

Você está em repouso em uma plataforma de uma estação de trem. Um trem se aproxima da plataforma apitando. Enquanto o trem passa por você, o tom do apito

1 – aumenta.

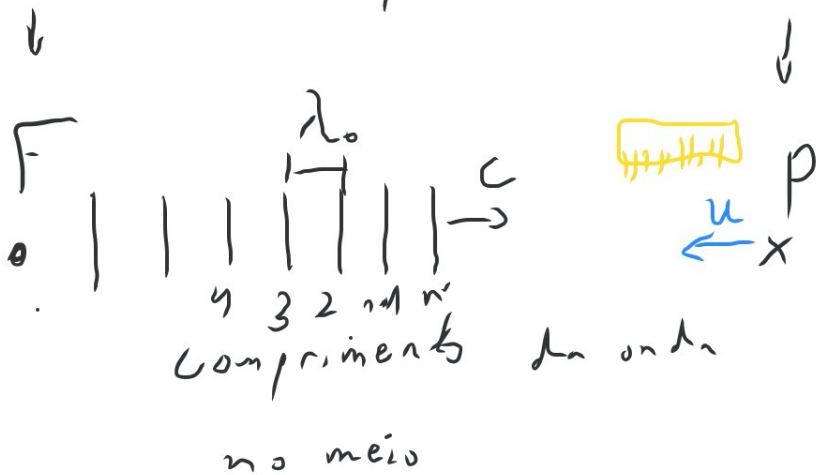
2 – diminui.

3 – continua o mesmo.

4 – depende da amplitude do som.

Efeito Doppler

Fonte em repouso, observador em movimento



$\lambda_0 \rightarrow$ compr. de onda na ref. da fonte \rightarrow

ν_0 a freq. da onda na fonte

$c \rightarrow$ vel. de propagação

$$\underline{\lambda_0 = c / \nu_0}$$

Ref do observador

$$\text{Freq. : } \nu_p = v_p / \lambda_p = \frac{c + u}{\lambda_p} = \frac{c + u}{c} \nu_0$$

$$\boxed{\nu_p = \nu_0 \left(1 + \frac{u}{c}\right)}$$

$$\underline{\lambda_p = \lambda_0}$$

$$v_p = c + u$$

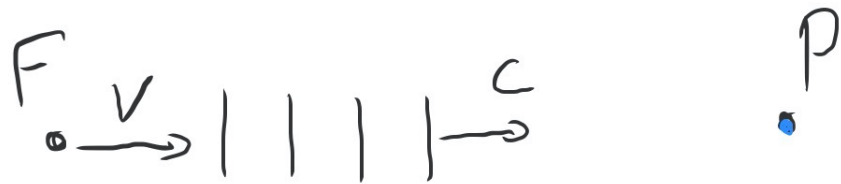
Ref. de Galileu

$u > 0 \rightarrow$
freq.
aumenta

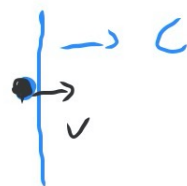
$u < 0$
freq.
diminuir

$$u < -c$$

Fonte em deslocamento, observador em repouso



$t=0$



vel. da onda no meio = c

$\lambda_0 \rightarrow$ compr. de onda de F em repouso

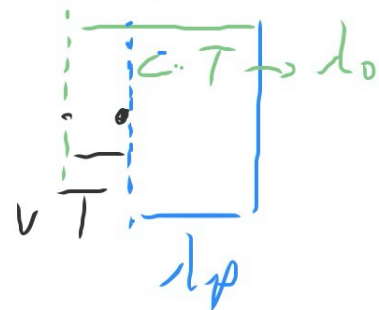
$\lambda_0 \Rightarrow$ e missão da onda

$$c_p = c$$

$$\lambda_p \rightarrow ?$$

$$\nu_p \rightarrow ?$$

$t=T$



$$c_p = c$$

$$\lambda_p = \left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right) \lambda_0$$

$$\nu_p = \frac{c}{\lambda} = \nu_0 / \left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)$$

$v > 0 \rightarrow$ fonte se aproxima do observador!

$$\lambda_p = cT - vT = (c - v) \cdot T = (c - v) \frac{\lambda_0}{c}$$

Fonte parada; obs. em movimento

$$\nu_p = \nu_0 \left(1 + \frac{u}{c}\right)$$

$u > 0$

aproximação

Fonte se move; obs. parado:

$$\nu_p = \nu_0 / \left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)$$

$v > 0$

aproximação

Ambos se movem?



$$\nu_m = \frac{\nu_0}{1 - v/c}$$

$$\nu_p = \nu_m \left(1 + \frac{u}{c}\right) = \nu_0 \frac{\left(1 + \frac{u}{c}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)}$$



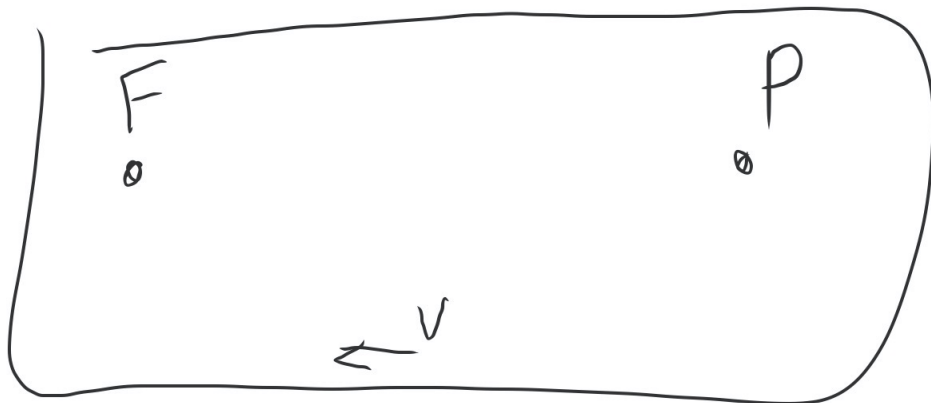
$$v = -u$$



$$\nu_p > \nu_0 \quad (1)$$

$$\nu_0 = \nu_0 \quad (2)$$

$$\nu_p < \nu_0 \quad (3)$$

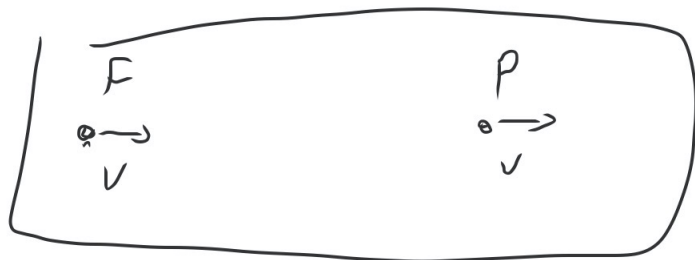


$\mathcal{D}_P \times \mathcal{D}_0 \rightarrow \text{modo?}$

(1) Sim

(2) Não

Situação análoga?



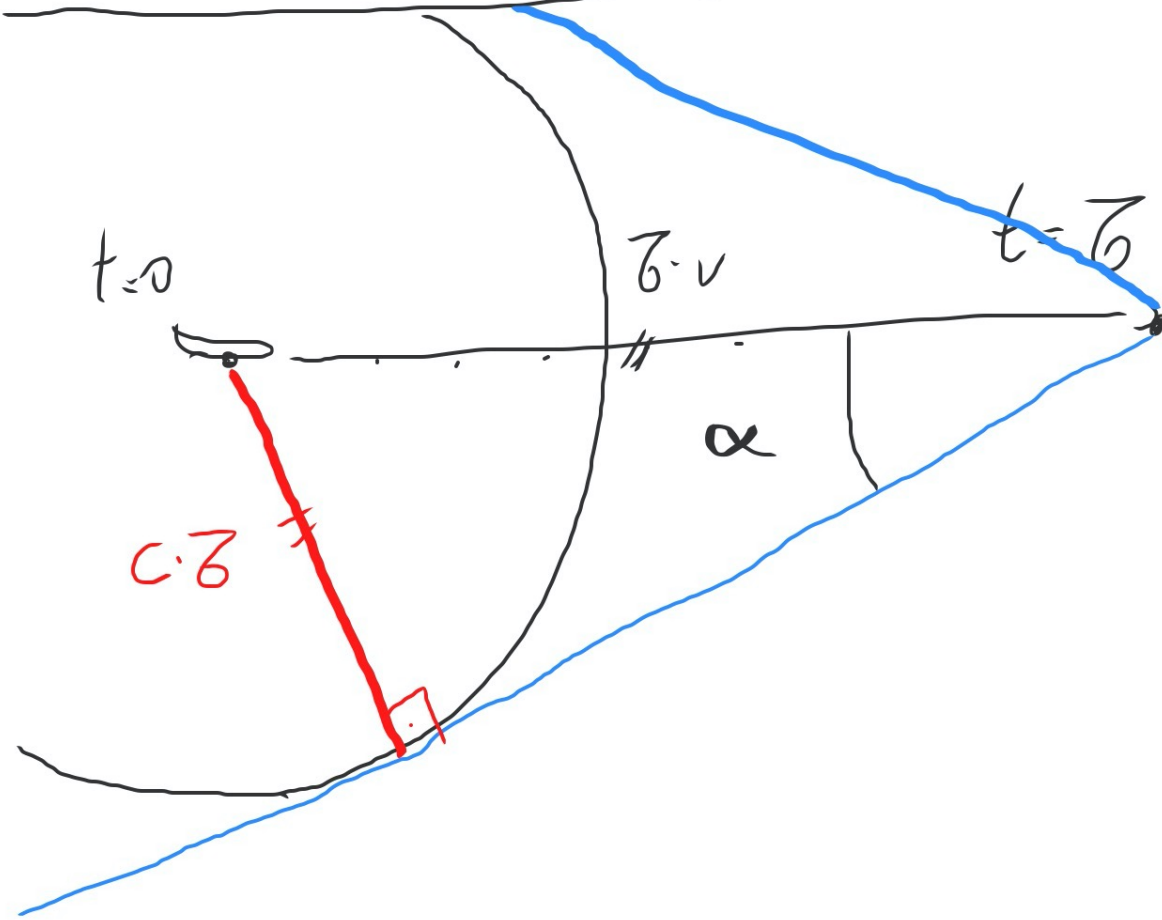
$v > c?$

$$\mathcal{D}_m = \mathcal{D}_0 \frac{1}{(1 - v/c)}$$

$v \geq c$

$v \neq c?$

Cone de Mach



$$\text{Sen } \alpha = \frac{\bar{t} \cdot c}{\bar{t} \cdot v}$$

$$v > c$$

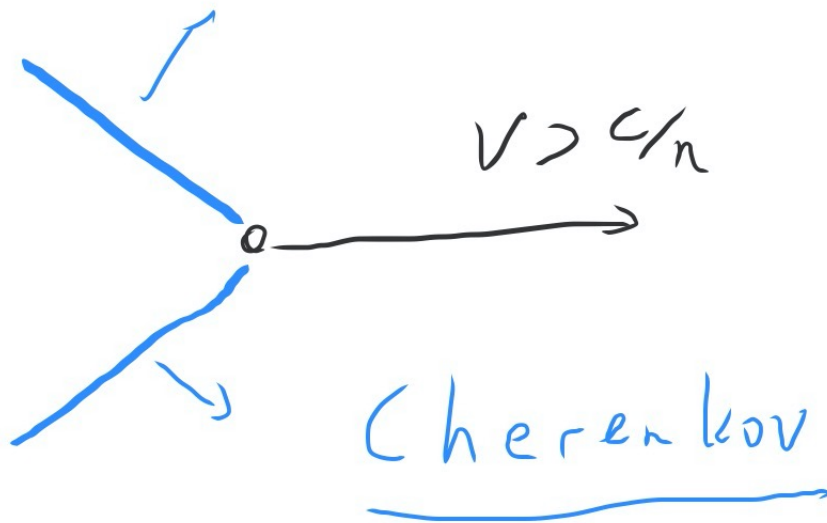
$$\text{Sen } \alpha = \frac{c}{v} ; v > c$$

Luz: Doppler relativístico

vel. da onda constante (se vácuo)

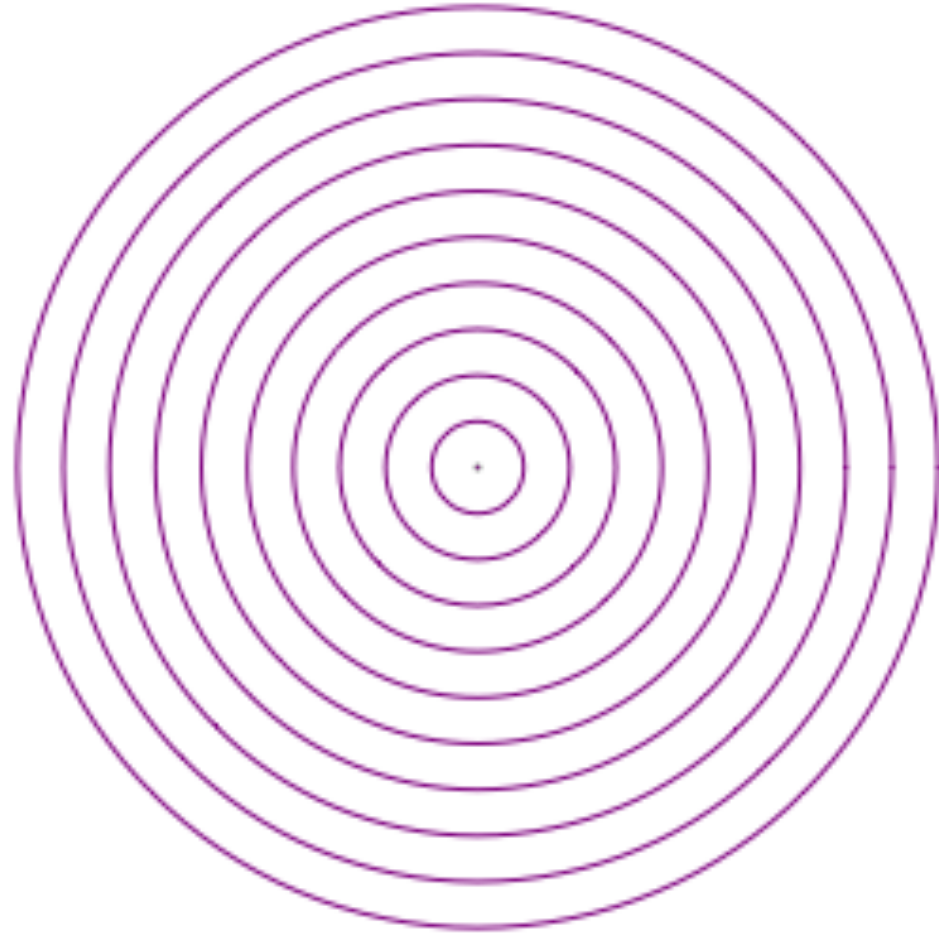
Meio material

$n \rightarrow$ índice de refração



Onda esférica

$$u(r, t) = U_0 \frac{R_0}{r} \cos(kr - \omega t + \delta)$$



LINE1

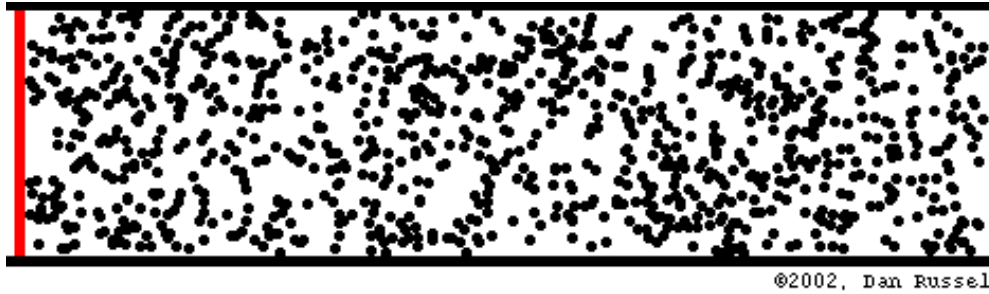
0:50:14







Ondas Sonoras



Posição de uma lâmina de moléculas

→ deslocamento u

$$x \rightarrow x + u(x, t)$$

Pressão local

→ variação de pressão p

$$P \rightarrow P_0 + p(x, t)$$

Densidade local

→ variação de densidade δ

$$\rho \rightarrow \rho_0 + \delta(x, t)$$

Equações de onda

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \delta}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \frac{\partial^2 \delta}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2}$$

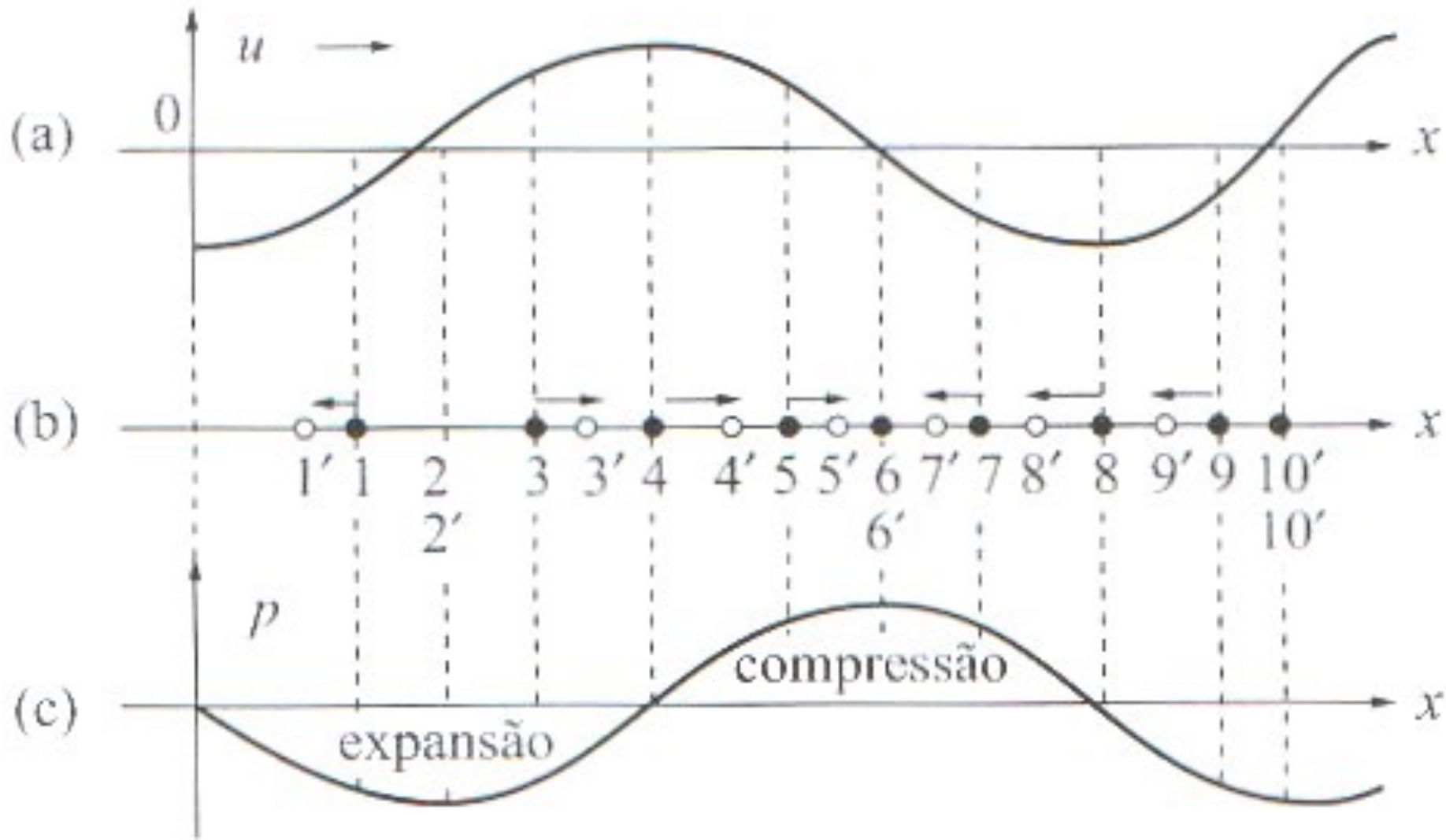
$$v^2 = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho} \right)_0$$

$$p = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho} \right)_0 \delta$$

$$\delta = -\rho_0 \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial x}$$

$$p = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho} \right)_0 \delta$$

$$\delta = -\rho_0 \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial x}$$





$$l = \frac{\lambda'_1}{4}$$

$$v'_1 = \frac{v}{4l}$$



$$l = \frac{3}{4} \lambda'_2$$

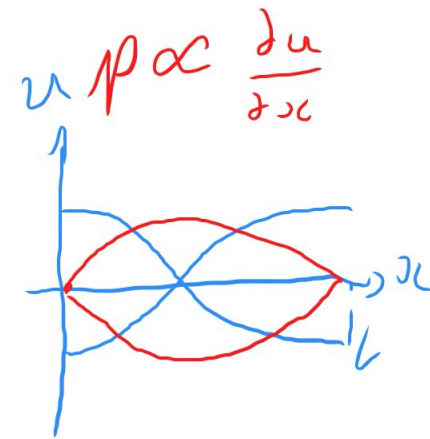
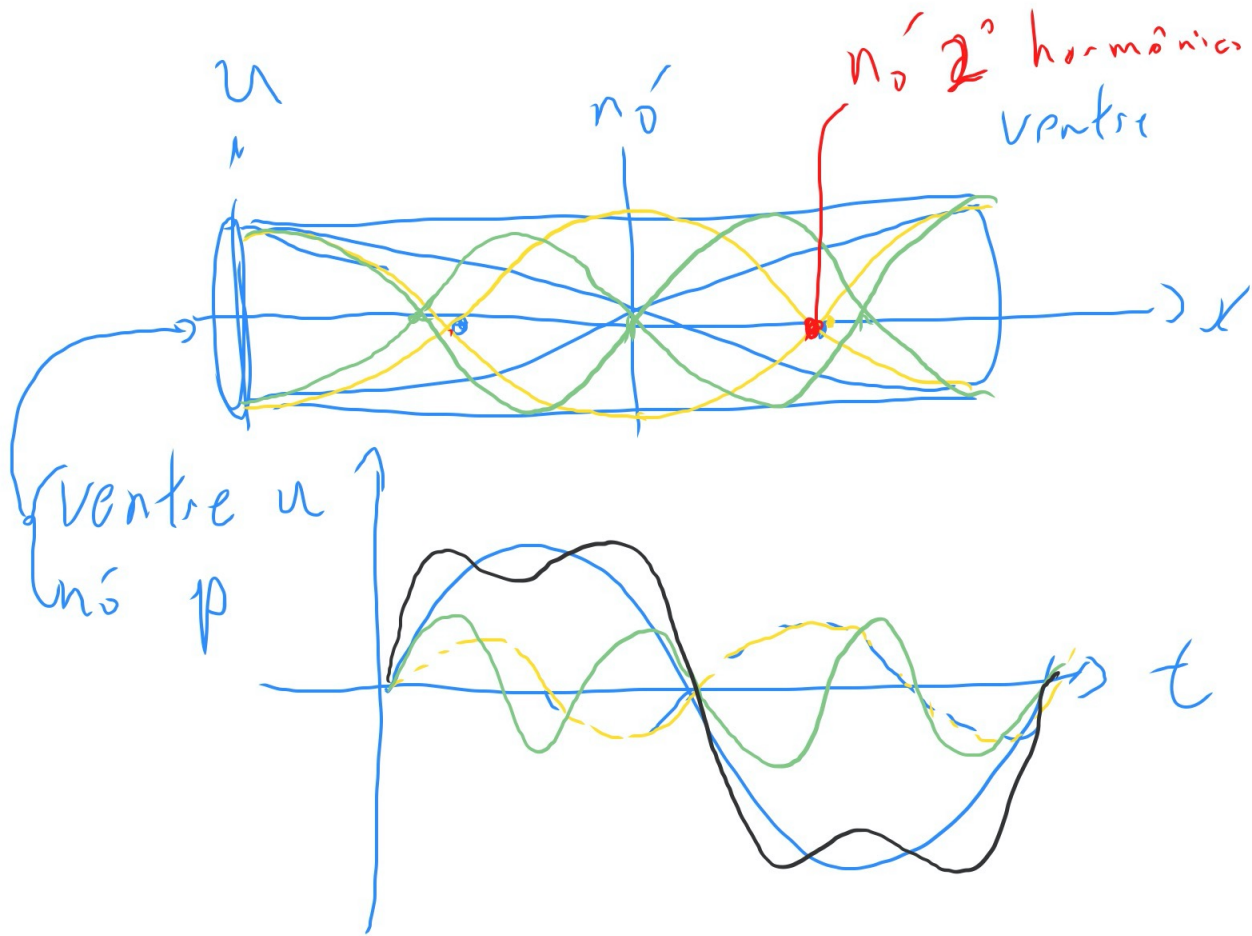
$$v'_2 = 3v'_1$$

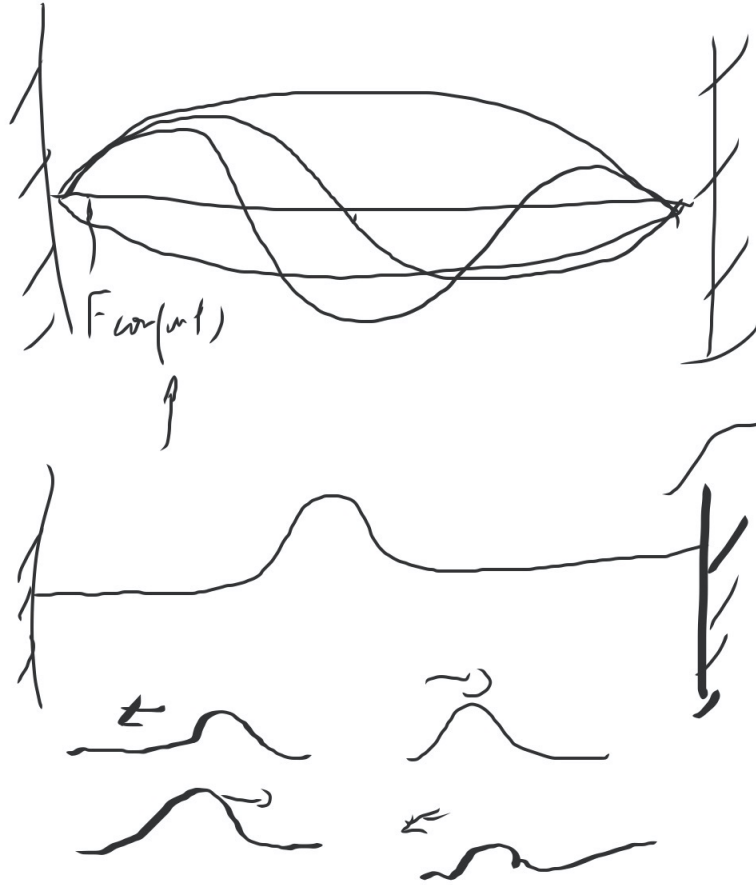


$$l = \frac{5}{4} \lambda'_3$$

$$v'_3 = 5v'_1$$

fechados numa extremidade



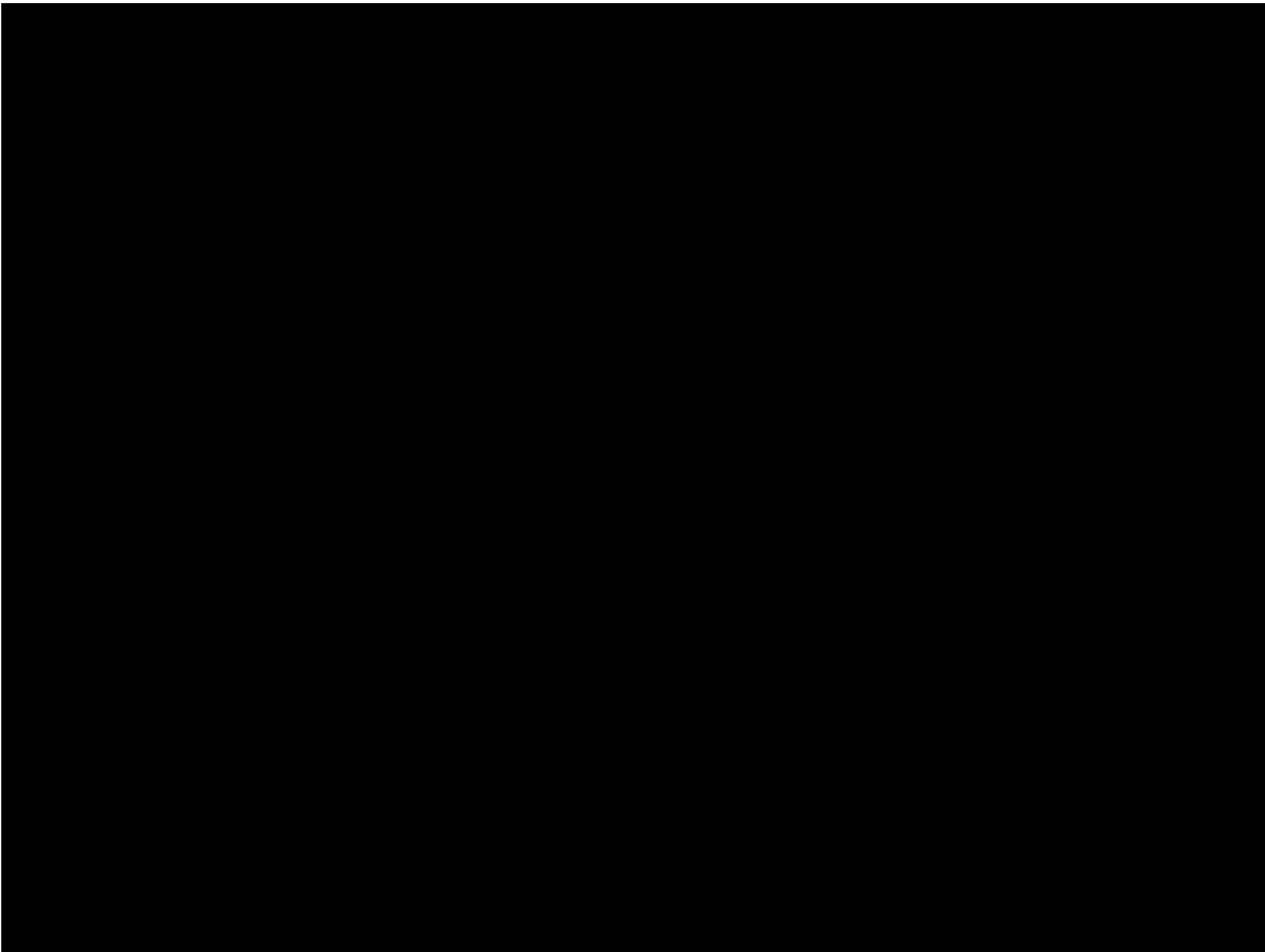


$F \cos(\omega t)$

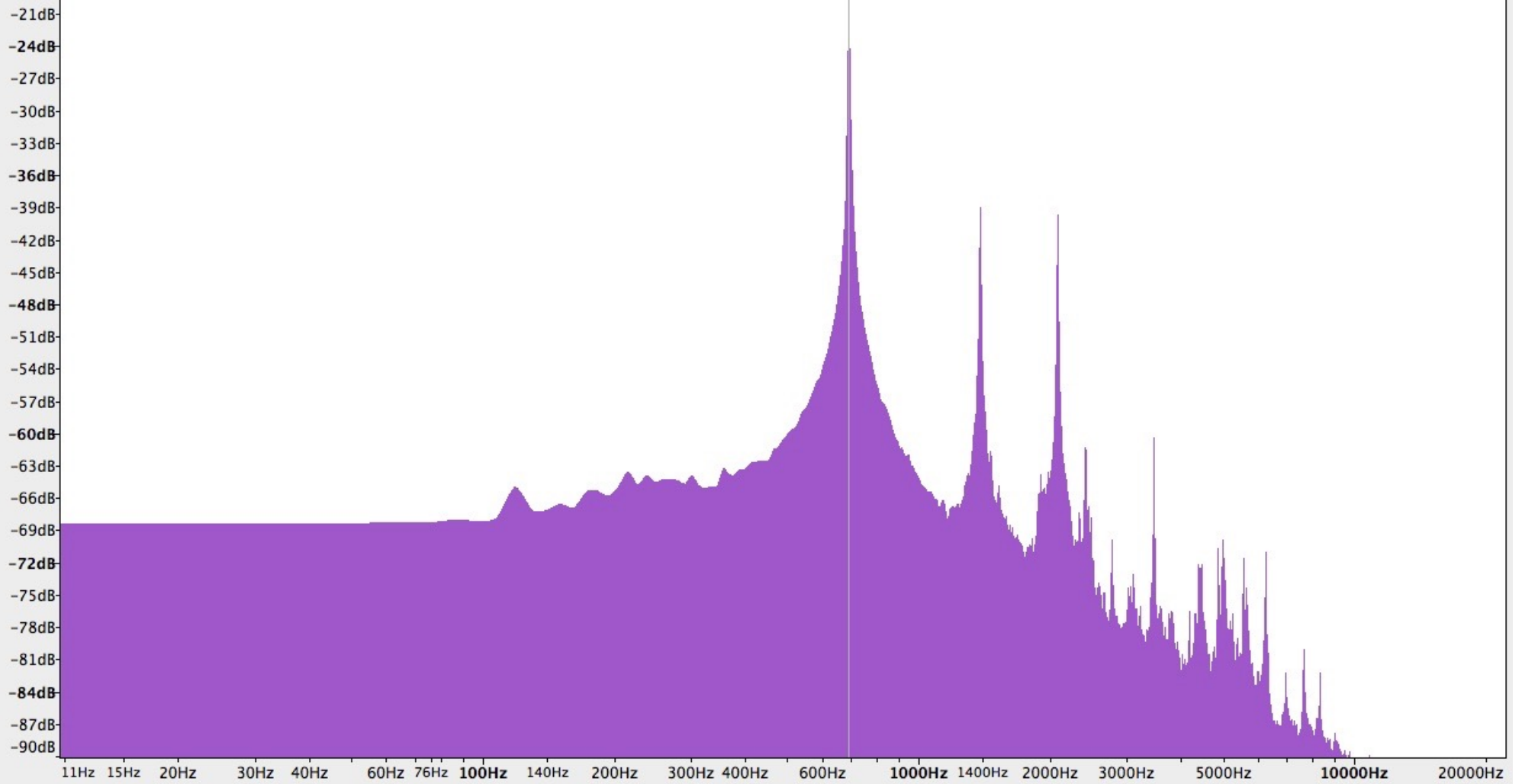


$$\sum b_n \sin(k_n x)$$

$$\cos(\omega_n t + \phi_n)$$



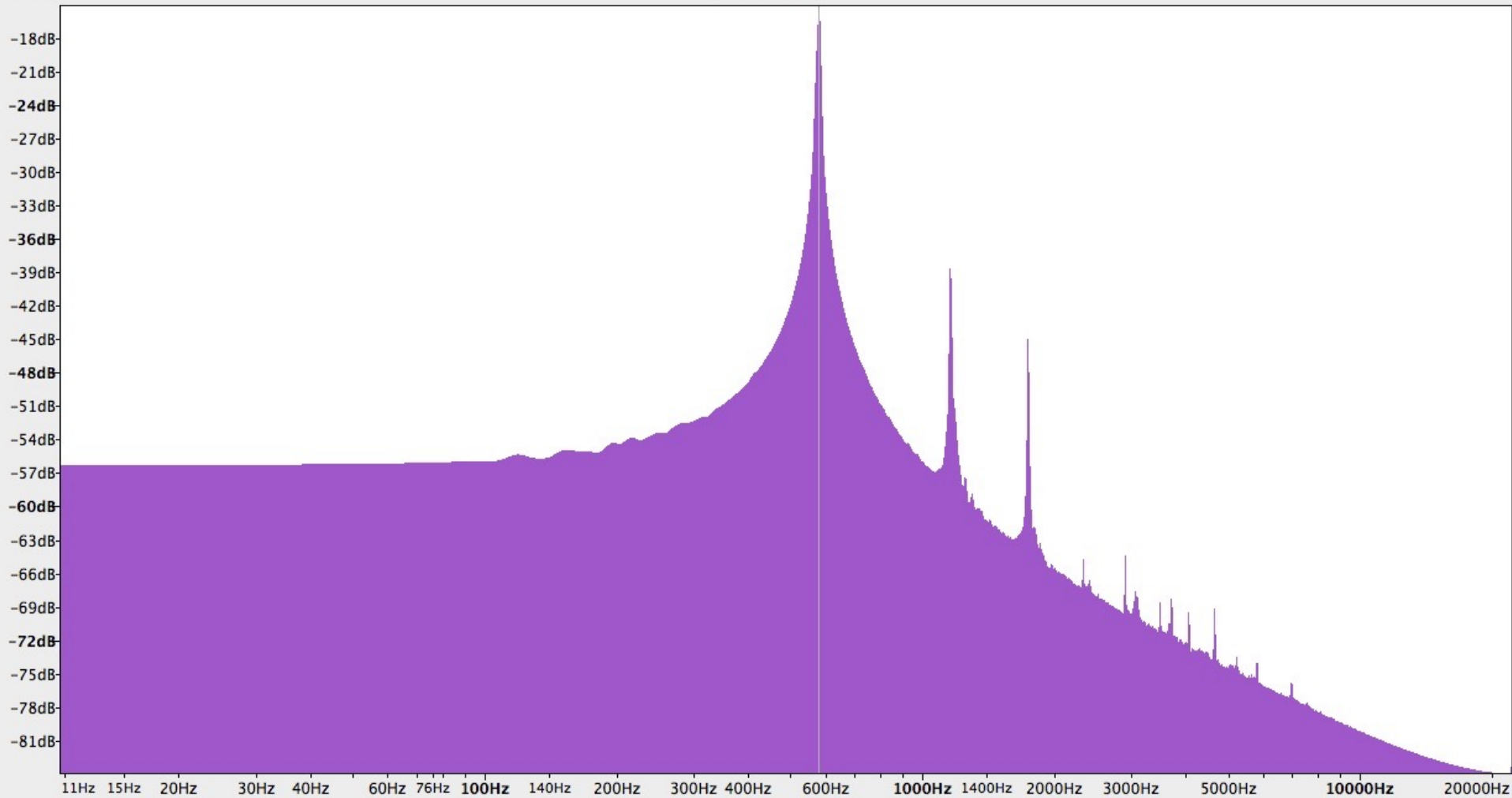
Frequency Analysis



Cursor: 692 Hz (F5) = -23 dB Peak: 688 Hz (F5) = -19.4 dB

Algorithm: Size:
Function: Axis: Grids

Frequency Analysis



Cursor: 548 Hz (C#5) = -32 dB Peak: 577 Hz (D5) = -14.1 dB

Algorithm: Size:
Function: Axis: Grids