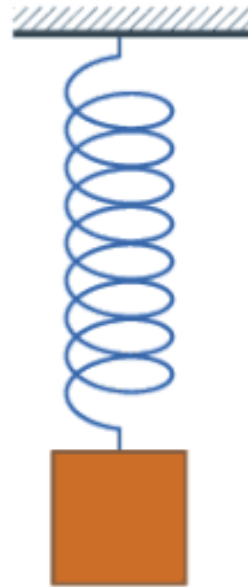


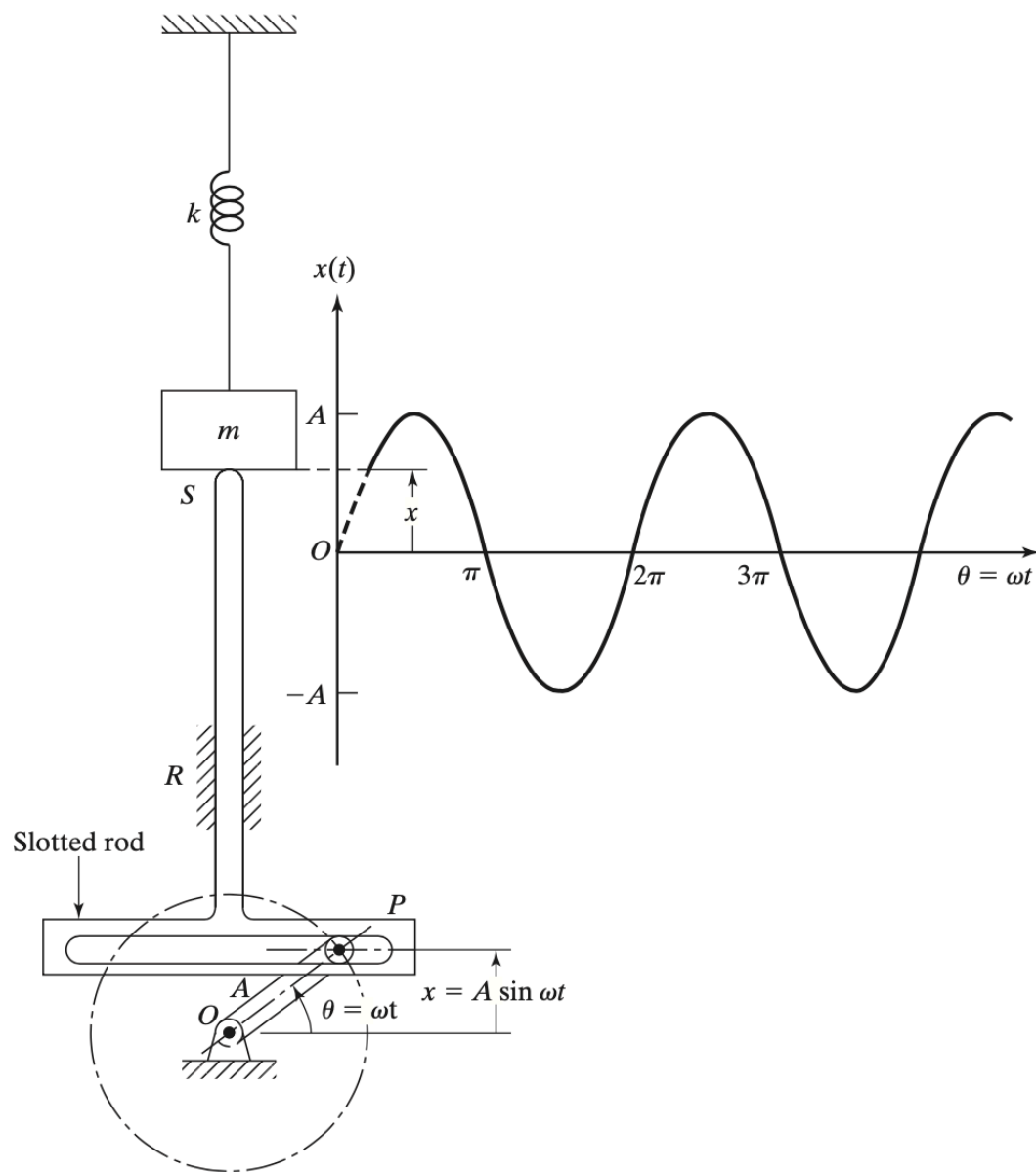
Dinâmica de Sistemas Navais e Oceânicos

PNV3314 Dinâmica de Sistemas

Aula 5

Movimento harmônico

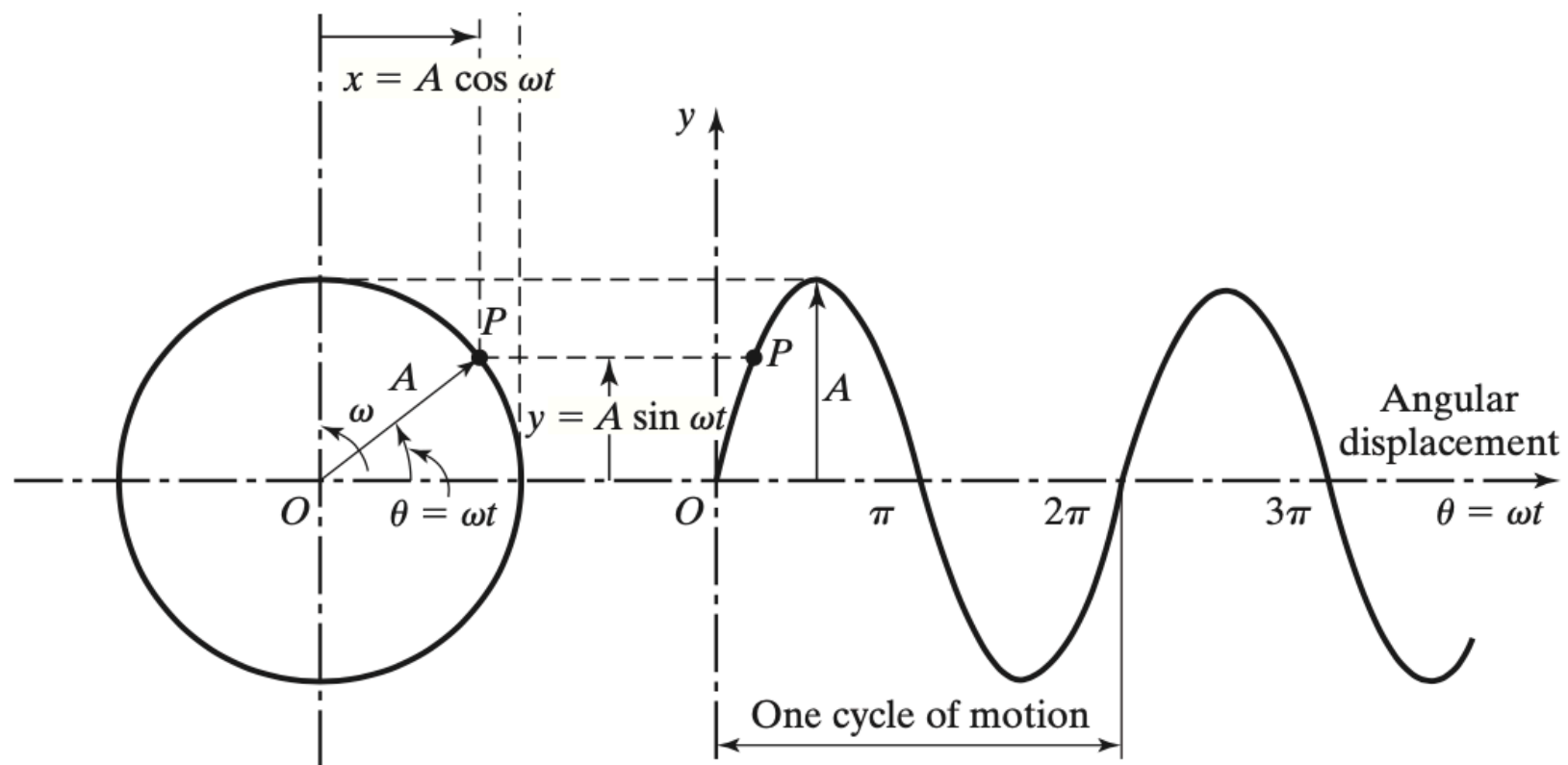


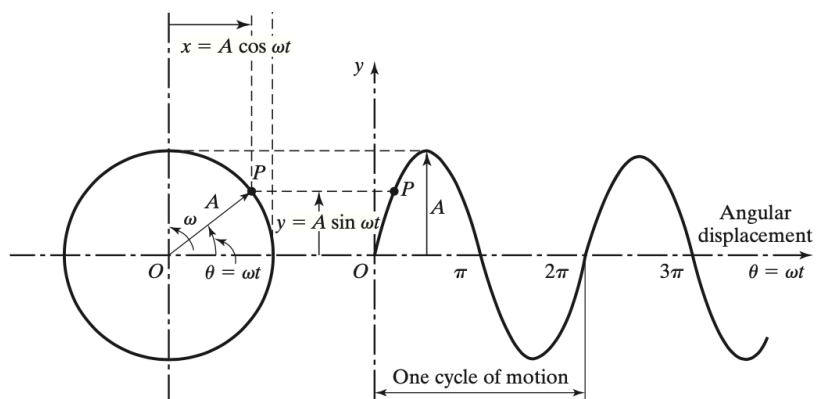


$$x = A \sin \theta = A \sin \omega t$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \omega A \cos \omega t$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 A \sin \omega t = -\omega^2 x$$

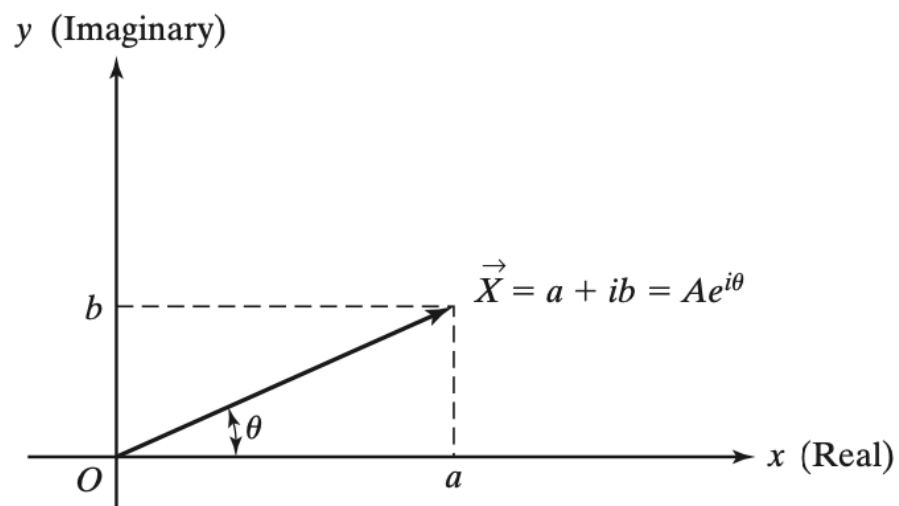




$$\vec{X} = a + ib$$

$$\vec{X} = A \cos \theta + iA \sin \theta$$

$$\vec{X} = Ae^{i\omega t}$$



$$\frac{d\vec{X}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (Ae^{i\omega t}) = i\omega Ae^{i\omega t} = i\omega \vec{X}$$

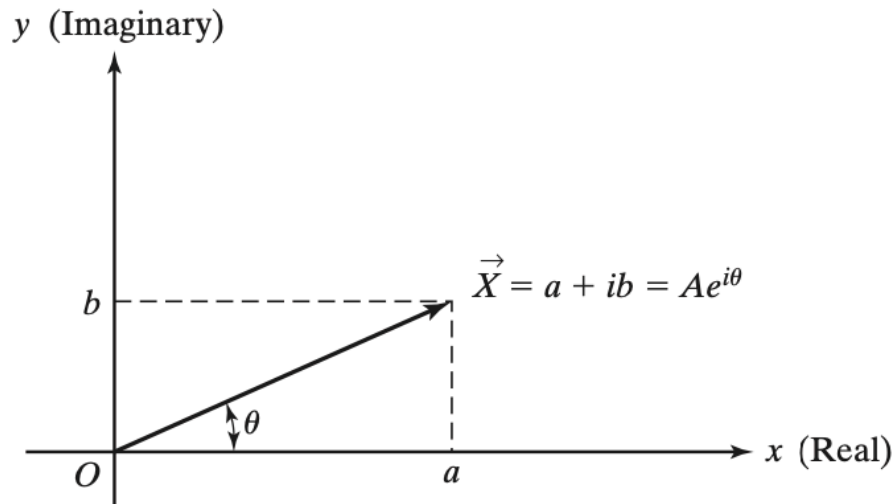
$$\frac{d^2\vec{X}}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt} (i\omega Ae^{i\omega t}) = -\omega^2 Ae^{i\omega t} = -\omega^2 \vec{X}$$

Thus the displacement, velocity, and acceleration can be expressed as⁴

$$\text{displacement} = \text{Re}[Ae^{i\omega t}] = A \cos \omega t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{velocity} &= \text{Re}[i\omega Ae^{i\omega t}] = -\omega A \sin \omega t \\ &= \omega A \cos (\omega t + 90^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{acceleration} &= \text{Re}[-\omega^2 Ae^{i\omega t}] = -\omega^2 A \cos \omega t \\ &= \omega^2 A \cos (\omega t + 180^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

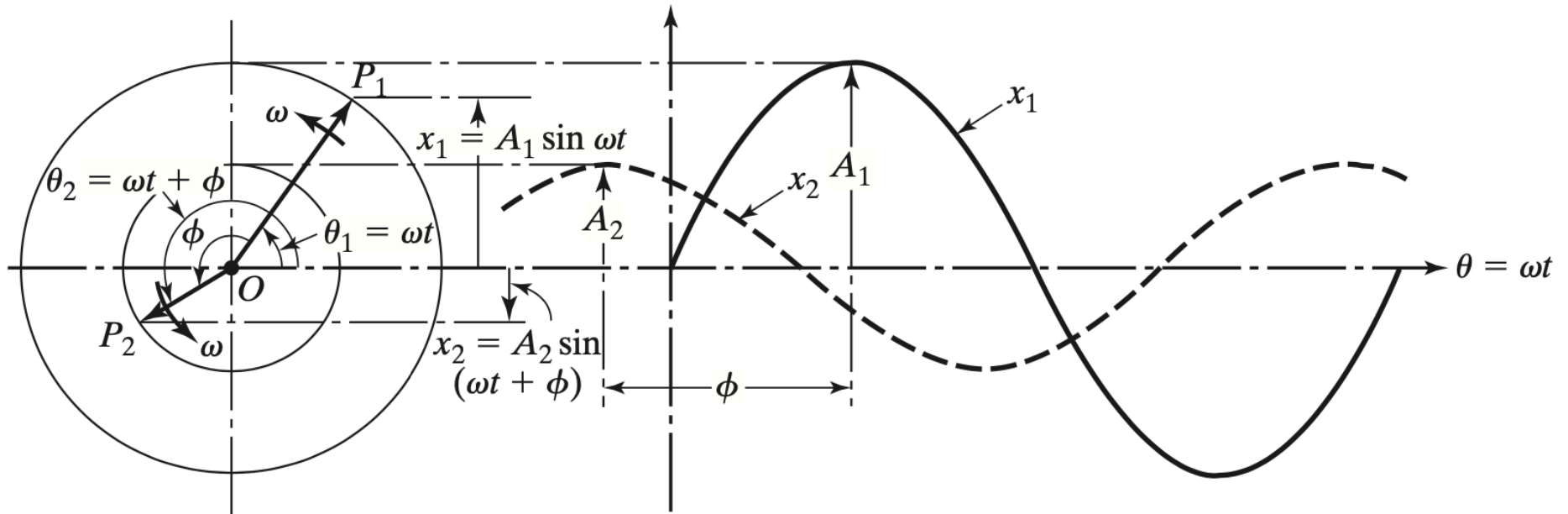


$$\tau = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

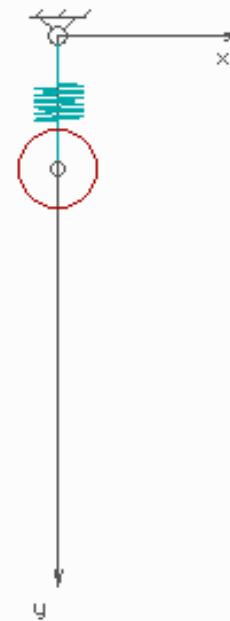
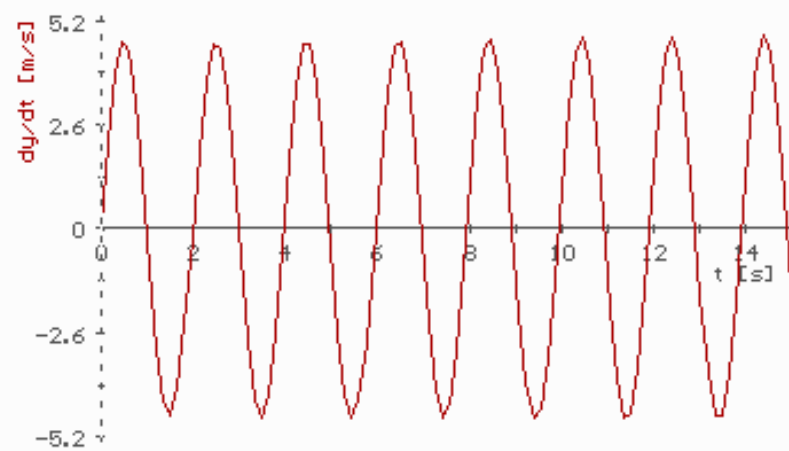
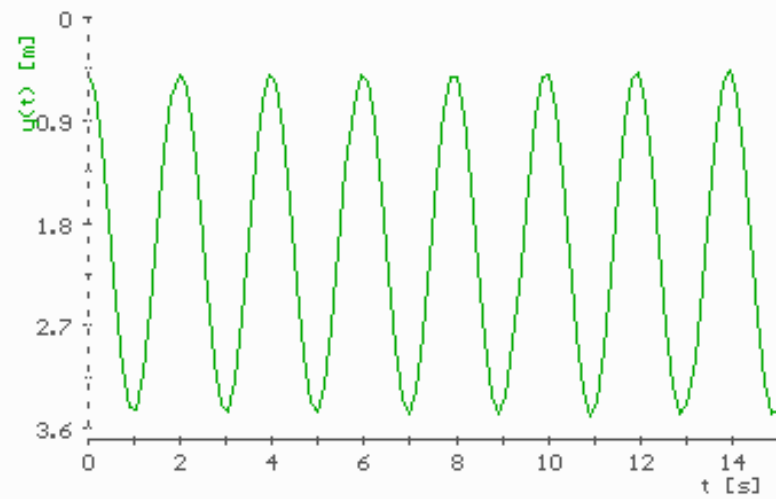
$$f = \frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

$$x_1 = A_1 \sin \omega t$$

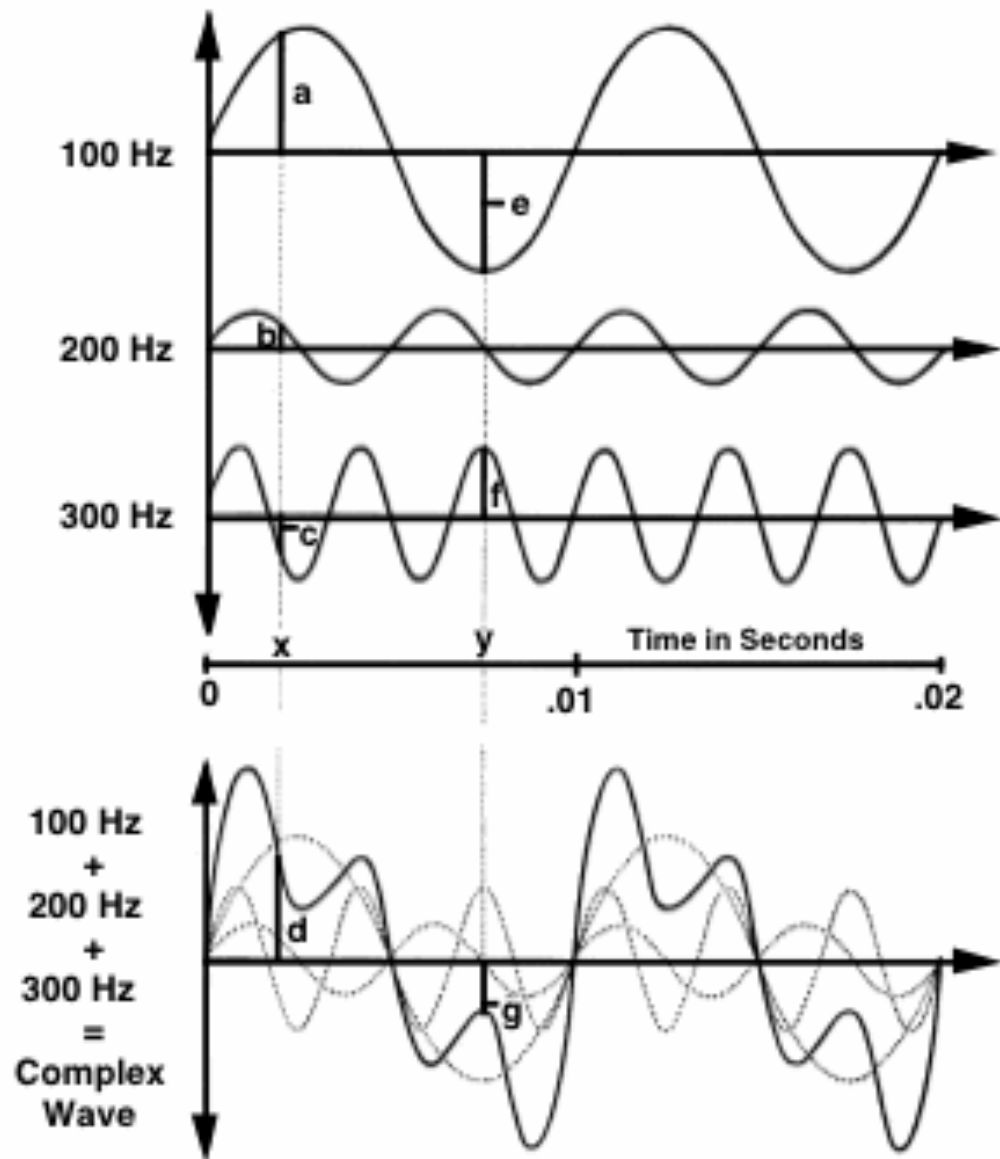
$$x_2 = A_2 \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

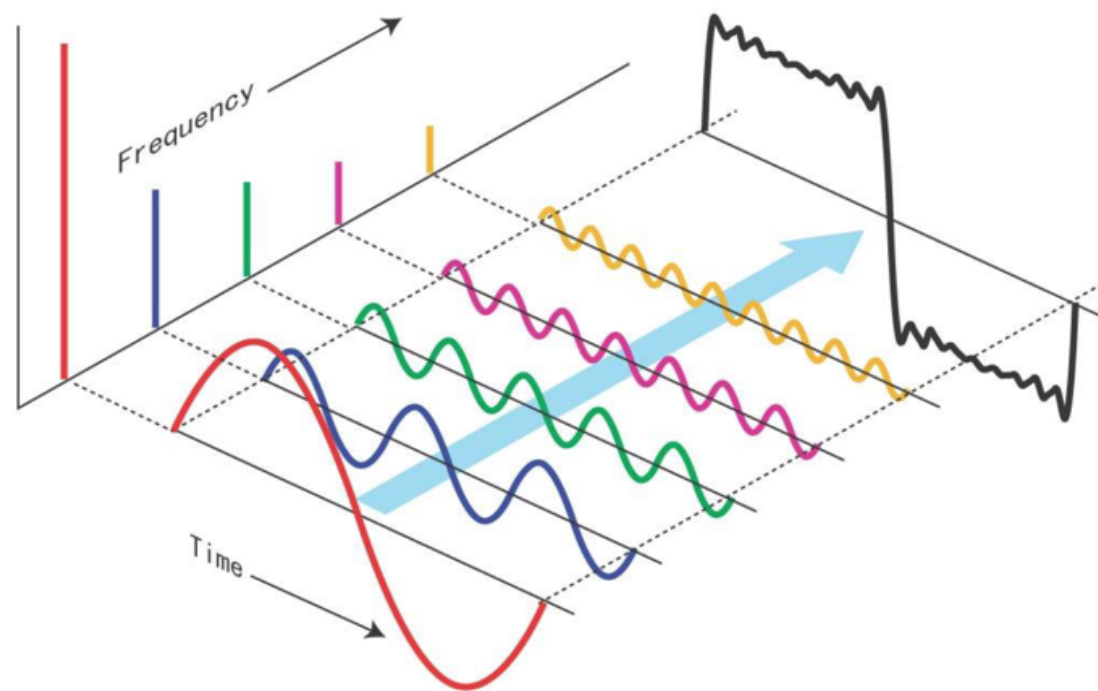
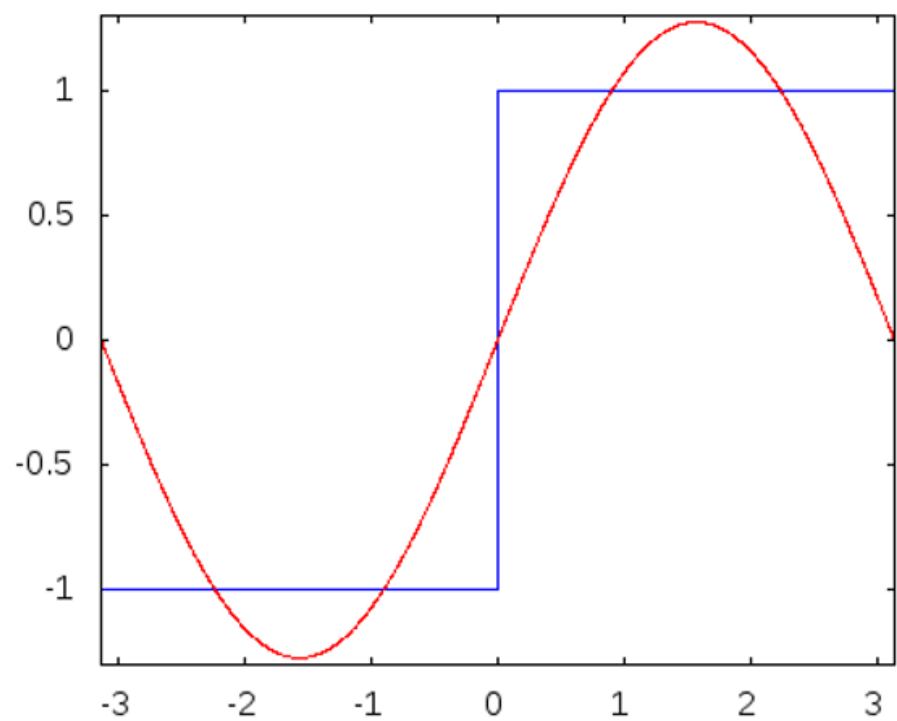


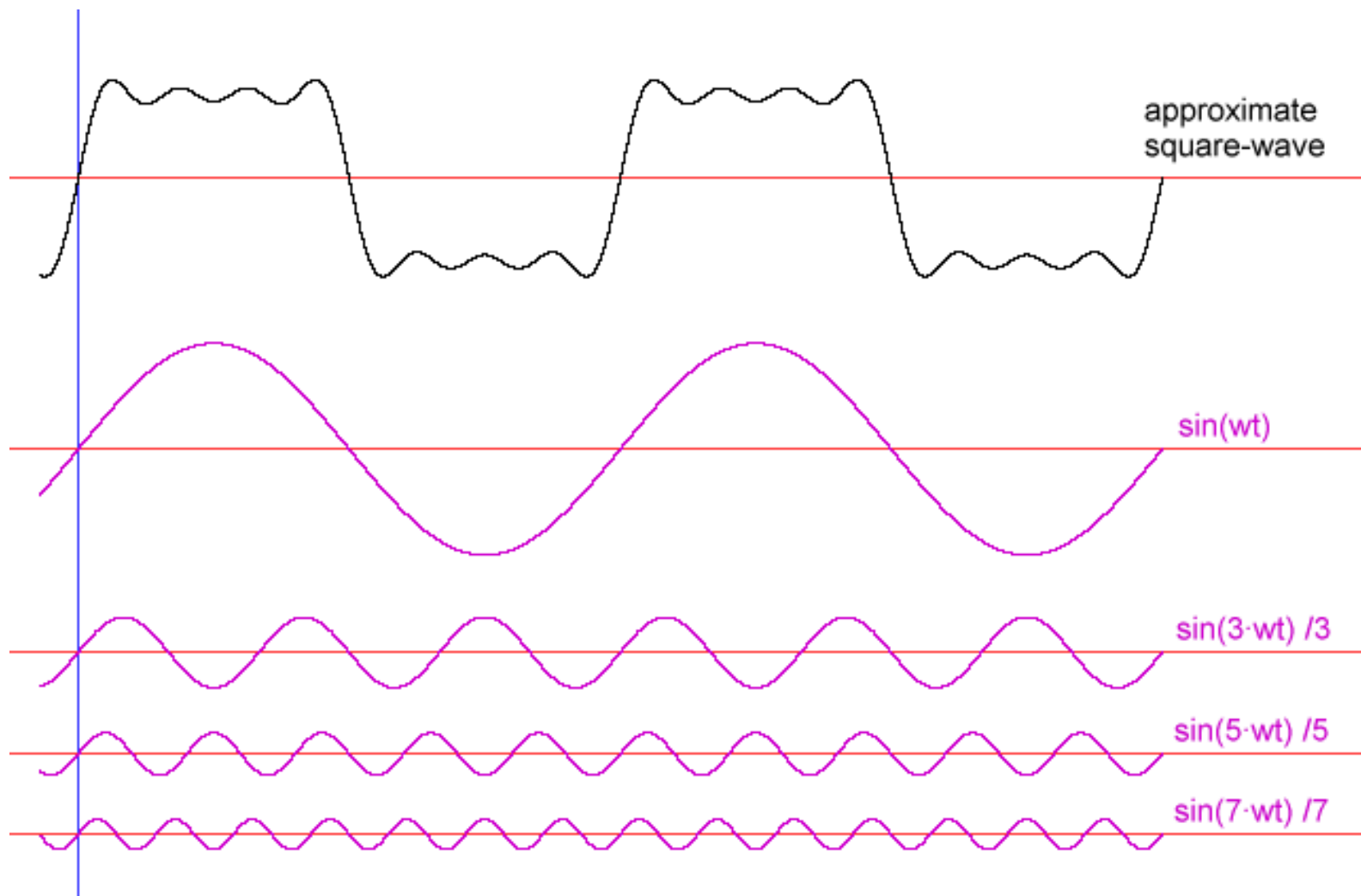
Spring-Mass-Dashpot: $k=10\text{N/m}$, $m=1\text{kg}$, $c=0\text{Ns/m}$

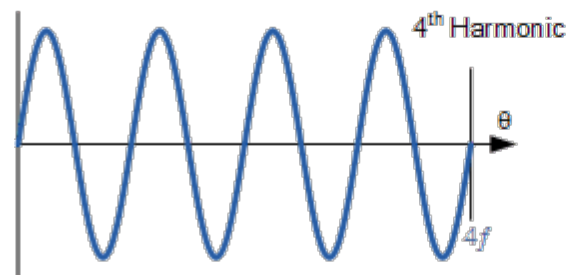
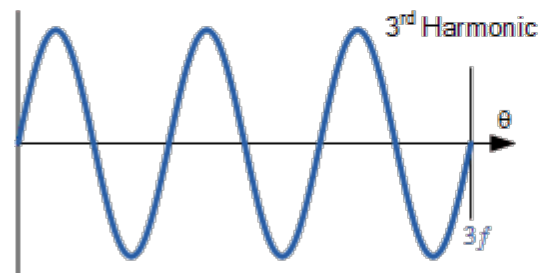
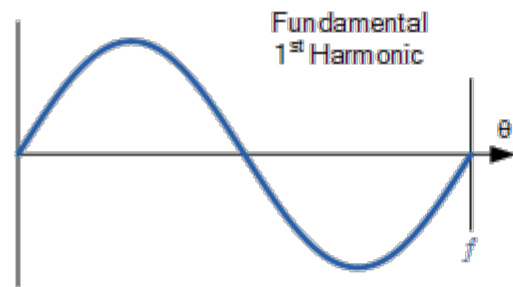


Composição

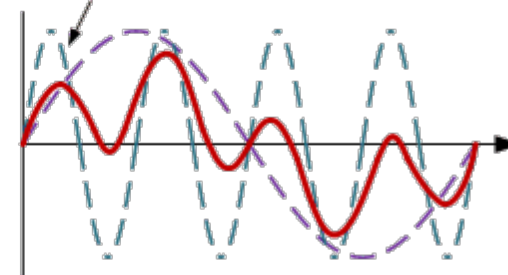
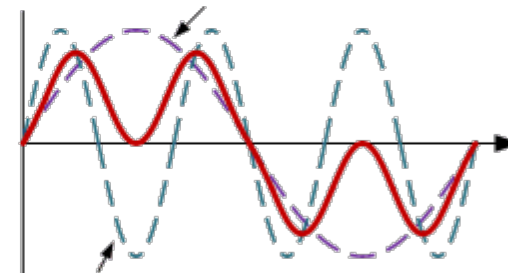
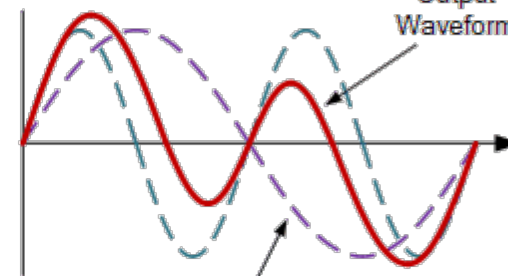
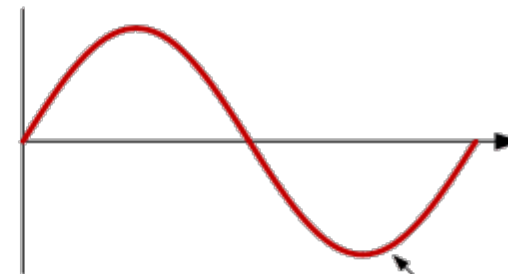






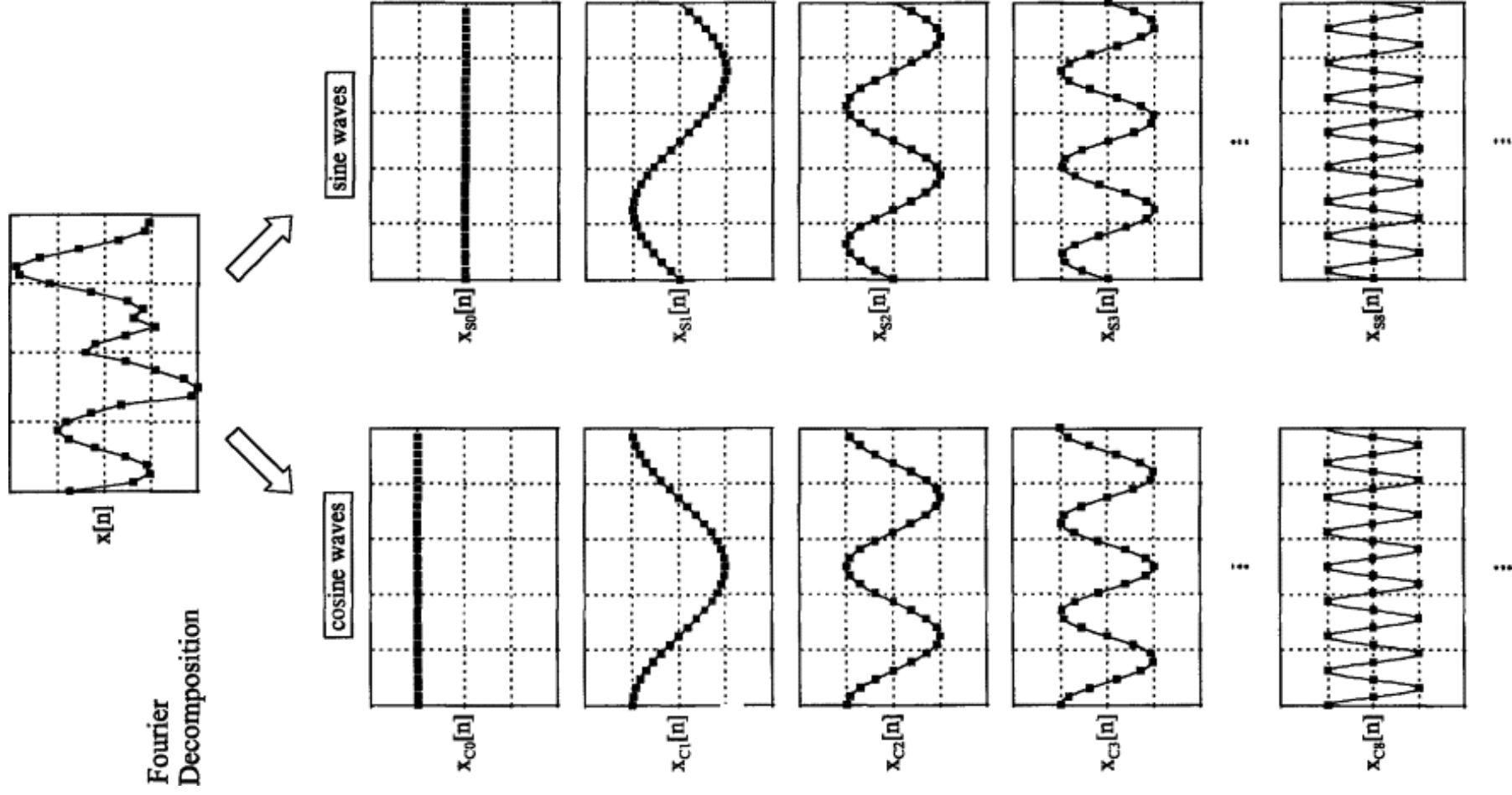


Harmonic Waveforms



Complex Waveform

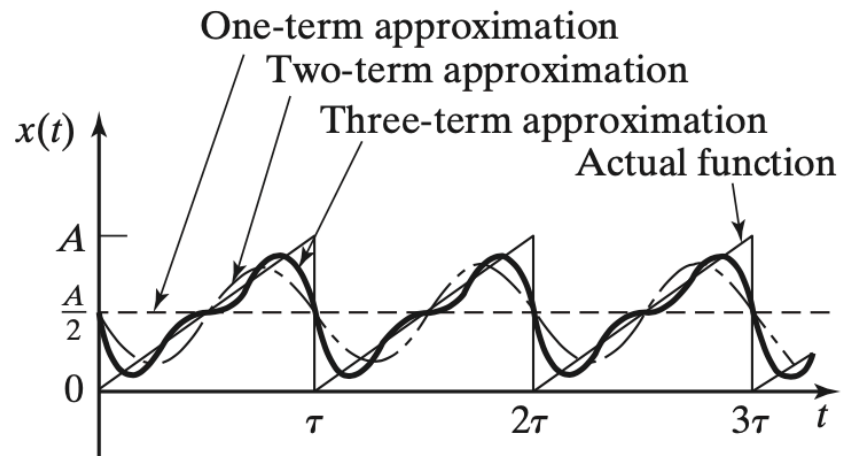
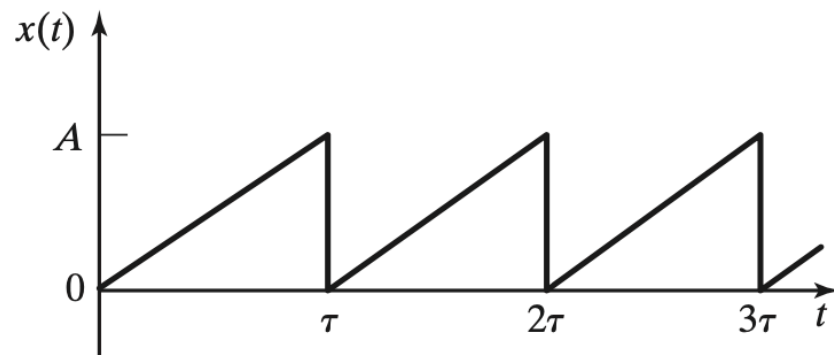
Decomposição



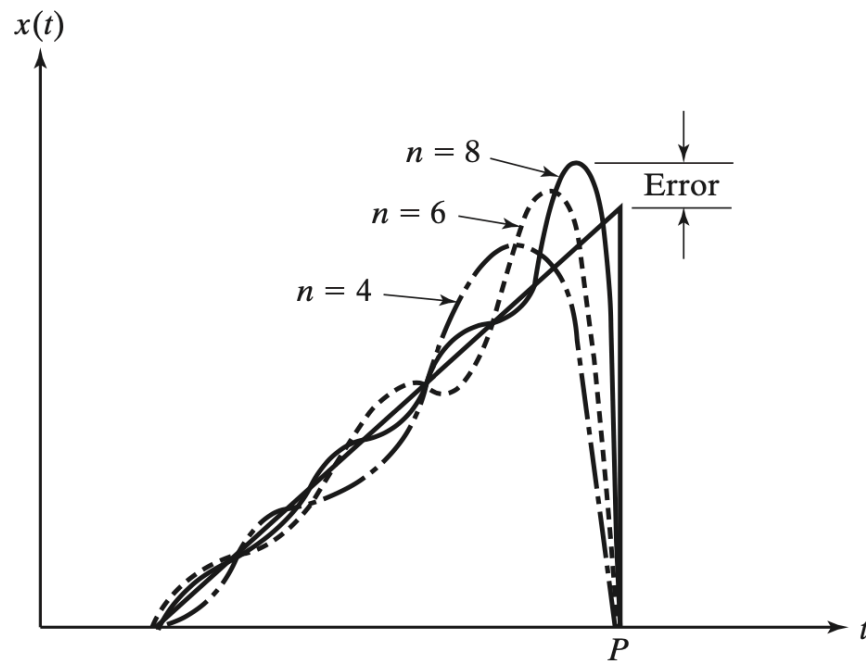
Análise harmônica: decomposição

$$\begin{aligned}x(t) &= \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos \omega t + a_2 \cos 2 \omega t + \dots \\&\quad + b_1 \sin \omega t + b_2 \sin 2 \omega t + \dots \\&= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega t + b_n \sin n\omega t)\end{aligned}$$

Análise harmônica



Análise harmônica



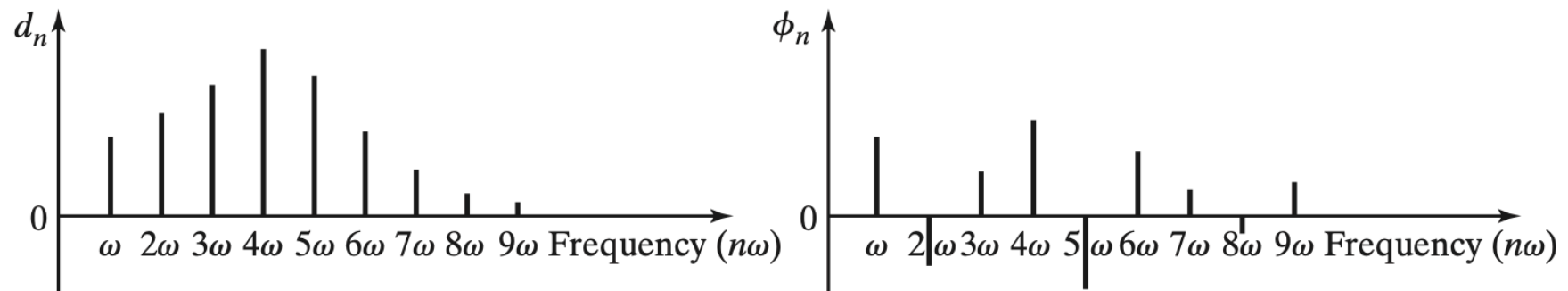
$$x(t) = d_0 + d_1 \cos(\omega t - \phi_1) + d_2 \cos(2\omega t - \phi_2) + \dots$$

$$d_0 = a_0/2$$

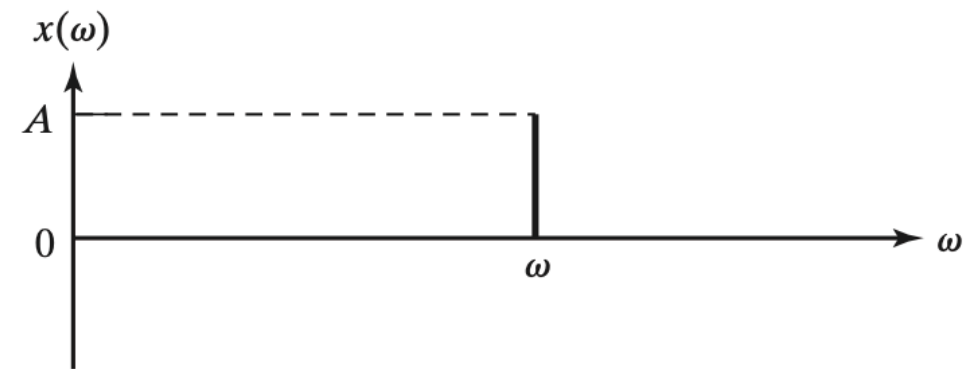
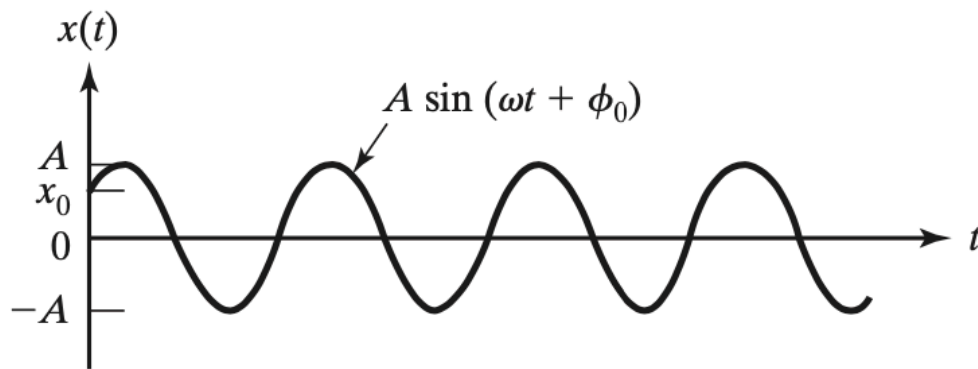
$$d_n = (a_n^2 + b_n^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\phi_n = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{b_n}{a_n}\right)$$

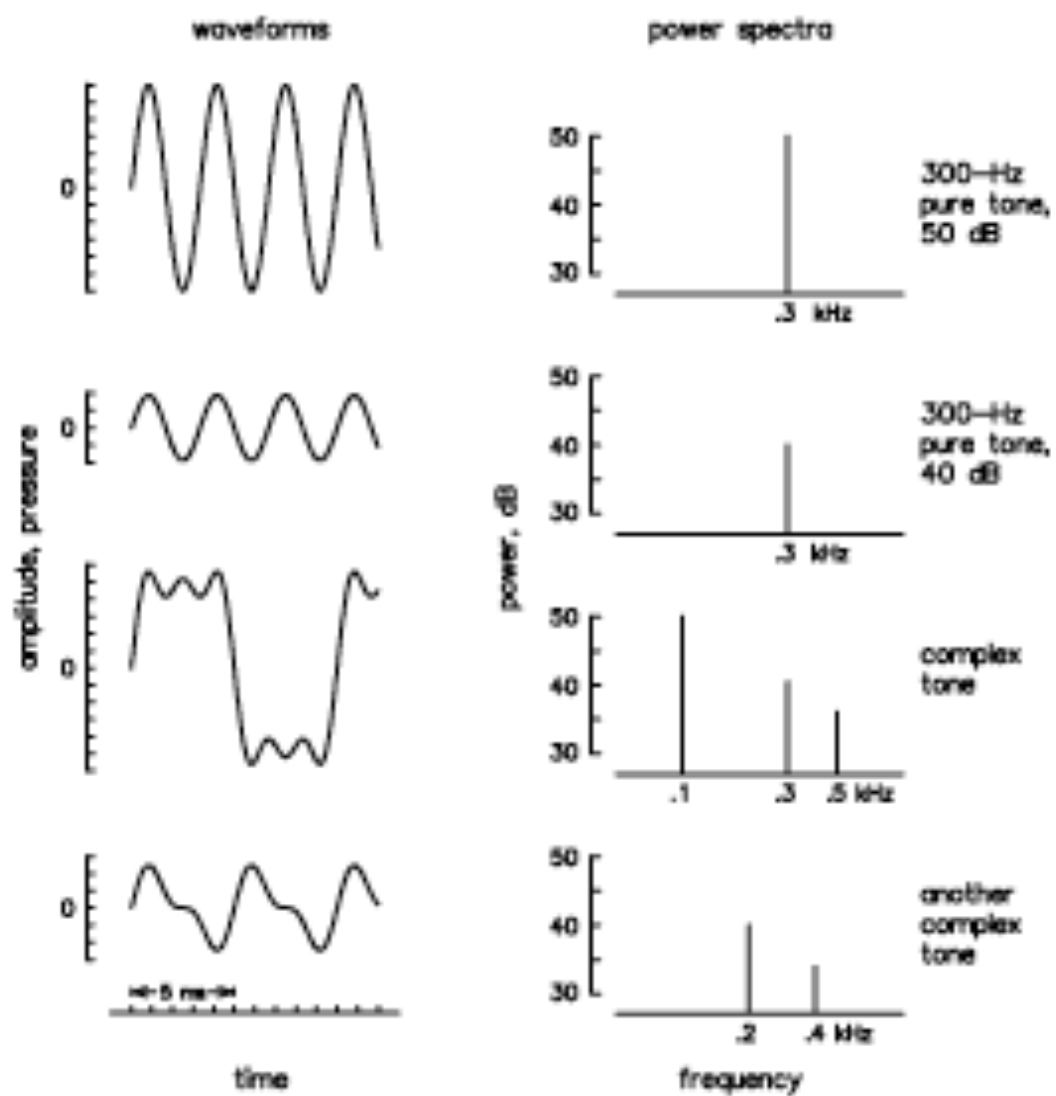
Análise harmônica: uma função qualquer



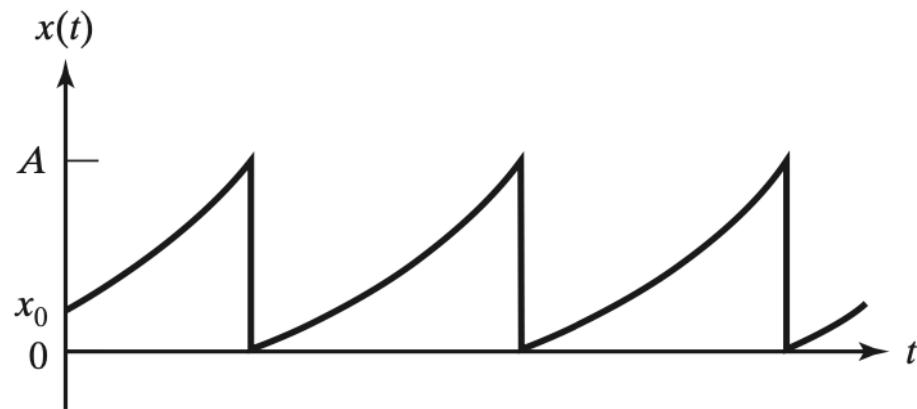
Análise harmônica: exemplo 1



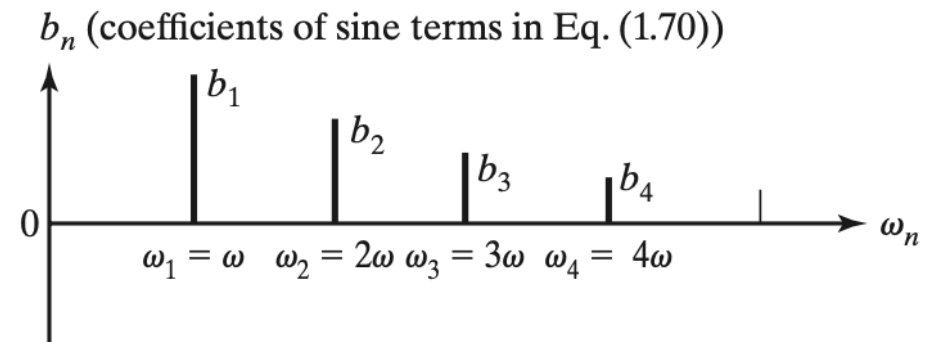
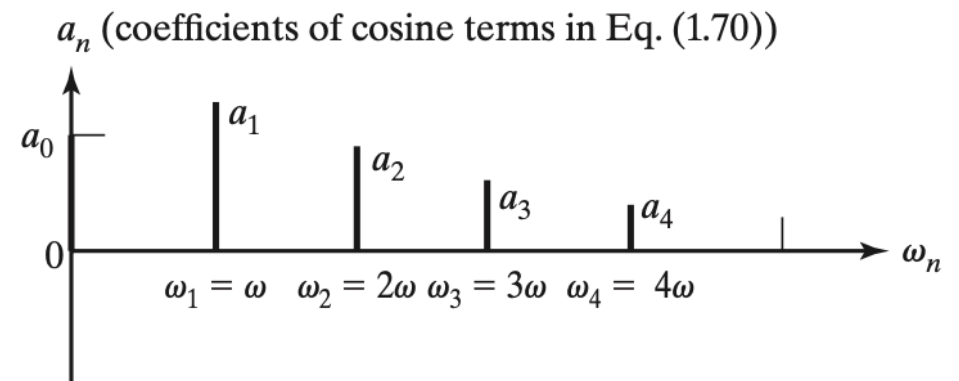
periodic sounds



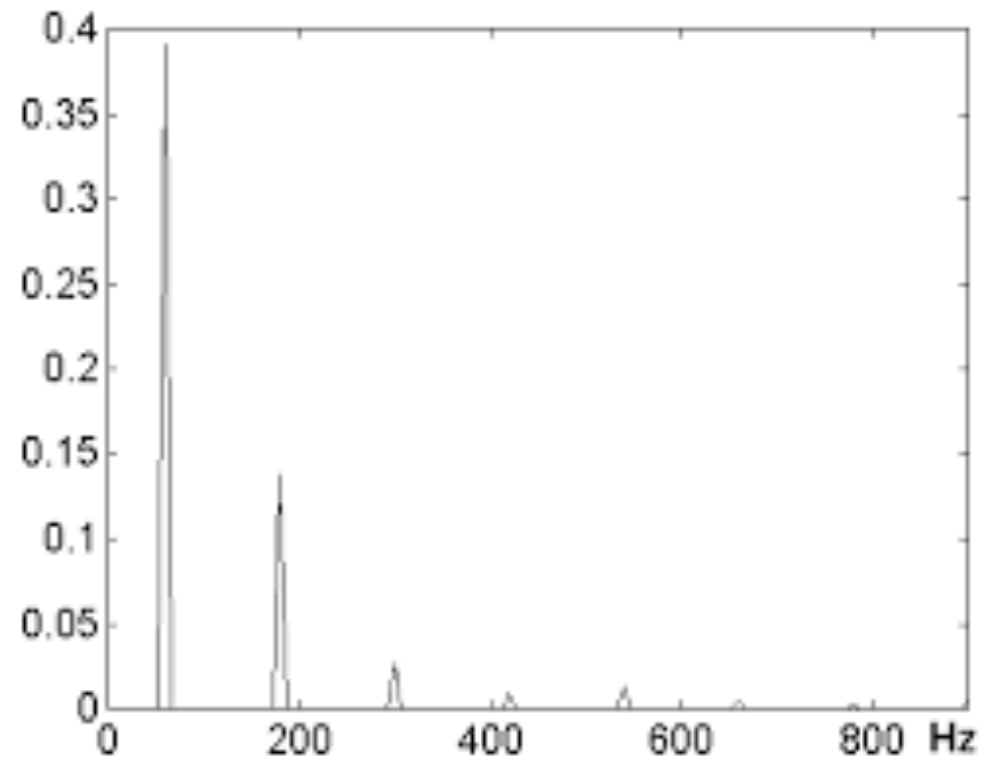
Análise harmônica: exemplo 2



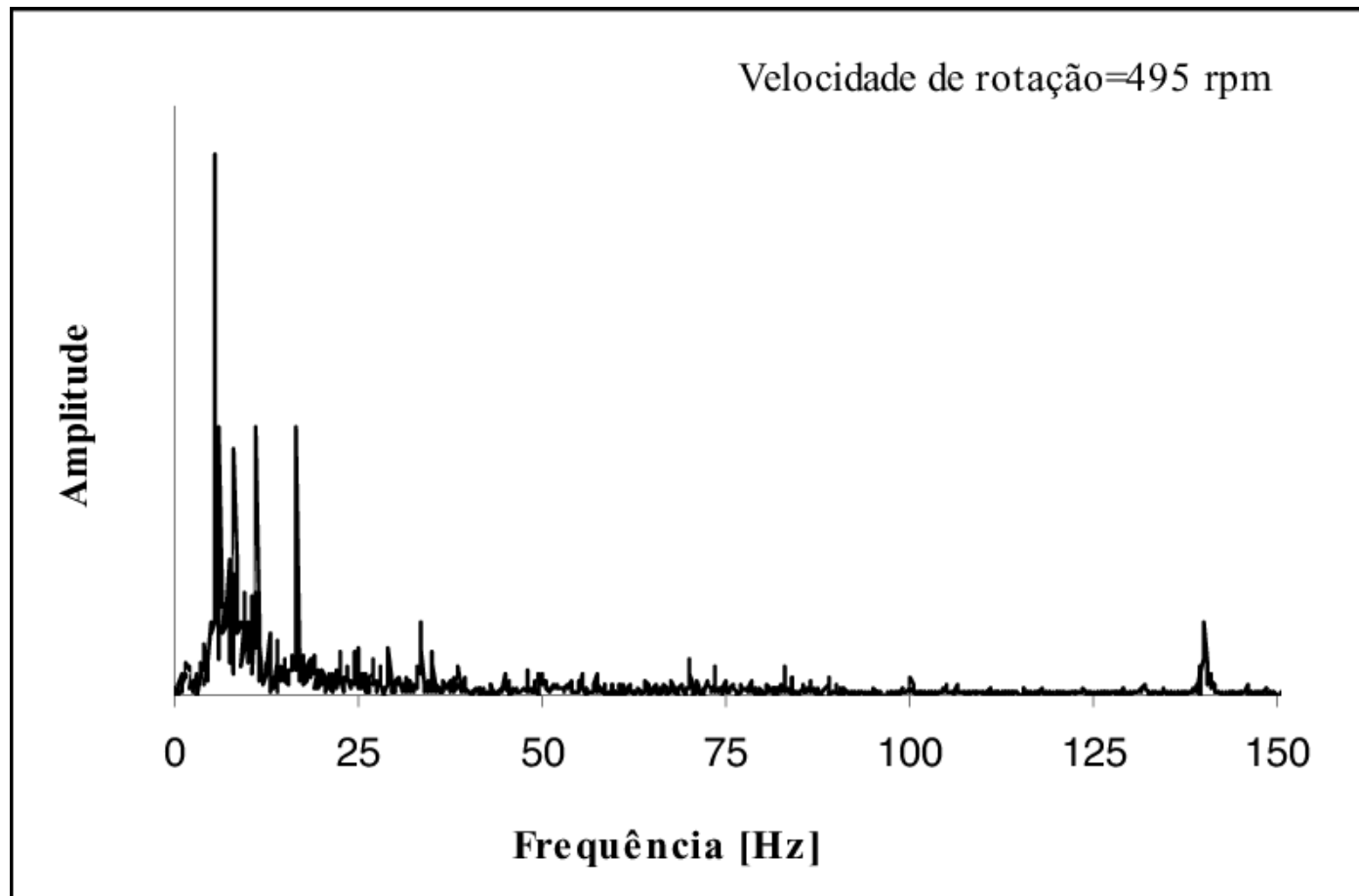
(c)



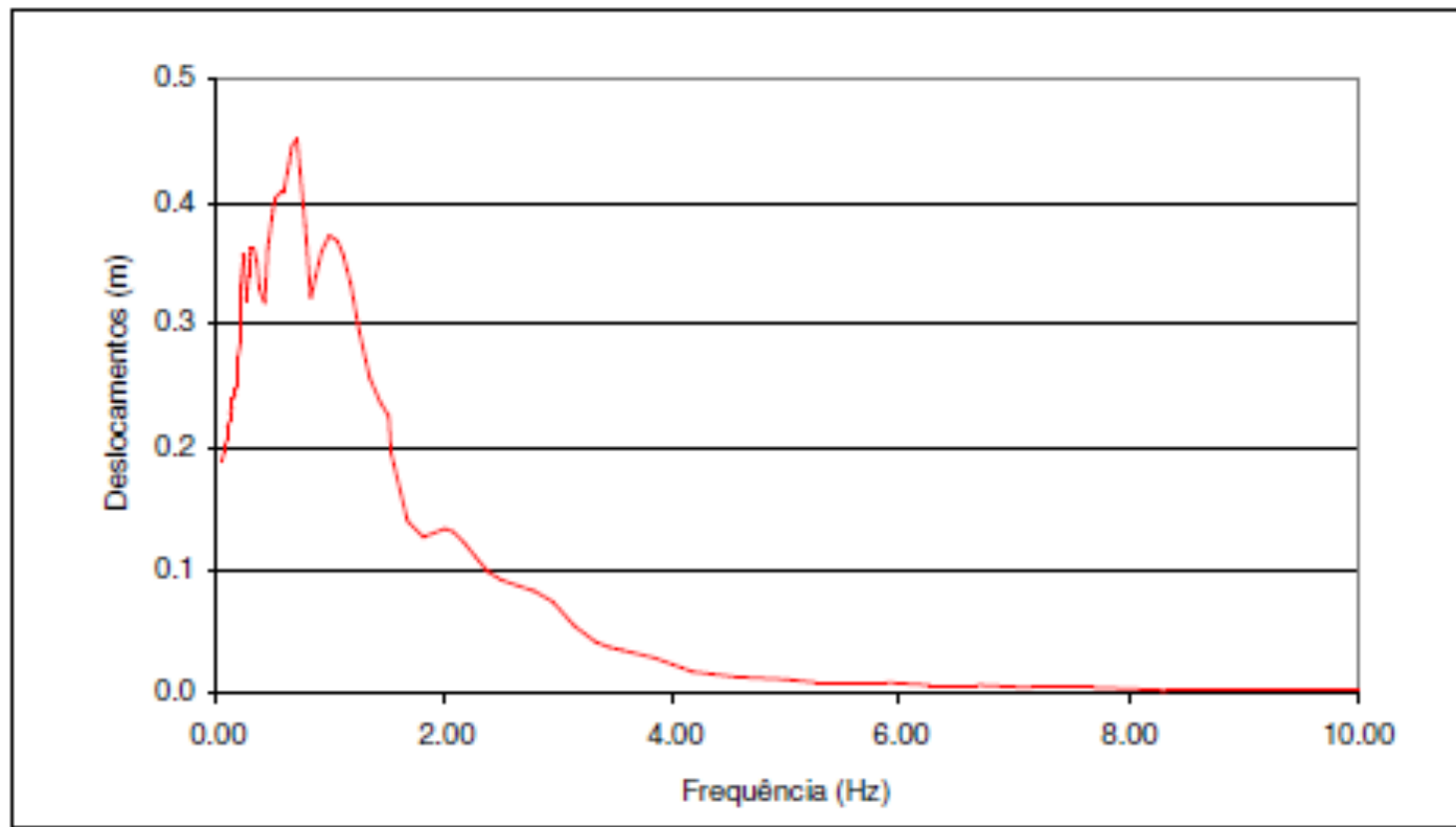
Espectro de frequência: exemplos



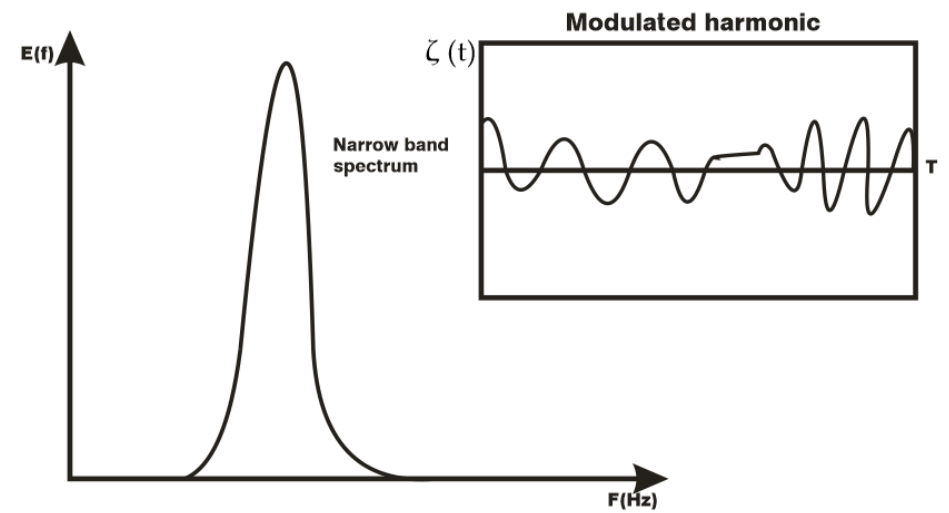
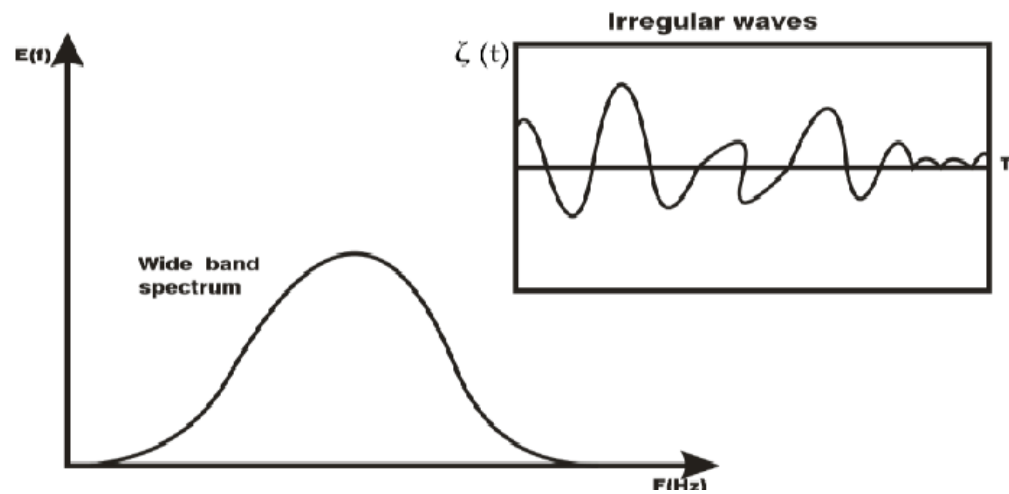
Espectro de frequência: exemplos



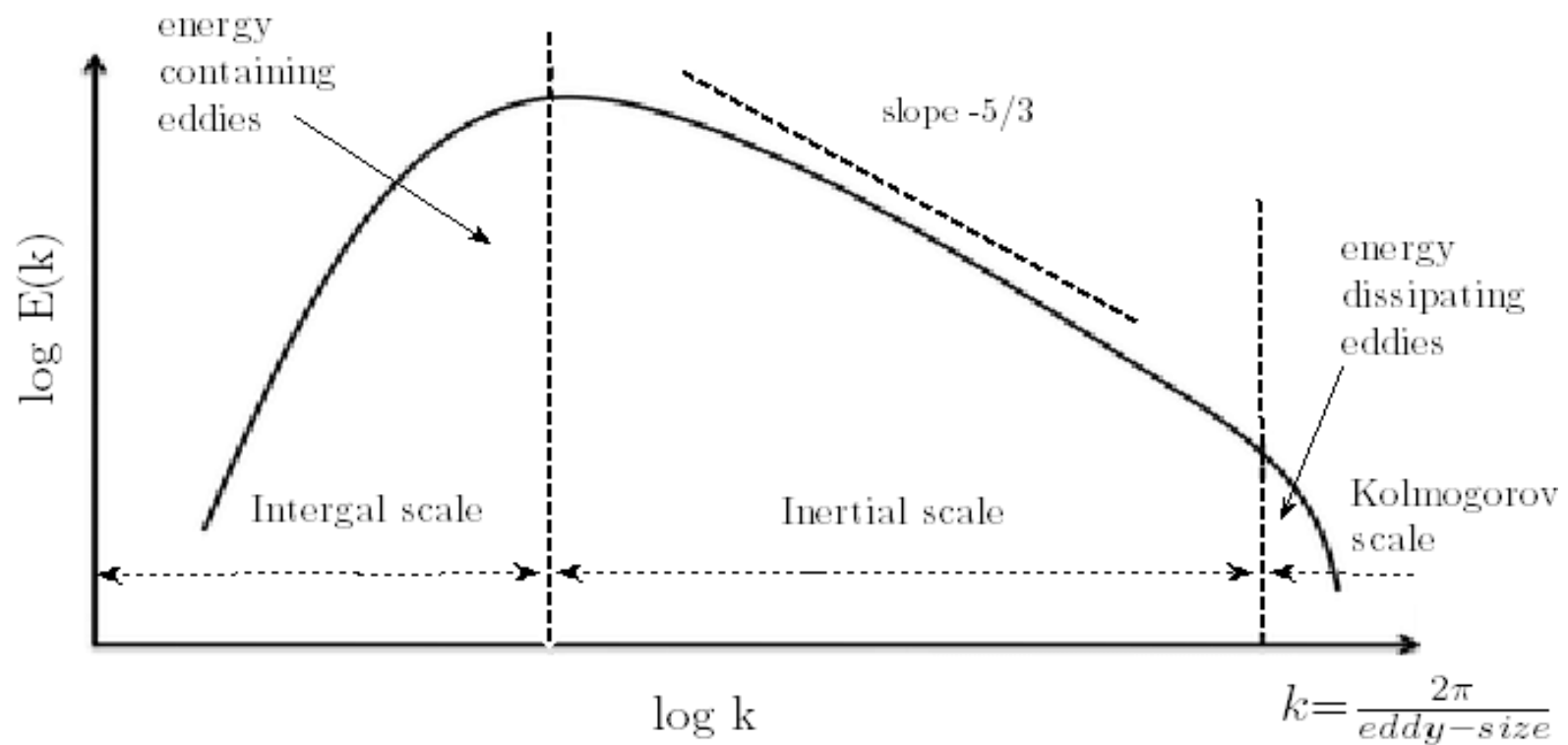
Espectro de frequência: exemplos



Espectro de frequência: exemplos



Espectro de frequência: exemplos



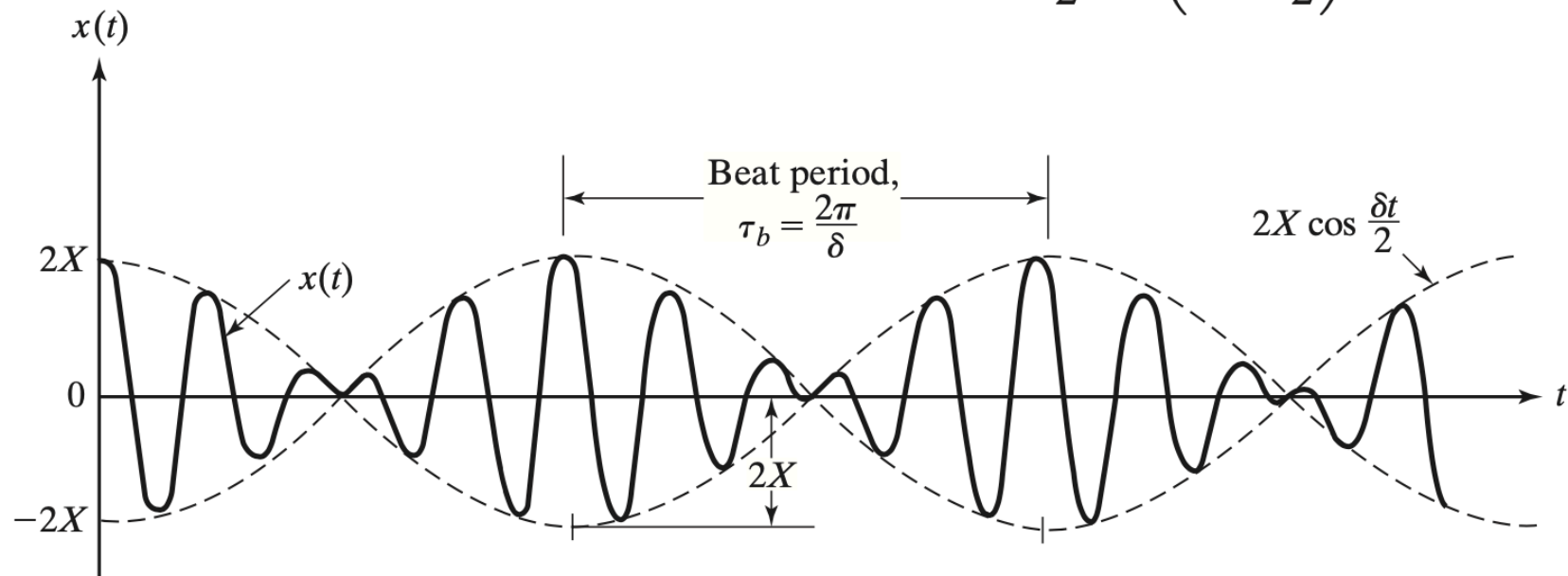
Batimento

$$x_1(t) = X \cos \omega t$$

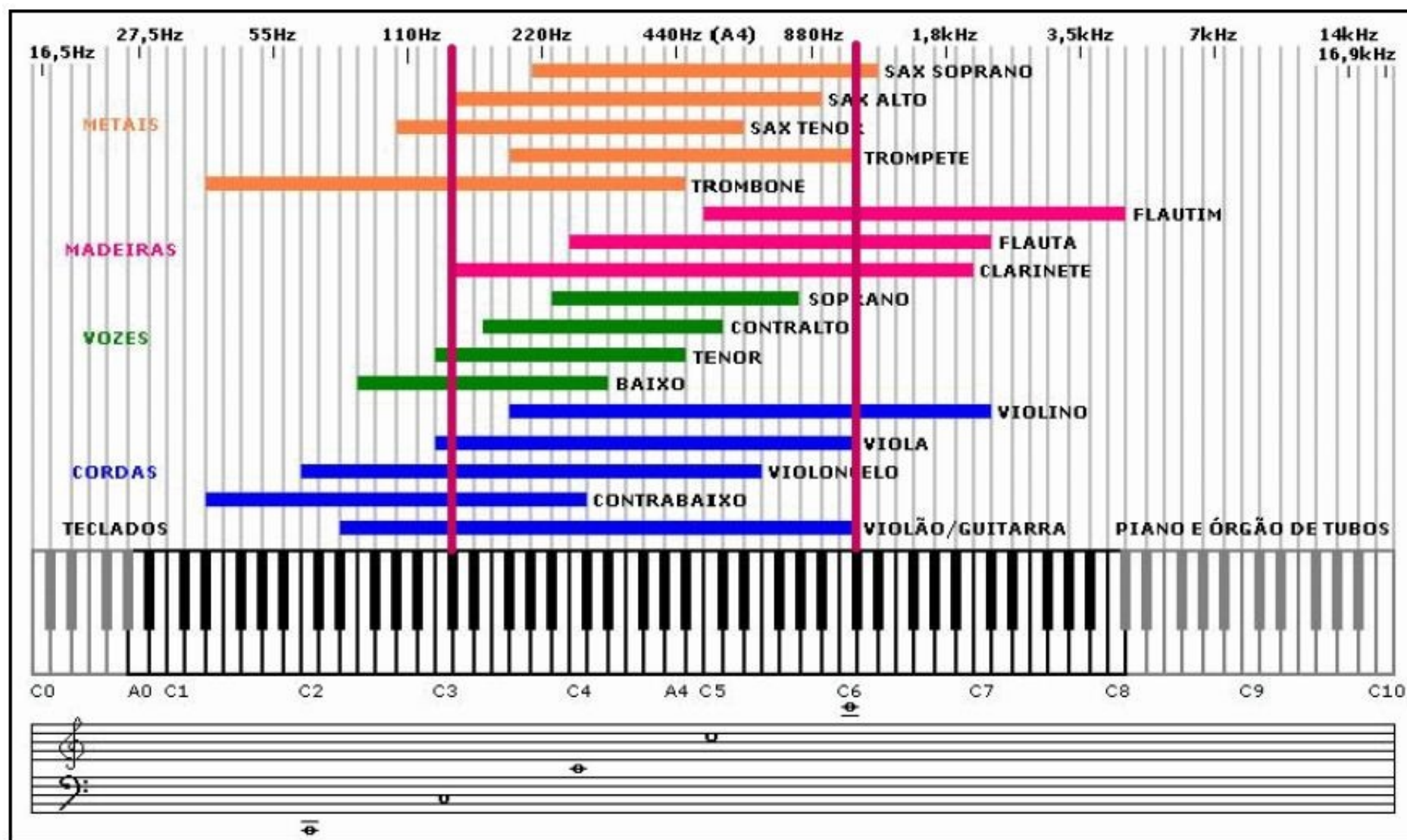
$$x_2(t) = X \cos(\omega + \delta)t$$

$$x(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t) = X [\cos \omega t + \cos(\omega + \delta)t]$$

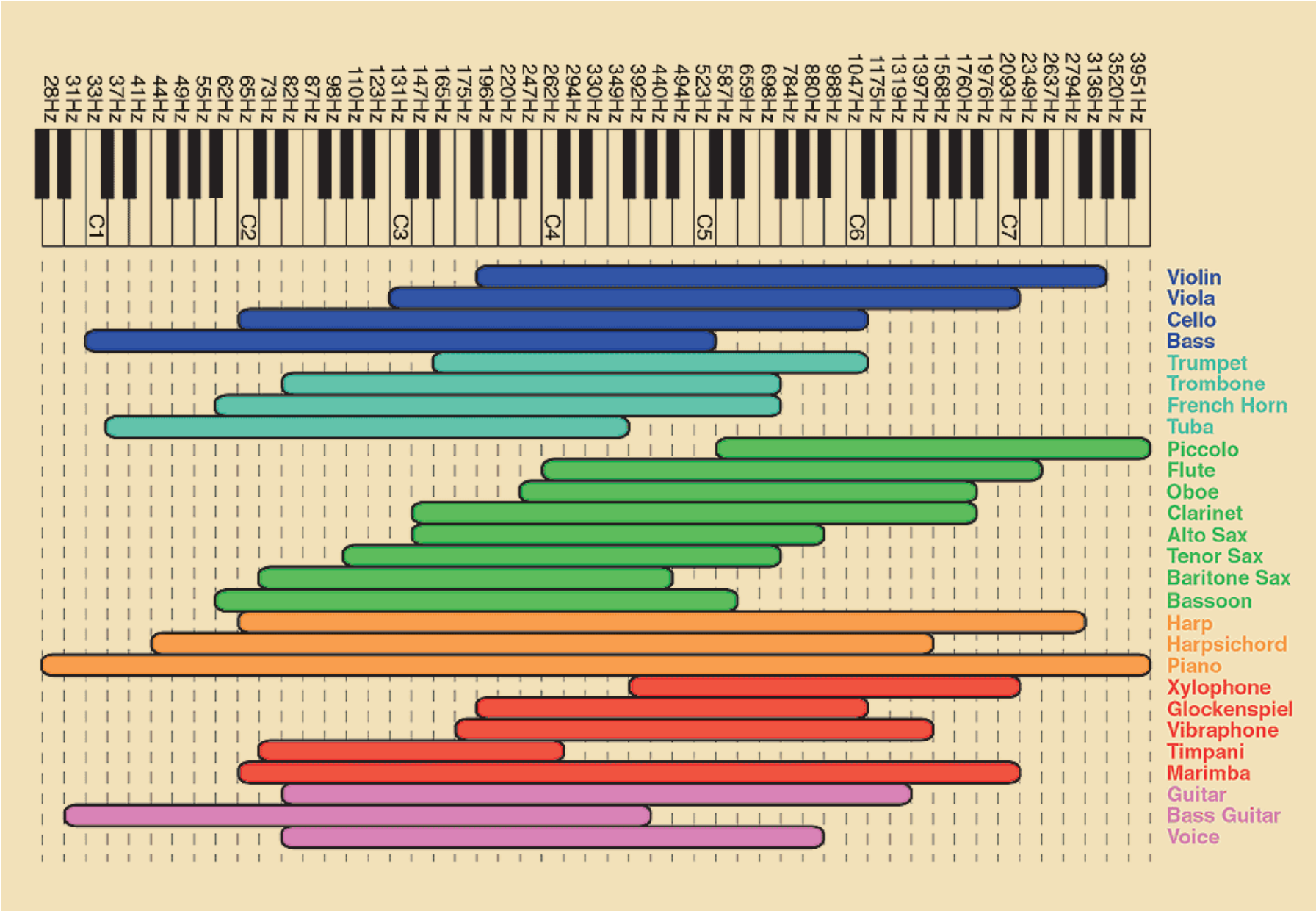
$$x(t) = 2X \cos \frac{\delta t}{2} \cos \left(\omega + \frac{\delta}{2} \right) t$$



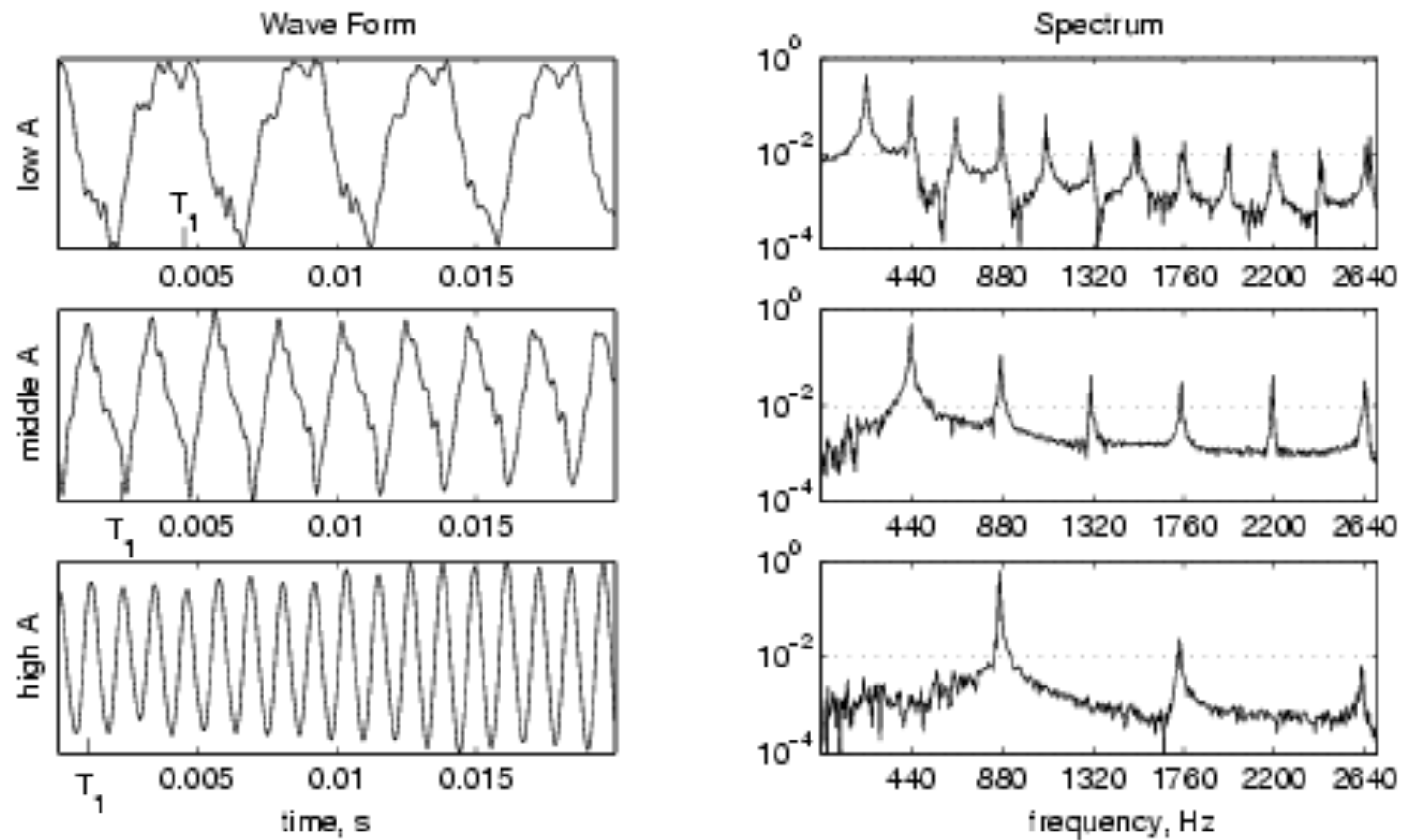
Música



Mascaramento das faixas de freqüência dos instrumentos musicais e vozes



Análise harmônica: musical



Análise harmônica: musical

