

Látigo

PROBLEMA Calcular velocidad y desplazamiento de un extremo de una cuerda de longitud L , que reacciona un impulso que se le imprime en el otro extremo. los látigos son una cuerda inextensible de masa variable $m_0 > mL$.

1 Cuerda de misma masa por unidad de longitud; extremo fijo.

CONDICIONES

$$\psi(x, 0) = f(x)$$

$$\psi(L, t) = 0$$

$$\psi(0, t) = 0$$

$$\dot{\psi}(x, 0) = \dot{f}(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} ; c = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$$

$T \rightarrow$ tensión
 $\mu \rightarrow$ densidad lineal

Usando $\psi(x, t) = A(x)B(t)$

$$\rightarrow A(x) \frac{\partial^2 B}{\partial t^2} = c^2 B(t) \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{B(t)} \frac{\partial^2 B}{\partial t^2} = \frac{c^2}{A(x)} \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2} = \lambda = -\omega^2 ; \lambda = -\omega^2$$

Ahora resolviendo:

$$\frac{\partial^2 B}{\partial t^2} = -\omega^2 B \rightarrow B(t) = C \cos(\omega t) + D \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} A \rightarrow A(x) = E \cos\left(\frac{\omega}{c} x\right) + F \sin\left(\frac{\omega}{c} x\right)$$

Usando las condiciones: $\psi(0, t) = 0$ y $\psi(L, t) = 0$
se obtiene:

$$A(0) = E = 0$$

$$A(L) = \sin\left(\frac{\omega}{c} L\right) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\omega}{c} L = \frac{n\pi}{1} \rightarrow \omega_n = \frac{n\pi c}{L} ; n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

Entonces:

$$A_n(t) = \sin\left(\frac{\omega_n}{c} L\right) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L} x\right)$$

En consecuencia, la solución para el modo n es:

$$\psi_n(x, t) = A(x)B(t) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L} x\right) \left[C_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi c}{L} t\right) + D_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi c}{L} t\right) \right]$$

Por tanto,

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(x,t) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \psi_n(x,t) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) \left[A_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi c}{L}t\right) + B_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi c}{L}t\right) \right]\end{aligned}$$

Ahora por las otras condiciones: $\psi(x,0) = f(x)$ y $\dot{\psi}(x,0) = \dot{f}(x)$

Se obtiene:

$$\textcircled{1} \psi(x,0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) = f(x)$$

↳ donde:

$$A_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx$$

$$\textcircled{2} \dot{\psi}(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) \left[-A_n \frac{n\pi c}{L} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi c}{L}t\right) + B_n \frac{n\pi c}{L} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi c}{L}t\right) \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{\psi}(x,0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n \frac{n\pi c}{L} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$$

↳ donde:

$$B_n = \frac{2}{n\pi c} \int_0^L \dot{f}(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx$$

En conclusión se tiene:

DESPLAZAMIENTO:

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(x,t) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) \left[\frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx \cos\left(\frac{n\pi c}{L}t\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2}{n\pi c} \int_0^L \dot{f}(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx \sin\left(\frac{n\pi c}{L}t\right) \right]\end{aligned}$$

VELOCIDAD:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\psi}(x,t) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) \left[-\frac{2n\pi c}{L^2} \int_0^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx \sin\left(\frac{n\pi c}{L}t\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \dot{f}(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx \cos\left(\frac{n\pi c}{L}t\right) \right]\end{aligned}$$