Oscilatii amortisate

Liriparea de energie duce la amortisarea oscilatulor unui oscilator liviar.

Consideran casul oscilatulos linère in care forta de resistenta este proportionale cu vitesa. Aceasta se intampla in cesul mistarii arte un mediu vises, in regin laurinar de curgere.

Jegea a 2-a a meranici se serie:

må = te + R Fe=-ka - forda elastica (16) LR=-n2 - forta de residenta (c) 1000 constanta elastica a resortului 2000 coeficient de resistanta 2 - vector deformare

7 - vector vitesa

Missarea cleserisa de le (1) este elnidimensionala. Proiectia pi assa ele ruiscore re serie:

(mi+ ri+ kx=0 1: m 2+ m+ m x=0 $\frac{26}{3}$ $\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}{$ Resolvan ec. (2) santand solutie de forma x=cekt=> -> levatia consiteristica k2+2bk+W=0 R12= b + 162-W2 Solutia generala este combinația limara: xt - Gebyt - Gebyt a ni cz se gasese dui conditule ini-20) = 20; sc(0) = 00 b< w > sulatu amortisate pseudo-periodice $\sqrt{b^2 - w^2} = \sqrt{i^2(w^2 - b^2)} = \pm iw$

Ec. (3) se serie;

$$x(t)=e^{-bt}\left(qe^{iwt}+C_2e^{-iwt}\right)$$

$$x\in \mathbb{R}=x$$

$$q=C_2^*=A_2e^{ix}$$

Ao si L se obtin dui condituele e

le:
$$n(0) = n_0$$
; $n(0) = n_0$
 $T' = \frac{2\pi}{n_0} \rightarrow perioada oscilatiilor$

(7)
$$\frac{x(t)}{x(t+T')} = \frac{A_0e^{-bt}\cos(w't+t)}{A_0e^{-b(t+T)}\cos[w'(t+T')+t]} = e^{bT'}$$

lu
$$\frac{x(t)}{x(t+T')} \stackrel{\triangle}{=} D = 6T' \Rightarrow decrement logarithmic$$

(8)
$$67' = \frac{2716}{w'} = \frac{2716}{Vw^2 - 6^2}$$

Clear[b, wp, xo, vo, c1, c2, ws, b, m, r, k]
$$x[t_{_}] := Exp[-b*t] * (c1*Exp[i*wp*t] + c2*Exp[-i*wp*t]);$$

$$v[t_{_}] := D[x[t], t];$$

$$v[0] = v[t] /. t \rightarrow 0;$$

$$(*Solve[x[0] == xo&&V[0] == vo, \{c1, c2\}] *)$$

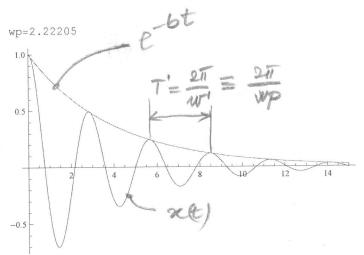
$$c1 = -\frac{i \cdot vo + i \cdot b \cdot xo - wp \cdot xo}{2 \cdot wp}; c2 = \frac{i \cdot vo}{2 \cdot wp} + \frac{xo}{2} + \frac{i \cdot b \cdot xo}{2 \cdot wp}; (**)$$

$$b = r / (2*m);$$

$$wp = \sqrt{k / m - b^2};$$

$$xo = 1; vo = 0; m = 1; r = .5; k = 5;$$

 $\label{eq:print[wp=", wp];} $$ Plot[\{x[t], Exp[-b*t]\}, \{t, 0, 15\}, PlotRange \rightarrow All] $$ Clear[b, wp, xo, vo, c1, c2, ws, b, m, r, k] $$$



T=timp de relaxare > timpul dupa care A(t) scade de "e" ori:

Ten=temp de injuntative, tempel dupa core A(t) scade la junitate:

De Miseana amortisata aperiodica:

Solutia cu ec. (e) este:
(12)
$$\alpha(t) = e^{-bt} \left[C_1 e^{-b^2 - w^2 t} + C_2 e^{-b^2 - w^2 t} \right]$$



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Clear[b, ws, xo, vo, c1, c2, ws, b, m, r, k]

x[t_] := Exp[-b*t] * (c1 * Exp[ws*t] + c2 * Exp[-ws*t]);

v[t_] := D[x[t], t];

V[0] = v[t] /. t \to 0;

(*Solve[x[0] == xo&&V[0] == vo, {c1,c2}]*)

c1 = -\frac{-vo - b \times o - ws \times o}{2 \times ws}; c2 = -\frac{vo}{2 \times ws} + \frac{xo}{2} - \frac{b \times o}{2 \times ws}; (**)

b = r / (2 * m);

ws = \sqrt{-k/m + b^2};

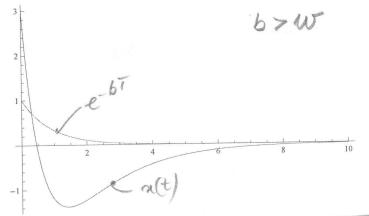
xo = 3; vo = 10; m = 1; r = 2.2; k = 1;

Print["ws=", ws];

Plot[{x[t], Exp[-b*t]}, {t, 0, 10}, PlotRange \to All]

Clear[b, ws, xo, vo, c1, c2, ws, b, m, r, k]
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(7)
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Clear[xo, vo, c1, c2, b, m, r, k]

x[t_] := Exp[-b*t] * (c1+c2*t);

v[t_] := D[x[t], t];

V[0] = v[t] /. t \rightarrow 0;

(*Solve[x[0] == xo&&V[0] == vo, {c1,c2}]*)

c1 = xo; c2 = vo + b xo; (**)

b = r / (2 * m);

xo = 3; vo = 10; m = 0.8; r = 2.2; k = 1;

Plot[{x[t], Exp[-b*t]}, {t, 0, 10}, PlotRange \rightarrow All]

Clear[xo, vo, c1, c2, ws, b, m, r, k]
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