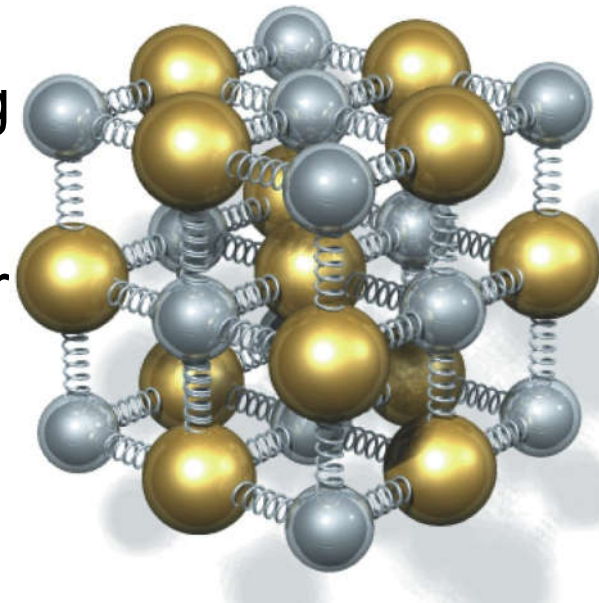
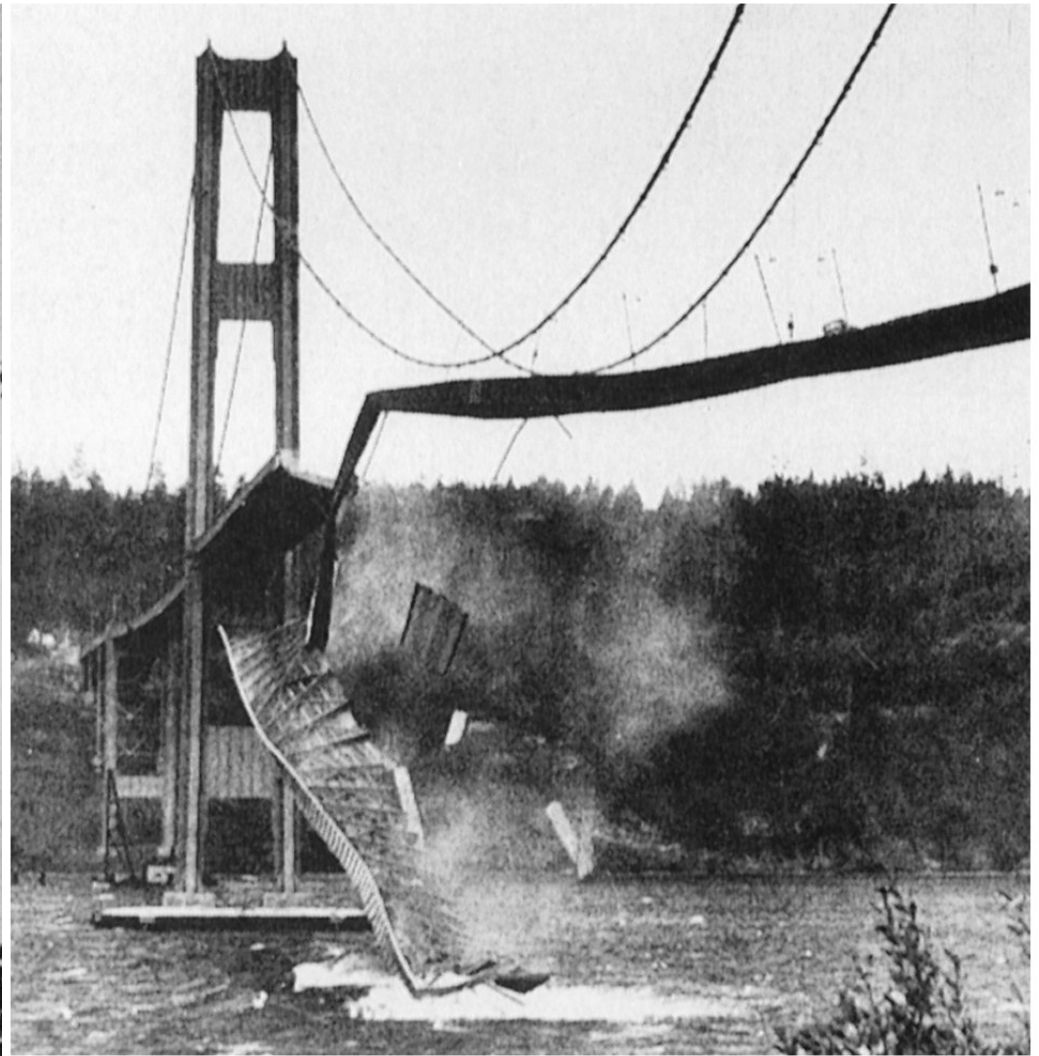
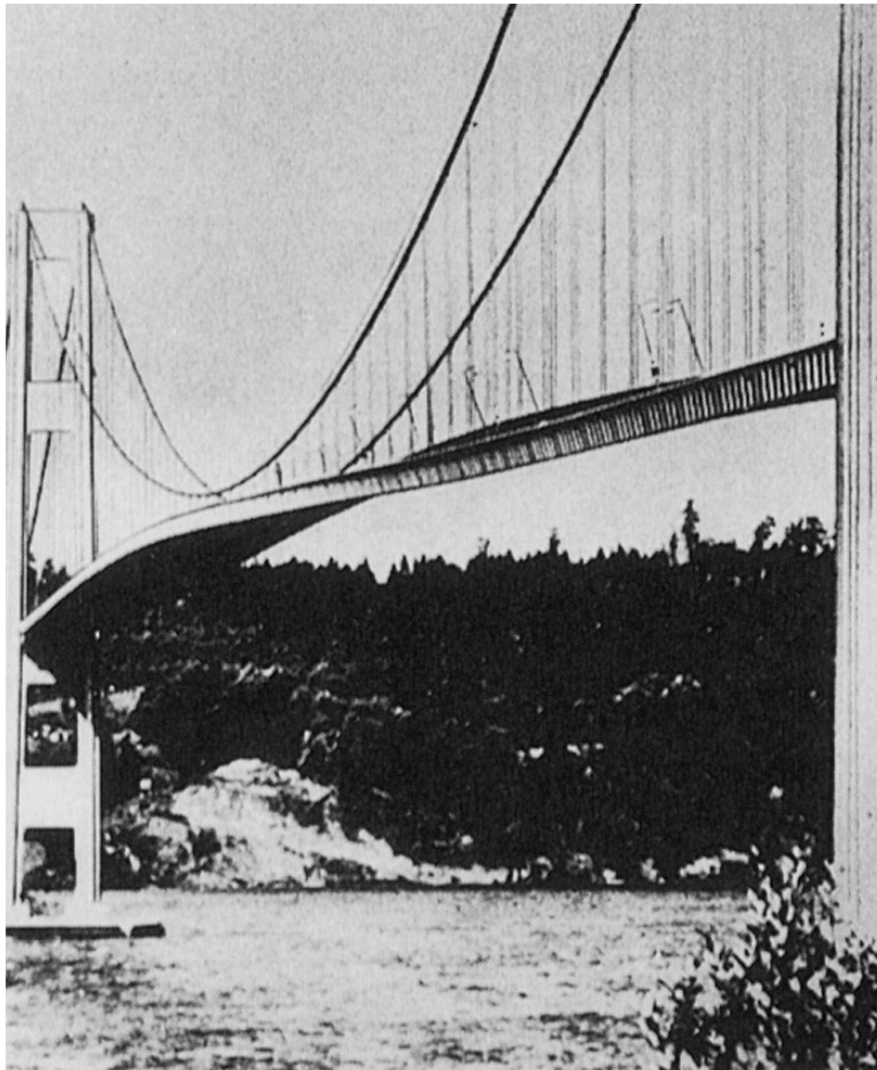


Kap. 14

Mekaniske svingninger

- **Mye svingning i dagliglivet:**
 - Pendler
 - Musikkinstrument
 - Elektriske og magnetiske svingning
 - Klokker
 - Termiske vibrasjoner (= temperatur)
 - Måner og planeter
 - Historien og økonomien
 - m.m.
 - Farlige svingninger:





Tacoma Narrows Bridge on the morning of Nov. 7, 1940. The bridge was an unusually light design, and, as engineers discovered, peculiarly sensitive to high winds. Rather than resist them, as most bridges do, the Tacoma Narrows tended to sway and vibrate. On November 7, in a 40-mile-per-hour wind, the center span began to sway, then twist. The combined force of the winds and internal stress was too great for the bridge, and it self-destructed. No one was killed, as the bridge had been closed because of previous swaying. This is one of the best-known and most closely studied engineering failures, thanks in large part to the film and photographs that recorded the collapse. Full video: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j-zczJXSxw>

Brusvinginger i Norge, stormen «Lena» 9. aug. 2014,
Tofterøybrua mellom Sotra og Toftøya utenfor Bergen:

<http://www.nrk.no/hordaland/her-danser-broen-til-uvaeret-1.11873672>



14. Mekaniske svingninger

- Vi skal se på:

- 14.1-6. Udempet harmonisk svingning

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

- 14.7. Dempet svingning

$$x(t) = A e^{-\gamma t} \cos(\omega_d t + \varphi)$$

- 14.8. Tvungen svingning (resonans)

- Eksempler:

- **Fjærpendel**

- Matematisk pendel

- Fysisk pendel

- Y & F: Kap. 14 (mer enn pensum)

- L & L: Kap. 9 (mer enn pensum, spesielt å løse diff.likn.)

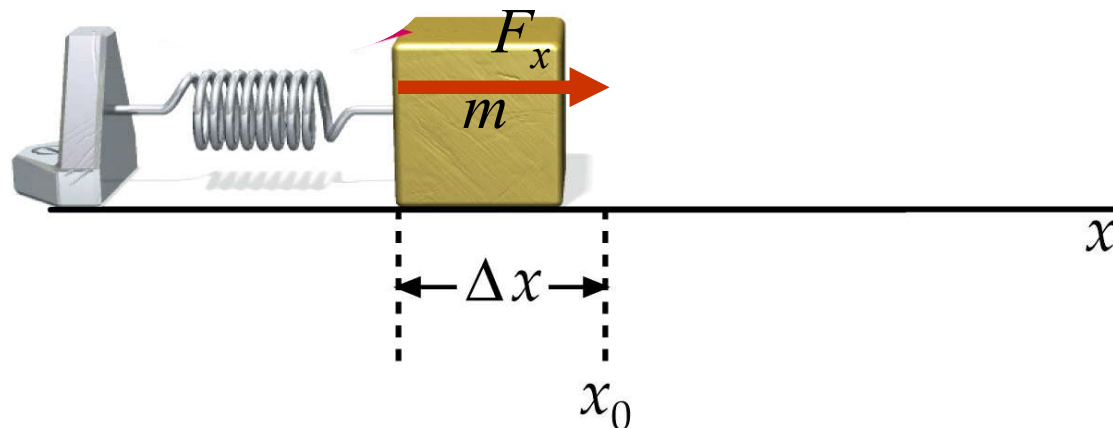
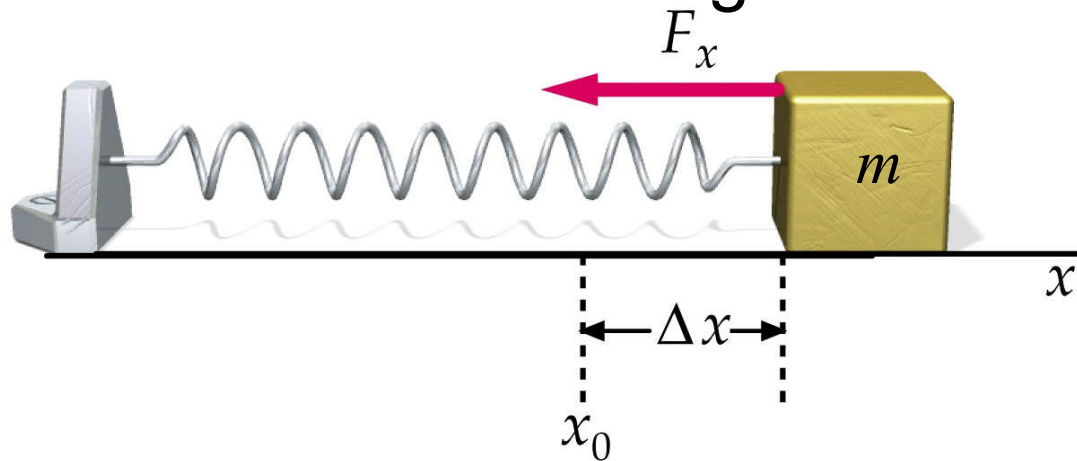
- H & S: Kap 6 (litt kortfattet)

Harmonisk oscillasjon (SHM = Simple Harmonic Motion)

Eks: Masse-fjær-pendel (friksjonsfri)

Fjærkrefter: $F_x = -k \Delta x$

Newton 2 gir: $d^2/dt^2 x + k/m x = 0$ (14.4)



Newton 2 gir:

$$d^2/dt^2 x + \omega_0^2 x = 0 \quad (14.4)$$

$$\text{der } \omega_0^2 = k/m \quad (14.10)$$

løsning: $x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$ (14.13)

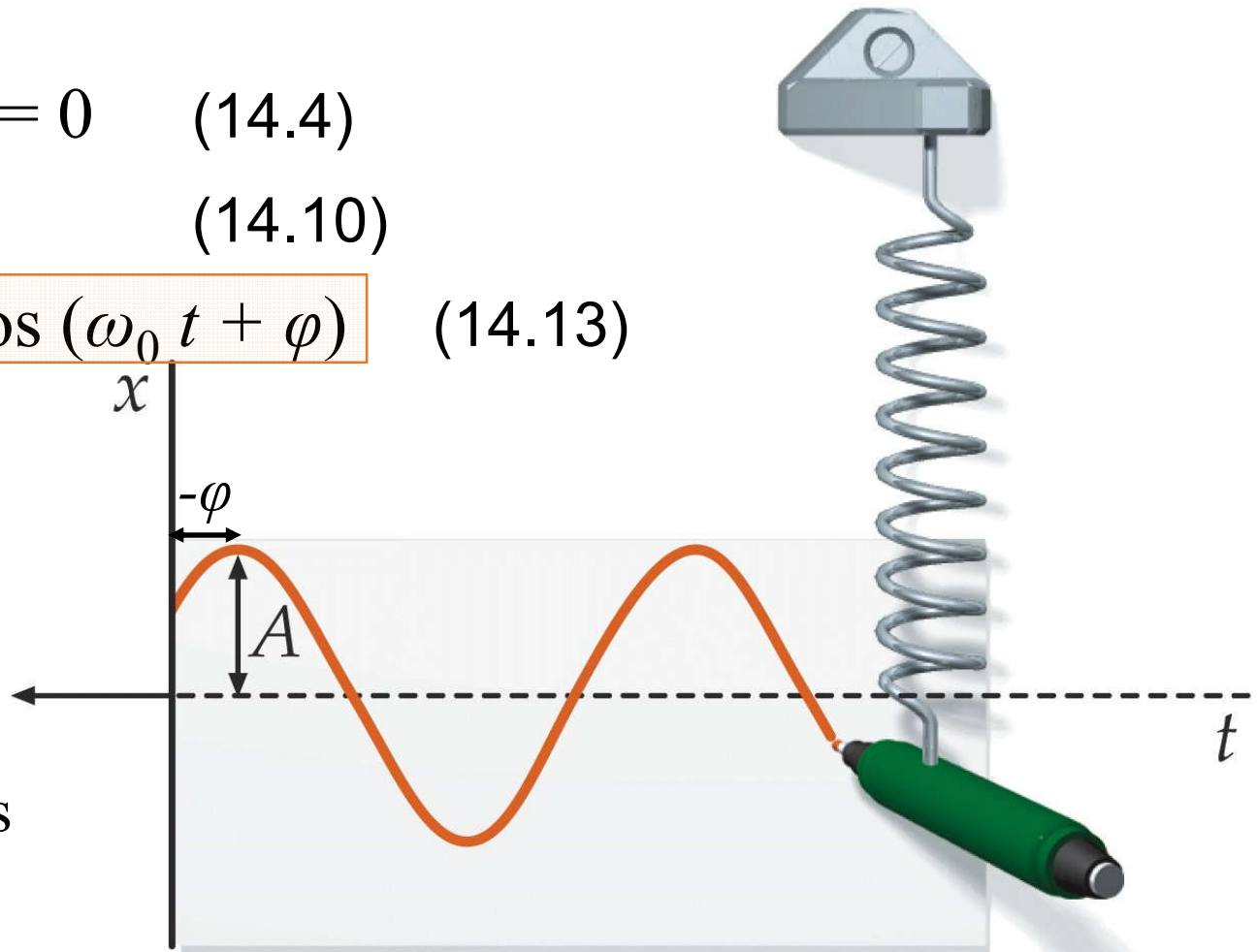
Frekvens $\omega_0 = \sqrt{k/m}$

Stiv fjær:

stor k , høy frekvens

Stor masse:

stor m , liten frekvens

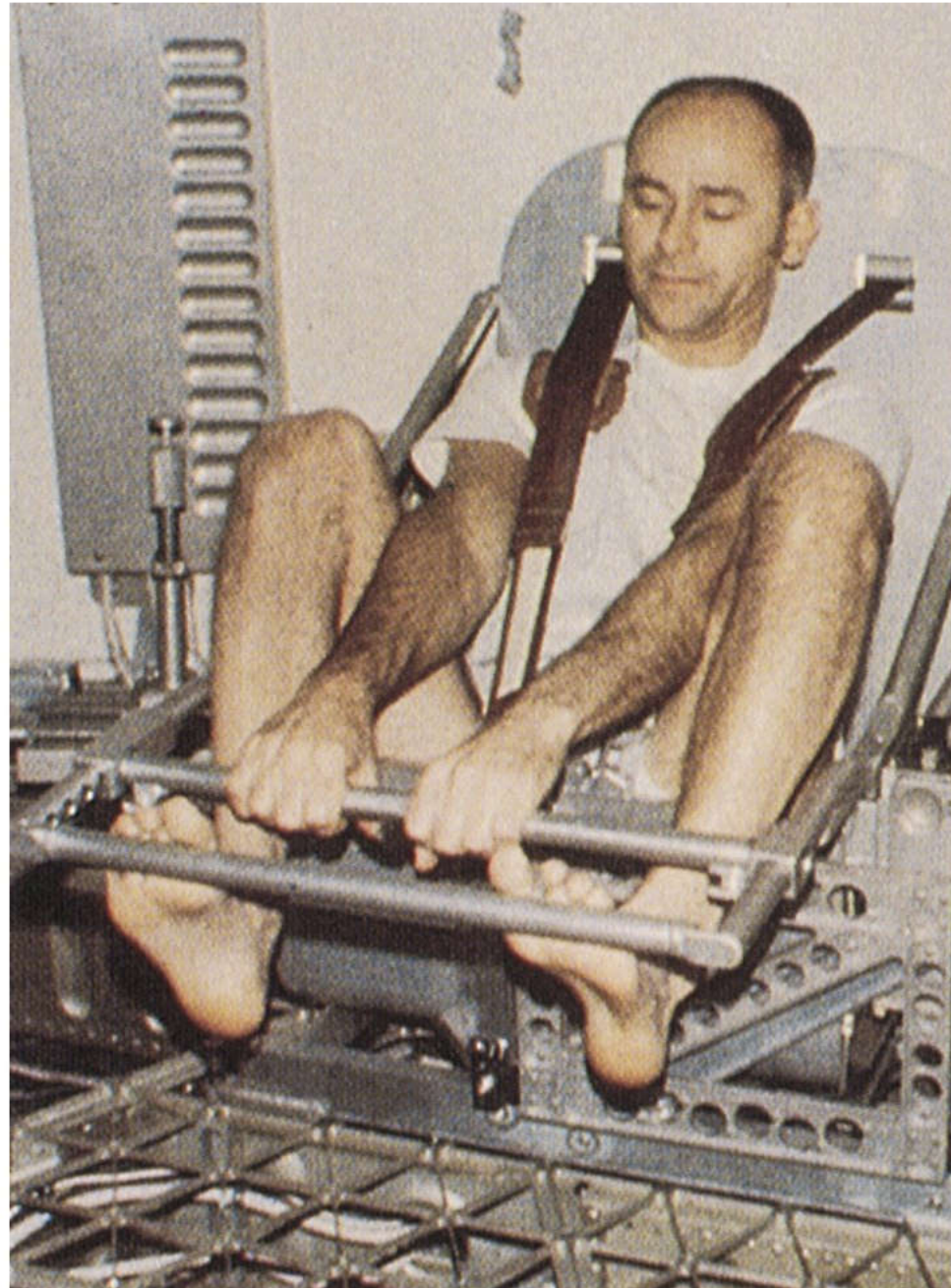


I romfartøy:
Tyngden mangler.

Måling av masse
ved SHM:

$$m = k / \omega_0^2$$

Kjent k
Måler ω_0



Harmonisk svingning:

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi) \quad (14.13)$$

$$\text{startamplitude} = x_0 = x(t=0) = A \cos \varphi \quad (*)$$

$$\text{startfart} = v_0 = dx/dt(t=0) = -A \omega_0 \sin \varphi \quad (**)$$

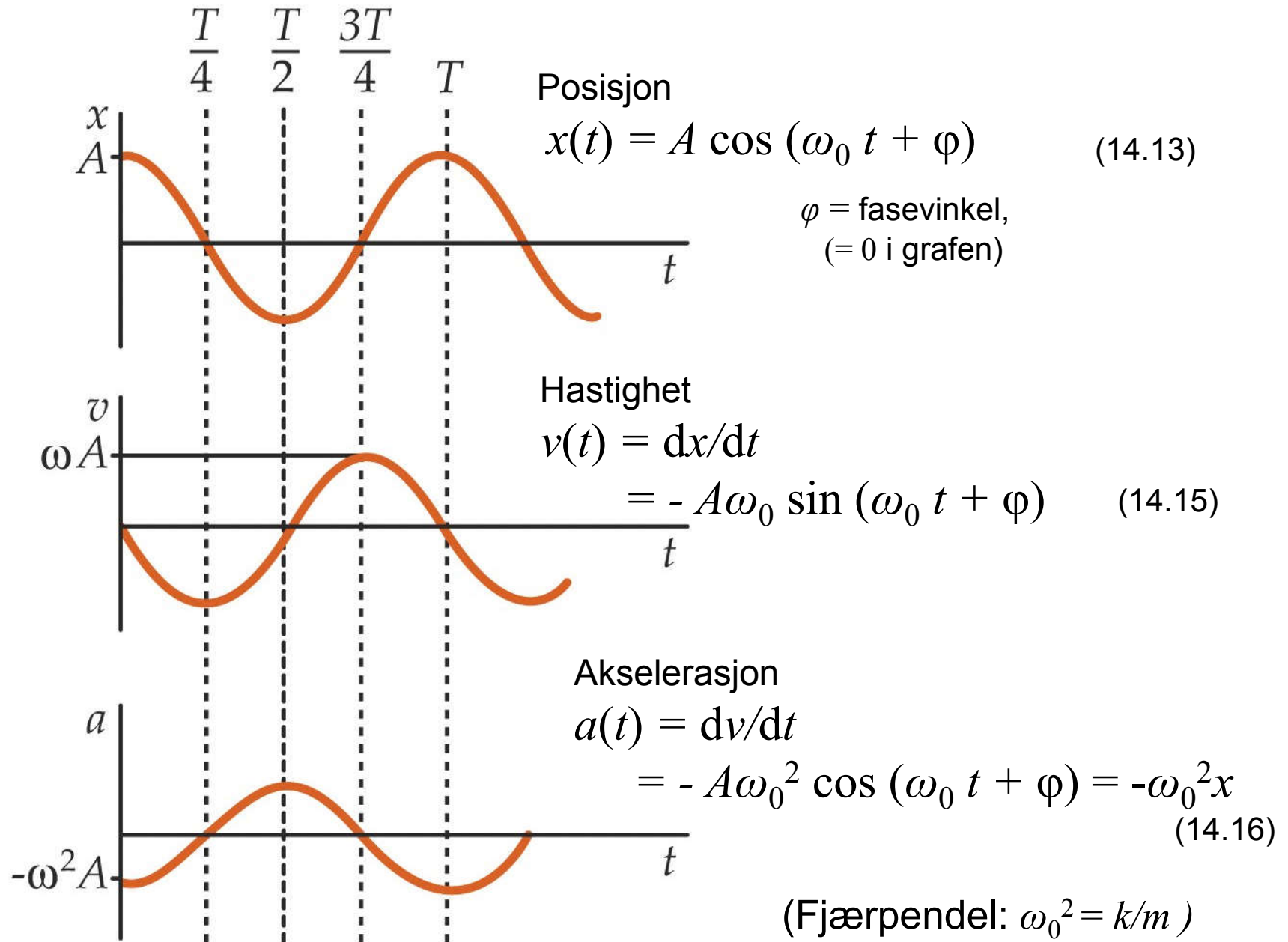
gir:

$$\tan \varphi = -\frac{v_0}{x_0 \omega_0} \quad (14.18)$$

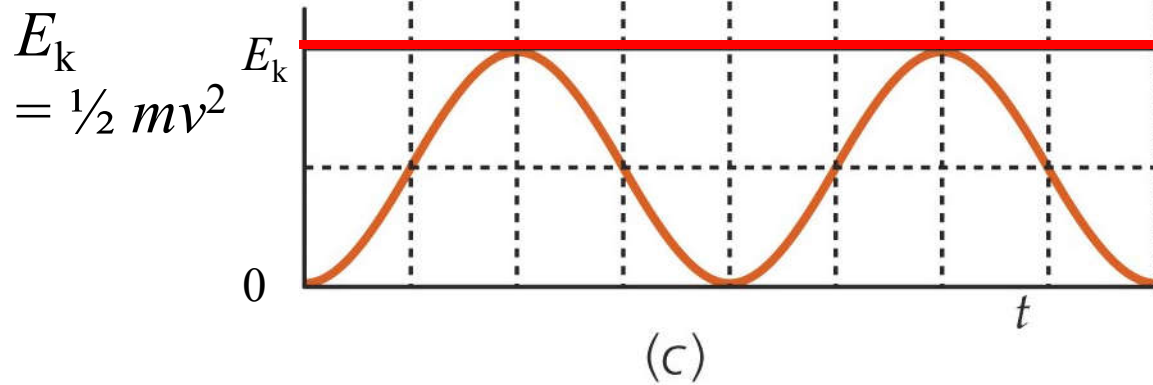
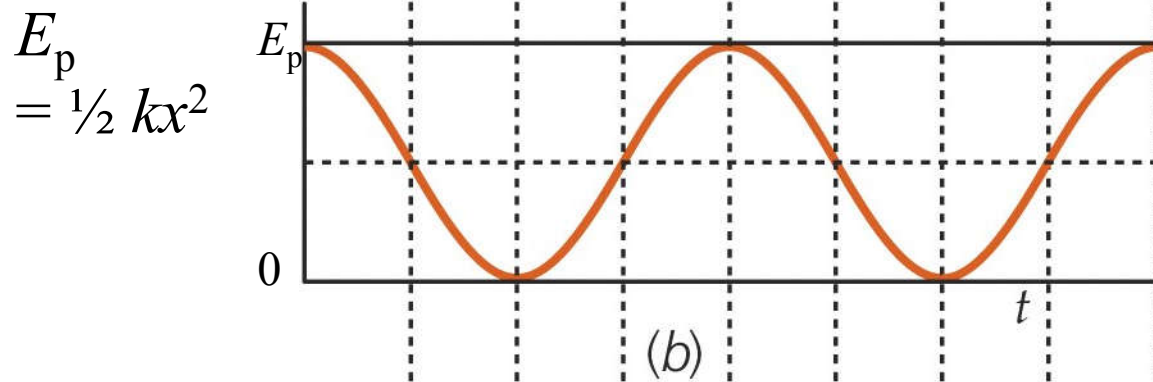
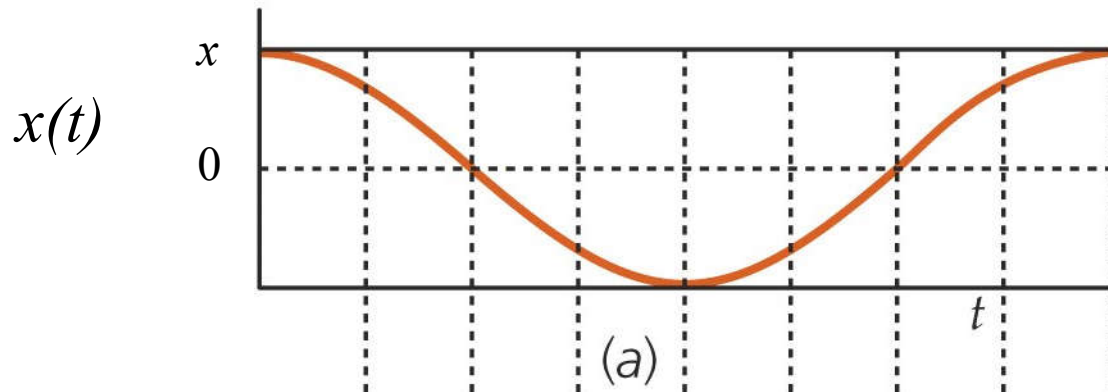
$$A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + v_0^2 / \omega_0^2} \quad (14.19)$$

v_0	x_0	φ	A	$x(t)$
$= 0$	$\neq 0$	0	x_0	$x_0 \cos \omega_0 t$
$\neq 0$	$= 0$	$\pi/2$	v_0/ω_0	$v_0/\omega_0 \sin \omega_0 t$

Enkle
eksempler



E_p og E_k
s.f.a tid

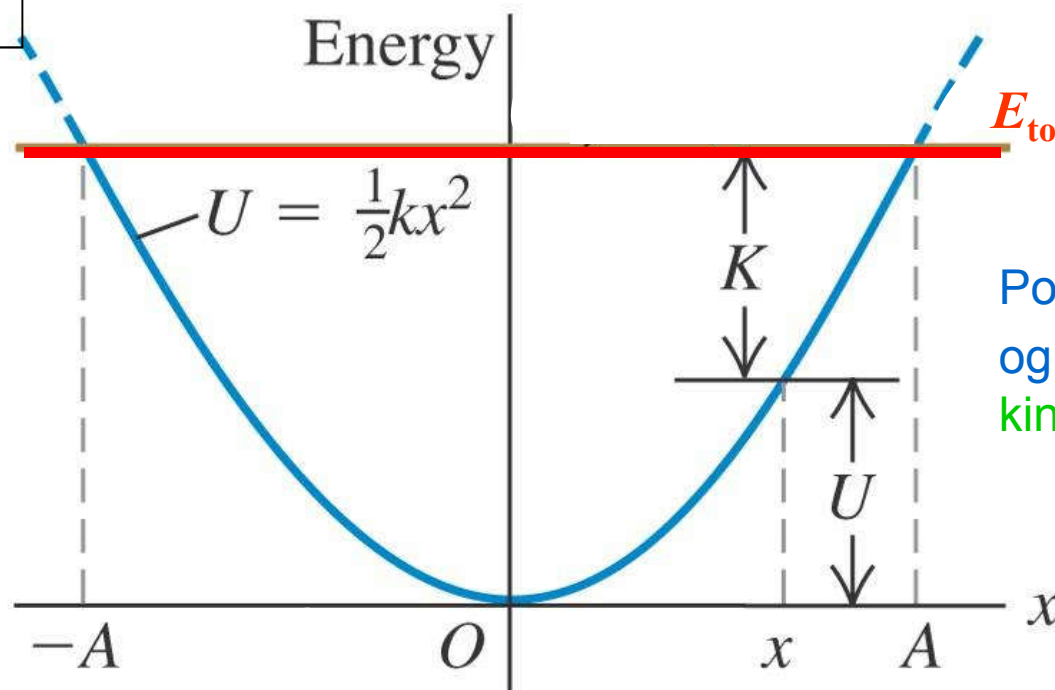


$E_{\text{tot}} = E_p(t) + E_k(t)$
 $= \text{konstant}$

Energi i SHM (Simple Harmonic Motion)

[Y&F ch. 14.3]

E_p og E_k
s.f.a posisjon



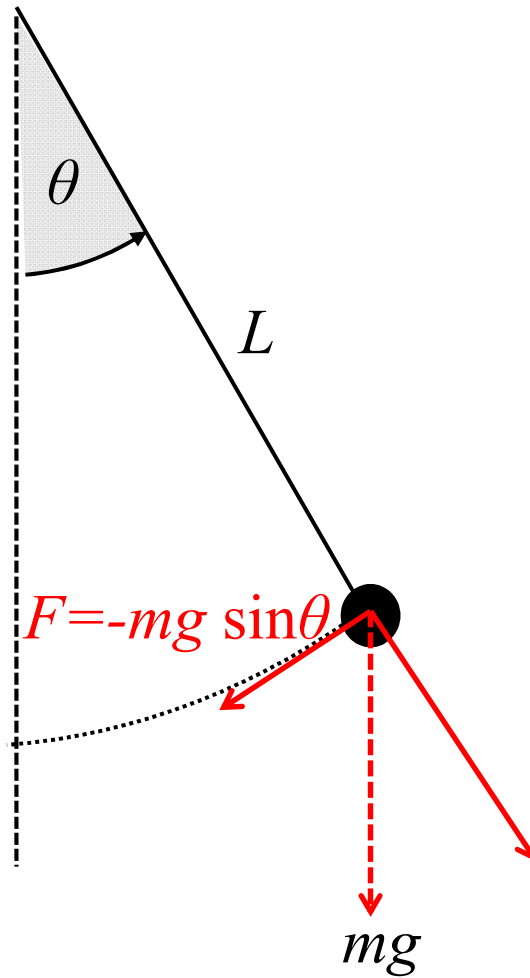
$$E_{\text{tot}} = E_p(t) + E_k(t) \\ = \text{konstant}$$

Pot. energi $U = E_p$

og

kinetisk energi $K = E_k$

Matematisk pendel (14.5 Simple pendulum)

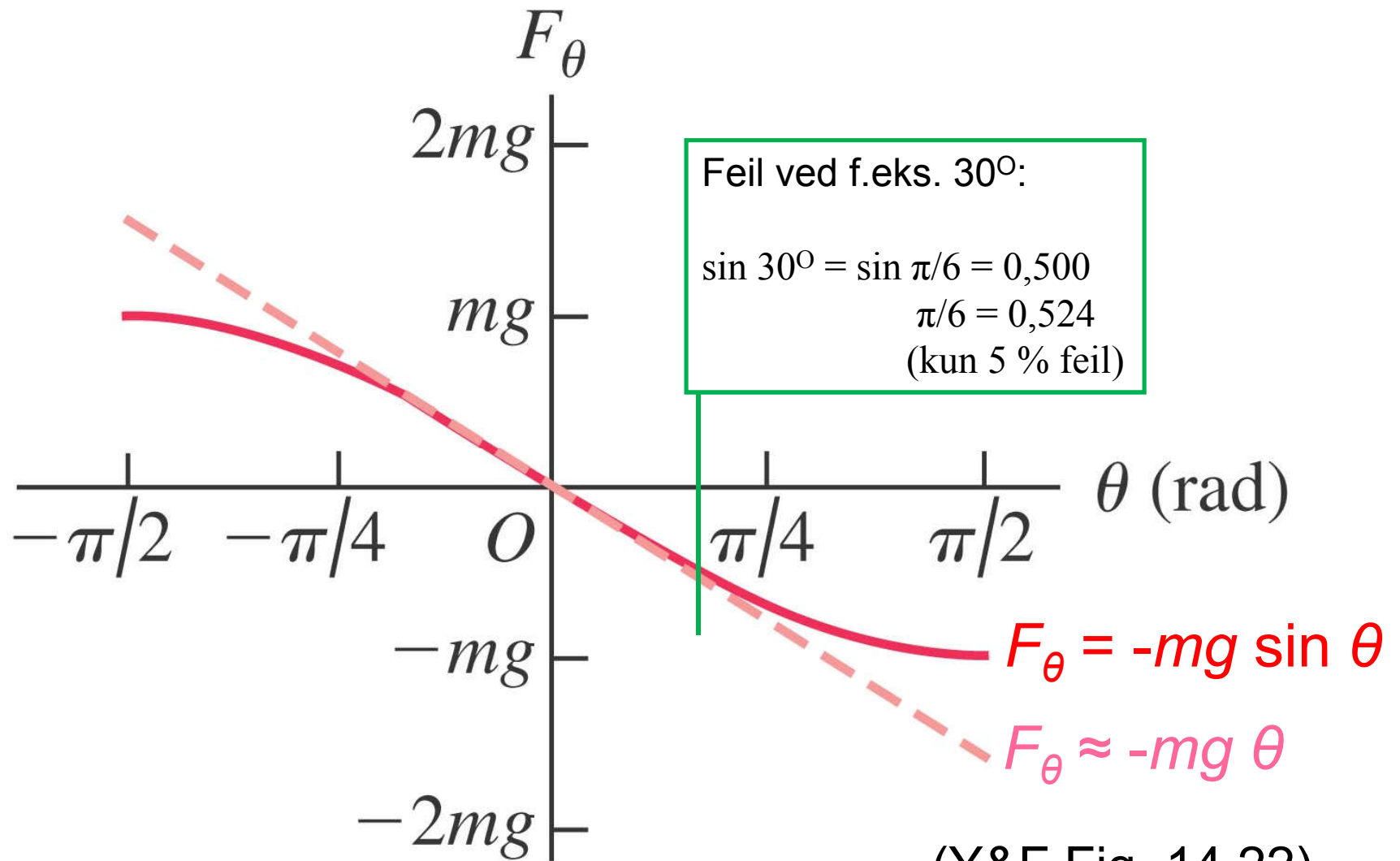


For små utsving
($\sin \theta \approx \theta$) :

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \theta + \omega_0^2 \theta = 0$$

med

$$\omega_0^2 = g/L \quad T = 2\pi/\omega$$

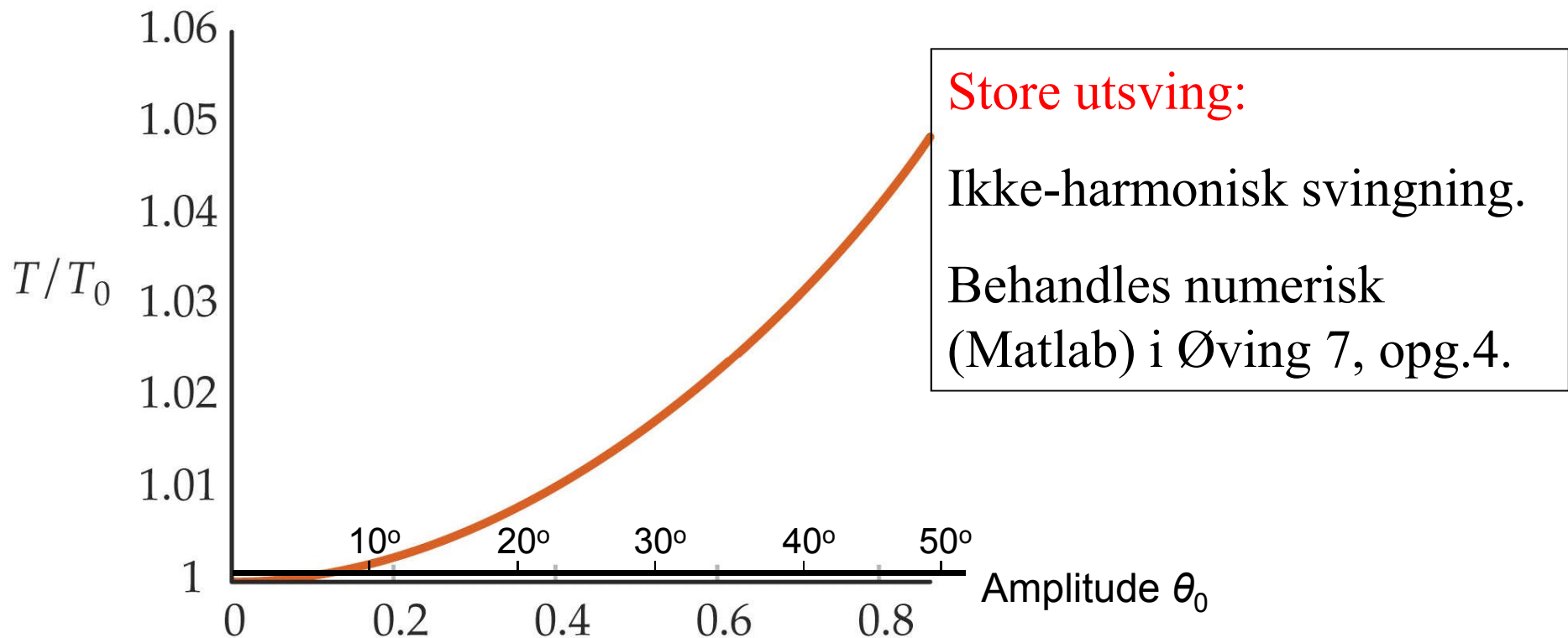


(Y&F Fig. 14.22)

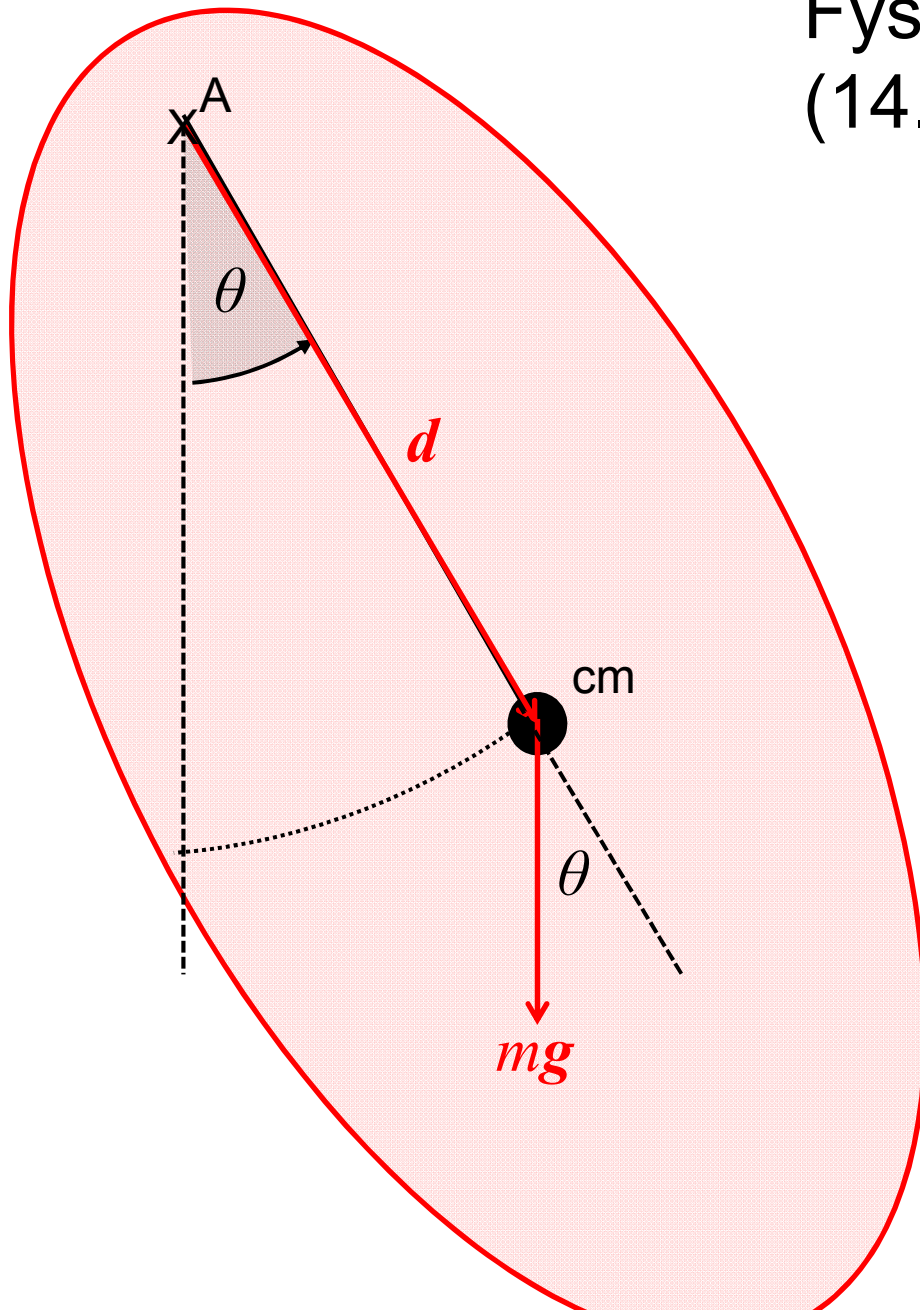
Matematisk pendel $T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$

Periode ved "store" vinkelamplituder θ_0 :

$$T = T_0 \left[1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta_0}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 \sin^4 \frac{\theta_0}{2} + \dots \right] \quad (14.35)$$



Fysisk pendel (14.6 Physical pendulum)



N2-rot gir

for små utsving:

$$d^2/dt^2 \theta + \omega_0^2 \theta = 0$$

$$\omega_0^2 = mgd/I$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I}{mgd}}$$

Svingende fjøl

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I}{mgd}} \quad (13.39)$$

Treg.mom.
om hull A:

$$I(x) = I_{\text{cm}} + mx^2$$

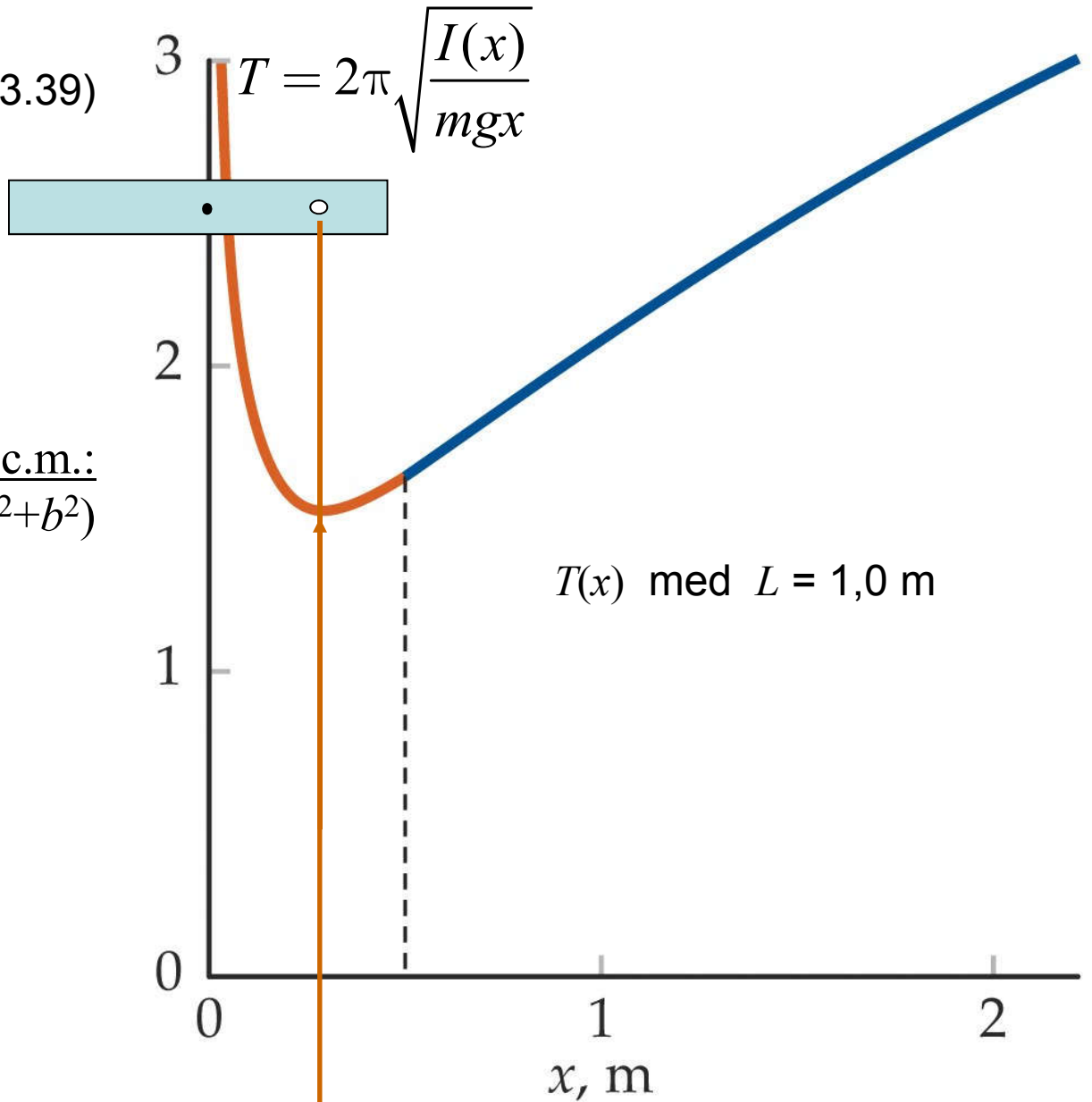
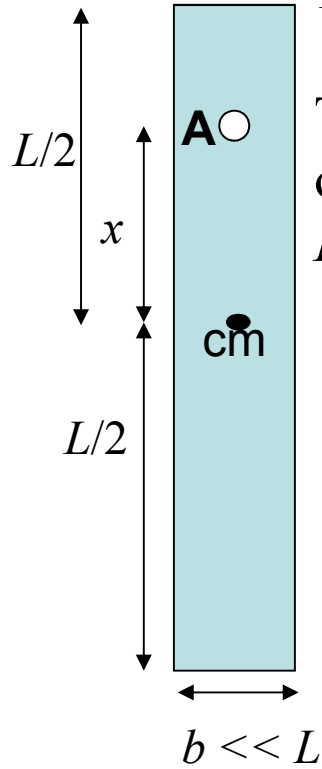
(Steiners sats)

Treg.mom. om c.m.:

$$I_{\text{cm}} = \frac{1}{12} m (L^2 + b^2)$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{12} m L^2$$

$$d = x$$



$T(x)$ med $L = 1,0$ m

Minimum ved $x = L/\sqrt{12}$

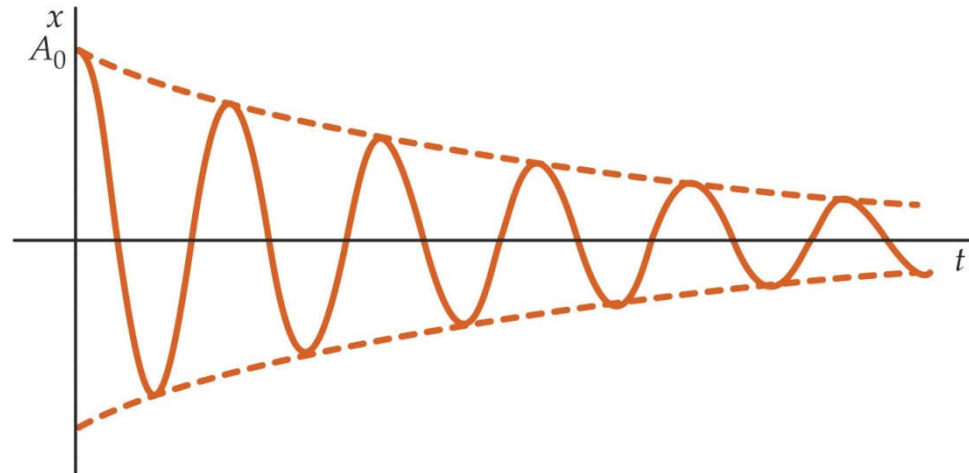
14. Mekaniske svingninger.

Oscillasjoner i neste lab.
Inklusiv dempet og tvungen oscillasjon.
(Første gruppe starter man. 17.10.16)

14.7. Dempet svingning



Svingelikning:
$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} x + 2\gamma \frac{d}{dt} x + \omega_0^2 x = 0 \quad (14.41)$$



$\gamma \ll \omega_0$ svak dempet:

$$x(t) = A e^{-\gamma t} \cos(\omega_d t + \varphi)$$

$$\omega_d^2 = \omega_0^2 - \gamma^2 \quad (14.43)$$

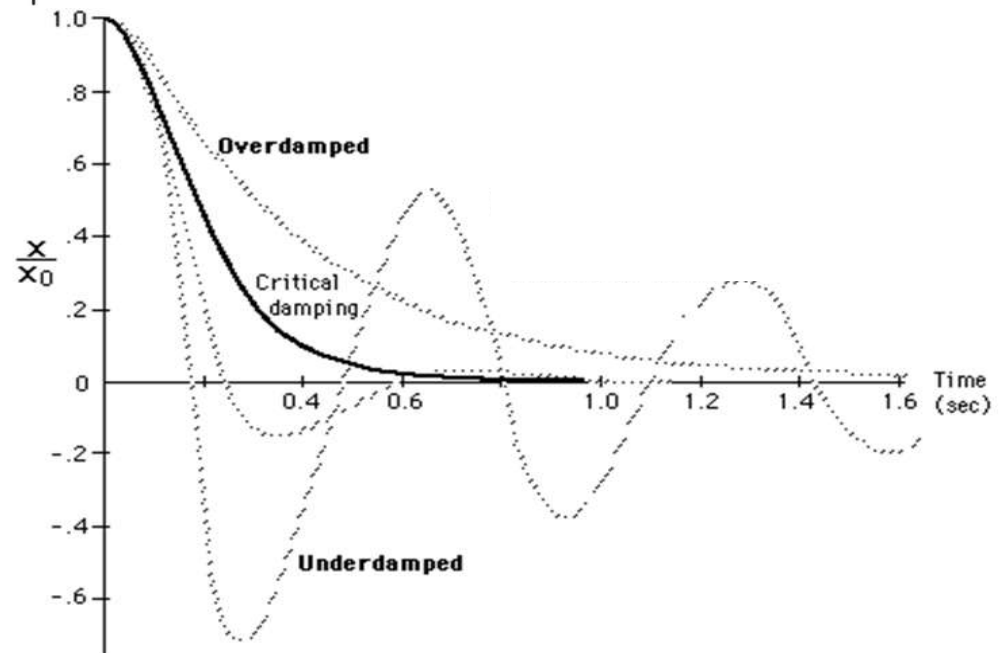
$\gamma = \omega_0$ kritisk dempet:

$$x(t) = (A + tB) e^{-\gamma t}$$

$\gamma > \omega_0$ overkritisk dempet:

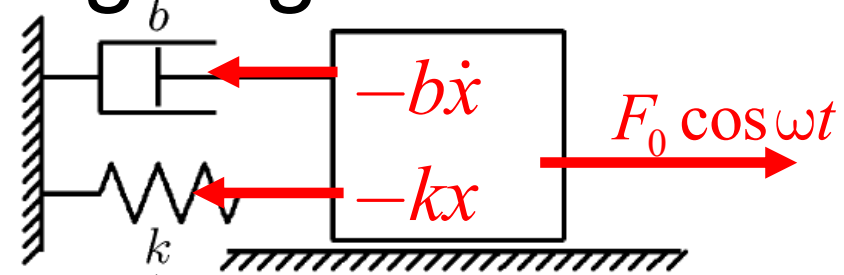
$$x(t) = A e^{-\gamma t} e^{\alpha t} + B e^{-\gamma t} e^{-\alpha t}$$

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



Fra:

14.8. Tvungen svingning. Resonans



Svingelikning:

$$d^2/dt^2 x + 2\gamma d/dt x + \omega_0^2 x = f_0 \cos \omega t$$

Etter kort tid bestemmer pådraget frekvensen:

$$x(t) = A_0 \cos(\omega t - \delta)$$

Amplitude A_0 og fase δ bestemmes av ω og γ :

$$A_0 = \frac{f_0}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + (2\gamma\omega)^2}} \quad (14.46)$$

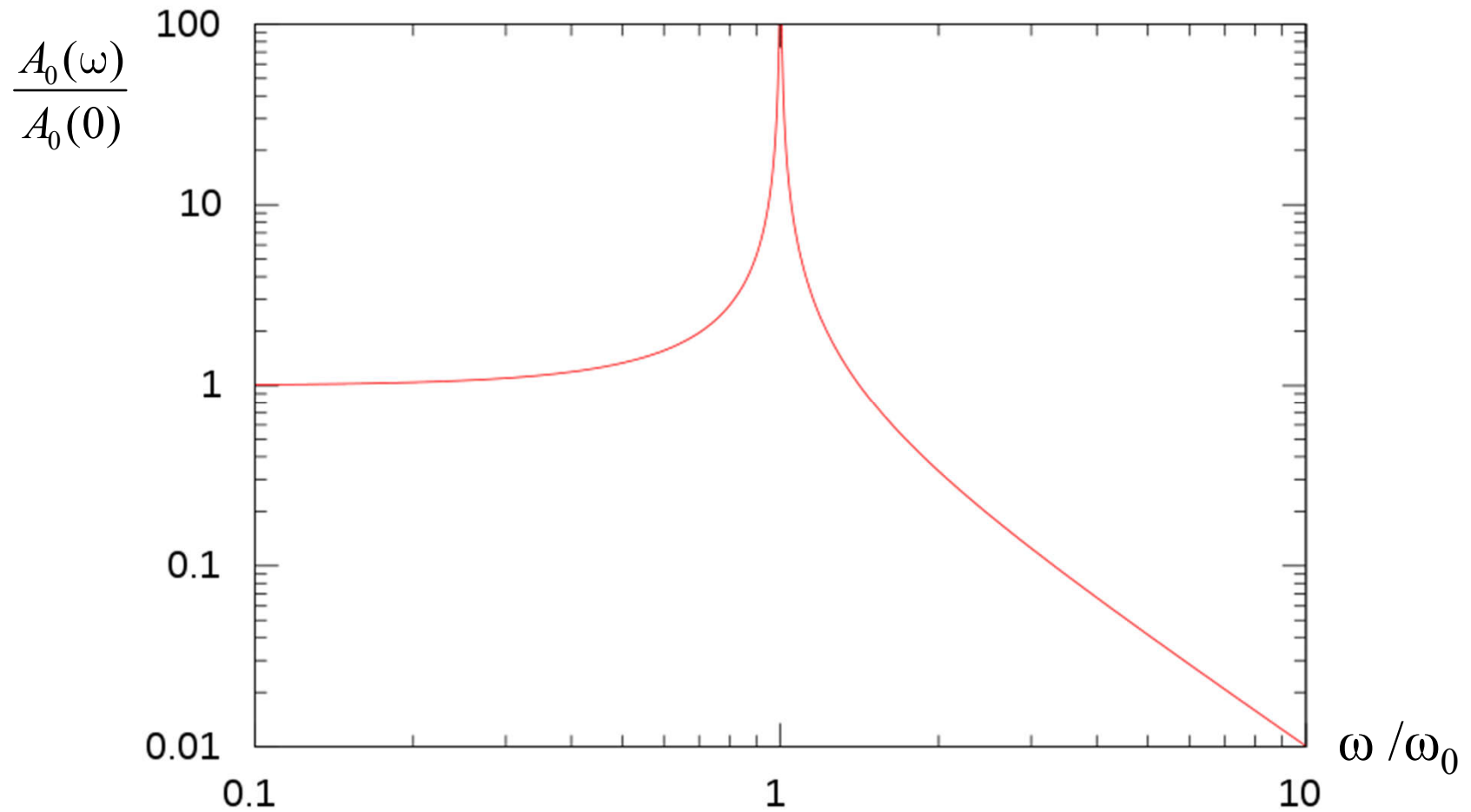
$$\tan \delta = \frac{2\gamma\omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$$

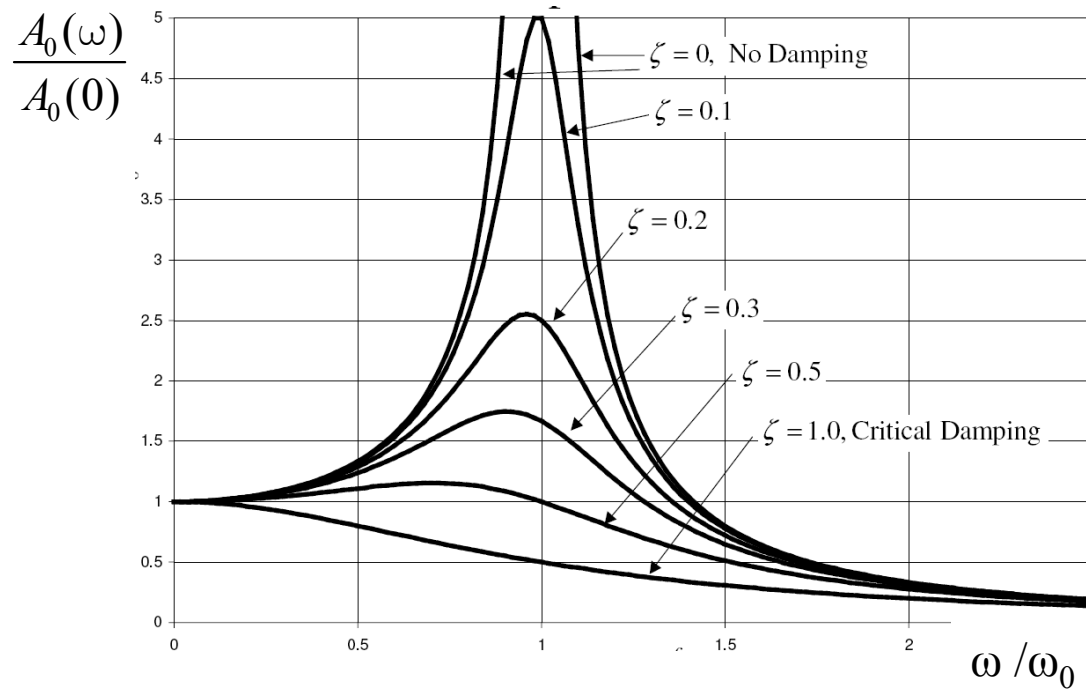
Utleddning i eget notat under [forelesningsplan](#)

Resonans (stor A_0) når $\omega = \omega_0$

$$A_0 = \frac{f_0}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + (2\gamma\omega)^2}} \text{ i log-log-plot}$$

med $\zeta = \gamma/\omega_0 = 1/200$ (svært svak demping)

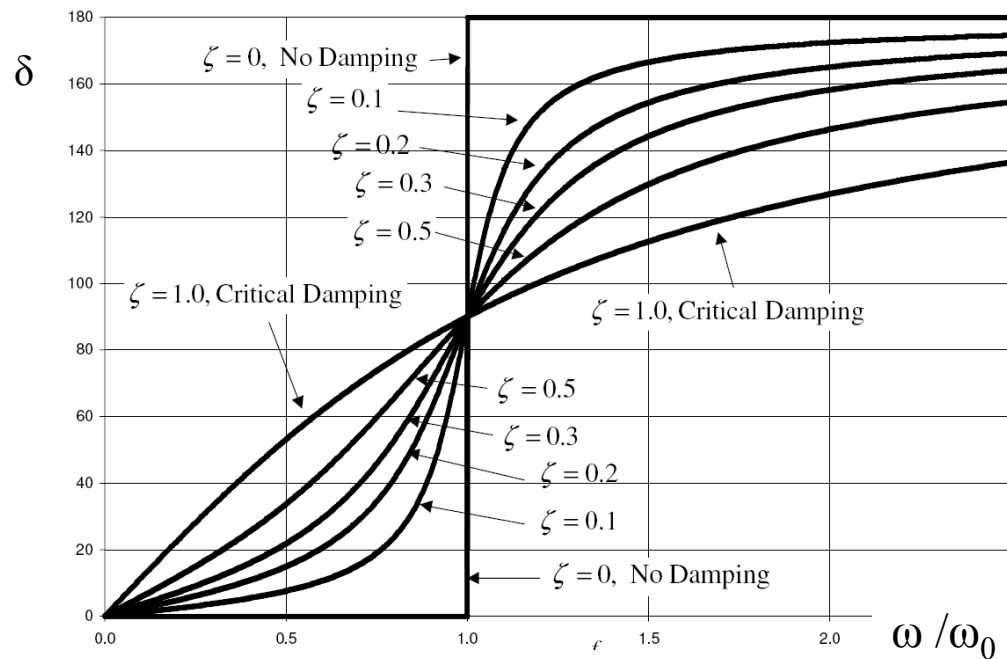




Figurer:
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vibration>

$$\zeta = \gamma/\omega_0$$

$$A_0 = \frac{f_0}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + (2\gamma\omega)^2}}$$



$$\tan \delta = \frac{2\gamma\omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$$

vanlig bruk :

$$0 < \delta < \pi$$

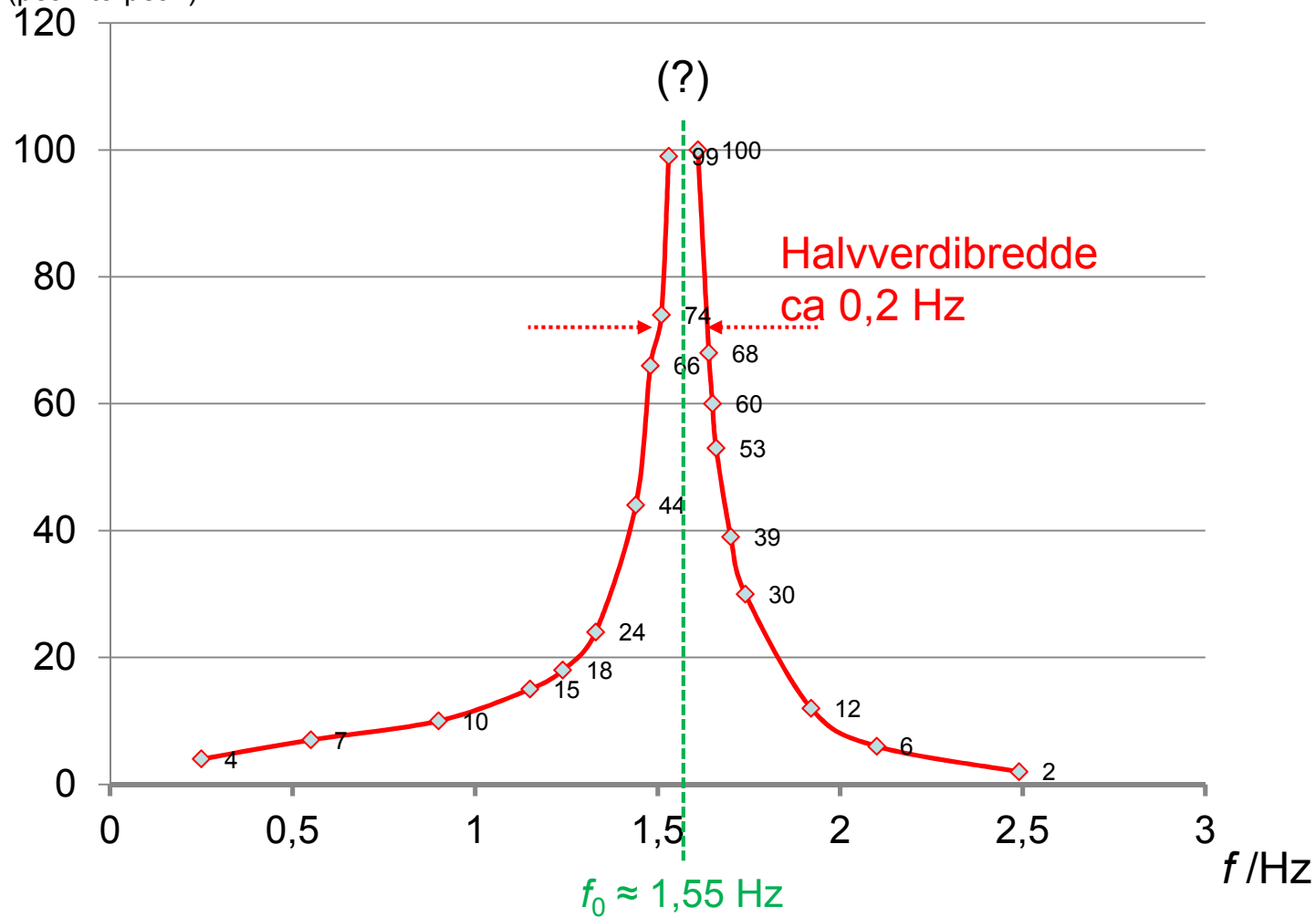
Resonanstopp målt for lab-svingeapparat.

Pådragsamplitude 4 mm.

Liten demping (15 mm gap mellom magneter).

$2A_0$ / mm

(peak-to-peak)



14. Mekaniske svingninger. Oppsummering 1

- **Udempet harmonisk oscillasjon (SHM)**

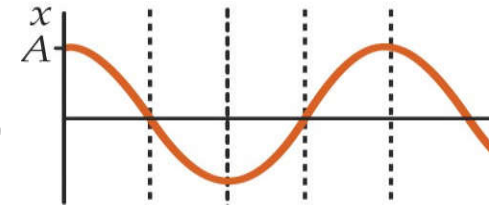
Kriterium SHM: **Krafta som trekker mot likevekt**

er prop. med avstand x (eks. $F = -kx$)

Dette gir fra Newton 2: $d^2/dt^2 x + \omega_0^2 x = 0$

med løsning: $x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$

- masse/fjær: $\omega_0^2 = k/m$
- tyngpendel (matematisk): $\omega_0^2 = g/l$
- fysisk pendel: $\omega_0^2 = mgl/I$

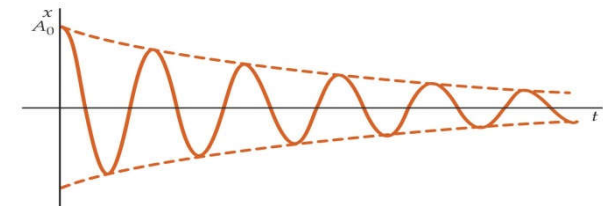


- **Dempet harmonisk oscillasjon**

$d^2/dt^2 x + 2\gamma d/dt x + \omega_0^2 x = 0$

med løsning: $x(t) = A e^{-\gamma t} \cos(\omega_d t + \varphi)$

(svak demping $\gamma < \omega_0$) $\omega_d^2 = \omega_0^2 - \gamma^2$



14. Mekaniske svingninger. Oppsummering 2

Tvungen svingning (resonans)

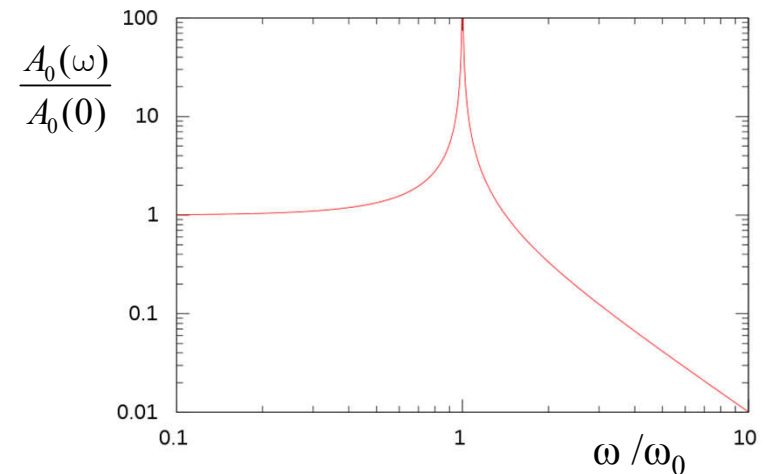
- $d^2/dt^2 x + 2\gamma d/dt x + \omega_0^2 x = F_0/m \cos \omega t$

med løsning $x(t) = A_0 \cos(\omega t - \delta)$

$$A_0 = \frac{F_0 / m}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + (2\gamma\omega)^2}}$$

$$\tan \delta = \frac{2\gamma\omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$$

Resonans (stor A_0) når $\omega = \omega_0$



Energi:

- Totalenergien $E_{\text{tot}} = E_k(t) + E_p(t)$ er konstant og svinger mellom $E_k(t)$ og $E_p(t)$

- $E_p(t)$ prop. med x^2 for alle svingninger

Fjærpendel: $E_p(t) = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$

Energi:

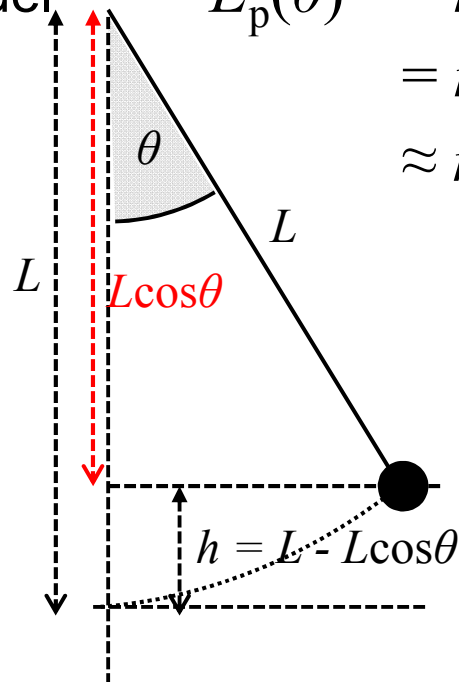
- Totalenergien $E_{\text{tot}} = E_k(t) + E_p(t)$ er konstant og svinger mellom $E_k(\text{max})$ og $E_p(\text{max})$
- $E_p(t)$ prop. med (utslag)² for alle svingninger:

Fjærpendel: $E_p(x) = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$

Torsjonspendel: $E_p(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \kappa \theta^2$

Tyngdependel: $E_p(\theta) = mgh$

$$= mgL(1 - \cos\theta)$$
$$\approx mgL/2 \theta^2 \quad \leftarrow \cos\theta \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2} \theta^2$$

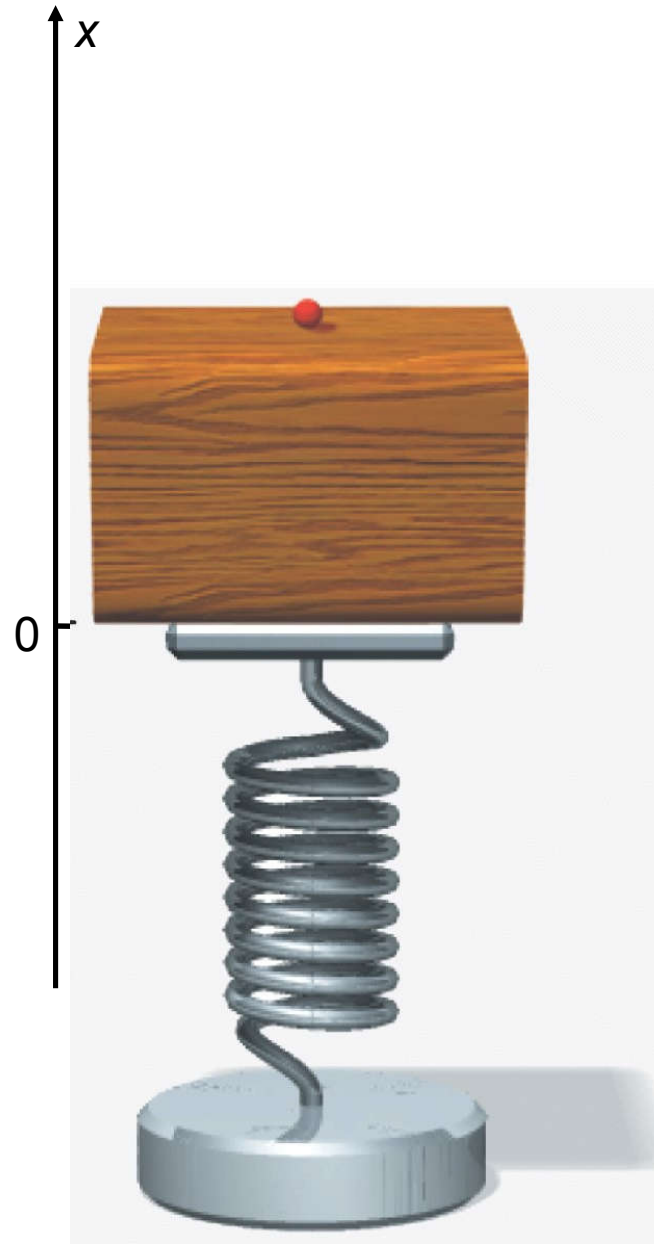


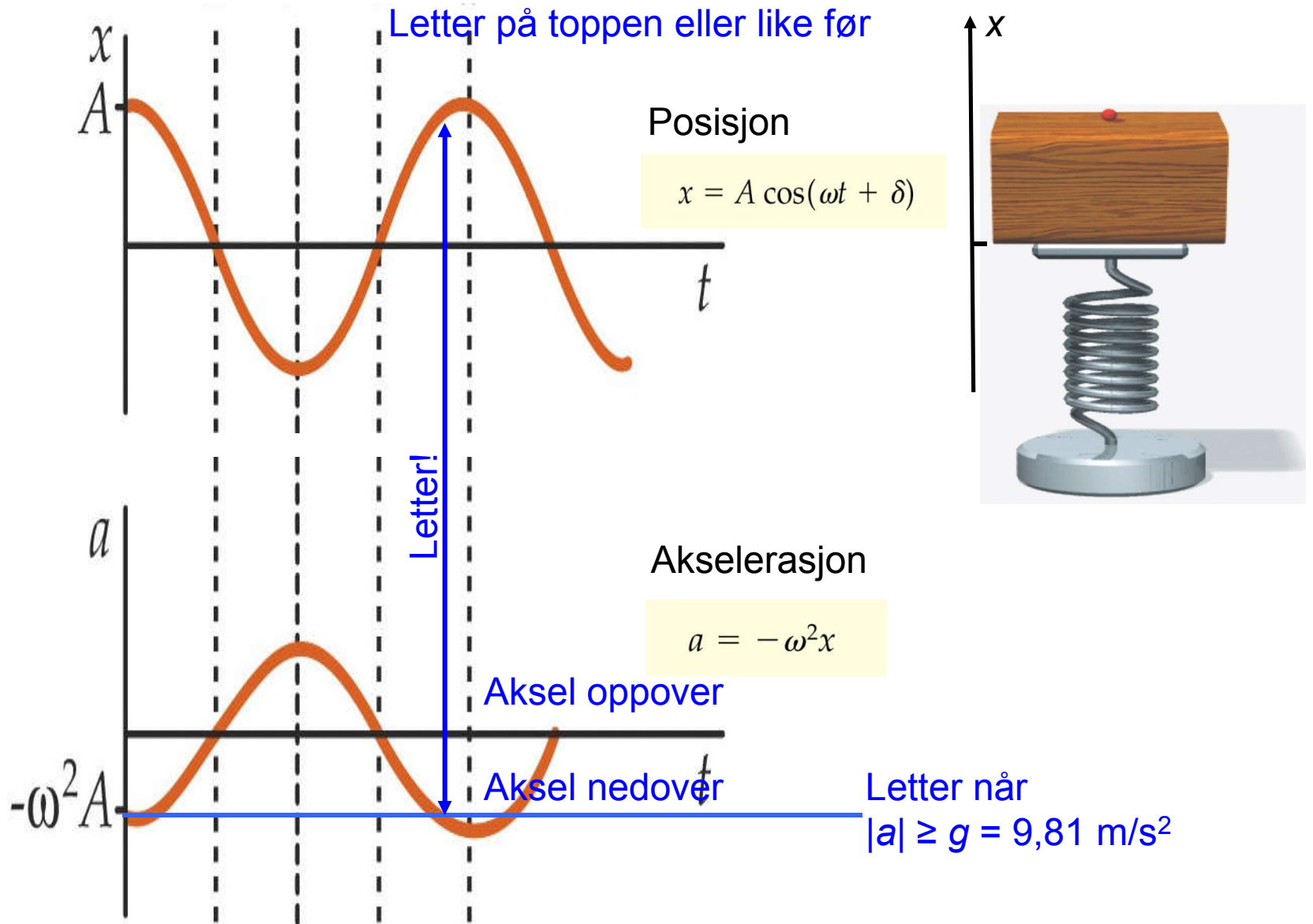
Eksempel

Vertikal SHM:

Vil kula lette fra
underlaget?

Letter når klossens
akselerasjon **nedover**
er større enn $9,81 \text{ m/s}^2$





Vertikal svingning.

Flervalgsoppgave fra en eksamen

- Ei pakke vaskemiddel står oppå en vaskemaskin som er i ferd med å sentrifugere på 1200 omdreininger per minutt. Vaskemaskinen vibrerer dermed vertikalt med en amplitude på 1,0 mm. Vil vaskemiddelpakka på noe tidspunkt miste kontakten med underlaget? Hvorfor, evt. hvorfor ikke?

A. Ja, fordi vaskemaskinens maksimale akselerasjon overstiger $9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$.

B. Ja, fordi vaskemaskinens maksimale hastighet overstiger $9,8 \text{ m/s}$.

C. Nei, fordi vaskemaskinens maksimale akselerasjon aldri overstiger $9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$.

D. Nei, fordi vaskemaskinens maksimale hastighet aldri overstiger $9,8 \text{ m/s}$.

E. Nei, fordi vaskemaskinens maksimale vertikale utsving aldri overstiger $9,8 \text{ mm}$.

Mulige svar

SHM:

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \cdot 1200/60 \text{ 1/s} = 40\pi \text{ 1/s}$$

$$x = A \cos(\omega t) \Rightarrow a = d^2x/dt^2 = -\omega^2 A \cos(\omega t)$$

$$a_{\max} = \omega^2 A = (40\pi \text{ 1/s})^2 \cdot 0,001 \text{ m} = 15,8 \text{ m/s}^2 > g \Rightarrow \text{Alt. A}$$

Horizontal svingning.

Fra en eksamen

Oppgave 4

En pakke med masse m er plassert på en horizontal plattform som svinger harmonisk langs bakken med periode T . Friksjonskoeffisienten mellom pakken og plattformen er μ og tyngdens akselerasjon er g . Svingeamplituden A økes nå langsomt (med konstant T).

Ved hvilken amplitude A_0 begynner pakken å skli? (Forsøk med en mynt på et papirark.)

Friksjonsbegrenset

Pakken akselereres av friksjonskrafta som er $\max F_f = \mu mg$, dvs. dens maksimale akselerasjon den kan følge er

$$a_{\max} = F_f / m = \mu g .$$

Akselerasjonens amplitude $= \omega^2 A_0$, dermed:

$$a_{\max} = \mu g = \omega^2 A_0 ,$$

som med $\omega = 2\pi/T$ gir

$$A_0 = \mu g / \omega^2 = \mu g (T / 2\pi)^2$$