

# Осцилације

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

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

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

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{T_0}$$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{k}{m}x = (0 \text{ v const}) \Leftrightarrow \ddot{x}m = -kx$$

Ког осцилација без тренуња ( $\sqrt{x=0}$ )

$\ddot{x}m =$  suma svih sila koje deluju na telo u datoj pravcu ravnor. polož.

$$F_r = kx$$

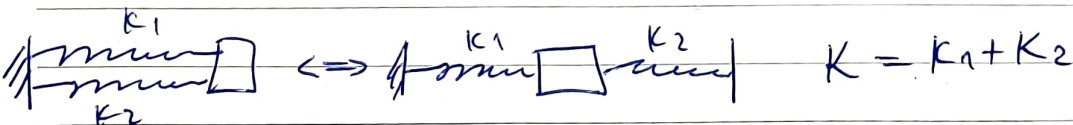
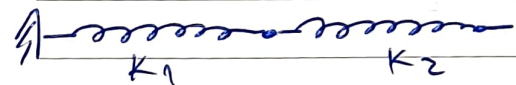
$$x(t) = A \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$$

$A$  i  $\varphi$  određuju se uz početne uslove:

$$x(t=0) = A \Rightarrow A$$

$$v(t=0) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi$$

$$\frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{K_1} + \frac{1}{K_2}$$



$$E_p + E_k = E_u = \text{const}$$

$$E_u = E_{k\text{max}} = E_{p\text{max}}$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

$$E_u' = 0$$

## Математичко клатно

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{l} \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \quad T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$$

$$\theta(t) = \theta_0 \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$$

$$\ddot{\theta} l = 3\text{Др} \text{ обрз смла}$$

## Спузничко клатно

$$I_0 \cdot \ddot{\theta} = -mg r_c \sin \theta$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{mg r_c}{I_0} \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{mg r_c}{I_0}}$$

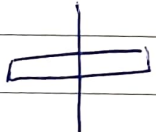
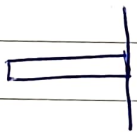
$$\theta = \theta_0 \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$I_0 \cdot \ddot{\theta} = \Sigma M$$

$r_c$  - растојане см ос  
оде рачунање

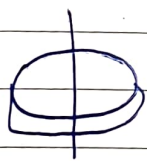
$$M = F \cdot r$$

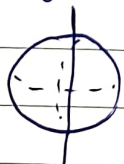
## Моменти инерције

Штап   $\frac{1}{12} m l^2$    $\frac{1}{3} m l^2$

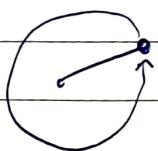
## Цилиндар / Диск

## Кугла

  $\frac{1}{2} m R^2$

  $\frac{2}{5} m R^2$

## Мат. тачка

  $I = m R^2$

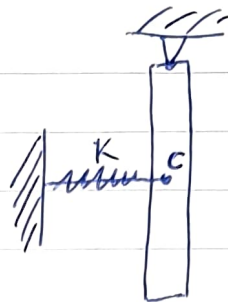
$$I_p = I_c + m d^2$$

$d$  - растојане ос

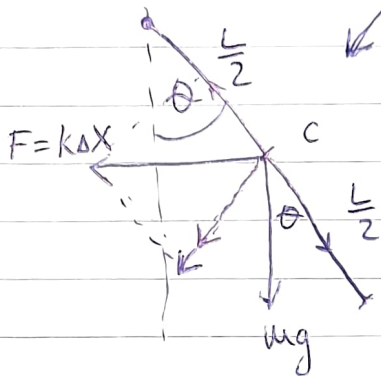
# Малое отклонение

$$\sin \theta \approx \theta$$

$$\cos \theta \approx 1$$



$$I_0 \ddot{\theta} = -Mug - M_F$$



$$Mug = \frac{L}{2} mg \sin \theta$$

$$M_F = \frac{L}{2} K \Delta x \cos \theta$$

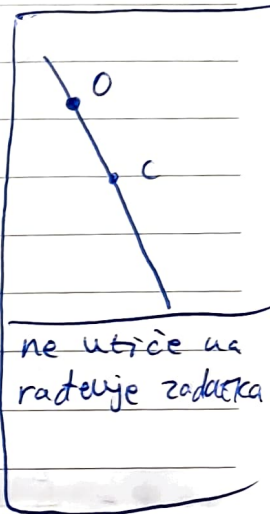
Тогда вводим условие

оттор отор отор отор

$$\Delta x = \frac{r}{m}$$

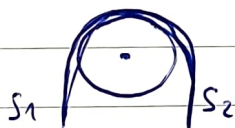
$$r = 2x \cdot m$$

$$F_{ot} = r \cdot \omega$$



Кинетика с канатом

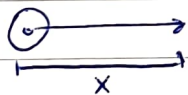
$$I_C \ddot{\theta} = S_1 R - S_2 R$$



$$T = \mu N$$

$$x = R \cdot \theta$$

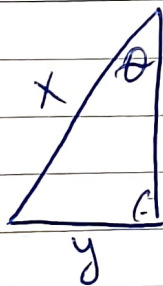
$$\theta = \frac{x}{R}$$



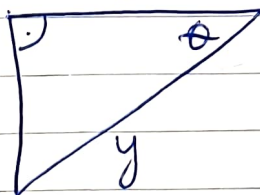
можно использовать

$$E \dot{u} = 0 \quad E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_0 \omega^2$$

$$v = \omega R$$



$$y = x \sin \theta$$



$$y = x \cos \theta$$

СВЕ ШТО ПОДРХАВА ПРЕТАДЕ У ТОМ СМЕРУ (+)

СВЕ ШТО НЕ ПОДРХАВА (-)

$$F_p = \rho V g$$

# Тривуخته осцилация

Кага гелмеке конит. сила, она утуме сама на  
померай равнойекной положая



$$x_{st} = \frac{mg}{K}$$

$$x(t) = A \sin(\omega t + \varphi) + \frac{mg}{K}$$

Смататхе осцилация

$$\omega_1 = \omega_2 = \omega$$

$$x(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

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

$$\text{tg } \varphi = \frac{A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2}{A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2}$$

~~\*~~

$$\Delta \varphi = \pm \pi \Rightarrow x(t) = 0$$

$$A_1 = A_2 = A_0 \quad \omega_1 \neq \omega_2$$

$$x(t) = 2A_0 \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2} t\right) \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t\right)$$

~~Δω <<~~ Δω << ⇒ маласна времяна ампл.

$$T_B = \frac{2\pi}{\Delta\omega}$$

# Притуплене осцилациије

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{b}{m} \dot{x} + \frac{k}{m} x = 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{b}{2m}$$

Коеф.

притуп.

$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2}$$

$$\ddot{x} + 2\alpha \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

Слабо притуплене  $\alpha < \omega_0$

$$x(t) = c e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$Q \approx \frac{\omega}{2\alpha} = \frac{\omega_0}{2\alpha}$$

Јако притуплене (апериодично)  $\alpha > \omega_0$

$$x(t) = A e^{s_1 t} + B e^{s_2 t}$$

$$s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

Критично притуплене  $\alpha = \omega_0$

$$x(t) = (A + Bt) e^{-\alpha t}$$

$$s_1 = s_2 = -\alpha$$

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$$x(t=0) = x_0 \quad v(t=0) = 0$$

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$$\Delta = \alpha T = \ln \frac{A_0}{A_{i+1}}$$

$$Q = \frac{2\pi}{1 - e^{-2\alpha T}}$$

$$Q \geq 3 \quad \omega \approx \omega_0 \quad Q = \frac{\omega_0}{2\alpha}$$

ВЕЛИКИ ФАКТОР ДОБРОТЕ

# Принудне осцилације

$$x(t) = A \cos(\Omega t + \psi)$$

$$A = \frac{\frac{F_0}{m}}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2)^2 + (2\alpha\Omega)^2}}$$

$$\tan \psi = \frac{2\alpha\Omega}{\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2}$$

$$\Omega_{\text{рез}} = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\alpha^2} \quad A_{\text{рез}} = \frac{\frac{F_0}{m}}{2\alpha\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2}}$$

$\rho = \frac{F_{\text{ук}}}{F(t)}$  ујателбе - однос резултативне и  
принудне силе (булбул ампл.)

$$F_{\text{ук}} = m\ddot{x} = m(x(t))''$$

$$\rho = \frac{A(F_{\text{ук}})}{A(F(t))}$$

$$F(t) = F_0 \cos(\Omega t)$$

$$A(F_t) = F_0$$

$P_G = F_{0t} \cdot v = F_{0t} \cdot \dot{x}$  - снага која се губи (аутогубље)  
 $= r v \dot{x} = r(\dot{x})^2$