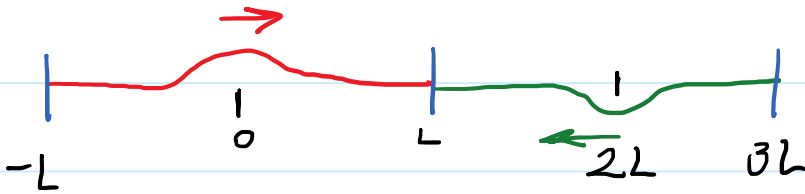


Auxiliar 4



$$u(x,0) = \frac{1}{x^2+L} = f(x)$$

$$u(x,t) = f(x-ct) + ?$$

Borde fijo: $u(L,t) = 0 \wedge u(-L,t) = 0$

$$\boxed{u(x,t) = f(x-ct) - f((x-2L)+ct)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(L,t) &= f(L-ct) - f(-L+ct) \\ &= f(L-ct) - f(L-ct) = 0 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$u(x,t) = f(x-ct) - f((x-2L)+ct) + f((x+4L)-ct)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(-L,t) &= -f(-3L+ct) + f(3L-ct) \\ &= -f(-3L+ct) + f(-3L+ct) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Auxiliar 4

$u(x,t) = A \sin(kx) \cdot \cos(\omega t)$: onda estacionaria

$$u(x,t) = A \sin(kx) \underbrace{[\cos(\omega_1 \cdot t) + \cos(\omega_2 \cdot t)]}_{g(t)}$$

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

$$g(t) = \cos(\omega_1 \cdot t) + \cos(-\omega_2 t) \quad \cos(-\phi) = \cos(\phi)$$

$$e^\alpha \cdot e^\beta = e^{\alpha+\beta}$$

$$\tilde{g}(t) = e^{i\omega_1 t} + e^{-i\omega_2 t}$$

$$\tilde{g}(t) = e^{i\left(\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2}\right)t} \left[e^{i\left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2}\right)t} + e^{i\left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2}\right)t} \right]$$

$$g(t) = \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2} \cdot t\right) \left[\cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t\right) \right]$$

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

$$\Omega = \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} \quad \omega = \frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2}$$

$$g(t) = 2 \cos(\omega t) \cos(\Omega t)$$

$$\lambda f = c$$

$$f = \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

$$\Omega = \frac{1}{2} (\omega_1 + \omega_2)$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2\pi c}{\lambda_1} + \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda_2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2\pi \cdot 340}{0,06} + \frac{2\pi \cdot 340}{0,065} \right)$$

Auxiliar 4

$$p(x, t) = -B \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, t)$$

$$u(x, t) = A \cos(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -A k \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

$$p(x, t) = + \underbrace{BAk}_{P_0} \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

$$A \cdot B \cdot k < P_0 = 10 \text{ Pa}$$

$$10^{-6} \cdot 1,42 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \frac{2\pi \cdot f}{340} < 10$$

$$f < \frac{10 \cdot 340}{2\pi \cdot 10^5 \cdot 1,42 \cdot 10^{-6}}$$

$$f_{\max} = 3810,75 \text{ Hz}$$

$$20 \text{ Hz} < f_{\max} < 20 \text{ kHz}$$

→ sí es audible

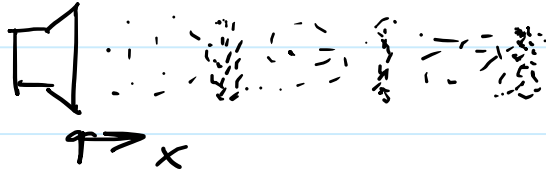
$$c = \lambda f \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{c}{f}$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi f}{c}$$

$$A = 1 \mu\text{m}$$

$$A = 1 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

Auxiliar 4



$$p(x,t) = p_0 \cdot \cos(kx) \cdot \cos(\omega t)$$

$$p(x = \tilde{x}, t) = 0 = p_0 \cos(k\tilde{x}) \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\rightarrow \cos(k\tilde{x}) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow k\tilde{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \tilde{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$$

$$\tilde{x} = \frac{\lambda}{2} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2n+1}{4} \right) \lambda$$

$$\tilde{x} = \left\{ \frac{\lambda}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\lambda, \dots \right\}$$