

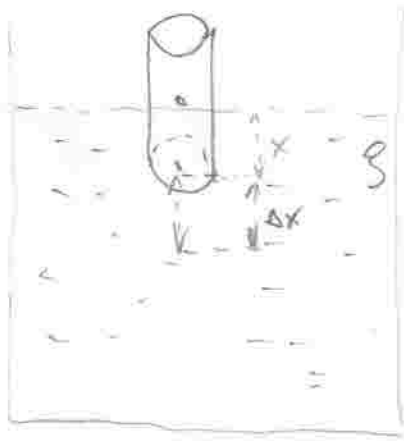
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Dane:

$$S, \rho, g, m$$

obliczenie  
niezmiennych fazowej i  
strat energii

$$\vec{F} = -k \cdot x = \text{rucho harmoniczny}$$



W stanie równowagi

$$-m \cdot \vec{g} + \vec{g} \cdot \rho \cdot S \cdot x = 0$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

W momencie wychylenia  $\Delta x$

$$\omega = 2\pi f \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$F = -\rho \cdot g \cdot S \cdot \Delta x$$

$$a = -\frac{\rho \cdot g \cdot S}{m} \cdot \Delta x$$

$$m \cdot a = -\rho \cdot g \cdot S \cdot \Delta x$$

$$\frac{k}{m} = \omega^2$$

$$\omega = \frac{\rho \cdot g \cdot S}{m}$$

$$\omega^2 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\right)^2$$

$$a = -\frac{k}{m} \Delta x$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{\rho \cdot g \cdot S}{m}}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\frac{\rho \cdot g \cdot S}{m}}}$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\rho g} \cdot \frac{m}{S^2} \cdot \frac{\rho g}{m^2} \cdot m^2}} \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{S^2}} = \frac{1}{S} = s \quad ] = [s]$$

$$T = 2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{\rho \cdot g \cdot S}{m}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow T = 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{m}{\rho \cdot g \cdot S}} \quad \checkmark$$

Uzasadnienie  $\rightarrow$  ruch harmoniczny ponieważ siła zależy od wychylenia  $\Delta x$ .