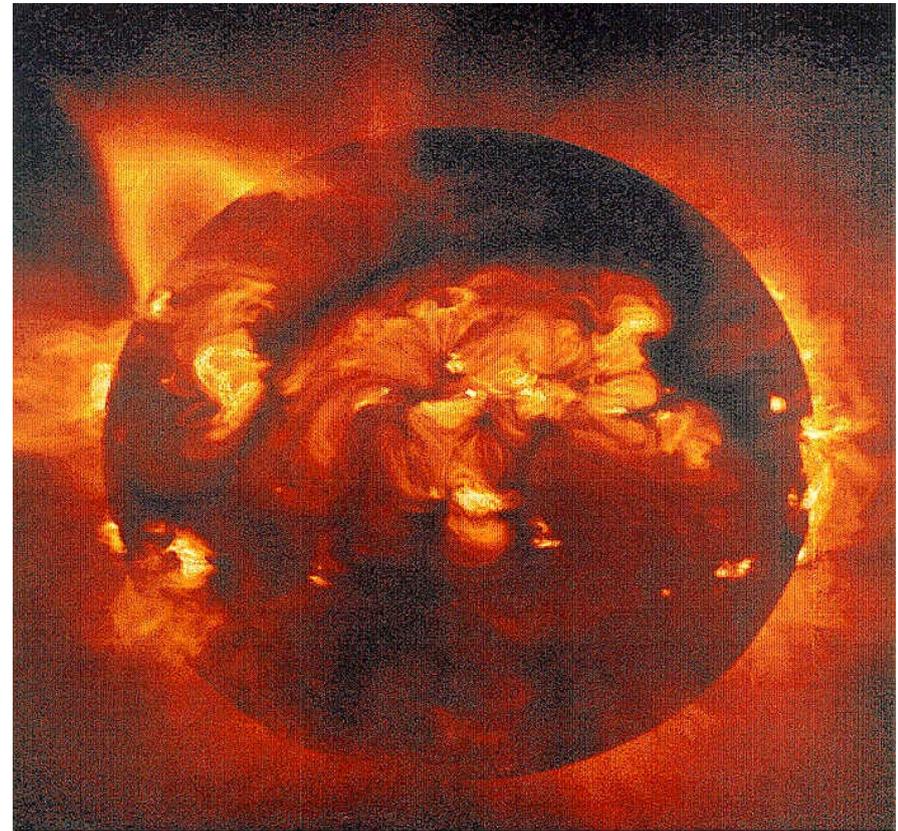


Ondas

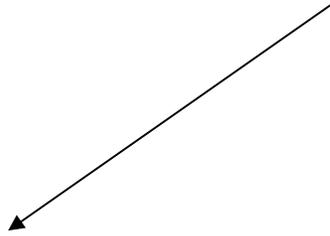


Mecánicas

Electromagnéticas



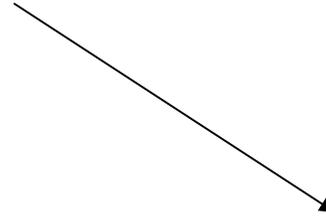
Ondas: Perturbación que se propaga.



Medio Material



Sonido

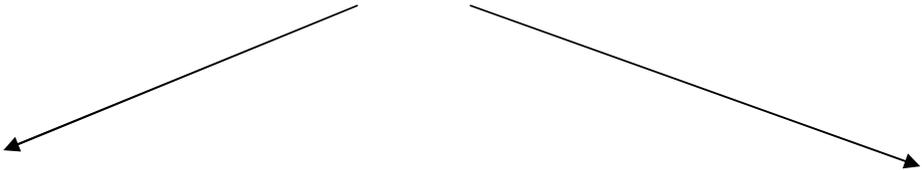


Vacío



Ondas Electromagnéticas

Tipos de Ondas



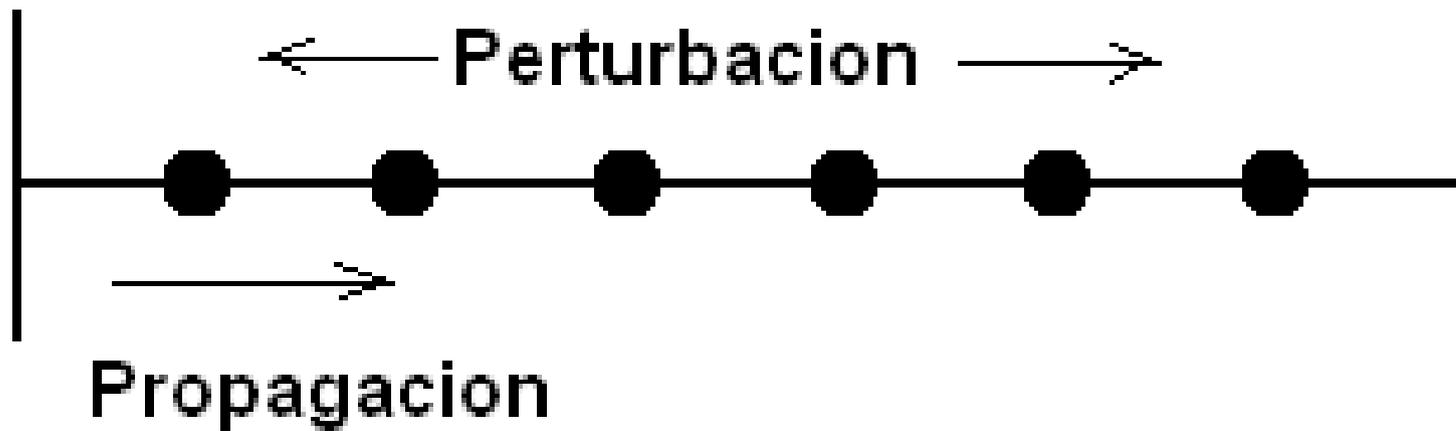
Longitudinales

Transversales

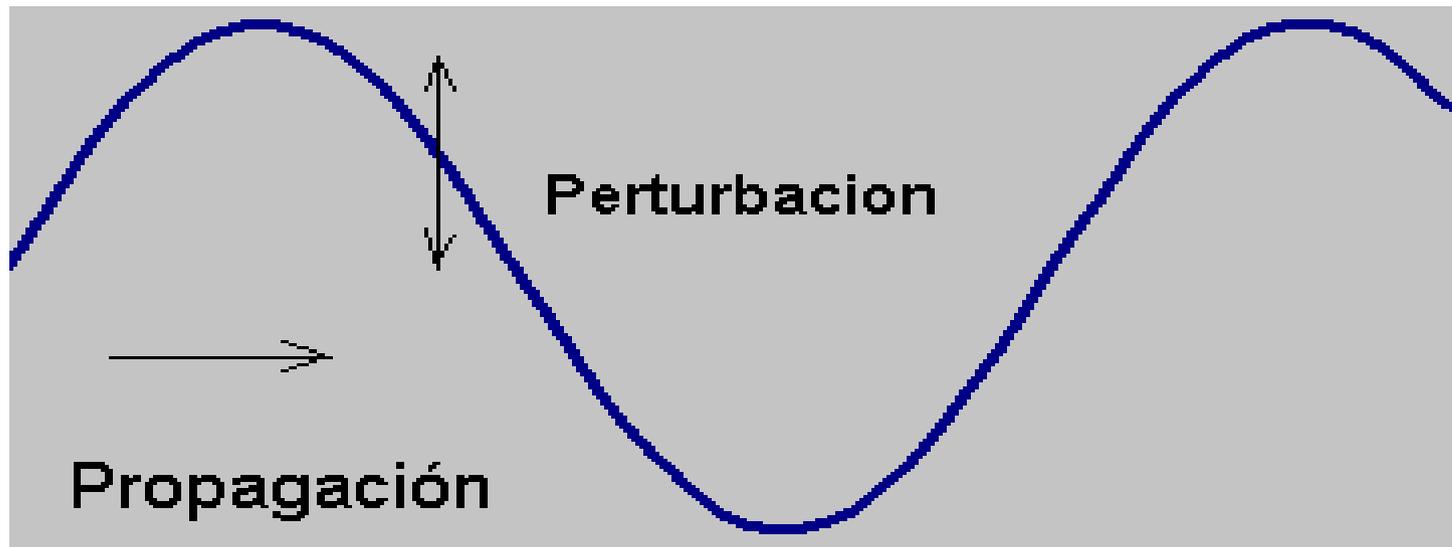
Perturbación ocurre en la misma dirección de propagación.

Perturbación ocurre en dirección perpendicular a la dirección de propagación.

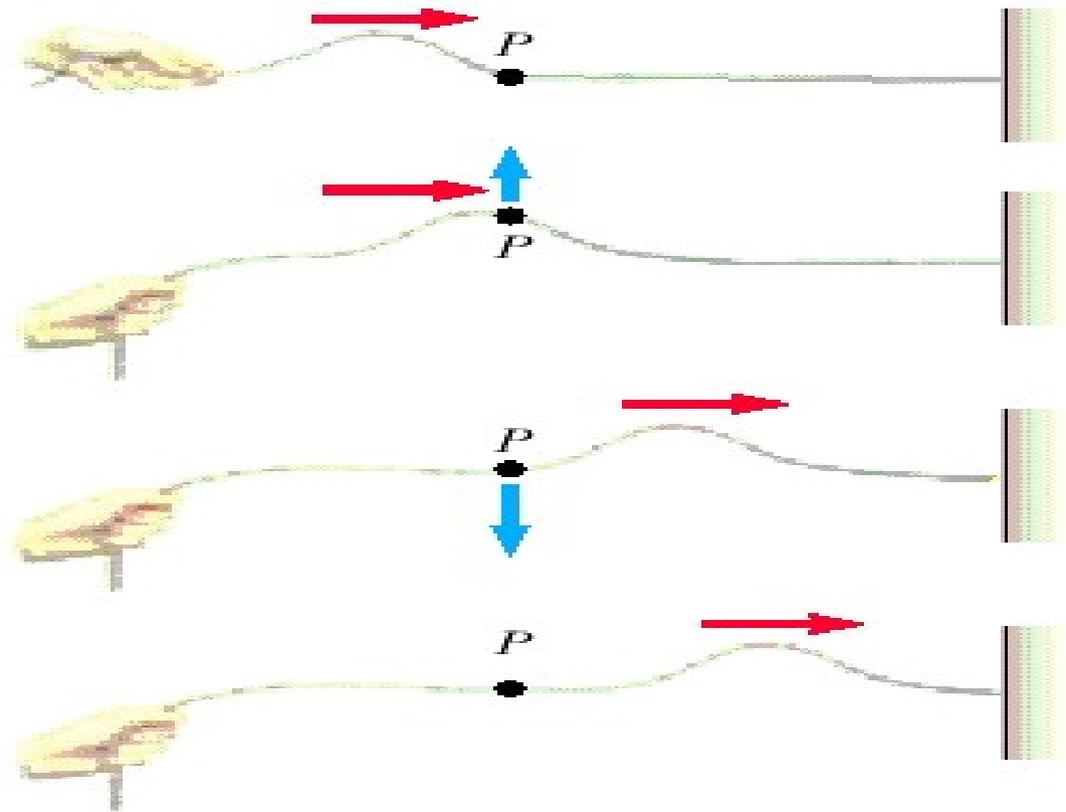
Longitudinal



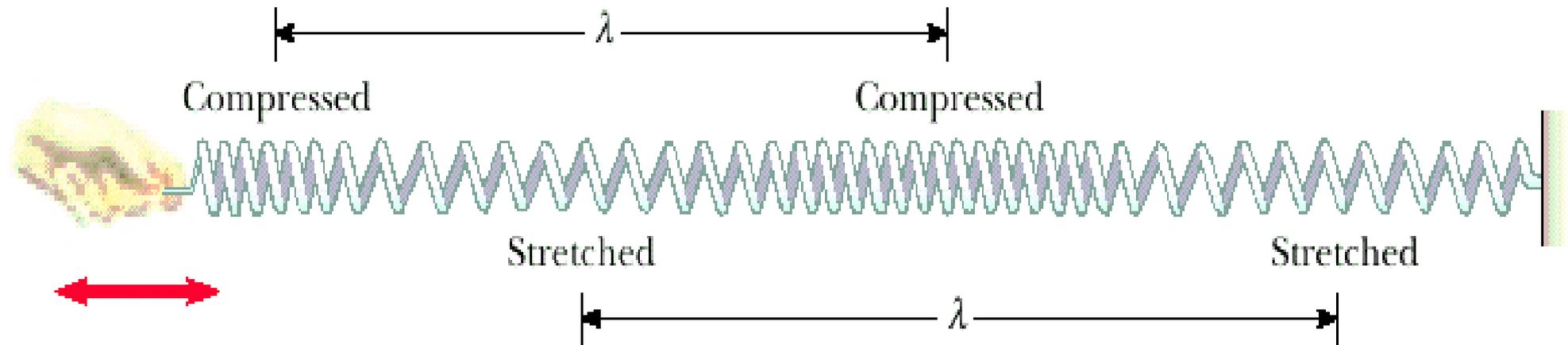
Transversal



Transversal

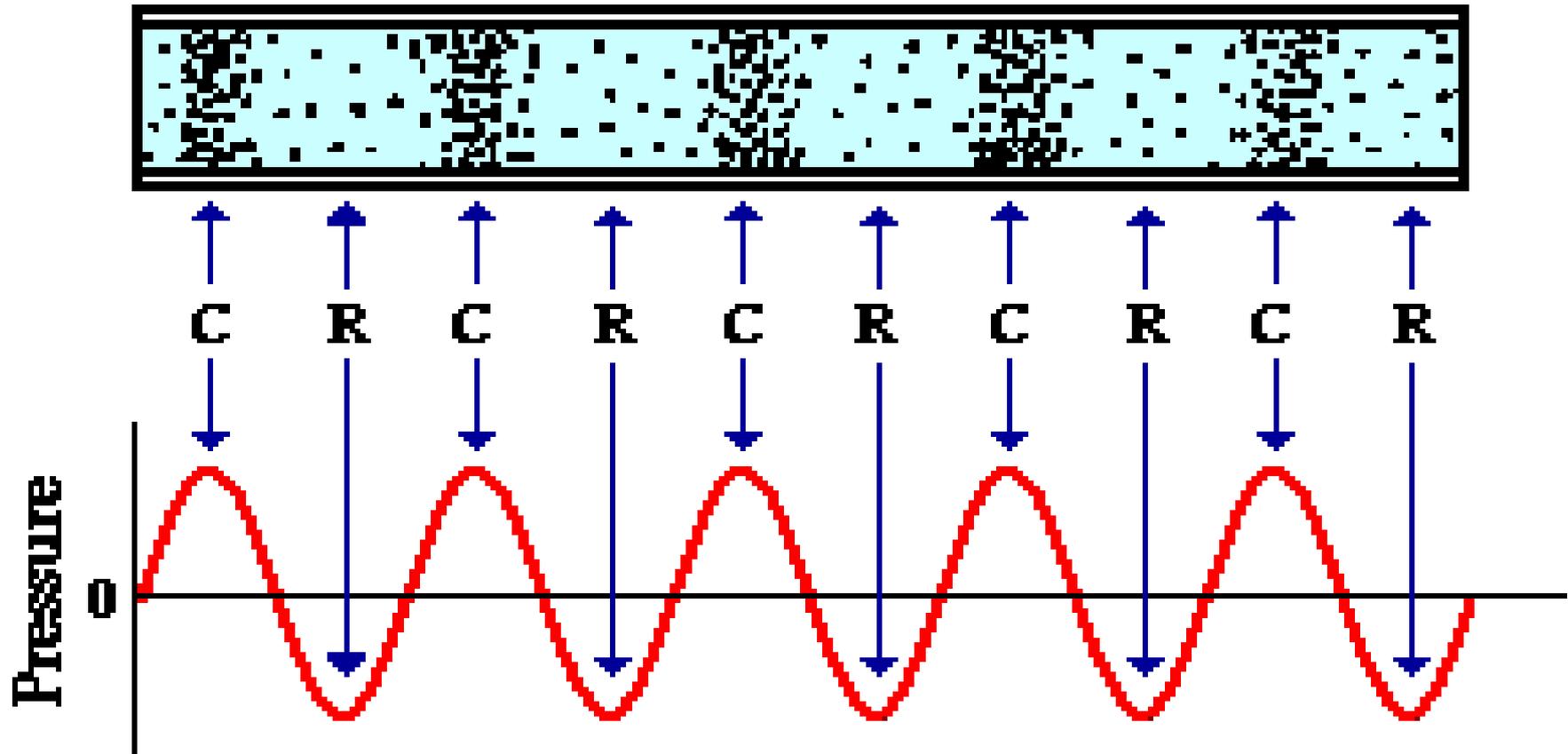


Longitudinal



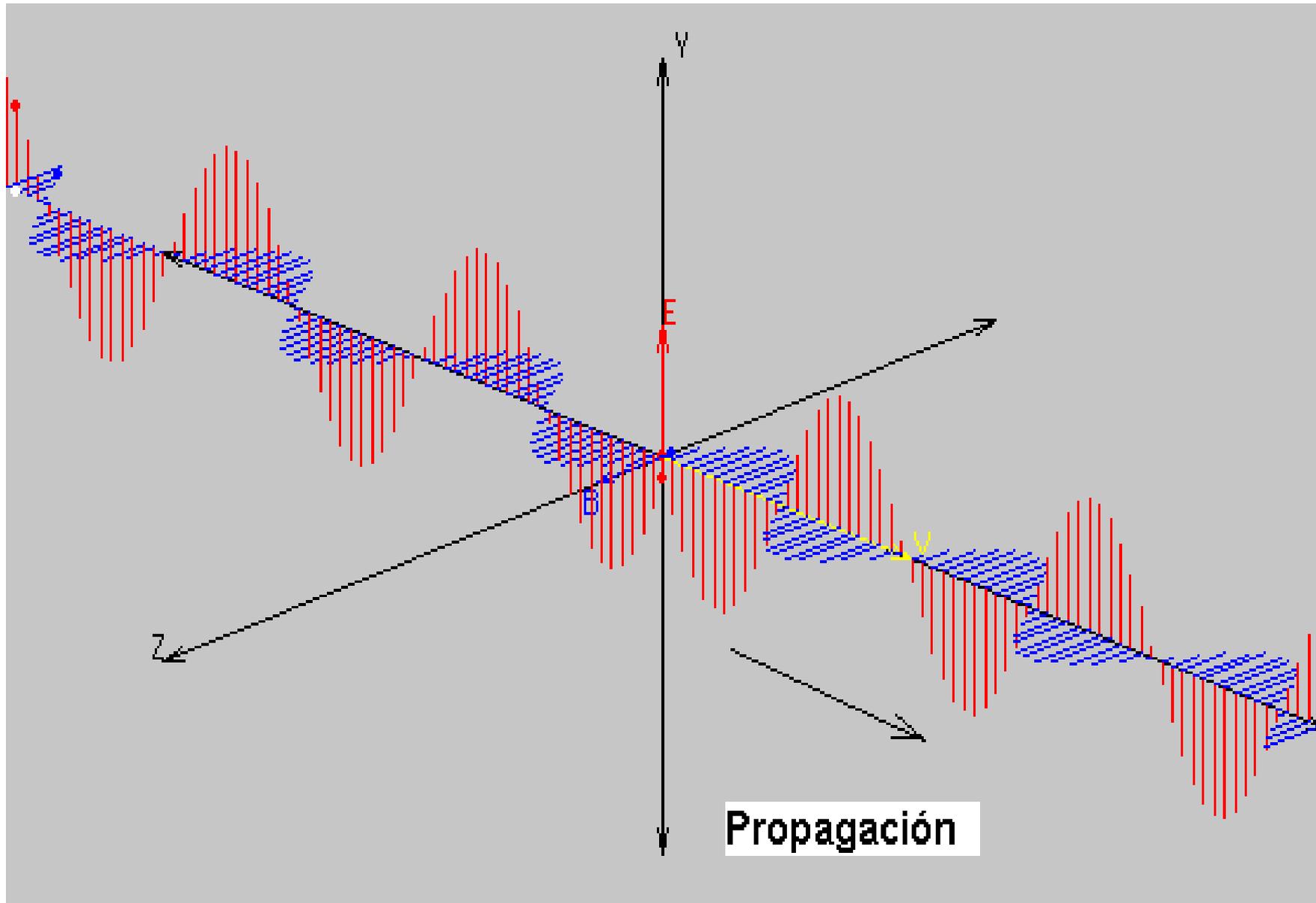
Longitudinal

Sound is a Pressure Wave

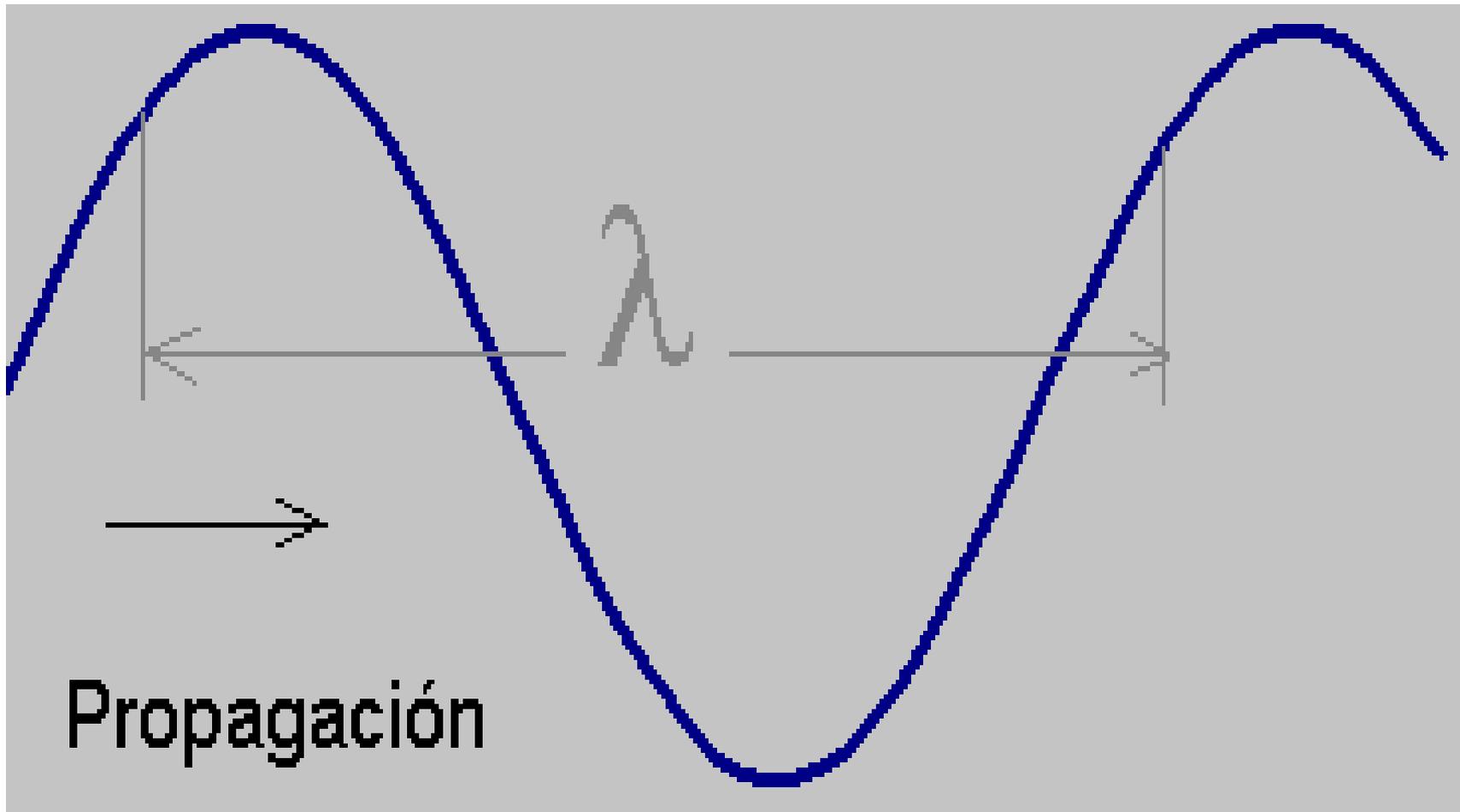


NOTE: "C" stands for compression and "R" stands for rarefaction

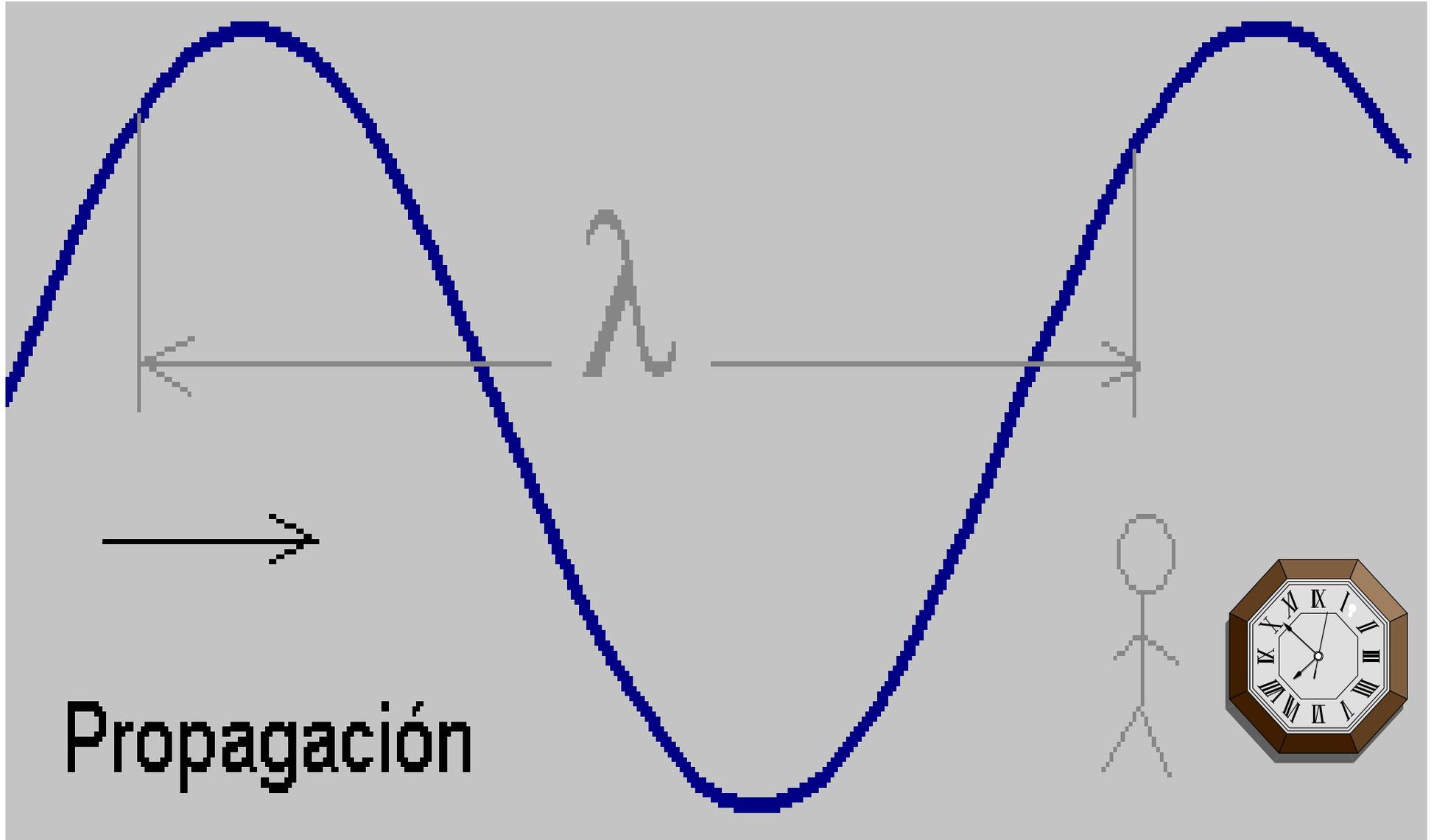
Transversal



Longitud de onda (λ): distancia que separa 2 puntos que se encuentran en el mismo estado de perturbación.



Periodo (T): Tiempo entre 2 estados equivalentes de la perturbación.



Algunas ecuaciones:

Velocidad de propagación: $v = \lambda / T$

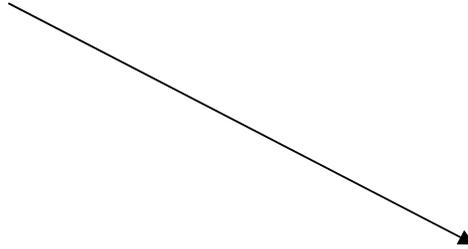
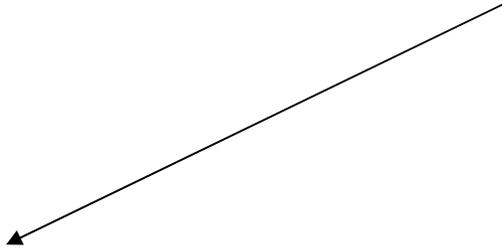
Número de onda: $k = 2 \pi / \lambda$

Frecuencia angular: $\omega = 2 \pi / T$

Onda



Perturbación



Dónde?

Cuándo?



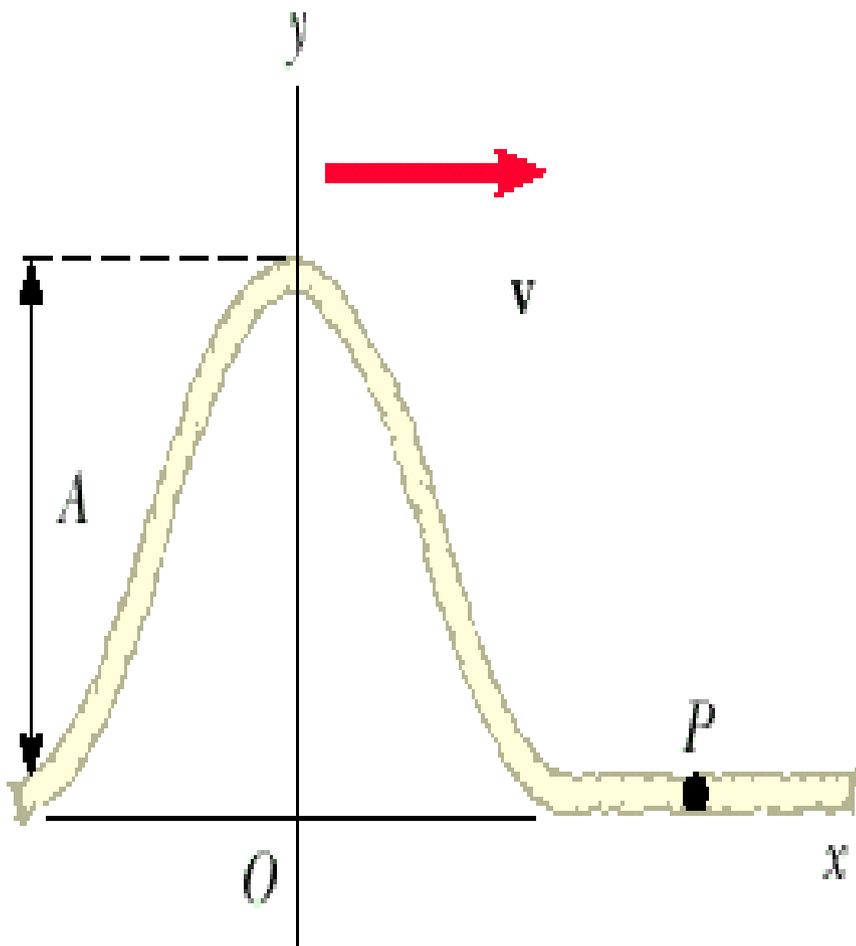
Posición

Tiempo

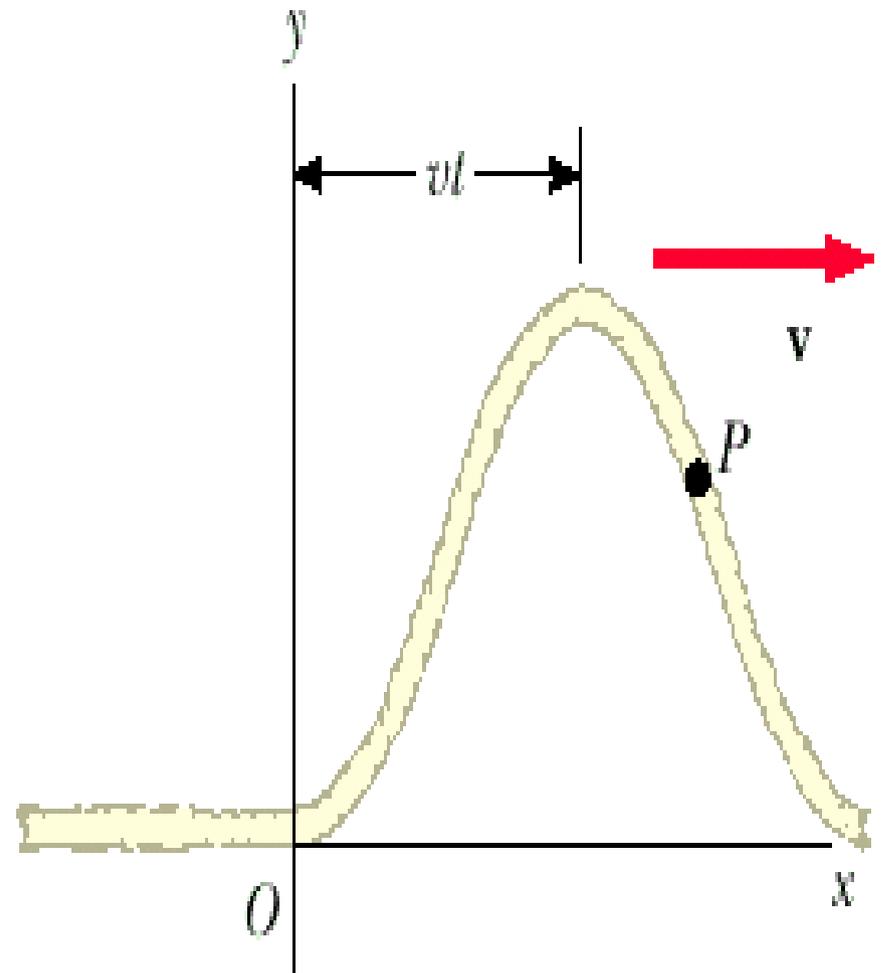


x

t



(a) Pulse at $t=0$



(b) Pulse at time t

Ecuación de Onda:

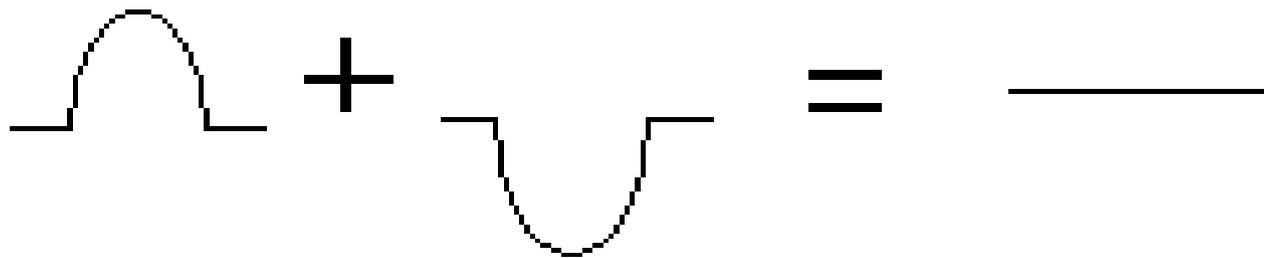
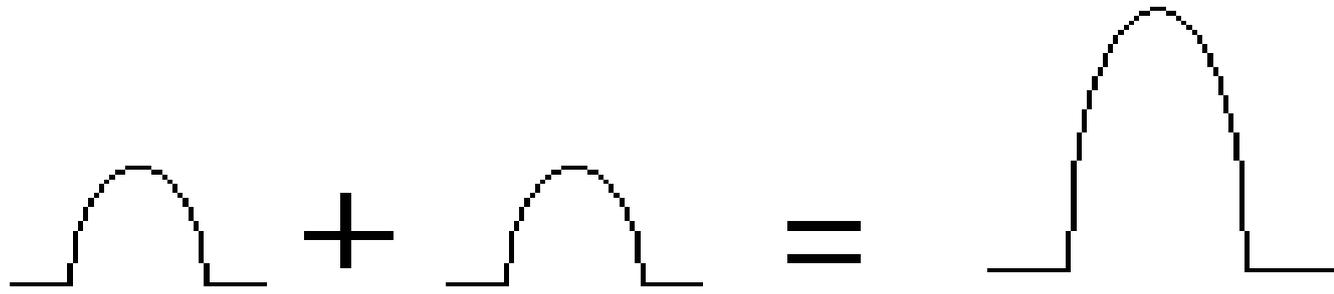
$$Y(x,t) = y_0 \text{ sen } (k x + \omega t)$$

$$Y(x,t) = y_0 \text{ sen } (k x - \omega t)$$

Superposición e Interferencia:

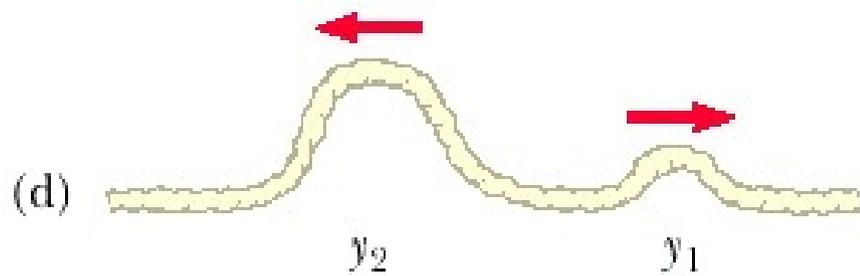
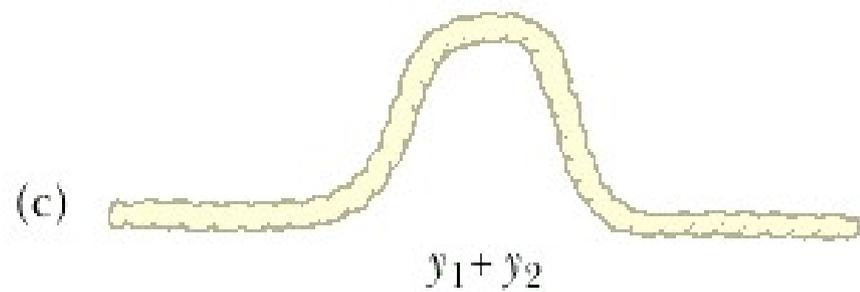
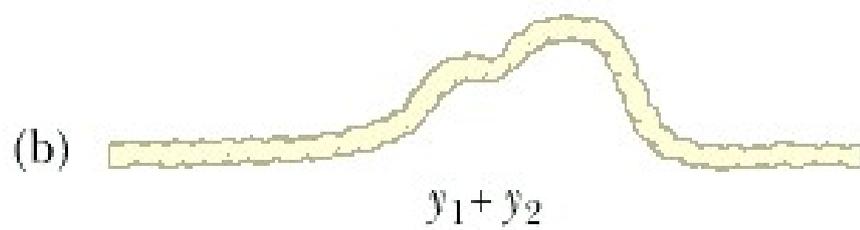
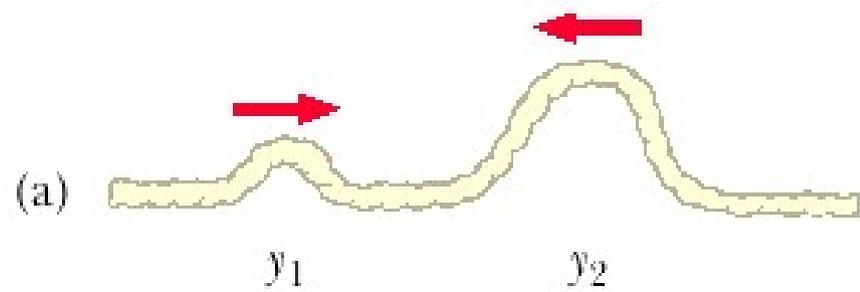
En un punto x cualquiera, la onda resultante es la suma algebraica de las ondas incidentes.

Superposición e Interferencia:

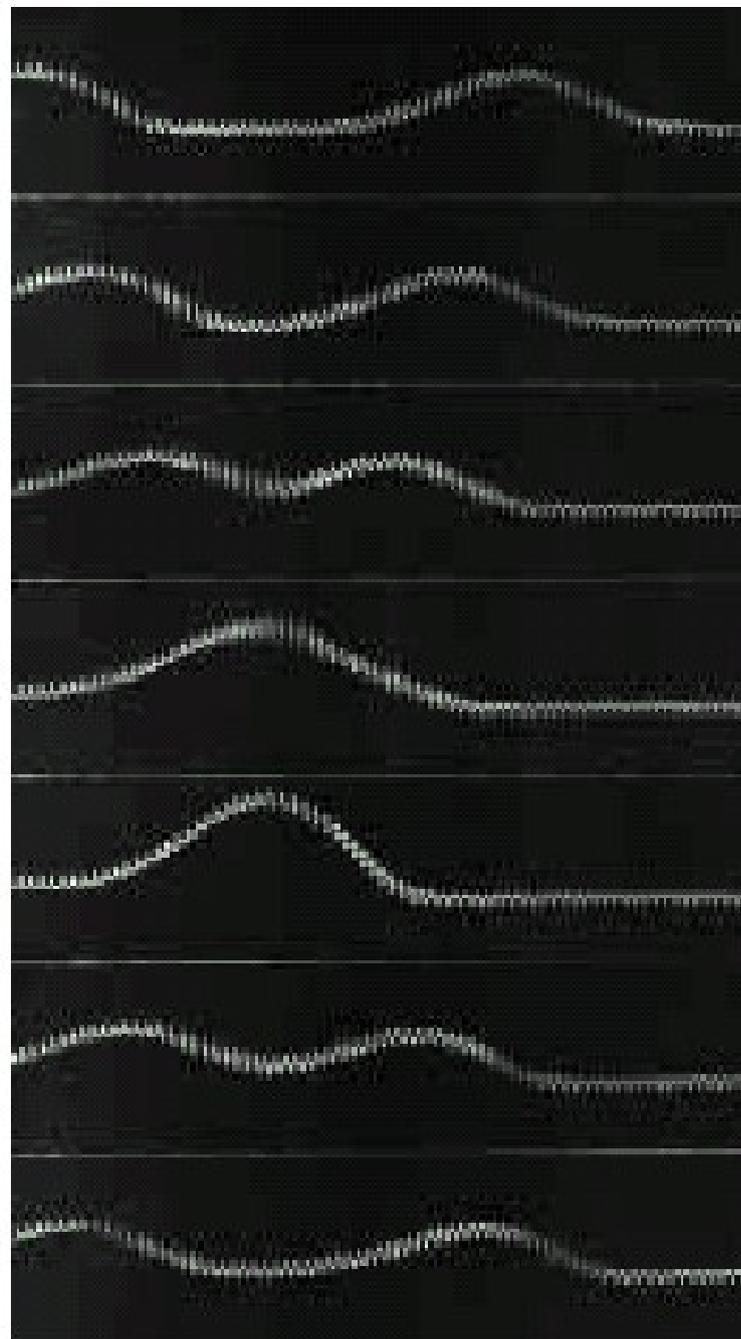


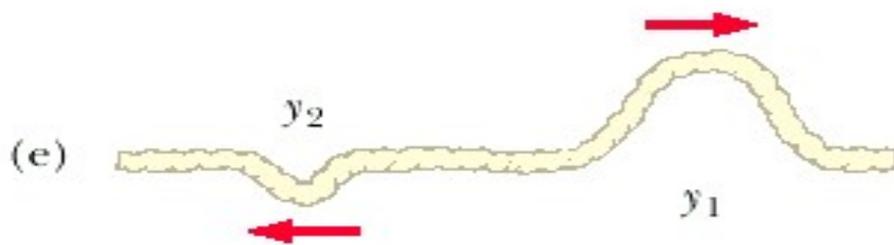
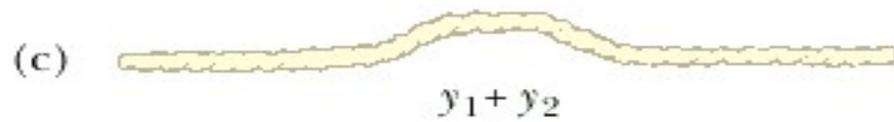
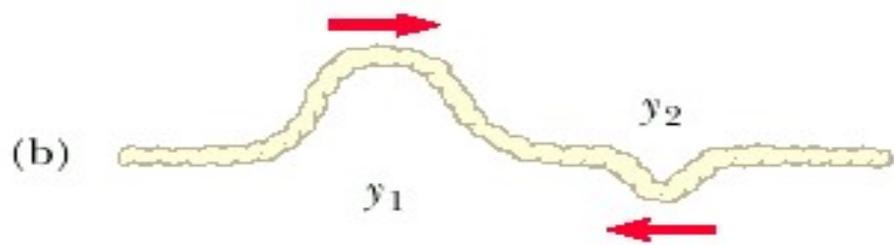
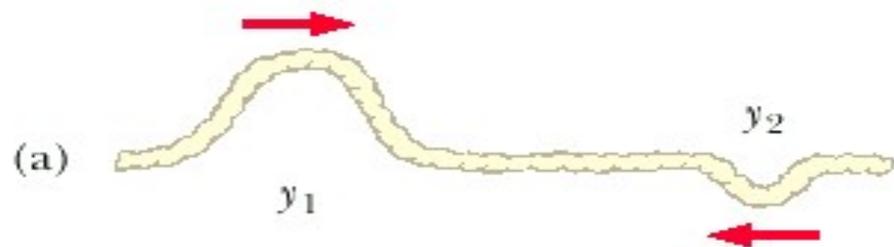
Superposición e Interferencia:



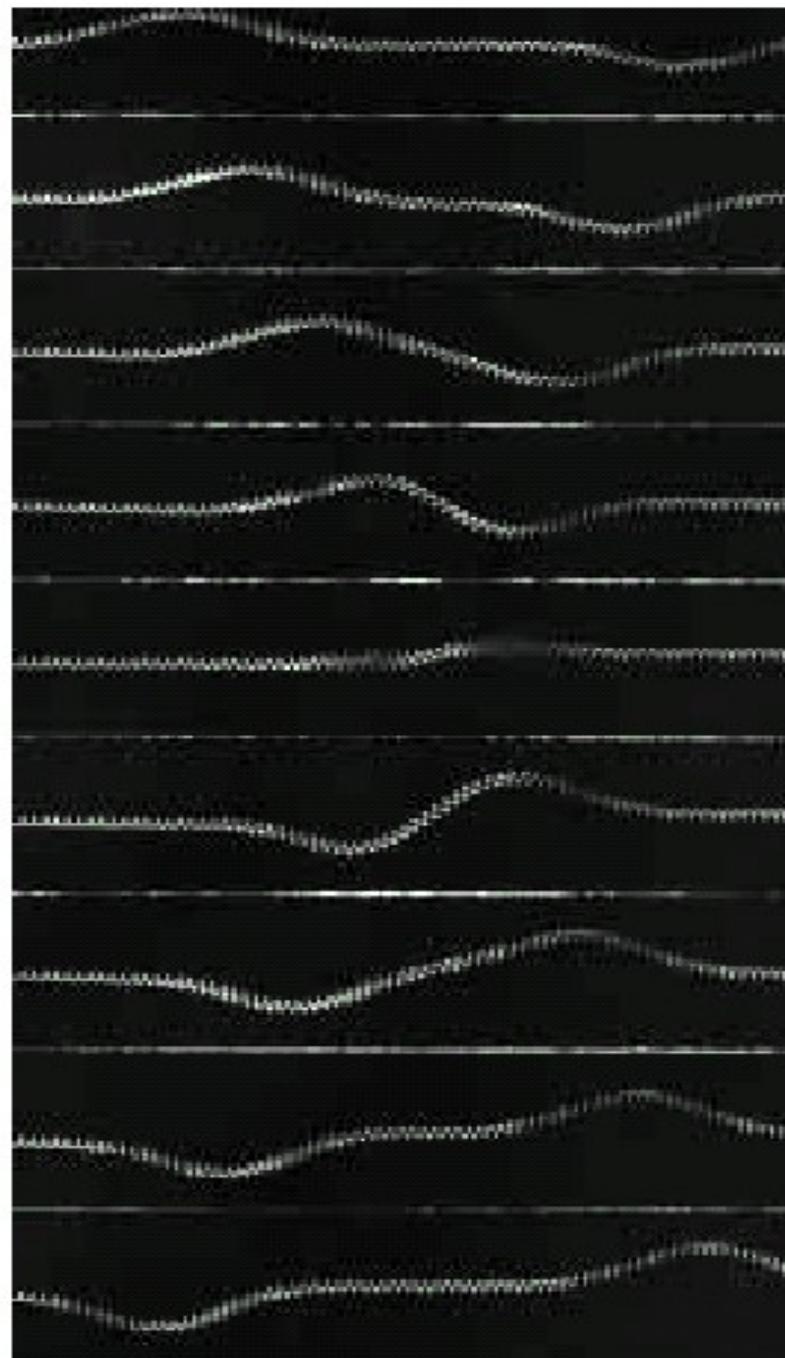


(e)





(f)

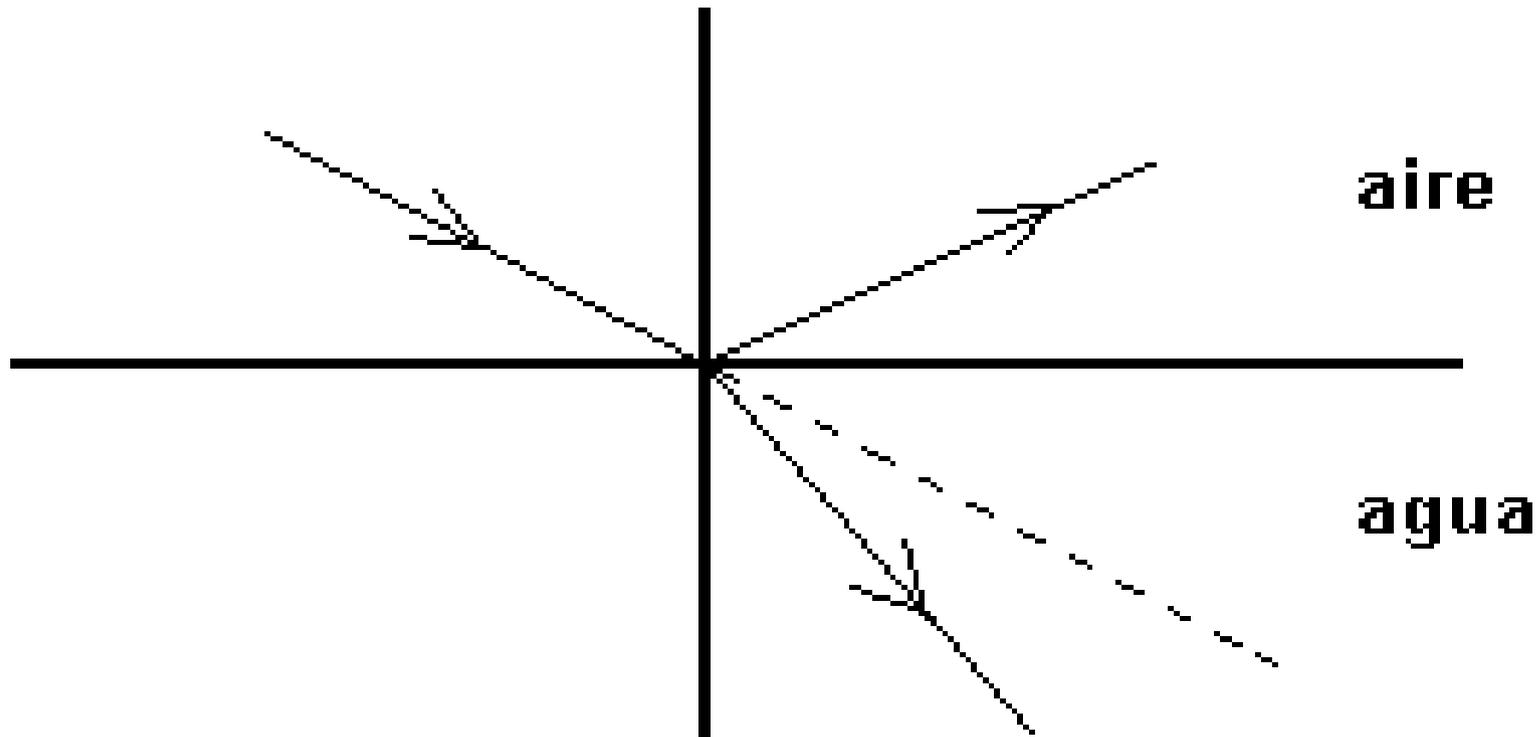


Reflexión y Refracción:

Cuando una onda incide sobre la separación entre 2 medios de distinta naturaleza, una parte se refleja (Reflexión) y otra parte se transmite al segundo medio (Refracción).

Ejemplo de Reflexión y Refracción:

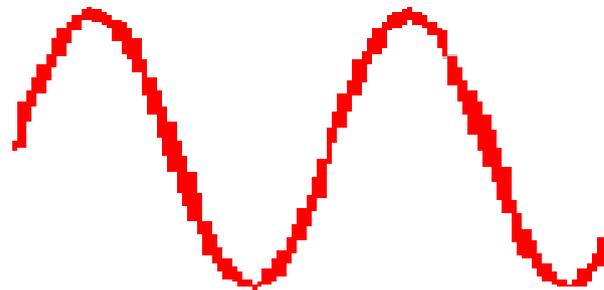
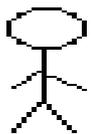
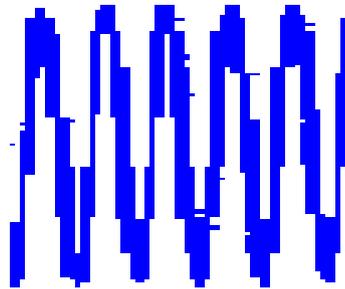
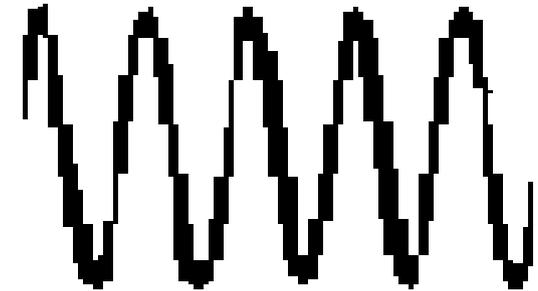
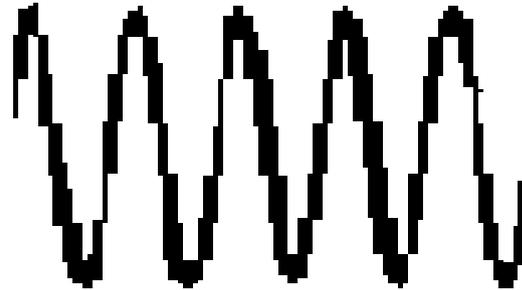
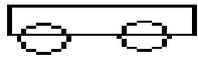
Ley de Snell



Efecto Doppler:

Variación de la frecuencia original por efecto de mov. relativo entre la fuente y el observador.

$$V_o = 0$$



Espectro electromagnético

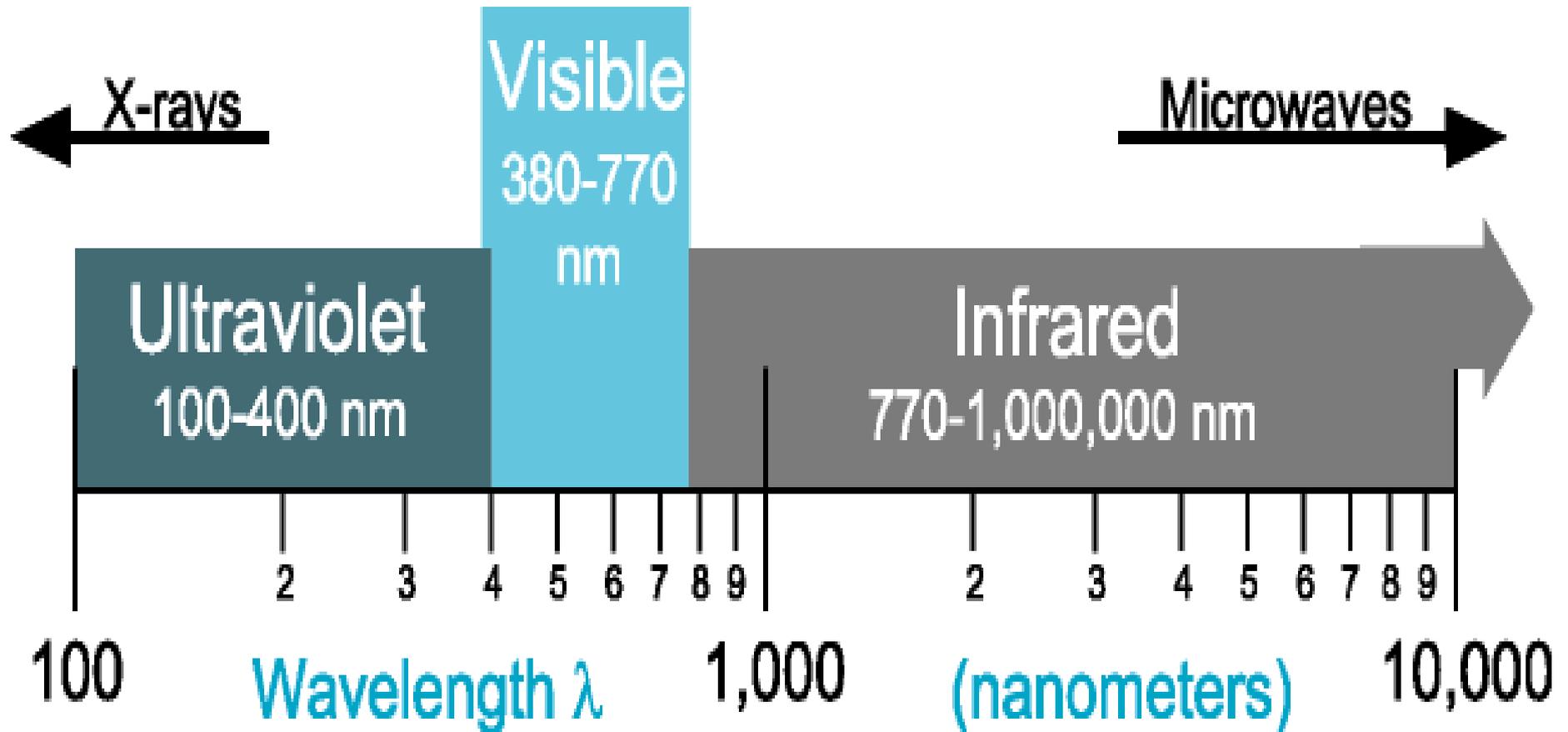
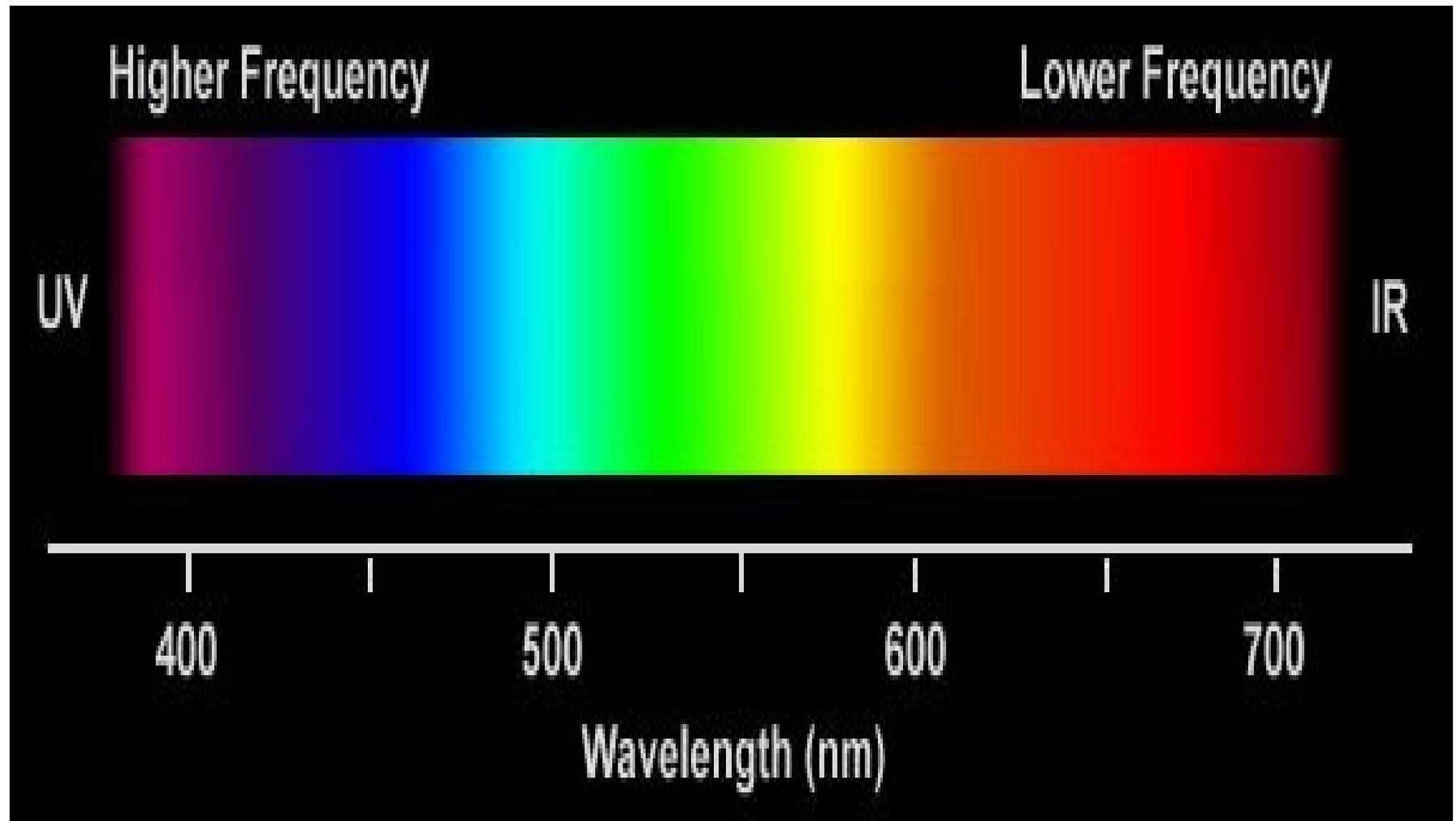
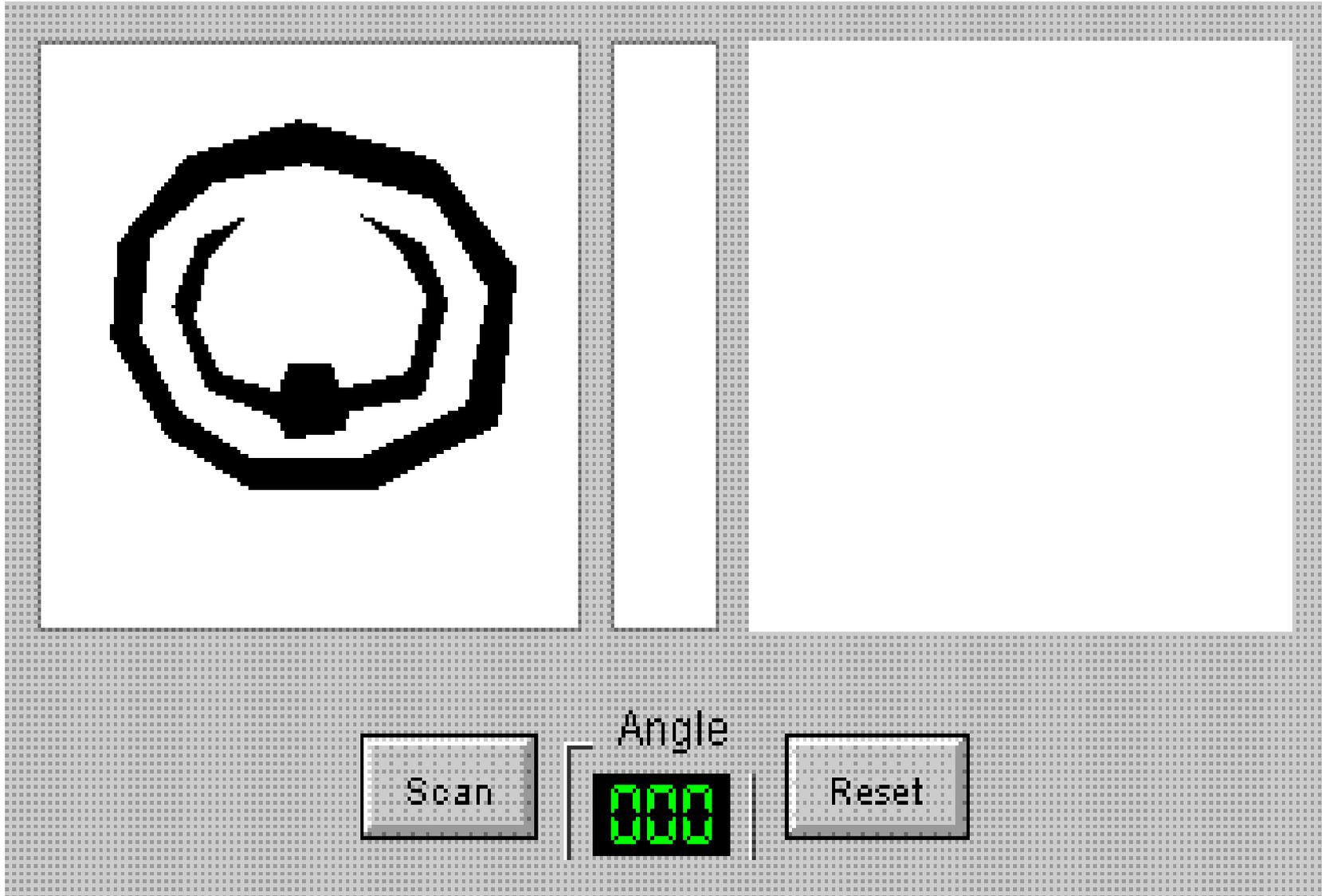


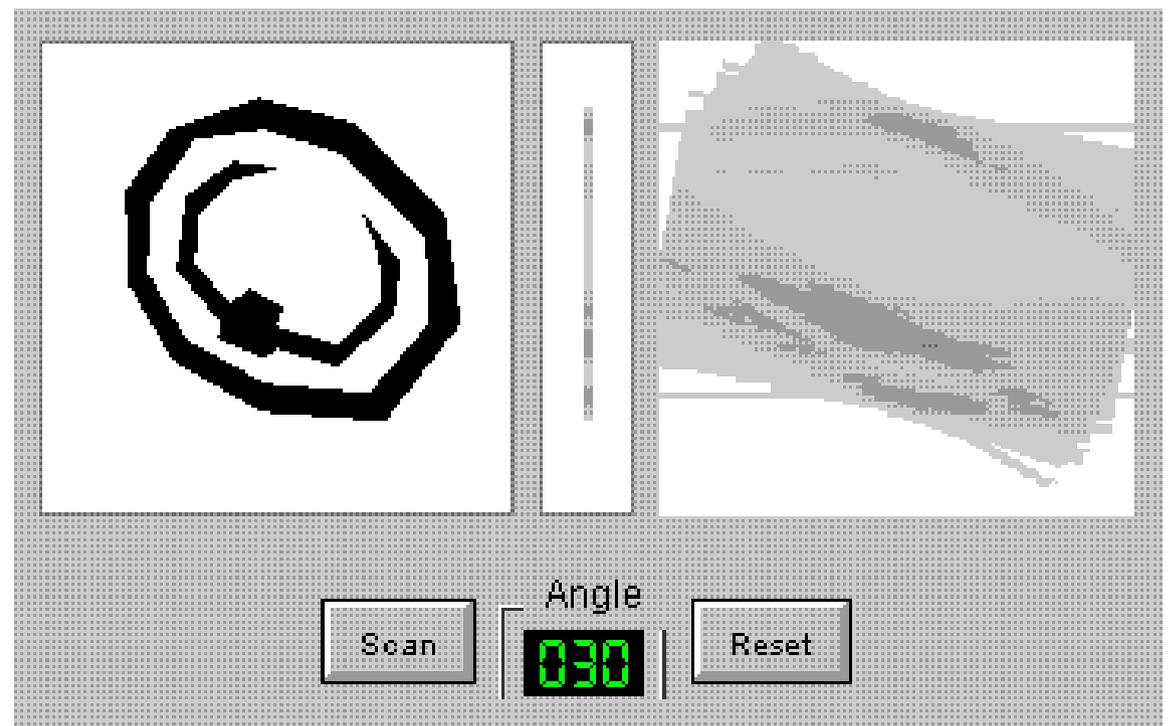
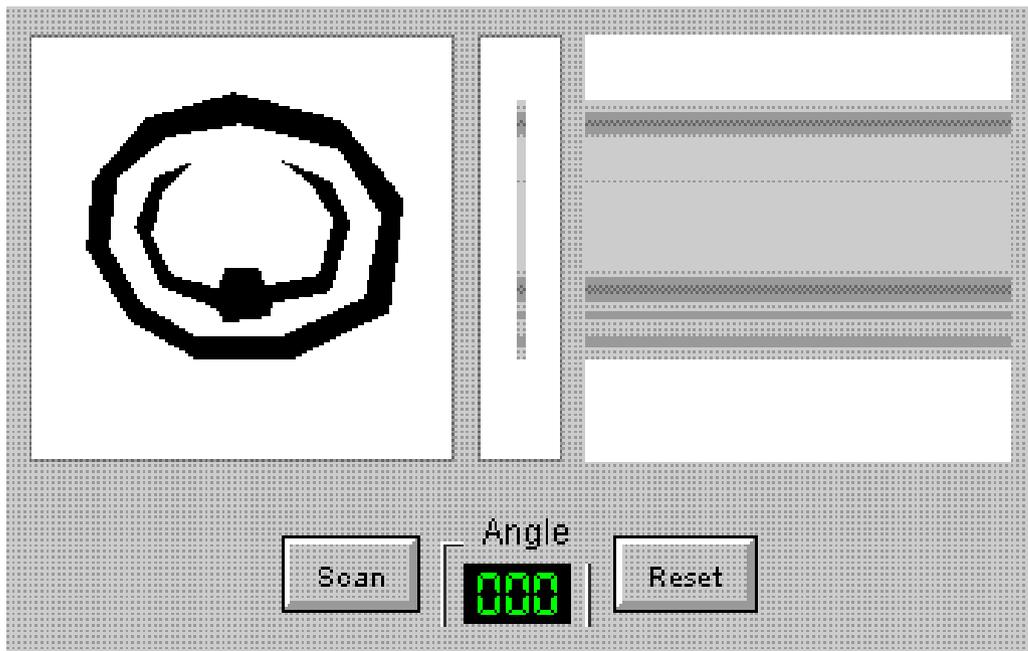
Fig. 1.1 The optical portion of the electromagnetic spectrum

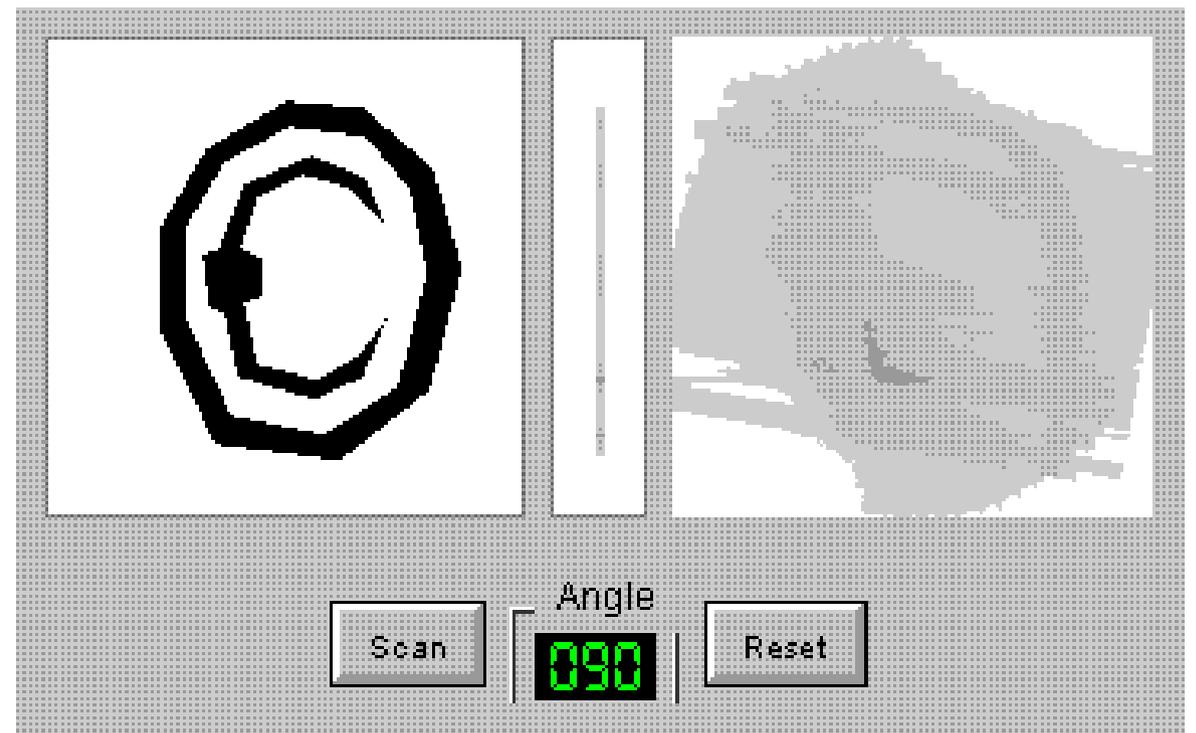
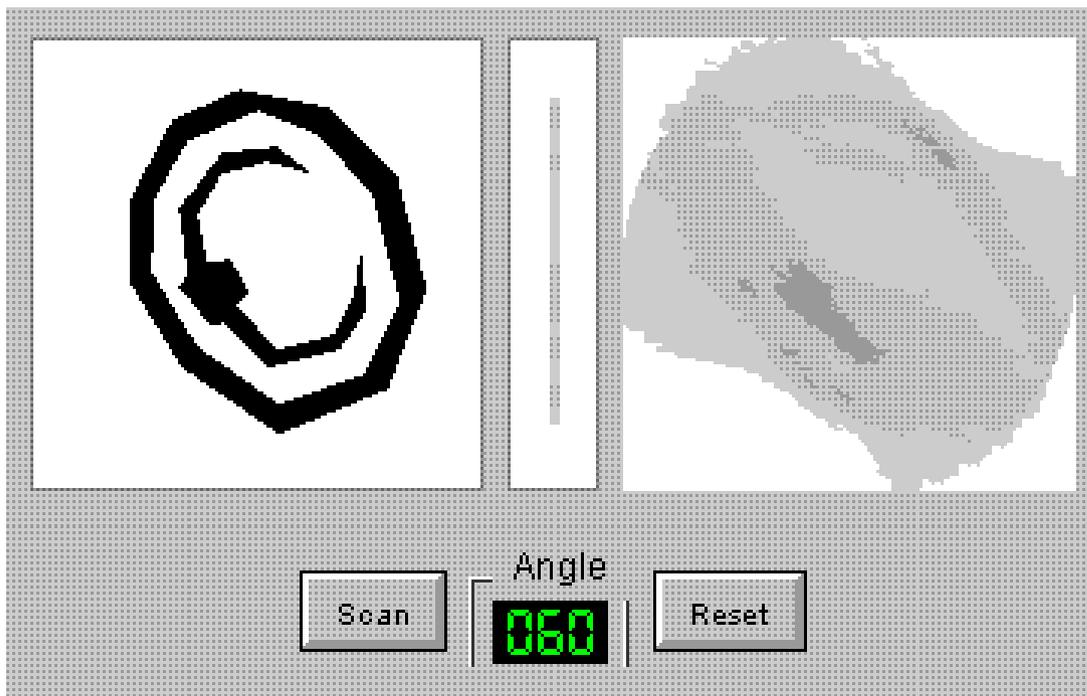
Espectro visible

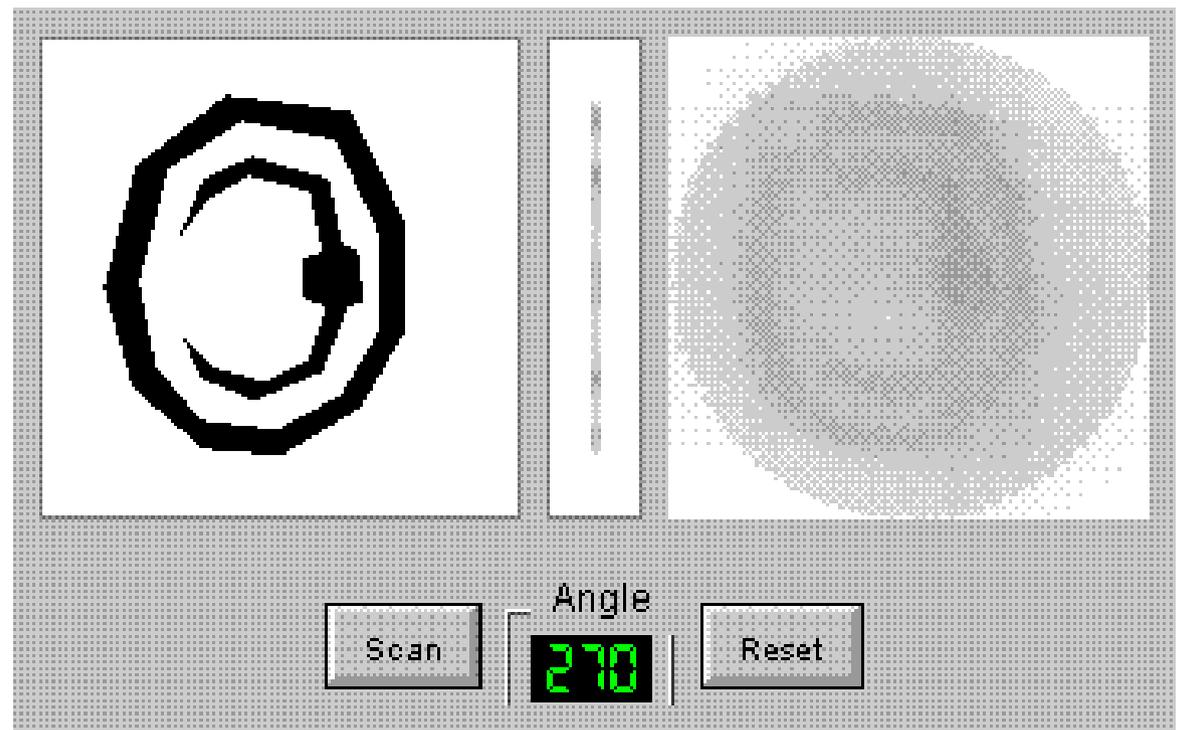
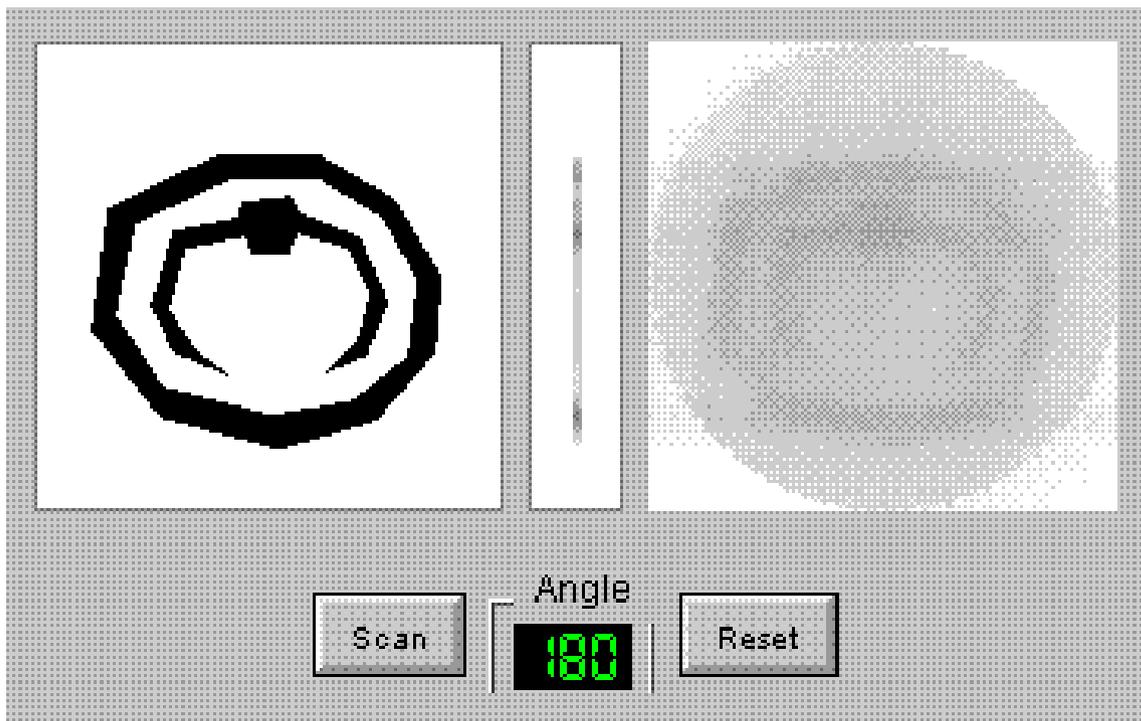


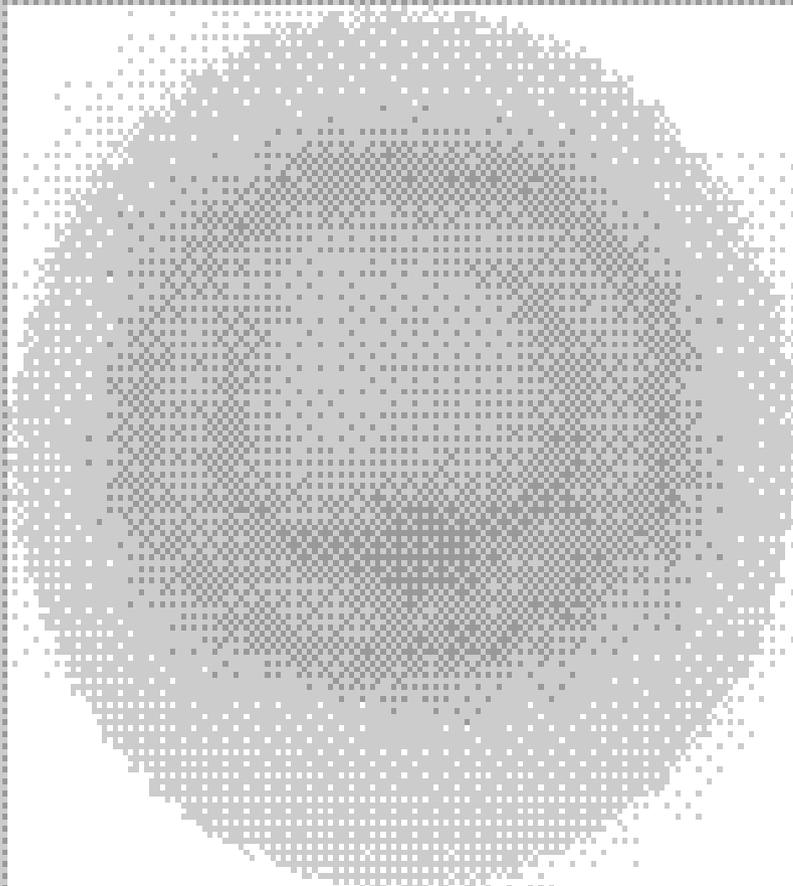
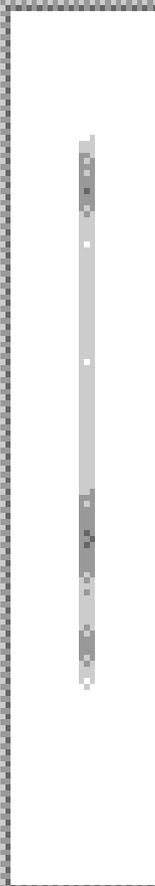
Aplicación CAT (Tomografía Axial Computarizada)











Scan

Angle

350

Reset

Fin