
Física para Engenharia II

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Oscilador Harmônico

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

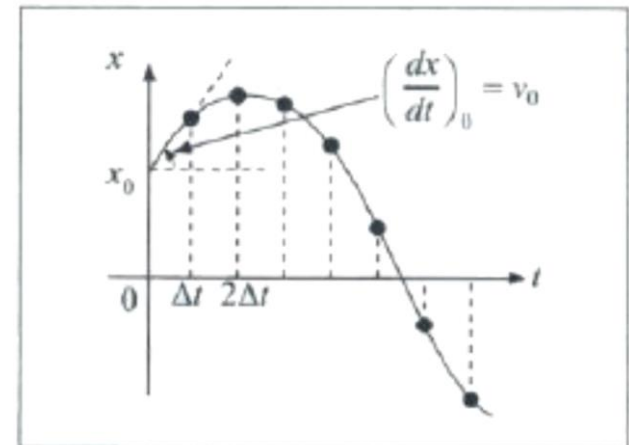
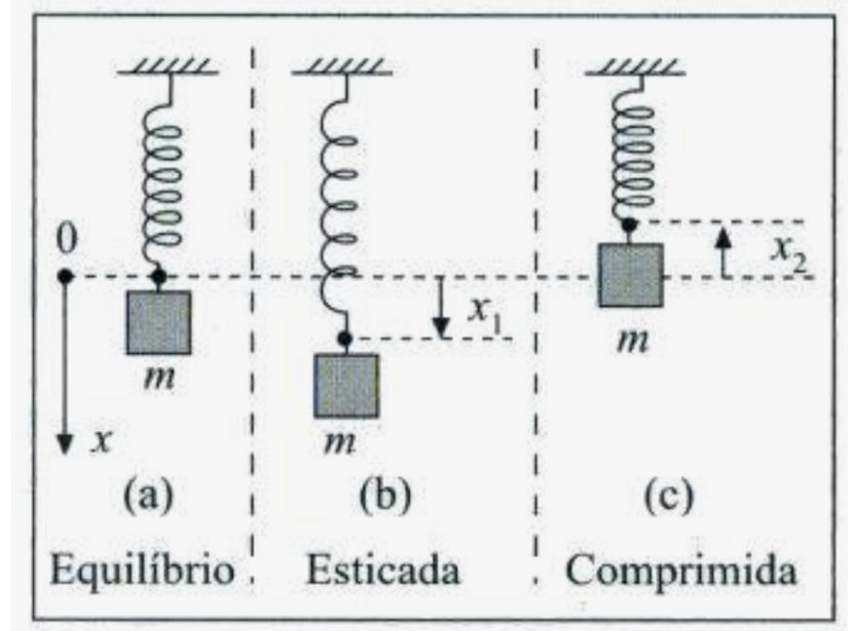
Solução geral das oscilações livres do oscilador harmônico

$$x(t) = a \operatorname{sen}(\omega t) + b \operatorname{cos}(\omega t)$$

$$x(t) = A \operatorname{cos}(\omega t + \varphi) \quad \text{ou}$$

Com a, b, A e φ constantes

$$\begin{cases} a = A \operatorname{cos}(\varphi) \\ b = -A \operatorname{sen}(\varphi) \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} A = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ \operatorname{cos}(\varphi) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \end{cases}$$



Oscilador Harmônico

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = v(t) = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\ddot{x}(t) = a(t) = -\omega^2 A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

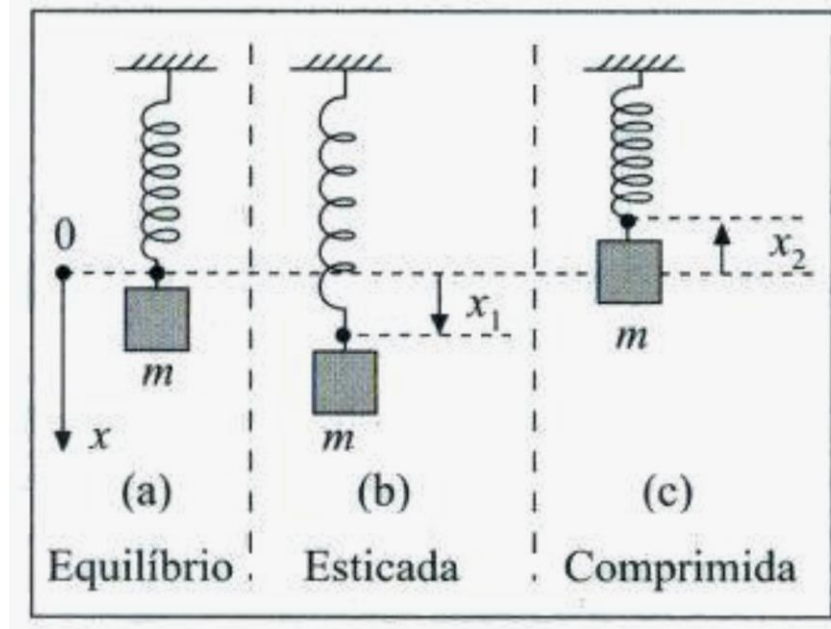
Condições iniciais $x(0) = x_0$ e $v(0) = v_0$

$$\begin{cases} A \cos(\varphi) = x_0 \\ -\omega A \sin(\varphi) = v_0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{\omega^2}} \\ \cos(\varphi) = \frac{x_0}{A} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ \cos(\varphi) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \end{cases}$$

$$x(t) = a \sin(\omega t) + b \cos(\omega t)$$

$$x(t) = x_0 \sin(\omega t) + \frac{v_0}{\omega} \cos(\omega t)$$



Oscilador Harmônico

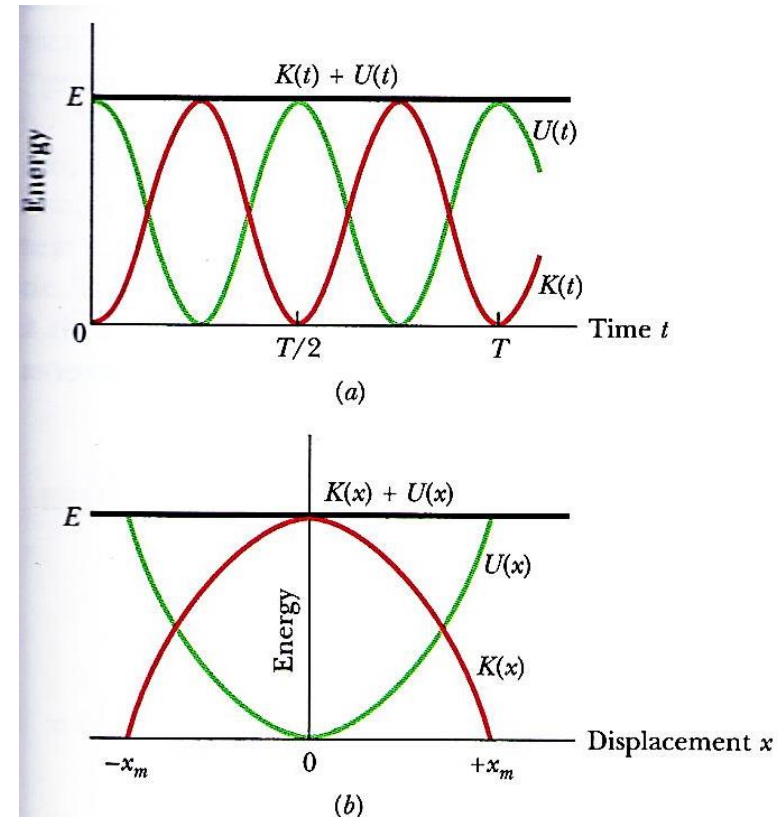
Energia do oscilador harmônico

$$K(t) = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} U(t) &= \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi) \end{aligned}$$

A energia total do sistema se conserva

$$E_{total} = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 = \text{constante}$$



Oscilador Harmônico

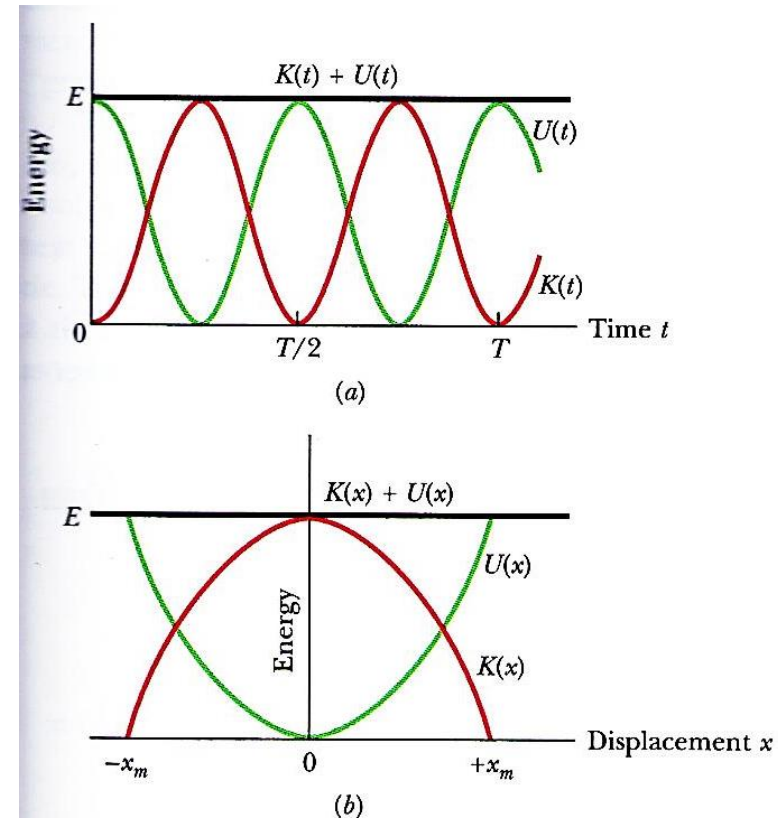
Energia do oscilador harmônico

$$E_{total} = K + U = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A^2$$

$$K = E - U = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A^2 - \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2$$

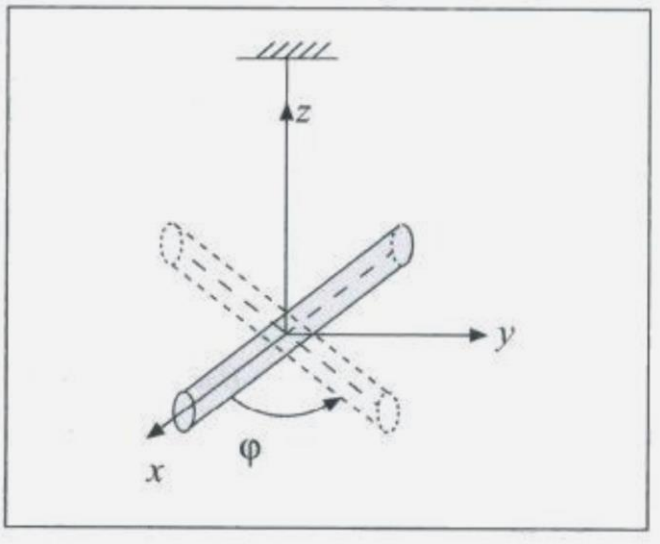
$$K = \frac{1}{2}m \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 (A^2 - x^2)$$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} = \pm\omega\sqrt{A^2 - x^2}$$



Aplicações do MHS

Pêndulo de Torção



$$\ddot{x} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

solução

O torque restaurador no fio será

$$\tau = -K\varphi$$

Onde K é o módulo de torção do fio
Considerando-se I como o momento de inércia, temos:

$$\tau = I\alpha = I\ddot{\varphi}$$

$$I\ddot{\varphi} = -K\varphi$$

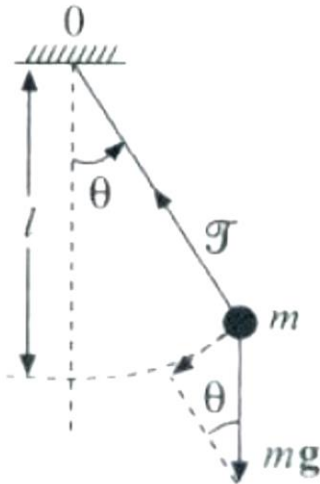
$$\ddot{\varphi} = -\frac{K}{I}\varphi \quad \longrightarrow \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{I}}$$

$$\varphi(t) = A\cos(\omega t + \phi_0) \quad \text{ou}$$

$$\varphi(t) = a\sin(\omega t) + b\cos(\omega t)$$

Aplicações do MHS

Pêndulo simples



$$\ddot{x} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x$$

solução

Decompondo as forças em componentes angular e radial, temos:

$$ma_{cp} = mr\omega^2 = ml\dot{\theta}^2 = T - mg\cos\theta$$

$$ma_{\theta} = mr\alpha = ml\ddot{\theta} = -mg\sin\theta$$

A segunda equação descreve o movimento:

$$l\ddot{\theta} = -g\sin\theta$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = -\frac{g}{l}\sin\theta$$

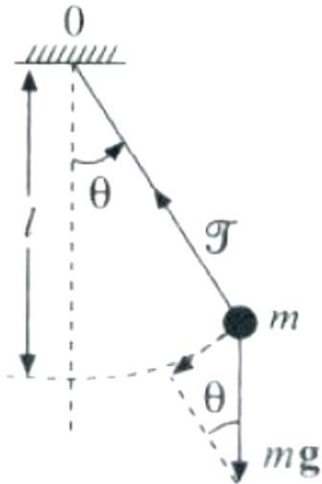
$$\theta \ll 1 \rightarrow \sin\theta \approx \theta$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = -\frac{g}{l}\theta \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \quad \tau = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

$$\theta(t) = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi) \quad \text{ou} \\ \theta(t) = a\sin(\omega t) + b\cos(\omega t)$$

Aplicações do MHS

Pêndulo simples



$$\ddot{x} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x$$

Energia

$$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}ml^2\dot{\theta}^2 \quad U = 0 \rightarrow \theta = 0$$

$$U = -W_{0 \rightarrow \theta} = mg \int_0^\theta \text{sen}\theta' \cdot l d\theta'$$

$$U = mgl(1 - \cos\theta)$$

$$\theta \ll 1 \rightarrow \text{sen}\theta \approx \theta$$

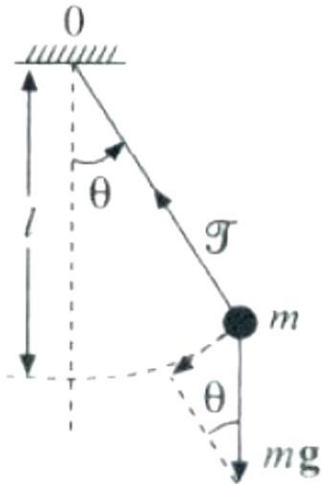
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

$$U \approx mg \int_0^\theta \theta' \cdot l d\theta' = \frac{1}{2}mgl\theta^2$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 l^2 \theta^2$$

Aplicações do MHS

Pêndulo simples



$$\ddot{x} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x$$

$$\theta = \pm\theta_0 \rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{dt} = 0$$

Vamos reconsiderar o problema, sem a aproximação para pequenos ângulos.

$$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}ml^2\dot{\theta}^2$$

$$U = mgl(1 - \cos\theta)$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}ml^2\dot{\theta}^2 + mgl(1 - \cos\theta)$$

$$-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$$

$$\theta = 0 \rightarrow E = 0 \quad \text{Equilíbrio estável}$$

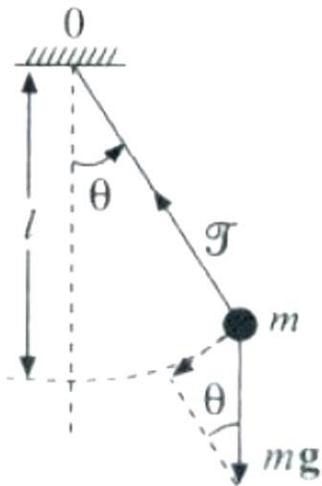
$$\theta = \pi \rightarrow E = 2mgl \quad \text{Equilíbrio instável}$$

$$E < 2mgl \rightarrow \text{oscilação } \theta = \pm\theta_0$$

$$E = mgl(1 - \cos\theta_0)$$

Aplicações do MHS

Pêndulo simples



$$\ddot{x} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2x$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}ml^2\dot{\theta}^2 + mgl(1 - \cos\theta)$$
$$E = mgl(1 - \cos\theta_0)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}ml^2\dot{\theta}^2 + mgl(\cos\theta_0 - \cos\theta) = 0$$

ida e retorno

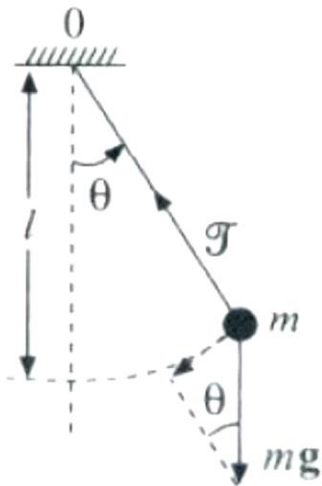
$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2g}{l}(\cos\theta - \cos\theta_0)}$$

Integrando durante a primeira metade

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_0 + \frac{\tau}{2}} dt = \frac{\tau}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{l}{2g}} \int_{-\theta_0}^{\theta_0} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{\cos\theta - \cos\theta_0}}$$

Aplicações do MHS

Pêndulo simples



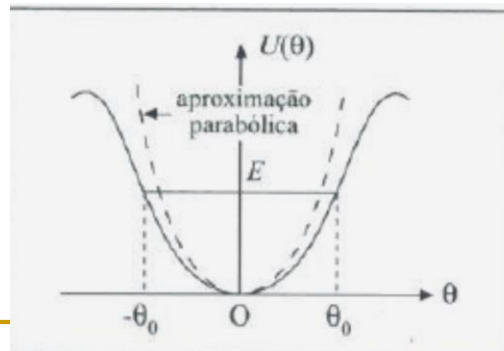
$$\int_{t_0}^{t_0 + \frac{\tau}{2}} dt = \frac{\tau}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2g}{l}} \int_{-\theta_0}^{\theta_0} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{\cos\theta - \cos\theta_0}}$$

Integral elíptica, sem solução analítica.

$$\tau \approx 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{16} \theta_0^2 \right)$$

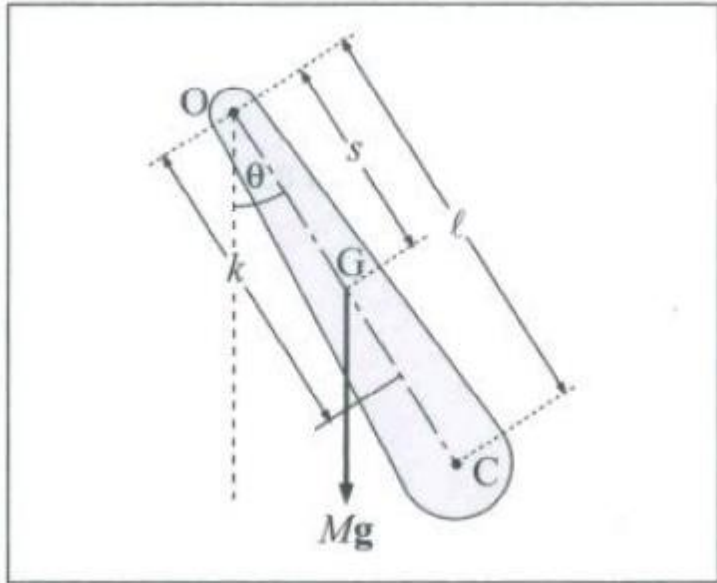
O período depende da amplitude

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x$$



Aplicações do MHS

Pêndulo Físico



$$\ddot{x} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x$$

O torque em relação a O será

$$\tau = -Mgs \operatorname{sen}\theta$$

Considerando-se I como o momento de inércia, temos:

$$\tau = I\alpha = I\ddot{\theta} = -Mgs \operatorname{sen}\theta$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = -\frac{Mgs}{I} \operatorname{sen}\theta$$

Pêndulo simples

$$\ddot{\theta} = -\frac{g}{l} \operatorname{sen}\theta$$



$$l = \frac{I}{Ms}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$