

Problema Semanal #1. (In formal).

1. a) Debido a que la onda se mueve en el eje $+x$, cada punto copia el movimiento de el punto inmediatamente a su izquierda. Por lo tanto, el punto I baja (velocidad negativa).

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \rightarrow +y \\ 3 \rightarrow -y \\ 4 \rightarrow +y \\ 5 \rightarrow -y \\ 6 \rightarrow +y \end{array}$$

b) Dado que $a_y = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} y(x, t)$

$$v^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} y(x, t) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} y(x, t) \quad (\text{Ec. de onda})$$

La curvatura indica el signo de la aceleración.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \therefore 1 \rightarrow -y & 5 \rightarrow -y \\ 2 \rightarrow +y & 6 \rightarrow 0 \\ 3 \rightarrow -y & \\ 4 \rightarrow +y & \end{array}$$

2. Ya extremos que

$$\omega^2 A_{mm} = g \Rightarrow A_{mm} = \frac{g}{\omega^2}, \quad ; \quad v^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{k^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 k^2 = \omega^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{mm} = \frac{g}{v^2 k^2} = \frac{g}{F \cdot K} = \frac{M g}{F \cdot K} \quad \text{o} \quad \frac{\mu g}{2\pi F} \quad ?$$

$$3. \frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{df(u)}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{df(u)}{\partial u} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$$

~~$\frac{\partial^2 f(u)}{\partial t^2} u$~~ ← $u = x - vt$

$$= \frac{d^2 f(u)}{du^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{d^2 f(u)}{du^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{d^2 f(u)}{du^2} \cdot v^2$$

Nota: $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$

la regla de cadena

$$\frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{df(u)}{\partial u} \right) = \frac{d^2 f(u)}{du^2} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{d^2 f(u)}{du^2}$$

Nota: $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{d^2 f(u)}{du^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \cdot v^2 \frac{d^2 f(u)}{du^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial t^2}$$

4. Hecho en imagen. La suma no es el factor anágra.