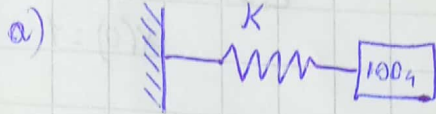


PAUTA

P2

C2

$$1 \text{ dina} = 1 \frac{\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}}{\text{seg}^2}$$



$$\text{Fuerza elástica} = K \cdot x \Rightarrow 10^4 = K \cdot 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$F_{\text{Z.A. roce viscoso}} = b \cdot \dot{x} \Rightarrow 10^2 = b \cdot 1 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{seg}}$$

$$\Rightarrow K = 10^4 \frac{\text{dinas}}{\text{cm}}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 10^2 \frac{\text{dinas} \cdot \text{seg}}{\text{cm}}$$

$$\ddot{x} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{K}{m}\right)}_{\omega_0^2} x + \underbrace{\left(\frac{b}{m}\right)}_{\frac{1}{\tau}} \dot{x} = 0$$

$$\tau = \frac{m}{b} = \frac{100 \text{ g}}{10^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau = 1 \text{ seg}$$

Tiempo de decaimiento

0,5

b) Frecuencia de oscilaciones

$$\Omega^2 = \omega_0^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2\tau}\right)^2$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{K}{m} = \frac{10^4}{100} = 100$$

$$\Omega^2 = 100 - \left(\frac{1}{2 \cdot 1}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega = \sqrt{100 - \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{399}{4}} \frac{1}{\text{seg}}$$

1,0

c) Frecuencia de oscilación sin roce $\Rightarrow \tau \rightarrow \infty$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega^2 = \omega_0^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega = \omega_0 = 10 \frac{1}{\text{seg}}$$

0,5

d) Sabemos que el movimiento será de la forma

$$x(t) = A \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{2\tau}} \cdot \sin(\Omega t + \phi) \quad \text{C.I. } \begin{matrix} x(0)=0 & \textcircled{1} \\ \dot{x}(0)=1 & \textcircled{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$x(0)=0 = A \cdot 1 \cdot \sin(\phi) \Rightarrow \sin(\phi)=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\phi=0} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \dot{x} = A \cdot \left[e^{-\frac{t}{2\tau}} \cdot -\frac{1}{2\tau} \cdot \sin(\Omega t) + e^{-\frac{t}{2\tau}} \cdot \cos(\Omega t) \cdot \Omega \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{x}(0)=1 = A \cdot [\Omega] \Rightarrow \boxed{A = \frac{1}{\Omega}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x(t) = \frac{1}{\Omega} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \cdot \sin(\Omega t)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x(t) = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{399}} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \cdot \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{399}{4}} t\right)}$$

2,5

* también pudo haber sido $x(t) = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{399}} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \cdot \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{399}{4}} t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

e) Se tiene que $\Delta\omega \cdot \tau = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta\omega = \frac{1}{\tau} = 1 \frac{1}{\text{seg}}} \quad \checkmark$

1,5