
Física para Engenharia II

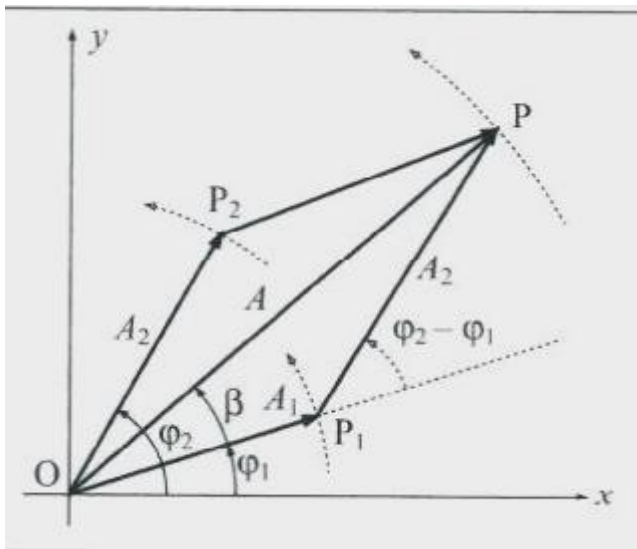
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Superposição de MHS

Mesma direção e frequência

$$x(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t) = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) \\ x_2(t) = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2) \end{cases}$$



Lei dos cossenos e dos senos

$$A^2 = A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2 \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

$$\frac{A_2}{\text{sen}\beta} = \frac{A}{\text{sen}(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}$$

$$\text{sen}\beta = \frac{A_2}{A} \text{sen}(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1 + \beta)$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = A_1 e^{i(\omega t + \varphi_1)} + A_2 e^{i(\omega t + \varphi_2)}$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = e^{i(\omega t + \varphi_1)} \underbrace{[A_1 + A_2 e^{i(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}]}_{A e^{i\beta}}$$

Superposição de MHS

Mesma direção e frequências diferentes

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t) = A_1 \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1) \\ x_2(t) = A_2 \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi_2) \end{cases}$$

$$\theta_2 - \theta_1 = (\omega_2 - \omega_1)t + \varphi_2 - \varphi_1$$

$$\varphi_2 = \varphi_1 = 0$$

$$x(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$$

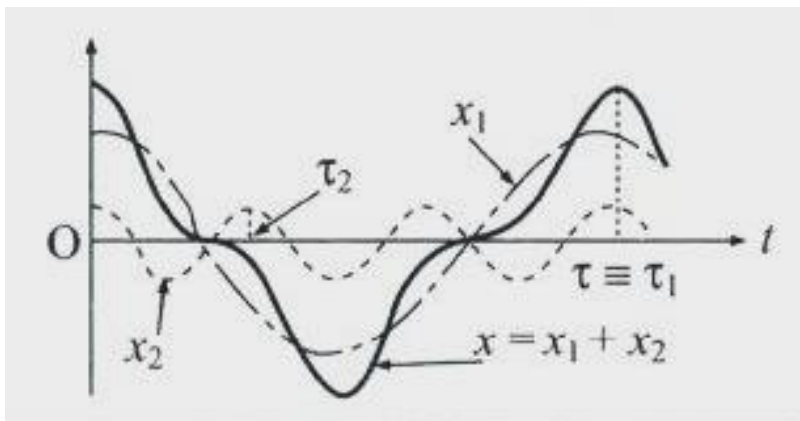
Em geral não será um movimento periódico

Para que exista um período τ , em que x_1 e x_2 voltem simultaneamente ao valor inicial

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1 \tau &= 2n_1 \pi \\ \omega_2 \tau &= 2n_2 \pi \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{\tau_2}{\tau_1} = \frac{n_1}{n_2}$$

$$n_1 \tau_1 = n_2 \tau_2 = \tau$$

$$A_1 = 3A_2 \quad \tau_1 = 3\tau_2$$



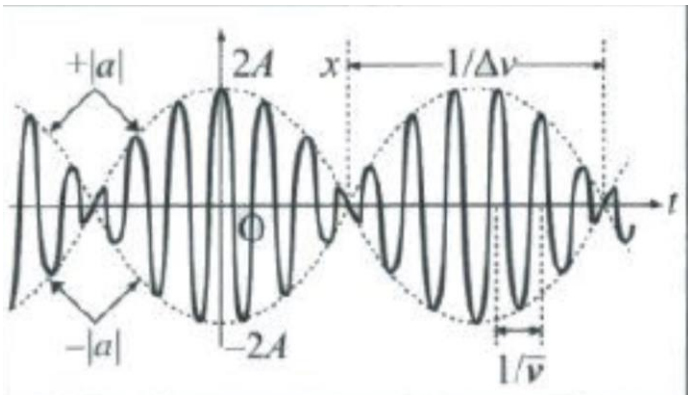
Superposição de MHS

Mesma direção e frequências diferentes

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t) = A_1 \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1) \\ x_2(t) = A_2 \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi_2) \end{cases}$$

$$x(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$$

$$\varphi_2 = \varphi_1 = 0$$



Batimentos

$$\omega_1 \approx \omega_2$$

$$A_1 = A_2 = A \quad \omega_1 > \omega_2$$

$$\bar{\omega} = \frac{1}{2}(\omega_1 + \omega_2) = \frac{2\pi}{\bar{T}} = 2\pi\bar{\nu}$$

$$\Delta\omega = \omega_1 - \omega_2 = 2\pi\Delta\nu (> 0)$$

$$\omega_1 = \bar{\omega} + \frac{1}{2}\Delta\omega \quad \omega_2 = \bar{\omega} - \frac{1}{2}\Delta\omega$$

$$x = A \left\{ \cos\left(\bar{\omega}t + \frac{\Delta\omega}{2}t\right) + \cos\left(\bar{\omega}t - \frac{\Delta\omega}{2}t\right) \right\}$$

$$x = 2A \left\{ \cos\left(\frac{\Delta\omega}{2}t\right) \cos(\bar{\omega}t) \right\}$$

Superposição de MHS

Mesma direção e frequências diferentes

Batimentos

$$\omega_1 \approx \omega_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t) = A_1 \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1) \\ x_2(t) = A_2 \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi_2) \end{cases}$$

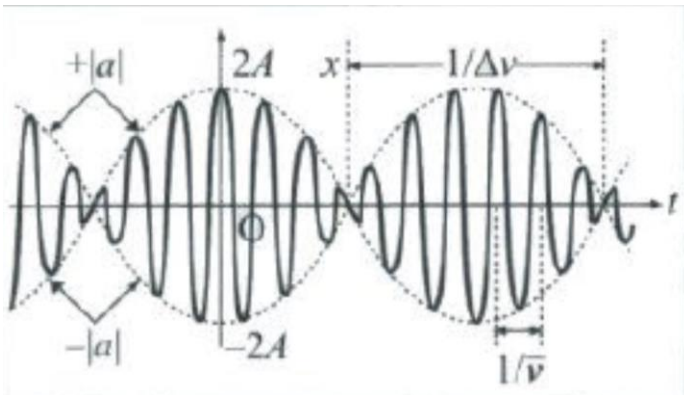
$$A_1 = A_2 = A \quad \omega_1 > \omega_2$$

$$x(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$$

$$x = 2A \left\{ \cos\left(\frac{\Delta\omega}{2}t\right) \cos(\bar{\omega}t) \right\}$$

$$\varphi_2 = \varphi_1 = 0$$

$$\Delta\omega \ll \bar{\omega}$$



$$\cos(\bar{\omega}t)$$

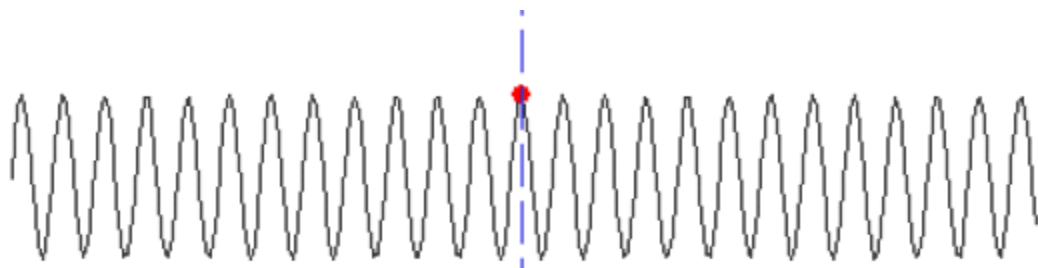
Oscila mais rapidamente

$$a(t) = 2A \cos\left(\frac{\Delta\omega}{2}t\right) \text{ envoltória}$$

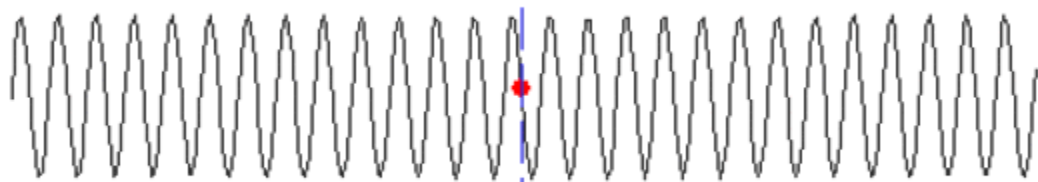
Modulação da amplitude



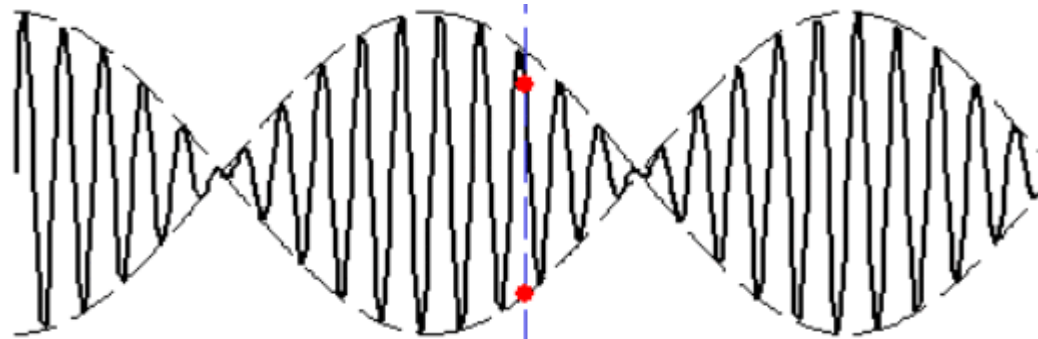
Batimentos



300 Hz



303 Hz



batimentos

Superposição de MHS

Mesma frequências e direções perpendiculares

Oscilador harmônico bidimensional

$$m\ddot{\vec{r}} = \vec{F} = -k\vec{r}$$

$$\ddot{\vec{r}} + \omega^2\vec{r} = 0 \quad \omega^2 = \frac{k}{m}$$

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

$$\ddot{x} + \omega^2x = 0 \quad \ddot{y} + \omega^2y = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) \\ y(t) = B\cos(\omega t + \varphi_2) \end{cases}$$

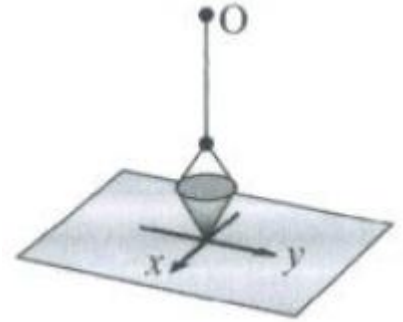
$$\varphi_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = A\cos(\omega t) \\ y(t) = B\cos(\omega t + \varphi) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{y}{B} = \cos(\omega t)\cos\varphi - \text{sen}(\omega t)\text{sen}\varphi$$

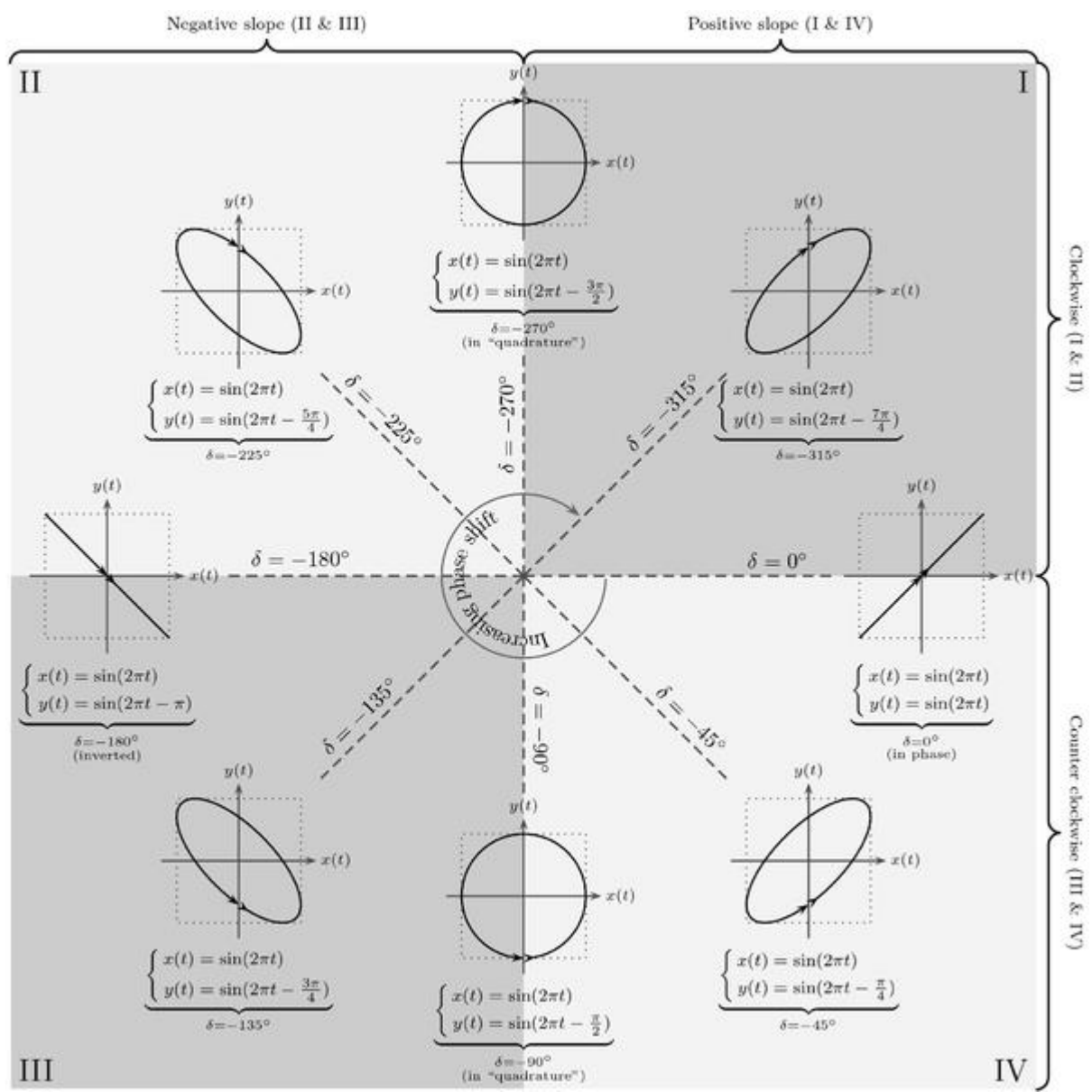
$$= \frac{x}{A}\cos\varphi \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{A^2}}\text{sen}\varphi$$

$$\frac{x^2}{A^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} - 2\frac{xy}{AB}\cos\varphi = \text{sen}^2\varphi$$



Geralmente uma elipse inscrita num retângulo de lados A e B

LTI Lissajous figures are ovals with *eccentricity* and *direction of rotation* determined by phase shift δ .



$$\frac{x^2}{A^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} - 2 \frac{xy}{AB} \cos\varphi = \sin^2\varphi$$

Superposição de MHS

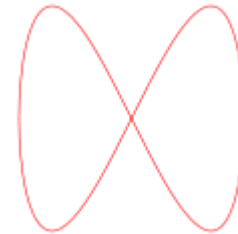
Frequências diferentes e direções perpendiculares

Curvas de Lissajous

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = A\cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1) \\ y(t) = B\cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi_2) \end{cases}$$

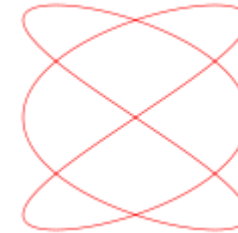
$$n_1\tau_1 = n_2\tau_2 = \tau$$

comensuráveis

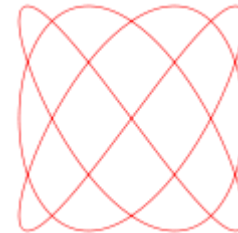


$$\varphi_1 = 0 \quad \varphi_2 = \pi / 2$$

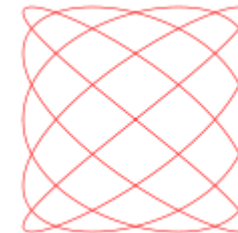
$$\omega_1 = 1, \omega_2 = 2 \quad (1:2)$$



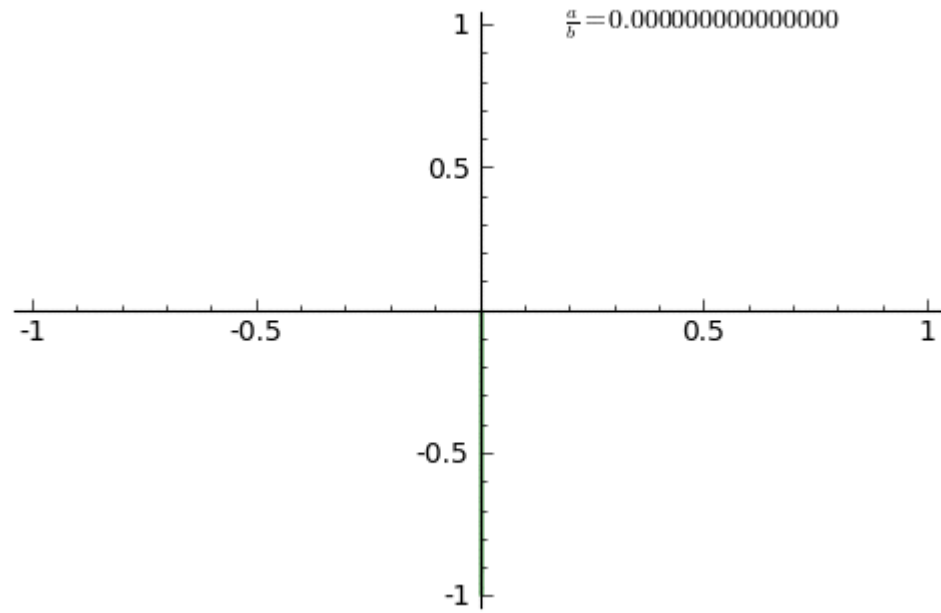
$$\omega_1 = 3, \omega_2 = 2 \quad (3:2)$$



$$\omega_1 = 3, \omega_2 = 4 \quad (3:4)$$



$$\omega_1 = 5, \omega_2 = 4 \quad (5:4)$$



Superposição de MHS

Frequências diferentes e direções perpendiculares

Curvas de Lissajous

incomensuráveis

Trajetória não é periódica, a curva não se fecha

