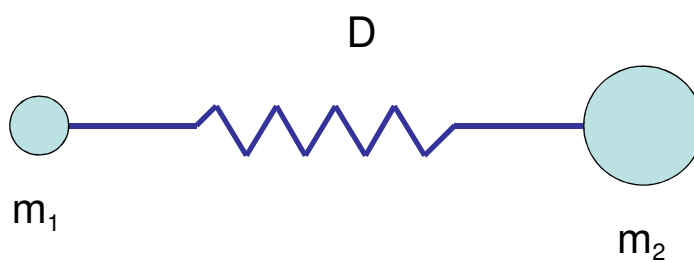
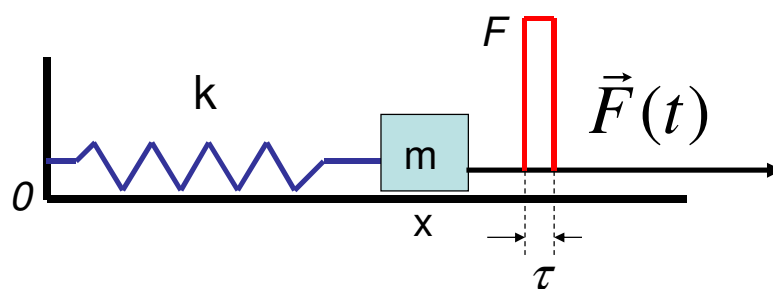


Óravázlat 12. előadás

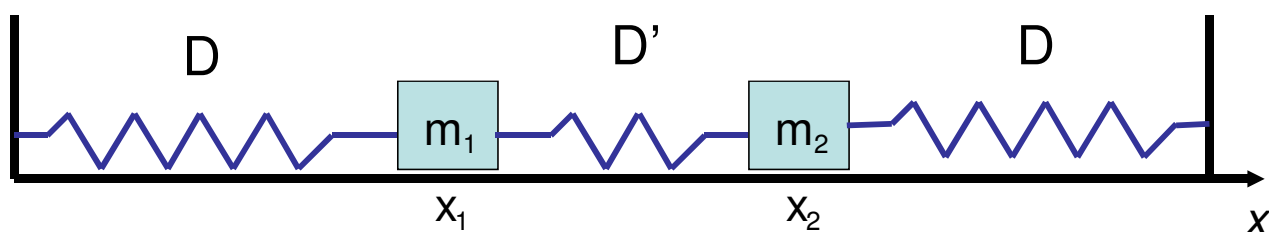
Molekula rezgés



Dirac delta:



Csatolt rezgés



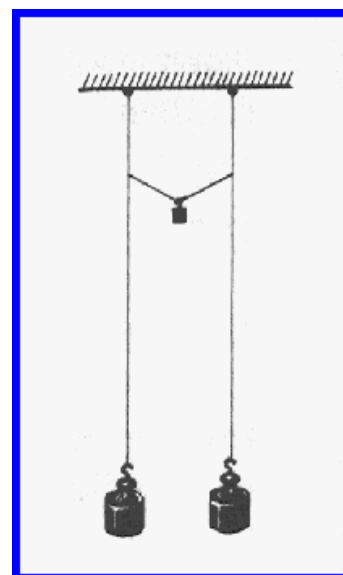
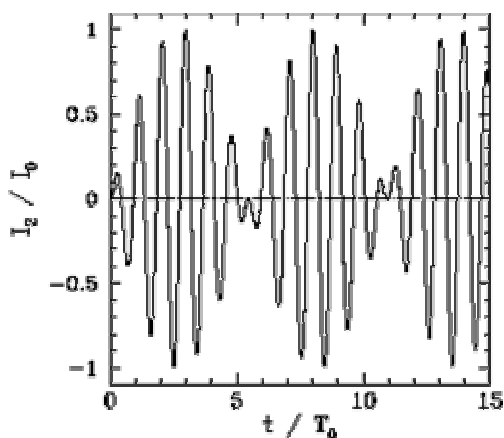
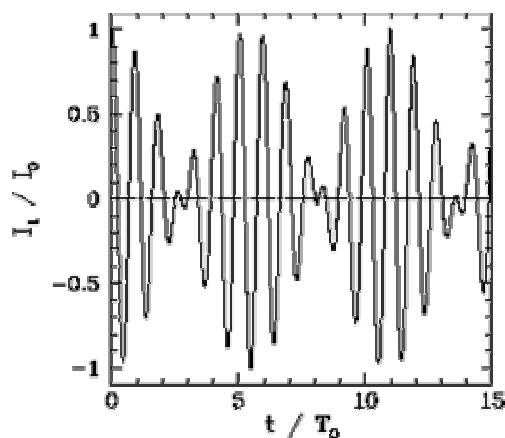
$$I. \quad m_1 \ddot{x}_1 = -Dx_1 + D'(x_2 - x_1)$$

$$II. \quad m_2 \ddot{x}_2 = D(\ell - x_2) - D'(x_2 - x_1)$$

megoldás:

$$x_1 = C \cos\left(\frac{\omega - \omega_o}{2} t\right) \cos\left(\frac{\omega + \omega_o}{2} t\right)$$

$$x_2 = C \sin\left(\frac{\omega - \omega_o}{2} t\right) \sin\left(\frac{\omega + \omega_o}{2} t\right)$$

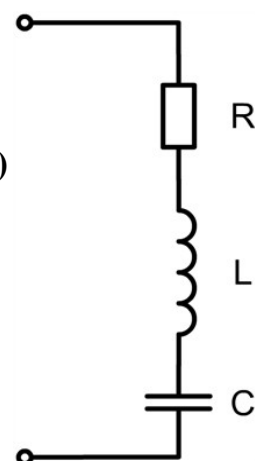


RLC kör

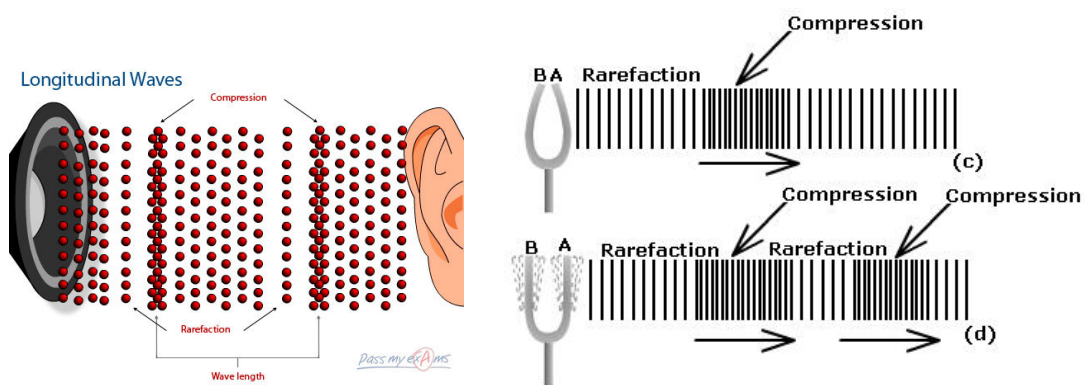
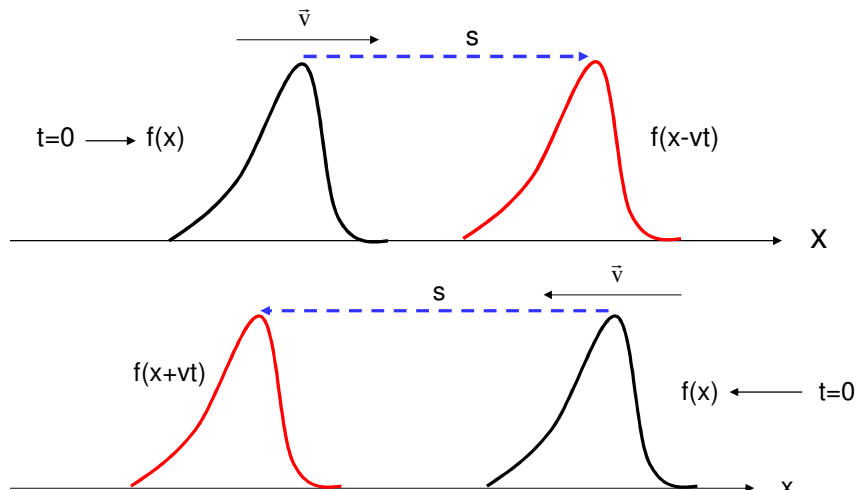
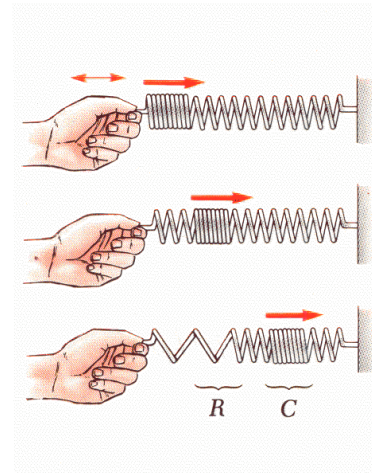
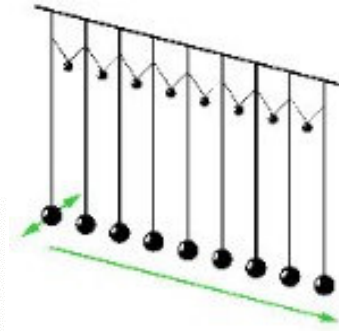
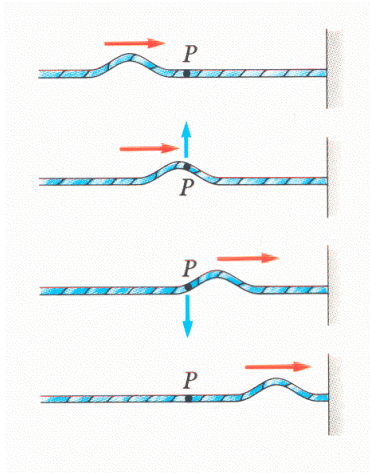
$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_C - X_L)^2}$$

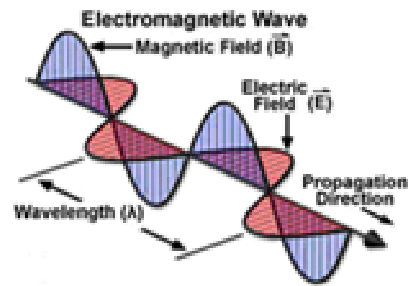
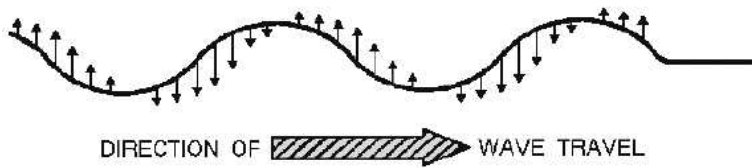
$$\varphi = \arctg\left(\frac{X_C - X_L}{R}\right)$$

$$U(t) = U_o \sin(\omega t)$$

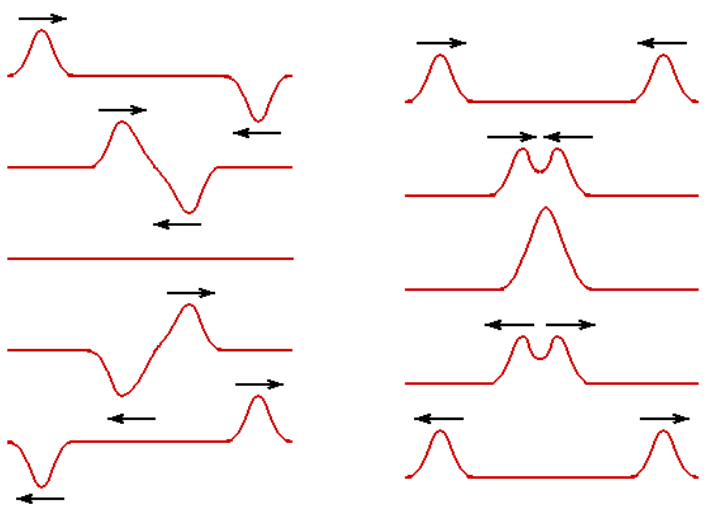
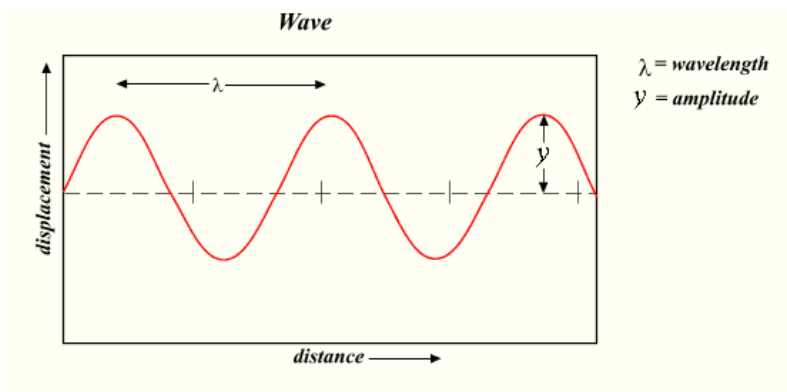


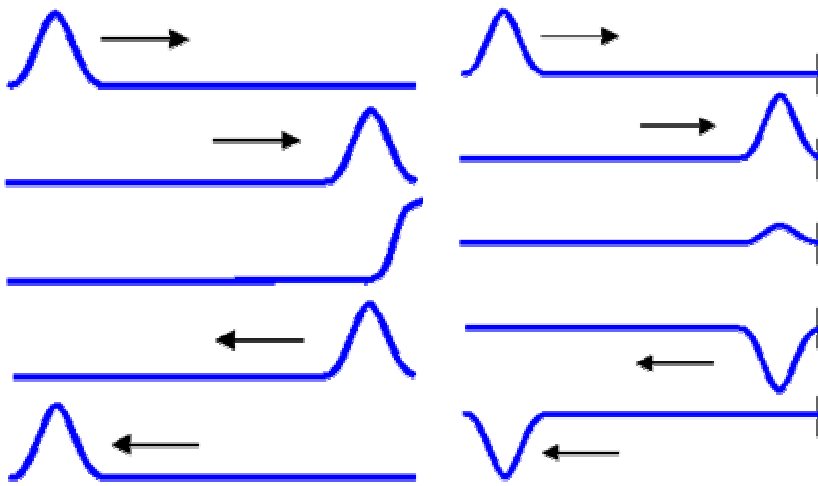
Hullámok



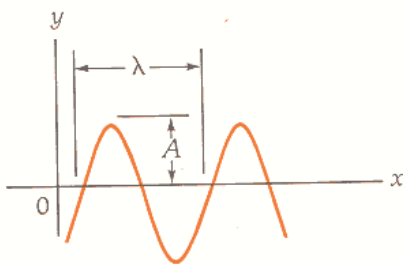


Színuszos hullám

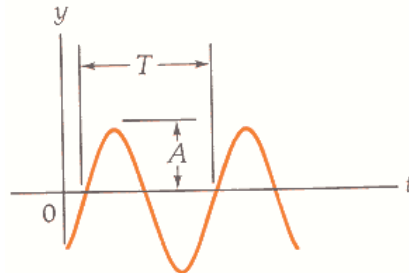




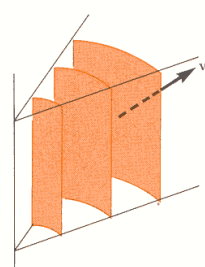
Ábrázolás:



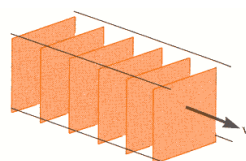
(a) By holding t fixed, we focus attention on the (instantaneous) transverse displacement of the string along its entire length. The wavelength λ is the distance between two adjacent points that are in the same phase.



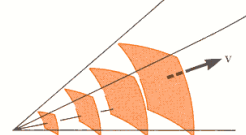
(b) By holding x fixed, we look at the transverse motion in time of the part of the string located at the point x . It undergoes SHM in the y direction. The period T is the time required for one complete vibration.



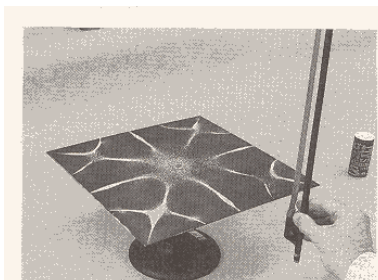
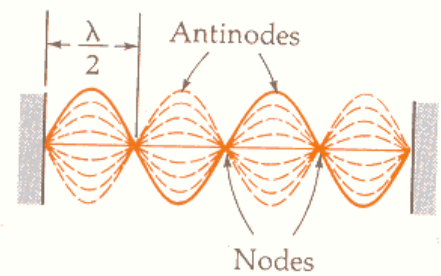
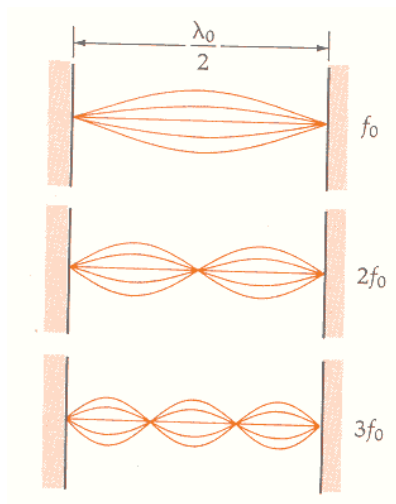
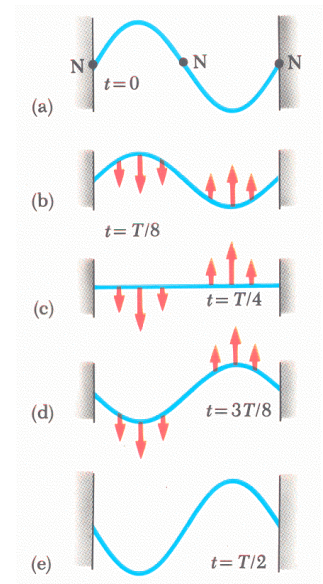
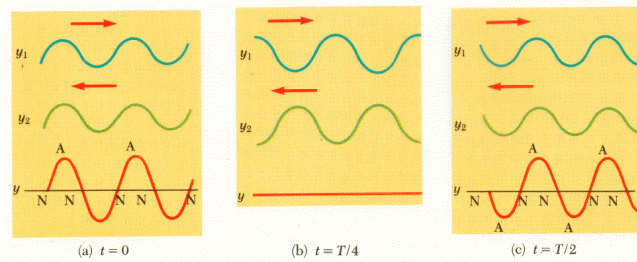
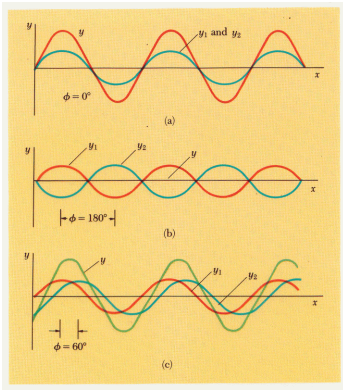
(a) A portion of the cylindrical wavefronts moving radially away from a line source.



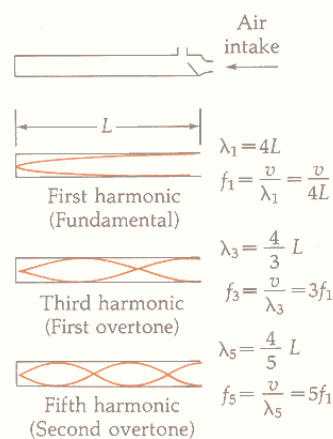
(b) Plane wavefronts.



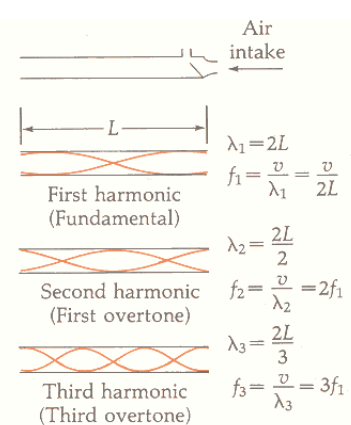
(c) A portion of the spherical wavefronts moving away from a point source.



(c) An antinode appears where the moving bow contacts the plate.



(a) A closed-end organ pipe has natural frequencies of $f_1, 3f_1, 5f_1, \dots$



(b) An open-end organ pipe has natural frequencies of $f_1, 2f_1, 3f_1, \dots$