

Aux 8



Escribimos $F = ma$:

$$m\ddot{x} = F_e + F_R$$

$$m\ddot{x} = -kx - b\dot{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{x} + \frac{b}{m}\dot{x} + \frac{k}{m}x = 0, \text{ escribiendo } \frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{b}{m}$$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{1}{\tau}\dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0 \quad \text{y} \quad \omega_0^2 = \frac{k}{m}$$

$$\text{luego, } x(t) = A e^{-\frac{t}{2\tau}} \cos(\Omega t + \varphi), \quad \Omega^2 = \omega_0^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2\tau}\right)^2$$

$$a) \text{ Por el análisis anterior, } \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2,5}{0,5}}$$

$$= \sqrt{5} \text{ rad/s}$$

$$b) \text{ la amplitud en } t=3 \text{ s es } A(t=3) = A_0 e^{-\frac{t}{2\tau}} \\ = A_0 e^{-\frac{3}{2\tau}}$$

luego, como $A(t=3) = 7 \text{ cm}$ y $A_0 = 15 \text{ cm}$,

$$7 = 15 e^{-\frac{3}{2\tau}}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-\frac{3}{2\tau}} = \left(\frac{7}{15}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2\tau} = \ln\left(\frac{15}{7}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{2}{3} \ln\left(\frac{15}{7}\right), \text{ como } \frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{b}{m} \Rightarrow b = \frac{m}{\tau}$$

$$b = \frac{2m}{3} \ln\left(\frac{15}{7}\right) = \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{3} \ln\left(\frac{15}{7}\right) \approx 0.25 \text{ kg/s}$$

c) El cuerpo oscila con frecuencia Ω tal que

$$\Omega^2 = \omega_0^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2\tau}\right)^2 = \frac{k}{m} - \frac{b^2}{4m^2} = 5 - \frac{0.25^2}{1}$$

$$\Omega \approx \sqrt{4.94}$$

$$\approx 4.94 \text{ rad/s}$$

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$$\approx 2.22 \text{ rad/s}$$

d) $A(t=t^*) = 1.5 \text{ cm}$

$$1.5 e^{-\frac{t^*}{2\tau}} = 1.5$$

$$\frac{t^*}{2\tau} = \ln 10$$

$$\Rightarrow t^* = 2\tau \ln(10)$$

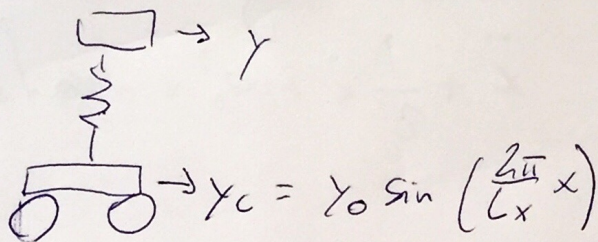
$$= 2 \frac{m}{b} \cdot \ln(10)$$

$$\approx 9.21 \text{ s}$$

$$e) T = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega} \approx 2.83$$

Aux 8

P2/



DCL)

Free Body Diagram (FBD) of the mass:

- Upward force: F_R
- Downward force: F_R
- Mass: m

$$m \ddot{y} = -k(y - l_0 - y_c) - b\dot{y} - mg$$

$$\ddot{y} + \frac{k}{m} y + \frac{b}{m} \dot{y} = \frac{k}{m}(y_c + l_0) - g$$

$$\ddot{y} + \frac{b}{m} \dot{y} + \frac{k}{m} y = \frac{k}{m}(y_c + l_0) - g$$

~~Buscamos la solución~~

~~$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{b}{m} \dot{y} + \frac{k}{m} y = \frac{k}{m} \left(\ddot{y} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} y + \omega_0^2 y \right) = \frac{k}{m} (y_c + l_0) - g$$~~

Como la camioneta se mueve a velocidad horizontal v constante, $x(t) = vt$

$$\Rightarrow y_c = y_0 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{L_x} x\right) = y_0 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{L_x} \cdot v t\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{frecuencia de forzamiento } \omega = \frac{2\pi}{L_x} \cdot v$$

Tenemos una ecuación: $\ddot{y} + \frac{1}{\tau}\dot{y} + \omega_0^2 y = \omega_0^2 (y_c + b_0) - g$

y buscamos algo de la forma:

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{1}{\tau}\dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = \omega_0^2 \sin \omega t$$

Rep

Podemos reescribir la ec. como:

$$\ddot{y} + \frac{1}{\tau}\dot{y} + \omega_0^2 (y - b_0 + g) = \omega_0^2 y_c$$

luego si $\bar{y} = y - b_0 + g$

$$\dot{\bar{y}} = \dot{y}, \quad \ddot{\bar{y}} = \ddot{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\bar{y}} + \frac{1}{\tau}\dot{\bar{y}} + \omega_0^2 \bar{y} = \omega_0^2 y_0 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi\nu}{\omega} t\right)$$

~~Está~~ ~~Está~~

Para la amplitud de $\bar{y}$ es $\bar{A} = \frac{\omega_0^2 y_0}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \left(\frac{\omega^2}{\tau}\right)^2}}$

Es máximo para $\omega = \omega_0$

$$\gamma \quad \bar{A}(\omega = \omega_0) = \frac{\omega_0^2 y_0}{\frac{\omega}{\tau}} = \frac{\omega_0^2}{\omega} \cdot y_0 \cdot \tau$$

A mayor τ , mayor amplitud en resonancia.