 2\theta \cos \delta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (A_x^2 + A_y^2) \mp \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{A_x^4 + A_y^4 + 2A_x^2 A_y^2 \cos 2\delta} \end{split}$$

FGW



Para 
$$\delta = \pm \pi/2$$
 rad  $\frac{x^2}{A_x^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_y^2} = 1$  elipse

Para 
$$\delta = 0$$

Para 
$$\delta = 0$$
  $y = \frac{A_y}{A_x} x$  reta





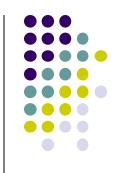
# Para o caso anisotrópico

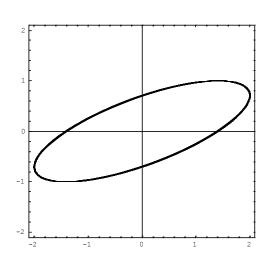
$$\omega_x \neq \omega_y$$

Se 
$$\frac{\omega_y}{\omega} = \frac{n_y}{n}$$

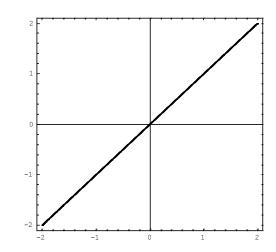
for satisfeita para  $n_y$  e  $n_x$  inteiros, a massa m percorrerá trajetórias fechadas (movimento periódico)  $\Rightarrow$  <u>figuras de Lissajous</u>

Caso contrário (freqüências incomensuráveis), o movimento não será periódico e as curvas das trajetórias não fecharão (veja a figura 6 a seguir, para  $\omega_x = 1 \text{ rad}$  e  $\omega_y = \pi \text{ rad}$ ).

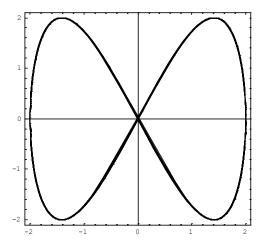




$$A_x = 2$$
  $A_y = 1$   
 $\omega_x = 2$   $\omega_y = 2$   
 $\delta = \pi/4$ 

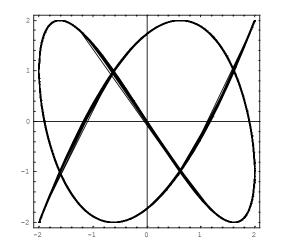


$$A_x = 2$$
  $A_y = 2$   
 $\omega_x = 2$   $\omega_y = 2$   
 $\delta = 0$ 

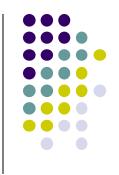


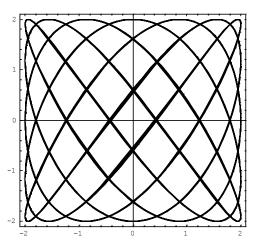
#### Lissajous

$$A_x = 2$$
  $A_y = 2$   
 $\omega_x = 1$   $\omega_y = 2$   
 $\delta = \pi/2$ 

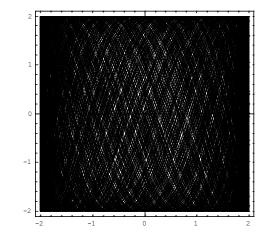


$$A_x = 2$$
  $A_y = 2$   
 $\omega_x = 3$   $\omega_y = 5$   
 $\delta = 0$ 

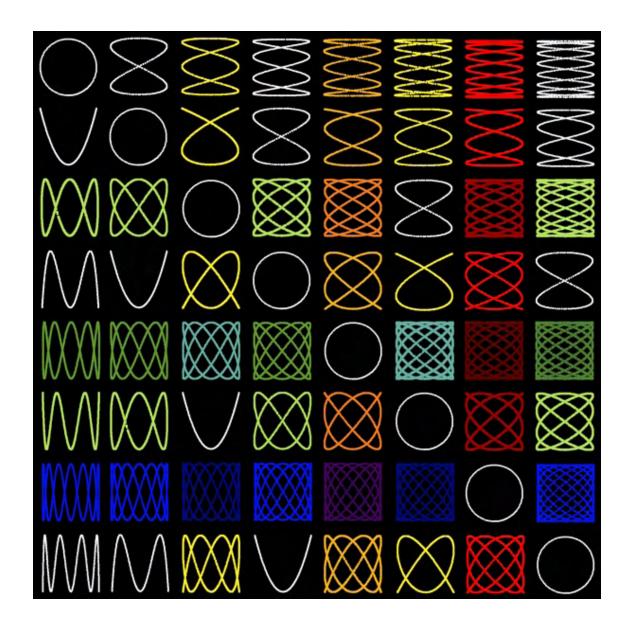




$$A_x = 2$$
  $A_y = 2$   
 $\omega_x = 2.5$   $\omega_y = 3.5$   
 $\delta = \pi/2$ 



$$A_x = 2$$
  $A_y = 2$   
 $\omega_x = 1$   $\omega_y = \pi$   
 $\delta = \pi/2$ 





## Oscilador harmônico amortecido



$$m\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + b\frac{dx}{dt} + kx = 0$$

$$p = -\frac{b}{2m} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{b}{2m}\right)^2 - \frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \qquad \qquad \gamma = \frac{b}{2m}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{b}{2m}$$

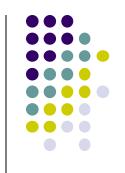




Freqüência natural

Coeficiente de amortecimento





1) Caso sub-amortecido:  $\omega_0 > \gamma$ 

## Solução geral:

$$x(t) = x_m e^{-\gamma t} \cos(\omega_1 t + \theta)$$

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}$$

#### Energia total do oscilador

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \approx \frac{1}{2}kx_m^2 e^{-2\pi}$$

#### TM problema 3.11, pg. 139; S seção 2.9, pgs. 67-69

$$\omega_0 \equiv \sqrt{k/m}, \quad \gamma \equiv b/2m, \quad \omega_1 \equiv \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}$$

$$x(t) = x_m e^{-\gamma t} \cos(\omega_1 t + \theta) = x_m e^{-\gamma t} \cos\phi(t), \quad \phi(t) \equiv \omega_1 t + \theta$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = -\gamma x_m e^{-\gamma t} \cos\phi(t) - \omega_1 x_m e^{-\gamma t} \sin\phi(t)$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega_0^2 x^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m x_m^2 e^{-2\gamma t} \left\{ \left[ \gamma \cos\phi(t) + \omega_1 \sin\phi(t) \right]^2 + \omega_0^2 \cos^2\phi(t) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m x_m^2 e^{-2\gamma t} \left[ \omega_0^2 + \gamma^2 \cos 2\phi(t) + \gamma \omega_1 \sin 2\phi(t) \right]$$

$$\cos \cos 2\phi = \cos^2\phi - \sin^2\phi, \quad \sin 2\phi = 2\sin\phi\cos\phi$$

S eq. (2.137)

Para  $\gamma \ll \omega_0$ :

$$E \approx \frac{1}{2}m\omega_0^2 x_m^2 e^{-2\gamma t} = \frac{1}{2}k x_m^2 e^{-2\gamma t}$$

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2) Caso super-amortecido:  $\omega_0 < \gamma$ 

## Solução geral:

$$x(t) = C_1 e^{-\gamma_1 t} + C_2 e^{-\gamma_2 t}$$

$$\gamma_1 = \gamma + \sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

$$\gamma_2 = \gamma - \sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}$$



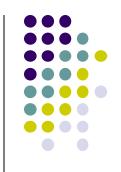


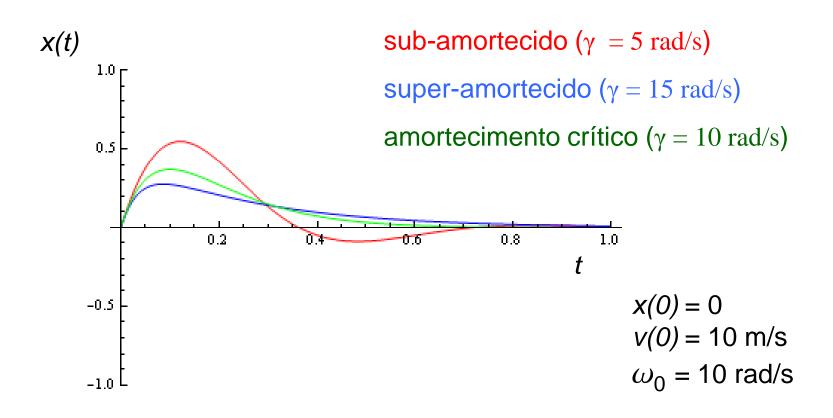
3) Amortecimento crítico:  $\omega_0 = \gamma$ 

## Solução geral:

$$x(t) = C_1 e^{-\gamma t} + C_2 t e^{-\gamma t}$$

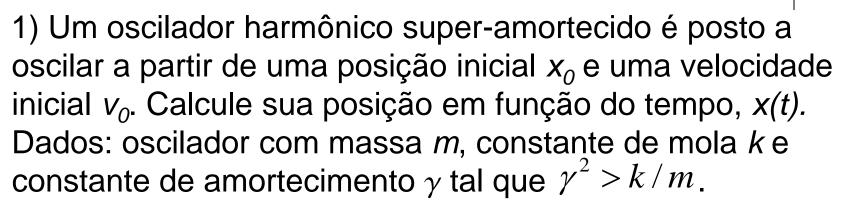






#### **Problemas**

#### TM 3.22, pg. 140



#### S 2.41, pg. 90

2) Considere um oscilador harmônico com amortecimento crítico (frequência natural de oscilação  $\omega_0$ ) com posição inicial  $x_0 > 0$  e velocidade inicial de módulo  $|v_0|$  na direção do ponto de equilíbrio. a) Calcular x(t); b) Encontrar a condição sobre a velocidade inicial de modo que a partícula ultrapasse a posição de equilíbrio.



#### TM problema 3.22, pg. 140; S problema 2.41, pg. 90

1) 
$$\gamma_{1,2} \equiv \gamma \pm \sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}$$
  
 $x(t) = Ae^{-\gamma_1 t} + Be^{-\gamma_2 t} \rightarrow x_0 \equiv x(0) = A + B$   
 $\dot{x}(t) = -\gamma_1 Ae^{-\gamma_1 t} - \gamma_2 Be^{-\gamma_2 t} \rightarrow v_0 \equiv \dot{x}(0) = -\gamma_1 A - \gamma_2 B$ 

$$A = \frac{v_0 + \gamma_2 x_0}{\gamma_2 - \gamma_1} = -\frac{v_0 + \gamma_2 x_0}{2\sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}}, \quad B = \frac{v_0 + \gamma_1 x_0}{\gamma_1 - \gamma_2} = \frac{v_0 + \gamma_1 x_0}{2\sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2}}$$

2) 
$$x(t) = (A + Bt)e^{-\gamma t}, \ \gamma = \omega_0 \to x_0 \equiv x(0) = A$$
  
 $\dot{x}(t) = -\gamma(x_0 + Bt)e^{-\gamma t} + Be^{-\gamma t} \to v_0 \equiv \dot{x}(0) = B - \gamma x_0$   
Para que  $\exists x < 0 : B = v_0 + \gamma x_0 < 0 \to |v_0| > \gamma x_0$ 

aula 7

M. N. Tamashiro FGW