7.1- Uma massa ligada a muo molo:

i) x(t) = A sin(wt + q) - Soluças Lentotro.

Vijamn: i = Aw cos (wt 64)

" = - A w sin (w++4)

- A wisin (wety) + # A sin (utty) =0 =0

$$=0 \quad \omega^2 = \frac{\kappa}{m} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{m}} = \omega$$

t=0 → { x (0) : A SIM q . (0) = Aw eosq

l'e' determinado pelas condiçados interais.

A = amplitude ; 4 - fore inveried. do movimento perródico

 $v = \frac{\omega}{4\pi} = frequence linear [Hz ev 5-1]$

T= 2 periodo do movimento.

ii) Balanco de energo:

$$\vec{F} = -Kx \hat{x} = 0 \quad U = \frac{1}{2} Kx^2$$

Sejo x=A no instant en que x=0

Entar:

louseprende mende :

$$\frac{1}{2} m x^{2} + \frac{1}{2} k x^{2} = \frac{1}{2} k A^{2} = p$$

$$= 0 \quad \stackrel{\circ}{\approx} = \left[\frac{1}{m} \left(A^2 - \chi^2 \right)^{1/2} \right]$$

$$\frac{dx}{\left(A^2 - x^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} dt$$

Intepando:

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{m}} t = \arcsin\left(\frac{\kappa}{A}\right) + \cos \omega + .$$

(Solucias funtitivo admitido em i)

Observoyas: 1 m x 2 + 1 Kx2 = E = eoust =>

= mxx+ kxx=0 = mx+11x=0

Leg. déference l que nobleme directo much de 2º lai de Newhon)

iii) Interando formolment o equaçar de moviment:

l' mus ep. diference homogenes de 2º por.

eg. deservir auch: 12+ 1 =0 =0 d= - 1 = x == x == = x == = x == x == = x == x ==

Vic = w

t=0 - x(0)= (a+b) (posices imas)

$$\begin{cases} x(b) = (a+b) \\ -i \frac{x(b)}{w} = (a-b) \end{cases} = 0 \quad a = \frac{1}{2} \left(x(b) - i \frac{x(b)}{w} \right)$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \left[\chi^2(0) + \frac{\chi^2(0)}{\omega^2} \right] e^{-i \operatorname{arctg}} \frac{\chi(0)}{\omega \chi(0)} = \frac{1}{2} A e^{-i \varphi'}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2} \left[\chi^2(0) + \frac{\chi^2(0)}{w^2} \right] e^{+i \cdot \alpha_1 c l_2} \frac{\chi(0)}{w^{-1}(0)} = \frac{1}{2} A e^{+i \cdot q^2}$$

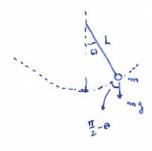
Eutas:
$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} A \left[e^{i\left(\sqrt{\frac{K}{m}}t - \varphi'\right)} - i\left(\sqrt{\frac{K}{m}}t - \varphi'\right) \right]$$

2. O osalodor has linear binarizado!

F=-KX paro pepurunse, em quel. Paro x >>1 F = - Kx + K'x2 + K" x3 +; A equacas deferenced toma- e mas linear e e'defeit (or impossive) de intepar auch b'comente.

A beligo do coro livear coverste uo focto de o puisa Ven independente da amplitude (=> 0) escaladores lineares das bous relativo). Paro um oscilato. nas limas iste nas é verdode, e mesmo a naturez. periodico do movimento cama de demoustrogas.

tites aspects sos bem ilustrados pelo pendulo govitro:



$$V = L\Theta$$

$$\Rightarrow mL\Theta = -mq \sin \theta$$

$$= -mq \sin \theta$$

equoyas uso linear.

Sind of - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} + \dots) Se Occi -> Sind of.

Nestas condições:

A equouas comesponde à de mu osciledor harmoure lima eou w= 1 ; Olt) = do sin (w++4)

È interessant repetir o anolise do bolanço de energio:

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}mL^2\theta^2$$

E = = = m L 0 + m g L (1-0000) = coustant.

$$\Theta < (1 = 0)$$
? $\cos \Theta = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \theta^2 + \frac{1}{24} \Theta^4 + \cdots$

Nes extremidades de escalação 0=0 =0 E = = mg 100

$$= 0 \quad \frac{2E}{mqL} = 0^2 \quad ; \quad \text{untar} : \quad \theta = \sqrt{\frac{q}{L}} \left[\theta_0^2 - \theta^2 \right]^{\gamma_2}$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{\theta_0^2 - \theta^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{2}} dt \qquad (\text{fol some ander : poj. 2})$$

$$\theta_i$$
: amplifude a t=0 $\Rightarrow \theta(t) = \theta_0 \sin \left[\int_{\epsilon}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t + ancsiu \frac{\theta_i}{\theta_0} \right]$
lemo andes!

Finolonent, podemen aindo atorar o problems vocanda a monar de moment angular:

7



Logo:

$$M_X = L_X = 0$$
 mgL $\sin \theta = -m L \theta = 0$

$$= 0 + \frac{q}{L} \Theta = 0 \quad (eou.o eules)$$

2.2. - Uma observoção sobre o pindulo mão-linear (*)

(que os slums podem ignorar)(1)

Vin do, aspecto, enviors de oscilodor harmourie linear e o fort de o período ser independente do amplitude, e logo, de evergio. Se a amplitude fon sufrientemente grande, o oscilodor (o pendulo, por exempto) deixo de ser bruear. Suo o movimento periódico e, se sien, dependuo o penal do amplitude? Vijamo este ponto no easo do pendulo:

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \text{ mn } \stackrel{?}{=} \stackrel{?}{=} + \text{ mn } \stackrel{?}{=} (1 - 2000 \text{ d}) = 2000 \text{ d}. = 2000 \text{ d}.$$

$$= 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \text{ mn } \stackrel{?}{=} \stackrel{?}{=} - \text{ mn } \stackrel{?}{=} 2000 \text{ d} = 2000 \text{ d}. = 2000 \text{ d}.$$

$$= 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \stackrel{?}{=} \stackrel{?}{=} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \stackrel{?}{=} - \frac{1}{2} \stackrel{?}{=} - \frac{1}{2} \stackrel{?}{=} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \stackrel{?}{=} - - \frac{1}{2} \stackrel{?}{=} - - \frac{1}{2} \stackrel{?}{=} - - - - - - - - - - - - - -$$

louridereurs, por simplicadode as sejuicoles condições iniciais:

condições:

Logo:
$$\theta^2 = 2\omega_0^2 \left[(\omega_0 - \omega_0 + \omega_0) \right]$$

$$= 4 \omega_0^2 \left[5iu^2 \frac{\theta_0}{2} - 5iu^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

(4176 pm 6050=1-25in(=))

Facames a mudanço de variorel: Y= siu(0/2)

4 definamo K= Sin 90. Enter: as condeções interais to energe - 2 : Y(0) = JK

Vajamos:
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \dot{y} = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{z} \cdot \dot{a}$$

$$\left(\frac{dY}{dt}\right)^{2} = \dot{Y}^{2} = \frac{1}{4} \cos^{2} \theta \cdot \dot{\theta}^{2} = \frac{1}{4} \left[1 - \sin^{2} \frac{\theta}{2}\right] \dot{\theta}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - Y^{2}\right) \dot{\theta}^{2} = 3 \quad \dot{\theta}^{2} = \frac{4Y^{2}}{1 - Y^{2}}$$

Entas:
$$\frac{4y^2}{1-y^2}=4w^2\left[\mu-y^2\right]$$

Seja agara
$$G = W_0 t$$
 $t = \frac{V}{\sqrt{k}}$

(Nok pur $K = Siu^2 \frac{\theta_0}{2} \in [0,1]$)

Eulos
$$y^2 = \omega_0^2 \kappa \left(1 - \frac{\gamma^2}{\kappa}\right) \left(1 - \gamma^2\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dt}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{d^2}{d^2} \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{d^2}{d^2}\right)^2 \omega_0^2$$

$$\left(\frac{dz}{dz}\right)^2 = \left(1 - \xi^2\right) \left(1 - \kappa \xi^2\right) \quad \left(0 \leq \kappa \leq 1\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{(0)} = \sqrt{10} & = 0 \\ \sqrt{\frac{d^2}{d^2}} & = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$dS = \pm \frac{dz}{\sqrt{(1-z^2)(1-Kz^2)}}$$

to 30, to come

Poderen osnim obter 6 em funças de 2 e K.

(fosundo estes intenais). Acouseu que estes intepais

compondem o funças bem estudodas do físico-motimos.

Saño o intenois elipticos completo e incompleto de

1º espicar:

E evidente que o meovimente de pendulo mos-linear l' peniodres (ver ej. 14), popino 6). O periode e 4x o tempo que de moro a in de 80 a 0=0

0=0 = 7 = 2 = 0

Sejo To = 21 0 período de pendulo luncar; entar.

Note for
$$K = 5iu^2 \frac{\theta_0}{2}$$
; pars $\theta_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ (!)
$$K = 5iu^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{i}{2}$$

lovers
$$K(\kappa) = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \mu^2 + \left(\frac{3}{3}\right)^2 \mu^4 + \dots + \left(\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}\right)^2 \kappa^2 + \dots \right]$$

(ver Handbook or Hotlernobus)

$$K(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[1 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \cdots \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[1 + \frac{1}{16} + \cdots \right]$$

Logo
$$T\left(\theta_{0}=\frac{\pi}{2}\right)=T_{0}\left[1+\frac{1}{16}+\cdots\right]=T_{0}\left[1\right]$$

(adminore/ week estive!!)

3. Importances de oscilodor hacussuca livear: sistemas com porto de equilibres estoirers;

Consideratos um sistemo des (por simplicadole).

Carocherizado par uma empo podemal U(x), que
tem um minimo em xeo.

Se presum umo expansos de Taylor de U(x) obtemo:

$$U(x) = U(0) + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\right)_{x=0} \times + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2}\right)_{x=0} \times^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{\partial^3 U}{\partial x^3}\right)_{x=0} \times^3 + \cdots$$

$$V(x) = U(0) + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\right)_{x=0} \times + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2}\right)_{x=0} \times^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{\partial^3 U}{\partial x^3}\right)_{x=0} \times^3 + \cdots$$

$$V(x) = U(0) + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\right)_{x=0} \times + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2}\right)_{x=0} \times^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{\partial^3 U}{\partial x^3}\right)_{x=0} \times^3 + \cdots$$

$$V(x) = U(0) + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\right)_{x=0} \times + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2}\right)_{x=0} \times^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{\partial^3 U}{\partial x^3}\right)_{x=0} \times^3 + \cdots$$

$$V(x) = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} \times O(x) \times O(x)$$

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U(x) ~ U + 1/2 k x2 + = potenuel hamiouro

4. Vmo fusto epuipartique de encepro:

avol o volor de energe potencial?

$$\langle E_c \rangle = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T E_c(t) dt = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{40}} \frac{d}{2} m \dot{x}^2 dt$$

X(t) = A sin (w, t+4) x = Aw, ws (w++4)

$$\langle E_{c} \rangle = \frac{\omega_{o}}{2\pi} \int \frac{1}{2} m A^{2} \omega_{o}^{2} e_{0} \delta(\omega_{o} t + 4) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m A^{2} \omega_{o}^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \omega_{o}^{2} (\omega_{o} t + 4) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m A^{2} \omega_{o}^{2}$$

Podemo: por 920, sem perdo de jenero lido de

$$(\#) = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi/\omega_0} \cos^2(\omega_0 + \omega_0) dt$$

6= wot do = wodt

$$(m) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (2) \cos^{2}(3) \frac{1}{2} d5 = \frac{1}{2}$$

Logo:

Vejauen ojoso o energorné des:

$$(U) = \frac{1}{2} K R^2 = \frac{1}{T} \frac{1}{2} K \int_0^T s_1 u^2 (w_b t + \varphi) dt \rightarrow$$

 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} K A^2 = \frac{1}{4} M w_b^2 A^2 = \langle E_c \rangle$

Esto equipariças de energo e' uno carocher his de