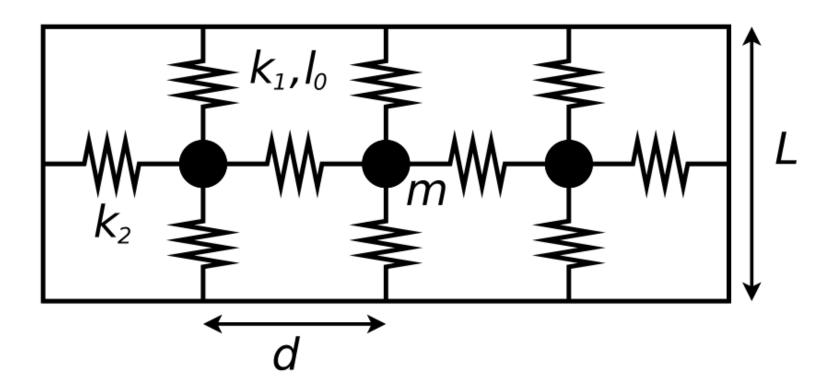
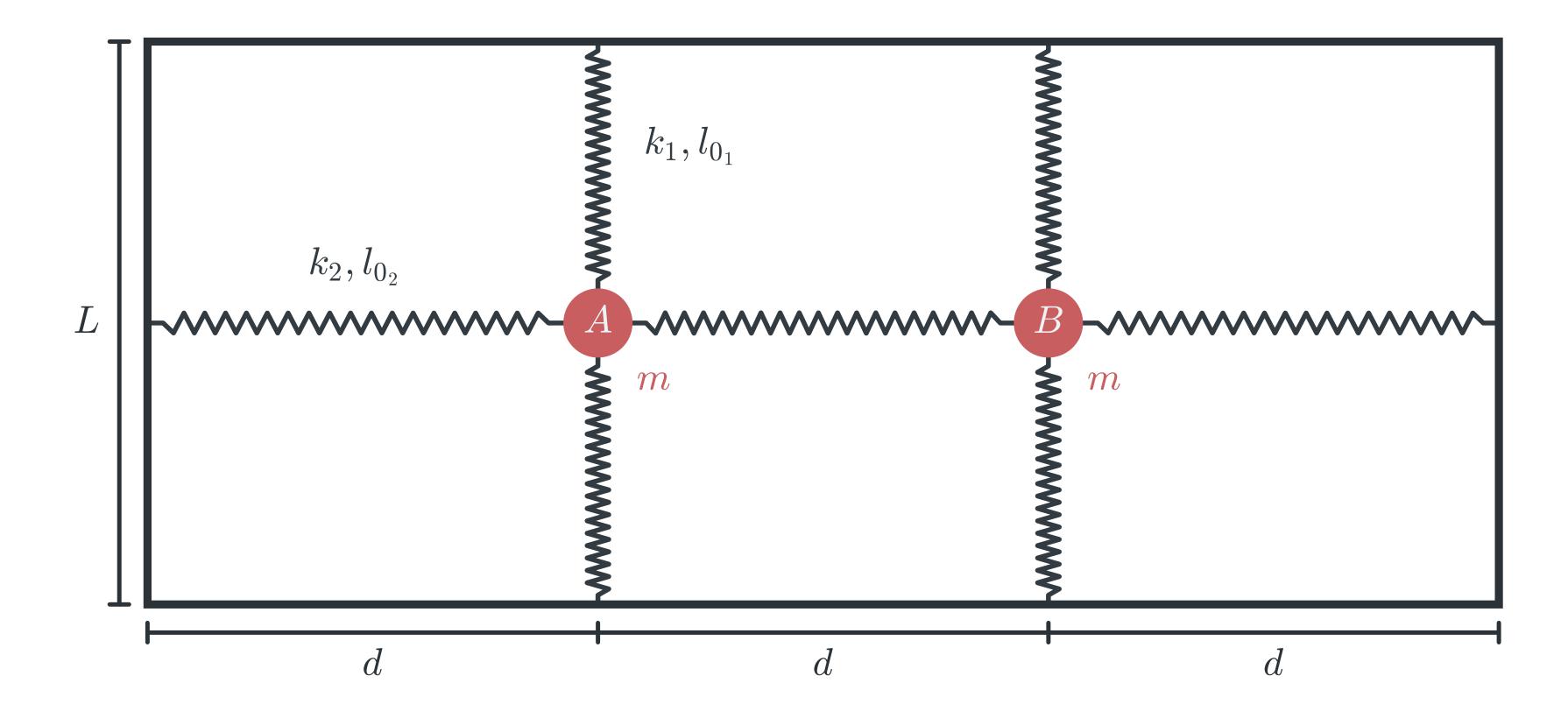
Hola

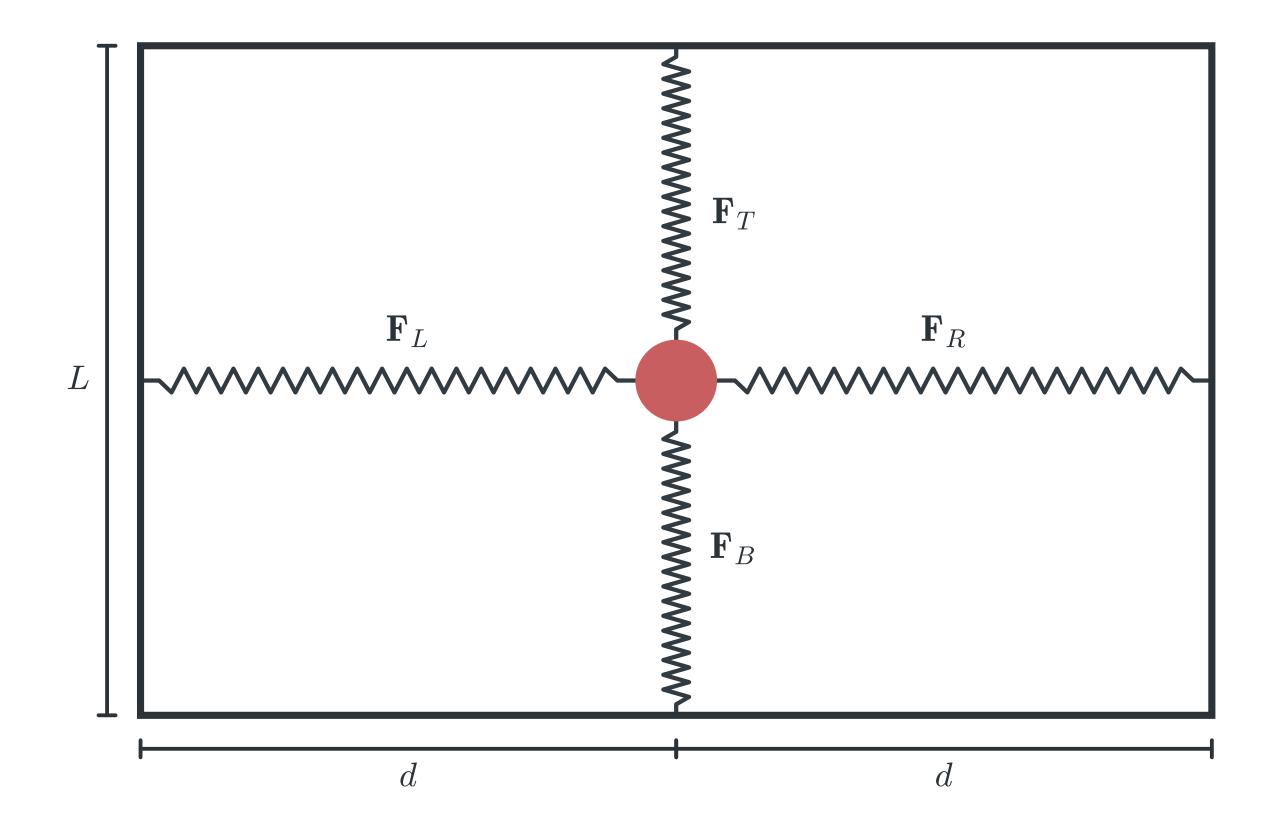
5. Considere el sistema de la figura, en la que los resortes verticales tienen longitud natural $l_{0,1}$ y constante k_1 , y los horizontales tienen longitud natural $l_{0,2} = 0$ (slinkies) y constante k_2 .

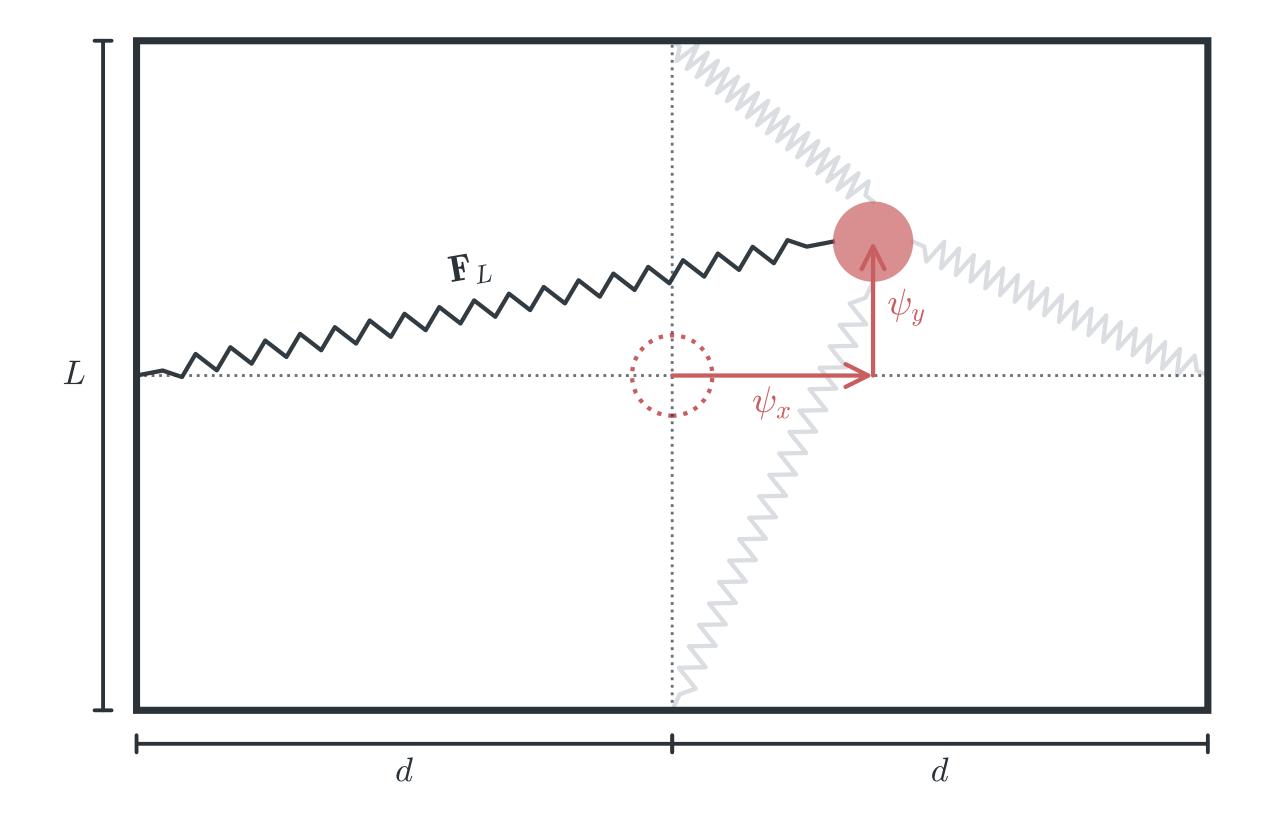


- a) Calcule las frecuencias propias y los modos normales.
- b) Considere que las condiciones iniciales son tales que el sistema oscila horizontalmente, estando su movimiento descripto por una superposición de los dos primeros modos. Halle la energía cinética de cada masa y la energía potencial del sistema, el promedio temporal de las mismas y la frecuencia de pulsación ω_p .

Datos: $l_{0,1}, k_1, l_{0,2}, k_2, L, d, m$.







Para la masa 1:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\mathbf{x}} \end{pmatrix} \quad m \, \ddot{\psi^{1}}_{x} = -2 \, k_{2} \, \psi_{x}^{1} + k_{2} \, \psi_{x}^{2} - 2 \, k_{1} \, \left(1 - \frac{l_{01}}{h} \right) \, \psi_{x}^{1} \\ \hat{\mathbf{y}} \end{pmatrix} \quad m \, \ddot{\psi^{1}}_{y} = -2 \, k_{2} \, \left(1 - \frac{l_{02}}{d} \right) \, \psi_{y}^{1} + k_{2} \, \left(1 - \frac{l_{02}}{d} \right) \, \psi_{y}^{2} - 2 k_{1} \, \psi_{y}^{1} \end{cases}$$

Para la masa 2:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\mathbf{x}} \end{pmatrix} \quad m \, \ddot{\psi^2}_x = -2 \, k_2 \, \psi_x^2 + k_2 \, \psi_x^1 - 2 \, k_1 \, \left(1 - \frac{l_{01}}{h} \right) \, \psi_x^2 \\ \hat{\mathbf{y}} \end{pmatrix} \quad m \, \ddot{\psi^2}_y = -2 \, k_2 \, \left(1 - \frac{l_{02}}{d} \right) \, \psi_y^2 + k_2 \, \left(1 - \frac{l_{02}}{d} \right) \psi_y^1 - 2 k_1 \, \psi_y^2 \end{cases}$$

Definiendo

$$\tilde{k}_1 = k_1 \left(1 - \frac{l_{01}}{h} \right)$$
 y $\tilde{k}_2 = k_2 \left(1 - \frac{l_{02}}{d} \right)$

y escribiéndolo de forma matricial, obtenemos

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$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \ddot{\psi}_{x}^{A} \\ \ddot{\psi}_{x}^{B} \\ \ddot{\psi}_{y}^{A} \\ \ddot{\psi}_{y}^{B} \end{bmatrix}}_{\ddot{\psi}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{m}(k_{2} + \tilde{k}_{1}) & -\frac{k_{2}}{m} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{k_{2}}{m} & \frac{2}{m}(k_{2} + \tilde{k}_{1}) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{m}(k_{1} + \tilde{k}_{2}) & -\frac{\tilde{k}_{2}}{m} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{\tilde{k}_{2}}{m} & \frac{2}{m}(k_{1} + \tilde{k}_{2}) \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{M}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \psi_{x}^{A} \\ \psi_{x}^{B} \\ \psi_{y}^{B} \end{bmatrix}}_{\psi}$$

Definiendo

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$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \ddot{\psi}_x^A \\ \ddot{\psi}_x^B \end{bmatrix}}_{\ddot{\psi}_x} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{m} (k_2 + \tilde{k}_1) & -\frac{k_2}{m} \\ -\frac{k_2}{m} & \frac{2}{m} (k_2 + \tilde{k}_1) \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{x}}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \psi_x^A \\ \psi_x^B \end{bmatrix}}_{\psi_x} \qquad \mathbf{y} \qquad \ddot{\psi}_y = \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{y}} \psi_y$$

$$\psi_x = \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{x}} \psi_x \implies (\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{x}} - \omega_x^2 \mathbb{1}_{2 \times 2}) \mathbf{A}_x = 0 \implies \det(\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{x}} - \omega_x^2 \mathbb{1}_{2 \times 2}) = 0$$

$$\psi_x = \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{x}} \psi_x \implies \left(\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{x}} - \omega_x^2 \, \mathbb{1}_{2 \times 2} \right) \mathbf{A}_x = 0 \implies \det \left(\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{x}} - \omega_x^2 \, \mathbb{1}_{2 \times 2} \right) = 0$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{m} (k_2 + \tilde{k}_1) - \omega_x^2 & -\frac{k_2}{m} \\ -\frac{k_2}{m} & \frac{2}{m} (k_2 + k_1) - \omega_x^2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\psi_{x} = \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{x}} \psi_{x} \implies \left(\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{x}} - \omega_{x}^{2} \mathbb{1}_{2 \times 2} \right) \mathbf{A}_{x} = 0 \implies \det \left(\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{x}} - \omega_{x}^{2} \mathbb{1}_{2 \times 2} \right) = 0$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{m} (k_{2} + \tilde{k}_{1}) - \omega_{x}^{2} & -\frac{k_{2}}{m} \\ -\frac{k_{2}}{m} & \frac{2}{m} (k_{2} + \tilde{k}_{1}) - \omega_{x}^{2} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\implies \left(\frac{2}{m} \left(k_{2} + \tilde{k}_{1} \right) - \omega_{x}^{2} \right)^{2} - \frac{k_{2}^{2}}{m^{2}} = 0$$

$$\psi_x = \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{x}} \psi_x \implies \left(\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{x}} - \omega_x^2 \, \mathbb{1}_{2 \times 2} \right) \mathbf{A}_x = 0 \implies \det \left(\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{x}} - \omega_x^2 \, \mathbb{1}_{2 \times 2} \right) = 0$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{m} (k_2 + \tilde{k}_1) - \omega_x^2 & -\frac{k_2}{m} \\ -\frac{k_2}{m} & \frac{2}{m} (k_2 + \tilde{k}_1) - \omega_x^2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\implies \left(\frac{2}{m} \left(k_2 + \tilde{k}_1 \right) - \omega_x^2 \right)^2 - \frac{k_2^2}{m^2} = 0$$

$$\implies \frac{4}{m^2} (k_2 + \tilde{k}_1)^2 - \frac{k_2^2}{m^2} - \frac{4}{m} (k_2 + \tilde{k}_1) \, \omega_x^2 + \omega_x^4 = 0$$

Proponemos $\psi_x(t) = \mathbf{A}_x \cos(\omega_x t + \phi_x)$ y reemplazamos en la ecuación

$$\psi_x = \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{x}} \psi_x \implies \left(\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{x}} - \omega_x^2 \, \mathbb{1}_{2 \times 2} \right) \mathbf{A}_x = 0 \implies \det \left(\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{x}} - \omega_x^2 \, \mathbb{1}_{2 \times 2} \right) = 0$$

$$\det \left[\frac{\frac{2}{m} (k_2 + \tilde{k}_1) - \omega_x^2}{-\frac{k_2}{m}} \right] = 0$$

$$\implies \left(\frac{2}{m} \left(k_2 + \tilde{k}_1 \right) - \omega_x^2 \right)^2 - \frac{k_2^2}{m^2} = 0$$

$$\implies \frac{4}{m^2} (k_2 + \tilde{k}_1)^2 - \frac{k_2^2}{m^2} - \frac{4}{m} (k_2 + \tilde{k}_1) \, \omega_x^2 + \omega_x^4 = 0$$

Tenemos una cuadrática en ω_x^2 , haciendo la resolvente obtenemos:

$$\omega_{x1}^2 = \frac{3k_2}{m} + \frac{\tilde{k}_1}{m}, \quad \omega_{x2}^2 = \frac{k_2}{m} + \frac{\tilde{k}_1}{m}$$

Autovector para
$$\omega_{x1}^2 = \frac{3\,k_2}{m} + \frac{\tilde{k}_1}{m}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{\tilde{k}_1}{k_2} - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Autovector para
$$\omega_{x2}^2 = rac{k_2}{m} + rac{ ilde{k}_1}{m}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{\tilde{k}_1}{k_2} + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

La solución más general es una combinación lineal de las soluciones

$$\begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{\psi}_x(t) = A_x \, \mathbf{v}_x \cos(\omega_{x1}t + \psi_{x1}) + B_x \, \mathbf{u}_x \cos(\omega_{x2}t + \psi_{x2}) \\ \boldsymbol{\psi}_y(t) = A_y \, \mathbf{v}_y \cos(\omega_{y1}t + \psi_{y1}) + B_y \, \mathbf{u}_y \cos(\omega_{y2}t + \psi_{y2}) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\psi(t) = \psi_x(t) \,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \psi_y(t) \,\hat{\mathbf{y}}$$

La solución más general es una combinación lineal de las soluciones

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$$\psi(t) = \psi_x(t) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \psi_y(t) \hat{\mathbf{y}}$$

(tener en cuenta que ψ es un vector de 2 dimensiones, una por cada masita)