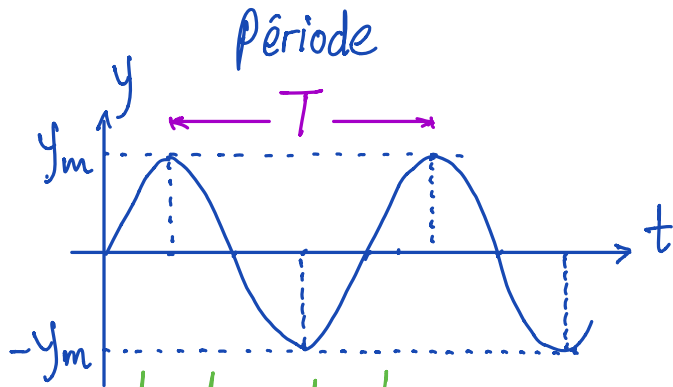


ONDES ET SON

PGC-18 / PGC-19

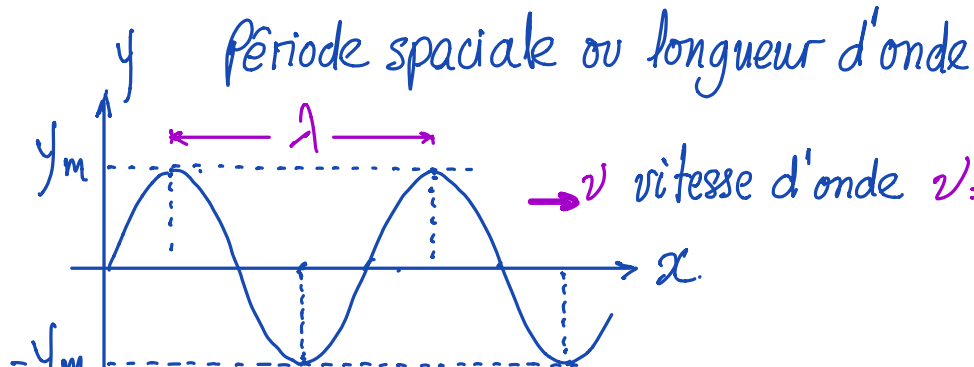


... le long du temps pour un point fixe x_0

$$y(x,t) = y_m \sin(kx - \omega t + \phi)$$

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

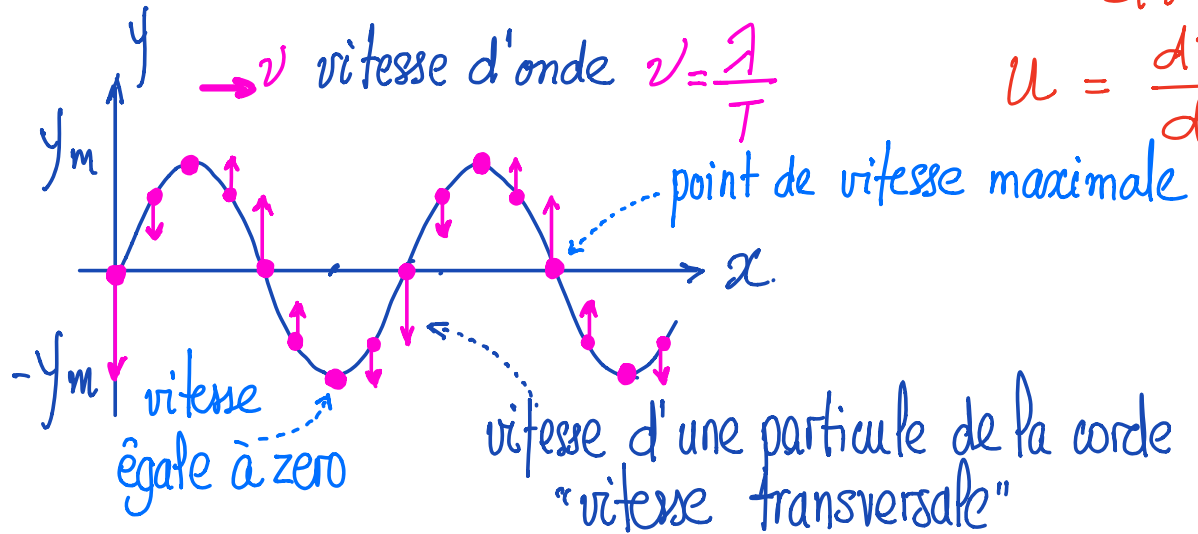
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$



→ v vitesse d'onde $v = \frac{\lambda}{T}$

... le long de l'axe des x pour un temps fixe t_0

VITESSE DU MOYEN



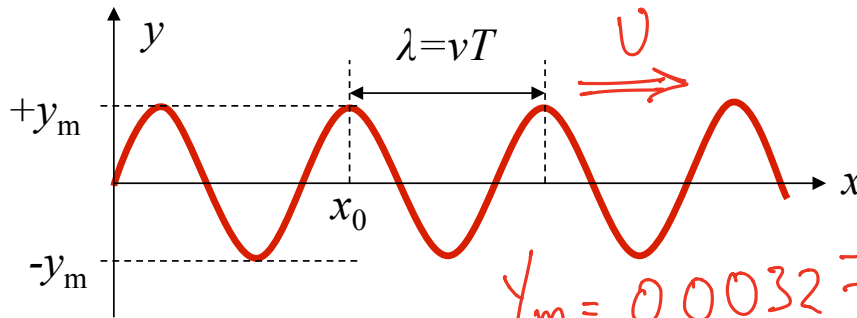
$$v = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$u = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

EXEMPLE

$$y(x,t) = y_m \sin(kx - \omega t + \phi)$$

Considérons une onde sinusoïdale le long d'une corde : $y(x, t) = 0.00327 \sin(72.1x - 2.72t)$ (m) (SI)



Déterminez y_m , k , λ , T , f et la vitesse de l'onde.

Calculez la vitesse et l'accélération transversales.

$$v = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 0.04 \text{ m/s}$$

$$u = \frac{dy}{dt} = -\omega y_m \cos(kx - \omega t + \phi)$$

$$a = \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 y$$

$$y_m = 0.00327 \text{ m} \quad \phi = 0$$

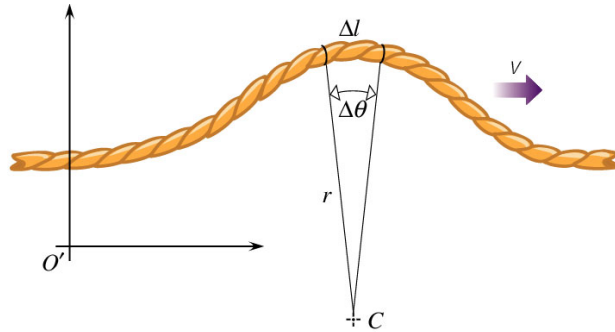
$$k = 72.1 \text{ rad/m}$$

$$\omega = 2.72 \text{ rad/s}$$

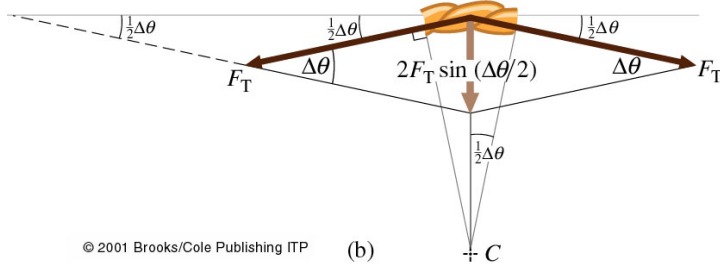
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2.3 \text{ s} \quad f = \frac{1}{T} = 0.43 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\omega}{k} = 0.0871 \text{ m}$$

ONDE SUR CORDE TENDUE



(a)



(b)

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$$U = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}}$$

μ : masse linéique

F_T : tension.

QUESTION

Si on double la tension d'une corde, la vitesse de l'onde est

- (a) Doublée,
- (b) multipliée par 4,
- (c) multipliée par 1.414,
- (d) divisée par 2,
- (e) aucune de ces réponses.

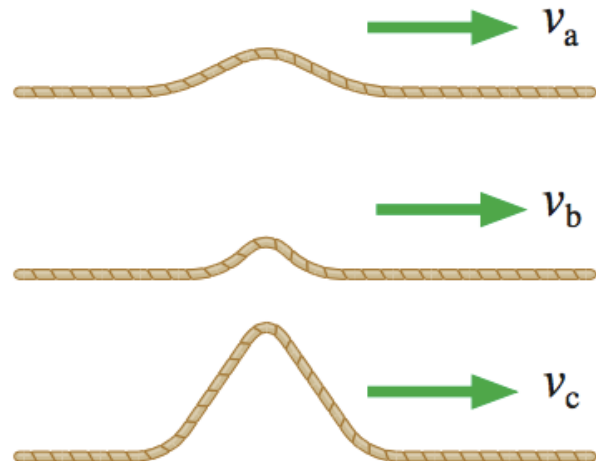
$$v = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}}$$

QUESTION

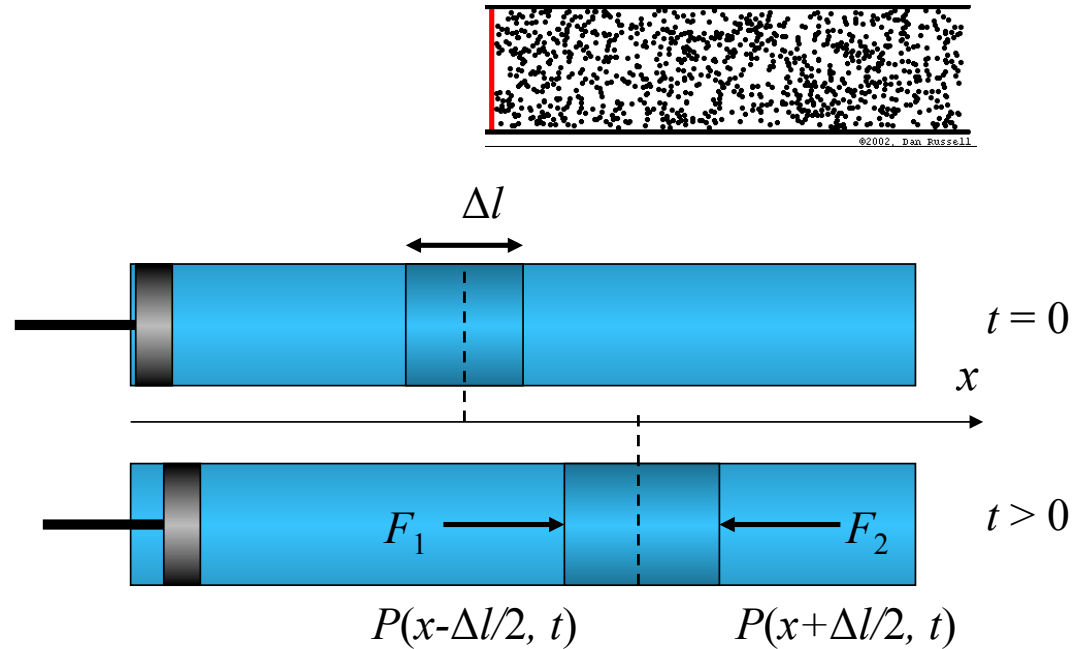
$$v = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}}$$

Trois ondes se propagent au long des cordes identiques. Quelle aura la plus grande vitesse:

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) Aucune de ces reponses



ONDE DE PRESSION



LA VITESSE DE PROPAGATION DES ONDES

onde de pression

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{\text{facteur de force élastique}}{\text{facteur d'inertie}}}$$

liquide:

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{B}{\rho}}$$

constante de compressibilité du liquide

Solide

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$$

élasticité

gaz

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{P_m}{\rho}}$$

pression

LE SON COMME UNE ONDE

VITESSE DU SON - EXEMPLE

Milieu	Vitesse (m/s)
Air (0°C)	331
Air (20°C)	343
Helium (0°C)	970
Ethyl alcohol	1170
Eau (20°C)	1480
Granite	6000
Aluminium	6420

Tableau 18.1: La vitesse du son.

$$v = f \lambda$$

Eg. voix et helium.

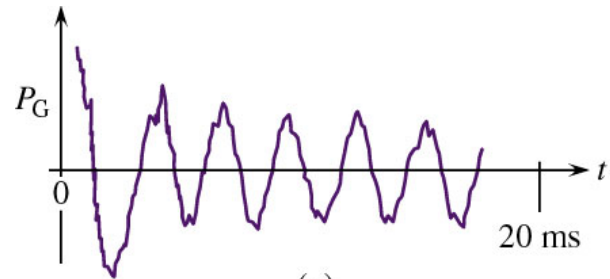
$v \uparrow$

f : même

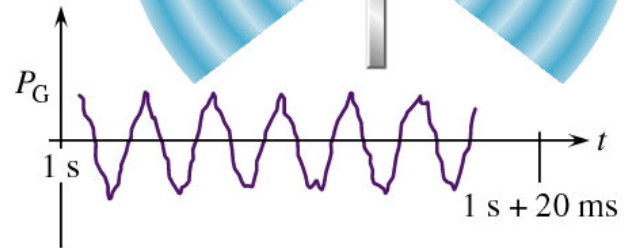
$\lambda \uparrow$

↳ c'est ça qu'on va apercevoir comme différent son!

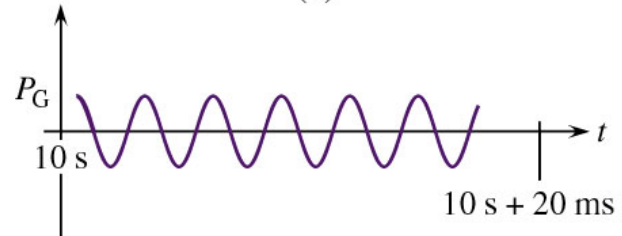
LE DIAPASON



(a)



(b)



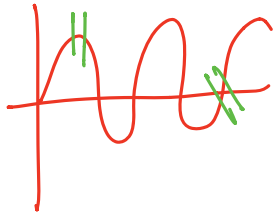
(c)

ÉNERGIE TRANSMISE PAR UNE ONDE ÉLASTIQUE

E

E_p

E_{cin}

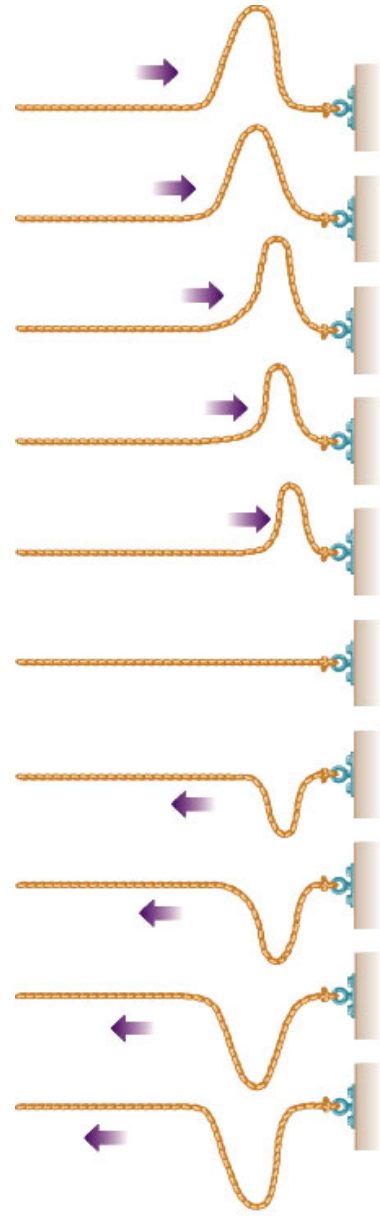


$$\bar{P} = \frac{1}{2} \mu v \omega^2 y_m^2$$

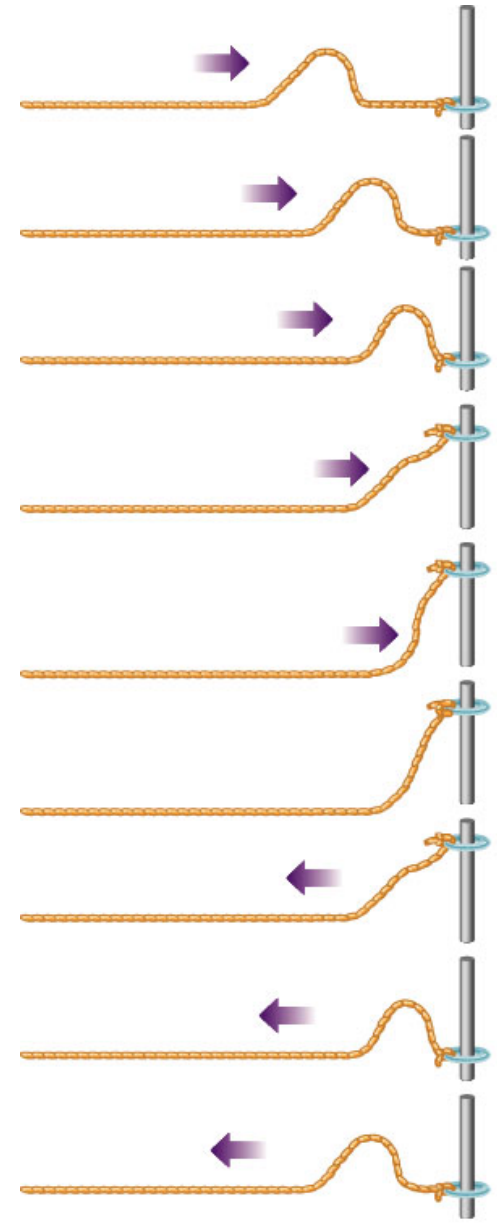
$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\mu F_T} \omega^2 y_m^2$$

$$E \propto \omega^2, y_m^2$$

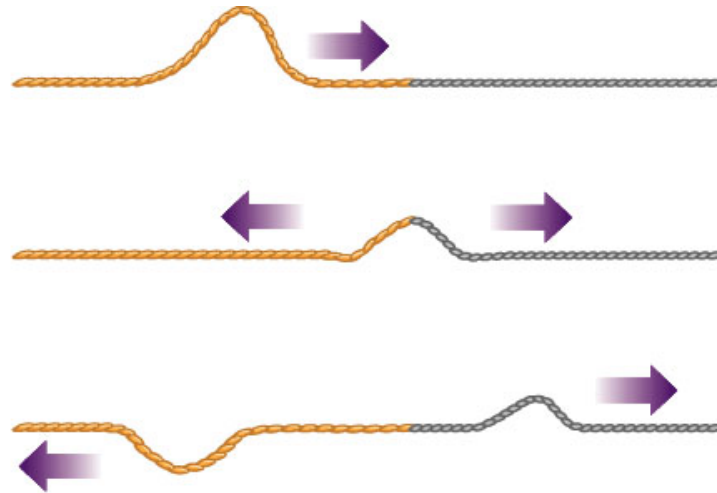
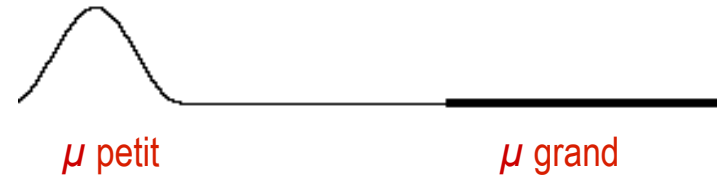
RÉFLEXION, ABSORPTION ET TRANSMISSION



RÉFLEXION, ABSORPTION ET TRANSMISSION

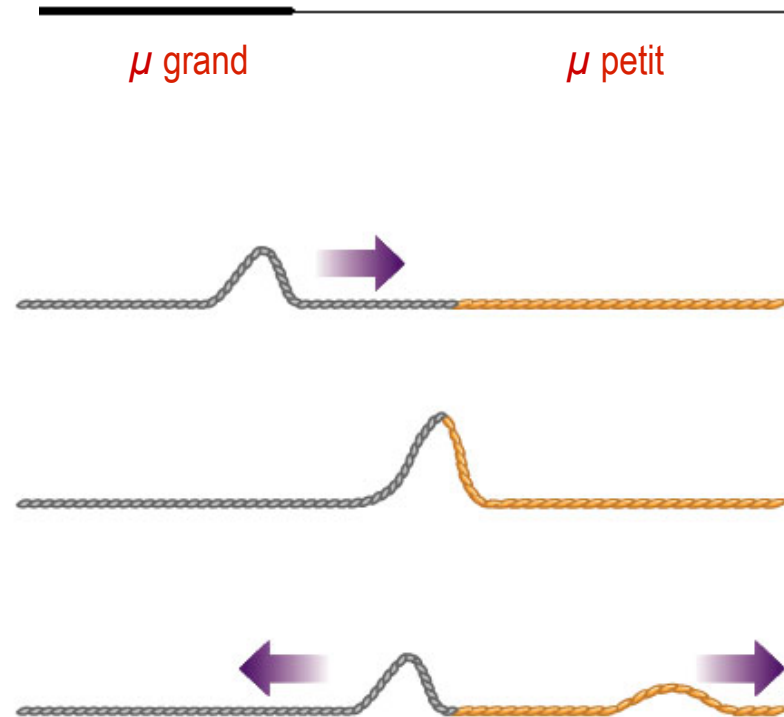


RÉFLEXION, ABSORPTION ET TRANSMISSION



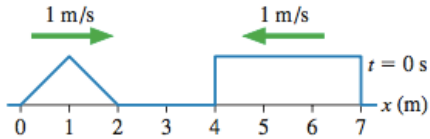
(a)

RÉFLEXION, ABSORPTION ET TRANSMISSION

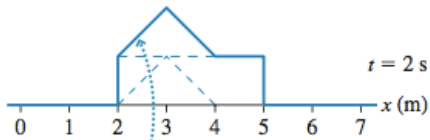
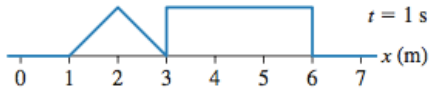


(b)

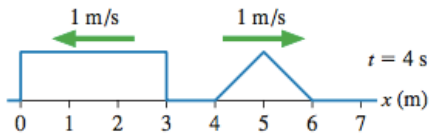
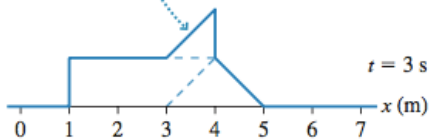
LA SUPERPOSITION DES ONDES



Two waves approach each other.



The net displacement is the point-by-point summation of the individual waves.



Both waves emerge unchanged.

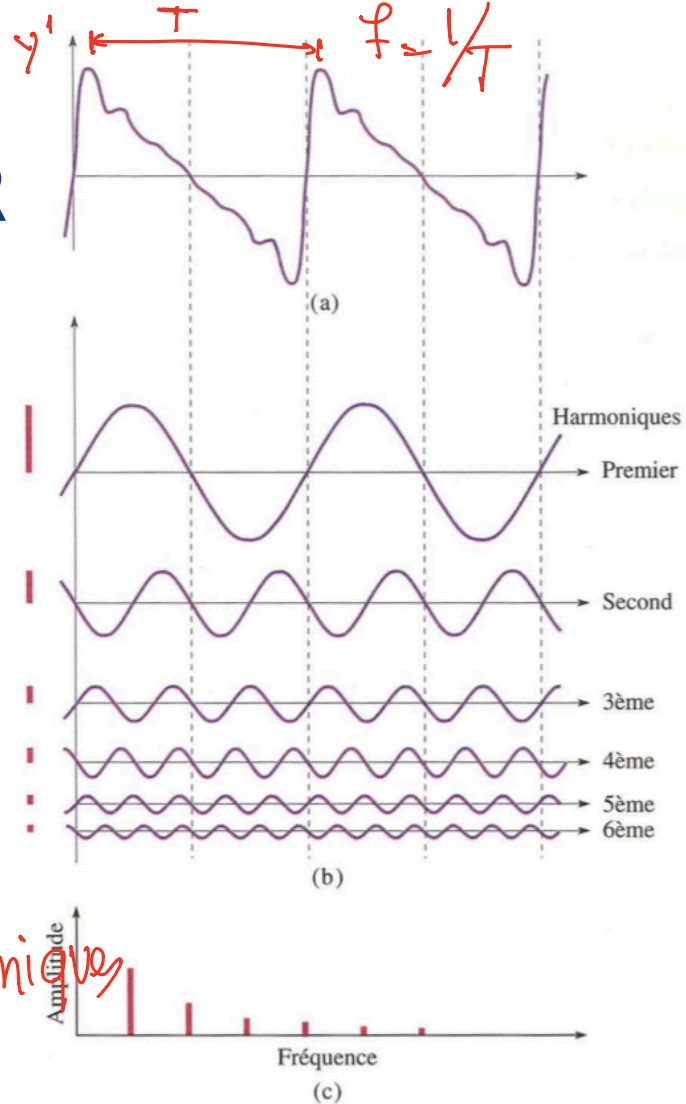
$$Y_1 \quad Y_2 \quad Y_3$$

$$Y = Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3$$

ANALYSE FOURIER

$$\begin{aligned}
 y'(x,t) &= a_1 \sin(\omega t + \phi_1) + \\
 & a_2 \sin(2\omega t + \phi_2) + \\
 & a_3 \sin(3\omega t + \phi_3) + \dots \\
 & + \dots + a_n \sin(n\omega t + \phi_n) = \\
 & = \sum_n a_n \sin(n\omega t + \phi_n) \\
 & \omega = 2\pi f
 \end{aligned}$$

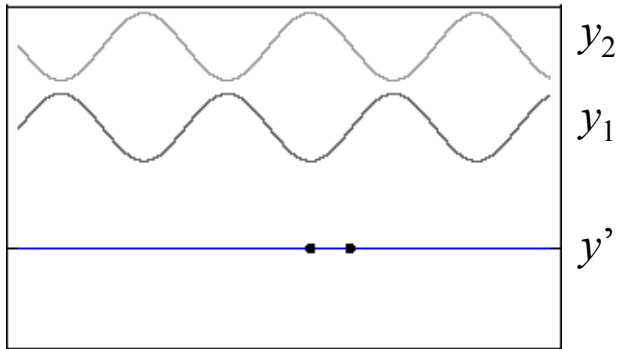
onde = 1 fondamentale + harmoniques
 $f = f_1$



$$\sin a + \sin b = 2 \sin \frac{a+b}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{a-b}{2}$$

INTERFÉRENCE D'ONDES

$$y'(x,t) = y_1(x,t) + y_2(x,t)$$



$\phi = 0$: CONSTRUCTIVE

$\phi = \pi$ DESTRUCTIVE

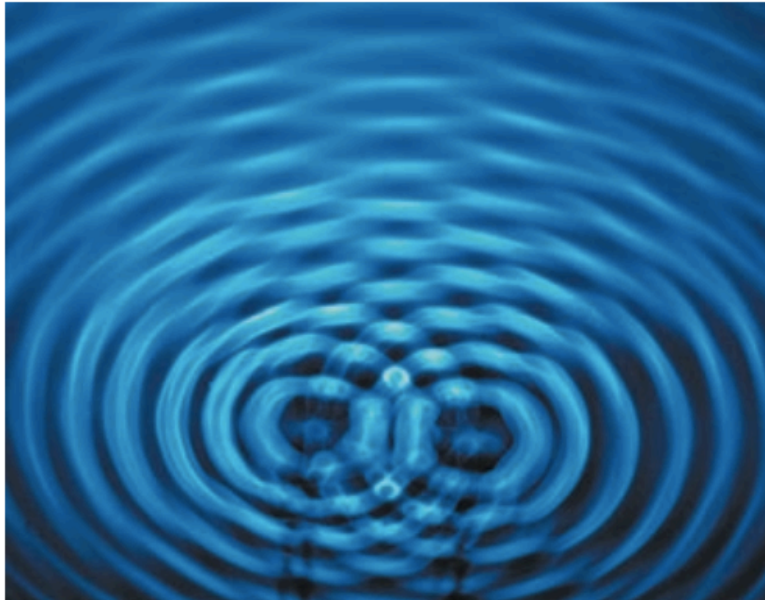
$$y_1 = y_m \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

$$y_2 = y_m \sin(kx + \omega t)$$

$$y' = y_1 + y_2 = y_m \sin(kx - \omega t) + y_m \sin(kx + \omega t)$$

$$= 2y_m \cos \frac{\phi}{2} \cdot \sin(kx - \omega t + \frac{\phi}{2})$$

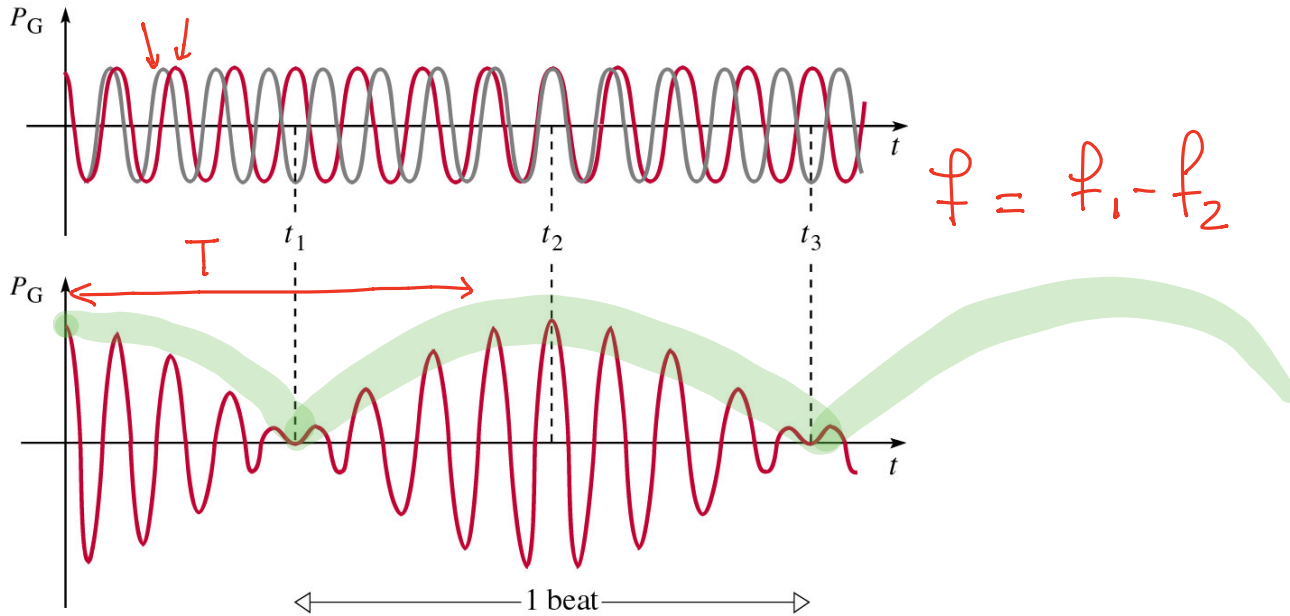
INTERFÉRENCE D'ONDES



Two overlapping water waves create an interference pattern.

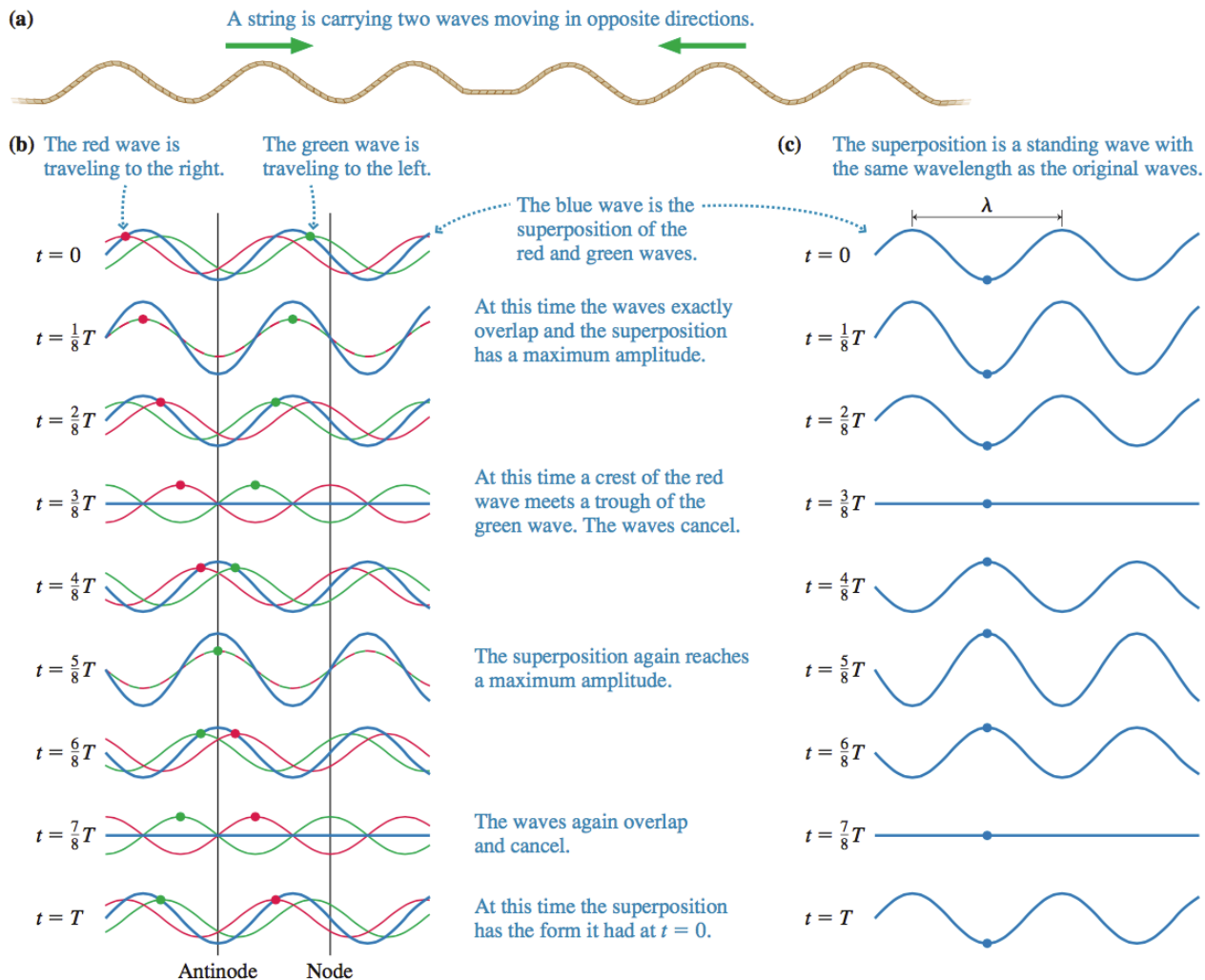
$$f_1 \approx f_2$$

BATTEMENTS



ONDES STATIONNAIRES SUR CORDE

FIGURE 21.4 The superposition of two sinusoidal waves traveling in opposite directions.



ONDES STATIONNAIRES SUR CORDE

$$Y_1 = \gamma_m \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$Y_2 = \gamma_m \sin(kx + \omega t) \quad \text{STATIONNAIRE}$$

$$Y = Y_1 + Y_2 = \underbrace{2\gamma_m \sin(kx)}_A \underbrace{\cos(\omega t)}_B$$

NOEUDS $\sin kx = 0 : kx = n\pi \quad n=0,1,2,\dots$

$$x = n \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

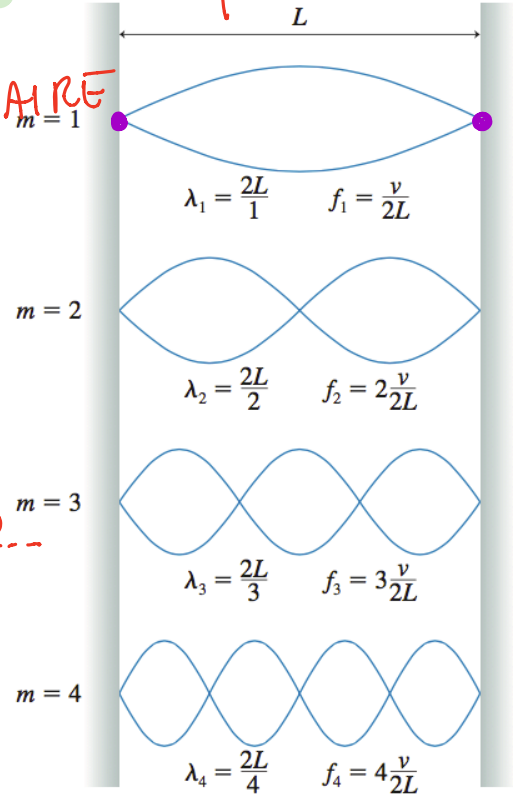
VENTRES $|\sin kx| = 1 : kx = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi \quad n=0,1,2,\dots$

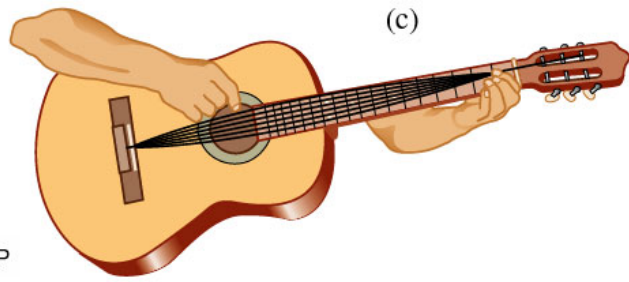
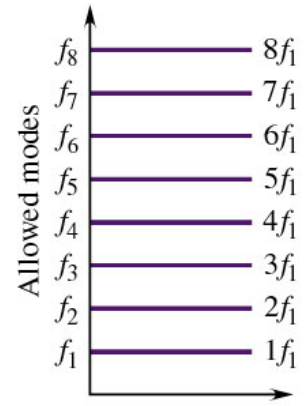
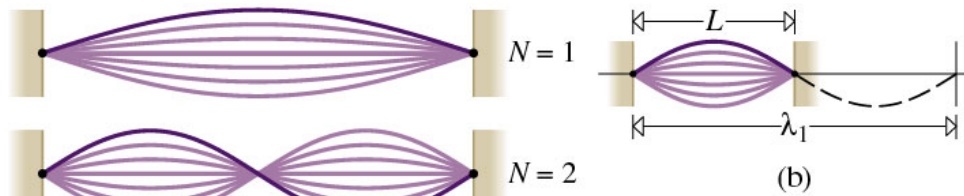
pour $x=L$:

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

$$n_{\min} = 1 \quad \lambda = \frac{2L}{n}$$

$$f = n \frac{v}{2L} \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{F}{\mu}}$$





ONDES STATIONNAIRES DANS UN TUYAU SONORE

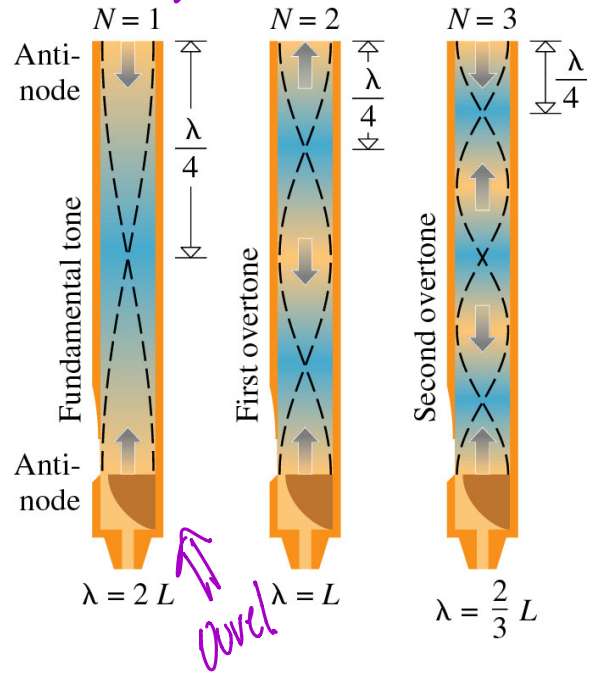
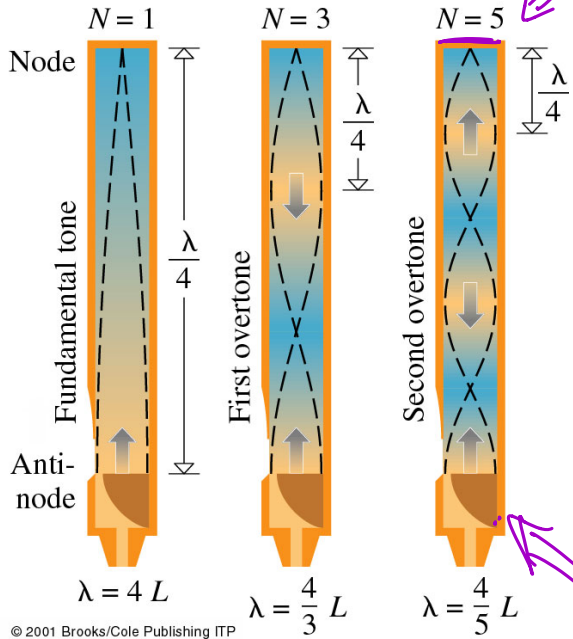
$$f_u = n \frac{v}{4L} \quad n=0, \dots$$

$n=0, \dots$

fermé

$$f_u = n \frac{v}{2L}$$

ouvert



Audition des sons - la musique

En musique, on définit les grandeurs suivantes:

- **Un intervalle:** le rapport des fréquences fondamentales de deux sons, ω/ω' .
Si $\omega/\omega' = 2$ on a un octave.
- **Un accord:** un intervalle dont le rapport des fréquences est donné par deux petits nombres entiers. Par exemple: Quinte do-sol: $\omega/\omega' = 3/2$.
- **Le timbre:** Nous permet de distinguer les sons d'une flûte, un saxophone ou un violon. Il est donné par les composantes de Fourier.
- **Le volume sonore:** Dépend du spectre de fréquence, de la durée et surtout de l'intensité du son.

ANALYSE FOURIER

