

Pessoal colocou livros na P1!!!
 Pessoal dividirá prova em 3? (pra não ir ao banheiro)

P2 Oscilações e Ondas

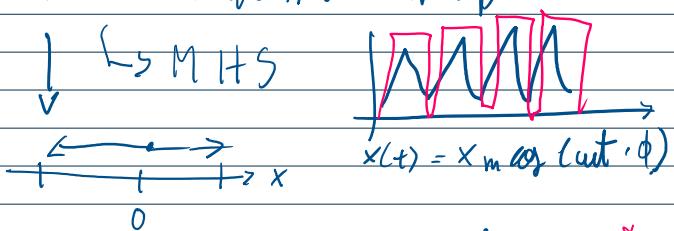
Cap 15, 16 e 17

{ Bique assistida, Catha! }

Oscilações e Ondas

Movimento repetitivo

Movimento harmônico simples



MHS

$$x(t) = X_m \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

- | tempo →
- | constante de fase
- | amplitude ou seno →
- | posição →
- | no tempo →
- | deslocamento →
- | máximo →
- | frequência inicial →
- | angular →

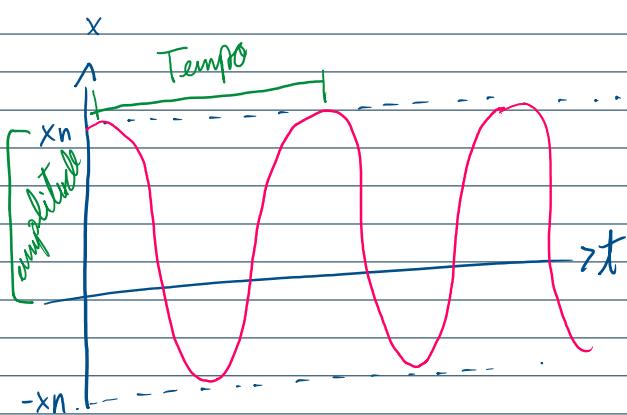
$$\omega = \frac{\Delta\theta}{\Delta t}$$

No SI

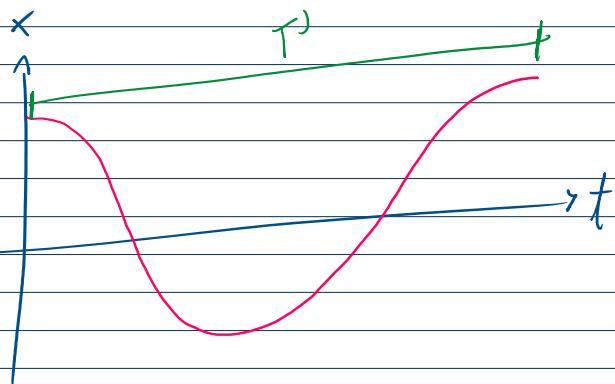
$$[x] = \text{m} \quad [\omega] = \text{rad/s} \quad \text{ou velocidade angular}$$

$$[X_m] = \text{m} \quad [t] = \text{s}$$

$$[\phi] = \text{rad}$$



Tempo: tempo necessário p/
[t] → repetir a oscilação



f = frequência

Oscilação de tempo

$$f = \frac{1}{T} \quad [f] = \text{Hz}$$

(1)

$$\omega = \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t}$$

(2)

$$[f] = \text{Hz}$$

relação entre ω , T e f :

$$\omega = \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t} = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi f$$

ou

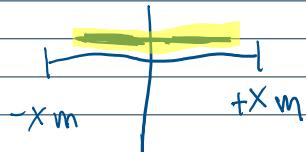
ou

$$\frac{w}{T} = 2\pi \Rightarrow w \cdot T = 2\pi$$

\Rightarrow Posição, velocidade e aceleração:

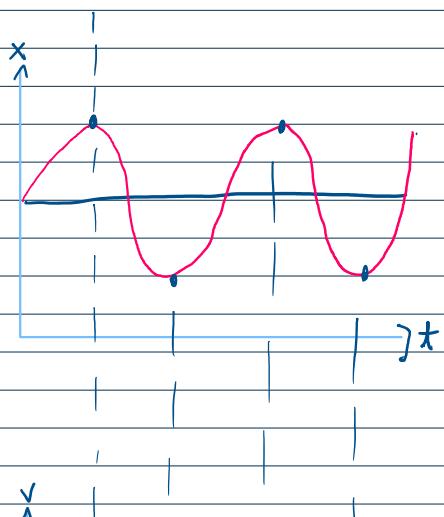
$$x(t) = X_m \cos(wt + \phi)$$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} = -X_m \omega \sin(wt + \phi) \underbrace{\frac{dt}{dx} (wt + \phi)}_{w}$$



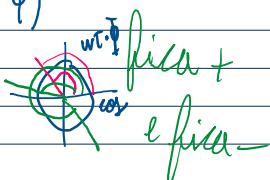
$$v(t) = \underbrace{-X_m \omega \sin(wt + \phi)}_{\sqrt{m}}$$

$$a(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} = -X_m \omega^2 \cos(wt + \phi)$$

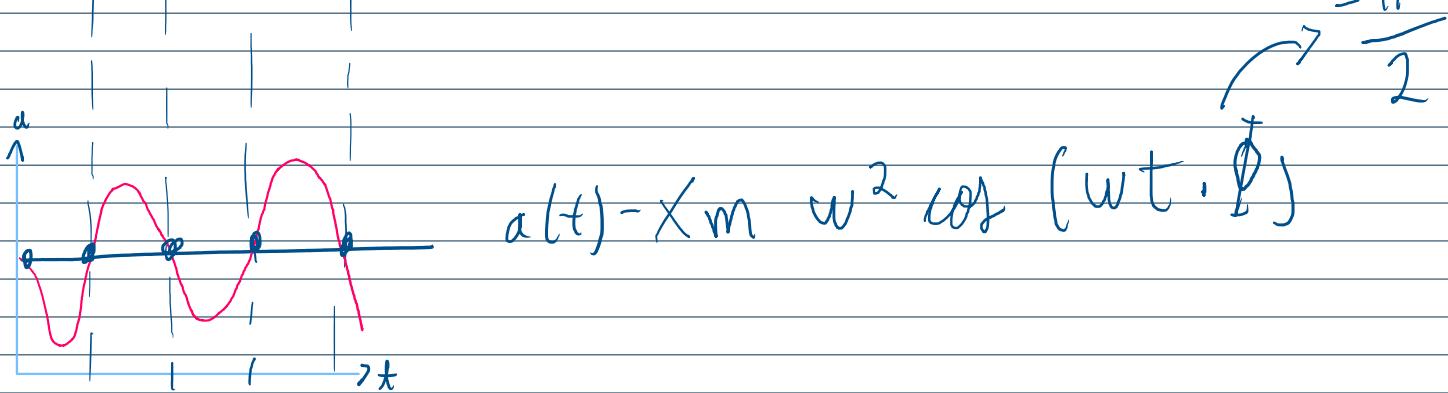
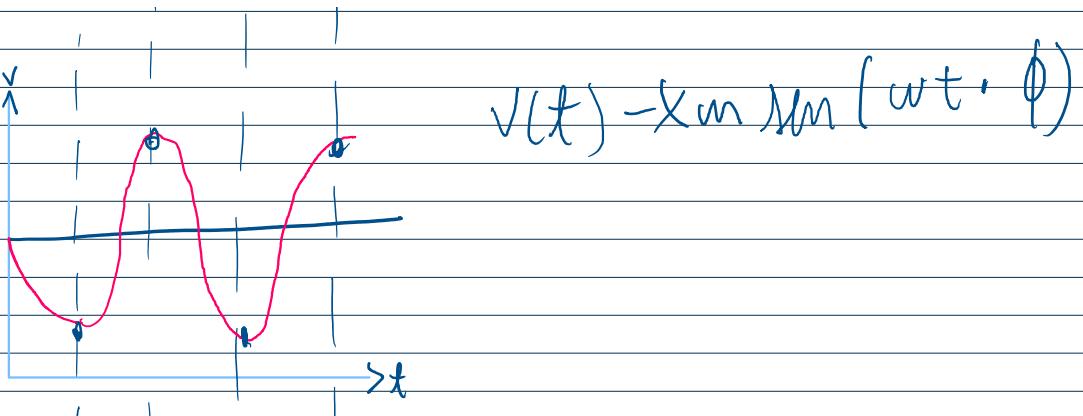


$$x(t) = X_m \cos(wt + \phi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi \Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$f(wt + \phi)$$



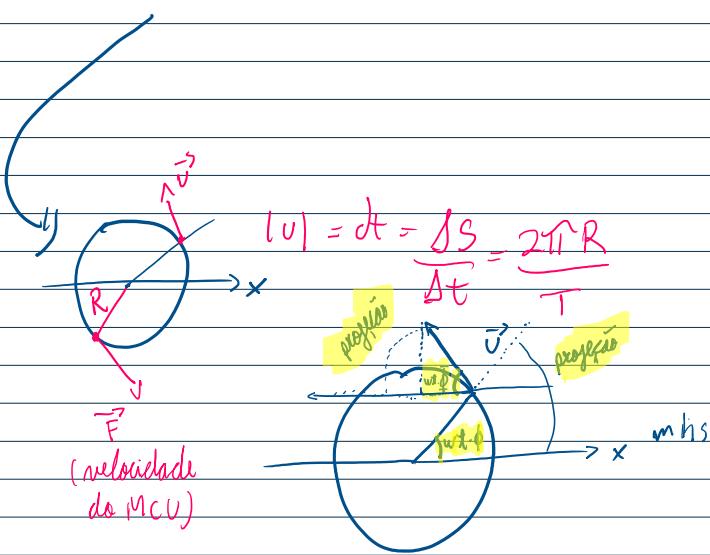
$$\omega = X_m \cos \phi$$

ϕ arc $\rightarrow (0)$

$\frac{-\pi}{2}$

$\frac{\pi}{2}$

MHS e MCV



* olhar / **projeção** do MCV

* ohamp / **projeto** do M CU

$$u_x = \bar{u} \cos(\omega t + \phi) \Rightarrow \text{(M CU)}$$

$$\Rightarrow v(t) = \underbrace{x_m}_\text{const} \cdot \omega \sin(\omega t + \phi) \Rightarrow \text{(MHS)}$$

$$v_{\max} = x_m \omega$$

$$v_{\max} = R \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

mas no M CU

$$\frac{2\pi R}{T} = 1 \text{ m/s}$$

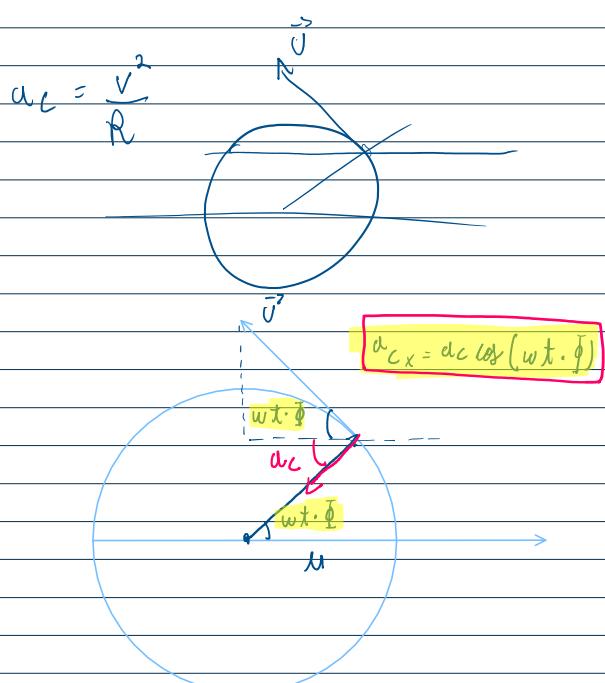
- O movimento circular uniforme é igual ao movimento harmônico simples no eixo x.

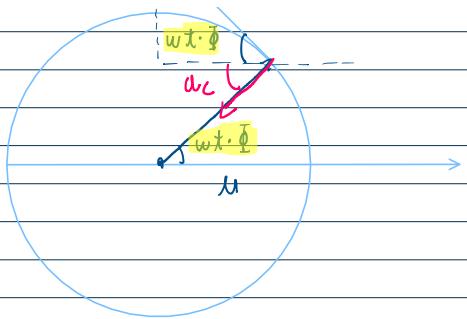
• Porém

$$\hookrightarrow \text{no M CU} = \bar{u} = \text{const}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{no MHS} = v \neq \text{const}$$

- ou seja, a velocidade não é const no mov. circular uniforme





$$v_{\max} = X_m \omega$$

$$v_{\max} = R \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$\text{mas no MCL} \quad \frac{2\pi R}{T} = |u|$$

$$\Rightarrow MHS = M(CU \text{ projetado em } x)$$

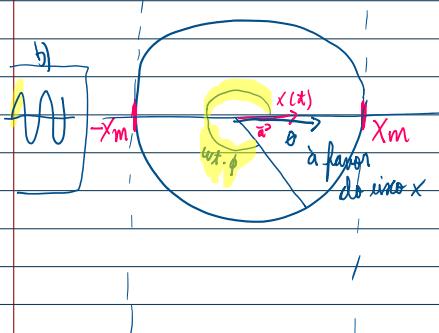
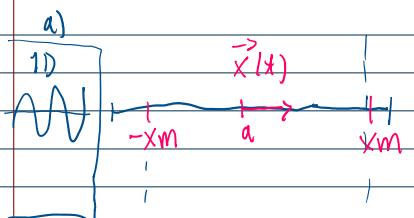
$$MHS: a_{\max} = X_m \omega^2$$

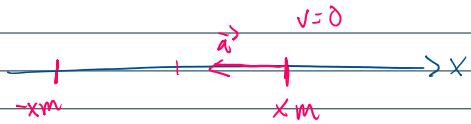
$$\Rightarrow R \cdot \left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{R \cdot 2\pi}{T} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{R}$$

$$a_{\max} = \frac{|u|^2}{R} \quad \text{(ac do MCL)}$$

Sobre os vetores





\Rightarrow direção sobre o eixo x

sentido + ou - conforme a expressão

ex. 15! na próx. aula grifado

Na próx. aula \Rightarrow veremos

quem faz o MHS e

corpos amortecidos \Rightarrow

e péndulo + equação de Hooke