



**3.5.** Un foco puntual emite ondas sonoras armónicas, con una potencia de  $\frac{4\pi}{7} W$ , en un medio cuya densidad es  $800 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ . La perturbación a 1 m del foco es  $p = -A \cos 2100\pi t$ , donde la amplitud es desconocida y  $t$  se mide en s. Sabiendo que la fase inicial en el foco es nula y que la velocidad de propagación de las ondas verifica  $620 \text{ ms}^{-1} < v < 800 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ , determinar razonadamente las funciones de onda para la velocidad y para el desplazamiento de las partículas del medio, en aquellos puntos en los que la presión acústica está adelantada  $2\pi/3$  respecto al desplazamiento.

Enero 2019

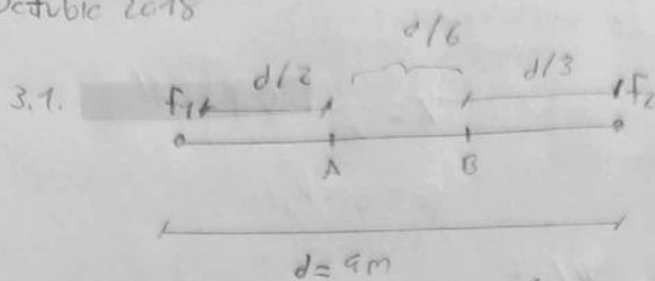
**3.6.** Un foco emite ondas sonoras en un medio de densidad  $1750 \text{ g m}^{-3}$ . La presión acústica en puntos ① y ②, situados, respectivamente, a distancias  $\frac{1}{12} \text{ m}$  y  $\frac{1}{4} \text{ m}$  del foco, es:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p_1 &= 1260 \cos\left(1120\pi t\right) \text{ Pa} \\ p_2 &= -420 \cos\left(1120\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \text{ Pa} \end{aligned} \right\} (t \text{ en s})$$

Si la velocidad de propagación de las ondas satisface la condición  $200 \text{ ms}^{-1} < v < 300 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ , determinar razonadamente:

- 1) La función de onda para la presión acústica, indicando su fase inicial entre 0 y  $\pi \text{ rad}$ .
- 2) La velocidad de vibración de las partículas del medio en aquellos puntos en los que el módulo de la impedancia de la onda es  $245 \text{ rayl}$ .

Octubre 2018



$$f = 3500 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 7000\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$v_s = 1440 \text{ m/s}$$

$$k = \frac{\omega}{v_s} = \frac{7000\pi}{1440} = 5\pi$$

$$P_0 = 500 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\left[ \varphi_2 = \varphi_1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} J_A = \frac{5}{36} \text{ m W/m} \\ J_B = \frac{1}{8} \text{ m W/m} \end{array} \right\}$$

fase inicial  $F_1$  n.b.

1) Ondas planas o esféricas  $\delta = (\omega t - k r_1 + \varphi_1) - (\omega t - k r_2 + \varphi_2)$

Calculamos el desfase:

Distancia al punto A:

$$r_{1A} = d/2 = 9/2$$

$$r_{2A} = d/3 + (d/2 + d/3 - d) = d/3 + d/6 = 9/3 + 9/6 = 9/2$$

$$\delta(A) = k(r_2 - r_1) + (\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) = 5\pi(9/2 - 9/2) + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$J_A = J_1 + J_2 + 2\sqrt{J_1 J_2} \cos \delta(A) \Rightarrow [J_A = J_1 + J_2]$$

Distancia al punto B:

$$r_{1B} = d/2 + d/6 = 9/2 + 9/6 = 6$$

$$r_{2B} = d/3 = 3$$

$$\delta(B) = k(r_2 - r_1) + (\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) = 5\pi(3 - 6) + \frac{\pi}{2} = -15\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} = -14\pi - \pi + \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$J_B = J_1 + J_2 + 2\sqrt{J_1 J_2} \cos \delta(B) = \{ \cos \delta(B) = 0 \} \Rightarrow [J_B = J_1 + J_2]$$

$$[J_A \neq J_B]$$

Cómo la intensidad en los puntos A y B no depende del desfase, si fueran ondas planas,  $J_A$  debería ser igual a  $J_B$ , pero la intensidad es proporcional a  $P_0^2$

$$\left\{ J \propto \frac{1}{r^2} \right\}$$

Cómo  $J_A \neq J_B$ , se trata de ondas esféricas.

$$\left[ J_{\text{esférica}} = \frac{P_0^2}{2\rho_0^2 v_s^2} = \frac{a^2}{2\rho_0^2 v_s^2 r^2} \right]$$

2) Flujo de onda por la presión acústica en el fl. (ondas sonoras)

$$J_{1A} = 4 J_{2A} \Rightarrow J_2 = \frac{J_1}{4}$$

$$\left[ k = \frac{\omega}{v_s} = 5\pi \right] \text{ rad/m}$$

$$J_A = J_{1A} + J_{2A} = J_1 + \frac{J_1}{4} = \frac{5}{4} J_1$$

$$\left[ \rho_0 = 800 \text{ kg/m}^3 \right]$$

$$J_{1A} = \frac{4}{5} J_A = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{36} \cdot 10^{-3} = \frac{1}{9} \text{ m W/m}^2$$

$$J_{1A} = \frac{p_{01A}^2}{2 \rho_0 v_s} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$p_{01A} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} \cdot 2 \cdot 800 \cdot 1440 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 16 \text{ Pa}$$

$$p_{01A} = \frac{a}{r} \Rightarrow a = p_{01A} \cdot r = 16 \cdot \frac{9}{2} = 72 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\left[ p_1(r, t) = p_{01A} \cos(\omega t - kr + \varphi_1) = \frac{72}{r} \cos(7200\pi t - 5\pi r) \text{ Pa} \right]$$

3) Velocidad de las partículas al  $F_1$ , puntos situados a  $\frac{10}{\pi} \text{ cm}$

$$z = \frac{p}{v_p} = \{ \text{constantes} \} = \rho_0 v_s \cos \theta e^{i\theta}, \quad \tan \theta = \frac{1}{kr}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{5\pi \cdot \frac{10}{\pi} \cdot 10^{-2}} = 2 \Rightarrow \theta = 1,1$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \Rightarrow \left[ \cos \theta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \theta}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right]$$

$$\left[ z(r = \frac{10}{\pi} \text{ cm}) = \rho_0 v_s \cos \theta \cdot e^{i\theta} = 800 \cdot 1440 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} e^{i\theta}, \quad \tan \theta = 2 \right]$$

$$p_1(r = \frac{10}{\pi} \text{ cm}, t) = \frac{10}{\pi} \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot \frac{72}{\frac{10}{\pi} \cdot 10^{-2}} \cos(7200\pi t - 5\pi \cdot \frac{10}{\pi} \cdot 10^{-2}) = 720\pi \cos(7200\pi t - \frac{1}{2}) \text{ Pa}$$

$$v_p = \frac{p_0}{\rho_0 v_s \cos \theta} = \frac{720\pi}{800 \cdot 1440 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}} \cdot e^{-i\theta} = \frac{\sqrt{5} \cdot \pi}{1600} \cdot e^{-i\theta}$$

$$\left[ v_p = \frac{\sqrt{5} \cdot \pi}{1600} \cdot e^{i(7200\pi t - \frac{1}{2} - \theta)} \text{ m/s}, \quad \tan \theta = 2 \right]$$

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Fase pontual  $\equiv$  ondas esféricas

Ponto:  $\frac{1}{6} \text{ m}$   $v_p = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{15} \text{ cm} (1500\sqrt{3} \text{ cm/s}) / \omega$  m/s

$v_s = 250 \text{ m/s}$

$\rho_0 = 2,4 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ondas esféricas:  $\vec{k} \parallel \vec{ar}$ ,  $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} = k \cdot r$

$z = \frac{p_0}{v_p}$

Ondas esféricas:  $z = \rho_0 v_s \cos \theta e^{i\theta}$   
 $= \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_0 v_s \cos \theta} e^{-i\theta} e^{i(\omega t - kr + \varphi - \theta)} = \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_0 v_s \cos \theta} e^{-i(\omega t - kr + \varphi - \theta)}$

$v_p = \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_0 v_s \cos \theta} e^{-i\theta} e^{i(\omega t - kr + \varphi - \theta)}$   
 $\left[ r = \frac{1}{6} \right] \quad \tan \theta = \frac{1}{kr} \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$\omega = 1500\sqrt{3} \text{ rad/s}$

$k = \frac{\omega}{v_s} = \frac{1500\sqrt{3}}{250} = 6\sqrt{3} \text{ rad/m}$

$\cos(1500\sqrt{3}t - \sqrt{3} + 2n\pi) = \cos(\omega t - kr + \varphi - \theta)$

$-\sqrt{3} + 2n\pi = -\sqrt{3} + \varphi - \theta$

$\varphi = 2n\pi + \theta = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$ , pro  $n=0 \rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}$   $0 < \varphi < \pi$

$|z| = \frac{\rho_0}{v_p}$

$\rightarrow \rho_0 = |z| \cdot v_p = \rho_0 v_s \cos \theta \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{15} = 2,4 \cdot 250 \cdot \cos(\frac{\pi}{6}) \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{15} = 120 \text{ Pa}$

$\rho_0 = \frac{a}{r}$

$\rightarrow a = \rho_0 \cdot r = 120 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = 20$

$p(r,t) = \frac{20}{r} \cos(1500\sqrt{3}t - 6\sqrt{3}r + \frac{\pi}{6})$  Pa  $\left( \begin{matrix} [t] = s \\ [r] = m \end{matrix} \right)$

Abil 2018.

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Foco puntual  $\equiv$  ondas esféricas

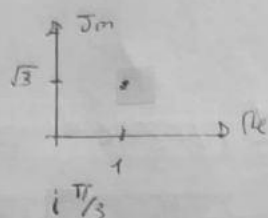
Densidad:  $\rho_0 = \frac{5}{3} \text{ kg/m}^3$

En el punto A:  $z = 125(1 + i\sqrt{3}) \text{ Pa}$

$v_p = 2\sqrt{3} \cos(100\pi t - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) \text{ cm/s} = 2\sqrt{3} \cdot 10^{-2} \cos(100\pi t - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) \text{ m/s}$

1) Función de onda para la presión acústica

$z \equiv$  Complejo:



fase:  $\theta = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = \frac{\pi}{3}$

módulo:  $\sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = 2$

$z = 125(1 + i\sqrt{3}) = 250 e^{i\pi/3}$

$\rho_0 v_s \cos \theta = 250 \rightarrow v_s = \frac{250}{\rho_0 \cos \theta} = \frac{3 \cdot 250}{5 \cdot \cos(\frac{\pi}{3})} = 300 \text{ m/s}$

$z = \frac{p_0}{v_p}$

$z = \rho_0 v_s \cos \theta \cdot e^{i\theta}$

Ondas esféricas  $\vec{k} \parallel \vec{ur}$ ;  $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} = kr$

$p(r,t) = p_0 \cos(\omega t - kr + \varphi) \quad \cos\left\{p_0 = \frac{a}{r}\right\}$

$p(r,t) = p_0 e^{i(\omega t - kr + \varphi)}$

$z = \rho_0 v_s \cos \theta \cdot e^{i\theta}, \quad \tan \theta = \frac{1}{kr}$

$z = \frac{p_0}{v_p} \rightarrow v_p = \frac{p_0}{z} = \frac{p_0}{\rho_0 v_s \cos \theta}$

$v_p = \frac{p_0}{\rho_0 v_s \cos \theta} e^{-i\theta} \cdot e^{i(\omega t - kr + \varphi)} = \frac{p_0}{\rho_0 v_s \cos \theta} e^{i(\omega t - kr + \varphi - \theta)}$

En el punto A:

$$v_p(A) = v_{0A} \cos(\omega t - kr + \varphi - \theta_A) = 2\sqrt{3} \cos\left(100\pi t - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$\omega = 100\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$v_{0A} = 2\sqrt{3} \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{kr} \rightarrow r = \frac{1}{k \cdot \cos \theta} = \frac{3}{\pi \cdot \sqrt{3}} \text{ m} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} k \cdot r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$k = \frac{\omega}{v_s} = \frac{100\pi}{300} = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad/m}$$

$$\cos(\omega t - kr + \varphi - \theta_A) = \cos\left(100\pi t - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + 2n\pi\right)$$

$$\varphi - \theta_A = 2n\pi \rightarrow \left[ \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2n\pi \right]$$

Para  $n=0$ ,  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$   $0 < \varphi < \pi$

$$|Z| = \frac{p_0}{v_{p0}} = p_0 \cdot v_s \cdot \cos \theta = 250$$

$$p_0 = p_0 \cdot v_s \cdot \cos \theta \cdot v_{p0} = 250 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot 10^{-2} = 5\sqrt{3} \text{ Pa}$$

$$p_0 = \frac{a}{r} = \left\{ r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\pi} \right\} \rightarrow a = p_0 \cdot r = 5\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\pi} = \frac{15}{\pi}$$

función de onda por la presión acústica:

$$p = p_0 \cdot \cos(\omega t - kr + \varphi) = \frac{15}{\pi r} \cdot \cos\left(100\pi t - \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot r + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \text{ Pa}$$

$$p = \frac{15}{\pi r} e^{i\left(100\pi t - \frac{\pi}{3} r + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} \text{ Pa}$$

2) Potencia emitida al foco:

$$W = I \cdot S = \frac{p_0^2}{2 \rho_0 v_s} \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{\frac{a^2}{r^2}}{2 \rho_0 v_s} \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{a^2 \cdot 2\pi}{\frac{5}{3} \cdot 300} =$$

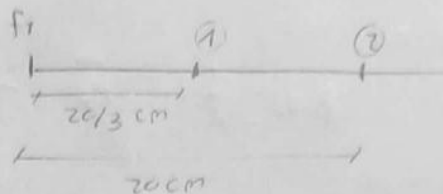
$$\left[ W = \frac{\frac{225}{\pi^2} \cdot 2\pi}{500} = \frac{450}{500\pi} = \frac{9}{10\pi} \text{ W} \right]$$



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34.

$$W = 2304 \pi \text{ mW}$$



$$P_1 = 360 \left( \pi \cdot 10^4 t - \frac{4\pi}{3} \right) \text{ Pa}$$

$$P_2 = 120 \cos \left( \pi \cdot 10^4 t - \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \text{ Pa}$$

Como  $P_0$  nos dá o superpico, então  $\phi = 0$ .

$$190 \text{ m/s} < v_s < 380 \text{ m/s}$$

$$-\pi < \phi < \pi$$

1) Lei de onda:

$$p(r, t) = \frac{a}{r} \cos(\omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} + \phi)$$

$$\left\{ \vec{k} \parallel \vec{r}; \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} = k \cdot r \right\}$$

$$\left\{ r = \frac{20}{3} \cdot 10^{-2} \right\}$$

$$p(r, t) = p_0 \cos(\omega t - kr + \phi) =$$

$$p\left(r = \frac{20}{3} \text{ cm}, t\right) = \frac{a \cdot 3}{20} \cos\left(10^4 \pi t - k \cdot \frac{20}{3} \cdot 10^{-2} + \phi\right)$$

$$\cos\left(10^4 \pi t - k \cdot \frac{20}{3} \cdot 10^{-2} + \phi\right) = \cos\left(10^4 \pi t - \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$$

(1)

$$\left\{ -k \cdot \frac{20}{3} \cdot 10^{-2} + \phi = -\frac{4\pi}{3} + 2n\pi \right\}$$



Ex. 10 2018.

3.4.

$$(1) \left( \omega t - k \frac{20}{3} \cdot 10^{-2} + \varphi \right) = \left( \omega t - \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2n_1\pi \right)$$

$$(2) \left( \omega t - k \frac{20}{3} \cdot 10^{-2} + \varphi \right) = \left( \omega t - \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2n_2\pi \right)$$

$$(1) \varphi = k \frac{20}{3} \cdot 10^{-2} - \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2n_1\pi$$

$$n_1 - n_2 = n$$

$$(2) \varphi = k \frac{20}{3} \cdot 10^{-2} - \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2n_2\pi$$

$$k \frac{20}{3} \cdot 10^{-2} - \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2n_2\pi = k \frac{20}{3} \cdot 10^{-2} - \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2n_1\pi$$

$$k \left( \frac{20}{3} \cdot 10^{-2} - \frac{20}{3} \cdot 10^{-2} \right) = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2\pi(n_1 - n_2)$$

$$k \left( \frac{40}{3} \cdot 10^{-2} \right) = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi n$$

$$k = \frac{3}{40} \cdot 10^{-2} \left( -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi n \right) = 15 \left( -\frac{\pi}{3} + \pi n \right) = 5(-\pi + 3\pi n)$$

$$\left[ k = -5\pi + 15\pi n \right] \rightarrow k = 5\pi(3n-1)$$

$$v_s = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{\pi 10^4}{-5\pi + 15\pi n}$$

$$\rightarrow 190 < \frac{\pi 10^4}{-5\pi + 15\pi n} < 380$$

$$\frac{\pi 10^4}{-5\pi + 15\pi n} < 380 \rightarrow \pi 10^4 < 1900\pi(3n-1)$$

$$\frac{10^4}{1900} < 3n-1 \rightarrow n > \frac{\left( \frac{10^4}{1900} + 1 \right)}{3} = 2,08$$

$$\frac{\pi 10^4}{5\pi(3n-1)} > 190 \rightarrow n < \frac{\frac{10^4}{950} + 1}{3} = 3,84$$

$$2,08 < n < 3,84$$

$$\boxed{n=3}$$

Don  $n = 3$ .  $n = n_1 - n_2 \rightarrow n_1 = n + n_2$

$$k \left( \frac{40}{3} \cdot 10^{-2} \right) = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi (n_1 - n_2)$$

$$K = 5\pi (3n - 1) \rightarrow \left[ k = 5\pi (9 - 1) = 40\pi \text{ rad/m} \right]$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \rightarrow \left[ \lambda = 5 \text{ cm} \right]$$

2) Velocidad de las partículas: Puntos qe dotan  $\frac{6}{\pi} \text{ cm}$

$$v_p(r = \frac{6}{\pi} \text{ cm}, t) =$$

$$z = \frac{r}{v_p}$$

$$z = p_0 \cdot v_s \cos e^{i\theta}, \quad \text{tg } \theta = \frac{1}{kr}$$

$$\text{tg } \theta = \frac{1}{kr} = \frac{1}{40\pi \cdot \frac{6}{\pi} \cdot 10^{-2}} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\theta =$$

$$\cos \theta \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1, \quad \sin^2 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\text{tg}^2 \theta = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta \text{tg}^2 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\cos^2 \theta (\text{tg}^2 \theta + 1) = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\text{tg}^2 \theta + 1} = \frac{144}{169}$$

$$\left[ \cos \theta = \frac{12}{13} \approx 0.9 \right]$$

$$v_s = \frac{10^4 \pi}{40\pi} = 250 \text{ m/s}$$

$$W = I \cdot S = \frac{p_0^2}{2\rho v_s} \cdot 4\pi r^2 = 2304\pi \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{p_0} = \frac{2304 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 250}{2}$$

$$\left\{ p_0 = \frac{a}{r} \quad \text{Onda esférica} \right\}$$

34.

$$\text{For } r = 20 \text{ cm} \rightarrow P_0 = \frac{a}{r} = 120$$

$$a = r \cdot 120 = 20 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 120 = 24 \text{ Pa m}$$

$$\text{For } r = \frac{20}{3} \text{ cm} \rightarrow P_0 = \frac{a}{r} = 360$$

$$a = 360 \cdot \frac{20}{3} \cdot 10^{-2} = 24 \text{ Pa m}$$

$$\left[ P_0 = \frac{a^2 \cdot 2}{2304 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 250} = 2 \text{ kg/m}^3 \right]$$

$$\left[ v_s = 250 \text{ m/s} \right]$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$k = 40\pi \text{ rad/m}$$

$$Z = \frac{P_0}{v_{P_0}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad v_{P_0} = \frac{P_0}{\rho_0 v_s \cos \theta} \cdot e^{-i\theta}$$

$$Z = \rho_0 v_s \cos \theta e^{i\theta}$$

$$v_p^+(r, t) = \frac{P_0}{\rho_0 v_s \cos \theta} e^{-i\theta} \cdot e^{i(\omega t - kr + \varphi)}$$

$$v_p^-(r, t) = \frac{24}{r} \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot 250 \cos \theta} e^{-i\theta} e^{i(\omega t - kr + \varphi)}$$

$$P(r, t) = \frac{a}{r} e^{i(\omega t - kr + \varphi)} \rightarrow P(r, t) = \frac{24}{r} e^{i(\pi 10^4 t - 40\pi r + \varphi)} \text{ Pa}$$

$$\text{For } r = 20 \cdot 10^{-2} :$$

$$P(r = 20 \text{ cm}, t) = \frac{24}{20 \cdot 10^{-2}} e^{i(\pi 10^4 t - \frac{2\pi}{3})} \text{ Pa}$$

$$\omega t - 40\pi \cdot 20 \cdot 10^{-2} + \varphi = \omega t - \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2n_2 \pi$$

$$\varphi = 8\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2n_2 \pi \rightarrow \varphi = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2n_2 \pi$$

$$-\pi < \varphi < \pi \rightarrow -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2n_2 \pi < \pi \rightarrow n_2 < \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2n_2 \pi > -\pi \rightarrow n_2 > \frac{\frac{2\pi}{3} - \pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$[n_2 = 0] \quad \left[ \varphi = -\frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ rad} \right]$$

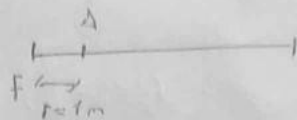
$$v_p^{\rightarrow} (r = \frac{6}{\pi} \text{ cm}, t) = \frac{\frac{24}{\pi} \cdot 10^4}{2 \cdot 250 \cdot 130} e^{i(\pi 10^4 - 40\pi \cdot \frac{6}{\pi} \cdot 10^4 - \frac{5\pi}{3} - 0)} \text{ Pa}, \quad \left[ \frac{5}{12} \right]$$

$$v_p^{\rightarrow} (r = \frac{6}{\pi} \text{ cm}, t) = \frac{400\pi}{500 \cdot \frac{12}{13}} e^{i(\pi 10^4 - \frac{12}{5} - \frac{2\pi}{3} - 0)} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\left[ v_p^{\rightarrow} = \frac{13\pi}{15} e^{i(\pi 10^4 - \frac{12}{5} - \frac{2\pi}{3} - 0)} \text{ m/s} ; \quad \text{tg } \theta = \frac{5}{12} \right]$$

$$35. W = J \cdot S = \frac{4\pi}{7} W$$

$$P_0 = 800 \text{ kg/m}^3$$



$$P = -\Delta \cos(2100\pi t) = A \cos(2100\pi t + \pi) \text{ Pa}$$

$$620 \text{ m/s} < v_s < 800 \text{ m/s}$$

Determinar velocidad y desplazamiento, donde la presión oscila entre los valores de  $2\pi/3$

Para punto entre ondas ondas esféricas  $S = 4\pi r^2$

$$J = \frac{P_0^2}{2\rho_0 v_s}, \quad P_0 = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\text{En } r=1\text{m}, P = -A \cos(2100\pi t) \quad \varphi = 0 \text{ (inicial)}$$

$$\omega = 2100\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$P_0 = \left\{ \text{onda esférica} \right\} = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$P = P_0 \cos(\omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} + \varphi), \quad \vec{k} \parallel \vec{u} \vec{r}, \quad \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} = k \cdot r$$

$$2100\pi t - k \cdot 1 = 2100\pi t + \pi + 2n\pi$$

$$k = -\pi + 2n\pi = \dots \quad v_s = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{2100\pi}{\pi(-1-2n)} = -\frac{2100}{1+2n}$$

$$-\frac{2100}{1+2n} > 620 \rightarrow \frac{-2100-620}{1+2n} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2720}{1+2n} > 0 \rightarrow 1+2n < 0 \rightarrow n < -0.5$$

$$-\frac{2100}{1+2n} < 800 \rightarrow \frac{-2100-800}{1+2n} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2900}{1+2n} < 0 \rightarrow 1+2n > 0 \rightarrow n > -0.5$$

$$n = -2$$

$$[k = -\pi - 2(-2)\pi = 3\pi] \text{ rad/m}$$

$$\left[ P = \frac{A}{r} \cos(2100\pi t - 3\pi r) \text{ Pa} \right]$$

$$J = \frac{W}{S} = \frac{\frac{4\pi}{7}}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{1}{7r^2} \rightarrow P_0^2 = J \cdot 2 \cdot \rho_0 v_s$$

$$\left[ v_s = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{2100\pi}{3\pi} = 700 \text{ m/s} \right]$$

$$\frac{a^2}{r^2} = \frac{1}{7r^2} \cdot 2 \cdot 800 \cdot 700$$

$$[a = \sqrt{16 \cdot 10^4} = 400]$$

$$p = \frac{400}{r} \cos(2100\pi t - 3\pi r) \text{ Pa}$$

$$z = \frac{p}{\gamma_f} = \left\{ \text{coord. esf. en } r \right\} = p \gamma_s \cos \theta e^{i\theta}, \quad \tan \theta = \frac{1}{kr}$$

$$v_p = \frac{p}{\rho_0 \gamma_s \cos \theta e^{i\theta}} = \frac{\frac{400}{r} e^{i(\omega t - 3\pi r)}}{800 \cdot 700 \cdot \cos \theta e^{i\theta}} = \frac{p}{\rho_0 \gamma_s \cos \theta} e^{i(\omega t - 3\pi r - \theta)} \quad \text{m/s}$$

Presión adelantada  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$  al desplazamiento:  $\varphi_p = 0$

$$\left\{ \varphi_p - \varphi_s = \frac{2\pi}{3} \right\}$$

$$v_p = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t}; \quad \xi = \int v_p \cdot dt = \frac{p}{\rho_0 \gamma_s \cos \theta} \int e^{i(\omega t - 3\pi r - \theta)} dt = \frac{p}{\rho_0 \gamma_s \cos \theta} \frac{1}{i\omega} e^{i(\omega t - 3\pi r - \theta)} = \frac{p}{\rho_0 \gamma_s \cos \theta \omega} e^{i(\omega t - 3\pi r - \theta - \frac{\pi}{2})}$$

$$\xi = \frac{p}{\rho_0 \gamma_s \omega \cos \theta} e^{i(\omega t - 3\pi r - \theta - \frac{\pi}{2})}$$

$$\varphi_s = -\theta - \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \varphi_p - \varphi_s = \frac{2\pi}{3} \rightarrow \varphi_s = -\frac{2\pi}{3} = -\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\left[ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6} \right]$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{kr} \rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{3\pi r} \rightarrow \left[ r = \frac{1}{3\pi \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3\pi} \text{ m} \right]$$

$$v_p = \frac{400}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3\pi} \cdot 800 \cdot 700 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)} \cdot e^{i(2100\pi t - 3\pi \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3\pi} - \frac{\pi}{6})} \quad \text{m/s}$$

$$\left[ v_p = \frac{\pi}{700} e^{i(2100\pi t - \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{6})} \quad \text{m/s} \right]$$

$$\xi = \frac{\pi}{700 \cdot 2100\pi} e^{i(2100\pi t - \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{2})} \quad \text{m}$$

$$\left[ \xi = \frac{1}{1470 \cdot 10^3} e^{i(2100\pi t - \sqrt{3} - \frac{2\pi}{3})} \quad \text{m} \right]$$

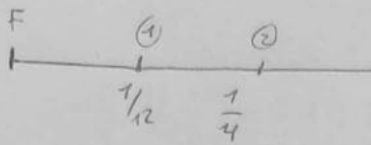


6 de mayo 2019. 3.6.

$$\rho_0 = 1750 \text{ g/m}^3 = 1,75 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$p_1 = 1260 \text{ cs } (1120\pi t) \text{ Pa}$$

$$p_2 = -420 \text{ cs } (1120\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3}) \text{ Pa}$$



$$200 \text{ m/s} < v_s < 300 \text{ m/s}$$

1) función de onda para la presión acústica, fase inicial  $0 < \varphi < \pi$  rad.

Cero  $p_{01} \neq p_{02}$ , la presión acústica depende de la distancia al foco

suponemos que la onda es esférica, por lo tanto la función de onda

para la presión acústica sería:  $p = \frac{a}{r} \cos(\omega t - k \cdot \vec{r} + \varphi)$

$$\vec{k} \parallel \vec{ur}$$

$$\Gamma_1 = \frac{1}{12} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{a}{r_1} = 1260 \rightarrow a = 1260 \cdot \frac{1}{12} = 105$$

$$p_2 = -420 \cos(1120\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3}) = 420 \cos(1120\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi)$$

$$p_2 = p_{02} \cdot \cos(\omega t + k \cdot r_2 + \varphi) = p_{02} \cos(\omega t + \frac{4\pi}{3})$$

$$p_1 = p_{01} \cdot \cos(\omega t + k \cdot r_1 + \varphi + 2n\pi) = p_{01} \cos(\omega t)$$

$$-k \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \varphi = 2n_1\pi \quad \rightarrow \quad \varphi = -\frac{k}{4} + 2n_1\pi$$

$$-k \cdot \frac{1}{12} + \varphi = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2n_2\pi \rightarrow \varphi = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2n_2\pi - \frac{k}{12}$$

$$-\frac{k}{4} + 2n_1\pi = -\frac{k}{12} + \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2n_2\pi$$

$$[n_1 - n_2 = n]$$

$$v_s = \frac{\omega}{k}$$

$$k \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} \right) = 2n_1\pi - 2n_2\pi - \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$k \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} \right) = 2n\pi - \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} k = \frac{\pi}{3} (6n - 4) \rightarrow k = 2\pi (6n - 4)$$

$$\frac{\omega}{k} > 200 \rightarrow k < \frac{\omega}{200} \rightarrow 2\pi (6n - 4) < \frac{1120\pi}{200}$$

$$6n < \frac{28}{10} + 4 \rightarrow n < \frac{34}{6} = 5,66$$



$$\frac{\omega}{k} < 300 \rightarrow \frac{1120\pi}{300} < \frac{\pi}{3} (6n-4)$$

$$n > \frac{\frac{1120}{300} + 4}{6} = 0,874.$$

$$n=1.$$

$$k = \left(2\pi - \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) / 6 = 4\pi \text{ rad/m}$$

$$= 4\pi \cdot \frac{1}{12} + \varphi = 2m\pi$$

$$\varphi = 2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \rightarrow \varphi = 2m_1\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\pi(2m_1 - \frac{1}{3}) > 0 \rightarrow m_1 > \frac{1}{6} \approx 0$$

$$\pi(2m_1 - \frac{1}{3}) < \pi \rightarrow m_1 < \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3}}{2} = \frac{2}{3} = 0,6$$

$$m=0$$

$$\left[\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$$

$$p = \frac{105}{r} \cos(1120\pi t - 4\pi r + \frac{\pi}{3}) \text{ Pa}$$

$$|z| = p_0 \cdot \lambda_s \cdot \cos\theta$$

$$2, z = 245 \text{ mm}$$

$$z = \frac{p}{v_p} = \{ \text{onda esférica} \} = p_0 \cdot \lambda_s \cdot \cos\theta \cdot e^{i\theta}, \text{tg}\theta = \frac{1}{k \cdot r}$$

$$v_p = \frac{p}{z} = \frac{p}{p_0 \cdot \lambda_s \cdot \cos\theta \cdot e^{i\theta}}$$

$$\lambda_s = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{1120\pi}{4\pi} = 280$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{z}{p_0 \cdot \lambda_s} = \frac{245}{1,75 \cdot 280} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left[\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$$

$$\text{tg}\theta = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow \frac{1}{k \cdot r} = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow \left[r = \frac{1}{4\pi\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12\pi} \text{ m}\right]$$

$$p = \frac{105}{r} e^{i(1120\pi t - 4\pi r + \frac{\pi}{3})} e^{-i\theta}$$

$$v_p = \frac{p}{z} = \frac{105}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12\pi} \cdot 245} e^{i(1120\pi t - 4\pi \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12\pi} + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3})}$$

$$\left[ v_p = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot 12\pi}{7} e^{i(1120\pi t - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})} \right] \text{ m/s}$$

**Problema 3.1**

- 1) Las ondas son esféricas.
- 2)  $p = \frac{1}{72} \cos(7200\pi t - 5\pi r) \text{ Pa}$  ( $t$  en s,  $r$  en m)
- 3)  $\vec{v}_p = \frac{\pi \sqrt{5}}{16} e^{i(7200\pi t - \frac{1}{2}\pi r)} \vec{u}_r \text{ cms}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{tg}\theta = 2$  ( $t$  en s)

**Problema 3.2**

$$p(r, t) = \frac{20}{r} e^{i(1500\pi t - \sqrt{3}t - \frac{3r}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6})} \text{ Pa} \text{ (} r \text{ en m)}$$

**Problema 3.3**

- 1)  $p = \frac{15}{\pi r} \cos(100\pi t - \frac{\pi}{3}r + \frac{\pi}{3}) \text{ Pa}$  ( $r$  en m)
- 2)  $W = \frac{9}{10\pi} \text{ W}$

**Problema 3.4**

- 1)  $\lambda = 5 \text{ cm}$
- 2)  $\vec{v}_p = \frac{13\pi}{15} e^{i(\pi \cdot 10^4 t - \frac{12}{5} - \frac{2\pi}{3} - \theta)} \vec{u}_r \text{ ms}^{-1}$ ;  $\text{tg}\theta = \frac{5}{12}$

**Problema 3.5**

$$\vec{v}_p = \frac{100}{700} \cos(2100\pi t - \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}) \vec{u}_r \text{ ms}^{-1}; \quad \xi = \frac{100}{147} \cos(2100\pi t - \sqrt{3} - \frac{2\pi}{3}) \vec{u}_r \text{ }\mu\text{m}$$

**Problema 3.6**

- 1)  $p = \frac{105}{r} \cos(1120\pi t - 4\pi r + \frac{\pi}{3}) \text{ Pa}$ , con  $r$  en m.
- 2)  $\vec{v}_p = \frac{12\pi\sqrt{3}}{7} e^{i(1120\pi t - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})} \vec{u}_r$