

na (8. zbirka vaj.

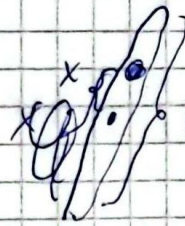
Nihanje

nihanje klatca

~~na t~~

$$l = 1,5 \text{ m} \quad \text{XX} = ?$$

$$m = \quad l' = 1 \text{ m}$$



$$\ddot{X} + \omega^2 X = 0$$

a) $t_0 = ?$

majhni odmiki: $\sin \varphi \approx \varphi$

b) $X = ?$
 $J_{\text{police}} = \frac{1}{3} m l^2$
 $M = \alpha J \alpha$

krajšče.

navortezel: $M = -m g \frac{l}{2} \varphi = -\frac{1}{3} m l^2 \alpha$

a) $J_{\text{police}} = \frac{1}{12} m l^2$

sredšče.

$$\ddot{\varphi} + \frac{3 m g l}{2 m l^2} \varphi = 0$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{3 g}{2 l}$$

$$t_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2.5$$

prilagalista.

X naj bo razdalja od težišča.

Steiner:

$$J_{\text{teze}} = -m g x \varphi$$

Steiner:

$$J_x = J_0 + m x^2$$

$$-m g x \varphi = \left(\frac{1}{12} m l^2 + m x^2 \right) \alpha$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} + \frac{m g x}{\frac{1}{12} m l^2 + m x^2} \varphi = 0$$

$$\frac{m g x}{\frac{1}{12} m l^2 + m x^2} = \omega^2$$

$$\omega^2 x^2 + \frac{\omega^2 l^2}{12} = m g x$$

$$x = \frac{l}{3} \sqrt{\frac{l^2}{g} - \frac{l^2}{12}} = 0.1 \text{ m}$$

$$x^2 - \frac{g}{\omega^2} x + \frac{l^2}{12} = 0$$

Nihanje 7.

$$l = 1\text{ m}$$

$$x = 0,25\text{ m}$$



$$\sin \varphi \approx \varphi$$

$$J = J_0 + m x^2$$

$$J_0 = \frac{1}{12} m l^2$$



$$\varphi_0 = 3^\circ$$

$$\Omega_0 = 0,3$$

$$t_0 = ?$$

$$\varphi(t=2s) = ?$$

$$\Omega(t=2s) = ?$$

$$\mathcal{L} = -W^2 \varphi - \text{za harmonično nihanje}$$

$$M = \mathcal{L}$$

$$-mg \frac{l}{4} \sin \varphi \approx -mg \frac{l}{4} \varphi = m \ddot{\varphi}$$

$$J = m l^2 \left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{16} \right) = m l^2 \frac{7}{48}$$

$$-mg \frac{l}{4} \varphi = m \left(\frac{7}{48} \right) \ddot{\varphi}$$

$$t_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \quad \ddot{\varphi} + \frac{72g}{7l} \varphi = 0$$

$$\varphi(t) = \varphi_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{72g}{7l}$$

$$\Omega(t) = \varphi_0 \omega \sin(\omega t)$$

2. valovanje

~~V dolgi odprti posodi~~
~~sta sosednj~~

10. nal.

~~Dva izvora s frekvenco 0,5 Hz~~

Na vodni gladini imamo točkasto izvora valovanja

v razmiku $a = \frac{3}{10} \lambda$

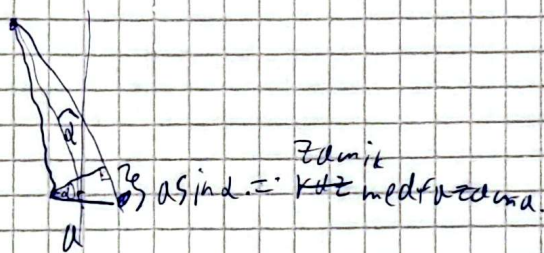
Nihanje 1. izvora je za $\frac{1}{4}$ nihaja zamaknjeno

glede na nihanje drugega. Pod katerim kotom

glede na zveznico med izvori se pojavijo

interferenčni maksimumi. računaj koliko je
razdalja od izvora velika.

b)



pogoj pri navadnem

valovanju:

$$a \sin \alpha = N \lambda$$

Za naš primer, moramo
upoštevati še za ostajanje:

$$a \sin \alpha = N \lambda + \frac{\lambda}{4}$$

⇒

$$\frac{3}{10} \sin \alpha = n\lambda + \frac{\lambda}{6}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{10}{3} \left(n + \frac{1}{6} \right), \text{ če } n \leq 1 \text{ dobimo } \sin \alpha \leq 1 \text{ / ali ne}$$

če $n=0$:

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{10}{12} = \frac{5}{6}$$

a)

1. razredaj, kote polka terimi

se pojavijo interferenčni

maksimumi, če nihata

v fazi.

5.

$$l = 1 \text{ m}$$

longitudinalno.
— vzbuja stojič valovanje

$$E = 2,1 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ Pa}$$

$$\rho = 7,8 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{dm}^3}$$

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$$

$$v = ?$$

$$2\lambda = l$$

$$v = \frac{c}{\lambda} = 10 \text{ kHz}$$