* MHS - conservacy de energia.

* Na pretica Ra' dissipação de energia.

* a ruitinai de um fluido (ar, lipudo) e proporcional a velocidade para velocidades pequenas » pequenas onilaise,

Famorticimento X -V = - X = - dx dt

 $m\ddot{x} = -kx - \rho\dot{z}$ $\rho \equiv coeficiente de atrito riscoso.$

Force de amortecimento = -pi com p>0

* Viscoridade atuando > A amplitude durusee com o tempo.

 $\ddot{x} + \frac{k}{m}x + f\dot{x} = 0$ $\frac{k}{m} = \omega_0^2 = f = 8$

 $\dot{x} + \delta \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$ (1)

* (aso(1) & (t) = f(t) A ws (wt+4) $\dot{x} = \dot{f} A \cos(\omega t + \Psi) + \dot{f} (-\omega) A \sin(\omega t + \Psi) + \dot{f} (-\omega) A \cos(\omega t$

+ f (-w) A (w) cos (wt+ 4)

f Acos (wt +4) + f (-w) A pen (wt+4) + f (-w) A sen (wt+4) + f (-w) Awed(wt+1), + rfacos(wt+4) - rfwApm(wt+4)+ worfAcos(wt+4) = 0

(f-fw2+8f+ wof) A ws (w+4) - (2fw+8fw) A pur hot+4)=0

ignal a zero $w \neq 0 \Rightarrow 2f + 8f = 0$ $f = -\frac{y}{2}f \Rightarrow f(t) = F_0 e^2 + f = \left(\frac{x}{z}\right)^2 f$

* No primirio termo:
$$\frac{f^2}{2}^2 f - w^2 f - \frac{g^2}{2} + w_0^2 f = 0$$

$$\frac{f^2}{4} - w^2 - \frac{g^2}{2} + w_0^2 f = 0, \text{ emo } f \neq 0$$

$$-\frac{f^2}{4} - w^2 + w_0^2 = 0 \Rightarrow w^2 = w_0^2 - \frac{g^2}{4}$$

$$\frac{w \times w_0}{w_0} \times w_0 \times \frac{g}{2}$$

$$\frac{Amntiainests gub-critico}{w_0}$$
* Caso(2) $z(t) = ae^{pt}$

$$x' = pae^{pt}$$

$$x' = p^2 a e^{pt}$$
The equacy de miniments: $x + yx + w_0x = 0$

$$p^2 a e^{pt} + ypae^{pt} + w_0^2 a e^{pt} = 0$$

$$(p^2 + yp + w_0^2) ae^2 = 0$$

$$p = -\frac{f^2}{2} + \sqrt{(\frac{f^2}{2})^2 - w_0^2}$$

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$$2(t) = ae^{-\left(\frac{f^2}{2} - g\right)t} + be^{-\left(\frac{f^2}{2} + g\right)t}$$

$$\frac{amotiaiments}{amotiaiments} \frac{supproceihico}{supproceihico}$$

* Qual seria a prhura genel que abranquia as duas

Arluna, acima (caro 1 e caro 2)?

$$\sqrt{1} = i \Rightarrow i^2 = -1$$
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 $\sqrt{1}$

Apendice: A formule de Euler

$$f(x) = e^{2x} \frac{df(x)}{df(x)} = \lambda e^{2x} = \lambda f(x) \text{ com } f(0) = 1$$

* Vamor exercisor $f(x) = \cos x = f(x) = \beta \cos x$

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = -\beta \cos x = \frac{df(x)}{dx} = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\cos x + i \beta \cos x \right) = -\delta \cos x + i \cos x = i \left(\cos x + i \beta \cos x \right)$$

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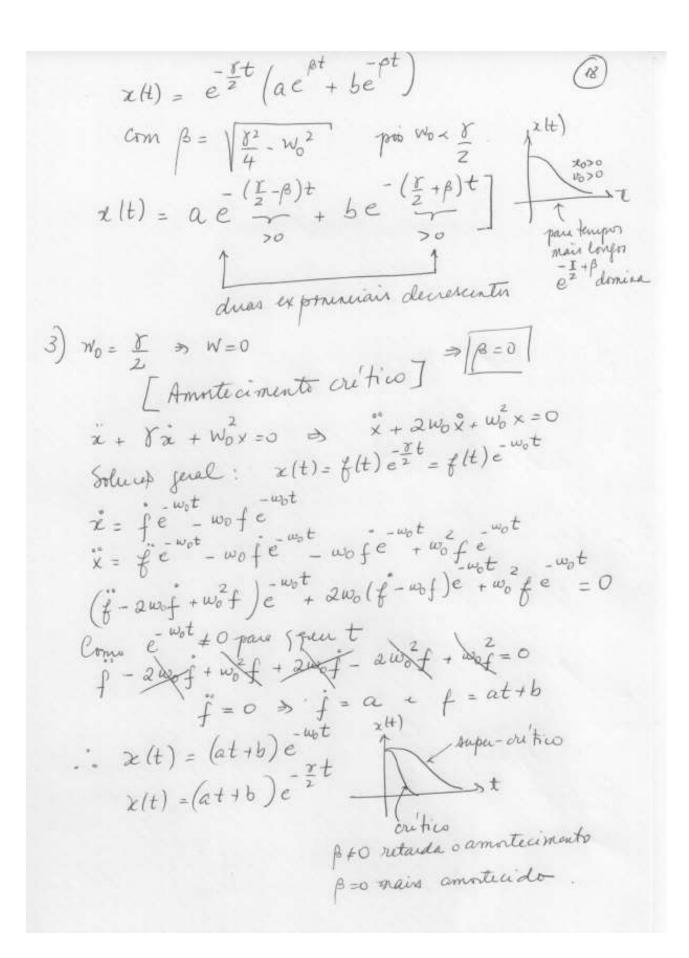
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\cos x + i \beta \cos x \right) = -\delta \cos x + i \cos x = i \left(\cos x + i \beta \cos x \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\cos x + i \beta \cos x \right) = -\delta \cos x + i \cos x + i$$

* Aplicar as case MHS
$$\ddot{x} + W_0^2 x = 0 \qquad x = e^{pt}$$

$$\ddot{x} = pe^{pt}$$

$$\ddot{x} = pe$$



 $v_0=0$ \Rightarrow $-\frac{\Gamma}{2}Aun \varphi = Awnu \varphi (A)$ $v_0=0$ $v_0=0$ tg f= - 1/2 = 4 = cof A = xo (determina-pe A)

* A energia do Oscilador Harmónico amortecido (MHA) (20)
$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$v(t)$$

não é mais conservade, a dissipaçã conserte a energia em outres formes de energia.

Como varia no tempo?

$$\frac{dE(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}\ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2}k\dot{x}\ddot{z}$$

$$\frac{dE(t)}{dt} = \dot{z}(m\ddot{z} + kx)$$

$$m\ddot{x} + kx + \rho\dot{x} = 0$$

$$m\ddot{z} + kx = -\rho\dot{z}$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = -\rho \dot{x}^2 = -\rho \dot{x} \dot{x}$$
for a de atu to

varia com o quadrado

da rebuidade $\ell \leq 0$ Como $f_{m} = \ell \Rightarrow \frac{dE}{dt} = -m \ell i(t)$

Para amorticimento fraco. $8 \times 10^{6} (8ub-critico)$ $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} m A^{2} e^{-8t} [f(w,t)]$

e varia muito pouco em 1 período: interesa o velos medio da energia instantanea durante 1 período 6.

$$\bar{E}(t) = \frac{1}{\zeta} \int_{\zeta}^{t+\zeta} E(t') dt'$$

$$\bar{E}(t) = \lim_{\zeta \to 0} \int_{\zeta}^{t+\zeta} E(t') dt'$$

* Leto mostre que para amortecimento freco (sub-crético) a energic media do oscilador decai exponencialmente com o tempo

redia do statutada decat expination
$$E(t) = -E(t)$$
 lemps de decaiment $E(t) = E(t)$ a energia média cai de $E(t)$ $E(t) = E(t) = E(t) = E(t)$

$$E(t) = \frac{E(0)}{e} = \frac{E(0)}{e}$$

$$e^{-1} = e^{-76d} \Rightarrow G = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\frac{d\overline{E}}{dt} = -\gamma \overline{E} \left(\gamma L (W_0) \right) \text{ poin } \overline{E} = \overline{E}(0) e^{-\gamma t}$$

taxa de decrescimo relativo da energia me'dia por unidade de tempo.

* Fator de Merito on Fatore (Q (qualidade)

$$Q = 2\pi \frac{\overline{E}}{\Delta \overline{E}} \quad com \quad \Delta \overline{E} = -d\overline{E} \cdot 6 = \delta \overline{E} \cdot \delta$$
energia discipada

por viclo

$$Q = \frac{ZT \overline{E}}{7\overline{E} G} = \frac{ZT}{G} \left(\frac{1}{7}\right) \cong \frac{w_0 \approx w}{7}$$

$$w \approx w_0$$

Outre forme de excrever:

Se wo >>> W ->> 0>>>

amorte amento fraco

maior Q & menox amortecimento por oscilarep