

Příklad 9.1.

- fyzické kyvadlo

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_0}{MgR}}$$

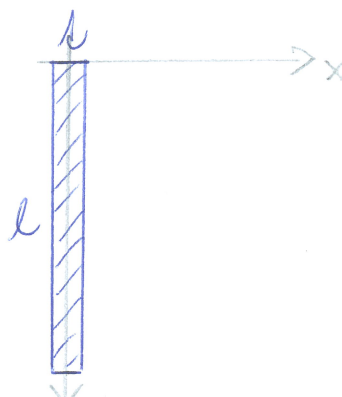
T → perioda kmitů
 I_0 → moment setrvačnosti vzhledem k ose otáčení σ
 MgR → vzdálenost hmotného středu od osy otáčení σ

- doba kyvu

$$k = \frac{1}{2} T$$

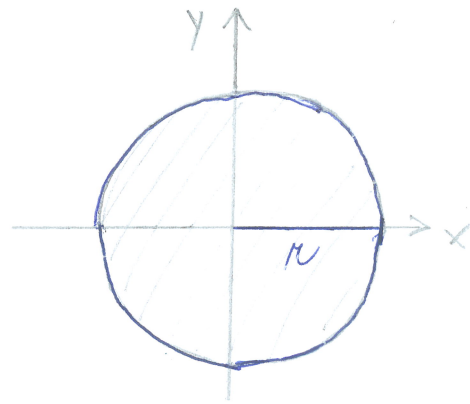
- moment setrvačnosti

→ tyč



$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1 &= \frac{m_1}{l \cdot k} \int_0^l \int_{-\frac{k}{2}}^{\frac{k}{2}} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\
 &= \frac{m_1}{l \cdot k} \int_0^l \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + xy^2 \right]_{-\frac{k}{2}}^{\frac{k}{2}} dy \\
 &= \frac{m_1}{l \cdot k} \int_0^l \left(\frac{k^3}{12} + ky^2 \right) dy \\
 &= \frac{m_1}{l \cdot k} \left[\frac{k^3}{12} y + \frac{k}{3} y^3 \right]_0^l \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} m_1 k^2 + \frac{1}{12} m_1 l^2
 \end{aligned}$$

→ disk



$$I_2' = \frac{m_2}{\pi R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R r'^2 r' dr' d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{m_2}{\pi R^2} \left[\varphi \right]_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{r'^4}{4} \right]_0^R$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_2 R^2$$

... vzhledem ke své poloze km. středem



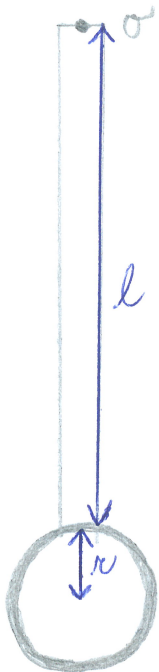
Glejnárova věta

- vzdálenost od osy otáčení

... $r+l$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = I_2' + m_2 (r+l)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_2 R^2 + m_2 (r+l)^2$$

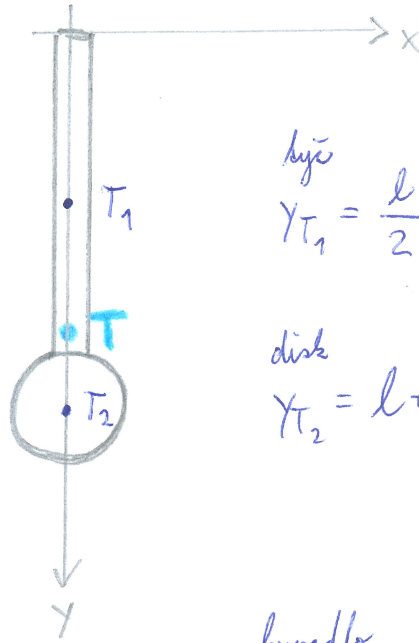


→ celkový moment setrvačnosti

$$I_\sigma = I_1 + I_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} m_1 l^2 + \frac{1}{12} m_1 R^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 R^2 + m_2 (r+l)^2$$

• hmotný stred



kyž
 $Y_{T_1} = \frac{l}{2}$

disk
 $Y_{T_2} = l + r$

hyvadlo

$$R = Y_T = \frac{m_1 Y_{T_1} + m_2 Y_{T_2}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$= \frac{m_1 \frac{l}{2} + m_2 (l + r)}{m_1 + m_2}$$

• dohromady

$$k = \pi \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{3}m_1 l^2 + \frac{1}{12}m_2 l^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2 r^2 + m_2 (l+r)^2}{(m_1 + m_2) g \frac{\frac{1}{2}m_1 l + m_2 l + m_2 (l+r)}{m_1 + m_2}}}$$

= 1

$$k = \pi \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{3}m_1 l^2 + \frac{1}{12}m_2 l^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2 r^2 + m_2 (l+r)^2}{g (\frac{1}{2}m_1 l + m_2 l + m_2 (l+r))}}$$

$$k = 1,0039 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

Příklad 9.2.

a) deska

→ moment setrvačnosti

$$I_0 = \frac{m}{ab} \int_0^a \int_0^b y^2 dx dy = \frac{m}{ab} [x]_0^b \left[\frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^a$$

↑
řádkování
ploštinou desky

$$I_0 = \frac{1}{3} m a^2$$

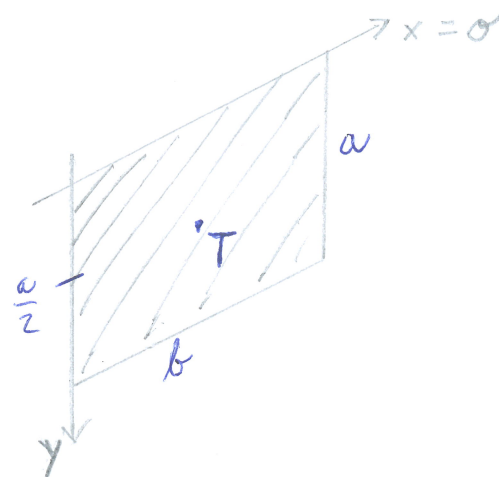
→ hmotný střed

$$y_T = \frac{a}{2}$$

→ perioda kmitů:

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I_0}{mg \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2a}{3g}}$$

↑
fyzická vzdálenost



b) deska s dírou

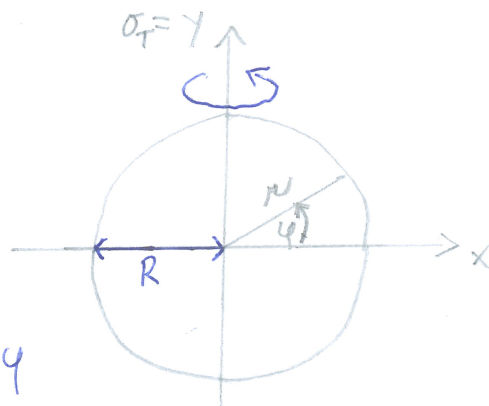
→ moment setrvačnosti

$$I = I_0 - I'$$

↑
deska

↑
kruhový disk

$$I'_T = \frac{m'}{\pi R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R (r \cos \varphi)^2 r dr d\varphi$$



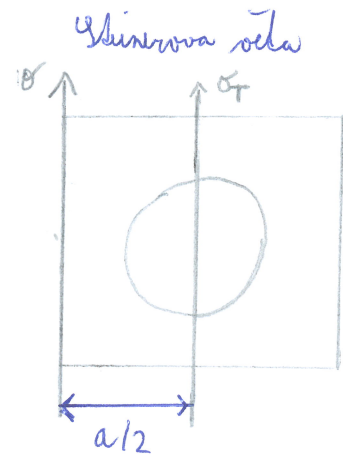
$$= \frac{m'}{\pi R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi \, d\varphi \int_0^R r^3 \, dr = \frac{1}{4} m' R^2$$

$\underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi \, d\varphi}_{= \pi} \quad \underbrace{\int_0^R r^3 \, dr}_{\frac{R^4}{4}}$

$$= \left[\frac{\varphi + \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{2} \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$I' = I_T + m' \left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^2$$

$$I' = \frac{1}{4} m' R^2 + \frac{1}{4} m' a^2$$



→ hmotnosti: deska: $m = \sigma a b \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{m}{a b}$

↑
plošná hustota

dioba/diera: $m' = \sigma \pi R^2 = m \frac{\pi R^2}{a b}$

deska s dirobou: $M = m - m' = m \left(1 - \frac{\pi R^2}{a b} \right)$

→ hmotný stred: $\gamma_T = \frac{a}{2}$

→ periodu kmitů

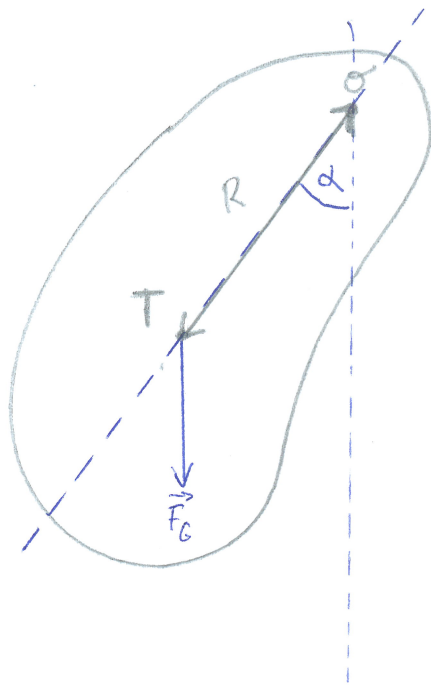
$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{3} m a^2 - \frac{1}{4} m \frac{\pi R^2}{ab} R^2 - \frac{1}{4} m \frac{\pi R^2}{ab} a^2}{m \left(1 - \frac{\pi R^2}{ab}\right) g \frac{a}{2}}}$$

$$T = 2\pi \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{2a}{3g}}}_{T_0} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{3}{4} \frac{\pi R^2}{ab} \left(1 + \frac{R^2}{a^2}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{\pi R^2}{ab}\right)}}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2a}{3g}} \sqrt{\frac{ab - \frac{3}{4} \pi R^2 \left(1 + \frac{R^2}{a^2}\right)}{ab - \pi R^2}}$$

Příklad 9.3.

- fyzické kyvadlo



→ 2. věta impulsová

$$\vec{M} = I \vec{E}$$

+ moment síly $\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}_G$

$$M = R \cdot mg \cdot \sin \alpha$$

/ směr "před papír"

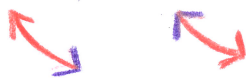
+ moment setrvačnosti $I = I_T + m R^2$

↑
sčítán
z ose O↑
sčítán
z ose
hlavního
středem↑
sčítán
z ose
hlavního
středem

+ úhlové zrychlení $\vec{E} \dots$ // směr "před papír"

$$E = -\ddot{\alpha}$$

↓ ↓
rotace ⇒ kladná směr páde



$$\Rightarrow mgR \sin \alpha = (I_T + mR^2) \ddot{\alpha}$$

$$\ddot{\alpha} = - \frac{mgR}{I_T + mR^2} \sin \alpha$$

$$\ddot{\alpha} = -\omega^2 \sin \alpha ; \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{mgR}{I_T + mR^2}}$$

• matematické kyvadlo

$$I = m R^2$$

$$\text{neboli } I_T = 0$$

↑
moment setrvačnosti bodového tělesa

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{m g R}{m R^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{R}} \quad \text{viz dříve}$$

• a) malé výchylky $\alpha \ll 1$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha \approx \alpha$$

$$\ddot{\alpha} = -\omega^2 \alpha$$

↓

harmonické kmity s periodou $T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{R}{g}} = \underline{\underline{2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}}}$$

• b) velké výchylky + ROOT

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} T(10^\circ) &= 2,010 \text{ s} \\ T(90^\circ) &= 2,368 \text{ s} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

numerické řešení

↑
počáteční výchylka

• c) velké výchylky + ELIPTICKÉ INTEGRÁLY $\Rightarrow T = \frac{4}{\omega} K\left(\sin \frac{\varphi_m}{2}\right)$

↗ amplituda

$$T(\varphi_m) = \underbrace{2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}}_{T_0} \left(1 + \overset{0. \text{ přiblížení}}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{\varphi_m}{2}\right)} + \overset{1. \text{ přiblížení}}{\dots} \right)$$

↓
eliptický integrál 1. druhu

$$K(k) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 u}}$$

$$+ \overset{2. \text{ přiblížení}}{\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4}\right)^2 \sin^4\left(\frac{\varphi_m}{2}\right)} + \dots \text{ add.}$$

$$T_0 = 2,005 \text{ s}$$

$$\rightarrow T_1(10^\circ) \approx 1,002 T_0 = 2,009 \text{ s}$$

$$T_1(90^\circ) \approx 1,125 T_0 = 2,256 \text{ s}$$

$$T_2(10^\circ) \approx 1,002 T_0 = 2,009 \text{ s}$$

$$T_2(90^\circ) \approx 1,160 T_0 = 2,326 \text{ s}$$

↓
add.

Příklad 9.4.

- součet funkcí sinus / kosinus

→ součtové vzorce

$$\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \sin y \cos x$$

$$\sin(x-y) = \sin x \cos y - \sin y \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(x+y) + \sin(x-y) = 2 \sin x \cos y$$

$$\begin{aligned} x+y &= a \\ x-y &= b \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} x &= \frac{a+b}{2} \\ y &= \frac{a-b}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\sin a + \sin b = 2 \sin \frac{a+b}{2} \cos \frac{a-b}{2}}}$$

$$\cos(x+y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$$

$$\cos(x-y) = \cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y) = 2 \cos x \cos y$$

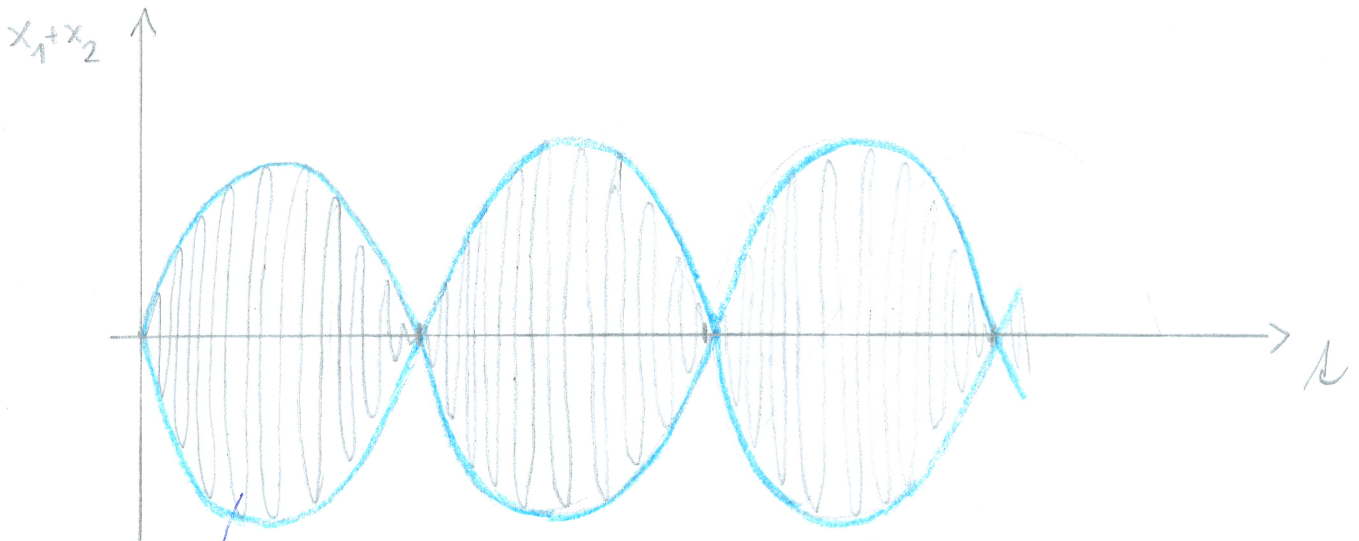
$$\begin{aligned} x+y &= a \\ x-y &= b \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} x &= \frac{a+b}{2} \\ y &= \frac{a-b}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\cos a + \cos b = 2 \cos \frac{a+b}{2} \cos \frac{a-b}{2}}}$$

- součet 2 kmitů ve fázi (!) + se stejnou amplitudou

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\omega_1 t) + \sin(\omega_2 t) &= 2 \sin\left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t\right) \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2} t\right) \\ &= 2 \sin\left(2\pi \frac{f_1 + f_2}{2} t\right) \cos\left(2\pi \frac{f_1 - f_2}{2} t\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \tilde{f} &= \frac{f_1 + f_2}{2} & \tilde{f} &= \frac{f_1 - f_2}{2} \end{aligned}$$



harmonické kmity
s průměrnou frekvencí \bar{f}

$$\bar{f} = \frac{f_1 + f_2}{2} = 437,5 \text{ Hz}$$

modulace amplitudy \rightarrow ZÁZNĚJE
s frekvencí $2\tilde{f}$

\Downarrow

$$T = \frac{1}{2\tilde{f}} = \frac{1}{f_1 - f_2} = 0,2 \text{ s}$$

Příklad 9.5.

$$x_1 = A e^{i(\omega t + \varphi_1)} = A e^{i\omega t} e^{i\varphi_1}$$

$$x_2 = B e^{i(\omega t + \varphi_2)} = B e^{i\omega t} e^{i\varphi_2}$$

$$\longrightarrow x_1 + x_2 = e^{i\omega t} \underbrace{(A e^{i\varphi_1} + B e^{i\varphi_2})}_{\hat{C}}$$

\hat{C} (komplexní číslo)

$$\hat{C} = A e^{i\varphi_1} + B e^{i\varphi_2} = A(\cos\varphi_1 + i\sin\varphi_1) + B(\cos\varphi_2 + i\sin\varphi_2)$$

$$\hat{C} = \underbrace{(A\cos\varphi_1 + B\cos\varphi_2)}_{\text{reálná část } \hat{C} \text{ } \text{Re}(\hat{C})} + i \underbrace{(A\sin\varphi_1 + B\sin\varphi_2)}_{\text{imaginární část } \hat{C} \text{ } \text{Im}(\hat{C})}$$

- \hat{C} lze zapísat ve tvaru: $\hat{C} = \overset{\star}{C} e^{i\alpha}$

\downarrow
amplituda
(reálná)

\downarrow
fáze
(reálná)

$$\hat{C} = C e^{i\alpha} = C(\cos\alpha + i\sin\alpha) = \underbrace{C\cos\alpha}_{\text{Re}(\hat{C})} + i \underbrace{C\sin\alpha}_{\text{Im}(\hat{C})}$$

$$\bullet \quad |\hat{C}| = \sqrt{(\text{Re}(\hat{C}))^2 + (\text{Im}(\hat{C}))^2} = \sqrt{C^2 \cos^2 \alpha + C^2 \sin^2 \alpha} = \underline{\underline{C}}$$

$$\bullet \quad \arg \alpha = \frac{\text{Im}(\hat{C})}{\text{Re}(\hat{C})} = \frac{C\sin\alpha}{C\cos\alpha} = \underline{\underline{\arg \alpha}}$$

OBEZNĚ

↑ výpočet amplitudy

↓ výpočet fáze

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{amplituda } C &= \sqrt{(A \cos \varphi_1 + B \cos \varphi_2)^2 + (A \sin \varphi_1 + B \sin \varphi_2)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\underbrace{A^2 \cos^2 \varphi_1 + 2AB \cos \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 + B^2 \cos^2 \varphi_2}_{\text{... součiny jsou}}} \\ &\quad + \underbrace{(A^2 \sin^2 \varphi_1 + 2AB \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 + B^2 \sin^2 \varphi_2)} \\ &= \sqrt{A^2 + 2AB (\cos \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 + \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2) + B^2} \\ &= \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \quad \dots \text{ součiny jsou} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\underline{C = \sqrt{A^2 + 2AB \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + B^2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{fáze } \underline{\underline{\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{A \sin \varphi_1 + B \sin \varphi_2}{A \cos \varphi_1 + B \cos \varphi_2}}}$$

$$\text{výsledek: } A e^{i(\omega t + \varphi_1)} + B e^{i(\omega t + \varphi_2)} = C e^{i(\omega t + \alpha)}$$

neboli:

$$\text{Re. část} \rightarrow \underline{A \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) + B \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2)} = \underline{C \cos(\omega t + \alpha)}$$

$$\text{Im. část} \rightarrow \underline{+i(A \sin(\omega t + \varphi_1) + B \sin(\omega t + \varphi_2))} = \underline{+i C \sin(\omega t + \alpha)}$$

Příklad 3.6.

a) aperiodický pohyb

- obecné řešení: $x(k) = c_1 e^{\alpha_1 k} + c_2 e^{\alpha_2 k}$, kde $\alpha_{1/2} = -\delta \pm \sqrt{\delta^2 - \omega_0^2}$

označení: $\psi = \sqrt{\delta^2 - \omega_0^2}$

$$\Rightarrow x(k) = e^{-\delta k} (c_1 e^{\psi k} + c_2 e^{-\psi k})$$

$$v(k) = \frac{dx(k)}{dk} = e^{-\delta k} (c_1 (-\delta + \psi) e^{\psi k} + c_2 (-\delta - \psi) e^{-\psi k})$$

- počáteční podmínky: $x(k=0) = \underline{0} = e^0 (c_1 e^0 + c_2 e^0) = \underline{c_1 + c_2}$

$$v(k=0) = \underline{w} = e^0 (c_1 (-\delta + \psi) e^0 + c_2 (-\delta - \psi) e^0)$$

$$\underline{w = c_1 (-\delta + \psi) + c_2 (-\delta - \psi)}$$

$$c_1 = -c_2$$

$$w = -c_1 \delta + c_1 \psi + c_1 \delta + c_1 \psi = 2c_1 \psi$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = \frac{w}{2\psi} \quad \Rightarrow c_2 = \frac{w}{2\psi}$$

$$x(k) = \frac{w}{\psi} e^{-\delta k} \left(\frac{e^{\psi k} - e^{-\psi k}}{2} \right)$$

$$\underline{\underline{x(k) = \frac{w \cdot e^{-\delta k}}{\psi} \sinh(\psi k)}}$$

b) měření aperiodického pohybu

- obecné řešení: $x(k) = c_1 e^{-\delta k} + c_2 k e^{-\delta k}$

$$v(k) = \frac{dx(k)}{dk} = -c_1 \delta e^{-\delta k} + c_2 e^{-\delta k} - c_2 \delta k e^{-\delta k}$$

- počáteční podmínky: $x(k=0) = 0 = c_1 e^0 + c_2 \cdot 0 \cdot e^0 = \underline{c_1}$

$$v(k=0) = \underline{u} = -c_1 \delta e^0 + c_2 e^{*0} - c_2 \delta \cdot 0 e^0 = \underline{c_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = 0 \quad c_2 = u$$

$$\underline{\underline{x(k) = uk e^{-\delta k}}}$$

c) Měření kmitů

- obecné řešení: $x(k) = A e^{-\delta k} \sin(\omega k + \varphi)$

označení: $\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}$

$$v(k) = \frac{dx(k)}{dk} = -\delta A e^{-\delta k} \sin(\omega k + \varphi) + \omega A e^{-\delta k} \cos(\omega k + \varphi)$$

- počáteční podmínky: $x(k=0) = 0 = A \cdot e^0 \sin(0 + \varphi) = \underline{A \sin \varphi}$
 $v(k=0) = u = -\delta A e^0 \sin(0 + \varphi) + \omega A e^0 \cos(0 + \varphi)$

$$\underline{u = -\delta A \sin \varphi + \omega A \cos \varphi}$$

$$u = \omega A \Rightarrow A = \frac{u}{\omega}$$

$$\underline{x(t) = \frac{\omega}{\omega} e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t)}$$

Příklad 9.7.

a) řešení ve tvaru

$$x(t) = C_1 e^{\alpha_1 t} + C_2 e^{\alpha_2 t}$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = C_1 \alpha_1 e^{\alpha_1 t} + C_2 \alpha_2 e^{\alpha_2 t}$$

$$\ddot{x}(t) = C_1 \alpha_1^2 e^{\alpha_1 t} + C_2 \alpha_2^2 e^{\alpha_2 t}$$

dosadit do rovnice $\ddot{x} + 2\delta \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$ + podmínka $\omega_0 > \delta$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 \alpha_1^2 e^{\alpha_1 t} + C_2 \alpha_2^2 e^{\alpha_2 t} + 2\delta C_1 \alpha_1 e^{\alpha_1 t} + 2\delta C_2 \alpha_2 e^{\alpha_2 t} + \omega_0^2 C_1 e^{\alpha_1 t} + \omega_0^2 C_2 e^{\alpha_2 t} = 0$$

$$C_1 e^{\alpha_1 t} (\alpha_1^2 + 2\delta \alpha_1 + \omega_0^2) + C_2 e^{\alpha_2 t} (\alpha_2^2 + 2\delta \alpha_2 + \omega_0^2) = 0$$

→ rovnice musí být nulové

→ stejné rovnice pro α_1 a α_2 → jediná rovnice pro α o kořeny α_1 a α_2

$$\alpha^2 + 2\delta \alpha + \omega_0^2 = 0$$

$$\alpha_{1/2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-2\delta \pm \sqrt{4\delta^2 - 4\omega_0^2}}{2}$$

výraz pod odmocninou
záporný kvůli podmínce
 $\omega_0 > \delta$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{1/2} = \frac{-2\delta \pm 2i\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}}{2}$$

$$\alpha_{1,2} = -\delta \pm i \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2} = -\delta \pm i \omega$$

↓
oznacení
 $\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}$

⇒ 1. tvar řešení: $x(k) = c_1 e^{-\delta k + i \omega k} + c_2 e^{-\delta k - i \omega k}$

$$x(k) = e^{-\delta k} (c_1 e^{i \omega k} + c_2 e^{-i \omega k})$$

... komplexní řešení

b) řešení ve tvaru

$$x(k) = A e^{-\delta k} \sin(\omega k + \varphi)$$

$$\dot{x}(k) = -\delta A e^{-\delta k} \sin(\omega k + \varphi) + \omega A e^{-\delta k} \cos(\omega k + \varphi)$$

$$\ddot{x}(k) = \delta^2 A e^{-\delta k} \sin(\omega k + \varphi) - \delta \omega A e^{-\delta k} \cos(\omega k + \varphi) - \omega^2 A e^{-\delta k} \sin(\omega k + \varphi) - \delta \omega A e^{-\delta k} \cos(\omega k + \varphi)$$

2x

↓
dosadit do rovnice $\ddot{x} + 2\delta \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$

+ podmínka $\omega_0 > \delta$

$$\Rightarrow \delta^2 A e^{-\delta k} \sin(\omega k + \varphi) - 2\delta \omega A e^{-\delta k} \cos(\omega k + \varphi)$$

$$- \omega^2 A e^{-\delta k} \sin(\omega k + \varphi) - 2\delta^2 A e^{-\delta k} \sin(\omega k + \varphi)$$

$$+ 2\delta \omega A e^{-\delta k} \cos(\omega k + \varphi) + \omega_0^2 A e^{-\delta k} \sin(\omega k + \varphi) = 0$$

$$A e^{-\delta k} \sin(\omega k + \delta) \begin{pmatrix} \delta^2 - \omega^2 + \omega_0^2 \\ -2\delta^2 \end{pmatrix} + A e^{-\delta k} \cos(\omega k + \delta) \begin{pmatrix} -2\delta\omega + 2\delta\omega \\ \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

= 0 = 0
autonomicky

$$-\delta^2 - \omega^2 + \omega_0^2 = 0$$

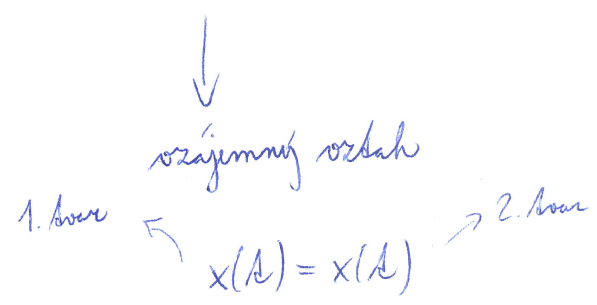
$$\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 - \delta^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}}}$$

⇒ 2. tvar řešení: $x(k) = A e^{-\delta k} \sin(\omega k + \varphi)$

... reálné řešení

c) konstanty v 1. řešení C_1 a C_2
konstanty v 2. řešení A a φ } určité počátečními podmínkami



$$e^{-\delta k} (C_1 e^{i\omega k} + C_2 e^{-i\omega k}) = A e^{-\delta k} \sin(\omega k + \varphi)$$

$$e^{-\delta k} (C_1 \cos \omega k + i C_1 \sin \omega k + C_2 \cos \omega k - i C_2 \sin \omega k) = A e^{-\delta k} (\sin \omega k \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi \cos \omega k)$$

↑

$$e^{i\alpha} = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha$$

$$e^{-i\alpha} = \cos \alpha - i \sin \alpha$$

↑

$$\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \sin y \cos x$$

$$e^{-\delta k} \cos \omega k (c_1 + c_2) + e^{-\delta k} \sin \omega k (ic_1 - ic_2) = e^{-\delta k} \cos \omega k (A \sin \varphi) + e^{-\delta k} \sin \omega k (A \cos \varphi)$$

⇓

$$\boxed{c_1 + c_2 = A \sin \varphi} \quad (1)$$

$$\boxed{i(c_1 - c_2) = A \cos \varphi} \quad (2)$$

$$(1) / (2) \quad \frac{c_1 + c_2}{i(c_1 - c_2)} = \frac{A \sin \varphi}{A \cos \varphi} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\tan \varphi = \frac{c_1 + c_2}{i(c_1 - c_2)}}}$$

$$(1)^2 + (2)^2 \quad c_1^2 + 2c_1c_2 + c_2^2 - (c_1^2 - 2c_1c_2 + c_2^2) = A^2 \sin^2 \varphi + A^2 \cos^2 \varphi$$

↑
 i^2

$$4c_1c_2 = A^2 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{A = \sqrt{4c_1c_2}}}$$

$$(1): c_1 = A \sin \varphi - c_2$$

$$\Rightarrow (2): iA \sin \varphi - ic_2 - ic_2 = A \cos \varphi$$

$$-2ic_2 = A \cos \varphi - iA \sin \varphi$$

$$c_2 = -\frac{A}{2i} (\cos \varphi - i \sin \varphi)$$

$$\underline{\underline{c_2 = -\frac{A}{2i} e^{-i\varphi}}}$$

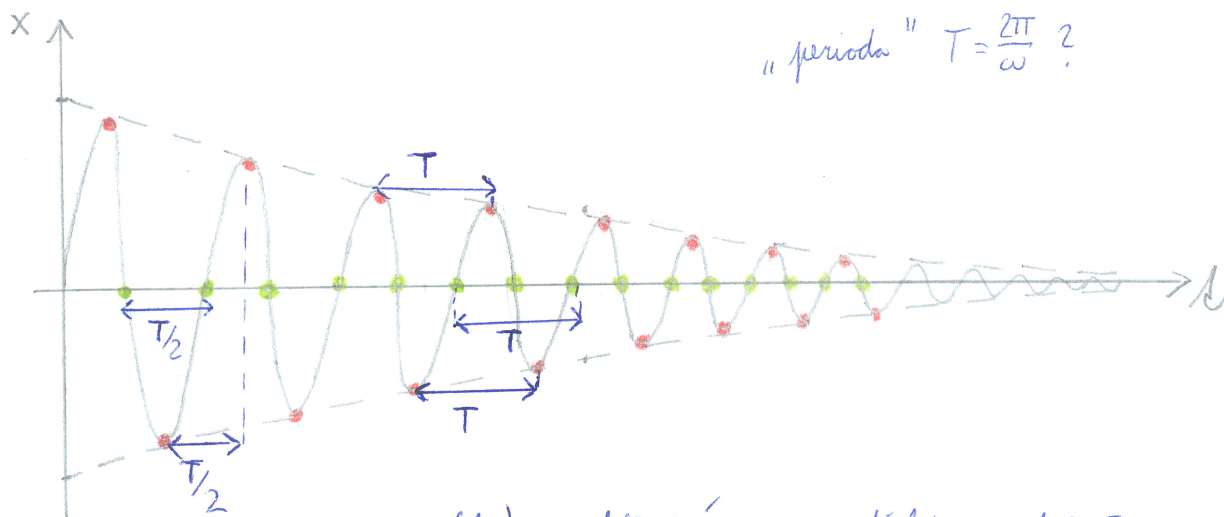
$$c_1 = A \sin \varphi + \frac{A}{2i} (\cos \varphi - i \sin \varphi) = \frac{A}{2i} (2i \sin \varphi + \cos \varphi - i \sin \varphi)$$

$$c_1 = \frac{A}{2i} (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi) = \underline{\underline{\frac{A}{2i} e^{i\varphi}}}$$

Příklad 3.8.

$$x(k) = A e^{-\delta k} \sin(\omega k + \varphi)$$

"perioda" $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$?



$x(k)$ NENÍ periodická ALE:

(i) vzdálenost nulových bodů ($x=0$) je $T/2$

(ii) vzdálenost sousedních lokálních maxim a minim je $T/2$

diskuze: i) nulové body

$$x(\bar{k}) = 0 = \underbrace{A \cdot e^{-\delta \bar{k}}}_{\neq 0} \cdot \underbrace{\sin(\omega \bar{k} + \varphi)}_{= 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\omega \bar{k} + \varphi) = 0$$

$$\text{PERIODA } \frac{T}{2} \Rightarrow \sin(\omega(\bar{k} + \frac{T}{2}) + \varphi) = 0$$

$$0 \stackrel{*}{=} \underbrace{\sin(\omega \bar{k} + \varphi)}_{= 0} \cos(\omega \frac{T}{2}) + \underbrace{\cos(\omega \bar{k} + \varphi)}_{\neq 0} \underbrace{\sin(\omega \frac{T}{2})}_{= 0}$$

* součinný vzorec

$$\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$$

$$\sin \omega \frac{T}{2} = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \omega \frac{T}{2} = k\pi \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} k=1$$

$$\underline{\underline{T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}}}$$

ii) lokální maxima a minima

$$\dot{x}(\tilde{t}) = 0$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = -\delta A e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \varphi) + \omega A e^{-\delta t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$0 = \underbrace{A e^{-\delta \tilde{t}}}_{\neq 0} \underbrace{\left(-\delta \sin(\omega \tilde{t} + \varphi) + \omega \cos(\omega \tilde{t} + \varphi) \right)}_{=0}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\delta \sin(\omega \tilde{t} + \varphi) + \omega \cos(\omega \tilde{t} + \varphi) = 0$$

PERIODA $\frac{T}{2} \rightarrow -\delta \sin(\omega(\tilde{t} + \frac{T}{2}) + \varphi) + \omega \cos(\omega(\tilde{t} + \frac{T}{2}) + \varphi) = 0$

* součtové vzorce

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(x+y) &= \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y \\ \cos(x+y) &= \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= -\delta \sin(\omega \tilde{t} + \varphi) \cos(\omega \frac{T}{2}) \\ &\quad - \delta \cos(\omega \tilde{t} + \varphi) \sin(\omega \frac{T}{2}) \\ &\quad + \omega \cos(\omega \tilde{t} + \varphi) \cos(\omega \frac{T}{2}) \\ &\quad - \omega \sin(\omega \tilde{t} + \varphi) \sin(\omega \frac{T}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \cos(\omega \frac{T}{2}) \underbrace{\left(-\delta \sin(\omega \tilde{t} + \varphi) + \omega \cos(\omega \tilde{t} + \varphi) \right)}_{=0} \\ &\quad + \sin(\omega \frac{T}{2}) \underbrace{\left(-\delta \cos(\omega \tilde{t} + \varphi) - \omega \sin(\omega \tilde{t} + \varphi) \right)}_{\neq 0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin \omega \frac{T}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \omega \frac{T}{2} = k\pi \quad \left. \begin{matrix} \\ T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \end{matrix} \right\} k=1$$

* střídání maxim a minim \Rightarrow vzdálenost sousedních maxim ... $2 \cdot \frac{T}{2} = T$
=||= minim ... $2 \cdot \frac{T}{2} = T$

Příklad 9.9

• nucené kmity : $x(t) = A_0 \sin(\Omega t + \psi)$

• únikel jakosti : $Q = \frac{\omega_0}{2\delta} = 1 \Rightarrow \omega_0 = 2\delta$

• amplituda : $A_0(\Omega) = \frac{F_0}{m} [(\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2)^2 + 4\delta^2 \Omega^2]^{-1/2}$

↓
maximální amplituda : $\frac{dA_0}{d\Omega} = 0$
 $= \frac{-F_0}{2m} [(\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2)^2 + 4\delta^2 \Omega^2]^{-3/2} \cdot$

$\cdot (2(\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2)(-2\Omega) + 8\delta^2 \Omega)$
= 0

$$0 = -4\omega_0^2 \Omega + 4\Omega^3 + 8\delta^2 \Omega$$

$$0 = \Omega^2 - \omega_0^2 + 2\delta^2 = \Omega^2 - 4\delta^2 + 2\delta^2$$

↑
 $\omega_0 = 2\delta$

resonance $\Rightarrow \Omega_{\text{rez}} = \sqrt{2} \delta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \omega_0$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega_{\text{rez}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}\pi}{\omega_0}$$

• výkon : $P_F(\Omega) = \frac{F_0^2 \Omega^2 \delta}{m [(\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2)^2 + 4\delta^2 \Omega^2]}$

↓
maximální výkon : $\frac{dP_F}{d\Omega} = 0$

9.9.2.

$$0 = \frac{F_0^2 \delta}{m} \frac{2\Omega \left((\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2)^2 + 4\delta^2 \Omega^2 \right) - \Omega^2 \left(2(\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2)(-2\Omega) + 8\delta^2 \Omega \right)}{\left[(\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2)^2 + 4\delta^2 \Omega^2 \right]^2}$$

$$0 = 2\Omega \left((\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2)^2 + 4\delta^2 \Omega^2 \right) - \Omega^2 \left(2(\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2)(-2\Omega) + 8\delta^2 \Omega \right)$$

$$0 = 2\Omega \left(\omega_0^4 - 2\omega_0^2 \Omega^2 + \Omega^4 + 4\delta^2 \Omega^2 \right) - \Omega^2 \left(-4\omega_0^2 \Omega + 4\Omega^3 + 8\delta^2 \Omega \right)$$

$$0 = 2\omega_0^4 \Omega - \cancel{4\omega_0^2 \Omega^3} + 2\Omega^5 + \cancel{8\delta^2 \Omega^3} + \cancel{4\omega_0^2 \Omega^3} - 4\Omega^5 - \cancel{8\delta^2 \Omega^3}$$

$$0 = 2\omega_0^4 \Omega - 2\Omega^5 = 2\Omega \left(\omega_0^4 - \Omega^4 \right)$$

resonance $\Rightarrow \Omega_{\text{rez}} = \omega_0$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega_{\text{rez}}} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$$

Příklad 9.10.

• rezonanční křivka:
$$P_F = \frac{F_0^2 \delta}{m} \frac{\Omega^2}{(\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2)^2 + 4\delta^2 \Omega^2}$$

• rezonance $\Omega = \Omega_{\text{rez}} = \omega_0$

$$(\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2)^2 = (\omega_0 - \Omega)^2 (\omega_0 + \Omega)^2 \doteq 4\omega_0^2 (\omega_0 - \Omega)^2$$

$\doteq 2\omega_0$

$$P_F = \frac{F_0^2 \delta}{m} \frac{\omega_0^2}{4\omega_0^2 (\omega_0 - \Omega)^2 + 4\delta^2 \omega_0^2} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{F_0^2 \delta}{4m} \right)}_A \frac{1}{(\omega_0 - \Omega)^2 + \delta^2}$$

Lorenzian

• polšířka Lorenzianu: (FWHM)

Full Width at Half Maximum

maximum ... $\Omega = \omega_0$... $P_F = \frac{A}{\delta^2}$ $\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \text{ max}}$

$\frac{1}{2}$ maxima ... $\Omega = \bar{\Omega}$... $P_F = A \frac{1}{(\omega_0 - \bar{\Omega})^2 + \delta^2} = \frac{A}{2\delta^2}$

$$\Rightarrow (\bar{\Omega} - \omega_0)^2 + \delta^2 = 2\delta^2$$

$$(\bar{\Omega} - \omega_0)^2 = \delta^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{\Omega}_{1/2} = \omega_0 \pm \delta$$

$$\omega = \bar{\Omega}_2 - \bar{\Omega}_1 = (\omega_0 + \delta) - (\omega_0 - \delta) = 2\delta$$

• polšířka rezonanční křivky: maximum ... $\Omega = \omega_0$... $P_F = \frac{A}{\delta^2}$ $\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \text{ max}}$

$\frac{1}{2}$ maxima ... $\Omega = \bar{\Omega}$... $P_F = 4A \frac{\bar{\Omega}^2}{(\omega_0^2 - \bar{\Omega}^2)^2 + 4\delta^2 \bar{\Omega}^2} = \frac{A}{2\delta^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4\bar{\Omega}^2}{(\omega_0^2 - \bar{\Omega}^2)^2 + 4\delta^2\bar{\Omega}^2} = \frac{1}{2\delta^2}$$

$$8\delta^2\bar{\Omega}^2 = \bar{\Omega}^4 - 2\bar{\Omega}^2\omega_0^2 + \omega_0^4 + 4\delta^2\bar{\Omega}^2$$

$$0 = \bar{\Omega}^4 + \bar{\Omega}^2(-2\omega_0^2 - 4\delta^2) + \omega_0^4$$

↑
kvadratická rovnice pro $\bar{\Omega}^2$

$$\bar{\Omega}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(2\omega_0^2 + 4\delta^2 \pm \sqrt{4\omega_0^4 + 16\delta^2\omega_0^2 + 16\delta^4 - 4\omega_0^4} \right)$$

$$\bar{\Omega}^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\delta^2 \pm \sqrt{4\delta^2\omega_0^2 + 4\delta^4}$$

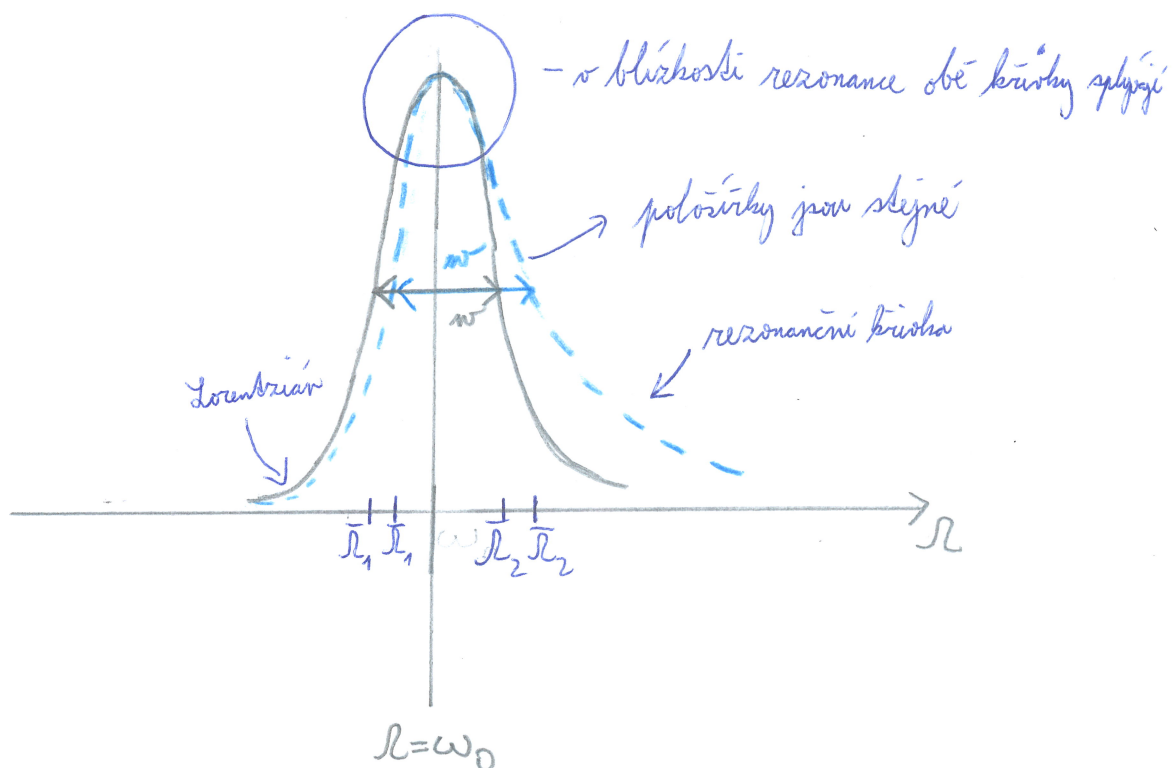
$$\bar{\Omega}^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\delta^2 \pm 2\delta\sqrt{\omega_0^2 + \delta^2}$$

$$\bar{\Omega}^2 = (\omega_0^2 + \delta^2) \pm 2\delta\sqrt{\omega_0^2 + \delta^2} + \delta^2 = \left(\sqrt{\omega_0^2 + \delta^2} \pm \delta \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega_{1/2} = \pm \delta \pm \sqrt{\omega_0^2 + \delta^2}$$

$$\omega = \Omega_2 - \Omega_1 = (\sqrt{\omega_0^2 + \delta^2} + \delta) - (\sqrt{\omega_0^2 + \delta^2} - \delta) = 2\delta$$

• graficky

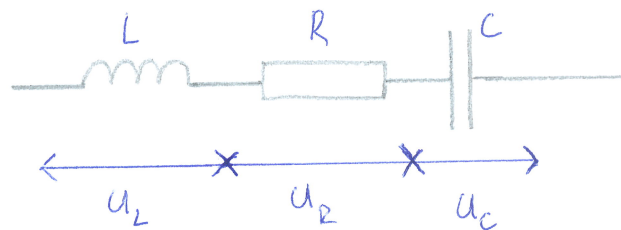


Průklad 9.11.

$$L \ddot{Q} + R \dot{Q} + \frac{1}{C} Q = 0 \quad / : L$$

neboli $U_L + U_R + U_C = 0$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$
napětí v RLC obvodu



$$\ddot{Q} + \frac{R}{L} \dot{Q} + \frac{1}{LC} Q = 0$$

→ podobně jako $\ddot{x} + 2\delta \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x &\leftrightarrow Q \\ 2\delta &\leftrightarrow \frac{R}{L} \\ \omega_0^2 &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{LC} \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta = \frac{R}{2L} = 10^4 \Omega H^{-1} = 10^4 s^{-1}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} = 10^4 F^{-\frac{1}{2}} H^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 10^4 s^{-1}$$

↑
které na jednotky

$\Rightarrow \omega_0 = \delta$... mezí aperiodický pohyb

↓
obecné řešení: $x(k) = c_1 e^{-\delta k} + c_2 k e^{-\delta k}$

$$Q(k) = c_1 e^{-\delta k} + c_2 k e^{-\delta k}$$

$$\dot{Q}(k) = -c_1 \delta e^{-\delta k} + c_2 e^{-\delta k} - c_2 \delta k e^{-\delta k}$$

↓

počáteční podmínky: $Q(k=0) = Q_0$... počáteční náboj
na kondenzátoru

$\dot{Q}(k=0) = I_0$... počáteční proud
v obvodu

$$Q_0 = c_1 e^0 + c_2 \cdot 0 \cdot e^0 = c_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{Q_0 = c_1}$$

$$I_0 = -c_1 \delta e^0 + c_2 e^0 - c_2 \delta \cdot 0 e^0$$

$$I_0 = -Q_0 \delta + c_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{c_2 = I_0 + Q_0 \delta}$$

$$Q(k) = Q_0 e^{-\delta k} + I_0 k e^{-\delta k} + Q_0 \delta k e^{-\delta k}$$

$$\underline{\underline{Q(k) = Q_0 (1 + \delta k) e^{-\delta k} + I_0 k e^{-\delta k}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\delta = \frac{R}{2L} = \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} = 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}}}$$