

F 415 - Mecânica Geral II - Prof. Eduardo Granado
Prova IV – 21/11/2012

- 1)** Uma corda sem nenhum deslocamento inicial é colocada em movimento através de um impulso sobre um comprimento $2s$ em torno de seu centro. A esta seção central é dada uma velocidade inicial v_0 . Descreva o movimento subsequente da corda, i.e., determine $q(x, t)$. (2.5)
- 2)** Considere uma corda consistindo de duas densidades, ρ_1 na região 1 onde $x < 0$ e ρ_2 na região 2 onde $x > 0$. Um trem de onda contínuo incide da esquerda para a direita (ou seja, vindo de $x < 0$).
(a) Encontre a razão entre a amplitudes da onda refletida e a da onda incidente. Encontre a razão entre a amplitudes da onda transmitida e a da onda incidente. (2.0)
(b) Encontre o coeficiente de reflexão e o coeficiente de transmissão. (0.5)
- 3)** Mostre que $(\Delta s)^2 \equiv \sum_{j=1}^3 x_j^2 - c^2 t^2$ é invariante para todos os sistemas inerciais se movendo em velocidades relativas um em relação ao outro. (2.5)
- 4)** Considere o quadrivetor $\hat{X} \equiv (\vec{x}, ict)$.
(a) A partir das transformações de Lorentz, encontre a matriz 4×4 de transformação $\tilde{\lambda}$ tal que $\hat{X}' = \tilde{\lambda} \hat{X}$. (1.0)
(b) Suponha que existam três sistemas de referência inerciais, K , K' e K'' , que estão em movimento colinear ao longo de seus respectivos eixos x_1 . A velocidade de K' com relação a K é v_1 , e a velocidade de K'' com relação a K' é v_2 . Encontre a velocidade de K'' com relação a K , no limite relativístico.
(1.5)

FORMULÁRIO

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\rho}{\tau} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$q(x, t) = \sum_r [\mu_r \cos(\omega_r t) - \nu_r \sin(\omega_r t)] \sin(r\pi x/L); \quad \omega_r = (r\pi/L)\sqrt{\tau/\rho}$$

$$\mu_r = (2/L) \int_0^L q(x, 0) \sin(r\pi x/L) dx; \quad \nu_r = -(2/\omega_r L) \int_0^L \dot{q}(x, 0) \sin(r\pi x/L) dx$$

$$x_1' = \frac{x_1 - vt}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} ; \quad x_2' = x_2 ; \quad x_3' = x_3 ; \quad t' = \frac{t - vx_1/c^2}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$

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- GABARITO -

① Condición inicial:

$$q(x, 0) = 0$$

$$\dot{q}(x, 0) = \begin{cases} v_0 & p/2 - \lambda < x < \lambda \\ 0 & \text{de otra forma} \end{cases}$$

Portanto $U_n = 0$

$$U_n = -\frac{2}{\pi R w_n} \int_{L/2-\Delta}^{L/2+\Delta} v_0 N m \frac{n\pi}{L} x dx$$

$$= -\frac{2v_0}{\pi R w_n} \left(-\frac{L}{R\pi} \right) \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x \Big|_{L/2-\Delta}^{L/2+\Delta}$$

$$= \frac{2v_0}{\pi R w_n} \left[\cos \frac{n\pi}{L} \left(\frac{L}{2} + \Delta \right) - \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} \left(\frac{L}{2} - \Delta \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2v_0}{\pi R w_n} \left[\cos \left(\frac{n\pi}{2} + \pi n \frac{\Delta}{L} \right) - \cos \left(\frac{n\pi}{2} - \pi n \frac{\Delta}{L} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2v_0}{\pi R w_n} \left[\cancel{\cos \frac{n\pi}{2}} \cos \frac{n\pi \Delta}{L} - \cancel{N m \frac{n\pi}{L}} \cancel{\sin \frac{n\pi \Delta}{L}} - \cancel{(\sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \cos \frac{n\pi \Delta}{L})} - \cancel{(\sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi \Delta}{L})} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{4v_0}{\pi R w_n} N m \frac{n\pi}{L} \frac{n\pi \Delta}{L}$$

Temos que $N m \frac{n\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} 0 & p/n \text{ par} \\ (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} & p/n \text{ ímpar} \end{cases}$

Portanto

$$U_n = \begin{cases} 0 & p/n \text{ par} \\ -\frac{4v_0}{\pi R w_n} (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} N m \frac{n\pi \Delta}{L} & p/n \text{ ímpar} \end{cases}$$

portanto: $\pi \text{ AVOR} - 2 \text{ IN-7}$

$$q(x,t) = 4\varrho_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1/2}}{n\omega_n} \sin \omega_n t \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{L}}{L}$$

$$\text{onde } \omega_n = \frac{n\pi}{L} \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\mu}}$$

substituindo, temos

$$q(x,t) = 4\varrho_0 L \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\mu}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1/2}}{n^2} \sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{L} \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\mu}} t \right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L}$$

Alternativamente, podemos escrever os primeiros termos da série como:

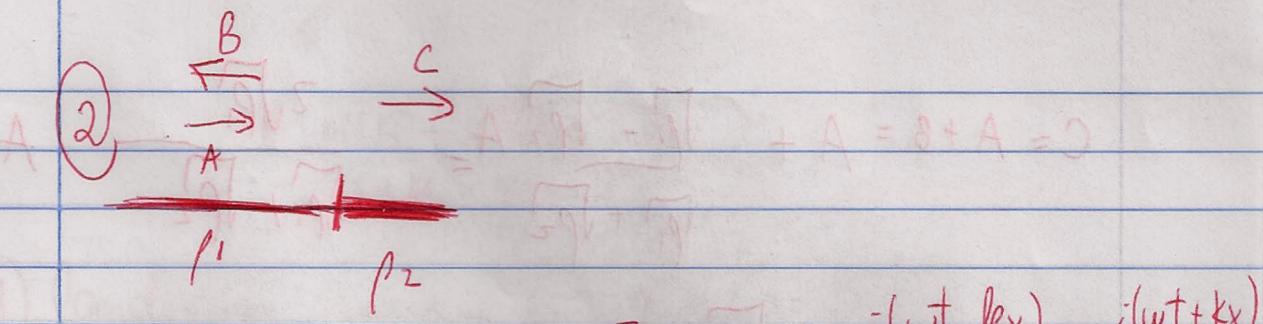
$$q(x,t) = 4\varrho_0 L \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\mu}} \left[\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{L} \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\mu}} t \right) \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} + \frac{1}{9} \sin \left(\frac{3\pi}{L} \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\mu}} t \right) \sin \frac{3\pi x}{L} \right] + \dots$$

$$q(x,t) = 4\varrho_0 L \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\mu}} \left[\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{L} \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\mu}} t \right) \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} + \frac{1}{9} \sin \left(\frac{3\pi}{L} \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\mu}} t \right) \sin \frac{3\pi x}{L} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{9} \sin \left(\frac{5\pi}{L} \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\mu}} t \right) \sin \frac{5\pi x}{L} + \dots$$

$$\text{suposição: } q(0) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{explicado}$$

$$\text{suposição: } \frac{d}{dt} q(0) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left[\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{L} \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\mu}} t \right) \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} \right] \Big|_0 = 0$$



a) $p/x < 0$, then $\Psi_I(x, t) = Ae^{-i(\omega t - \frac{1}{2}k_I x)} + Be^{i(\omega t + \frac{1}{2}k_I x)}$

$p/x > 0$, then $\Psi_{II}(x, t) = Ce^{i(\omega t - \frac{1}{2}k_{II} x)}$

para condiciones de continuidad de Ψ en $x=0$, tenemos:

$$\Psi_I(0, t) = \Psi_{II}(0, t) \Rightarrow A + B = C \quad (i)$$

También

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \Psi_I(0, t)}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial \Psi_{II}(0, t)}{\partial x} \Rightarrow -ik_I A + ik_I B = -ik_{II} C \\ &\Rightarrow C = \frac{k_I}{k_{II}} (A - B) \quad (ii) \end{aligned}$$

Substituyendo (ii) en (i), tenemos:

$$\begin{aligned} A + B &= \frac{k_I}{k_{II}} (A - B) \Rightarrow (k_I - k_{II}) A = (k_I + k_{II}) B \\ &\Rightarrow B = \frac{k_I - k_{II}}{k_I + k_{II}} A \end{aligned}$$

Tenemos que $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \frac{w}{k} \Rightarrow k = \sqrt{\rho} w$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_1} - \sqrt{\rho_2}}{\sqrt{\rho_1} + \sqrt{\rho_2}} A \quad \Rightarrow \frac{B}{A} = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_1} - \sqrt{\rho_2}}{\sqrt{\rho_1} + \sqrt{\rho_2}}$$

$$C = A + B = A + \frac{\sqrt{P_1} - \sqrt{P_2}}{\sqrt{P_1} + \sqrt{P_2}} A = \frac{2\sqrt{P_1}}{\sqrt{P_1} + \sqrt{P_2}} A$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{2\sqrt{P_1}}{\sqrt{P_1} + \sqrt{P_2}}$$

(ii) $R = \left| \frac{B}{A} \right|^2 = \left| \frac{\sqrt{P_1} - \sqrt{P_2}}{\sqrt{P_1} + \sqrt{P_2}} \right|^2 = \frac{P_1 + P_2 - 2\sqrt{P_1 P_2}}{P_1 + P_2 + 2\sqrt{P_1 P_2}}$

$$R = 1 - \frac{4\sqrt{P_1 P_2}}{P_1 + P_2 + 2\sqrt{P_1 P_2}}$$

$$T = 1 - R = 1 - \frac{4\sqrt{P_1 P_2}}{P_1 + P_2 + 2\sqrt{P_1 P_2}}$$

Ansatz (i) und (ii) erfüllen?

$$d(\alpha I + \beta J) - A = (\alpha I - \beta J) \in (\beta - \alpha)^2 = d \neq 0$$

$$A = \frac{\alpha I - \beta J}{\beta - \alpha} = \beta I + \frac{\alpha - \beta}{\beta - \alpha} J$$

$$W[\frac{g}{f}] = \emptyset \quad W[\frac{f}{g}] = \emptyset \quad \text{mit } g \neq 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{b} - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{1} \quad A \frac{\sqrt{b} - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a}} = 0$$

$$(3) S^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - c^2 t^2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$S^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - c^2 t^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow S^2 &= \frac{(x_1 - vt)^2}{1 - v^2/c^2} + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - c^2 \left(\frac{t - vx_1/c^2}{1 - v^2/c^2} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{x_1^2 - 2vt x_1 + v^2 t^2}{1 - v^2/c^2} + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - c^2 \left(t^2 - 2vt x_1/c^2 + v^2 x_1^2/c^4 \right) \\ &= \frac{x_1^2 (1 - v^2/c^2)}{1 - v^2/c^2} - t^2 (c^2 - v^2) + x_2^2 + x_3^2 \\ &= x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - c^2 t^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$X_{1L} X = X_L X = X$$

$$X_{1L} X = X_L X = X$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & X & 0 & 0 & 0 & X \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = X_{1L} X$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & X(X_{1A} + X_{1B}) & 0 & 0 & 0 & X \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$X(X_{1A} + X_{1B}) = X(X_{1A} - A_{11} X)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{Seja } \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2/c^2}} - i\epsilon + \beta v/c$$

$$x'_1 = \gamma x_1 - \gamma \beta c t = \gamma x_1 + i \beta \gamma (i c t)$$

$$x'_2 = x_2$$

$$x'_3 = x_3$$

$$t' = \gamma (t - v x_1 / c^2) \Rightarrow i c t' = \gamma (i c t) - i \gamma \beta x_1$$

Portanto:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ x'_3 \\ i c t' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & 0 & 0 & i \beta \gamma \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -i \beta \gamma & 0 & 0 & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ i c t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \mathbb{X}' = \lambda_1 \mathbb{X}$$

$$\mathbb{X}'' = \lambda_2 \mathbb{X}'$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{X}' = \lambda_2 \mathbb{X}' = \lambda_2 \lambda_1 \mathbb{X}$$

$$\lambda_2 \lambda_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_2 & 0 & 0 & i \beta_2 \gamma_2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -i \beta_2 \gamma_2 & 0 & 0 & \gamma_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 & 0 & 0 & i \beta_1 \gamma_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -i \beta_1 \gamma_1 & 0 & 0 & \gamma_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \gamma_2 + i \beta_1 \beta_2 \gamma_1 \gamma_2 & 0 & 0 & i \beta_1 \gamma_1 \gamma_2 + i \beta_2 \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\gamma_1 \gamma_2 \beta_2 - i \beta_1 \gamma_1 \gamma_2 & 0 & 0 & \beta_1 \beta_2 \gamma_1 \gamma_2 + \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_2 \lambda_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \gamma_2 (1 + \beta_1 \beta_2) & 0 & 0 & i/\gamma_2 (\beta_1 + \beta_2) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -i\gamma_1 \gamma_2 (\beta_1 + \beta_2) & 0 & 0 & \gamma_1 \gamma_2 (1 + \beta_1 \beta_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

Entonces:

$$Y = \gamma_1 \gamma_2 (1 + \beta_1 \beta_2)$$

$$\beta Y = \gamma_1 \gamma_2 (\beta_1 + \beta_2) \Rightarrow \beta \cdot \gamma_1 \gamma_2 (1 + \beta_1 \beta_2) = \gamma_1 \gamma_2 (\beta_1 + \beta_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{1 + \beta_1 \beta_2} \Rightarrow \frac{v}{c} = \frac{v_1 + v_2/c}{1 + v_1 v_2/c^2} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{v = \frac{v_1 + v_2}{1 + v_1 v_2 c^2}}$$