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El oscilador - Les de Host - F=- 16 T se opere el nevenerto
                                    Obtuins des soluciones
  Mabienes visto que, engeneel
                                                         x,= A cos (wot & B)
    m\ddot{x} = -kx \rightarrow 1\ddot{x} + \frac{k}{m}x = 0 \rightarrow x + w^2x = 0
\chi_z = A' cos (wot) + b sin(wt)
  Eucleión de = w² Freunois angular para gonrelizar la solvation
  Pobernes que son equisalantes
              Recorders que cos(a+B)=cosacaB; = sinasinB
                         Acos Browt TAsinBsinust
 ¿Qui pasa si hus una lieza constante? El peso, por ejemplo
                         Careion de novimiento
                          === m di(x+x0) = - k(x+x0) - mg
                                por simplifiers X0=0, 6 X=X+X0

For oscillar anésica
X = psición de agrilibrio
                                  \ddot{x} = -\omega_0^2 x - 9 \rightarrow \left[ \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x \right] = -9 \quad (1) \leftarrow
               Superganos que X(+)= Xn(+)= Acos(w+B) x= A(w) as(wf)=wx
                                        mu Xn + w2 xn = 0 > No el resultado
       Prepargo X(t) = Xult) + Kp(t)
          Jabus que sr ÿ=-g- y=athobe+c. Prepugares algo semjente
                           -g = \ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = \left(a_z t^2 \cdot a_1 t \cdot a_6\right) \omega^2 + \frac{x}{2a_z}
    x= a, t 2 19, t 19,
    x = 292 + +42
    " = Z92
                        0 t2 + 0 t + (-9) t° = [w2az]t2+t (w2az) - [aow2+zaz]
                                            -9=9, w, => 9= -3 / xp(+)= -3 wo
                                                                    Esto la hibiérans
         = \frac{1}{2} \times (1) = \frac{1}{2} \times A \cos(\omega t + 4)
                                                                       subido si
                                                                      no sólo resolvieranes
la caución, sono
                                      La displazacionto de la
                                          posición de equilibrio
bosa el sistema 2
we
                                                                       1 hbiérous
                                                                       ansidende la físice
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Podenos llegar a la misme solución de un lome meis facil:
                                 \ddot{x} + \omega_3^2 x + g \omega_3^2 = \ddot{x} + \omega_3^2 \left( x + \frac{g}{\omega_3^2} \right) = 0 \qquad \ddot{x} = x + C \rightarrow \frac{1}{4c} \left( \bar{x} + c \right) = \frac{1}{4c} \left(
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        = 2 (x+c) = =
                                                      Si X= (x+=1), ent. = 12 -43 7 =0
                                                                                                           \bar{\chi} = A \cos(\omega t) = x + \frac{3}{\omega_3} \rightarrow x = -\frac{5}{\omega_3} + A \cos(\omega t + 4.)
 abora, supergans que adenis les fraion F = -m \gamma \dot{x} Modros viscoses
                    De fining X = \overline{X} = M = M = \overline{X}

She probleme bounde mis horamientes mentantiaes.
                                                                                                                                                                                                    1 la Parsenas en la física
                                         Osciluions French
                                                                                                                                                                                                                    se pres que expressed
      w. sin (wot) = sinc(wot) as y
    Tora X(t)= sin(lw-t) -> Muestion que no =s selverón X +y i +wx =0
          e'= cosorisino (XIf)= ext - x= x = x = x = 10 | 100 = 5-4= i vo
                                               \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} \ln \lambda + \omega_{3}^{2} \lambda = e^{\lambda t} \left( \lambda^{2} + \lambda^{2} + \omega_{3}^{2} \right) = 0 \qquad \lambda = \frac{\lambda}{2} = \sqrt{\left( \frac{\lambda}{2} \right)^{2} - \omega_{3}^{2}}
                             Y = e^{-rt} \left( A e^{-rt} \cdot B e^{-rt} \right) 
= \sum_{x = 1}^{r} A e^{-rt} \cdot B e^{-rt} = (ArB) \cos(\omega t) + (A-B) \sin(\omega t)
= \sum_{x = 1}^{r} A e^{-rt} \cdot B e^{-rt} = 0
= \sum_{x = 1}^{r} A e^{-rt} \cdot B e^{-rt} = 0
= \sum_{x = 1}^{r} A e^{-rt} \cdot B e^{-rt} = 0
                                   si \frac{\pi}{2} = \omega_0 \Rightarrow \pi = \omega_0 \pm \sqrt{1-1} = \omega_0 \chi = e^{\pi t} = e^{-\omega t} Sobre anotheredo
                              si \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \omega s^2 < 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \omega s^2} = \sqrt{(-1)\left(\omega s^2 - \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2\right)} = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{1} \sqrt{\omega s^2 - \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2} = i\omega_1
           Resonneia Para enterna "

Resonneia 

Reso
                                                                                                                                                                                                                          -m x=-mw3x+mfcos(wt) -
                                                                                                                         I liga entemy
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                "Ornega coro" & "ome ga"

W= Julm hede town walquer
pabr.
               Qué pesa si
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               \ddot{x} + \omega_3^2 x = f(ces(\omega t))
\chi = \frac{x_n(t) + x_p(t)}{x_p(t)}
   somo sul c
                                                                                                                        XII)= Aous lwt)
                     oserla bus
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Acos (wt) [-wz woz] = Ccos(wt)
                                                                                                                            x= -w Aces(wt)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               Ces(\omega t) \left[ A \left( \omega_0^2 - \omega^2 \right) - t \right] = 0 \qquad A(\omega) = \frac{t}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}
                                              X(t) = \frac{1}{\omega_{3}-\omega^{2}} \operatorname{ecg}(\omega t) \frac{q_{10} p_{01}q_{01}}{\omega_{0}=\omega} \times \frac{1}{2}
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can pasa si consideres ficuin?
                                                                x(+)= Alw) cos(w++ 90)
      x+gi+ wix = fcestut) __ Proponems lo mismo
  => -w? cas(wtrg) - yw sin(wtrg) +ws? as (wtrg) = (cos(wt)
                 cos(wt+40) = cos(0 aos(wt) = sin(0 sin(wt)
                  sin(ut +40) = sin(lo cos(wt) + cos 40 sin(wt)
   -wz [coste oostut) - sinte sintut)] - gw [sintle cestat) + costo sintut)] +
            + \omega_0^2 \left[\cos q_0 \cos(\omega t) - \sin q_0 \sin(\omega t)\right] = \frac{f}{A} \cos(\omega t) + 0 \sin(\omega t)
=> ces (wt) [-wzcesq - nwsing worces (o) +sin (wt) [sin(o wz - nwcesq - wszen(o] = f ocs (wt)
                  = FIA
                                                   3m40 (w2-w3) = nw(4)
     (-1) = Easy (w2-w32), no since ]
                                                    Po=aretur ( Trusz)
          = as 740 (w 2 w) 2 - ( yw) 251 m 760 + 2 C45 40 (w2 - w
           = as 240 (w 2 w) 2 - (yw) 251 m 40 + 51 m 40 (w - w)
          = c=5240 [(w2-w32)2, (wgx)2] = 51026 [(w2-w32)2, (wgx)2]
          = [(w2-w32)] (sin 4 to aste)
                                              -> XLH= Alw) oa (wt + achon ( wow 2))
       A(w)= + (wp) ]/2
                     5: w=w0 => A(w0)= w07
                                                                     In (T) = sin T = 0
                                              40(WO) = T/2
                                                                     In (=)= sin (7/2) = 0
        Lorentziana
                                          K(t)= 1 sin (wgt)
   Distribuin de Careby
 (mi=-mw=x-mg-ri+fm(s(u+))
XII) - 3 = Alw) oa (wt + ardm ( w2-w,2))
   F(x)= F(x) + F(x) (x-x) 1 ---
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