

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 $m_0 \gg mL$.

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

CONDICIONES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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:

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

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

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,

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

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

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

↳ donde:

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

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

$$\rightarrow \dot{\psi}(x,0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} D_n \frac{n\pi c}{l} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) = \dot{f}(x).$$

↳ donde:

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

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:

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