

Hw #1

ເຊລຍກຣບ້ານ
(ເກືອບຖກໜົດ)

Problem 1.18

Use the method of example (3) (p. 28) to show that

$$\begin{aligned} a \sin \omega t + a \sin (\omega t + \delta) + a \sin (\omega t + 2\delta) + \cdots + a \sin [\omega t + (n-1)\delta] \\ = a \sin \left[\omega t + \frac{(n-1)}{2}\delta \right] \frac{\sin n\delta/2}{\sin \delta/2} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 1.19

If we represent the sum of the series

$$a \cos \omega t + a \cos (\omega t + \delta) + a \cos (\omega t + 2\delta) + \cdots + a \cos [\omega t + (n-1)\delta]$$

by the complex exponential form

$$z = a e^{i\omega t} (1 + e^{i\delta} + e^{i2\delta} + \cdots + e^{i(n-1)\delta})$$

show that

$$zz^* = a^2 \frac{\sin^2 n\delta/2}{\sin^2 \delta/2}$$

qmm solution

HW # 2

เฉลยการบ้าน ข้อสอบ midterm

2. รูปแสดงอนุภาคมวล 5 g เคลื่อนที่ใน 1 มิติ ตามแนวแกน x (หน่วย cm) ภายใต้อิทธิพลของแรงส่องแรงดึง ประกอบด้วย (a) แรงดึงดูดเข้าสู่ origin $\vec{F}_1 = -40x\hat{i}$ dynes และ (b) damping force $\vec{F}_2 = -20\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)\hat{i}$ dynes

(แรงขนาด 1 dyne ทำให้วัตถุมีมวล 1 g เกิดความเร็ว 1 cm/s²)

กำหนดอนุภาคเริ่มเคลื่อนที่จากหยุดนิ่งที่ตำแหน่ง $x = 20$ cm

จงหา (2) 2.1 equation of motion

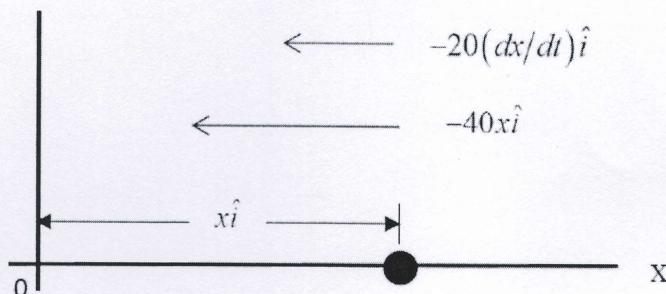
(5) 2.2 ตำแหน่งของอนุภาคที่เวลา t

(7) 2.3 Amplitude, period และ frequency ของ damped oscillation

(แนว : ให้เขียน $A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t = C \cos(\omega t - \phi)$)

(3) 2.4 วาดรากแสดงการเปลี่ยนแปลง amplitude กับเวลา t

(3) 2.5 Logarithmic decrement δ



รูปที่ 2

2.1 equation of motion : $\Sigma \vec{F} = m\vec{a}$

$$-20\dot{x} - 40x = m\ddot{x}$$

$$\therefore \ddot{x} + 4\dot{x} + 8x = 0 \quad \#$$

2.2 ให้ลากกราฟ solution ของ 2.1

characteristic equation เขียนได้เป็น

$$r^2 + 4r + 8 = 0$$

$$\therefore r = -2 \pm i2$$

$$\therefore x(t) = e^{-2t} (c_1 \cos 2t + c_2 \sin 2t)$$

จาก initial conditions

$$(1) t=0, x=20 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore x(t=0) = c_1 = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$(2) t=0, \dot{x}(t)=0$$

$$\therefore c_2 = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = e^{-2t} (20 \cos 2t + 20 \sin 2t) \quad \#$$

$$2.3 \text{ mn } x(t) = e^{-2t} (20 \cos 2t + 20 \sin 2t)$$

ກ່ອວຍໆ $A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t = C \cos(\omega t - \phi)$

ມີ $C^2 = A^2 + B^2$

ມີ $\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{A}{B}$

$$\therefore 20 \cos 2t + 20 \sin 2t = \sqrt{20^2 + 20^2} \cos(2t - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{20}{20}\right))$$

$$= 20\sqrt{2} \cos(2t - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

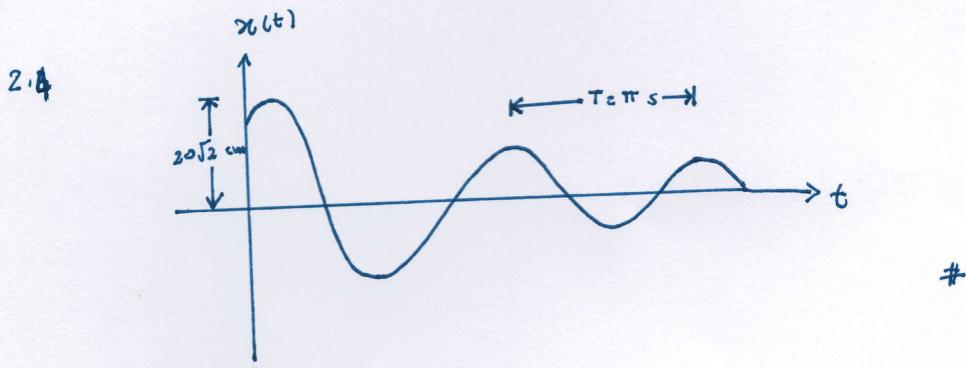
$$\therefore x(t) = 20\sqrt{2} e^{-2t} \cos(2t - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

amplitude : $20\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$

period : $T \text{ sec}$

frequency : $\frac{1}{T} \text{ Hz}$

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2.5 Logarithmic decrement δ ດີລັບລາງນຳໃຫຍ່ ພົມໄລ້ເປັນ
amplitude ອອກຈາກ 2 amplitudes ກິ່ງກຳ 1 period (ຍຸດ amplitude
ທີ່ຕົກກຳປົງປະກົດ)

ພື້ນຖານ amplitude ອອກຈາກ damped oscillation ເປັນໄລ້ເປັນ

$$A = 20\sqrt{2} e^{-2t}$$

ກິ່ງກາ $t=0 ; A_0 = 20\sqrt{2}$

ກິ່ງກາ $t=\pi ; A_\pi = 20\sqrt{2} e^{-2\pi}$

$$\therefore \delta = \ln \frac{20\sqrt{2}}{20\sqrt{2} e^{-2\pi}} \approx 2\pi \quad \#$$

PROBLEM 1

Damping Ratio

The *logarithmic decrement* is defined in terms of the ratio of two sequential maxima

$$\delta = \ln \frac{x(t)}{x(t+T)},$$

where $\omega_d T = 2\pi$. Show that the *damping ratio* ζ is related to the logarithmic decrement via the following relationship:

$$\zeta = \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{4\pi^2 + \delta^2}}.$$

This provides a way of calculating the damping ratio from the logarithmic decrement.

$$\text{non damping ratio } \xi = \frac{\text{damp coefficient}}{\text{critical damping coefficient}}$$

$$= \frac{r}{2\sqrt{sm}}$$

$$= \frac{r}{2m\sqrt{\frac{s}{m}}}$$

$$\therefore \omega = \sqrt{\frac{s}{m}} \quad \text{then} \quad \omega_d^2 = \omega^2 - \frac{r^2}{4m^2}$$

$$\therefore \xi = \frac{r}{2m\sqrt{\omega_d^2 + \frac{r^2}{4m^2}}} = \frac{r}{2m\omega_d\sqrt{1 + \frac{r^2}{4m^2\omega_d^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{r}{(2m)(2\pi)} \frac{T}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{r^2}{4m^2} \frac{T^2}{4\pi^2}}}$$

$$\therefore \xi = \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{4\pi^2 + \delta^2}} \quad \therefore \delta = \frac{rT}{2m}$$

1. In a plasma the charges are free. Consider a free point charge q in a uniform and monochromatic electric field $\mathbf{E} = E \exp(-i\omega t) \hat{x}$, where \hat{x} is the unit vector in x direction. (The physical electric field is given by the real part of \mathbf{E} .) Show that the displacement of the charge is

$$x = X \exp(-i\omega t), \quad X = -\frac{qE}{m\omega^2}, \quad (1)$$

where m is the mass of the charge. If there are N such free charges per unit volume, what is the polarization density associated with the charges? Argue that the relative permittivity can be written in the form

$$\epsilon_r = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}, \quad (2)$$

and find ω_p . Note that for $\omega < \omega_p$, ϵ_r is negative.

Equation of motion for free charge q in plasma ~~without polarization~~ សម្រាប់សង្គម

$$m\ddot{x} = qE = qE_0 e^{-i\omega t} \quad (\text{giờ} \quad E = E_0 e^{-i\omega t})$$

$$\text{integrate } \ddot{x} \quad x = -\frac{qE_0}{m\omega^2} e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\text{at } t=0 \quad x = X e^{-i\omega t} \quad \text{at } t=0 \quad X = -\frac{qE_0}{m\omega^2}$$

$$\text{in electric displacement } \vec{D} = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 \vec{E} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$$

$$\text{from law of Gauss law}$$

$$\epsilon_r \epsilon_0 E = \epsilon_0 E + Nq \pi \quad \text{polarization density}$$

$$\epsilon_r \epsilon_0 E = \epsilon_0 E - \frac{Nq^2 \pi}{m\omega^2}$$

$$\therefore \epsilon_r = 1 - \frac{1}{\omega^2} \left(\frac{Nq^2}{m\epsilon_0} \right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \quad \text{at } \omega = \omega_p = \left(\frac{Nq^2}{m\epsilon_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

= plasma frequency

$$\therefore \text{refractive index } n = \sqrt{\epsilon_r}$$

n is imaginary if $\omega < \omega_p$

positive if $\omega > \omega_p$

zero if $\omega = \omega_p$

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- 4 Equation of motion สำหรับระบบ forced mass spring damping เที่ยวนี้ได้เป็น

$$\ddot{x} + 2\alpha\omega\dot{x} + \omega^2 x = \omega^2 A_0 \cos \sigma t$$

โดยมี solution เที่ยวนี้ได้เป็น

$$x = \frac{A_0 \left[1 - (\sigma^2/\omega^2) \right] \cos \sigma t + 2A_0 \alpha (\sigma/\omega) \sin \sigma t}{\left(1 - (\sigma^2/\omega^2) \right)^2 + 4\alpha^2 (\sigma^2/\omega^2)} + A_0 e^{-\alpha \sigma t} \cos \left[\left(1 - \alpha^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \omega t - \phi \right]$$

(7) 4.1 จงวาดกราฟเฉพาะ steady state response ของระบบ forced mass spring damping นี้

(8) 4.2 จงหาค่าคงร้าวๆ และค่าเปลี่ยนแปลงเฉพาะ amplitude ของ steady state response กับ σ/ω สำหรับค่า $\alpha = 0, 0.2, 0.4$ และ 1.0

4.1 Solution ที่ให้มา ประกอบด้วย ส่วนของ steady state (คงทิ้ง) และ ส่วนของ transient (เก็บ)

เรียกว่า steady state response ซึ่ง เมื่อนำอยู่ในรูปดัง

$$x = a \omega \sigma t + b \sin \sigma t$$

โดยพิจารณาจัด สมการ ให้อยู่ในรูป

$$x = C \omega \cos(\sigma t - \phi)$$

$$\text{แล้ว } C^2 = a^2 + b^2 \quad \text{และ } \tan \phi = \frac{a}{b}$$

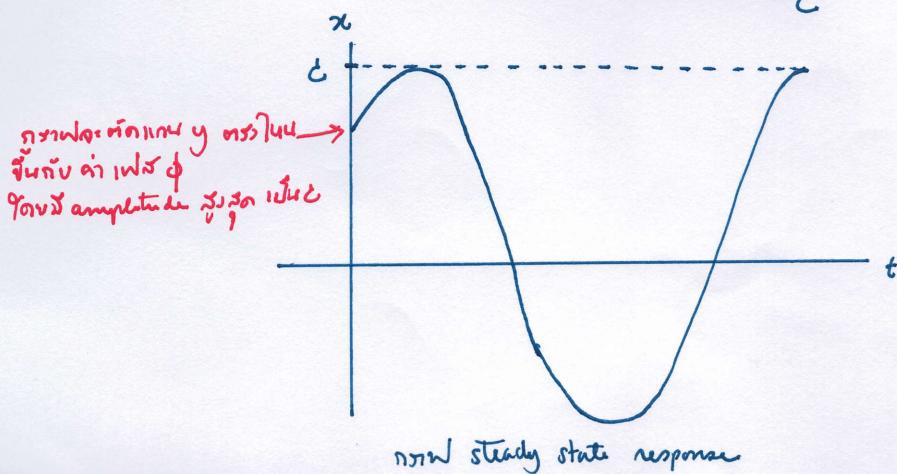
$$\text{ทราบว่า } a = \frac{A_0 [1 - (\sigma^2/\omega^2)]}{[1 - (\sigma^2/\omega^2)]^2 + 4\alpha^2 \sigma^2/\omega^2} \quad \text{และ } b = \frac{2 A_0 \alpha \sigma / \omega}{[1 - (\sigma^2/\omega^2)]^2 + 4\alpha^2 \sigma^2/\omega^2}$$

$$\therefore C = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{A_0}{\sqrt{[1 - (\sigma^2/\omega^2)]^2 + 4\alpha^2 \sigma^2/\omega^2}}$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{[1 - (\sigma^2/\omega^2)]}{2\alpha\sigma/\omega}$$

\therefore สมการ steady state response ที่เหลือ

$$x = \frac{A_0}{\sqrt{[1 - (\sigma^2/\omega^2)]^2 + 4\alpha^2 \sigma^2/\omega^2}} \cos(\sigma t - \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{[1 - (\sigma^2/\omega^2)]}{2\alpha\sigma/\omega} \right\})$$



4.2

กราฟของ amplitude กับ σ/ω จุดพิเศษที่ต่อ $\alpha = 0, 0.2, 0.4, 1.0$

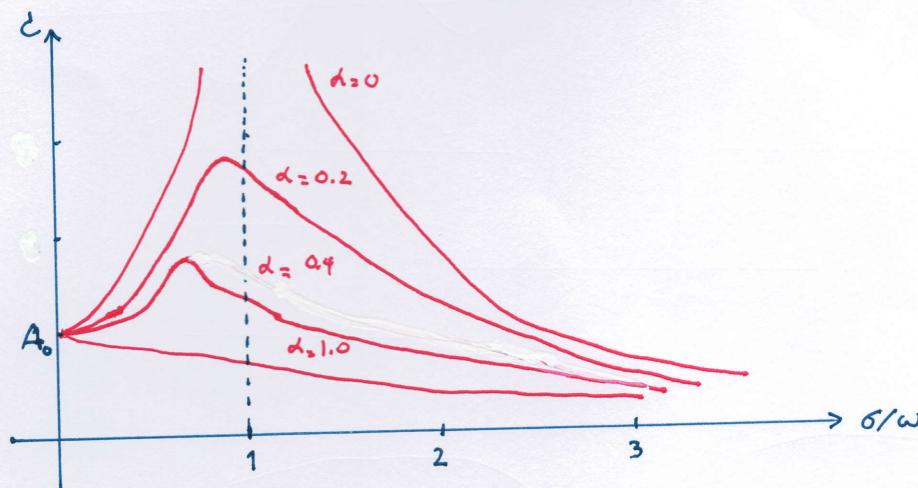
$$\text{ยก } \zeta = \frac{A_0}{\left\{ [1 - (\sigma^2/\omega^2)]^2 + 4\alpha^2\sigma^2/\omega^2 \right\}^{1/2}}$$

เมื่อ $\alpha = 0$ กราฟมีค่าสูงสุด ที่ $\frac{\sigma}{\omega} = 1$ จุดที่กราฟเปลี่ยนไปเป็นสองช่วง
ก็คือ $\sigma = \omega$ ท่า ห้อง $\frac{\sigma}{\omega} = 1$ เริ่มต้น

เมื่อ $\alpha = 0.2$ การเปลี่ยนไปเป็นสองช่วง ห่างจาก $\sigma/\omega = 1$ ประมาณ 0.2
กล่าวดังนี้ ที่ต่อ $\sigma/\omega > 1$ กราฟจะลดลง อย่างลento ไปทางขวา ที่ต่อ $\sigma/\omega < 1$
กราฟจะเพิ่มขึ้น อย่างรวดเร็ว

เมื่อ $\alpha = 0.4$ คล้ายกับกรณี $\alpha = 0.2$

$$\text{เมื่อ } \alpha = 1.0 \quad \text{พบว่า } \zeta = \frac{A_0}{[1 + (\sigma^2/\omega^2)]^2}$$

ซึ่งเมื่อกราฟตัดแกน อย่างเดียว ได้ only one peak

Problem 4.12

The figure below shows two identical LC circuits coupled by a common capacitance C with the directions of current flow indicated by arrows. The voltage equations are

$$V_1 - V_2 = L \frac{dI_a}{dt}$$

and

$$V_2 - V_3 = L \frac{dI_b}{dt}$$

whilst the currents are given by

$$\frac{dq_1}{dt} = -I_a \quad \frac{dq_2}{dt} = I_a - I_b$$

and

$$\frac{dq_3}{dt} = I_b$$

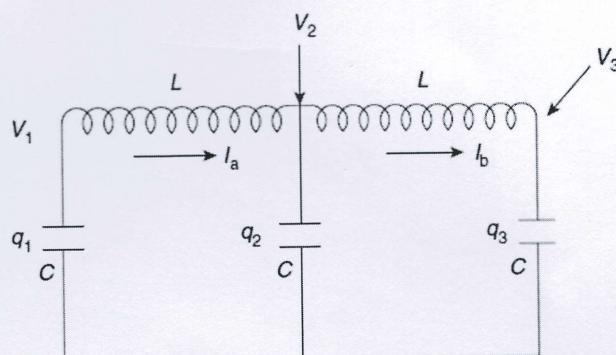
Solve the voltage equations for the normal coordinates $(I_a + I_b)$ and $(I_a - I_b)$ to show that the normal modes of oscillation are given by

$$I_a = I_b \quad \text{at} \quad \omega_1^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$$

and

$$I_a = -I_b \quad \text{at} \quad \omega_2^2 = \frac{3}{LC}$$

Note that when $I_a = I_b$ the coupling capacitance may be removed and $q_1 = -q_2$. When $I_a = -I_b$, $q_2 = -2q_1 = -2q_3$.



วิธีใช้ในการแก้ปัญหาดังนี้ decoupling method

เริ่มต้นจาก式ที่ 1 ให้เป็น coordinates ที่ ก็จะเป็น normal coordinates $(I_a + I_b)$ ให้ $= (I_a - I_b)$

$$\text{กอก } V_1 - V_2 = L \frac{d I_a}{dt}$$

$$\text{ให้ } V_2 - V_3 = L \frac{d I_b}{dt}$$

$$\therefore V = \frac{q}{C}$$

$$\therefore \frac{q_1}{C} - \frac{q_2}{C} = L \frac{d I_a}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{C} \frac{dq_1}{dt} - \frac{1}{C} \frac{dq_2}{dt} = L \frac{d^2 I_a}{dt^2} \quad -\textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{ให้ } \frac{q_2}{C} - \frac{q_3}{C} = L \frac{d I_b}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{C} \frac{dq_2}{dt} - \frac{1}{C} \frac{dq_3}{dt} = L \frac{d^2 I_b}{dt^2} \quad -\textcircled{2}$$

บันทึก I_a, I_b ที่ ให้มา นำ ① + ②

$$-\frac{1}{C} I_a - \frac{1}{C} (I_a - I_b) = L \frac{d^2 I_a}{dt^2} \quad -\textcircled{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} (I_a - I_b) - \frac{1}{C} I_b = L \frac{d^2 I_b}{dt^2} \quad -\textcircled{4}$$

③ + ④ หาค่ารากสี่เหลี่ยม

$$L \frac{d^2}{dt^2} (I_a + I_b) + \frac{1}{C} (I_a + I_b) = 0 \quad -\textcircled{5}$$

$$\therefore \text{รากสี่เหลี่ยม normal coordinates } (I_a + I_b) : \omega_1^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$$

③ - ④ หาค่ารากสี่เหลี่ยม

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} (I_a - I_b) + \frac{3}{LC} (I_a - I_b) = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{รากสี่เหลี่ยม normal coordinates } (I_a - I_b) : \omega_2^2 = \frac{3}{LC} \quad \#$$

Problem 4.13

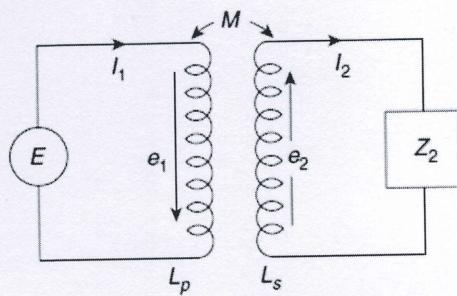
A generator of e.m.f. E is coupled to a load Z by means of an ideal transformer. From the diagram, Kirchhoff's Law gives

$$E = -e_1 = i\omega L_p I_1 - i\omega M I_2$$

and

$$I_2 Z_2 = e_2 = i\omega M I_1 - i\omega L_s I_2.$$

Show that E/I_1 , the impedance of the whole system seen by the generator, is the sum of the primary impedance and a 'reflected impedance' from the secondary circuit of $\omega^2 M^2 / Z_s$ where $Z_s = Z_2 + i\omega L_s$.



own solution

Problem 5.9

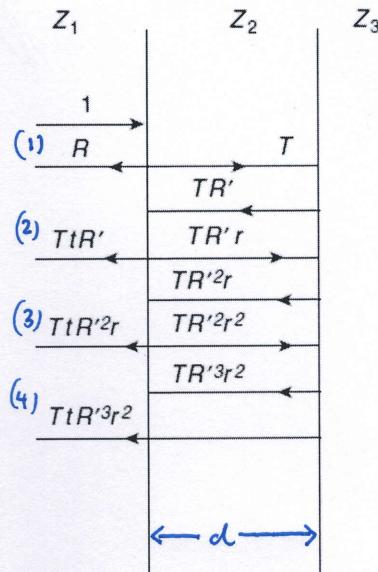
In the figure, media of impedances Z_1 and Z_3 are separated by a medium of intermediate impedance Z_2 and thickness $\lambda/4$ measured in this medium. A normally incident wave in the first medium has unit amplitude and the reflection and transmission coefficients for multiple reflections are shown. Show that the total reflected amplitude in medium 1 which is

$$R + tTR'(1 + rR' + r^2R'^2 \dots)$$

is zero at $R = R'$ and show that this defines the condition

$$Z_2^2 = Z_1 Z_3$$

(Note that for zero total reflection in medium 1, the first reflection R is cancelled by the sum of all subsequent reflections.)



incident wave of unit amplitude (runaway amplitude = 1 នាងឃប)

amplitude in (1) is R

amplitude in (2) is $tTR'e^{-2i\delta}$ and $\delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_2} d = \text{រយៈព័ត៌មានការពិនិត្យ សង្គម} \rightarrow \text{បច្ចេកវិទ្យាបច្ចុប្បន្ន} \rightarrow \text{បំភៀរ គាន់បានហើយ} \rightarrow \text{សង្គមទី 2}$

amplitude in (3) is $tTR'R'^2e^{-4i\delta}$

amplitude in (4) is $tTR^2R'^3e^{-6i\delta}$

\vdots

\therefore total reflected amplitude in medium 1 is

$$R_{tot} = R + tTR'e^{-2i\delta} \underbrace{(1 + rR'e^{-2i\delta} + (rR')^2(e^{-2i\delta})^2 + \dots)}_{\text{សារធម៌ } 1+x+x^2+x^3+\dots = \frac{1}{1-x}}$$

$$\therefore 1+rR'e^{-2i\delta} + (rR')^2(e^{-2i\delta})^2 + \dots = \frac{1}{1-rR'e^{-2i\delta}}$$

$$\therefore R_{tot} = R + tTR'e^{-2i\delta} \left(\frac{1}{1-rR'e^{-2i\delta}} \right)$$

$$= R + \frac{tTR'e^{-2i\delta}}{1-rR'e^{-2i\delta}}$$

Tavorov Stokes Relation

$$R = -r$$

$$66\% \quad Tt = 1 - R^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{tot} &= R + \frac{(1-R^2)R'e^{-2i\delta}}{1+RR'e^{-2i\delta}} \\ &= \frac{R + R^2R'e^{-2i\delta} + R'e^{-2i\delta} - R^2e^{-2i\delta}}{1+RR'e^{-2i\delta}} \\ &= \frac{R + R'e^{-2i\delta}}{1+RR'e^{-2i\delta}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Reflectivity} &= R_{tot} \cdot R_{tot}^* = \frac{(R + R'e^{-2i\delta})(R + R'e^{+2i\delta})}{(1+RR'e^{-2i\delta})(1+RR'e^{+2i\delta})} \\ &= \frac{R^2 + RR'e^{+2i\delta} + RR'e^{-2i\delta} + R'^2}{1+RR'e^{-2i\delta} + RR'e^{+2i\delta} + RR'} \\ &= \frac{R^2 + R'^2 + 2RR'\cos 2\delta}{1+RR' + 2RR'\cos 2\delta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Thickness } z_1 \text{ and } z_2 \text{ such that } \frac{\lambda_2}{4} \quad \therefore \delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_2} \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{Reflectivity} = \frac{R^2 + R'^2 - 2RR'}{1 - 2RR'} = \frac{(R - R')^2}{1 - 2RR'}$$

\therefore Reflectivity is independent of thickness if $R = R'$

$$\text{then } R = \frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_1 + z_2} \text{ and } R' = \frac{z_2 - z_3}{z_3 + z_2}$$

$$\text{so } R = R'$$

$$\frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_1 + z_2} = \frac{z_2 - z_3}{z_3 + z_2}$$

$$\therefore z_1 = \sqrt{z_2 z_3} \quad \#$$

Problem 5.27

Show that in the Doppler effect when the source and observer are not moving in the same direction that the frequencies

$$\nu' = \frac{\nu c}{c - u'}, \quad \nu'' = \frac{\nu(c - v)}{c}$$

and

$$\nu^m = \nu \left(\frac{c - v}{c - u} \right)$$

are valid if u and v are not the actual velocities but the components of these velocities along the direction in which the waves reach the observer.

1. Source เก็บข้อมูลเพื่อให้ observer อยู่ใน

ความก้าวที่ observer ใจรับดีด $v' = \frac{c'}{\lambda'}$

ຖុនដីជំនួយសាកលវិទ្យាសញ្ញាបន្ទាន់ និងបានការពារណា នៅក្នុងការបង្កើតសញ្ញាបន្ទាន់

กรณีที่ ความถี่เดิม ที่ observer ได้รับ จะต่ำลง เป็น $\lambda' = \lambda - v T$ ← ที่มาของความเร็ว
 ความถี่เดิม λ ของ source v ของ signal T คือเวลาที่ source นั้นเดินทางมา

$$\therefore v' = \frac{c}{\lambda - ut}$$

#

$$= \frac{vc}{(c - ut)}$$

∴ $v = c/\lambda$

2. observer (ดูอย่าง กับ ~~แบบ~~ แบบนี้) source อย่างนี้

ລາວສີທີ່ observe ກິດຮັບເຊື້ອ $v' = \frac{c}{\lambda}$

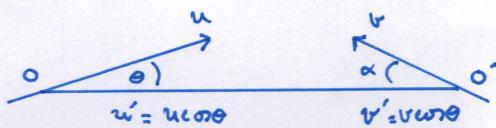
$$\therefore v' = \frac{c-v}{\lambda} = \frac{v(c-v)}{c}$$

3. source เดือนที่ผ่าน observer ที่ เดือนที่เดือน

$$v' = \frac{c'}{\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{c-v}{\lambda-u} = v \frac{(c-v)}{(c-u)}$$

ຄານສົມຜົກ 1, 2, 3 ຈຶ່ງສົກບ ການທີ່ observer ໂດຍເຊື້ອມຕີ່ ຖະນິດ ມາ ວັດຈຸນາ ເນື້ອແຫວັດ ນ



Problem 5.28

In extending the Doppler principle consider the accompanying figure where O is a stationary observer at the origin of the coordinate system $O(x, t)$ and O' is an observer situated at the origin of the system $O'(x', t')$ which moves with a constant velocity v in the x direction relative to the system O . When O and O' are coincident at $t = t' = 0$ a light source sends waves in the x direction with constant velocity c . These waves obey the relation

$$0 \equiv x^2 - c^2 t^2 \text{ (seen by } O\text{)} \equiv x'^2 - c^2 t'^2 \text{ (seen by } O'\text{).} \quad (1)$$

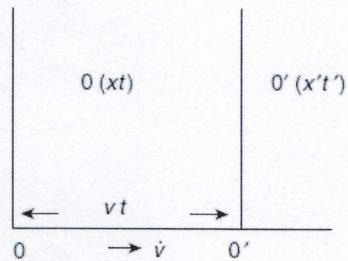
Since there is only one relative velocity v , the transformation

$$x' = k(x - vt) \quad (2)$$

and

$$x = k'(x' + vt') \quad (3)$$

must also hold. Use (2) and (3) to eliminate x' and t' from (1) and show that this identity is satisfied only by $k = k' = 1/(1 - \beta^2)^{1/2}$, where $\beta = v/c$. (Hint—in the identity of equation (1) equate coefficients of the variables to zero.).



This is the Lorentz transformation in the theory of relativity giving

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= \frac{(x - vt)}{(1 - \beta^2)^{1/2}}, & x &= \frac{x' + vt'}{(1 - \beta^2)^{1/2}} \\ t' &= \frac{(t - (v/c^2)x)}{(1 - \beta^2)^{1/2}}, & t &= \frac{(t' + (v/c^2)x')}{(1 - \beta^2)^{1/2}} \end{aligned}$$

own solution

Problem 6.13

On p. 121 we discussed the problem of matching two strings of impedances Z_1 and Z_3 by the insertion of a quarter wave element of impedance

$$Z_2 = (Z_1 Z_3)^{1/2}$$

Repeat this problem for the acoustic case where the expressions for the string displacements

$$y_i, y_r, y_t$$

now represent the appropriate acoustic pressures p_i , p_r and p_t .

Show that the boundary condition for pressure continuity at $x = 0$ is

$$A_1 + B_1 = A_2 + B_2$$

and that for continuity of particle velocity is

$$Z_2(A_1 - B_1) = Z_1(A_2 - B_2)$$

Similarly, at $x = l$, show that the boundary conditions are

$$A_2 e^{-ik_2 l} + B_2 e^{ik_2 l} = A_3$$

and

$$Z_3(A_2 e^{-ik_2 l} - B_2 e^{ik_2 l}) = Z_2 A_3$$

Hence prove that the coefficient of sound transmission

$$\frac{Z_1}{Z_3} \frac{A_3^2}{A_1^2} = 1$$

when

$$Z_2^2 = Z_1 Z_3 \quad \text{and} \quad l = \frac{\lambda_2}{4}$$

(Note that the expressions for both boundary conditions and transmission coefficient differ from those in the case of the string.)

ຫວັດທະນາ ບັນຫາ ດີວ່າ ສະເໜີ ສະເໜີ ສະເໜີ ສະເໜີ
ໃນການ ຕົກລົງ ຖະນາຍາ ຂອງ ປິບ ພົມ ທີ່ ດີວ່າ

$$A_1 + B_1 = A_2 + B_2 \quad -\textcircled{1}$$

$$Z_2(A_1 - B_1) = Z_1(A_2 - B_2) \quad -\textcircled{2}$$

$$A_2 e^{-ik_2 l} + B_2 e^{ik_2 l} = A_3 \quad -\textcircled{3}$$

$$Z_3(A_2 e^{-ik_2 l} - B_2 e^{ik_2 l}) = Z_2 A_3 \quad -\textcircled{4}$$

պահանջման մեջ առաջարկված է առաջարկը

(1) Ուժը բարենք՝ ① \Rightarrow Պահանջման մեջ առաջարկը $A_1 = A_2 + B_2$

(2) Ուժը բարենք՝ ③ \Rightarrow Պահանջման մեջ առաջարկը $A_2, B_2 = A_3$

Առաջարկ (1)

$$B_1 = A_2 + B_2 - A_1$$

$$(A_1 - A_2 - B_2 + A_1) = \frac{z_1}{z_2} (A_2 - B_2)$$

$$\therefore A_1 = \frac{(r_{12}+1)A_2 + (1-r_{12})B_2}{2}; \quad ; \quad \frac{z_1}{z_2} = r_{12} \quad - (5)$$

Առաջարկ (2)

$$B_2 e^{ik_2 l} = A_3 - A_2 e^{-ik_2 l}$$

$$A_2 e^{-ik_2 l} - A_3 + A_2 e^{-ik_2 l} = \frac{z_2}{z_3} A_3$$

$$\therefore A_2 = \frac{(r_{23}+1) A_3 e^{-ik_2 l}}{2}; \quad ; \quad \frac{z_2}{z_3} = r_{23} \quad - (6)$$

6LA:

$$A_2 e^{-ik_2 l} = A_3 - B_2 e^{ik_2 l}$$

$$A_3 - B_2 e^{ik_2 l} - B_2 e^{ik_2 l} = r_{23} A_3$$

$$\therefore B_2 = \frac{(1-r_{23}) A_3 e^{-ik_2 l}}{2}, \quad . \quad - (7)$$

Անս ⑥, ⑦ կա ⑤

$$A_1 = \frac{A_2}{4} [(r_{12}+1)(r_{23}+1) (\cos k_2 l + i \sin k_2 l) + (1-r_{12})(1-r_{23}) (\cos k_2 l - i \sin k_2 l)]$$

$$= \frac{A_3}{2} [(r_{12}r_{23}+1) \cos k_2 l + i(r_{12}+r_{23}) \sin k_2 l]$$

$$\therefore \frac{A_3}{A_1} = \frac{2}{(r_{12}r_{23}+1) \cos k_2 l + i(r_{12}+r_{23}) \sin k_2 l}$$

$$\left(\frac{z_1}{z_3}\right) \left(\frac{A_3}{A_1}\right)^2 = \frac{(r_{13})^4}{(r_{12}r_{23}+1)^2 \cos^2 k_2 l + (r_{12}+r_{23})^2 \sin^2 k_2 l} \quad - (8)$$

$$\text{from } l = \frac{\lambda_2}{4} \quad q_4 \quad (8)$$

$$\left(\frac{z_1}{z_3}\right) \left(\frac{A_3}{A_1}\right)^2 = \frac{4r_{13}}{(r_{12} + r_{23})^2} \quad (9)$$

quadratic equation matching

$$\left(\frac{z_1}{z_3}\right) \left(\frac{A_3}{A_1}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{4r_{13}}{(r_{12} + r_{23})^2} = 1$$

$$2\sqrt{\frac{z_1}{z_3}} = \left(\frac{z_1}{z_2} + \frac{z_2}{z_3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{z_1 z_3 + z_2^2}{z_2 z_3}$$

$$z_2^2 - 2\sqrt{z_1 z_3} z_2 + z_1 z_3 = 0$$

$$\therefore z_2 = \frac{2\sqrt{z_1 z_3} \pm \sqrt{4z_1 z_3 - 4z_1 z_3}}{2}$$

$$\therefore z_2 = \sqrt{z_1 z_3} \quad \#$$

Problem 6.17

Waves near the surface of a non-viscous incompressible liquid of density ρ have a phase velocity given by

$$v^2(k) = \left[\frac{g}{k} + \frac{Tk}{\rho} \right] \tanh kh$$

where g is the acceleration due to gravity, T is the surface tension, k is the wave number and h is the liquid depth. When $h \ll \lambda$ the liquid is shallow; when $h \gg \lambda$ the liquid is deep.

- (a) Show that, when gravity and surface tension are equally important and $h \gg \lambda$, the wave velocity is a minimum at $v^4 = 4gT/\rho$, and show that this occurs for a 'critical' wavelength $\lambda_c = 2\pi(T/\rho g)^{1/2}$.
- (b) The condition $\lambda \gg \lambda_c$ defines a *gravity* wave, and surface tension is negligible. Show that gravity waves in a shallow liquid are non-dispersive with a velocity $v = \sqrt{gh}$ (see Problem 6.16).
- (c) Show that gravity waves in a deep liquid have a phase velocity $v = \sqrt{g/k}$ and a group velocity of half this value.
- (d) The condition $\lambda < \lambda_c$ defines a ripple (dominated by surface tension). Show that short ripples in a deep liquid have a phase velocity $v = \sqrt{Tk/\rho}$ and a group velocity of $\frac{3}{2}v$. (Note the anomalous dispersion).

(a)

$$\text{when } h \gg \lambda \quad \therefore kh = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} h \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{then } \tanh kh \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{approximately}$$

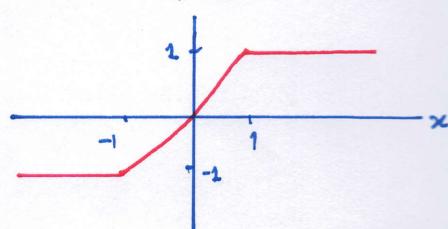
$$\therefore v^2(k) = \left[\frac{g}{k} + \frac{Tk}{\rho} \right]$$

$$v = \left[\frac{g\lambda}{2\pi} + \frac{T \cdot 2\pi}{\rho\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\frac{dv}{d\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{g\lambda}{2\pi} + \frac{2\pi T}{\rho\lambda} \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{g}{2\pi} - \frac{2\pi T}{\rho\lambda^2} \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{g}{2\pi} = \frac{2\pi T}{\rho\lambda^2}$$

$$\therefore \lambda_c = 2\pi \left(\frac{T}{\rho g} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

 $\tanh x$ when λ_c ①

$$v^2 = \left[\frac{g}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi \left(\frac{T}{\rho g} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2\pi T}{\rho} \left(\frac{\rho g}{T} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{gT}{\rho} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\therefore v_{\min}^4 = 4 \left(\frac{gT}{\rho} \right) \quad *$$

(b) the surface tension is negligible (no: waves in shallow water: $h \ll \lambda$)

$$\therefore v^2 = \left[\frac{g}{k} \right] \tanh kh$$

if $h \ll \lambda$ we have $\tanh kh \rightarrow 0$

then $\tanh kh \approx kh$

$$\therefore v = \sqrt{gh} \quad \#$$

(c) $\begin{cases} \text{surface tension is negligible} \\ \text{gravity wave (no: deep liquid)} (h \gg \lambda) \end{cases}$

$$v^2 = \left[\frac{g}{k} + \frac{T k}{\rho} \right]^0 \tanh kh$$

$$\therefore v = \left[\frac{g}{k} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (\text{constant phase velocity})$$

$$\text{group velocity relation } v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk} = v + k \frac{dv}{dk}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{g}{k}} + k \frac{d}{dk} \sqrt{\frac{g}{k}}$$

$$\therefore v_g = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{g}{k}} \quad \#$$

(d) surface tension dominates (no: deep liquid) ($h \gg \lambda$)

$$v^2 = \left[\frac{T k}{\rho} \right] \tanh kh$$

$$\therefore v = \sqrt{\frac{T k}{\rho}} \quad (\text{phase velocity})$$

$$v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk} = v + k \frac{dv}{dk}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{T k}{\rho}} + k \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}$$

$$\therefore v_g = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{T k}{\rho}} = \frac{3}{2} v \quad \#$$