## DS N°5 - PARTIE 2

## Ondes sonores - CCS PC

27. 
$$\chi_{S} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac$$

## 28. ren: dimo ganerala (HI)

$$\Delta P_{i} = \frac{1}{C^{2}} \frac{3^{2}P_{i}}{5t^{2}} \quad \text{aucc} \quad C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y_{i}y_{i}}}$$

$$\begin{cases} X_{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = 0 \\ M \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \chi_{s} \frac{\partial^{2} P_{i}}{\partial t^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} V_{i}}{\partial t^{2}} = 0 \\ y_{i} \frac{\partial^{2} V_{i}}{\partial t^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} V_{i}}{\partial t^{2}} = 0 \end{cases}$$

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$$= \begin{cases} \chi_{s} \frac{\partial^{2$$

=> 
$$8 \frac{RT}{M} \frac{1}{C^2} = 1$$
 =>  $C = \sqrt{\frac{8RT}{M}} = 34P \text{ m. s}^{-1}$ 

auec: Y=1,4 et 41 cm J= 0,2 x H oz + 0.8 H Nz

30. 
$$C_5 = 97? \text{ m.s.}^{-1}$$
 ance  $\begin{cases} \delta = 5/3 \\ T = 178 \end{cases}$   
 $M = 4/0 \text{ g.m.} 0^{-1}$ 

31. Il suffit d'isoler les dans l'expressi de cs à 419 = cs = Wahat

33 On supose  $f:(n,t) = f:(c,t) \Rightarrow \Delta f: = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 (r_1)}{\partial r^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 (r_1)}{\partial r^2} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 (r_1)}{\partial r^2} = \frac{$ 

34. la lineauti de l'agnat paret d'altiber la décompositéen sière de Founder d'1 fat périodogne et donc de limiter l'étable à des 1 ct hannangues.

35. On a:

$$\int_{J} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -grad \cdot \vec{v}_{1} = -\frac{d\vec{v}_{1}}{dt} = -\frac{d$$

$$\vec{v}_{1} = \frac{A}{\mu_{1}} \left( \frac{i k}{r} + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \right) e^{i \left( \omega f - h_{r} \right)} e^{i \left( \omega f + h_{r} \right)}$$

37. les modes propres et des ondes étationnaires solutide l'ag. de propagne et viri fiant los CAL.

or 
$$\overline{Y_1} = \frac{A}{\mu_1 i \omega} \left( \frac{i k + 1}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right) e^{i (\omega f - hr)} - \left( \frac{-i k + 1}{r} \right) e^{i (\omega f + hr)} \right] = \overline{er}$$

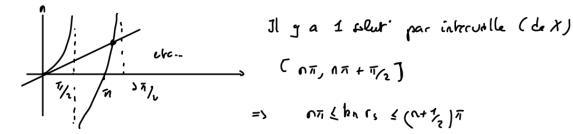
$$\frac{\sqrt{1}}{r} = \frac{4}{\mu i \omega} \left[ \frac{i(\omega r - hr)}{r} + e^{i(\omega r + hr)} + \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r + hr)} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r + hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r + hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r + hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( e^{i(\omega r - hr)} - e^{i(\omega r - hr)} \right)$$

an 
$$n = \lambda_s$$
, il four  $\overline{x_1} = 0 \quad \forall t = \frac{ik}{r} \left(e^{ihr_s} - ihr_s\right) + \frac{1}{r_s^2} \left(e^{-ihr_s} - ihr_s\right) = 0$ 

ik  $\left(\cos\left(kr_s\right)\right) = \frac{i}{r_s} \sin\left(kr_s\right)$ 

cq. des modes pupers krs = tan (krs) avec : k= w = 2RP

provens X = 25 k , il faut résondre X = tan (X)



39. Un cot tenté de dire que di= 3 és mais le relèt précédente n'est valèble que di 1>> 2 ...

Il rock donc me réaliste numérique de X = fan (X) => X = 4,49 = 2 x fi rs 1 solut entre 17 et 37

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{C_{5} \times 4.49}{2\pi I_{3}}}} \quad \text{aucc} \quad D = \frac{4}{3} \pi I_{3}^{2} \implies I_{5} = \left(\frac{3D}{4\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$-\int_{1}^{2} \frac{7681}{4\pi I_{3}} \, dI_{5} = \frac{1}{2} \pi I_{3}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \pi I_{3}^{2}$$