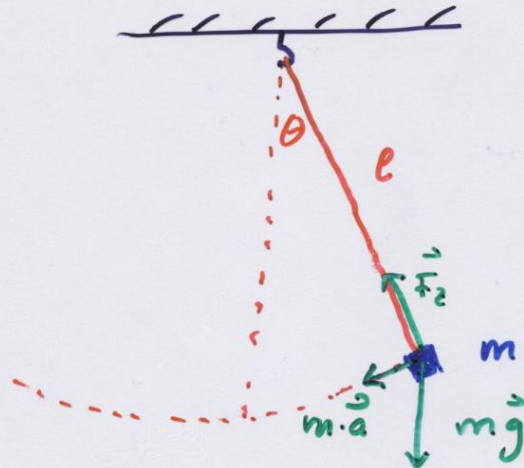


6.1.2 Pendel

a) Mathematisches Pendel



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{F} &= \vec{F}_t + m\vec{g} \\ &= m\vec{a}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}-mg \sin \theta &= m \cdot a \\ &= m \cdot l \cdot \alpha \\ &= m \cdot l \cdot \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2}\end{aligned}$$

Analytisch nicht lösbar

Näherung für kleine θ :

$$\sin \theta \approx \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} - \dots \approx \theta$$

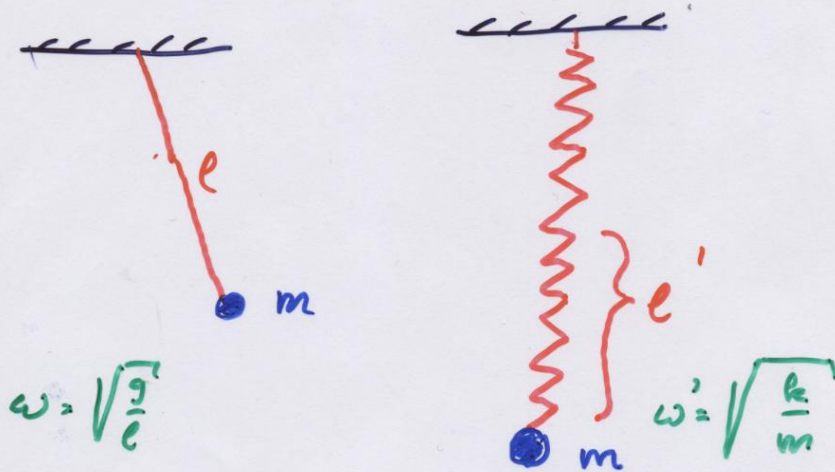
$$\Rightarrow -mg \theta = m l \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} ; \theta(t) = \theta_0 \cos \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} t$$

Pendelschwingung: $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$

3s: $l = 1\text{m}$, $g = 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$

$\Rightarrow T = 2\text{s}$

Vergleich Pendel- und Feder-schwingung:



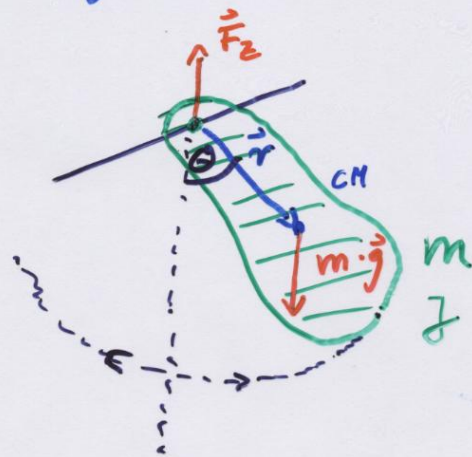
Für $l' = l$: $\omega' = \omega$

Dehnung der Feder: $F = m \cdot g$
 $= k \cdot l'$

$\Rightarrow \frac{k}{m} = \frac{g}{l'}$

$\Rightarrow \omega' = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l'}}$

b) Physikalisches Pendel



Kräfte:

$$\vec{F}_Z + m\vec{g} = 0$$

Drehmoment:

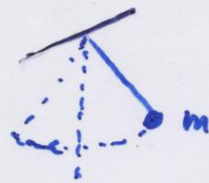
$$\begin{aligned}\vec{M} &= \vec{r} \times m\vec{g} \\ &= J \cdot \vec{\alpha}\end{aligned}$$

In Komponenten:

$$M = -r \cdot mg \sin \Theta = J \frac{d^2 \Theta}{dt^2} \approx \Theta$$

$$\Theta(t) = \Theta_0 \cos \sqrt{\frac{r m g}{J}} t$$

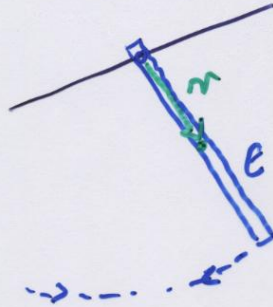
Beispiele: a) Masse konzentriert am CH:



$$J = m r^2$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{m g r}{m r^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{r}}$$

b) Homogener Stab



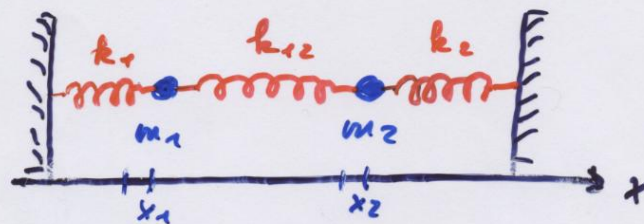
$$J = \frac{1}{3} m l^2$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} m e^2$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{3}{4} g}{e}} \quad \left(= \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} \frac{g}{e}} \right)$$

6.1.3 Gekoppelte Schwingungen

1. Einfachster Fall: Gekoppeltes Federpendel



Von oben
gesehen

$$m_1 \ddot{x}_1 = -k_1 x_1 - k_{12} (x_1 - x_2)$$

$$m_2 \ddot{x}_2 = -k_2 x_2 - k_{12} (x_2 - x_1)$$

Spezialfall: $m_1 = m_2 = m$
 $k_1 = k_2 = k$

$$\Rightarrow m \cdot (\ddot{x}_1 + \ddot{x}_2) = -k(x_1 + x_2)$$

$$m \cdot (\ddot{x}_1 - \ddot{x}_2) = -k(x_1 - x_2) - 2k_{12}(x_1 - x_2)$$

Ausatz: $x_H := \frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_2) = A_1 \cos(\omega_1 t + \phi_1)$
 $\omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

$x_D := \frac{1}{2}(x_1 - x_2) = A_2 \cos(\omega_2 t + \phi_2)$
 $\omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{k + 2k_{12}}{m}}$

Spezialfälle:

a) Massen m_1 und m_2 ($= m$)
 schwingen in Phase ($\phi_1 = \phi_2 = \phi$)

$$x_H(t) = x_1(t) = x_2(t) = A \cdot \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t + \phi\right)$$

$$x_D(t) = 0$$

b) Massen schwingern entgegengesetzt:

$$x_M(t) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_D(t) &= x_1(t) = -x_2(t) \\ &= A \cdot \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k+2k_{\text{eff}}}{m}} t + \phi\right) \end{aligned}$$

c) $A_1 = A_2 = A$:

$$x_1(t) = (x_M(t) + x_D(t))$$

$$= A (\cos(\omega_1 t + \phi_1) + \cos(\omega_2 t + \phi_2))$$

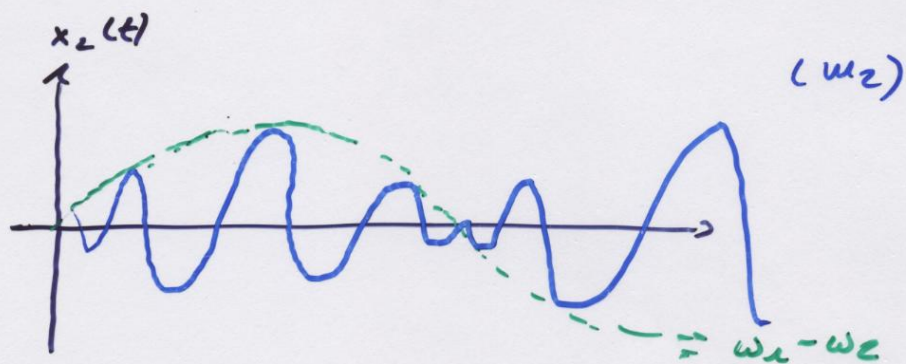
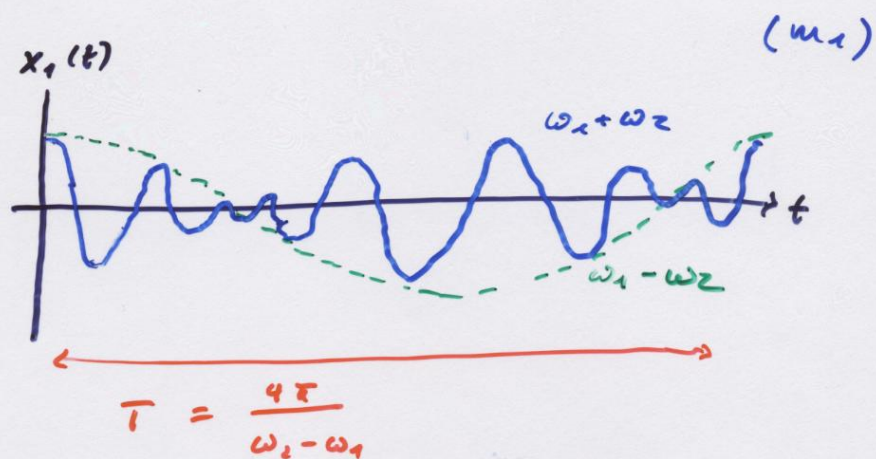
$$= 2A \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2} t + \frac{\phi_1 - \phi_2}{2}\right) * \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t + \frac{\phi_1 + \phi_2}{2}\right)$$

$$x_2(t) = (x_M(t) - x_D(t))$$

$$= A (\cos(\omega_1 t + \phi_1) - \cos(\omega_2 t + \phi_2))$$

$$= -2A \sin\left(\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2} t + \frac{\phi_1 - \phi_2}{2}\right) *$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t + \frac{\phi_1 + \phi_2}{2}\right)$$



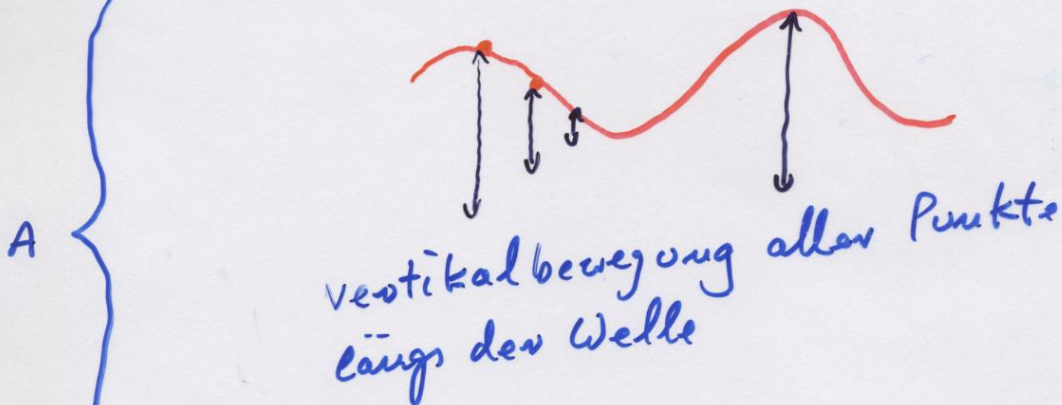
Nach $\frac{T}{4}$ wird Schwingungsenergie von einer auf die andere Oszillation übertragen.

6.2 Wellen

Wellen sind Erscheinungen, welche gekoppelte oszillierende Systeme erzeugen.

Kategorien :

- Transversale Wellen



- Longitudinale Wellen



Horizontale Bewegung

• 1d Wellen



z.B. Federn



Saite

• 2d Wellen



z.B. Wasser



z.B. Vibration einer
Platte...

• 3d Wellen

z.B. schall
EM Wellen etc