### Departamento de Física Universidade de Aveiro

# Modelação de Sistemas Físicos

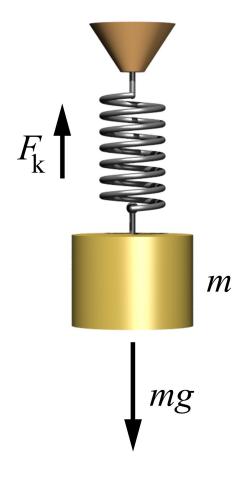
## 9ª Aula Teórica

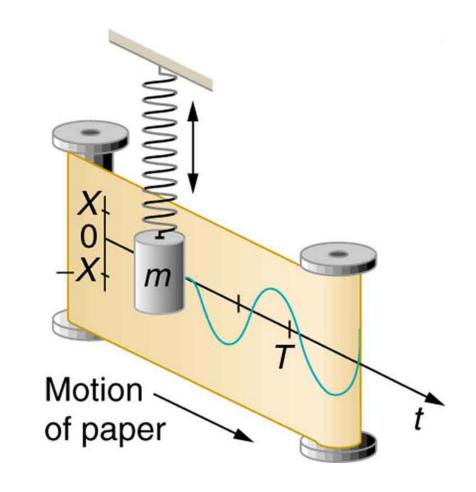
Sumário: Cap. 7 Oscilações Oscilador Harmónico Simples

Bibliografia: Cap. 7: Serway, cap. 15;

MSF 2023 - T 9

## Sistema mola-massa





Cap. 7 Oscilações

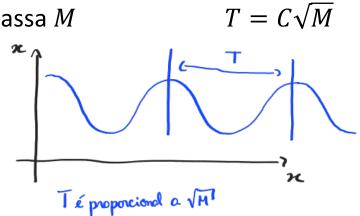
https://youtu.be/FJBPNJR2QJU?t=210 (3' 30")



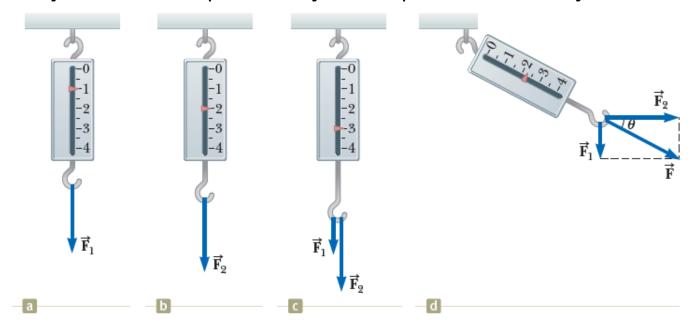
Medições: O período T é proporcional à raiz quadrada da massa M

Período: intervalo de tempo para o movimento se repetir

Período do movimento da Terra à volta do Sol: 1 ano



As forças são obtidas por realização de experiências e medições.





Robert Hooke 1635-1703

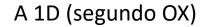
$$\begin{cases} F_{x} = -k \ x \\ F_{y} = -k \ y \iff \vec{F} = -k\vec{r} \\ F_{z} = -k \ z \end{cases}$$

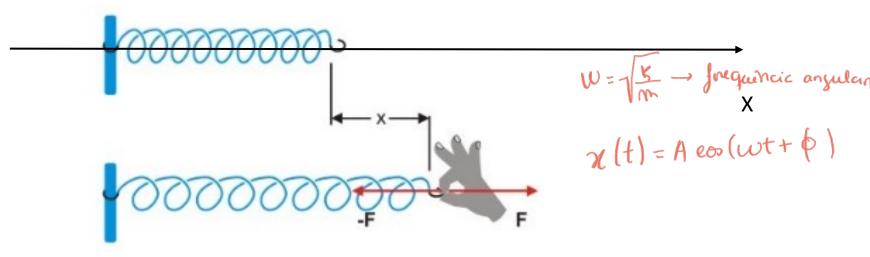
#### Lei de Hooke:

A extensão de uma mola (a partir do ponto de equilíbrio) é proporcional à força aplicada ⇔ A força gerada pela mola é proporcional ao deslocamento do ponto de equilíbrio

Aplica-se à deformação elástica de vários corpos ⇒ **força elástica** 

Cap. 7 Oscilações





Por medições:

$$T = C\sqrt{m}$$

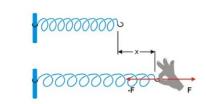
$$F_{x} = -k \ x \implies ma_{x} = m \quad \frac{d^{2}x}{dt} = -k \ x \implies \frac{d^{2}x}{dt} = -\frac{K}{m} \ x$$

$$\vec{F}(t) = m \ \vec{a}(t) \implies \vec{a}(t) \implies \vec{v}(t) \implies \vec{r}(t)$$

$$\operatorname{Com} F_{x} = -k \, x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = A \cos \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \\ v_{x}(t) = -A \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, \sin \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \end{array} \right\} \quad \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = A \sin \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \\ v_{x}(t) = A \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, \cos \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \right\}}_{\text{alternations}} \quad \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = A \sin \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \\ v_{x}(t) = A \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, \cos \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \right\}}_{\text{alternations}} \right\} \quad \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = A \sin \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \\ v_{x}(t) = A \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, \cos \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \right\}}_{\text{alternations}} \right\} \quad \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = A \sin \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \\ v_{x}(t) = A \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, \cos \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \right\}}_{\text{alternations}} \right\} \quad \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = A \sin \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \\ v_{x}(t) = A \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, \cos \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \right\}}_{\text{alternations}} \right\} \quad \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = A \sin \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \\ v_{x}(t) = A \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, \cos \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \right\}}_{\text{alternations}} \right\} \quad \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = A \sin \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \\ v_{x}(t) = A \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, \cos \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \right\}}_{\text{alternations}} \right\} \quad \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = A \sin \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \\ v_{x}(t) = A \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, \cos \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \right\}}_{\text{alternations}} \right\} \quad \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = A \sin \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \\ v_{x}(t) = A \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, \cos \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \right\}}_{\text{alternations}} \right\} \quad \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = A \sin \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \\ v_{x}(t) = A \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, \cos \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \right\}}_{\text{alternations}} \right\} \quad \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = A \sin \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \\ v_{x}(t) = A \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, \cos \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \right\}}_{\text{alternations}} \right\} \quad \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = A \sin \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \\ v_{x}(t) = A \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, \cos \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \right\}}_{\text{alternations}} \right\} \quad \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = A \sin \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \\ v_{x}(t) = A \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, \cos \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \right\}}_{\text{alternations}} \right\} \quad \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = A \sin \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \\ v_{x}(t) = A \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, \cos \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \right\}}_{\text{alternations}} \right\} \quad \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = A \sin \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \\ v_{x}(t) = A \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, \cos \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \, t + \phi \right) \right\}}_{\text{alternations$$

Jois comeno e Jeno são Iguais se

$$a_{x} = -\frac{k}{m}x \implies \begin{cases} x(t) = A\cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \phi\right) \\ v_{x}(t) = -A\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \phi\right) \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} x(t) = A\sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \phi\right), \\ v_{x}(t) = A\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \phi\right) \end{cases}$$



SOLUÇÕES IGUAIS (só a expressão matemática é diferente  $\cos\left(x \pm \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \mp \sin\left(x\right)$ 

$$\cos\left(x \pm \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \mp \sin\left(x\right)$$

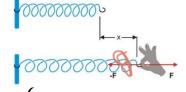
Outras expressões matemáticas que representam a mesma solução:

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = C \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right) + D \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right) \\ v_{x}(t) = -C\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right) + D\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right) \end{cases}$$

Qualquer destas 3 expressões matemáticas concordam com a equação fundamental da dinâmica, na forma:

$$a_{\chi} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\frac{k}{m}\chi$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = A\cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \phi\right) \\ v_{x}(t) = -A\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \phi\right) \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} x(t) = A\sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \phi\right), \\ v_{x}(t) = A\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \phi\right) \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} x(t) = C\cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right) + D\sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right) \\ v_{x}(t) = -C\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right) + D\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right) \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x(t) = C \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right) + D \sin(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t) \\ v_{x}(t) = -C\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right) + D\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\cos(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t) \end{cases}$$

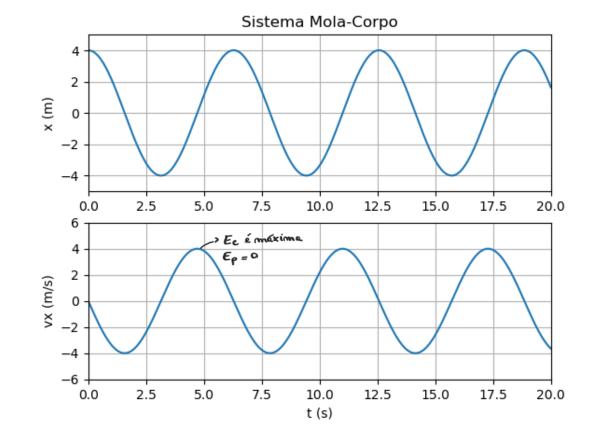
As constantes A,  $\phi$ ,  $\varphi$ , C e D dependem das condições iniciais: x(t=0) e  $v_x(t=0)$ 

Qualquer das três expressões matemáticas:

Com:

$$x(t=0) = 4 \text{ m}$$
$$v_x(t=0) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 1 \text{ rad/s}$$



$$\begin{cases} x(t) = A \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \phi\right) \\ v_x(t) = -A\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \phi\right) \end{cases}$$

Com:

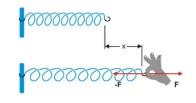
$$x(t = 0) = 4 \text{ m}$$

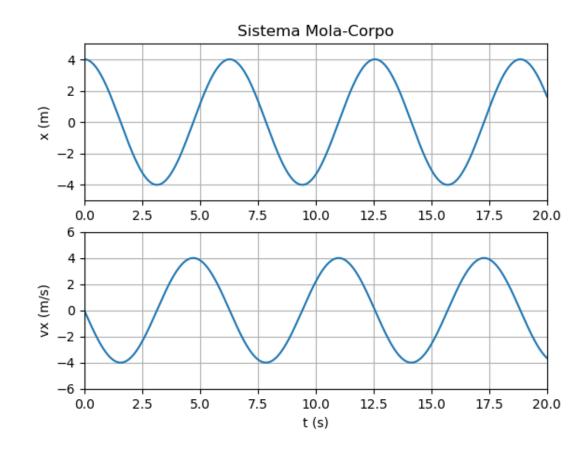
$$v_x(t = 0) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 1 \text{ rad/s}$$

Determine  $A \in \phi$ 

Cap. 7 Oscilações





$$\begin{cases} x(t) = A \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \varphi\right), \\ v_x(t) = A \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \varphi\right) \end{cases}$$

Com:

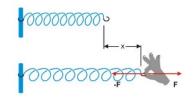
$$x(t = 0) = 4 \text{ m}$$

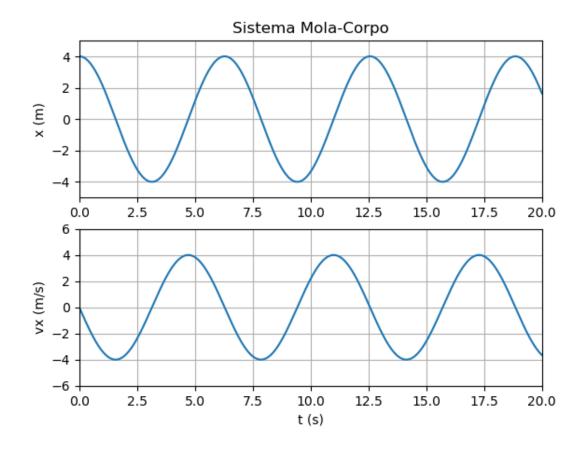
$$v_x(t = 0) = 0$$

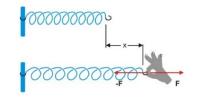
$$\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 1 \text{ rad/s}$$

Determine  $A \in \varphi$ 

Cap. 7 Oscilações







$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \underline{C} \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right) + \underline{D} \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right) \\ v_x(t) = -\underline{C}\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right) + \underline{D} \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t\right) \end{cases}$$

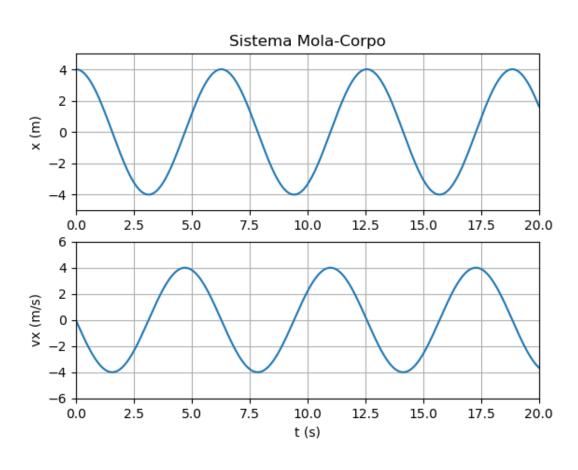
Com:

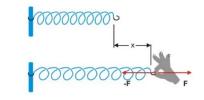
$$x(t = 0) = 4 \text{ m}$$

$$v_x(t = 0) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{k}{t}} = 1 \text{ rad/s}$$

Determine C e D

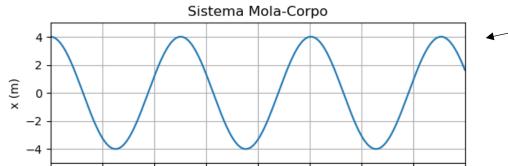




$$\begin{cases} x(t) = A\cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \phi\right) \end{cases}$$

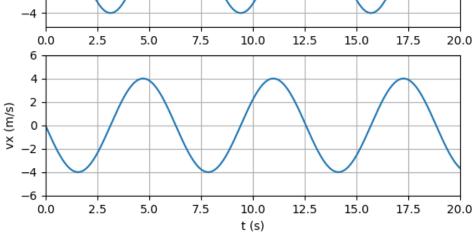
$$\begin{cases} v_x(t) = -A\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \phi\right) \end{cases}$$

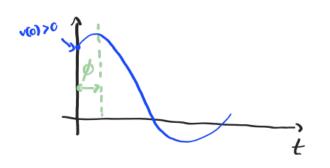
# Determine $A \in \phi$

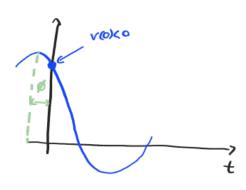


A: Amplitude

 $\phi:$  Fase inicial







A: Amplitude

0000000000

$$x(t) = A\cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \phi\right)$$

$$v_x(t) = -A\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \phi\right)$$

 $\phi$ : fase inicial

#### Sistema Mola-Corpo 0.0 2.5 5.0 7.5 10.0 12.5 15.0 17.5 20.0 vx (m/s) 2.5 12.5 15.0 17.5 0.0 5.0 7.5 10.0 20.0 t (s)

## Período T

$$x(t+T) = x(t)$$

$$A\cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}(t+T) + \phi\right) = A\cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \phi\right)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}(t+T) + \phi = \left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \phi\right) + 2\pi$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}T = 2\pi$$

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{k}}\sqrt{m}$$
 de acordo com as medições

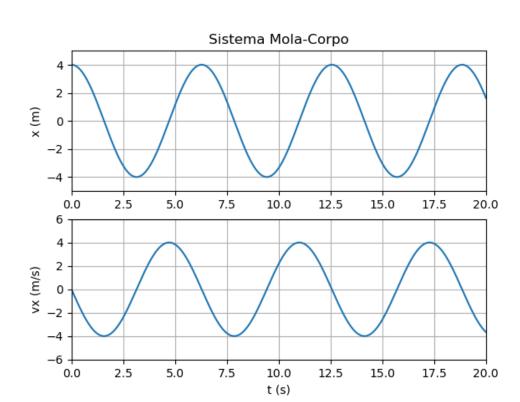
Cap. 7 Oscilações

$$x(t) = A\cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \phi\right)$$

$$A:$$
 Amplitude

$$\phi$$
: fase inicial

 $v_{x}(t) = -A \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \sin(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}t + \phi)$ 



Frequência: número de repetições por unidade de tempo

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

1 repetição - leva 1 *T* 

f repetições – leva 1 s 
$$\Rightarrow$$
  $fT = 1$ 

unidade: 1/s = Hz

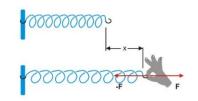
Como 
$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

Ou 
$$\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 2\pi f$$
: frequência angular  $\omega$ 

$$\underline{\underline{\omega}} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}$$

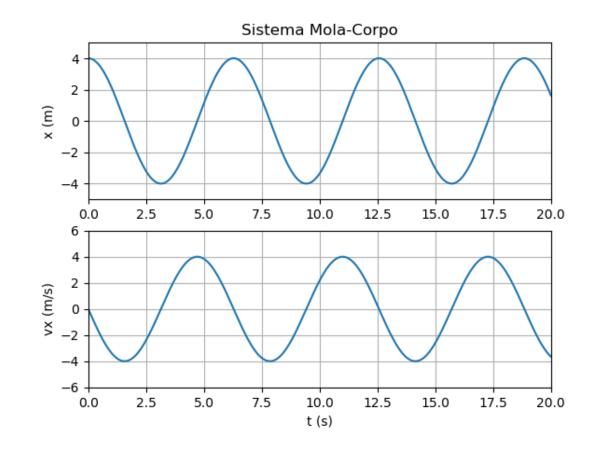
Cap. 7 Oscilações



## Movimento Harmónico Simples

$$F_{\chi} = -k \chi$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = A\cos(\omega t + \phi) \\ v_x(t) = -A\omega\sin(\omega t + \phi) \end{cases}$$
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$



## Cap. 7 Oscilações

## Movimento Harmónico Simples – Energia Mecânica

$$F_{x} = -k x$$

$$F_{x} = -\frac{dE_{p}}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{p} = \frac{1}{2}k x^{2} = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^{2} x^{2}$$

$$k = m\omega^2$$

$$E = E_c + E_p = \frac{1}{2}m v_x^2 + \frac{1}{2}k x^2$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = A\cos(\omega t + \phi) \\ v_x(t) = -A \omega \sin(\omega t + \phi) \end{cases}$$

$$E = E_c + E_p$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}m \left[ A \omega \sin(\omega t + \phi) \right]^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 \left[ A \cos(\omega t + \phi) \right]^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}m A^2\omega^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \phi) + \frac{1}{2}m \omega^2 A^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \phi)$$

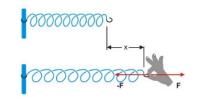
$$= \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A^2 \left[ \sin^2(\omega t + \phi) + \cos^2(\omega t + \phi) \right]$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A^2 \times 1$$

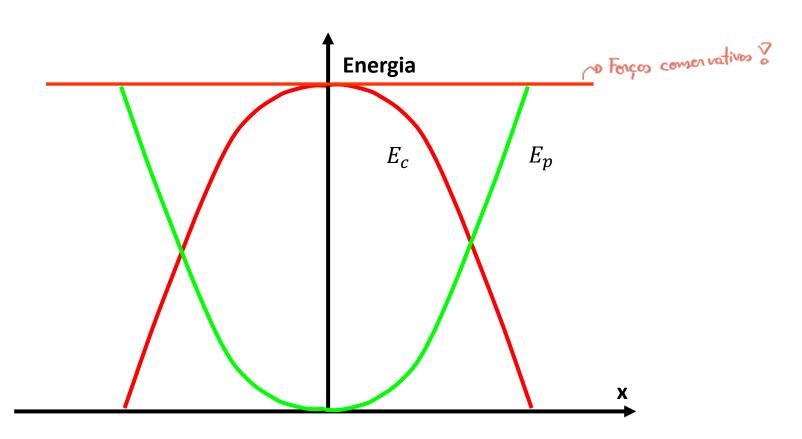
## Cap. 7 Oscilações

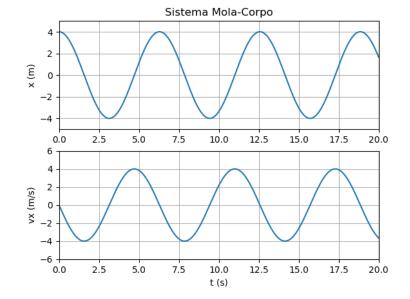
## Movimento Harmónico Simples – Energia Mecânica

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2$$
 e  $E = E_c + E_p = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A^2$ 



$$\begin{cases} x(t) = A\cos(\omega t + \phi) \\ v_x(t) = -A\omega\sin(\omega t + \phi) \end{cases}$$





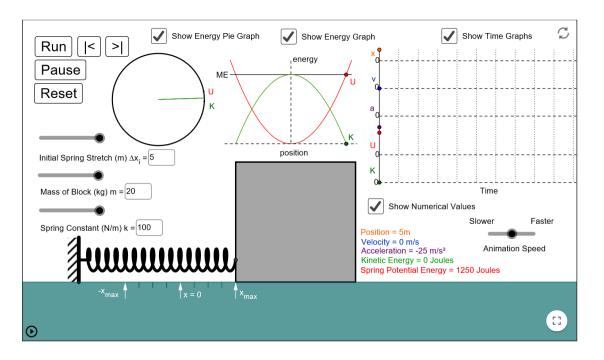
https://www.geogebra.org/m/EGg2Pvhm

## **Oscilador Harmónico Simples**

#### Simple Harmonic Motion: Mass on a Spring

Autor: Alan Pacey, Tom Walsh

This simulation shows the oscillation of a box attached to a spring. Adjust the initial position of the box, the mass of the box, and the spring const Run, Pause, Reset, and Step buttons to examine the animation. Check or uncheck boxes to view/hide various information.



https://www.geogebra.org/m/EGg2Pvhm

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## **Oscilador Harmónico Simples**

## Cap. 7 Problema 5:

Um objeto de 500g, preso a uma mola com k=8N/m, oscila num movimento com amplitude A=10cm.

#### Calcule:

- a) a velocidade e aceleração máximas.
- b) a velocidade e aceleração quando o objeto dista 6 cm da posição de equilíbrio.
- c) o tempo necessário para o objeto partir de x=0 e chegar a x=8 cm.

#### Formulário:

$$y(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$
  $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}}$ 

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$$m = 500g = 0,5 \text{ kg}$$
  $A = 0,1 \text{ m}$   
 $K = 8 \text{ N/m}$ 

$$V_g(t) = -wA sin(wt+\phi)$$

$$a_y(t) = -w^2A\cos(\omega t + \emptyset)$$

relocidade orgular  $W = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{0.5}} = \sqrt{16} = 4 \mod 5^{-1}$ 

#### **ь**)

$$E = Ep + \overline{y}_{c}^{e}$$

$$b_{en} = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$t$$

rideromos  
módulos
$$E = Ep (10cm) = \frac{1}{2} m w^2 A^2$$

$$E = Ep + Fc^2 = Ep$$

$$E = Ep + Fc^2 = Ep$$

$$E = Ep + Fc^2 = Ep$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} o_{,5} \times (6 \times o_{,1} = o_{,4}^{0} + J)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times (0.06)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 8 \times (0.06)^{2}$$

$$E_c = E - E_p = 0.45 - 0.0144 = 0.3856 \overline{5}$$

$$0.3856 = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.5 \times \sqrt{2}$$

$$(<) = \sqrt{4 \times 0.3856}$$