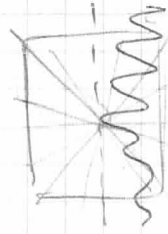


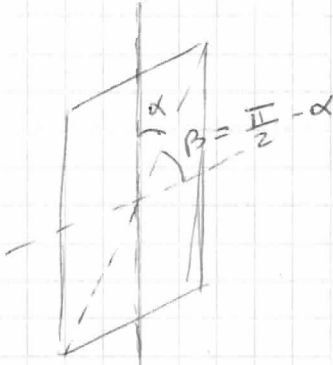
Problema 1

$I_1 = I_0/2$ → porque como la luz natural se propaga en todos los sentidos, en promedio pasa la mitad.



$I_2 = I_1 \cos^2 \alpha$ → ley de Malus

$$I_3 = I_2 \underbrace{\cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha \right)}_{\sin^2 \alpha}$$



$$\Rightarrow I_3 = \frac{1}{10} I_0 = \frac{I_0}{2} \cdot \cos^2 \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \cos^2 \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = (\cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha)^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} = \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{como: } \sin(2\alpha) = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha$$

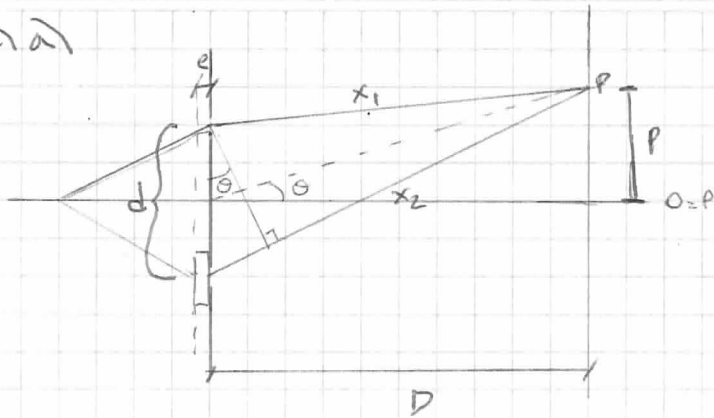
$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{\sin(2\alpha)}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{\sin(2\alpha)}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\arcsin\left(2\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \alpha \quad \checkmark$$

$$\boxed{31,72^\circ = \alpha} \quad \checkmark$$

2) a)



$$C_{01} = x_1 + e$$

$$C_{02} = x_2 + e$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{k \Delta C_{02}}_{\Delta \varphi} = k a x_2 - k a x_1 + k r e - k a e$$

Ahora máx ppal esta en $m=5 \Rightarrow \boxed{P = \frac{5 \cdot \lambda \cdot D}{d}}$ ✓

$$k \Delta C_{02} = k a \left(\frac{dP}{D} \right) + e (k r - k a)$$

$$S = 2m\pi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{dP}{D} + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} e (m - 1) \quad \checkmark$$

Ahora $m=0 \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{dP}{D} + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} e (m - 1)$
 > 0 siempre ✓

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{dP}{D} \text{ tiene que ser } < 0 \Rightarrow P \text{ debe ser negativo}$$

\Rightarrow las franjas se desplazan hacia abajo de la pantalla, es decir, por debajo del o de referencia, hacia los valores negativos de P ✓

$$0 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{dP}{D} + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} e (m - 1)$$

$$(P < 0) \Rightarrow 0 = -\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{d}{D} \cdot \frac{5\lambda D}{d} + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} e (m - 1)$$

$$P = -\frac{5\lambda D}{d}$$

Young sin lámina: $(*)_1$

$$k \Delta C_{02} = k \cdot d \cdot \sin \theta \approx k \cdot d \cdot \tan \theta$$

\downarrow
 θ chico

$$\Rightarrow k \cdot d \cdot \tan \theta = k \cdot d \cdot \frac{P}{D} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{d \cdot P}{D}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = 2m\pi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{dP}{D}$$

(MÁX)

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{P = \frac{m \cdot \lambda \cdot D}{d}} \quad (*)_2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\pi \cdot s = \frac{2\pi e}{\lambda} (m\lambda - 1)$$

$$\frac{5 \cdot \lambda}{(m\lambda - 1)} = e$$

$$\frac{5 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ m}}{(1,3 - 1)} = e$$

$$\boxed{1 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m} = e} \quad \checkmark$$

b) Espacio interfranja: Δx

$$\Delta x = \frac{(m+1)\lambda D}{d} - \frac{m\lambda D}{d} \rightarrow \text{diferencia entre 2 máx consecutivos}$$

$$= \frac{m\lambda D}{d} + \frac{\lambda D}{d} - \frac{m\lambda D}{d}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta x = \frac{\lambda D}{d}} \rightarrow \text{el espacio interfranja no se modifica por agregar la lámina de espesor } e \text{ en la segunda ranura. } \checkmark$$

(xii) $\psi_1 = A \sin(kx_1 - \omega t + \epsilon_1)$
 $\psi_2 = A \sin(kx_2 - \omega t + \epsilon_2)$
 $\Delta \phi = \psi_2 - \psi_1 = (kx_2 - kx_1 + \epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1)$

$$I \propto A^2 = A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos \delta$$

$$\text{si } A_1 = A_2 \Rightarrow I = 2I_0 + 2I_0 \cos \delta$$

$$= 2I_0 (1 + \cos \delta)$$

$$= 2I_0 (2 \cos^2(\delta/2))$$

$$I = 4I_0 \cos^2(\delta/2)$$

$$I_{\text{máx}} = 4I_0 \Rightarrow \cos^2(\delta/2) = 1 \Rightarrow \delta/2 = m\pi \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\delta = 2m\pi}$$

3)

$$a) v = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$$

$$\mu = \frac{\text{masa}}{L_{\text{cuerda}}} = \frac{0,84 \text{ kg}}{3,8 \text{ m}}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{72 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}^2}{(0,84 \text{ kg}/3,8 \text{ m})}}$$

$$v = 18,05 \text{ m/s}$$

b) Ambos extremos fijos

$$z = (A \sin(kx) + B \cos(kx)) \sin(\omega t) \text{ (onda genérica)}$$

$$x=0 \text{ y } x=L \Rightarrow z=0 \quad \forall t$$

$$\Rightarrow x=0: z = B \sin(\omega t) = 0 \Rightarrow B=0$$

$$\Rightarrow z = A \sin(kx) \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\Rightarrow x=L: z = A \sin(kL) \sin(\omega t) = 0 \quad \forall t \quad (A \neq 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(kL) = 0 \Rightarrow kL = n\pi \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} L = n\pi$$

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

La frecuencia fundamental la tengo cuando $n=1$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 2L$$

$$2\pi \cdot \nu = k \cdot v$$

$$2\pi \cdot \nu = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot v$$

$$\nu = \frac{v}{\lambda}$$

$$\nu = \frac{v}{2L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nu = \frac{18,05 \text{ m/s}}{2 \cdot 3,8 \text{ m}}$$

$$\nu = 2,37 \text{ s}^{-1} \quad \text{Frecuencia fundamental}$$

~~Ex c) Necesito Necesito 2 máximos.~~

~~máximos cuando $\frac{dz}{dx} = 0$~~

~~$$\frac{dz}{dx} = A \underbrace{\sin(kx)}_{=0} \cdot \underbrace{\cos(\omega t)}_{\substack{\text{no siempre} \\ \text{vale 0}}} \cdot \underbrace{\omega}_{\neq 0}$$~~

~~Ex d) Necesito~~

~~$$\frac{dz}{dx} = A \underbrace{\sin(\omega t)}_{\substack{\text{no siempre} \\ \text{vale 0}}} \cdot \underbrace{\cos(kx)}_{=0} \cdot \underbrace{k}_{\neq 0} = 0$$~~

~~$$\Rightarrow \cos(kx) = 0 \Rightarrow kx = (2m+1)\frac{\pi}{2}$$~~

~~2 antinodos $\Rightarrow m=2$~~

~~$$\Rightarrow kx = \frac{5\pi}{2}$$~~

~~$$\frac{2\pi\nu}{\lambda} x = \frac{5\pi}{2}$$~~

~~$$\nu = \frac{5}{2} \frac{\nu}{x}$$~~

~~$$\nu = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{18,05 \text{ cm/s}}{3,8 \text{ m} \cdot 2}$$~~

~~$$\boxed{\nu = 5,94 \text{ s}^{-1}}$$~~

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2L}{m} \quad \Rightarrow 2 \text{ antinodos: } m=2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2L}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\pi\nu = k \cdot \lambda$$

$$2\pi\nu = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \lambda$$

$$\nu = \frac{\nu}{\lambda}$$

$$\nu = \frac{\nu}{L}$$

$$\nu = \frac{18,05 \text{ cm/s}}{3,8 \text{ m}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\nu = 4,75 \text{ s}^{-1}}$$