

# Tlmené kmity

Pohybová rovnica:

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{\gamma}{m} \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

Koeficient odporu prostredia

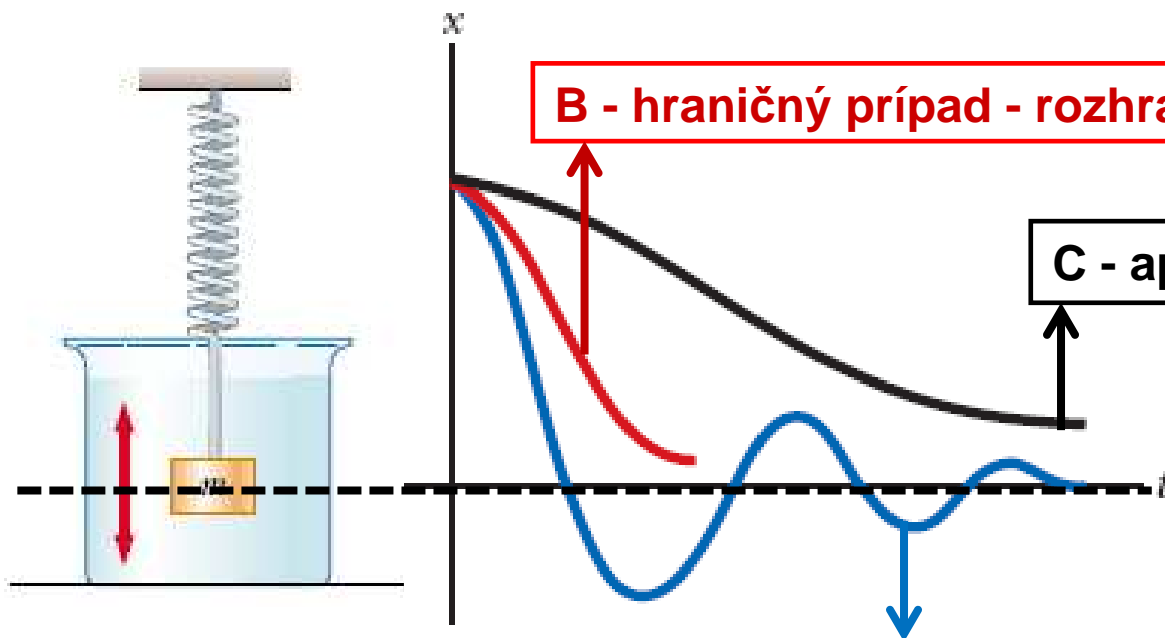
$$x = x_0 e^{-\beta t} \cos[\omega t + \varphi]$$

$$\frac{\gamma^2}{4m^2} \geq \omega_0^2$$

OCHRANA PRED  
OSCILÁCIAMI

B - hraničný prípad - rozhranie

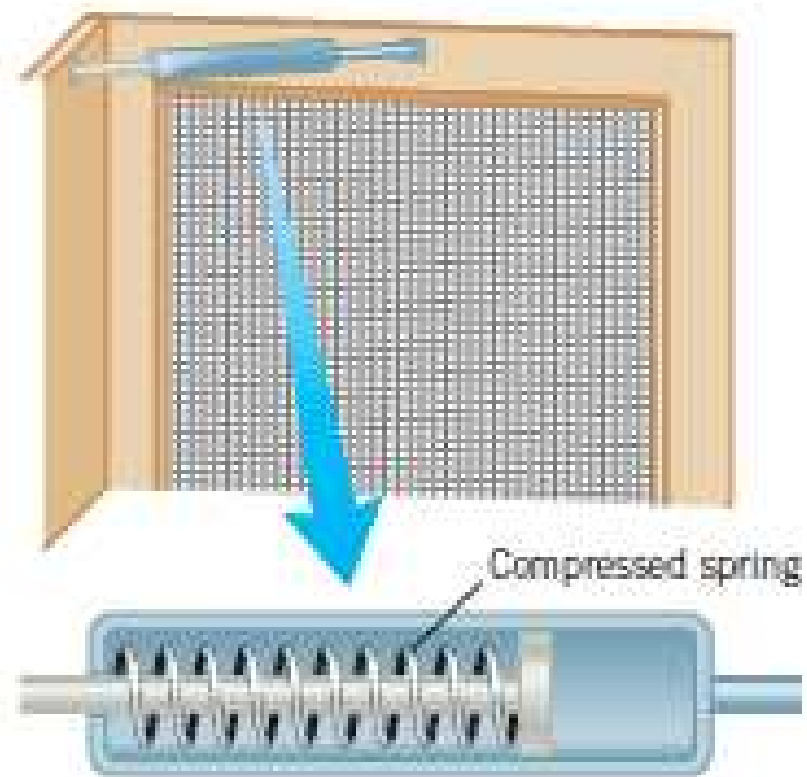
C - aperiodický pohyb



A- periodický pohyb

$$x = x_0 e^{-\frac{\gamma}{2m}t} \cos\left[\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \frac{\gamma^2}{4m^2}} t + \varphi\right]$$

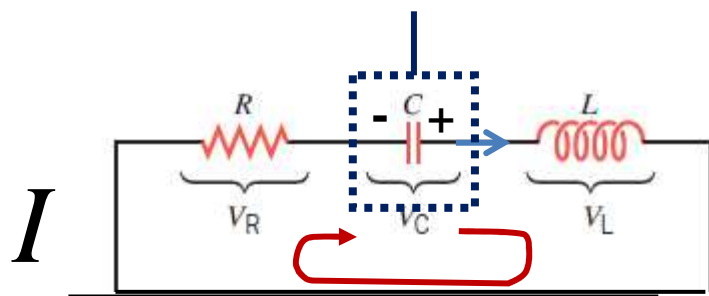
$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \frac{\gamma^2}{4m^2}}$$



# Elektromagnetické kmity

## ANALOGICKÉ PERIODICKÉ FYZIKÁLNE PROCESY

Elektrický systém

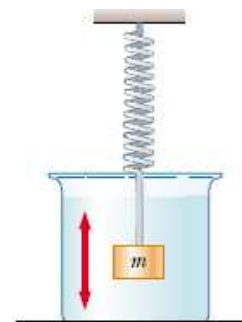


$$\frac{d^2 I}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC} I = 0$$

Energia  
elektrického poľa

Energia magnetického poľa poľa

Mechanický systém

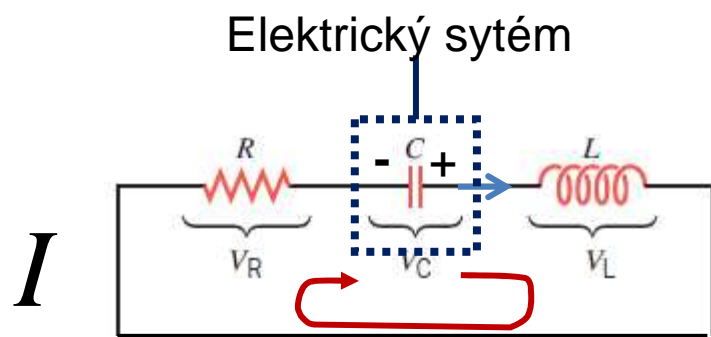


$$\ddot{x} + \frac{\gamma}{m} \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

Kmitavý pohyb postupne zaniká a jeho mechanická energia sa postupne celá premení na vnútornú energiu prostredia

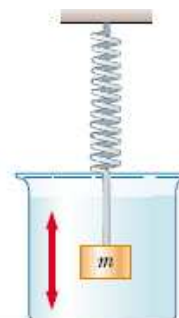
# Elektromagnetické kmity

## ANALOGICKÉ PERIODICKÉ FYZIKÁLNE PROCESY

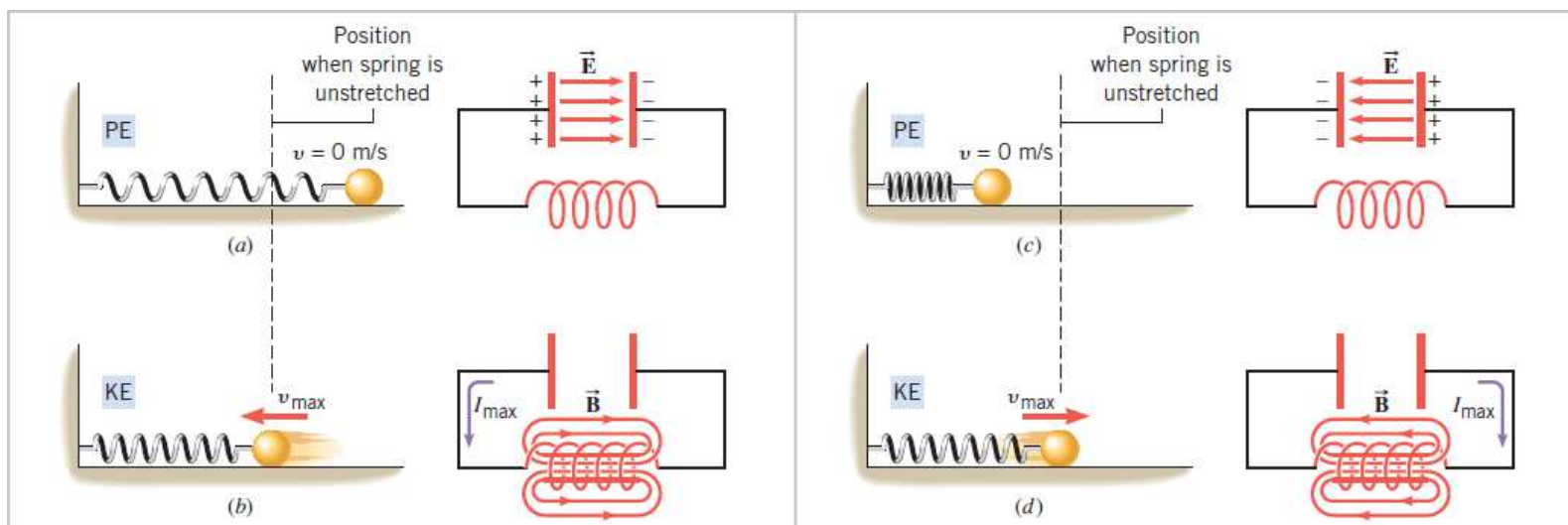


$$\frac{d^2 I}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC} I = 0$$

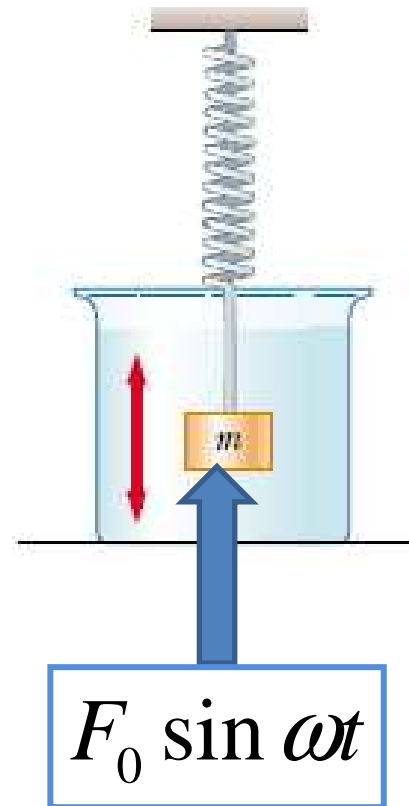
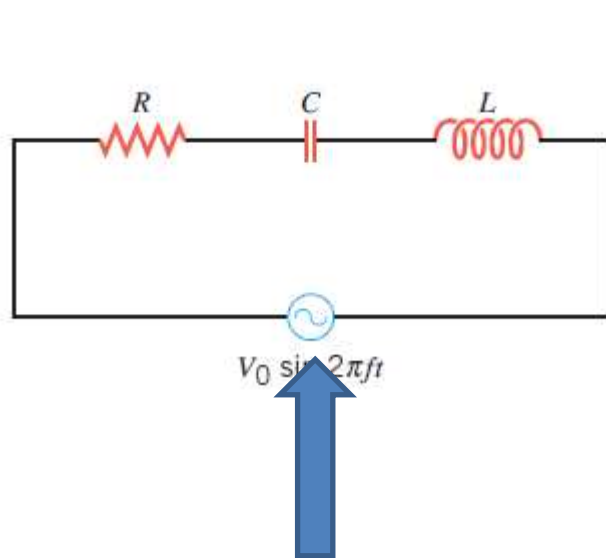
Mechanický systém



$$\ddot{x} + \frac{\gamma}{m} \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$



# Vynútené kmity

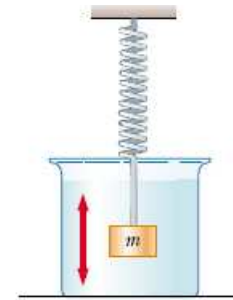


# Vynútené kmity

Pohybová rovnica:

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{\gamma}{m} \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = \frac{F_0}{m} \sin \omega t$$

$$x = A \sin [\omega t + \varphi]$$



$$\left[ \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 \right] A \sin (\omega t + \varphi) + \left[ \frac{\omega}{m} \gamma \right] A \cos (\omega t + \varphi) = \frac{F_0}{m} \sin (\omega t)$$

$$\sin (\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos (\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\left[ \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 \right] A \sin(\omega t + \varphi) + \left[ \frac{\omega}{m} \gamma \right] A \cos(\omega t + \varphi) = \frac{F_0}{m} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 \right] A \sin(\omega t + \varphi) = \\ & = \left[ \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 \right] A [\sin \omega t \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi \cos \omega t] \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \frac{\omega}{m} \gamma \right] A \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \\ & = \left[ \frac{\omega}{m} \gamma \right] A [\cos \omega t \cos \varphi - \sin \omega t \sin \varphi] \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \left( \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 \right) \cos \varphi - \frac{\omega \gamma}{m} \sin \varphi \right] A \sin(\omega t) + \left[ \left( \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 \right) \sin \varphi + \frac{\omega \gamma}{m} \cos \varphi \right] A \cos(\omega t) = \frac{F_0}{m} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\left[ \left( \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 \right) \sin \varphi + \frac{\omega \gamma}{m} \cos \varphi \right] = 0$$

$$\left[ \left( \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 \right) \cos \varphi - \frac{\omega \gamma}{m} \sin \varphi \right] A = \frac{F_0}{m}$$

$$A = \frac{F_0}{m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left( \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 \right)^2 + \left( \gamma \omega / m \right)^2}}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{-\omega \gamma / m}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$$



$$\left[ \left( \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 \right) \cos \varphi - \frac{\omega \gamma}{m} \sin \varphi \right] A \sin(\omega t) + \left[ \left( \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 \right) \sin \varphi + \frac{\omega \gamma}{m} \cos \varphi \right] A \cos(\omega t) = \frac{F_0}{m} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$A = \frac{F_0}{m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left( \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 \right)^2 + \left( \gamma \omega / m \right)^2}}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{-\omega \gamma / m}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$$

$$\left[ \left( \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 \right) \sin \varphi + \frac{\omega \gamma}{m} \cos \varphi \right] = 0$$

$$\left[ \left( \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 \right) \cos \varphi - \frac{\omega \gamma}{m} \sin \varphi \right] A = \frac{F_0}{m}$$

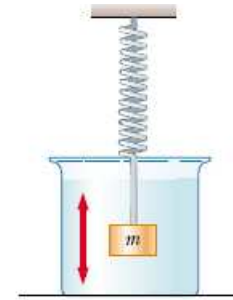
$$x = \frac{F_0}{m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left( \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 \right)^2 + \left( \gamma \omega / m \right)^2}} \sin \left( \omega t + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\omega / \tau}{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2} \right)$$

# Vynútené kmity

Pohybová rovnica:

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{\gamma}{m} \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = \frac{F_0}{m} \sin \omega t$$

$$x = A \sin [\omega t + \varphi]$$



$$\left[ \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 \right] A \sin (\omega t + \varphi) + \left[ \frac{\omega}{m} \gamma \right] A \cos (\omega t + \varphi) = \frac{F_0}{m} \sin (\omega t)$$

$$\omega_0 \approx \omega$$

~~$$\left[ \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 \right] A \sin (\omega t + \varphi) + \left[ \frac{\omega}{m} \gamma \right] A \cos (\omega t + \varphi) = \frac{F_0}{m} \sin (\omega t)$$~~

$$\left[ \frac{\omega}{m} \gamma \right] A \cos (\omega t + \varphi) = \frac{F_0}{m} \sin (\omega t)$$

$$\omega_0 \approx \omega$$

$$\left[ \frac{\omega}{m} \gamma \right] A \cos(\omega t + \varphi) = \frac{F_0}{m} \sin(\omega t)$$



$$\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin(\omega t)$$

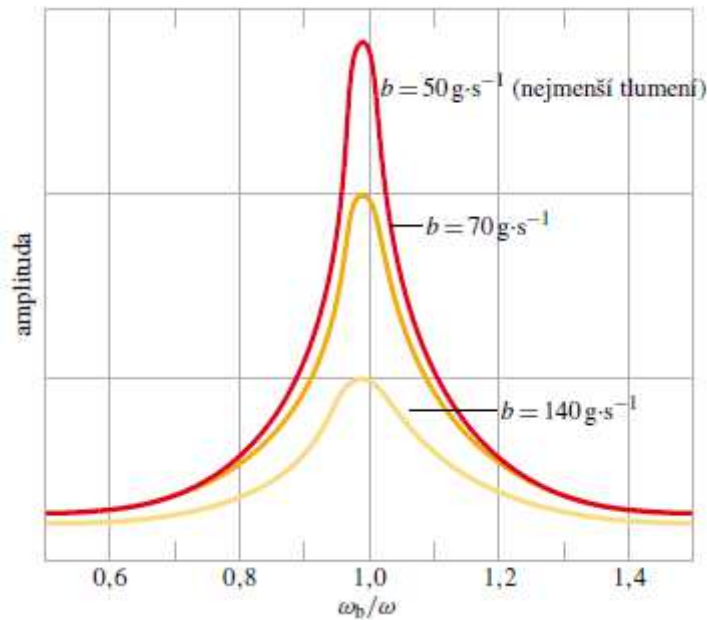
$$\left[ \frac{\omega}{m} \gamma \right] A \sin(\omega t) = \frac{F_0}{m} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$A = \frac{F_0}{\omega \gamma}$$

**Ak frekvencia vynucujúcej sily sa blíži k vlastnej frekvencii systému, potom fázový posun medzi silou a výchylkou je  $-\pi/2$**

# Rezonancia

Vynucujúca sila - harmonická



$$\ddot{x} + \frac{\gamma}{m} \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = \frac{F_0}{m} \sin \omega t$$

$$x = A_1 e^{-bt} \cos(\omega t + \alpha_1) + A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$A = \frac{F_0}{m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + (\gamma\omega/m)^2}}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{\omega\gamma/m}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$$

Amplitúda závisí od frekvencie budiacej sily

Pre akú frekvenciu bude rozkmit  
systému najväčší ????



$$\frac{dA}{d\omega} = 0$$

# Rezonancia

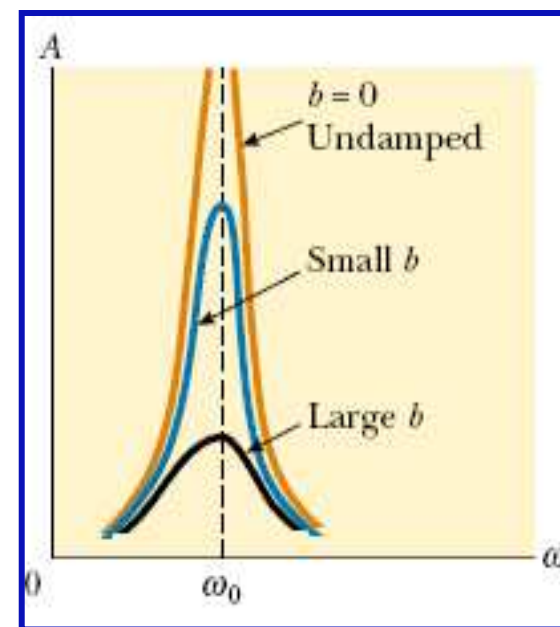
$$x = \frac{F_0}{m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + (\gamma\omega/m)^2}} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$



$$A = \frac{F_0}{m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + (\gamma\omega/m)^2}}$$

Amplitúda vynútených kmitov  $A$  dosahuje maximum pri frekvencii:

$$\omega_{rez} = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \frac{\gamma^2}{2m^2}}$$



Čím je tlmenie  
intenzívnejšie, tým menej  
sa prejaví maximum  
amplitúdy pri rezonancii

**Rezonancia** – veľké  
rozkmitanie systému  
periodickou vonkajšou silou s  
malou amplitúdou  $F_0$

$$\omega \approx \omega_0$$



Práca zvyšuje mechanickú energiu systému

**Prenos energie do systému vplyvom vonkajšej sily je najefektívnejší, ak vektory  $\vec{F}$  a  $\vec{v}$  sú súhlasne orientované**

$$\delta W = \vec{F} \bullet d\vec{l} = \vec{F} \bullet \vec{v} dt$$

$$F = F_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$x = A \sin \left[ \omega t - \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = -A \cos [\omega t] \approx v = \frac{dx}{dt} = A \omega \sin [\omega t]$$

$$\sin (\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \beta \cos \alpha$$

$$\sin \left( \omega t - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \sin \omega t \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \omega t$$

# Škodlivé účinky rezonancie

- Motor upevnený na podložke – pri otáčaní pôsobí motor na podložku periodickou silou a privádza ju do ustálených vynútených kmitov. Pri rezonancii by mohla amplitúda týchto kmitov dosiahnuť nebezpečné hodnoty pre pevnosť podložky

# Most



(a)



(b)

**Figure 13.23** (a) In 1940 turbulent winds set up torsional vibrations in the Tacoma Narrows Bridge, causing it to oscillate at a frequency near one of the natural frequencies of the bridge structure. (b) Once established, this resonance condition led to the bridge's collapse.

