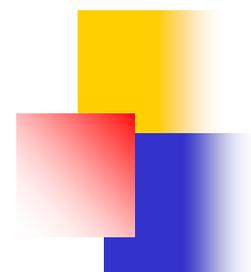
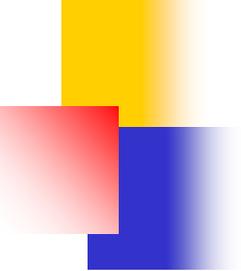


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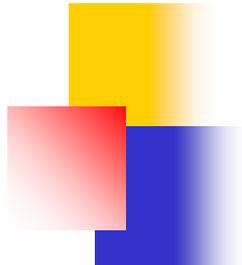
# Oscilações

Prof. Luis G. Armas





# APLICAÇÕES DO MHS



# Pêndulo de Torção

$$\tau_z = -\kappa\theta$$

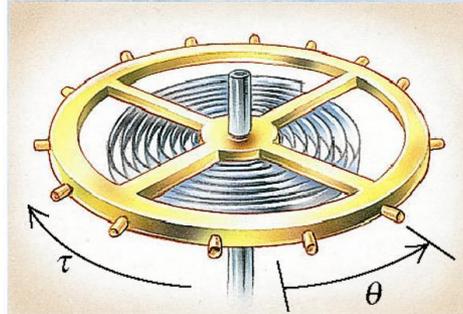
$$\sum \tau_z = I\alpha_z$$

$$-\kappa\theta = I\alpha_z = I \frac{d\theta^2}{dt^2}$$

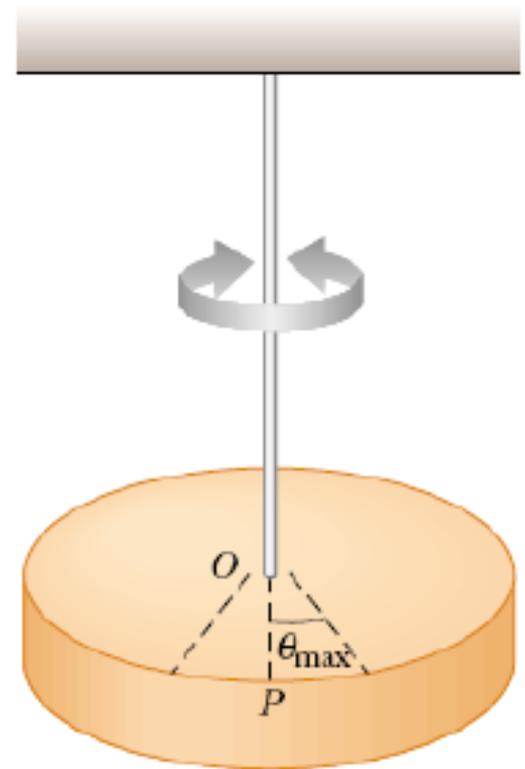
$$\frac{d\theta^2}{dt^2} = -\frac{\kappa}{I}\theta \rightarrow -\omega^2\theta$$

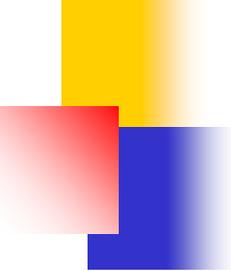
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{1}{f} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I}{\kappa}}$$

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{I}}$$



**FIGURA 13.16** A roda catarina de um relógio mecânico. A mola helicoidal exerce um torque restaurador proporcional ao deslocamento angular a partir da posição de equilíbrio. Logo, o movimento é um MHS.





Onde :

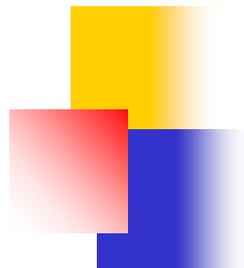
$K$  : Constante de rigidez torcional. (depende das propriedades do cabo)

$\sum \tau_z$  : Torque restaurador

$I$  : Momento de inércia em relação ao eixo z

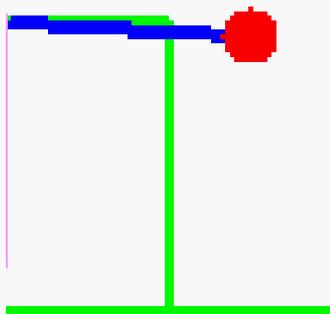
$\theta$  : Deslocamento angular

$\alpha_z$  : Aceleração angular



# Pêndulo simples

## The pendulum



$t = 0$

O pêndulo simples também pode exibir um movimento harmônico simples (MHS)

O MHS acontece quando o fio faz um ângulo pequeno com a vertical

⇔ pequena oscilação

# Pêndulo simples

O comprimento,  $L$ , do pêndulo é constante

Forças que atuam sobre a esfera:

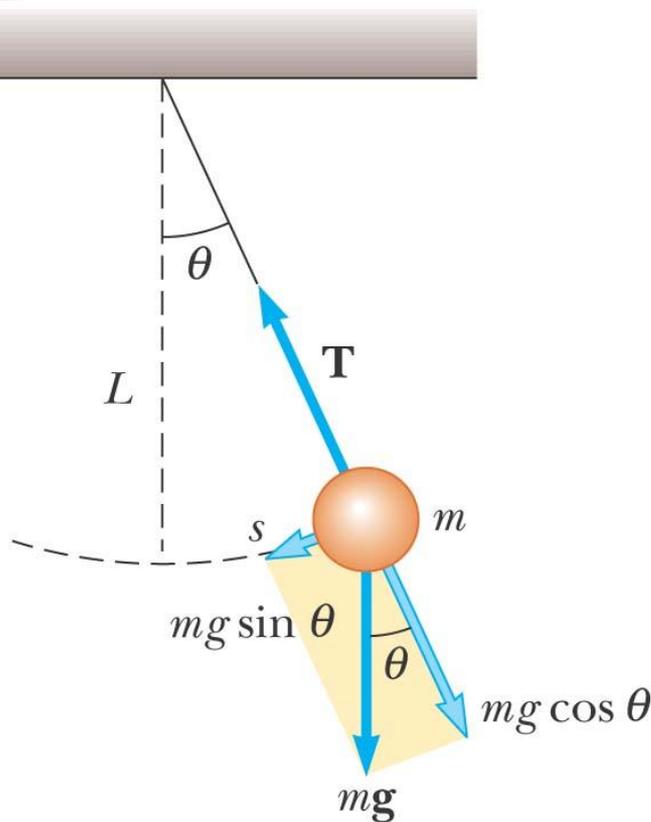
$$\text{Peso} \rightarrow \vec{P} = m\vec{g}$$

$$\text{Tensão} \rightarrow \vec{T}$$

Força tangencial (força restauradora)

$$F_t = -mg \sin \theta = m \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{L} \sin \theta \quad (s = L\theta)$$



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Para ângulos pequenos,  $\sin \theta \approx \theta \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{L} \theta$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{sistema massa - mola} \\ \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{k}{m} x \end{array} \right)$$

Este resultado confirma que o movimento é o MHS

A função  $\theta$  que satisfaz a equação diferencial:  $\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{L}\theta$  é

$$\theta = \theta_{\max} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{sistema massa - mola} \\ x = A \cos(\omega t + \phi) \end{array} \right)$$

onde

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

→ **é a frequência angular**

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

→ **o período**

# Pêndulo Físico

✓ O pêndulo físico é qualquer pêndulo real, que usa um corpo de volume finito.

$$\tau_z = -(mg)(d \sin \theta)$$

✓ Para pequenas oscilações, o movimento é aproximadamente harmônico simples.

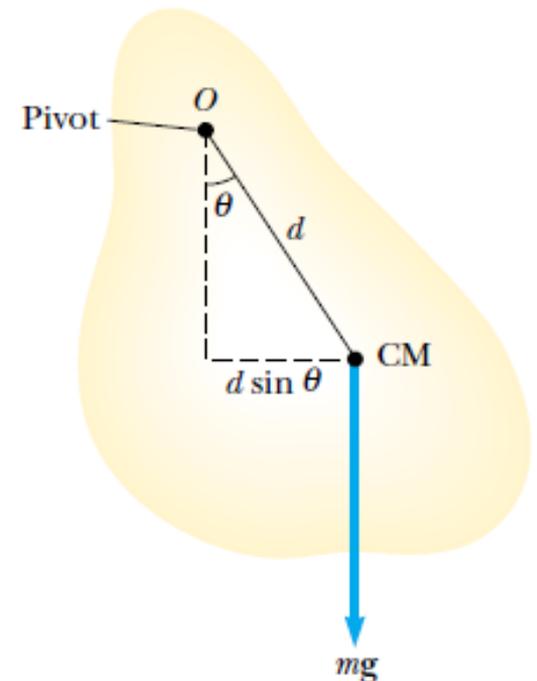
$$\tau_z = -(mgd)\theta$$

✓ A equação do movimento

$$\sum \tau_z = I\alpha_z$$

$$-(mgd)\theta = I\alpha_z = I \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{mgd}{I}\theta \rightarrow -\omega^2\theta$$



# Pêndulo Físico

✓ A **freqüência angular** ( $\omega$ ) de um pêndulo físico com amplitude pequena será

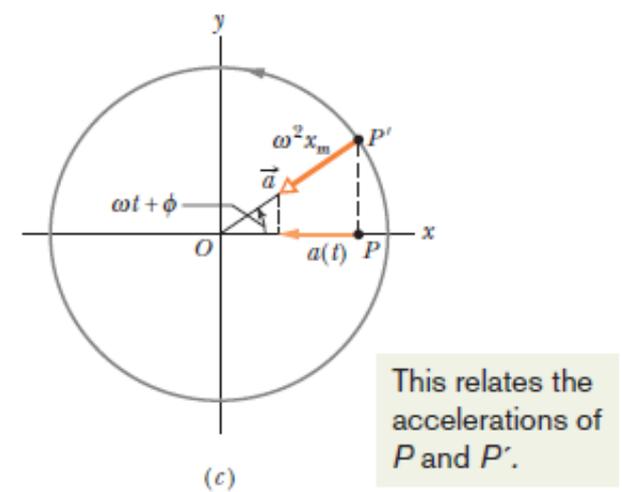
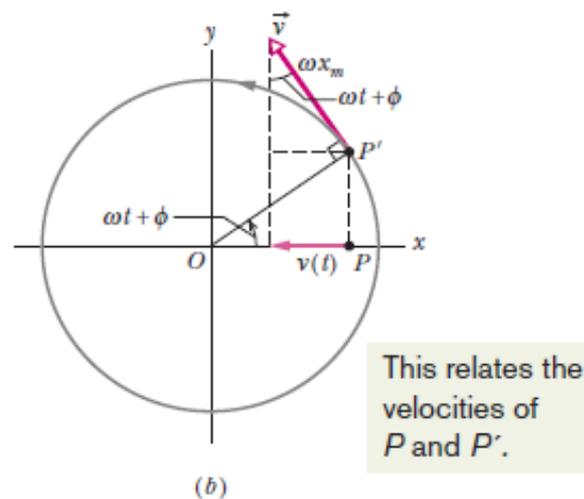
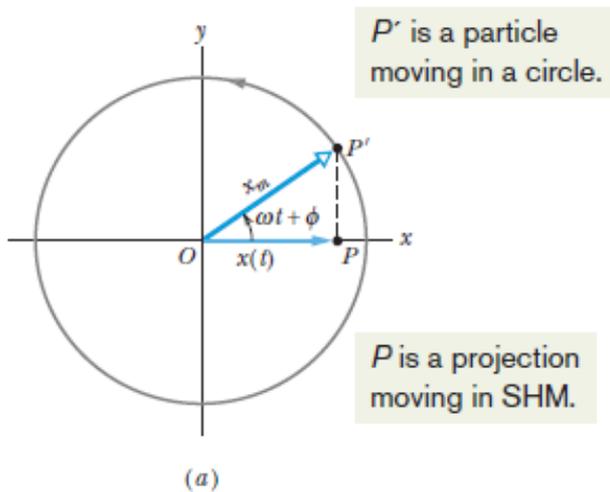
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{mgd}{I}}$$

✓ A **freqüência (f)** e o **período (T)** correspondente são:

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{mgd}{I}}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{1}{f} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I}{mgd}}$$

# MHS e MCU (Movimento Circular Uniforme)

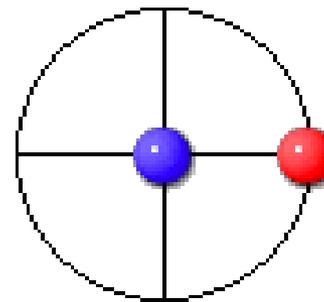
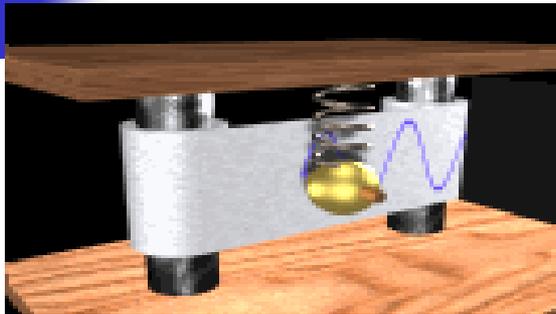


$$x(t) = x_m \cos(\omega t + \phi),$$

$$v(t) = -\omega x_m \sin(\omega t + \phi),$$

$$a(t) = -\omega^2 x_m \cos(\omega t + \phi),$$

# Formalismo Complexo para Descrição do Movimento Circular



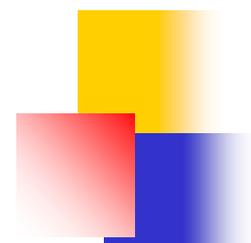
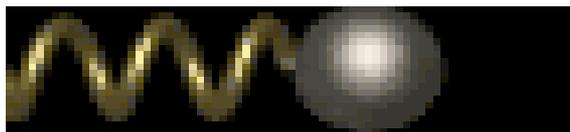
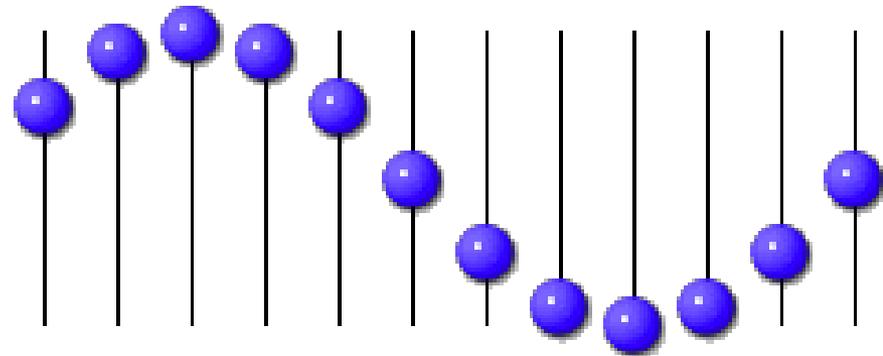
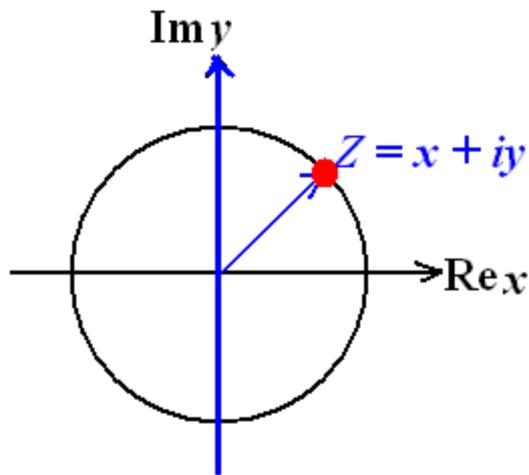
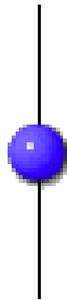
$\theta$  : angular distance

$\omega$  : angular velocity  
(angular frequency)

$t$  : time

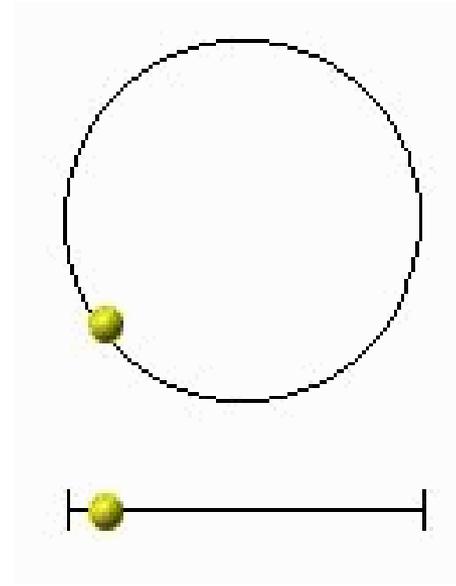
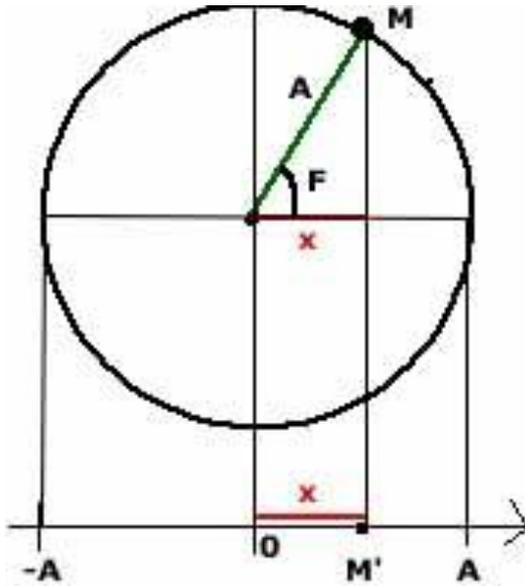
$$\theta = \omega t$$

$$y(t) = \sin(\theta) = \sin(\omega t)$$



# Analogia MHS-MCU

$$X_m = A$$

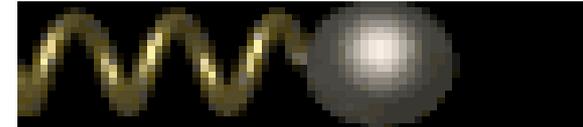


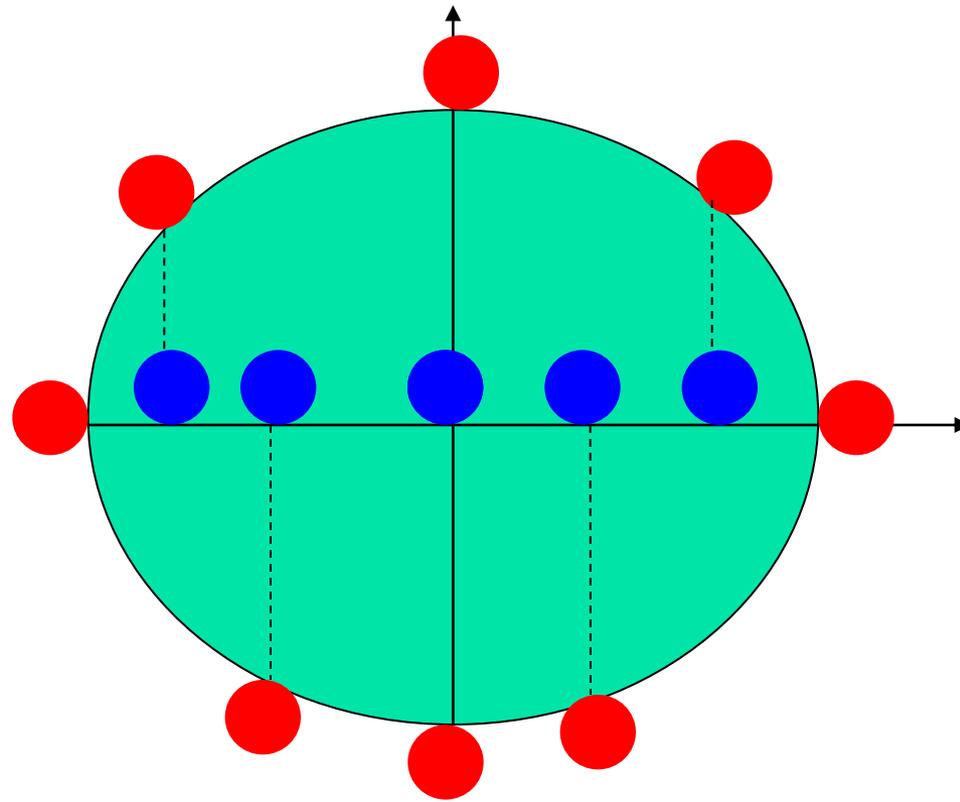
$X_m \rightarrow$  Amplitude (cm, m,...)

$v \rightarrow$  velocidade (cm/s, m/s,...)

$a \rightarrow$  Aceleração ( $m/s^2$ )

$\varphi_0 \rightarrow$  Fase Inicial (rad)





Enquanto uma partícula descreve um MCU, sua projeção descreve um MHS.