

LISTA 3

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y(x,t) = 0,15 \text{ sen} [2\pi(0,125 - 5t)]$$

$$k = 2\pi(0,125) = 0,25\pi \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k} = \frac{2\pi}{0,25\pi}$$

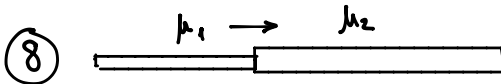
$$\lambda = 8 \text{ m} \quad \omega = 2\pi \cdot 5 = 10\pi \quad f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \rightarrow f = 5 \text{ H}$$

$$v = \lambda f = 8 \cdot 5 \rightarrow v = 40 \text{ m/s}$$

$$c) \quad \bar{P} = \frac{T k \omega A^2}{2} \quad v^2 = \frac{T}{\mu} \rightarrow T = v \mu$$

$$T = 40 \cdot 0,25 \text{ (S.I.)} \rightarrow T = 10 \text{ N}$$

$$\bar{P} = \frac{10 \cdot (0,25\pi) (10\pi) (0,15)^2}{2} \Rightarrow \bar{P} = 2,8 \text{ W}$$



a) a velocidade de propagação muda $v = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$

b) frequência não muda, porque depende apenas da fonte

c) λ muda $\rightarrow v = \lambda f$, se v muda e f se mantém constante λ deve mudar

d) $\bar{P} = \frac{A^2 \omega^2}{2} \sqrt{\mu T} \rightarrow$ também se altera porque depende de μ

LISTA 4

$$\textcircled{5} \mu(x,t) = (2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}) \cos \left[\underbrace{(15,7 \text{ m}^{-1})}_k x - \underbrace{(858 \text{ s}^{-1})}_\omega t \right]$$

a) amplitude = $u_m = 2 \mu\text{m} = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = 15,7 \text{ m}^{-1} \quad \lambda = 6,4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m} \quad v = \frac{\omega}{k} \quad v = 54,6 \text{ m/s}$$

b) o material para o qual a velocidade do som tem valor mais próximo é a borracha ($v_{\text{som}} = 60 \text{ m/s}$)

$$\textcircled{c} v = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \underbrace{(2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m})}_{v_{\text{max}}} (858 \text{ s}^{-1}) \sin[15,7x - 858t]$$

$$v_{\text{max}} = 1,7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/s} \text{ ou } 1,7 \text{ mm/s}$$

$$\textcircled{9} 400 \text{ Hz} \quad \Delta P_m = 6 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} \quad \Delta P_m = \frac{B u_m \omega}{v}$$

$$u_m = \frac{(6 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}) (340 \text{ m/s})}{(1,42 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}) (2\pi 440 \text{ s}^{-1})} = 0,52 \text{ m}$$

$$\bar{I} = \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 u_m^2 v = \frac{1}{2} (1,2) (2\pi 440)^2 (0,52)^2 (340)$$

$$\bar{I} = 4,2 \times 10^8 \text{ W/m}^2$$

$$\text{ou: } \beta = 10 \log \left[\frac{4,2 \times 10^8}{10^{-12}} \right]$$

$$\beta = 206 \text{ dB}$$

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$$a) 100 \text{ dB} = 10 \log \left[\frac{I}{10^{-12} \text{ W/m}^2} \right] \rightarrow 10 = \frac{I}{10^{-12} \text{ W/m}^2}$$

$I = 10^{-2} \text{ W/m}^2 \rightarrow$ Intensidade do Som emitido

$$b) 10^{-2} \text{ W/m}^2 = \frac{P}{4\pi (50)^2}$$

$P = 314,16 \text{ W} \rightarrow$ energia que atinge o ouvido
tempo

$$I = \frac{P}{\text{área do tímpano}} \Rightarrow I = \frac{314,16 \text{ W}}{43 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2} = 7,3 \times 10^6 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$\text{ou em dB} \rightarrow \beta = 10 \log \left[\frac{7,3 \times 10^6 \text{ W/m}^2}{10^{-12} \text{ W/m}^2} \right] = 188,6 \text{ dB}$$