

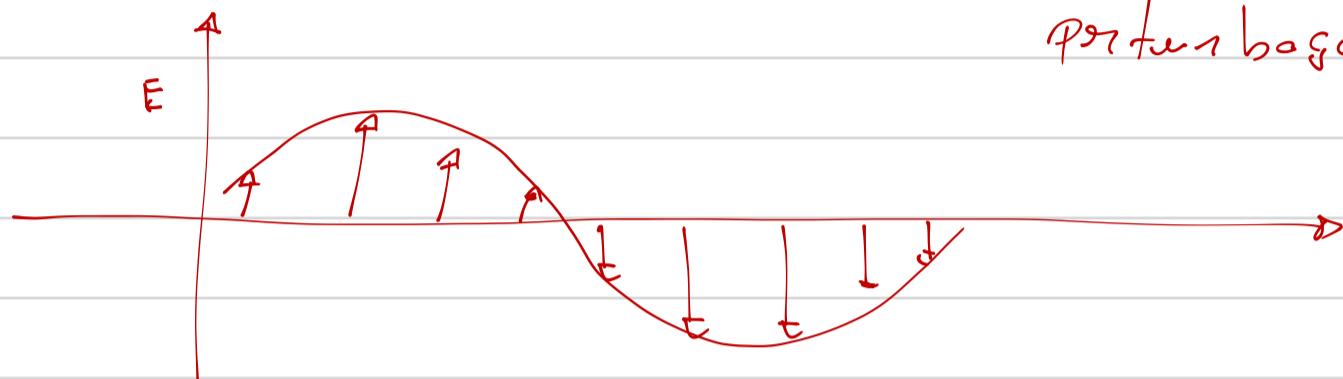
## Capítulo 2 - Movimentos ondulatorios

→ Movimentos ondulatorios

→ Ondas longitudinais

→ Ondas Transversais

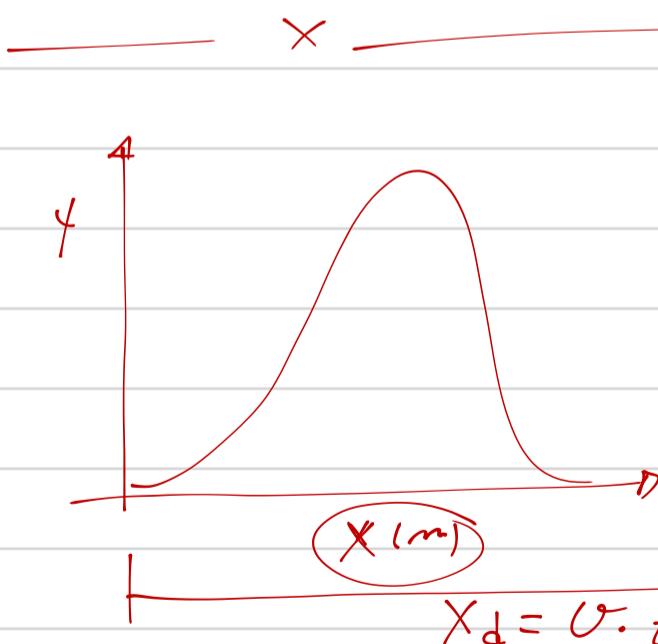
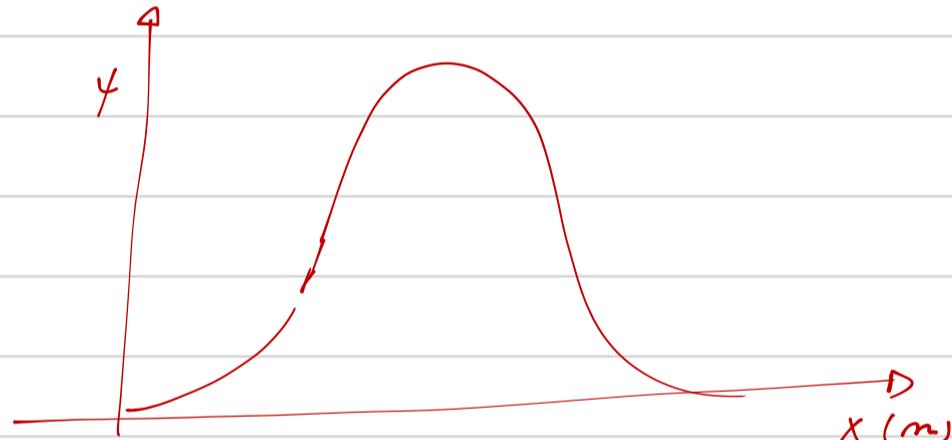
↳ deslocamento  
perturbação.



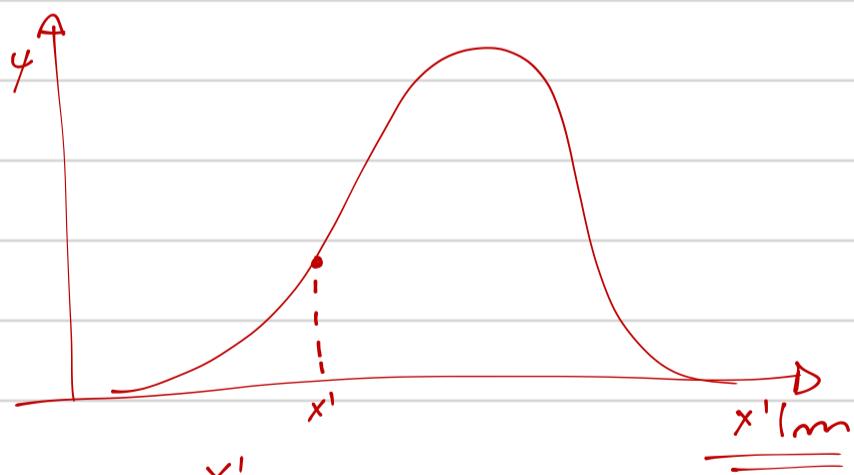
$$\varphi = \varphi(x, t)$$

$$E(x, t) = E_0 \operatorname{Sen} (Kx - \omega t + \varepsilon)$$

$$\varphi = A e^{-bx^2}$$



$$x_d = v \cdot t$$



$$x = x' + v \cdot t$$

$$x' = x - v \cdot t$$

$$\boxed{\varphi(x, t) = A e^{-b(x-vt)^2}}$$

↳ uma perturbação se propagando na direção

$\times$  de  $x$  positivo ( $x$ )

Lembrando - E. Hecht, capitulo 2

$\boxed{\psi(x,t)}$  perturbações de uma onda unidimensional

$\rightarrow$  obj.: obj. para a propagação da onda para uma dimensão.

$$\boxed{\psi(x,t) = f(x')}$$

$$\boxed{x' = x - vt}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x'} \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} = c$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} = 1}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x'}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x'} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial x'}{\partial t} \right)^{-v}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial x'}{\partial t} = -v}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -v \frac{\partial f}{\partial x'}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x'} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'^2} \left( \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} \right)^2 = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'^2}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'^2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} = -v \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x'} \right) = -v \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'^2} \left( \frac{\partial x'}{\partial t} \right)^{-v}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'^2}}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2}}$$

Eq. da onda  
unidimensional

# Ondas Harmónicas

→ se ordenan por Son en lazos

$$\psi(x,t) = A \operatorname{Sen}[Kx] \quad \text{et má s'una onda se propagó}$$

$$\psi(x,t) = A \operatorname{Sen}[K(x-vt)] \quad \text{et una onda harmónica unidimensional}$$

$$\psi(v,t) = \psi(x \pm \lambda, t)$$

$\lambda$  = "período espacial", popularmente conocido como "comprimento de onda"

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(x,t) &= \underbrace{A \operatorname{Sen} K(x-vt)}_{\text{grande}} = A \operatorname{Sen} K[(x \pm \lambda) - vt] \\ &= A \operatorname{Sen} \underbrace{[K(x-vt) \pm K\lambda]}_{|K\lambda|=2\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$K = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

K = número de onda

— x — x — x —

Fazer o mesmo para o tempo

$$\psi(x,t) = \psi(x, t \pm \tau)$$

$\tau$  = período temporal

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(x,t) &= \underbrace{A \operatorname{Sen} K(x-vt)}_{\text{grande}} = A \operatorname{Sen} K(x-v(t \pm \tau)) \\ &= A \operatorname{Sen} \underbrace{[K(x-vt) \mp Kv\tau]}_{|Kv\tau|=2\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$Kv\tau = 2\pi$$

$$(2\pi).v.\tau_1 = 2\pi$$

$$K = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

(X)

$$v = \lambda f$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

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

$\omega$  = freqüencia angular

$f$  = freqüencia

$\lambda$  = comprimento de onda ou período espacial

$\tau$  = período temporal

$K$  = número de onda

$$K = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$[\text{rad/m}]$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{\tau}$$

$$[\frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}]$$

$$K = \frac{1}{\lambda} [\text{m}^{-1}]$$

$$f = \frac{1}{\tau} [\frac{1}{\text{s}}]$$

tanto  $K$ , como  $\lambda$ , ambos  
sóis números de onda

$\omega, f$  sóis freqüências

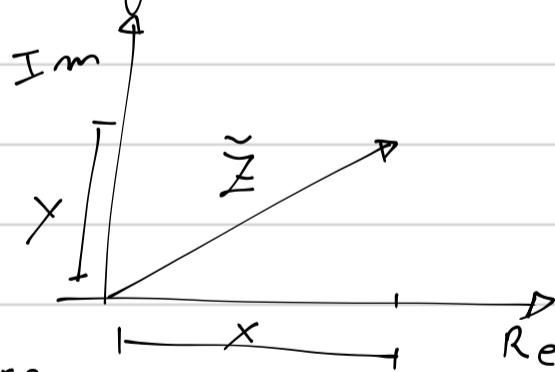
Reprodução complexa do onda

$$\tilde{z} = (\text{real}) + i(\text{imaginária})$$

$$[\tilde{z}] = x + iy$$

↳ representa que o valor

↳  $\tilde{z}$  é um número complexo

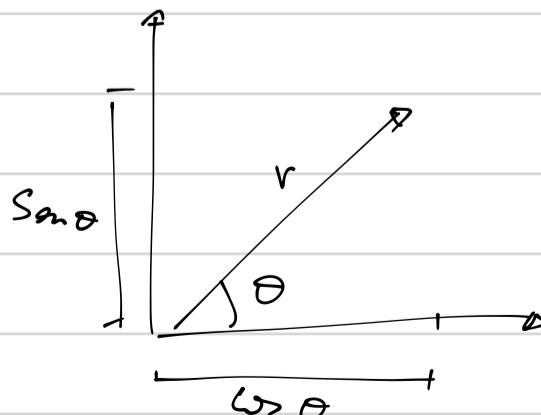


$$x = v \cos \theta$$

$$y = v \sin \theta$$

$$\tilde{z} = v \cos \theta + i v \sin \theta$$

$$\tilde{z} = v(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$



Fórmula de Euler

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

$$\tilde{Z} = r e^{i\theta}$$

$\tilde{Z}^*$  = Complexo conjugado de  $\tilde{Z}$   
bando substitui  $i$  por  $-i$

$$\tilde{Z}^* = r e^{-i\theta}$$

$$\psi(x,+) = \psi_0 \operatorname{Sen}[Kx - \omega t + \varepsilon]$$

$$\psi(x,t) = \operatorname{Im}[\psi_0 e^{i(Kx - \omega t + \varepsilon)}]$$

$$\psi(x,t) = \psi_0 e^{i(Kx - \omega t + \varepsilon)}$$

$$\psi(x,+) = \psi_0 \operatorname{Cos}[Kx - \omega t + \varepsilon]$$

$$\psi(x,+) = \operatorname{Re}[\psi_0 e^{i(Kx - \omega t + \varepsilon)}]$$

$$\psi(x,t) = \psi_0 e^{i(Kx - \omega t + \varepsilon)}$$

Estudar 1) o topo 2.3 sobre  
fase e velocidade de fase

2) topo 2.4 sobre  
princípio da superposição

3) topo 2.6 sobre fases

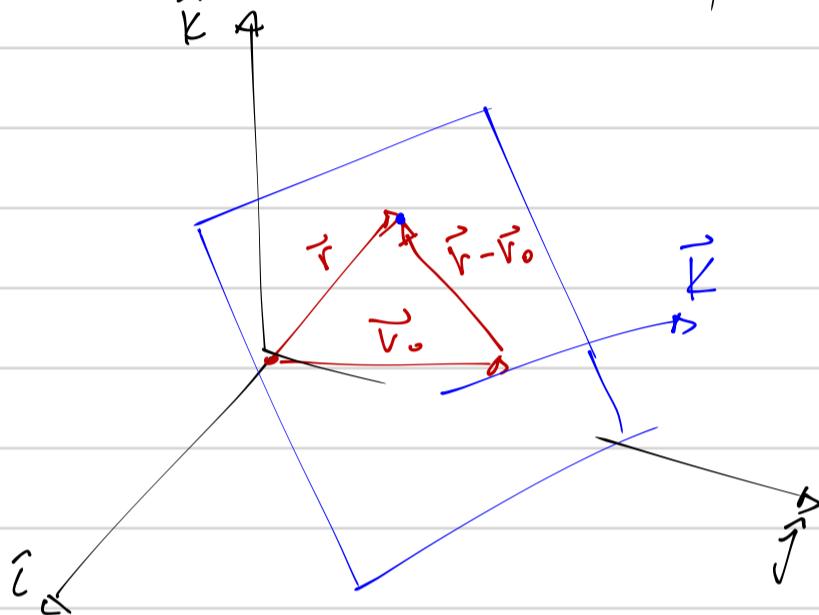
→ now study waves exterior, cylindrical

2.9

2.10

Solve the problems in chapter 2

Waves plane



$\vec{K}$  orthogonal  
ao plane que  
é definido pelo  
vetor  $(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0)$

$$(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \cdot \vec{K} = 0$$

$$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{K} - \vec{r}_0 \cdot \vec{K} = 0$$

$$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{K} = |\vec{r}_0 \cdot \vec{K}|$$

$$\vec{r}_0 = r_{0x} \vec{i} + r_{0y} \vec{j} + r_{0z} \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{K} = K_x \vec{i} + K_y \vec{j} + K_z \vec{k}$$

máximo constante

$$\boxed{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{K} = \text{cte}}$$

para um caso particular  
 $\theta = 90^\circ$

$$\psi(x, t=0) = A \sin(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{K})$$

$$\psi(x) = A \sin(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{K})$$

para o caso unidimensional a primeira  
dimensão  $\vec{K} = K_x \vec{i} + K_y \vec{j} + K_z \vec{k}$

we have so we

$$\vec{K} = K_x \vec{i}$$

$$\vec{r} = x \vec{i} + y \vec{j} + z \vec{k}$$

ve term so write

$$\vec{r} = x \hat{e}$$