193. Gekoppelte physikalische Pendel

$$m = 5 \text{ kg}$$
; $k = 2 \text{ N/m}$; $a = 0.1 \text{ m}$; $h = 0.4 \text{ m}$; $l = 0.1 \text{ m}$

a)
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{mgl}{I}}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{12}m(a^2 + h^2) + ml^2 = 0.12 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$\omega_a = \sqrt{\frac{mgl}{I}} = \underline{6.37 \text{ rad/s}}$$

b)
$$F = -m\omega^2 x$$
; $\Delta x = x_1 - x_2$
 $m\ddot{x}_1 = -m\omega_a^2 x_1 - k(x_1 - x_2)$
 $m\ddot{x}_2 = -m\omega_a^2 x_2 - k(x_2 - x_1)$
 $\Rightarrow m(\ddot{x}_1 - \ddot{x}_2) = -m\omega_a^2 (x_1 - x_2) - 2k(x_1 - x_2) = -(m\omega_a^2 + 2k)(x_1 - x_2)$
 $\Delta \ddot{x} = -(\omega_a^2 + \frac{2k}{m})\Delta x$
 $= \omega_b$
 $\omega_b = \sqrt{\omega_a^2 + \frac{2k}{m}} = \underline{6.43 \text{ rad/s}}$

c)
$$\delta \omega = \omega_b - \omega_a$$

$$0 = \cos(\frac{1}{2}\delta\omega t)$$

$$t = \frac{2\arccos(0)}{\delta\omega} = \underline{50.29 \text{ s}}$$

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