

Simple Harmonic Motion

الحركة التوافقية البسيطة

مراجعة
النقائص

$$* m'' = -\omega^2 x$$

$$* v'^2 = \omega^2 (a^2 - x^2)$$

$$* x = a \cos(\omega t + \epsilon) \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{أدلة} \\ \text{الطور} \end{matrix}$$

$$-1 \leq \cos \leq 1$$

$$-a \leq x \leq a$$

Center
مركز يتغير ومبداً
(0,0)

$$* v_{\max} = \omega a$$

$$* F_{\max} = \omega^2 a$$

في الزمن السوي

$$- \text{Periodic time} = "T" = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$- \text{Frequency} = "N" = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

ex. Find the Periodic time for the simple harmonic motion which defined by $x'' = -25x$.

Solution

$$x'' = -\omega^2 x$$

$$\therefore \omega = 5$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{5} \quad \#$$

ex₂ - Calculate the maximum velocity and the maximum acceleration for a particle moving a simple harmonic motion with a periodic time $\frac{\pi}{4}$ sec and an amplitude equal to 25 cm.

Solution

$$T = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad a = 25$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \quad \therefore \quad \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$\omega = 8$$

$$\therefore v_{\max} = \omega a = 8 \times 25 = 200$$

$$F_{\max} = \omega^2 a = 8^2 \times 25 = 1600$$

ex₃ IF the position x for a moving particle can be determined by $x = 0.45 \cos \frac{\pi t}{4} - 0.28 \sin \frac{\pi t}{4}$ the end of three consecutive seconds prove that the total periodic time is:

$$2\pi / \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_2} \right)$$

Solution

$$\therefore x = 0.45 \cos \frac{\pi t}{4} - 0.28 \sin \frac{\pi t}{4}$$

$$x \text{ derivate } \rightarrow x' = v = -\frac{0.45\pi}{4} \sin \frac{\pi t}{4} - \frac{0.28\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi t}{4}$$

$$v \text{ derivate } \rightarrow x'' = F = \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right)^2 x \rightarrow *$$

$$A = 0.45, B = -0.28$$

$$a = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} = \sqrt{(0.45)^2 + (-0.28)^2} = 0.53 \text{ \#}$$

$$\psi = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi \times 4}{\pi} = 8 \text{ \#}$$

$$V_{\max} = \omega a = \frac{\pi \times 0.53}{4} \text{ \#}$$

$$F_{\max} = \omega^2 a = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 \times 0.53 \text{ \#}$$

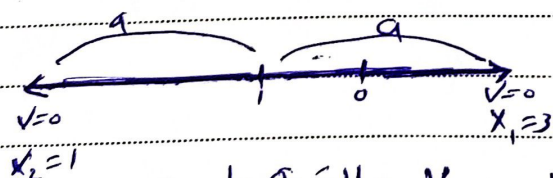
$$\epsilon = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-B}{A}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{0.28}{0.45}\right) = 0.557$$

ϵ

ex₆ IF the velocity of a moving particle is obtained from the relation $v^2 = -2x^3 + 4x + 6$.
Prove that the motion represents a simple harmonic motion. Calculate its center, the maximum acceleration and the frequency.

Solution

$$x'' = \frac{1}{v} \frac{dv^2}{dx} = -(4x+4) \times \frac{1}{2} = -2(x+1)$$



$$\therefore \text{Center } (1,0) \quad \omega = \sqrt{2}$$

$$N = \frac{1}{t} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}}{2\pi \times \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi}$$

2nd part, x_2, x_1 are roots of the equation

$$= -2x^2 + 4x + 6$$

$$= x^2 - 2x - 3 = (x+1)(x-3)$$

$$\therefore x = -1, x = 3$$

$$a = 2$$

$$F_{\max} = \omega^2 a = 2 \times 2 = 4$$