

ONDES ET SON



PGC-09

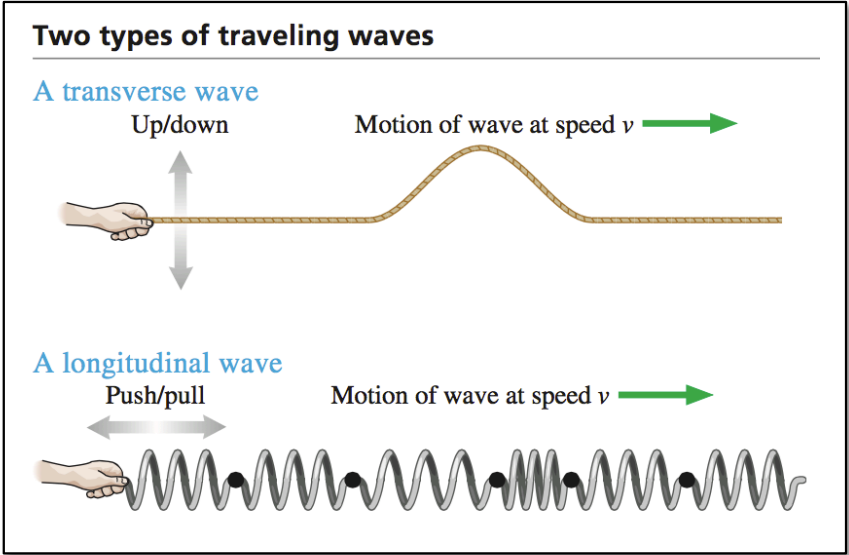


FIGURE 20.20 A plane wave.

Very far from the source, small segments of spherical wave fronts appear to be planes. The wave is cresting at every point in these planes.

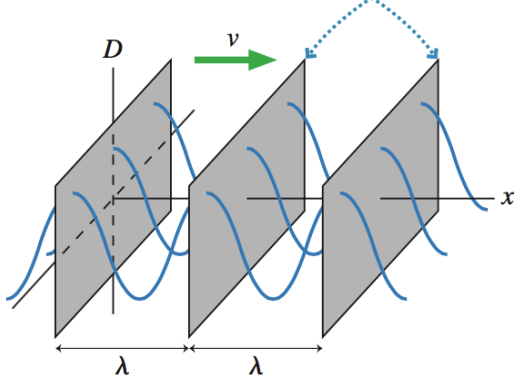
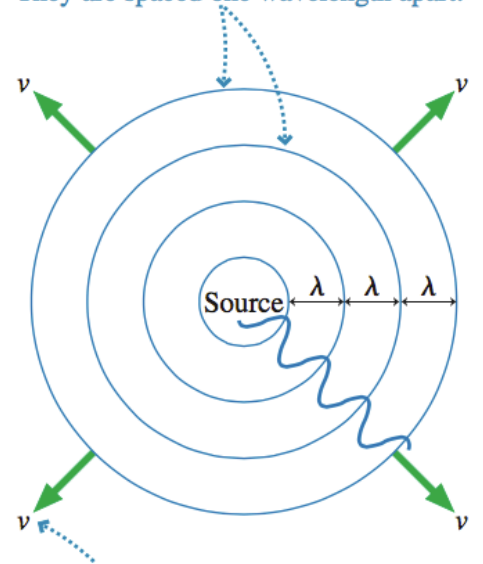
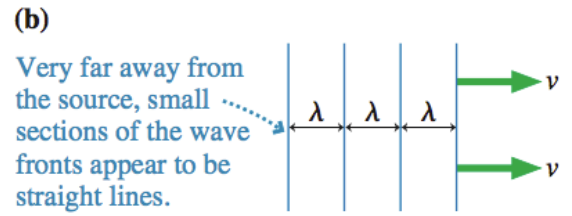


FIGURE 20.19 The wave fronts of a circular or spherical wave.

(a)
Wave fronts are the crests of the wave. They are spaced one wavelength apart.



The circular wave fronts move outward from the source at speed v .



QUESTION

Une onde périodique passe devant un observateur qui enregistre que l'intervalle de temps entre deux crêtes consécutives est 0.5 s. Alors:

- (a) la fréquence est 0.5 Hz,
- (b) la vitesse est 0.5 *m/s*,
- (c) la longueur d'onde est 0.5 m,
- (d) la période est 0.5 s,
- (e) aucune de ces réponses.

REPRÉSENTATION

oscillation
 $x(t) = x_m \cos(\omega t + \phi), \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

MATHÉMATIQUE D'UNE ONDE

En t_0 : $y(x) = y_m \sin(kx)$ $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ $v = \frac{\lambda}{T}$

En x_0 : $y(t) = y_m \sin(\omega t)$ $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

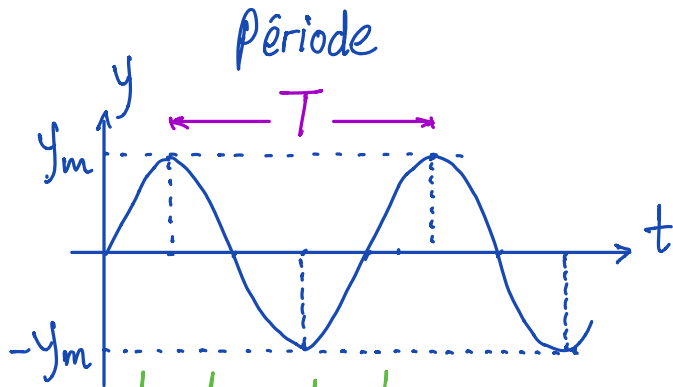
Generaliser $x \rightarrow x - vt$

$$y(x,t) = y_m \sin(k(x-vt)) = y_m \sin(kx - kv t) = y_m \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

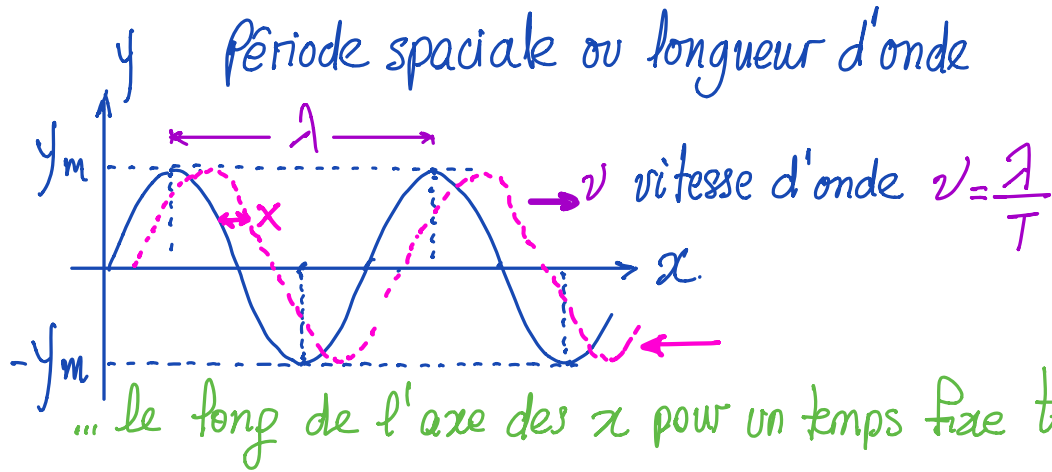
$\omega = kv$ $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

$$\frac{d^2 y(x,t)}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{d^2 y(x,t)}{dt^2} \quad \text{avec } v = \omega/k \quad \leftarrow$$

$$y(x,t) = y_m \sin(kx - \omega t + \phi) \quad (\phi = 0 \text{ si } y(0,0) = 0)$$



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



$$x = vt$$

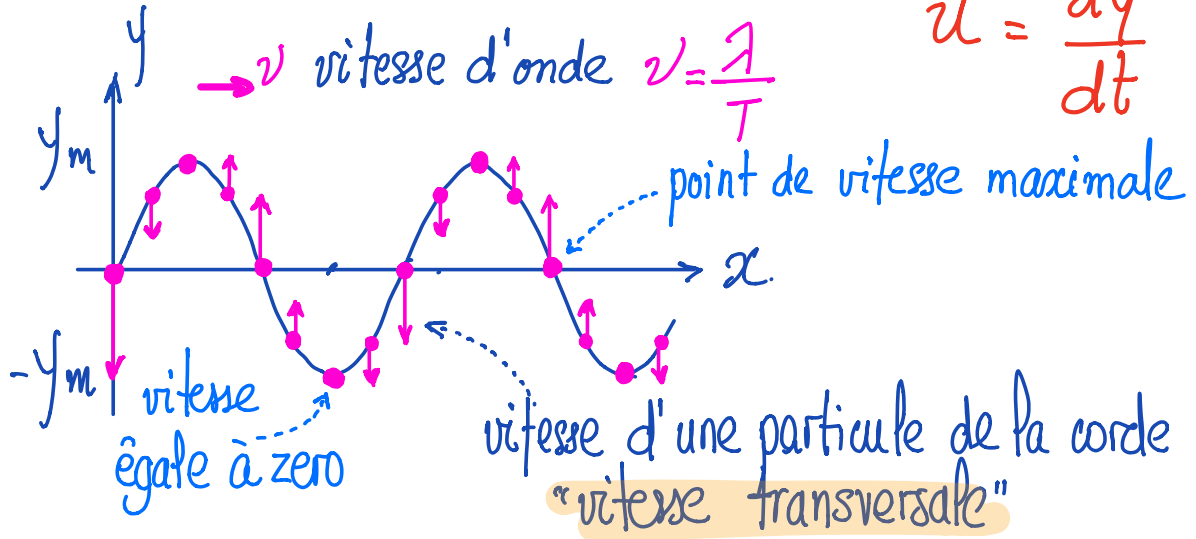
$$x \rightarrow x - vt$$

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

VITESSE DU MOYEN

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

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

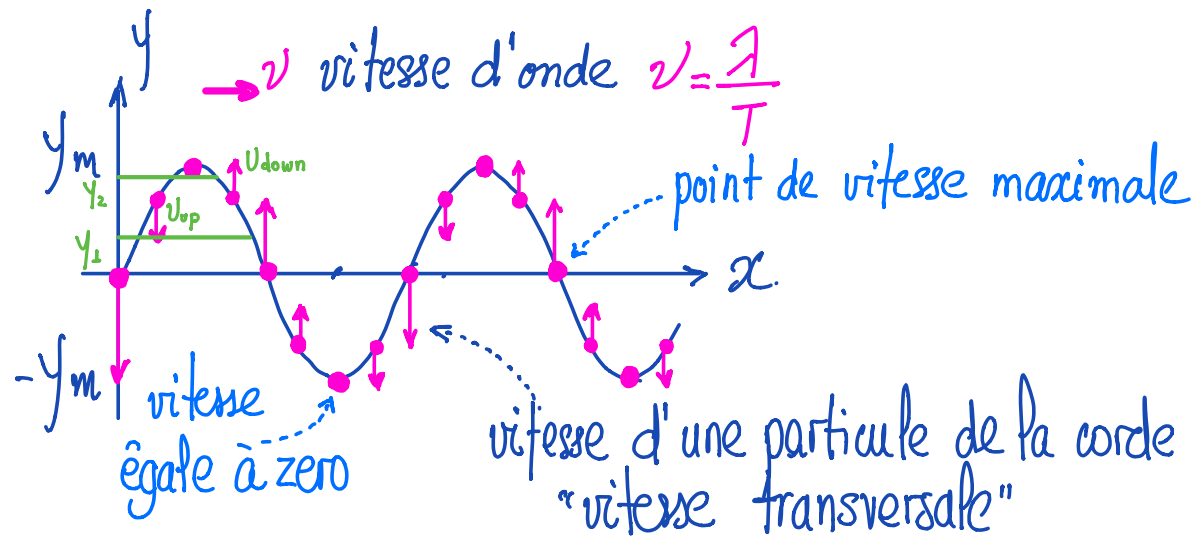


$$u = \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(y_m \sin(kx - \omega t) \right) = -\omega y_m \cos(kx - \omega t)$$

Quelques considerations sur la vitesse!

VITESSE DU MOYEN

Suite à des questions dans le cours.



Calculons v_{up} et v_{down} comme des vitesses moyennes:

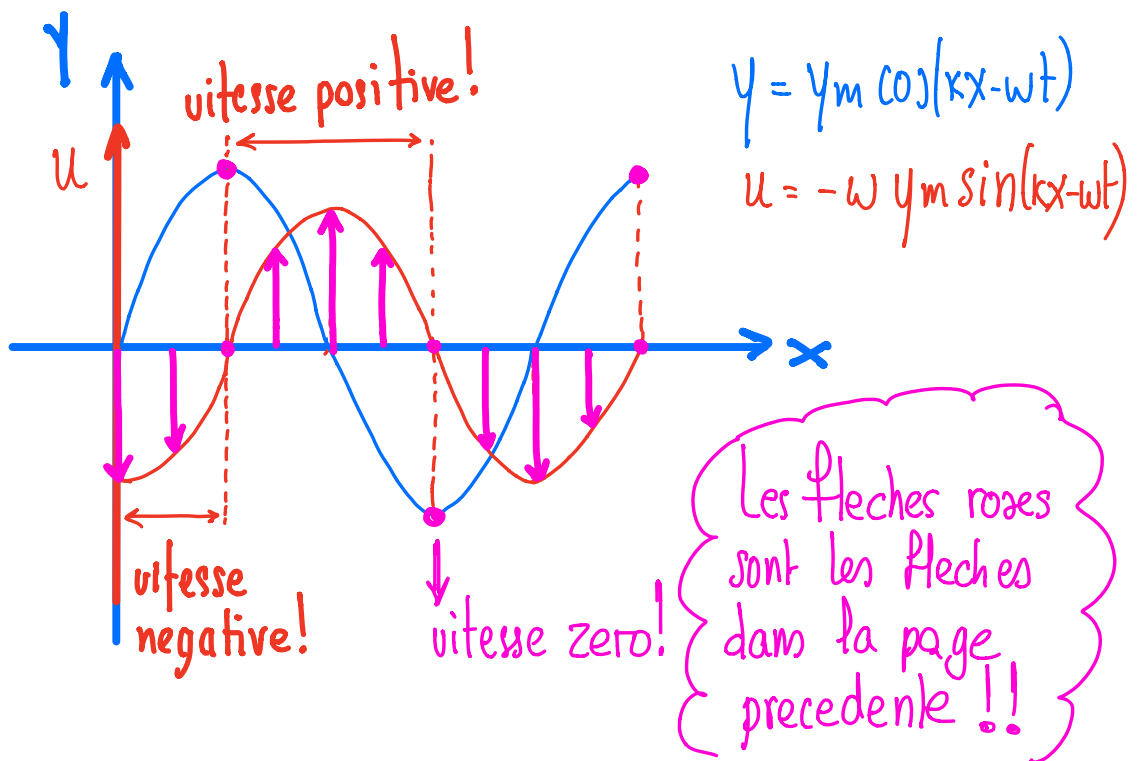
$$v_{up} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{\Delta t}$$

$$v_{down} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{up} = -v_{down}$$

Signes opposés!

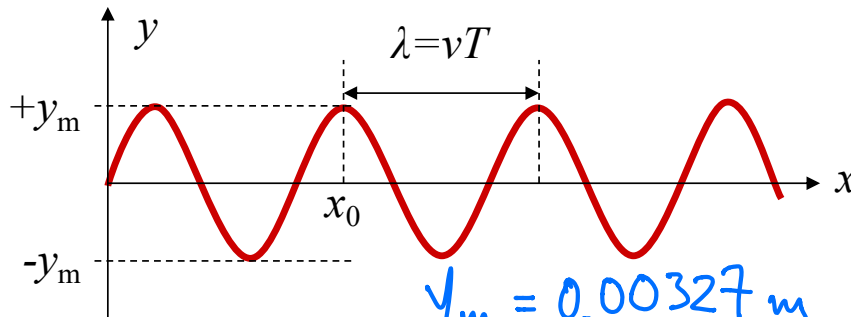
②



EXEMPLE

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

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



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

Calculez la vitesse et l'accélération transversales.

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

$$a = \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = \frac{du}{dt} = -\omega^2 y_m \sin(kx - \omega t) = -\omega^2 y$$

$$y_m = 0.00327 \text{ m}$$
$$k = 72.1 \text{ rad/m}$$
$$\omega = 2.72 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k} = 0.0871 \text{ m}$$

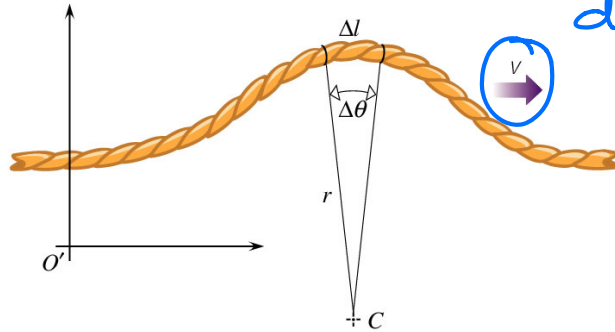
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2.31 \text{ s}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = 0.43 \text{ Hz}$$

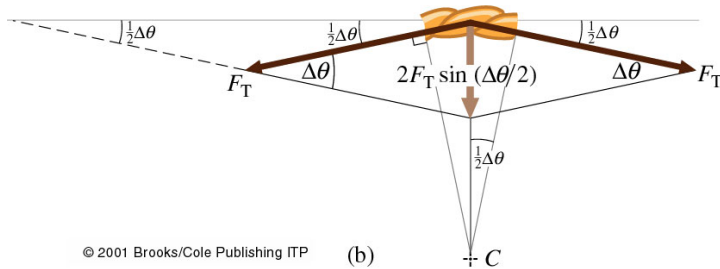
$$v = \frac{\omega}{k} = 0.04 \text{ m/s}$$

ONDE SUR CORDE TENDUE

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



(a)



(b)

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

μ : masse linéique

QUESTION

$$v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{F_{T1}}{\mu_1}}$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{F_{T2}}{\mu_2}}$$

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.

$$F_{T2} = 2 F_{T1}$$

$$\mu_2 = \mu_1$$

$$F_{T2} = 2 F_{T1} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_2^2 \cdot \cancel{\mu_2} = 2 v_1^2 \cdot \cancel{\mu_1} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_2^2 = 2 v_1^2 \Rightarrow v_2 = \sqrt{2} v_1$$

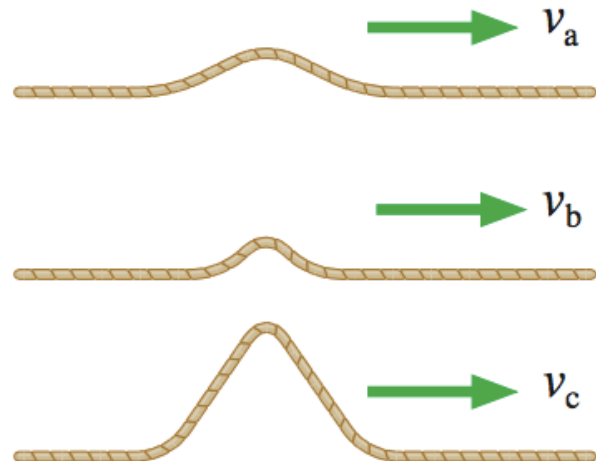
QUESTION

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

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



GENERATING A SINUSOIDAL WAVE

Une corde très longue avec $\mu = 2.0 \text{ g/m}$ est tirée avec une tension de 5.0 N . À $x = 0 \text{ m}$ on connecte un moteur qui vibre à 100 Hz avec une amplitude de 2.0 mm . On considère $t = 0$ quand le déplacement vertical est maximal.

- (a) Quelle est l'équation du déplacement pour l'onde progressive dans cette corde?
 (b) À $t = 5.0 \text{ ms}$, quel sera le déplacement de la corde à une position 2.7 m loin du moteur?

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

$x = 0 : f = 100 \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow \omega = 2\pi f = 200\pi \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$

$y_m = 2.0 \text{ mm}$

$f = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{\omega}{v} \Rightarrow k = 4\pi \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{m}}$

$v = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{2 \times 10^{-3}}} \text{ m/s} = 50 \text{ m/s}$

$t = 0 \quad y_m = y \quad y_m \sin \phi = y_m \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{\pi}{2}!$

$$y = (2.0 \text{ mm}) \times \sin\left(4\pi x - 200\pi t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) =$$

b) $t = 5 \text{ ms}$
 $x = 2.7 \text{ m}$ } $\Rightarrow y(t_0, x_0) = ?$

$y = 1.6 \text{ mm}$

LA VITESSE DE PROPAGATION DES ONDES

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

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

liquide

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{B}{\rho}} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{constante de compressibilité} \\ \text{du liquide} \end{array}$$

solide

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}} \leftarrow \text{module d'élasticité}$$

gaz

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \leftarrow \text{Pression}$$

ρ : masse volumique!

ÉNERGIE TRANSMISE PAR UNE ONDE ÉLASTIQUE

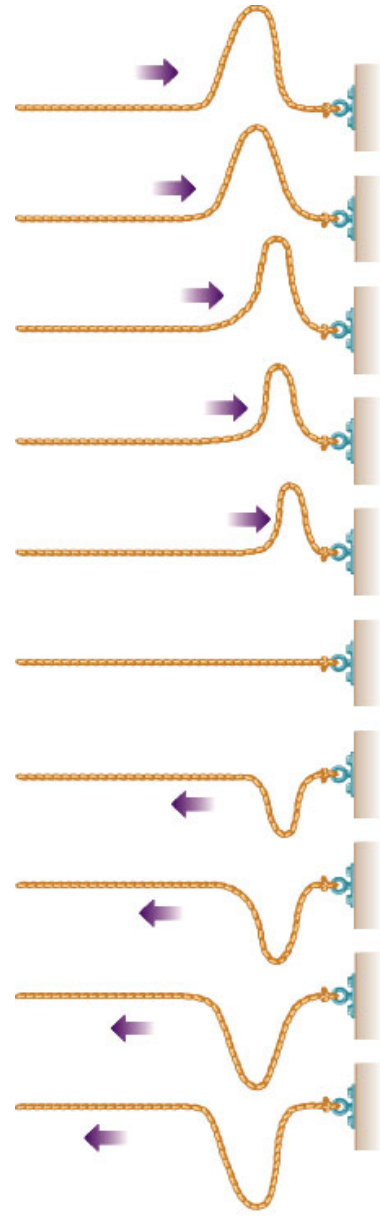
Pour info

Puissance moyenne transmise :

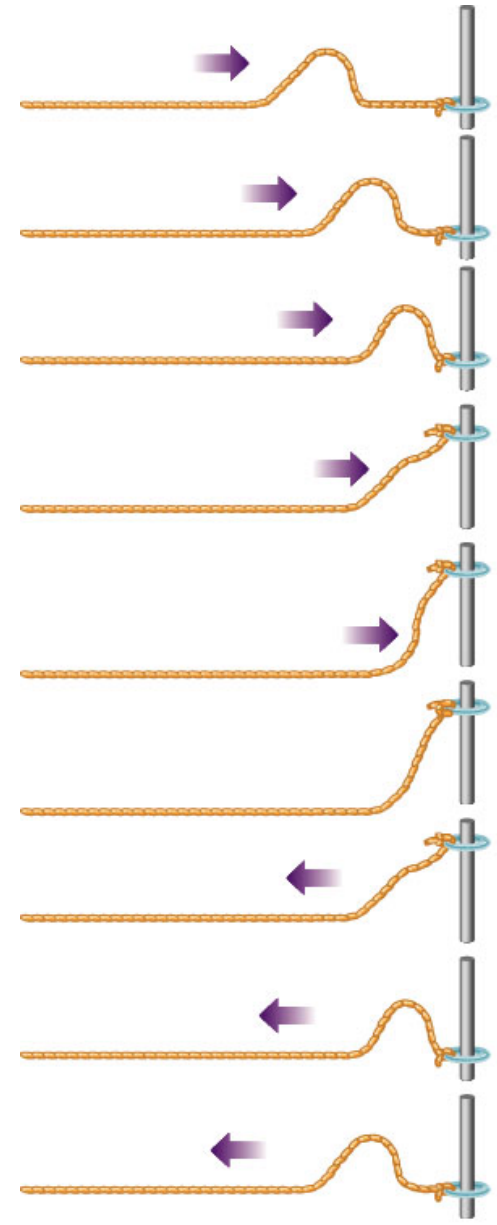
$$\bar{P} = \frac{1}{2} \mu v \omega^2 y_m^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \bar{P} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\mu F_T} \omega^2 y_m^2$$

Energie transportée proportionnelle à ω^2 , y_m^2

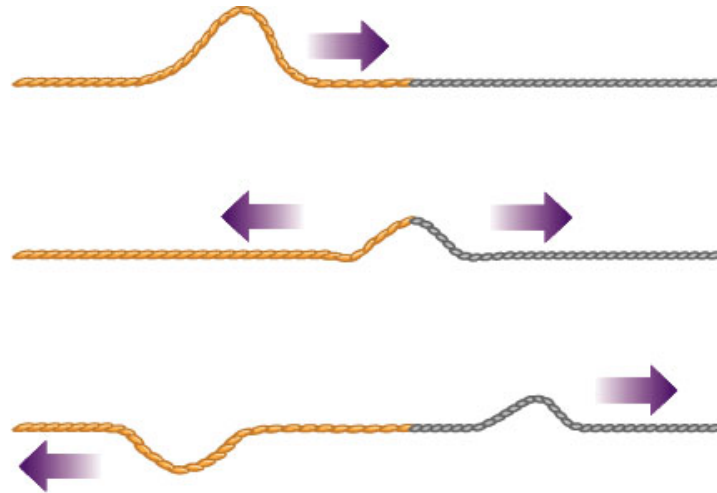
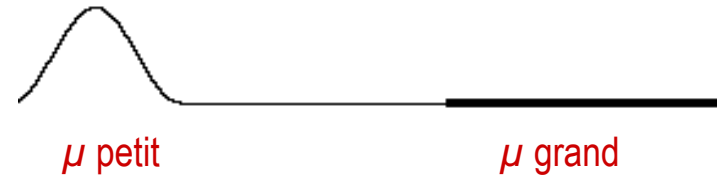
RÉFLEXION, ABSORPTION ET TRANSMISSION



RÉFLEXION, ABSORPTION ET TRANSMISSION

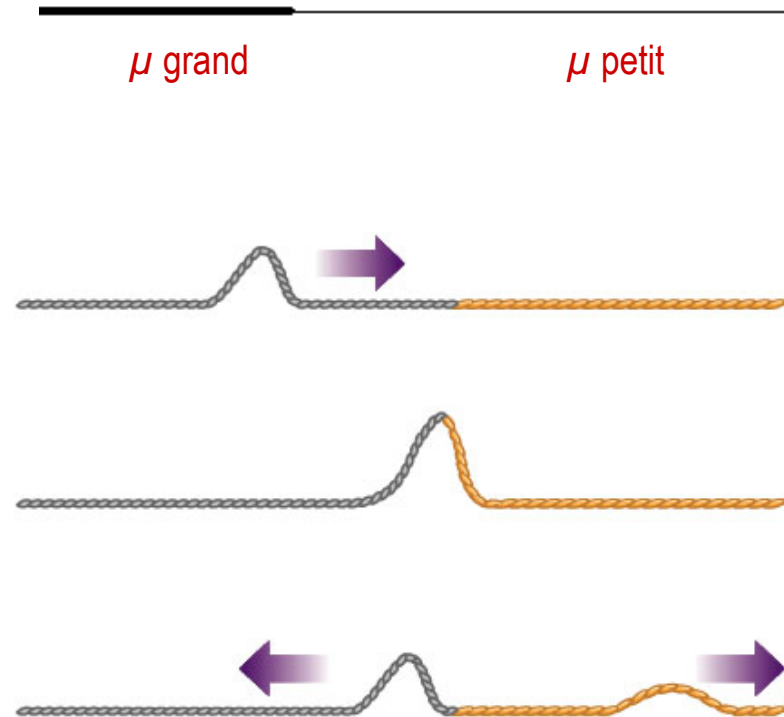


RÉFLEXION, ABSORPTION ET TRANSMISSION



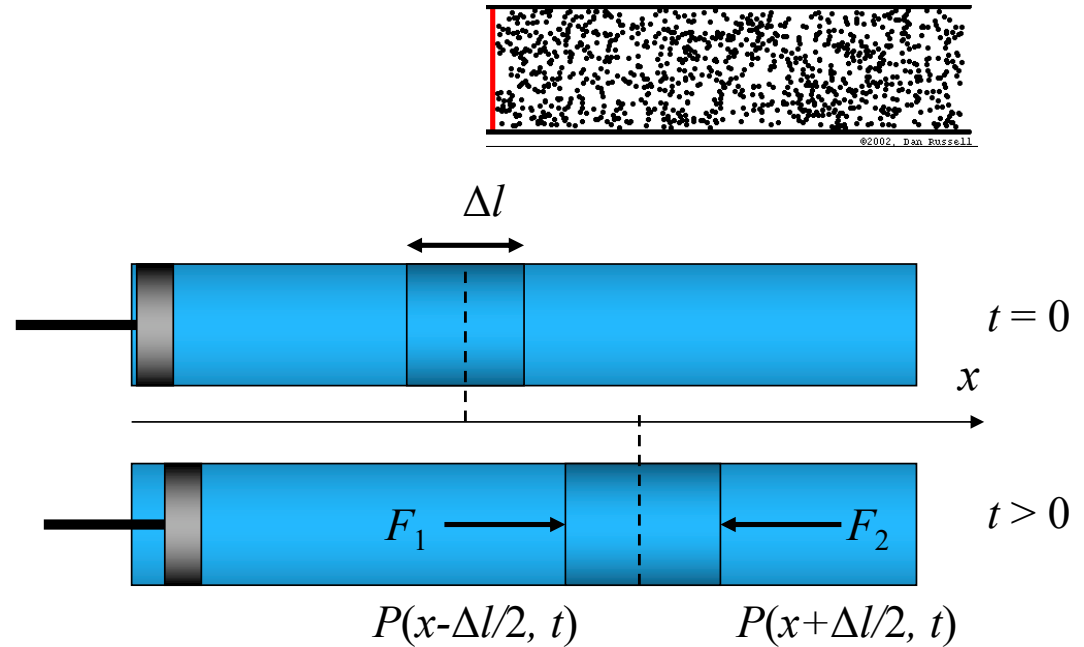
(a)

RÉFLEXION, ABSORPTION ET TRANSMISSION

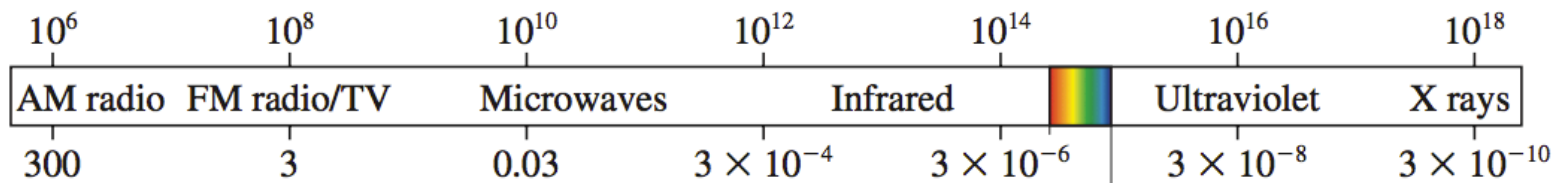


(b)

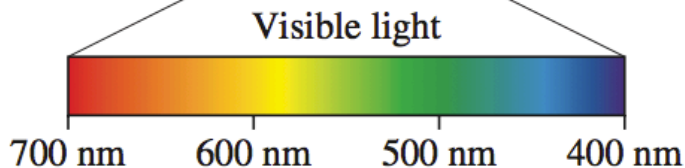
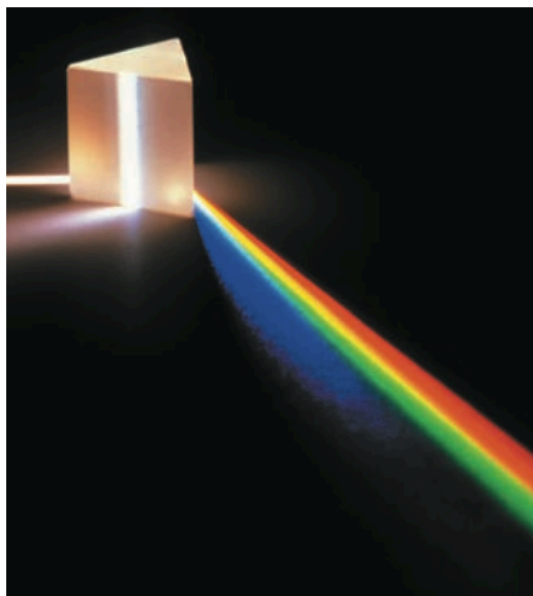
ONDE DE PRESSION



Increasing frequency (Hz) →



← Increasing wavelength (m)



White light passing through a prism is spread out into a band of colors called the *visible spectrum*.

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

$$v = \lambda f$$

f : même

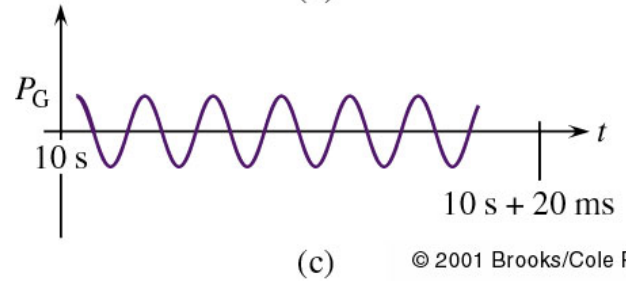
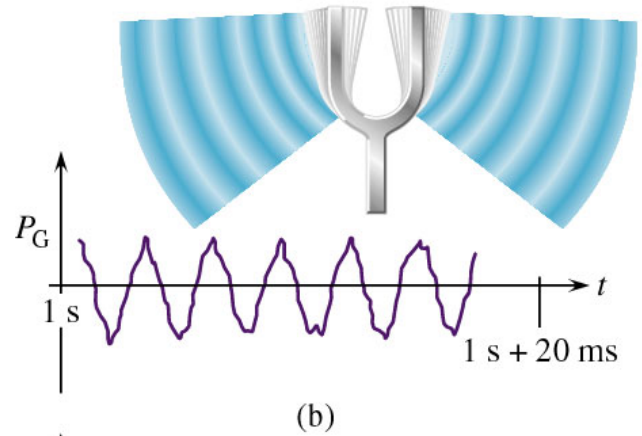
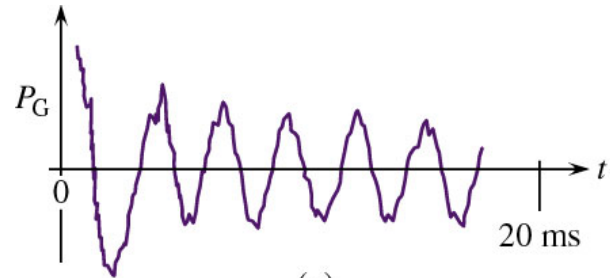
$v \uparrow$

$\lambda \uparrow$

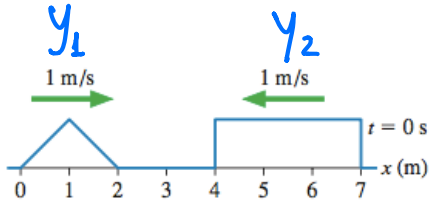
Tableau 18.1: La vitesse du son.

Pour comparer: la vitesse de la lumière est 3.00×10^8 m/s

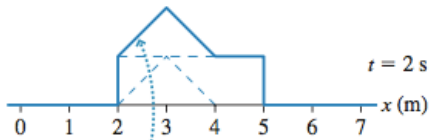
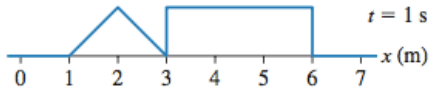
LE DIAPASON



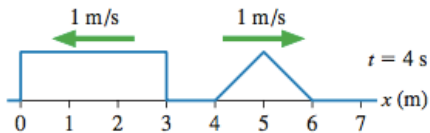
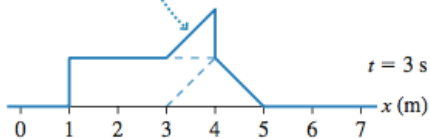
LA SUPERPOSITION DES ONDES



Two waves approach each other.



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



Both waves emerge unchanged.

$$y_1 \quad y_2$$

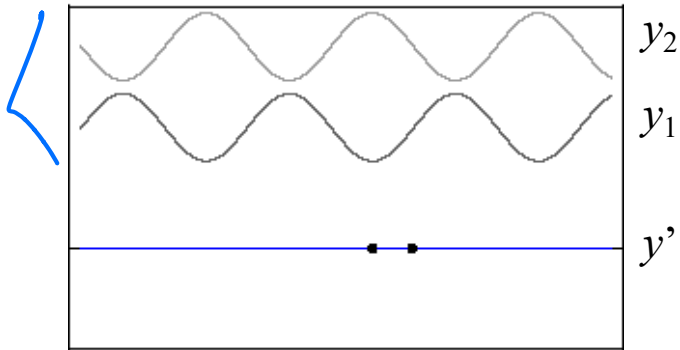
$$y_{TOT} = y_1 + y_2$$

principe de superposition!

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

INTERFÉRENCE D'ONDES

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



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

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

$$y' = y_1 + y_2 =$$

$$y_m [\sin(kx - \omega t) + \sin(kx - \omega t + \phi)] =$$

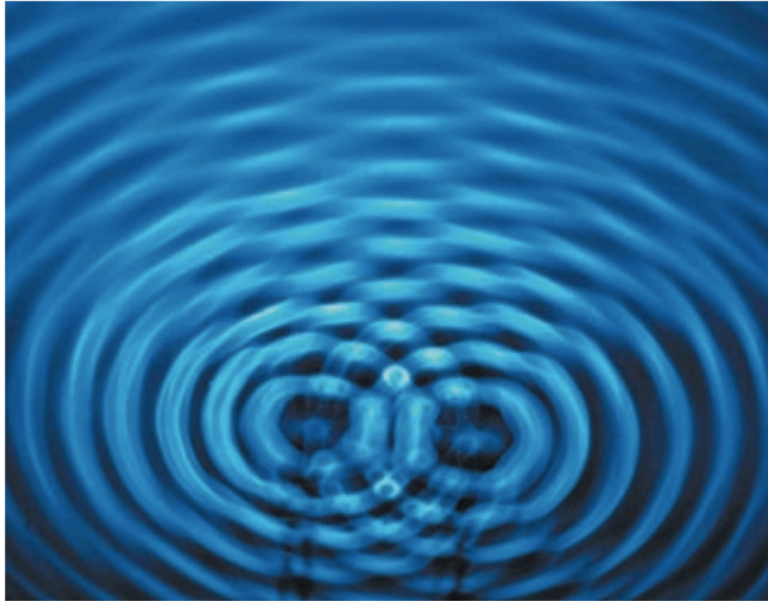
$$= 2 y_m \cos \frac{\phi}{2} \sin(kx - \omega t + \frac{\phi}{2})$$

$\phi = 0$: interference **CONSTRUCTIVE**

$\phi = \pi$: interference **DESTRUCTIVE**

y_m' amplitude!

INTERFÉRENCE D'ONDES



Two overlapping water waves create an interference pattern.