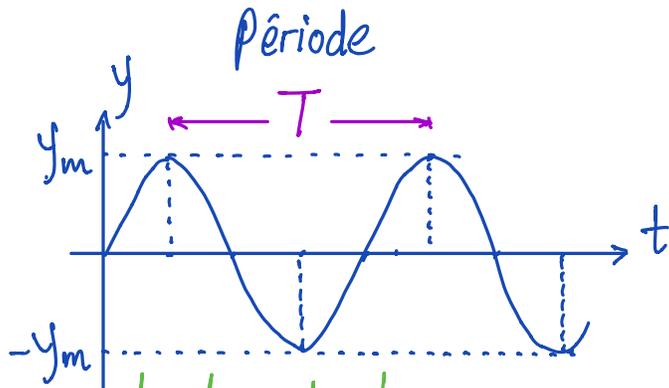


# ONDES ET SON

PGC-18 / PGC-19

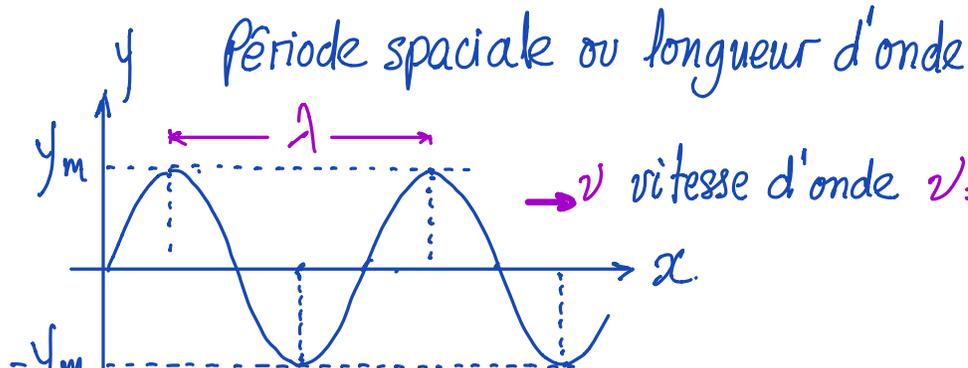


... le long du temps pour un point fixe  $x_0$

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

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

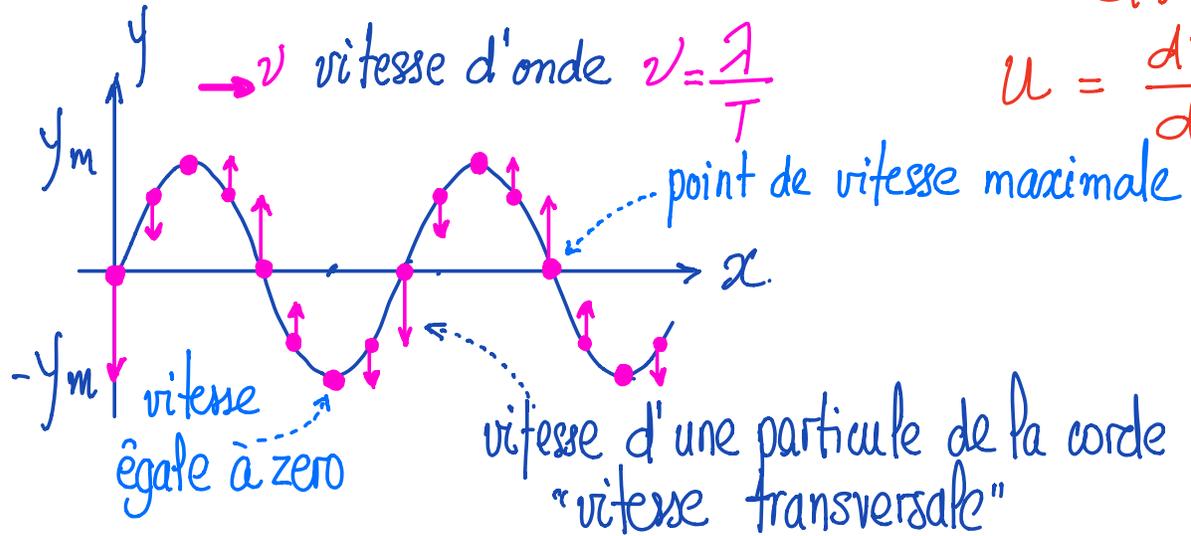
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$



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

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

# VITESSE DU MOYEN



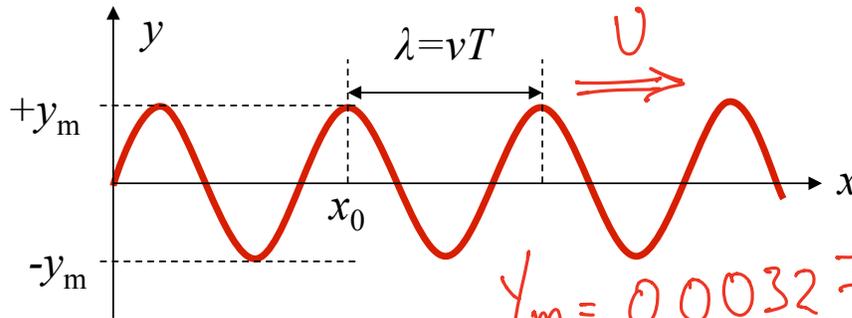
$$v = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

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

# 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  $y_m$ ,  $k$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $T$ ,  $f$  et la vitesse de l'onde.

Calculez la vitesse et l'accélération transversales.

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

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

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

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

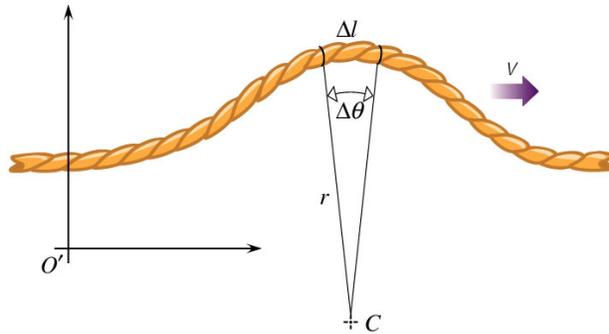
$$k = 72.1 \text{ rad/m}$$

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

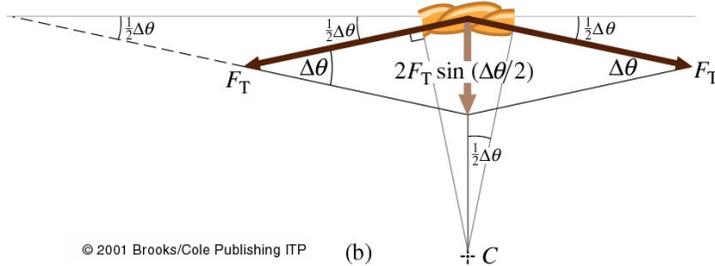
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2.3 \text{ s} \quad f = \frac{1}{T} = 0.43 \text{ Hz}$$

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

# ONDE SUR CORDE TENDUE



(a)



(b)

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

$\mu$ : 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.

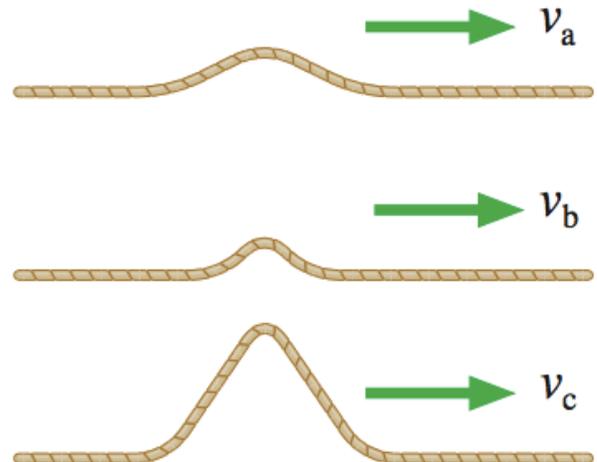
$$v = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}}$$

# QUESTION

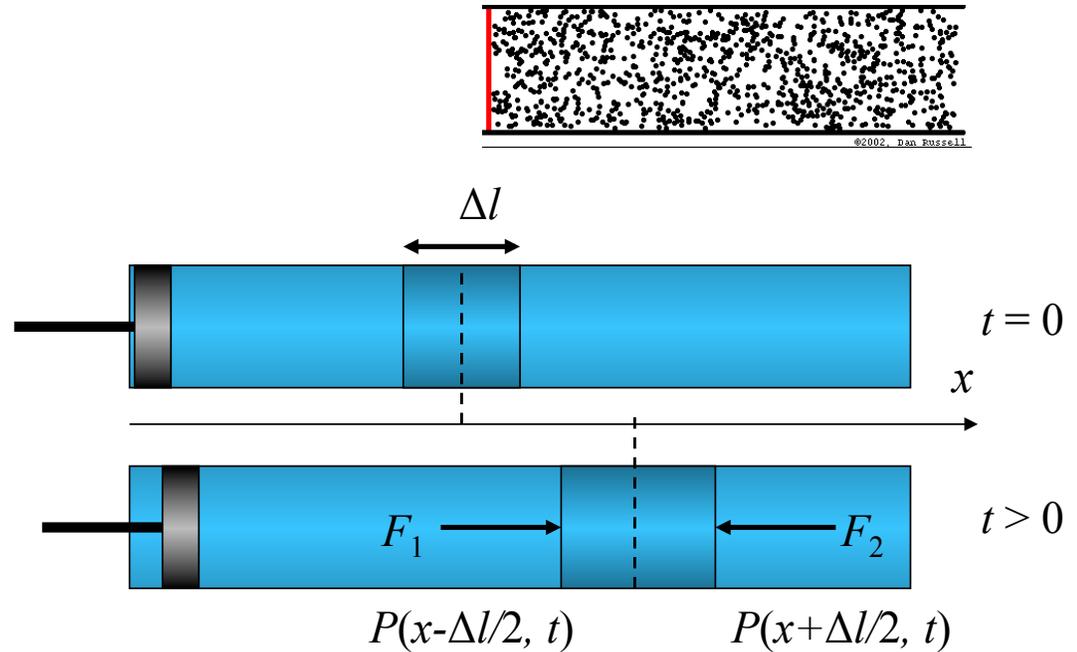
$$v = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}}$$

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.

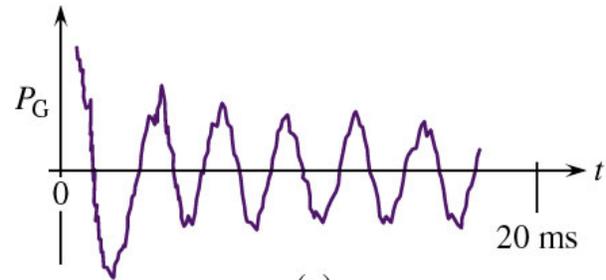
$v \uparrow$

$f$ : même

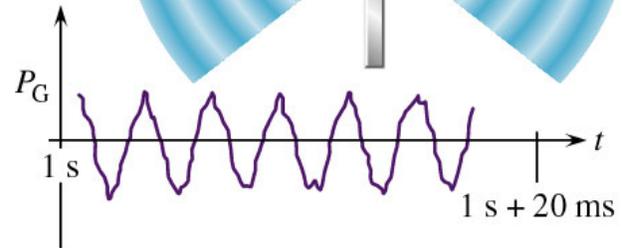
$\lambda \uparrow$

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

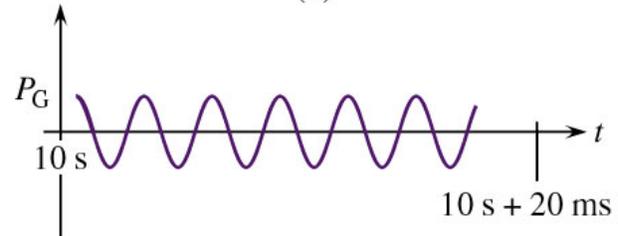
# LE DIAPASON



(a)



(b)



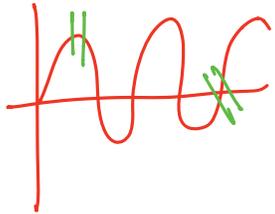
(c)

# ÉNERGIE TRANSMISE PAR UNE ONDE ÉLASTIQUE

$E$

$E_p$

$E_{cin}$

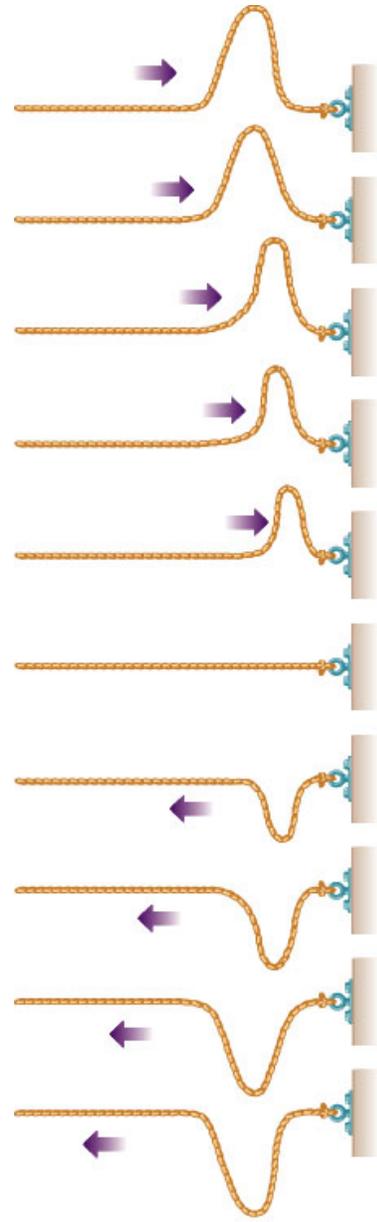


$$\bar{P} = \frac{1}{2} \mu v \omega^2 y_m^2$$

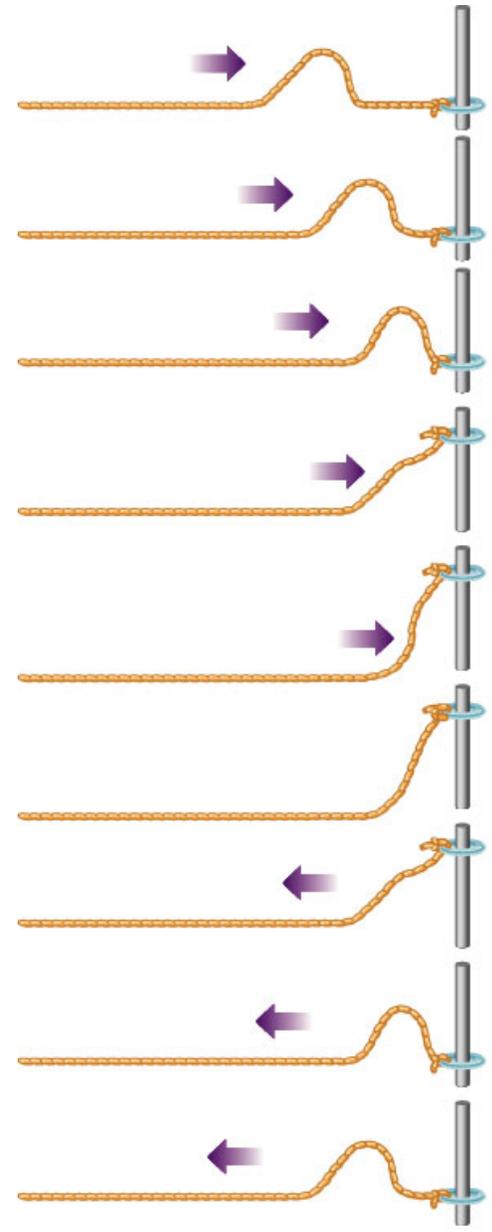
$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\mu F_T} \omega^2 y_m^2$$

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

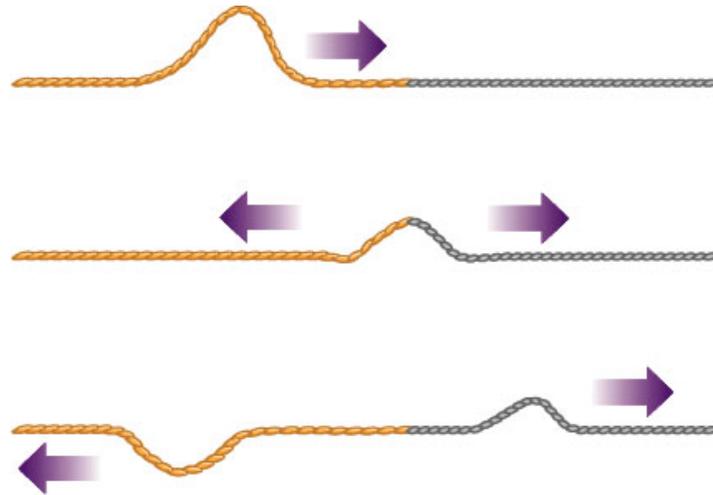
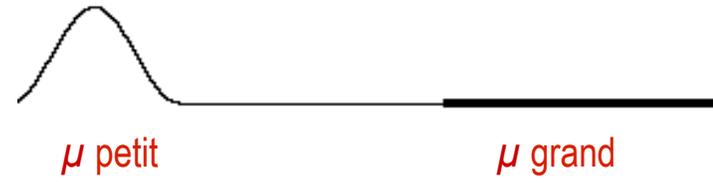
# RÉFLEXION, ABSORPTION ET TRANSMISSION



# RÉFLEXION, ABSORPTION ET TRANSMISSION

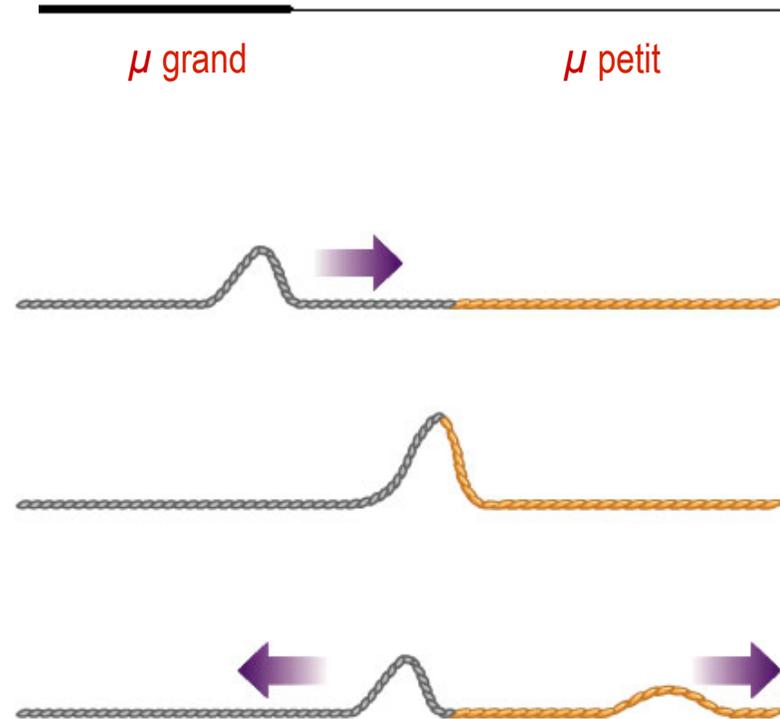


# RÉFLEXION, ABSORPTION ET TRANSMISSION



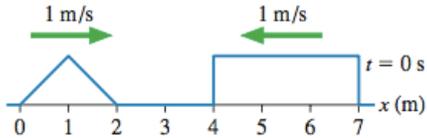
(a)

# RÉFLEXION, ABSORPTION ET TRANSMISSION

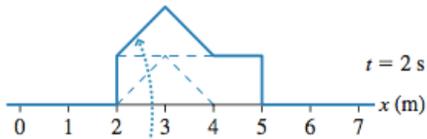
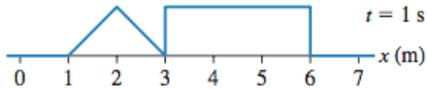


(b)

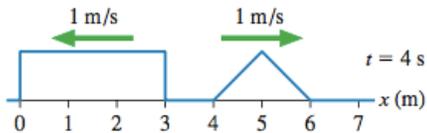
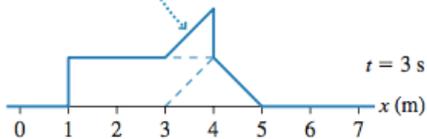
# LA SUPERPOSITION DES ONDES



Two waves approach each other.



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



Both waves emerge unchanged.

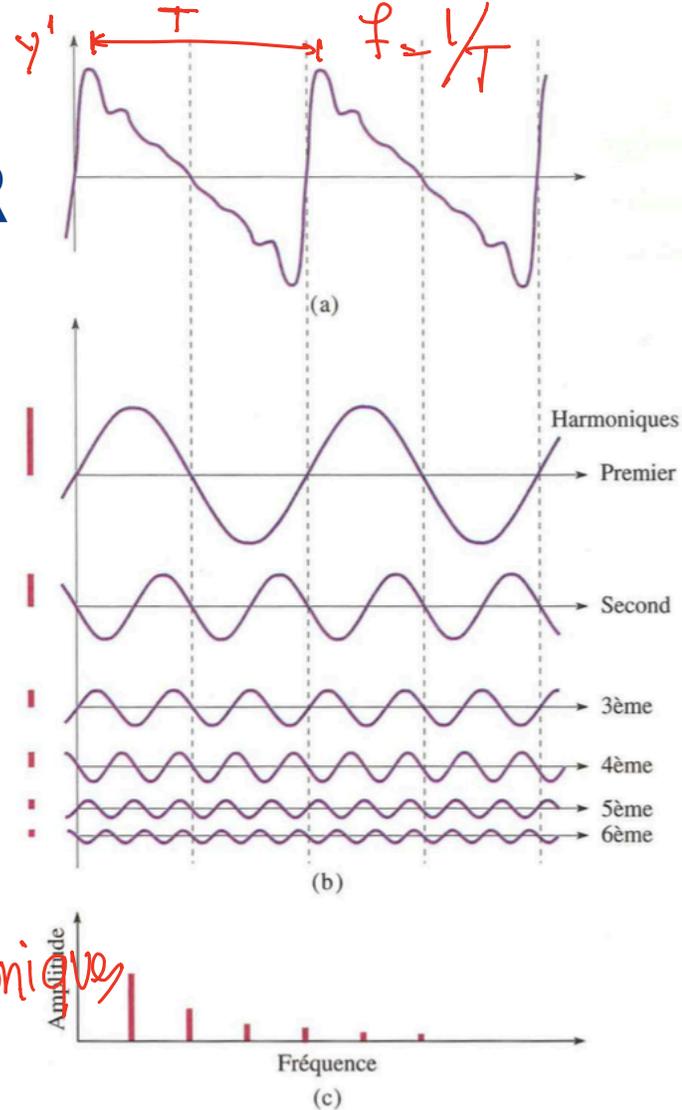
$$Y_1 \quad Y_2 \quad Y_3$$

$$Y = Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3$$

# ANALYSE FOURIER

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

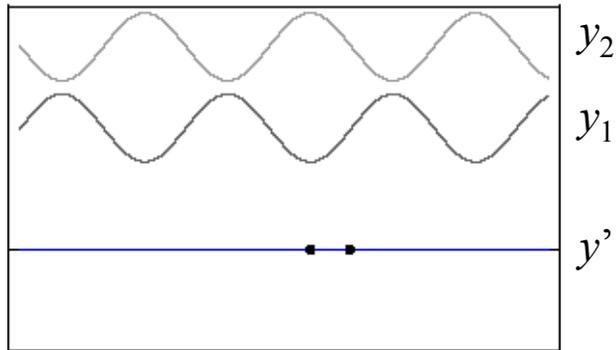
onde = 1 fondamentale + harmoniques  
 $f = f_1$



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

# INTERFÉRENCE D'ONDES

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



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

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

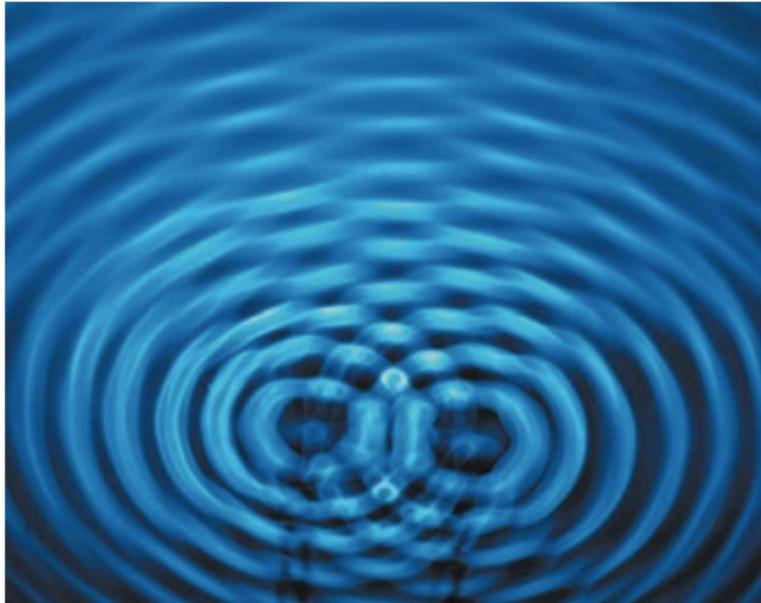
$$y' = y_1 + y_2 = y_m \sin(kx - \omega t) + y_m \sin(kx + \omega t)$$

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

$\phi = 0$  : CONSTRUCTIVE

$\phi = \pi$  : DESTRUCTIVE

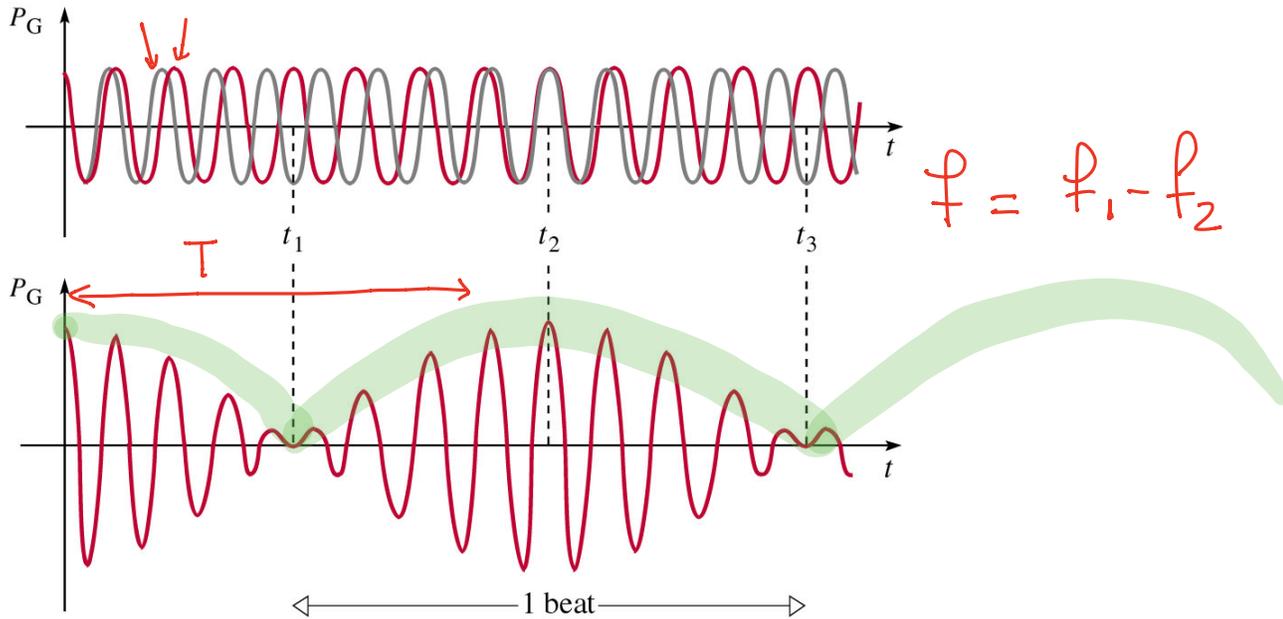
# INTERFÉRENCE D'ONDES



Two overlapping water waves create an interference pattern.

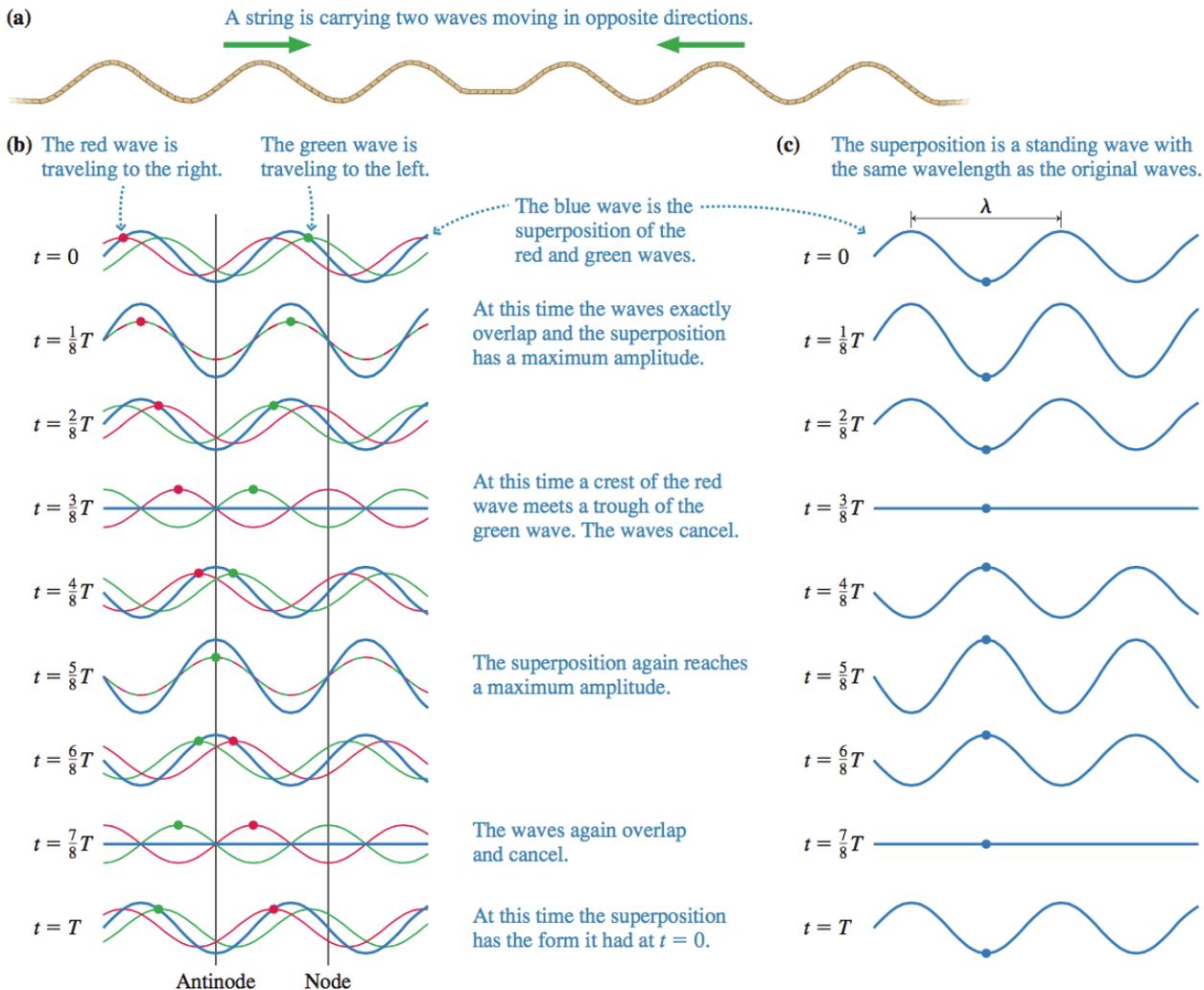
$$f_1 \approx f_2$$

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

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

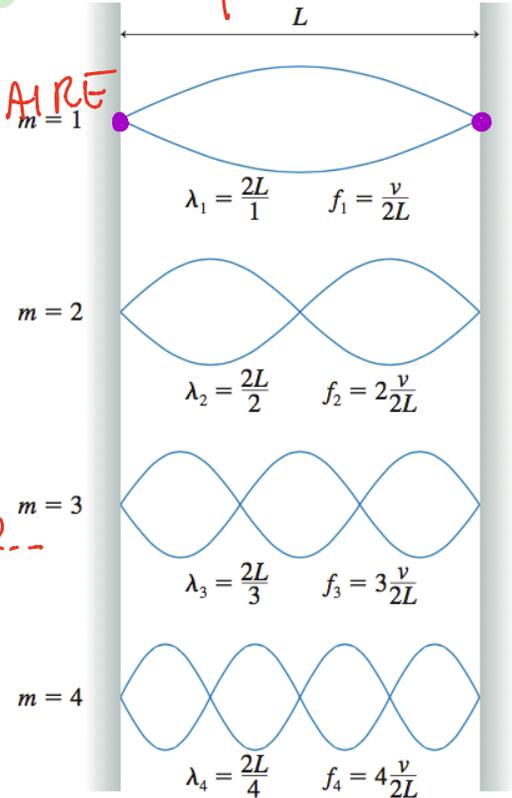
**VENTRES**  $|\sin kx| = 1 : kx = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi \quad n=0,1,2,\dots$

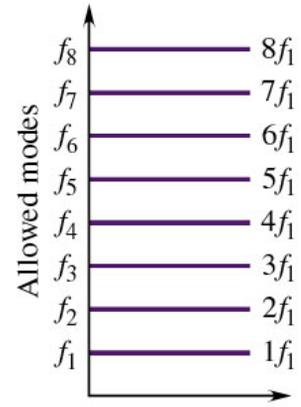
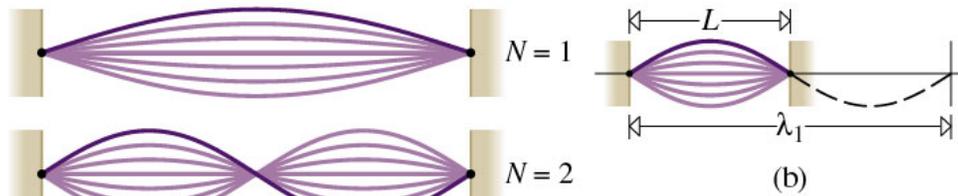
pour  $x=L$ :

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

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

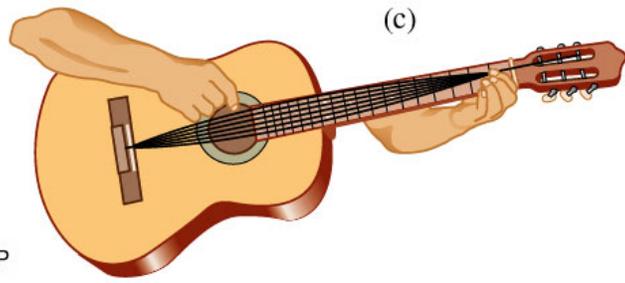
$$f = n \frac{v}{2L} \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{F}{\mu}}$$





(a)

(c)



(d)

# ONDES STATIONNAIRES DANS UN TUYAU SONORE

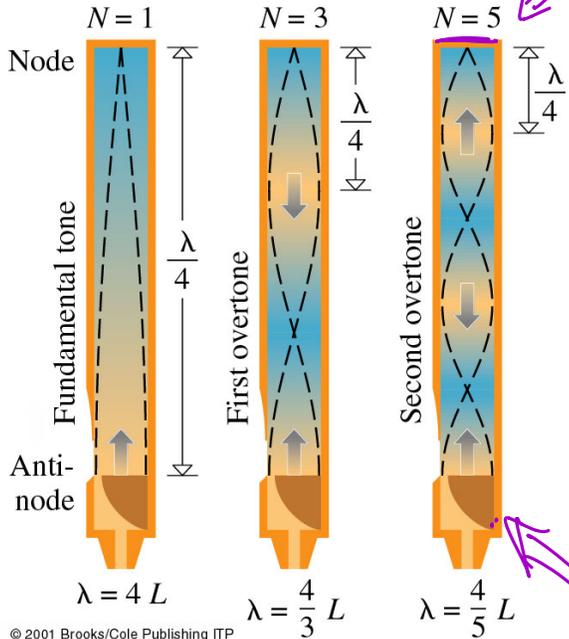
$$f_u = n \frac{v}{4L} \quad n=0, \dots$$

$n=0, \dots$

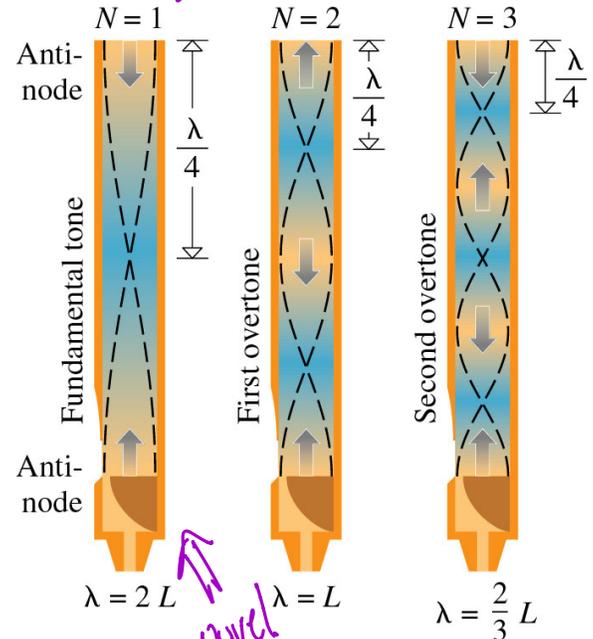
fermé

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

ouvert



ouvert



ouvert

## Audition des sons - la musique

En musique, on définit les grandeurs suivantes:

- **Un intervalle:** le rapport des fréquences fondamentales de deux sons,  $\omega/\omega'$ .  
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

