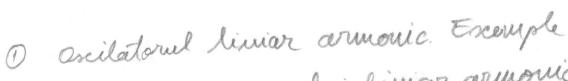
## Oscilatei mecanice - Cers 1



Solutia oscilatorului limor armonic

$$y = A \sin wt$$
  
 $y = A \sin wt$   
 $y = A \sin wt$   
 $y = A \sin wt$   
 $y = A \cos wt$ 

$$(\ddot{x} = \frac{d\dot{x}}{dt} = -A w^2 coswt$$

$$(\ddot{y} = \frac{d\dot{y}}{dt} = -A w^2 suiwt$$

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$$(3) acceleration$$

$$(3) = 3$$

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$$(4a)$$

$$(3) + w^2 x = 0 \quad (4a)$$

$$(4a)$$

$$(3) + w^2 y = 0 \quad (4b)$$

Ec. (4a) sau (4b) representa ecuatia Osilatorului cormonic liniar (OLA). Eculia OLA este o ecuatie diferentiale de oradinal 2 (a este dublu dérivat la timp), livicara ( nu apar peteri lu a, à, à saut) si omogena (in dræpta semnului egal apare 0) Exemple fisice (1) Resort + COP in plan orisontal Lung - positie de edulibre Fortele pe verticalà in far exhibitore TEO 3 or MiD-carla ne face (5) Fe = - Roi - forta elastica) ) fara frecore 2 - vedor de positie fata de positia de Fe tinde sà adeca corpul de masa "m"

câtre positio de eduilibre.

tegla a 2-a a mecanici se serie:

Fe = ma (6) vectoral acceleratie

a= 2 prui definitie kui (5) & (6) =>  $m \ddot{\vec{x}} + k \ddot{\vec{x}} = 0 \qquad (7)$ Pennendam la serierea vectoriala si ec. (7) devive o ecuatie pentru componentele vectoilor pe ara on. Componenta unu vector pe o ará este o marine sealara (numar reel) positiva (negativa) daca projectio vectoralei pe ana si ana del acelosi (opres) sens. ic + km n=0 } miscoure de OLA

km= w²-snotatie 1.2) Resort-corp in plan vertical 1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/2000 of resort nedeformat

(a) (b) corp+ resort in position

de eduilibre

for of Fe

mg 10 Fe

(a) resort in position

de eduilibre

wig 10 Fe

(b) resort in socilatie

La celulibra: Feo + mg = 0 - ký + mý = 0 => - kyo+ng=0 => yo= mg (8) Fetug = ma In oscilatie: -kg+ ng = ng => my + ky = ng lim

y + ky = ng lim

y + ky = g  $y + w^2 y = 9$  (9) Ec.(9) este le diferentiale, de ordinal? liviara si remogena. Ec. (9) or poste transforma intro emotie omogené cu sulestitutia: y= M+70 (10) Introduceu (10) In (9), yo este constant => ii + w u + w yo = g (11) Cu e(8) & the -w2 du (11) => ii + W 11 = 0

(13) Bendulul matematic (green totional) 3 G+ 7 = ma 7 - vectorul tensieme In R-> lungimea finuleu (inextensibil) Heglijan frevarile => energia OLA se conserva: (15) (Ec= MD<sup>2</sup>) lenginea arculai =>  $V = \dot{\lambda} = \dot{\lambda}R$   $|\xi_c = \frac{M}{2}\dot{\lambda}^2R^2$ (16) Ep= mgh = mg R (1-cost) (7) E = tet Ep = m L^2 R^2 + mg R (1-cost)

Variatia evergiei E in timp este nula

(conditia de conservare a evergiei) =>  $E = \frac{m}{2} 2 \cancel{\lambda} \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (18)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 (\cancel{\lambda} + \cancel{\lambda} R \sin \cancel{\lambda}) = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 (\cancel{\lambda} + \cancel{\lambda} R \sin \cancel{\lambda}) = 0 \quad (20)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 4 \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} R^2 + mg R \cancel{\lambda} \sin \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} + mg R \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} + mg R \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} + mg R \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} + mg R \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m \cancel{\lambda} = 0 \quad (19)$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m$ 

2) Solutia ecuatiei OLA

se formeasa levatia caracteristica

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cautond solutii de forma x = Cekt

ca c pi k constante =>

i = Ckeh; n = che si

indroducand în (22) =>

ceht (h²+w²)=0 (23) =>

le=±iw

Solutia le.(22) este o combinatie limara

a solution date de ec caracteristica =)

Rection a gain 
$$C_{1}$$
 and  $C_{2}$  such necessary  $C_{3}$ .

Renthus a gain  $C_{1}$  and  $C_{2}$  such necessary  $C_{3}$ .

Alo) =  $C_{3}$  or  $C_{2}$  such necessary  $C_{3}$ .

Alo) =  $C_{3}$  or  $C_{4}$  or  $C_{2}$  or  $C_{2}$  or  $C_{3}$  or  $C_{4}$  or  $C_{2}$  or  $C_{3}$  or  $C_{4}$  or  $C_{2}$  or  $C_{3}$  or  $C_{4}$  or  $C_{4}$ 

$$\frac{x_{0}^{2}}{A^{2}} + \frac{v_{0}^{2}}{w^{2}} = 1 \quad (a) \quad A = \sqrt{x_{0}^{2}} + \frac{v_{0}^{2}}{w^{2}} \quad (b)$$

$$\frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} + \frac{v_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} + \frac{v_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} \quad (b)$$

$$\frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} + \frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} + \frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} + \frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} \quad (b)$$

$$\frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} + \frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} + \frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} + \frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} + \frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} \quad (b)$$

$$\frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} + \frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} + \frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} + \frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} \quad (b)$$

$$\frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} + \frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} + \frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} + \frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} \quad (b)$$

$$\frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} + \frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{2}}} + \frac{x_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{0}^{$$

Euergia OLA n conserva:

10

$$E = Ect Ep$$

$$Ec = \frac{w}{2}v^{2} = \frac{w}{2}w^{2}A^{2}sin^{2}(wt+L)$$

$$Ep = k\alpha^{2} + kA^{2}cos^{2}(wt+L)$$

$$Ep = k\alpha^{2} + kA^{2}cos^{2}(wt+L)$$

$$E = ww^{2}A^{2}[sin^{2}(wt+L) + cos^{2}(wt+L)] = 0$$

$$E = ww^{2}A^{2}[sin^{2}(wt+L) + cos^{2}(wt+L)] = 0$$

- pA = constant