



Equações Diferenciais

Ressonância

Tiago Pereira
tiago@icmc.usp.br

ICMC



CeMEAI

USP

EDO's com forçamento

Considere a EDO

$$x'' + \gamma x' + \omega_0^2 x = A_0 \sin \omega t$$

EDO's com forçamento

Considere a EDO

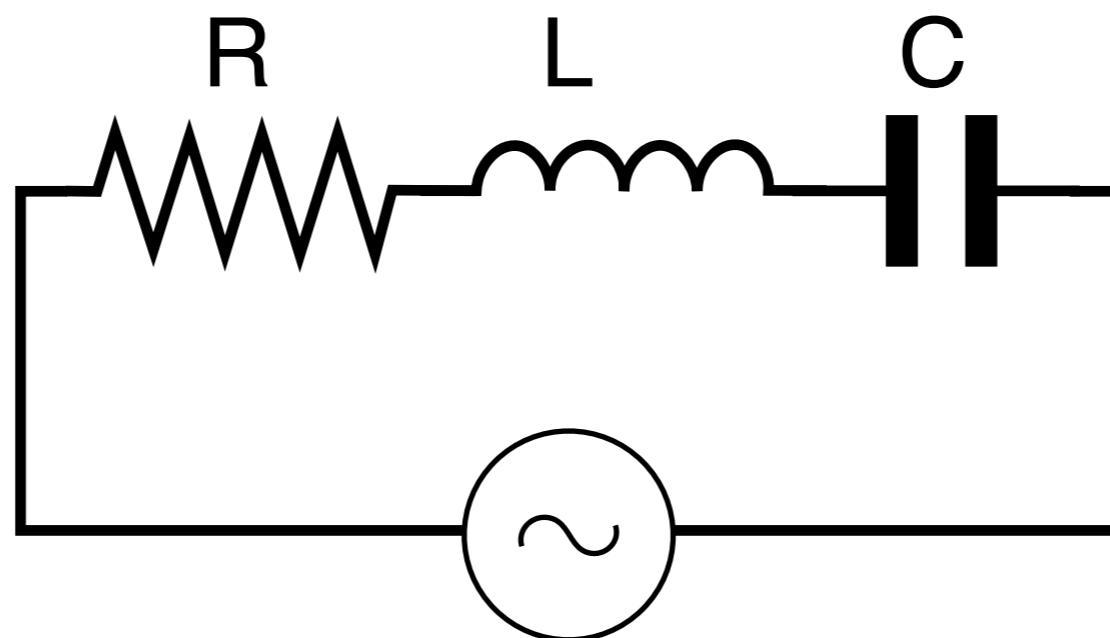
$$x'' + \gamma x' + \omega_0^2 x = A_0 \sin \omega t$$

Forçamento
periódico

EDO's com forçamento

Considere a EDO

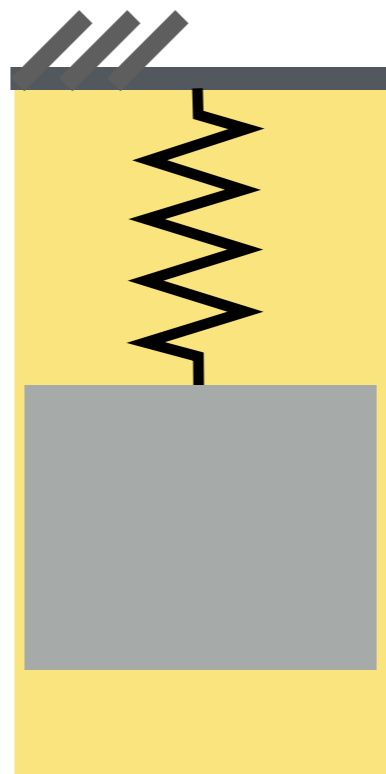
$$x'' + \gamma x' + \omega_0^2 x = A_0 \sin \omega t$$



EDO's com forçamento

Considere a EDO

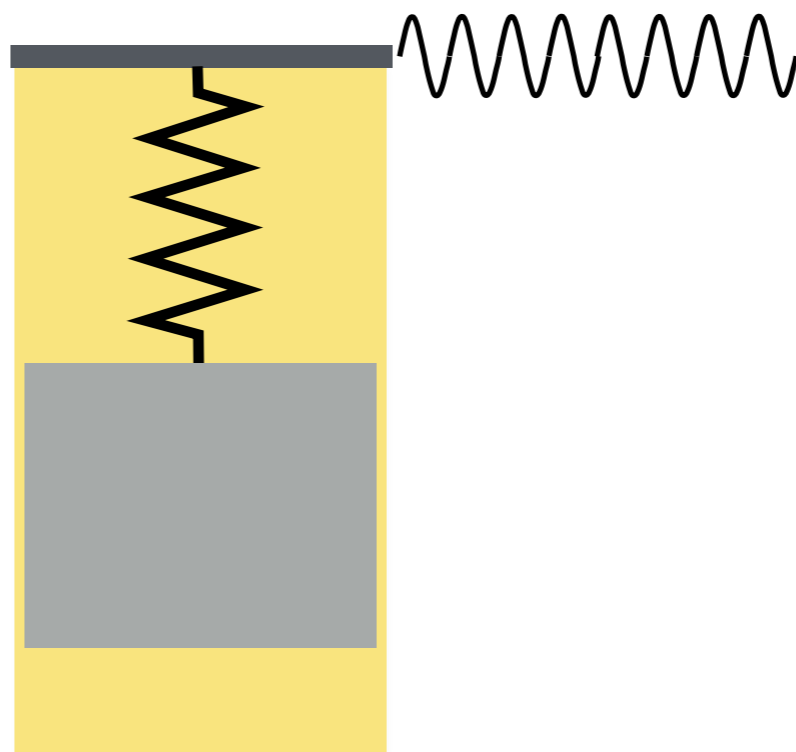
$$x'' + \gamma x' + \omega_0^2 x = A_0 \sin \omega t$$



EDO's com forçamento

Considere a EDO

$$x'' + \gamma x' + \omega_0^2 x = A_0 \sin \omega t$$



EDO's com forçamento

Considere a EDO

$$x'' + \gamma x' + \omega_0^2 x = A_0 \sin \omega t$$

Qual é a amplitude de oscilação da resposta?



Truque: Utilizar a forma complexa

Pela formula de Euler

$$e^{i\omega t} = \cos \omega t + i \sin \omega t$$



Forma complexa

$$x'' + \gamma x' + \omega_0^2 x = A_0 e^{i\omega t}$$



Determinando a particular

Chutando

$$x_p(t) = Be^{i\omega t}$$

Determinando a particular

Obtemos

$$x_p(t) = Be^{i\omega t}$$

$$\Rightarrow x'_p(t) = i\omega Be^{i\omega t}$$

$$\Rightarrow x''_p(t) = -\omega^2 Be^{i\omega t}$$

Voltando para a EDO

Originalmente

$$x'' + \gamma x' + \omega_0^2 x = A_0 \sin \omega t$$

Substituindo x_p

$$B(-\omega^2 + i\omega\gamma + \omega_0^2) = A_0$$

Resolvendo

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

Passando para polares

$$B = r e^{i\theta}$$

$$r^2 = B \bar{B}$$

Caso não homogêneo

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



Finalmente

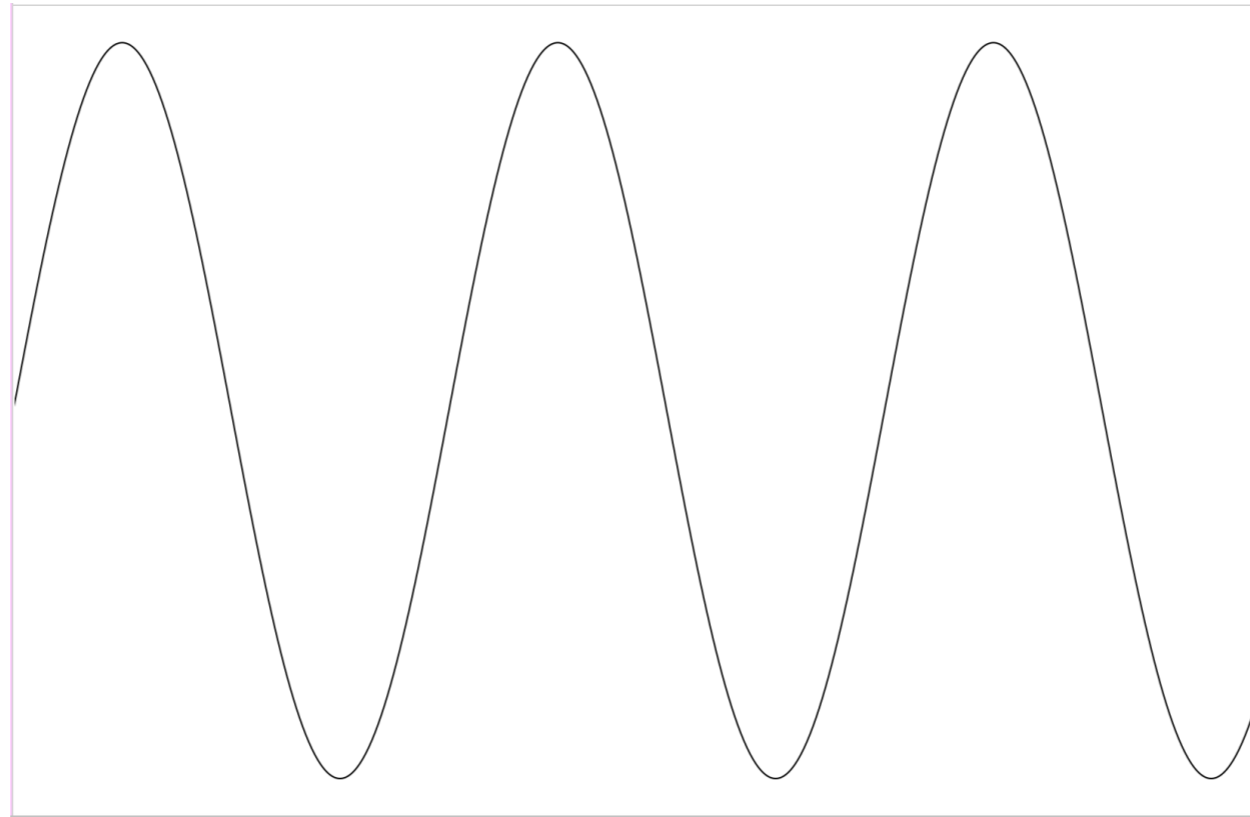
$$x_p(t) = r e^{i(\omega t + \theta)}$$



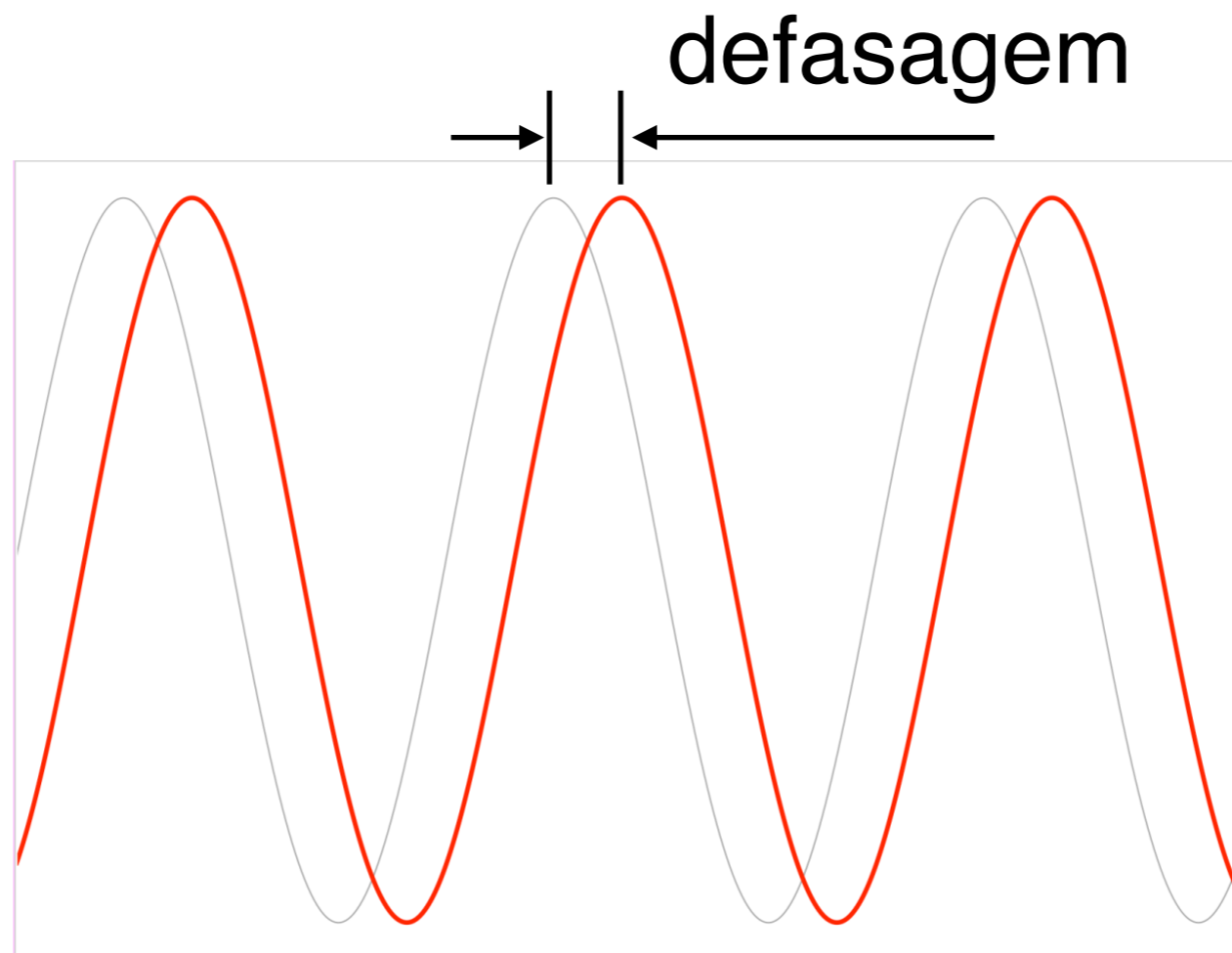
Tomando apenas a parte Im

$$x_p(t) = r \sin(\omega t + \theta)$$

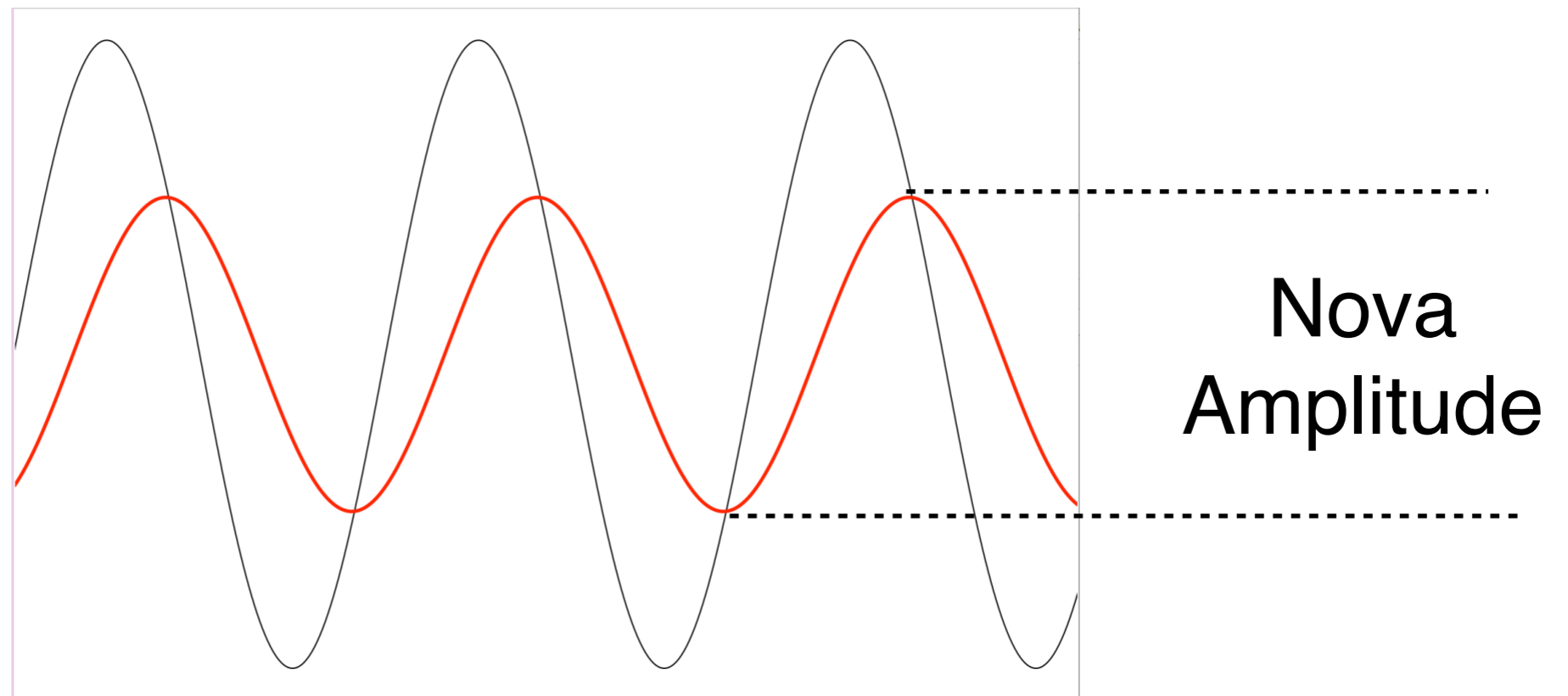
Comparando forçamento e Solução



Comparando forçamento e Solução



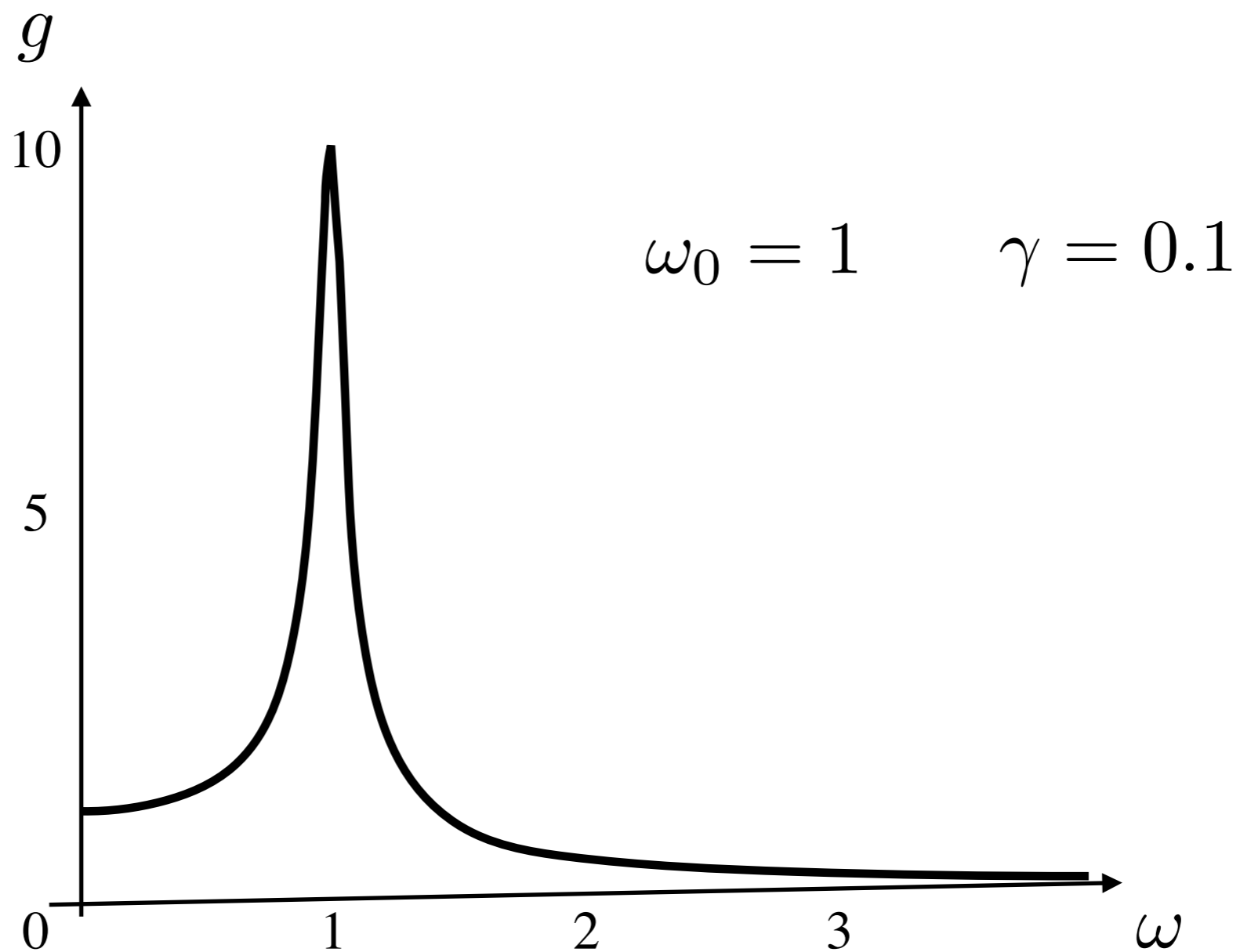
Comparando forçamento e **Solução**



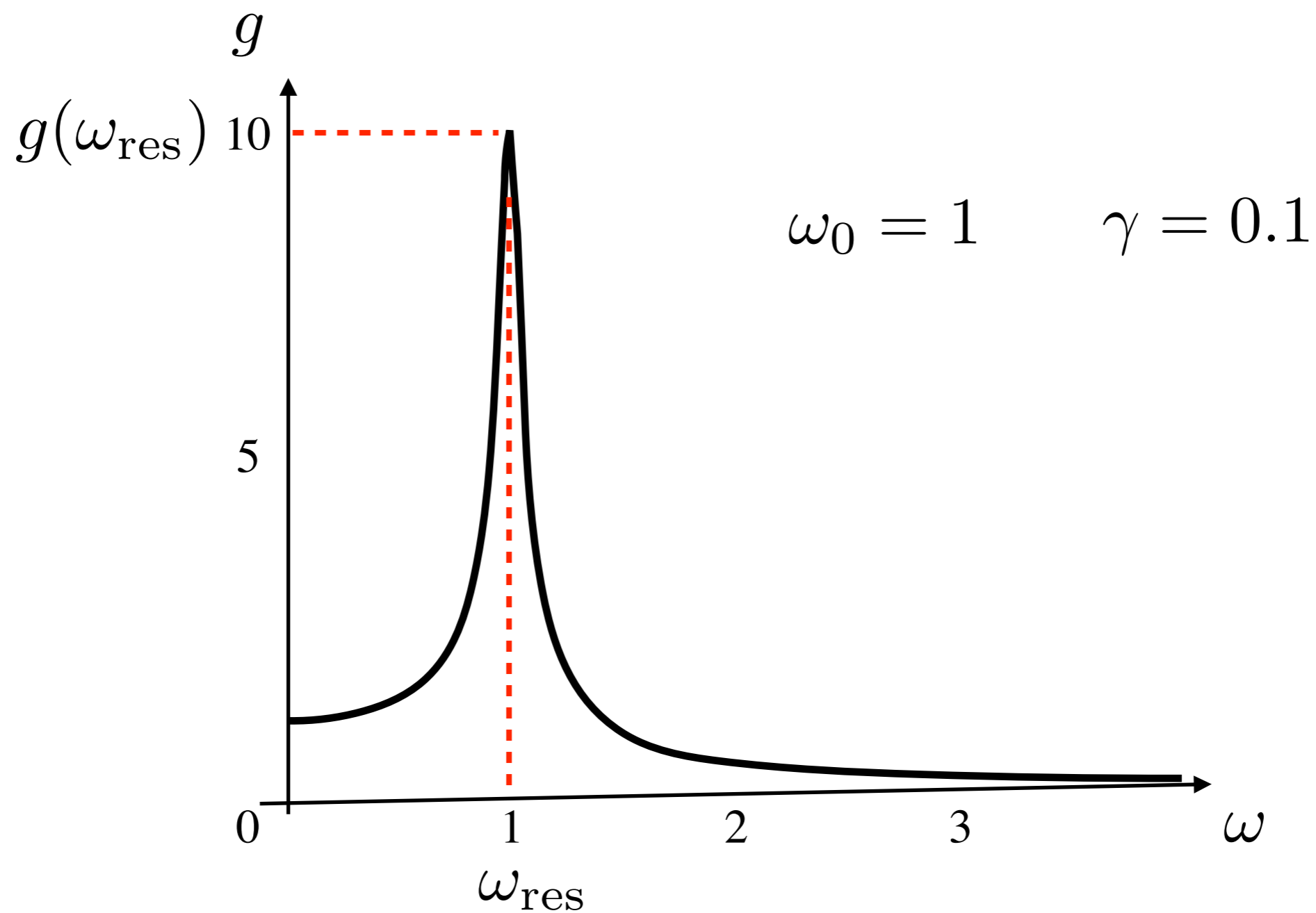
Ganho em amplitude

$$g(\omega) = \frac{r(\omega)}{A_0}$$

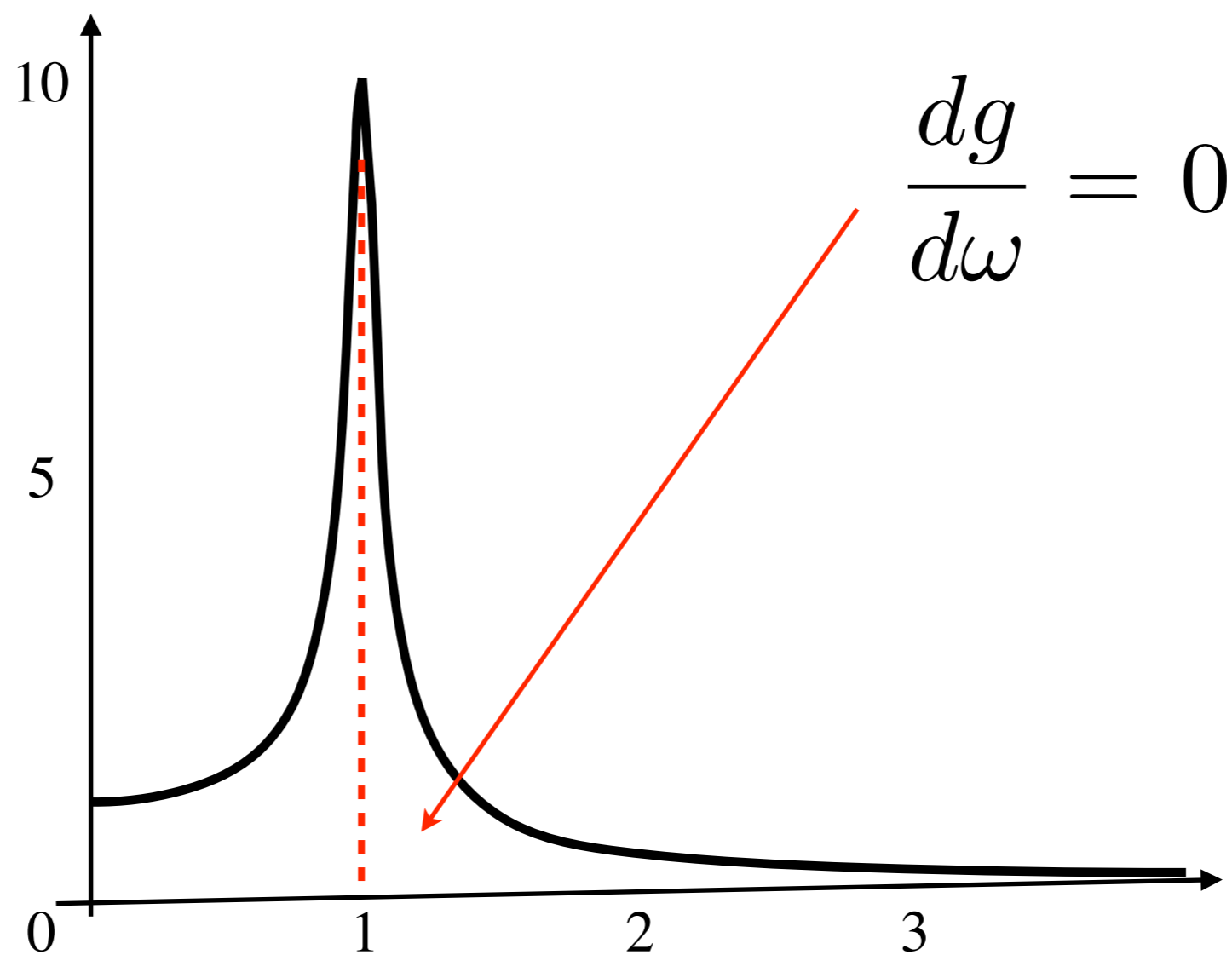
Ganho em amplitude



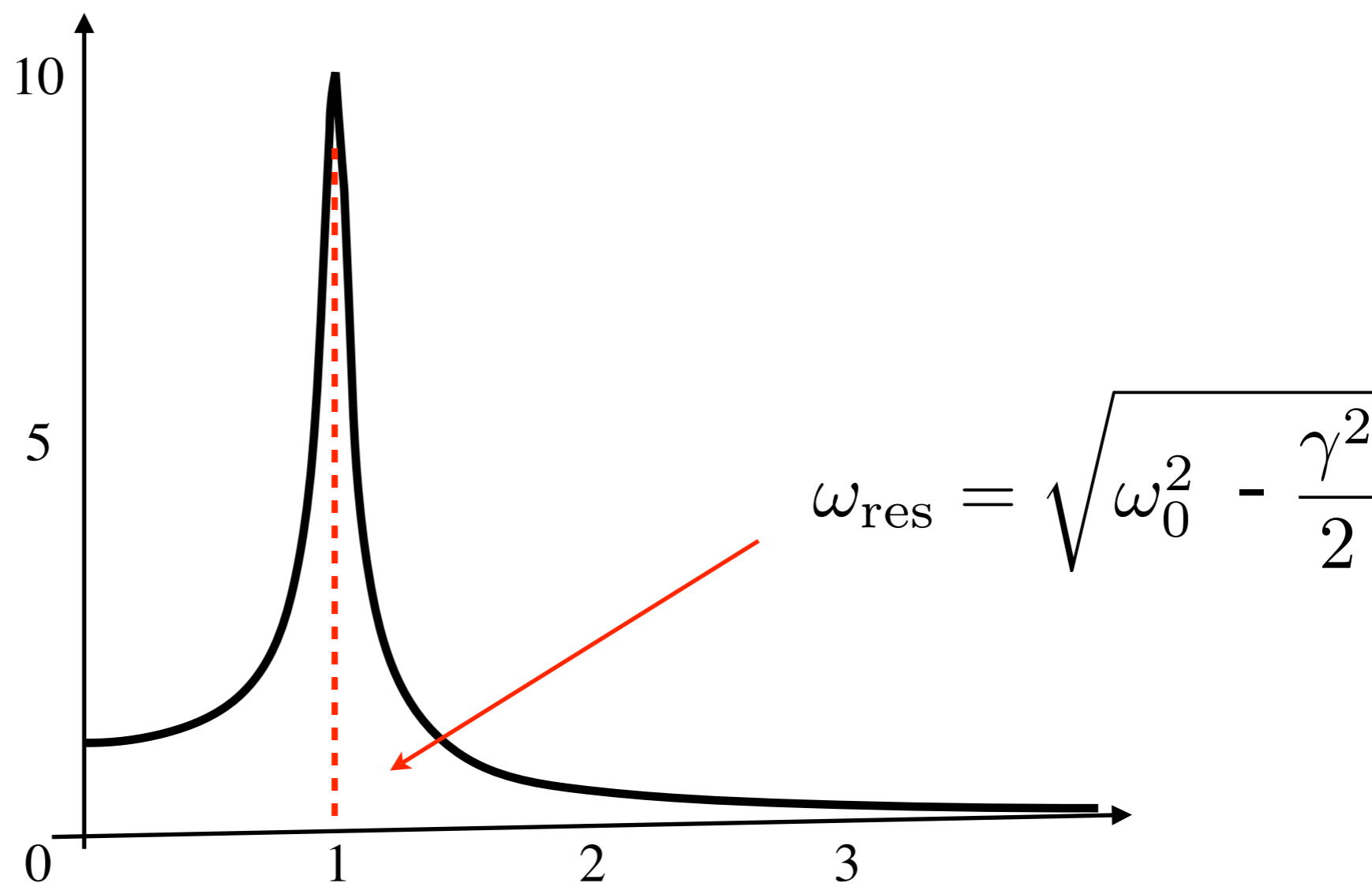
Ganho em amplitude



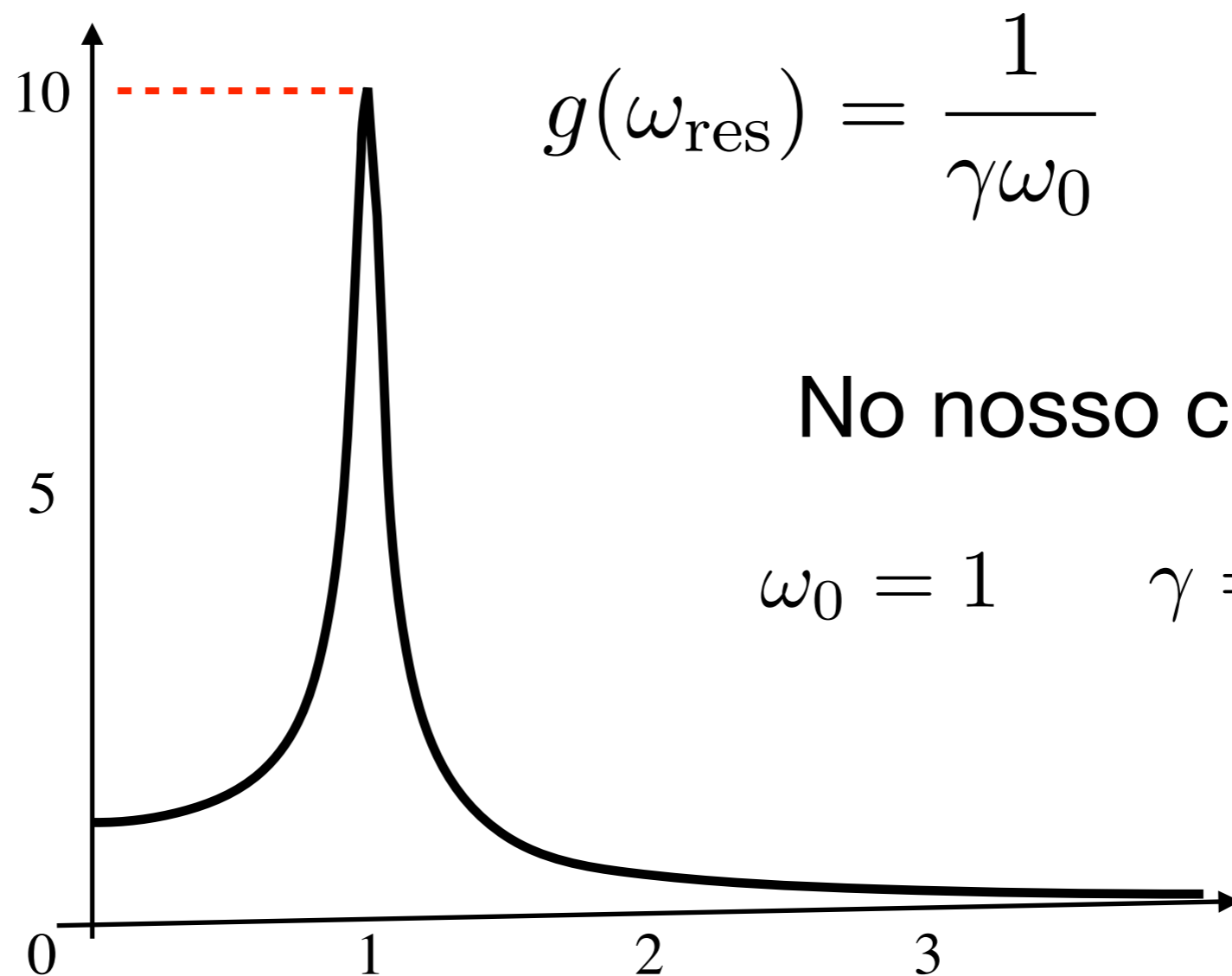
Ganho em amplitude



Ganho em amplitude



Ganho em amplitude



$$g(\omega_{\text{res}}) = \frac{1}{\gamma\omega_0}$$

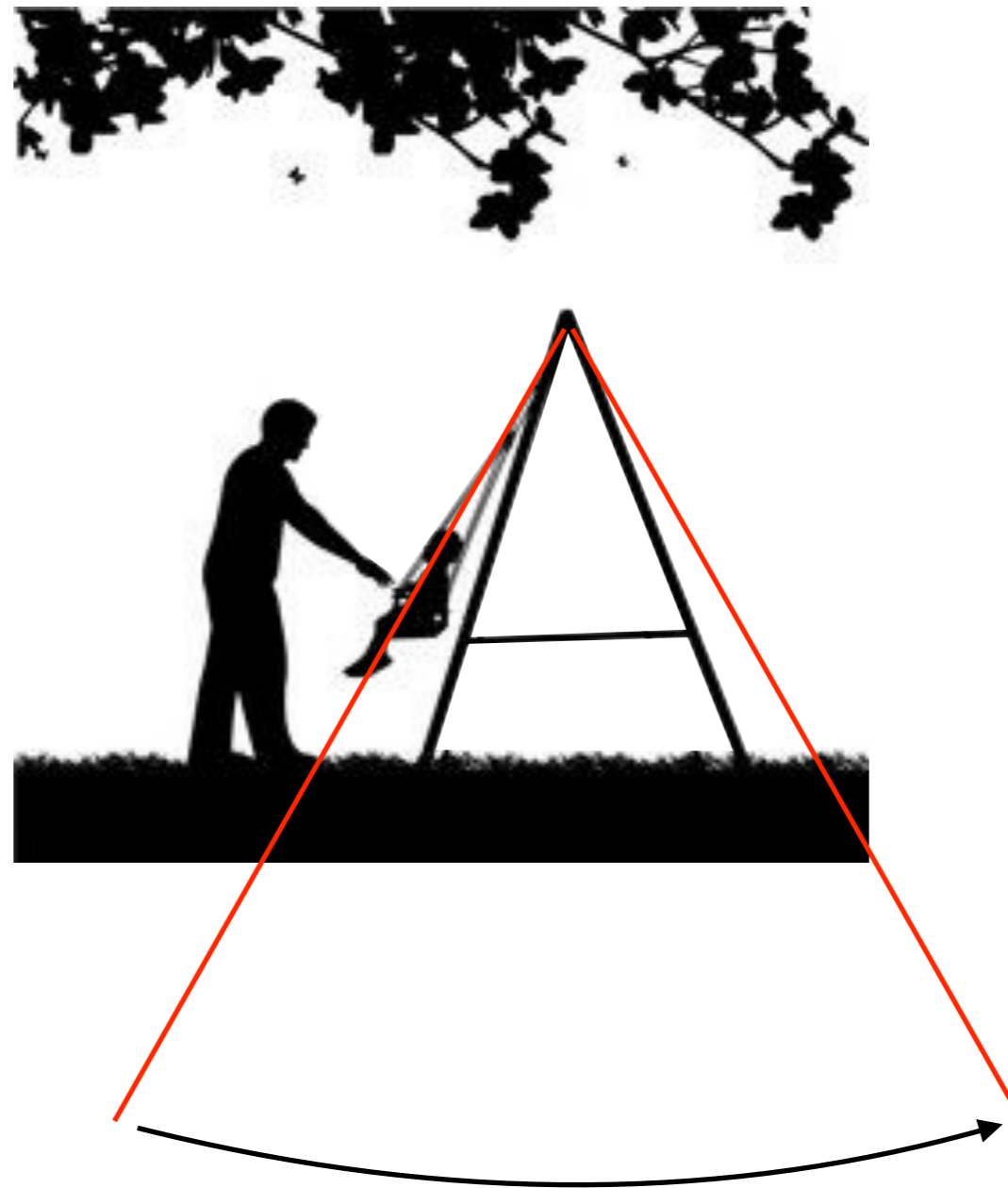
No nosso caso

$$\omega_0 = 1 \quad \gamma = 0.1$$

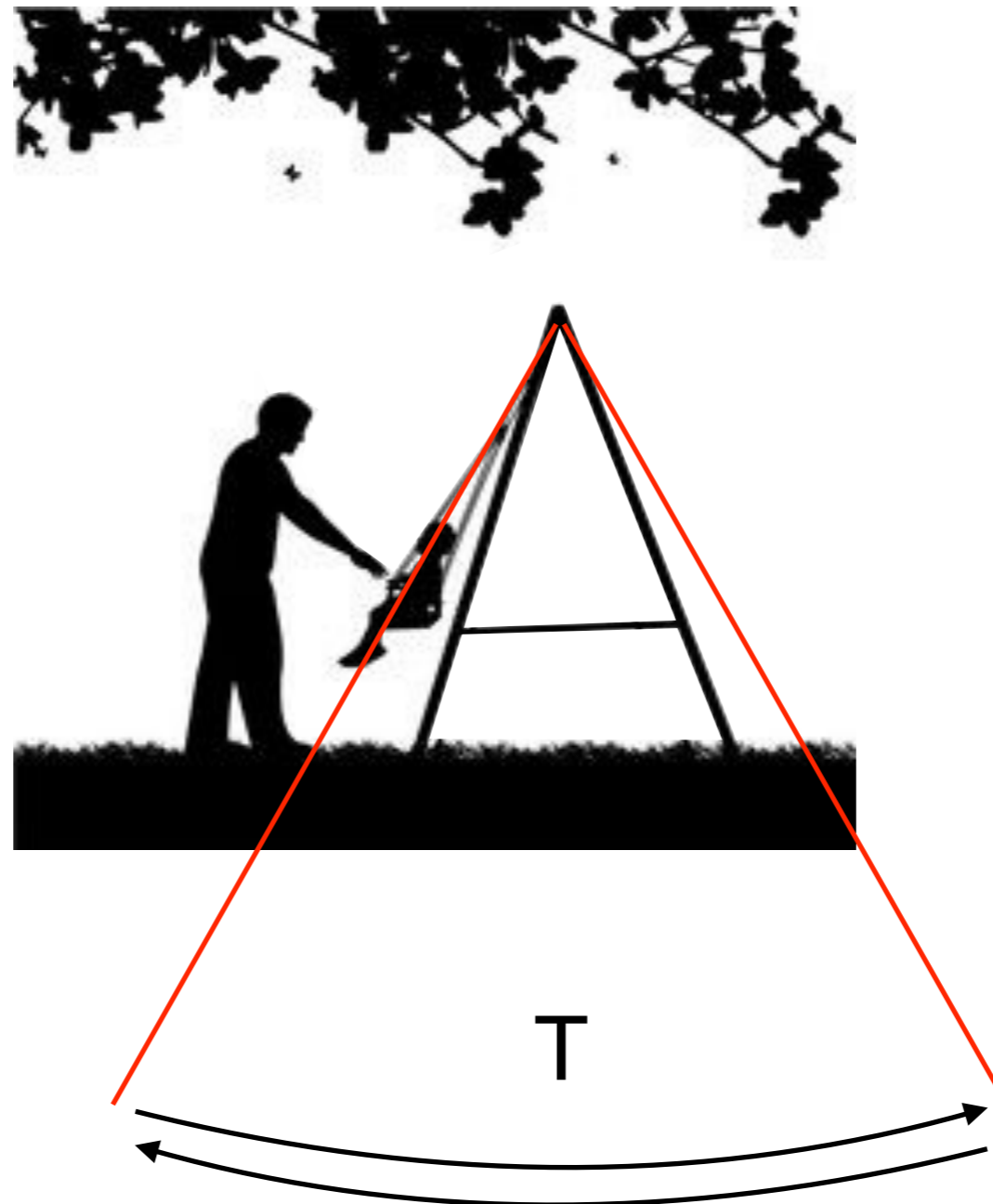
Aplicações da Ressonância



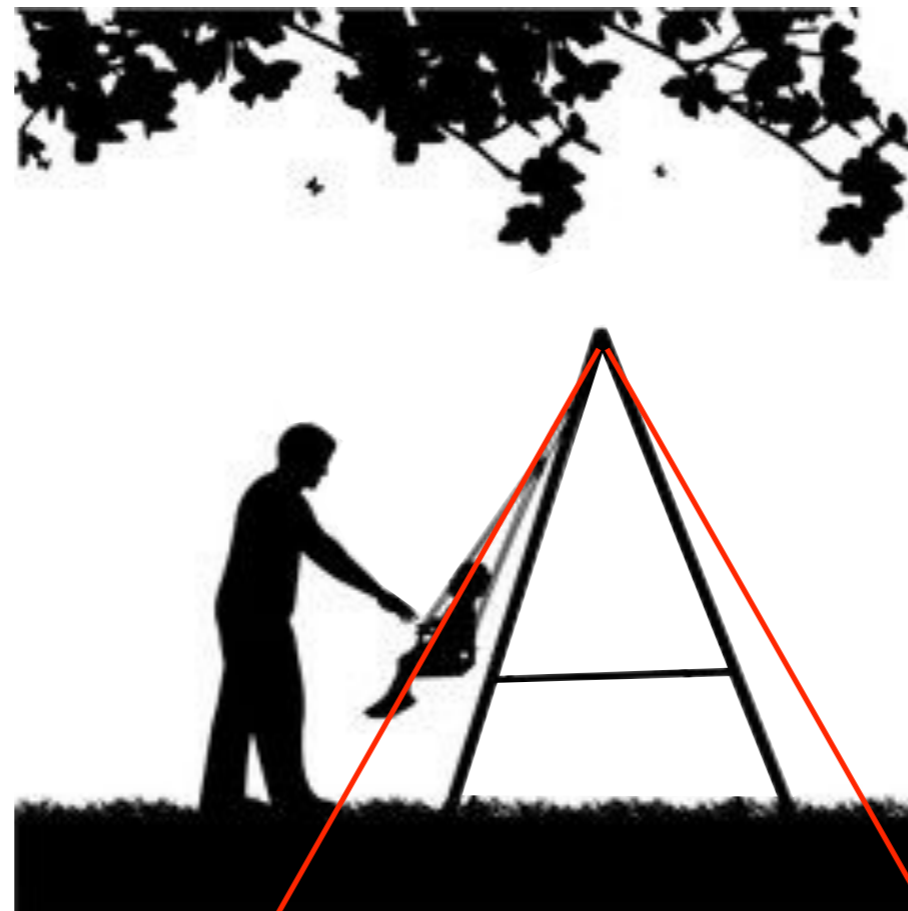
Aplicações da Ressonância



Aplicações da Ressonância



Aplicações da Ressonância



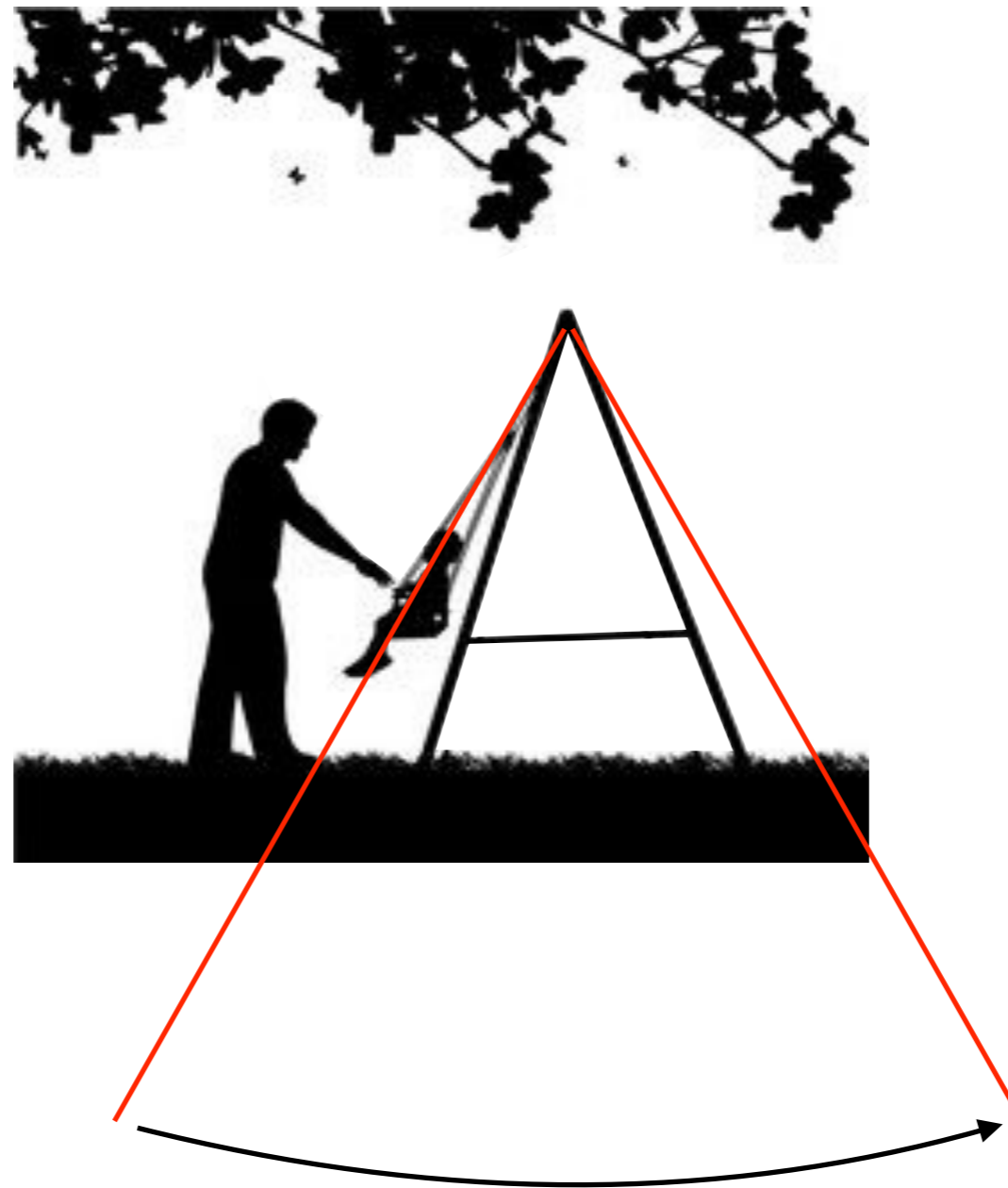
Forçamento
na ressonância



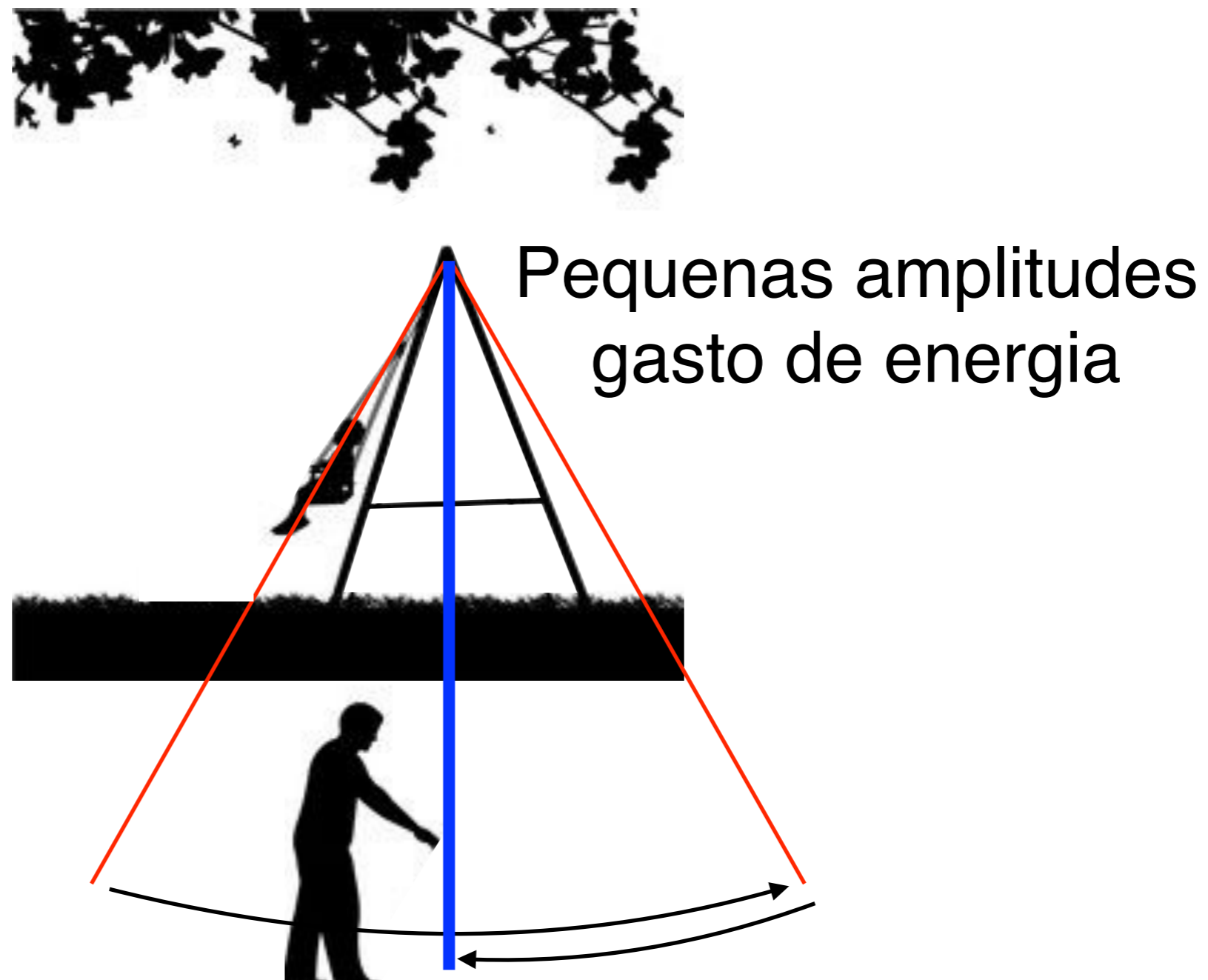
Aplicações da Ressonância



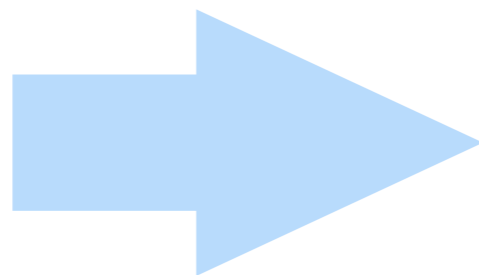
Aplicações da Ressonância



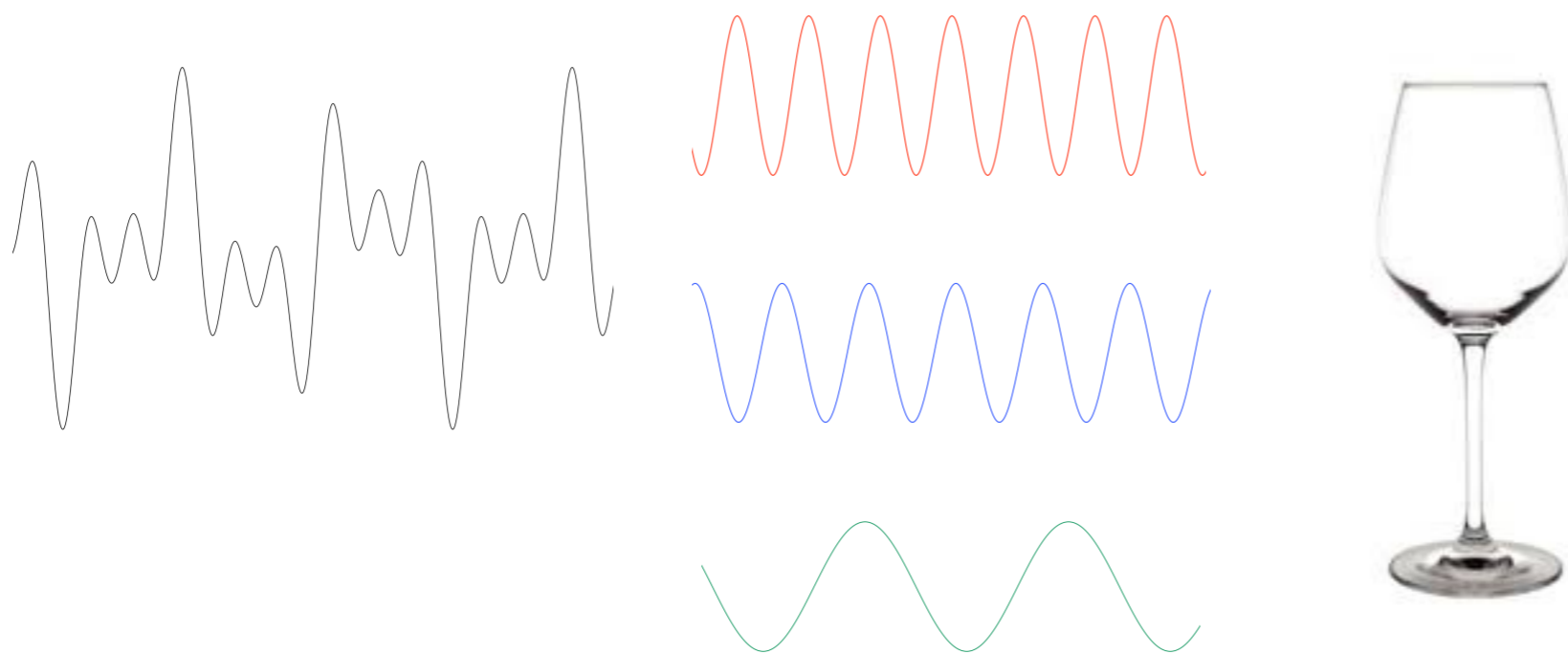
Aplicações da Ressonância



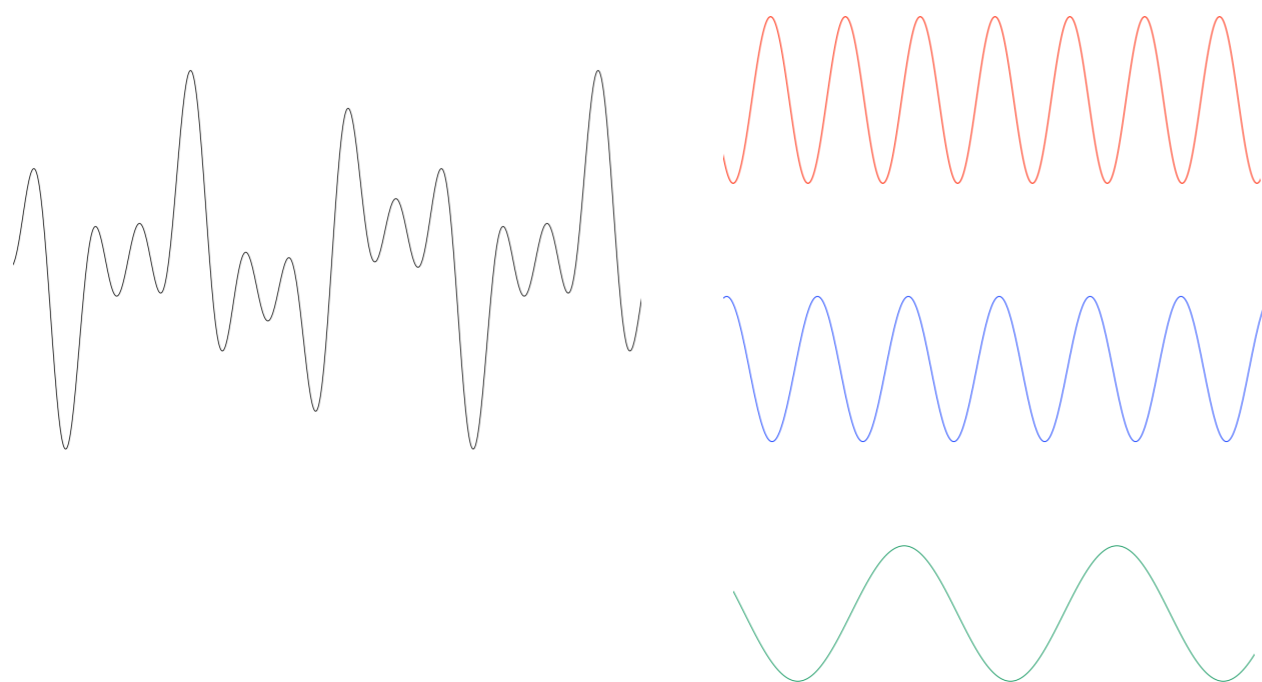
Aplicações da Ressonância



Aplicações da Ressonância



Aplicações da Ressonância



$$\omega \approx \omega_0$$

Aplicações da Ressonância

