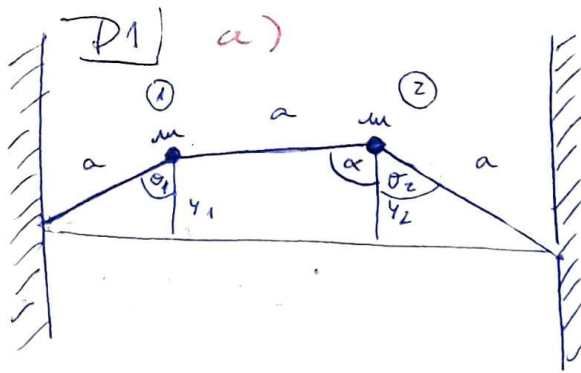
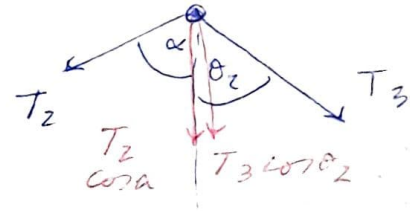


②



Geometría:



$$\cos \theta_1 = \frac{y_1}{a}$$



$$y_2 - y_1 = a \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{y_2 - y_1}{a} = \cos \alpha$$



$$\cos \theta_2 = \frac{y_2}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow m \ddot{y}_1 = T_2 \cos \alpha - T_1 \cos \theta_1 = \frac{1}{a} [T_2 (y_2 - y_1) - T_1 y_1]$$

$$m \ddot{y}_2 = -T_2 \cos \alpha - T_3 \cos \theta_2 = \frac{1}{a} [-T_2 (y_2 - y_1) - T_3 y_2]$$

Como "no hay desplazamientos en x", podemos aproximar las tensiones horizontales:

$$-T_1 \sin \theta_1 + T_2 \sin \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \theta_1 \approx \sin \alpha \approx 1$$

$$-T_2 \sin \alpha + T_3 \sin \theta_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha \approx \sin \theta_2 \approx 1$$

$$\Rightarrow T_1 \approx T_2 \approx T_3 = \tau$$

∴ Los ecs. de movimiento quedan:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m \ddot{y}_1 &= \frac{\tau}{a} [-2y_1 + y_2] \\ m \ddot{y}_2 &= \frac{\tau}{a} [y_1 - 2y_2] \end{aligned} \right\} \left[\begin{array}{c} \ddot{y}_1 \\ \ddot{y}_2 \end{array} \right] + \frac{\tau}{ma} \left[\begin{array}{cc} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Si resolvemos el sistema: $\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \vec{z} + \Omega^2 \cdot \vec{z} = 0$

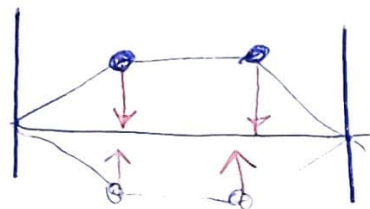
b) $\Omega^2 \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix} = \omega_0^2 \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \Omega^2 - \omega_0^2 I_{2 \times 2} = 0.$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 - \omega_0^2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 - \omega_0^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow (2 - \omega_0^2)^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \omega_{01}^2 = 1 \\ \omega_{02}^2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \boxed{\omega_1^2 = \frac{2}{ma}} \text{ y } \boxed{\omega_2^2 = \frac{8}{3ma}}$

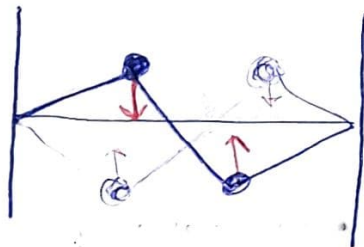
c) Para $\omega_{01}^2 = 1$: $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow e_1 = e_2$

$\therefore \boxed{\vec{e}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}} \Rightarrow$

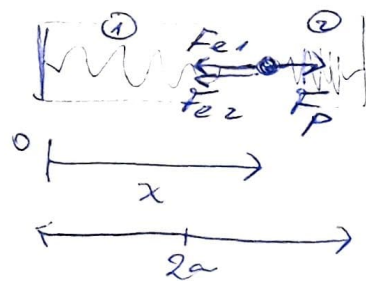


Para $\omega_{02}^2 = 3$: $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow e_1 = -e_2$

$\therefore \boxed{\vec{e}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}} \Rightarrow$



P2) a)



$$F_{e1} = k(x-a)$$

$$F_{e2} = k((2a-x)-a) = k(a-x)$$

$$F_p = f_0 \sin(\Omega t)$$

$$m \ddot{x} = F_{e1} - F_{e2} + F_p$$

$$m \ddot{x} + 2k(x-a) = f_0 \sin(\Omega t)$$

b) $x(0) = a$

$$\dot{x}(0) = 0$$

$$u(t) = x(t) - a$$

$$\ddot{u}(t) = \ddot{x}(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{u} + \omega_0^2 u = f_0' \sin(\Omega t) \rightarrow \text{Ahora podemos usar el Solución:}$$

$$\ddot{x} + \underbrace{\frac{2k}{m}}_{\omega_0^2} (x-a) = \underbrace{\frac{f_0}{m}}_{f_0'} \sin(\Omega t)$$

debemos hacer un cambio de variable!

$$u(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t) + B \sin(\omega_0 t) + \frac{f_0'}{\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2} \sin(\Omega t)$$

$$\ddot{u}(t) = -A\omega_0^2 \sin(\omega_0 t) + B\omega_0^2 \cos(\omega_0 t) + \frac{f_0' \Omega}{\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2} \cos(\Omega t)$$

Condiciones iniciales:

$$\text{si } x(0) = a \Rightarrow u(0) = 0 \quad \text{y} \quad \dot{x}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{u}(0) = 0$$

1° $0 = A$

2° $0 = A\omega_0 \cdot 0 + B\omega_0 + \frac{f_0' \Omega}{\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2} \Rightarrow B = \frac{f_0'}{\Omega^2 - \omega_0^2} \frac{\Omega}{\omega_0}$

$$\therefore u(t) + a = x(t) = a + \frac{f_0'}{\Omega^2 - \omega_0^2} \left[\frac{\Omega}{\omega_0} \sin(\omega_0 t) - \sin(\Omega t) \right]$$

c) $\omega_0 = \Omega = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{m}} \Rightarrow \text{Resonancia!}$

$$x(T) = 2a$$

$$a = \lim_{\omega_0 \rightarrow \Omega} \frac{f_0'}{\omega_0} \left[\frac{\Omega \sin(\omega_0 t) - \omega_0 \sin(\Omega t)}{\Omega^2 - \omega_0^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{f_0'}{\omega_0} \cdot \frac{1}{2\omega_0} [\sin(\omega_0 t) - \omega_0 T \cos(\omega_0 t)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\omega_0 t) - \omega_0 T \cos(\omega_0 t) = \frac{2\omega_0^2 a}{f_0'}$$

Input:

$$\sin(x) - x \cos(x) = f(x)$$

Plots:

