

Today

- Midterm 1 - Jan 31 (one week away!)
- Finish up undetermined coefficients (on the midterm, on WW3)
- Physics applications - mass springs (not on midterm, on WW4)
- Undamped, over/under/critically damped oscillations (maybe Thurs)

Method of undetermined coefficients

- **Example.** Find the general solution to $y'' + 2y' = e^{2t} + t^3$.

- What is the form of the particular solution?

(A) $y_p(t) = Ae^{2t} + Bt^3 + Ct^2 + Dt$

(B) $y_p(t) = Ae^{2t} + Bt^3 + Ct^2 + Dt + E$

(C) $y_p(t) = Ae^{2t} + (Bt^4 + Ct^3 + Dt^2 + Et)$

(D) $y_p(t) = Ae^{2t} + Be^{-2t} + Ct^3 + Dt^2 + Et + F$

(E) Don't know / still thinking.

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For each wrong answer, for what DE is it the correct form?

Method of undetermined coefficients

• **Example.** Find the general solution to $y'' - 4y = t^3 e^{2t}$.

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 - For sums, group terms into families and include terms for each. You can even find a y_p for each family and add them up.
 - Works for products of functions - be sure to include the whole family!
 - Never include a solution to the h-problem as it won't survive $L[]$. Just make sure you aren't missing another term somewhere.

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Method of undetermined coefficients

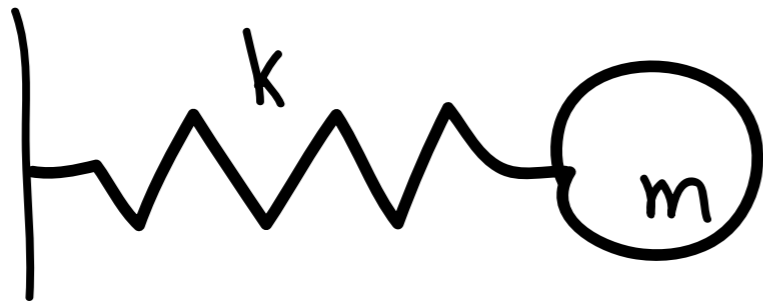
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- Two crucial facts to remember
 - If you try a form and you can make LHS=RHS with some choice for the coefficients then you're done.
 - If you can't, your guess is most likely missing a term(s).

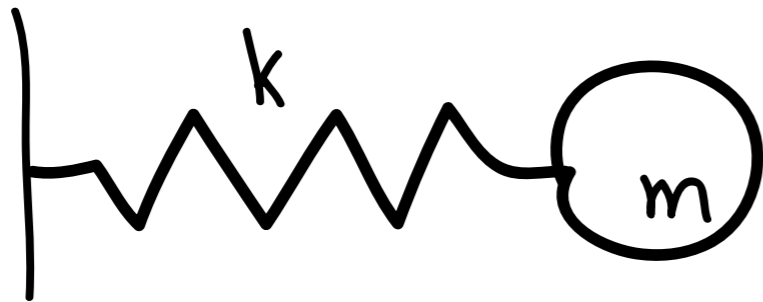
Applications - vibrations

Mass-spring systems



Applications - vibrations

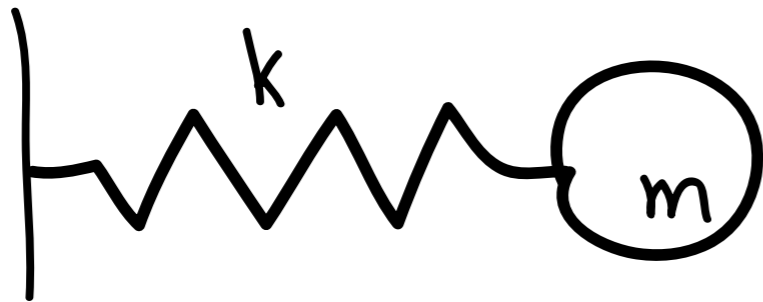
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$$ma = F$$

Applications - vibrations

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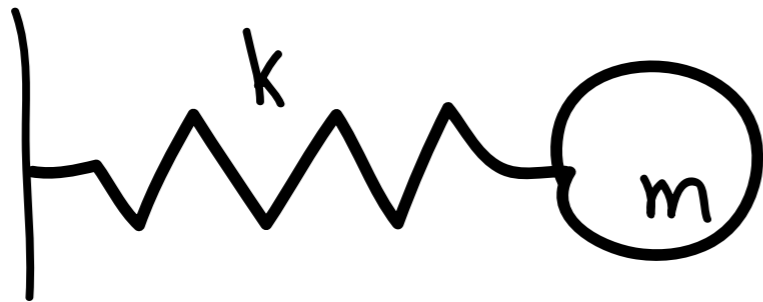


$$E = \frac{1}{2} k (x - x_0)^2$$

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Applications - vibrations

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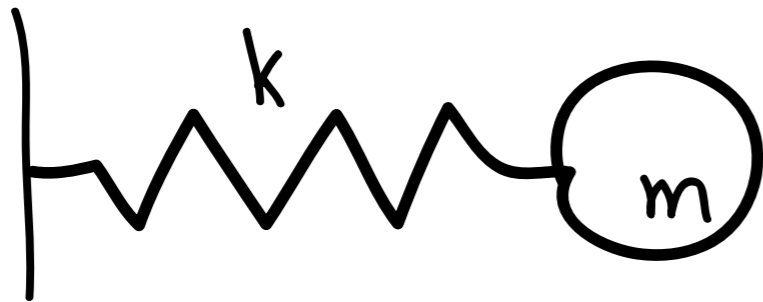
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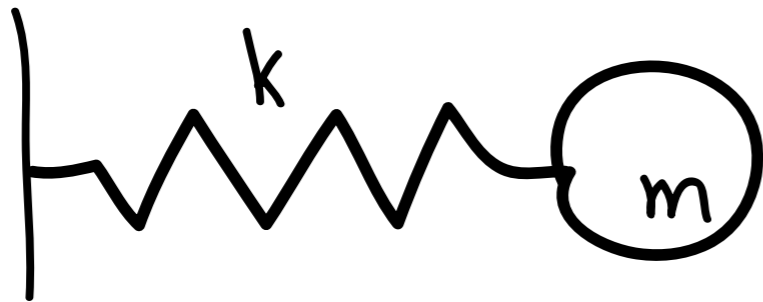
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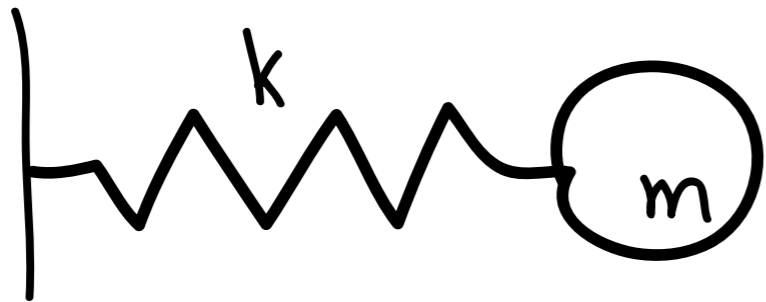
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$$m x'' = -k(x - x_0)$$

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$$m x'' + kx = kx_0$$

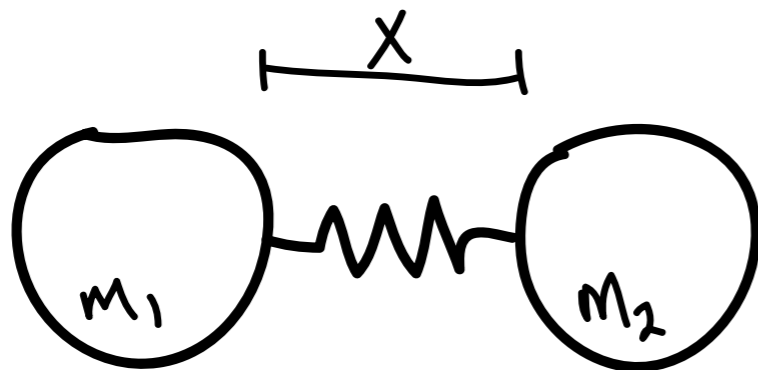
Applications - vibrations

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Molecular bonds

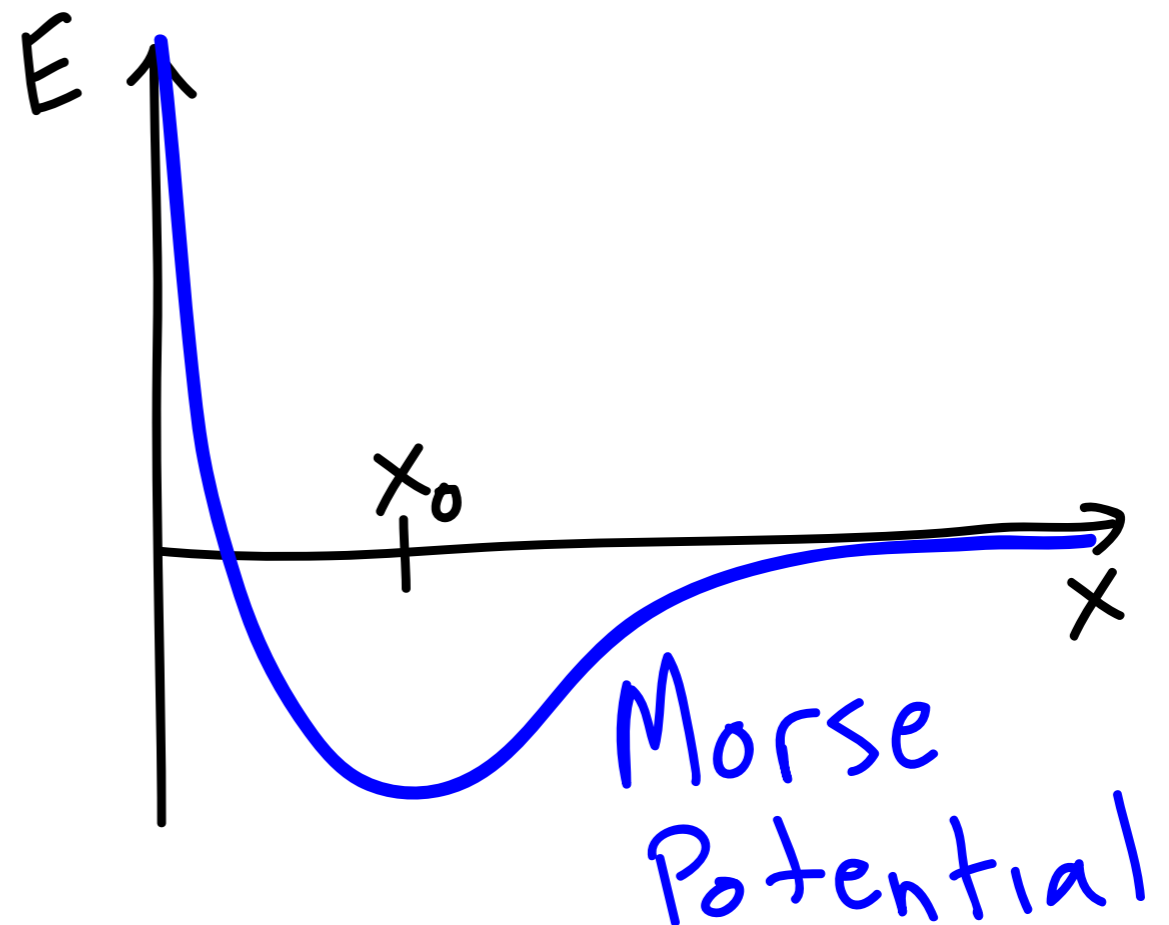
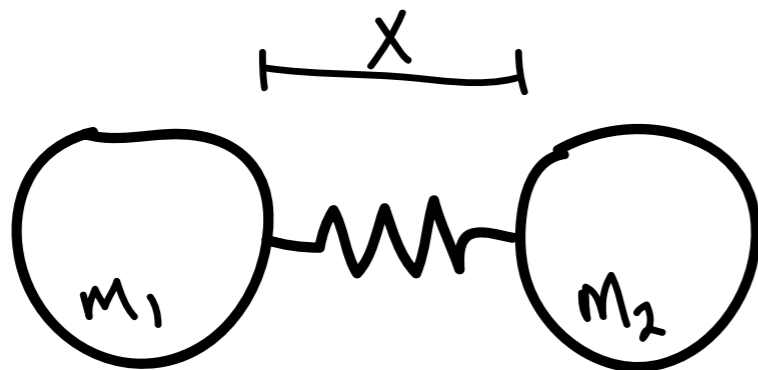
Applications - vibrations

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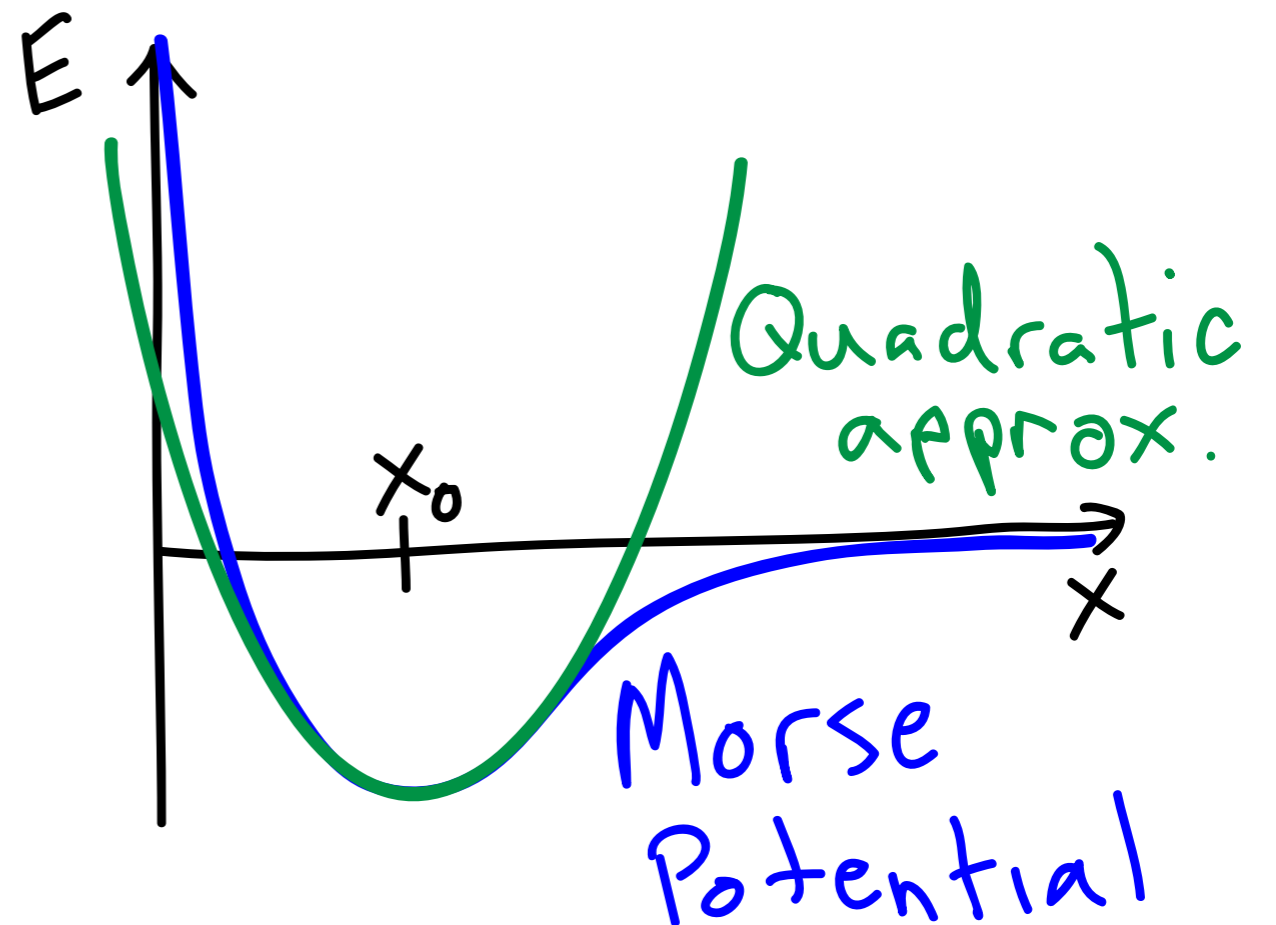
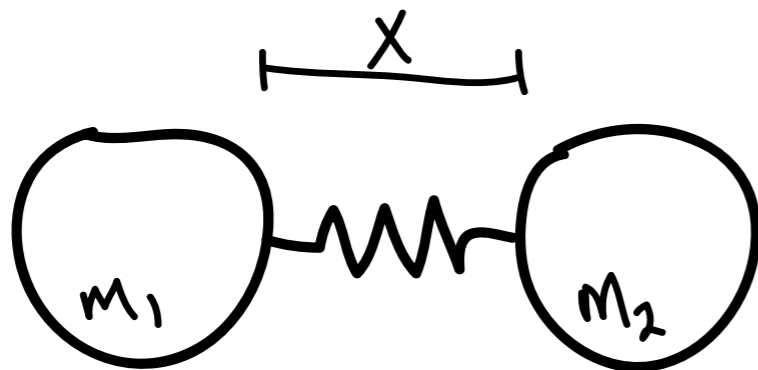
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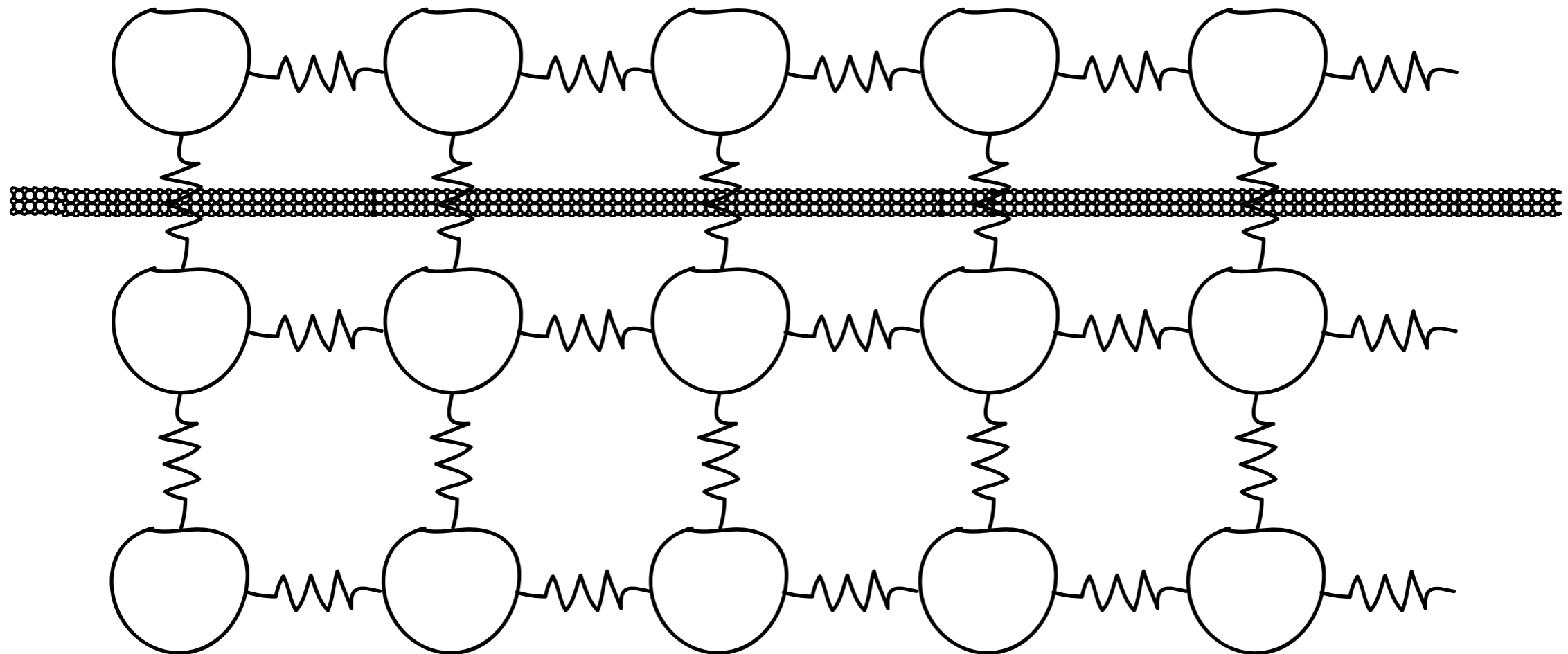
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Applications - vibrations

Solid mechanics

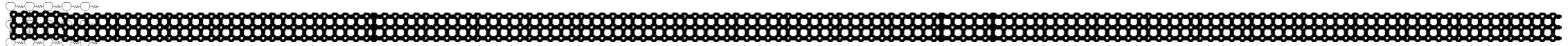
e.g. tuning fork, bridges, buildings



Applications - vibrations

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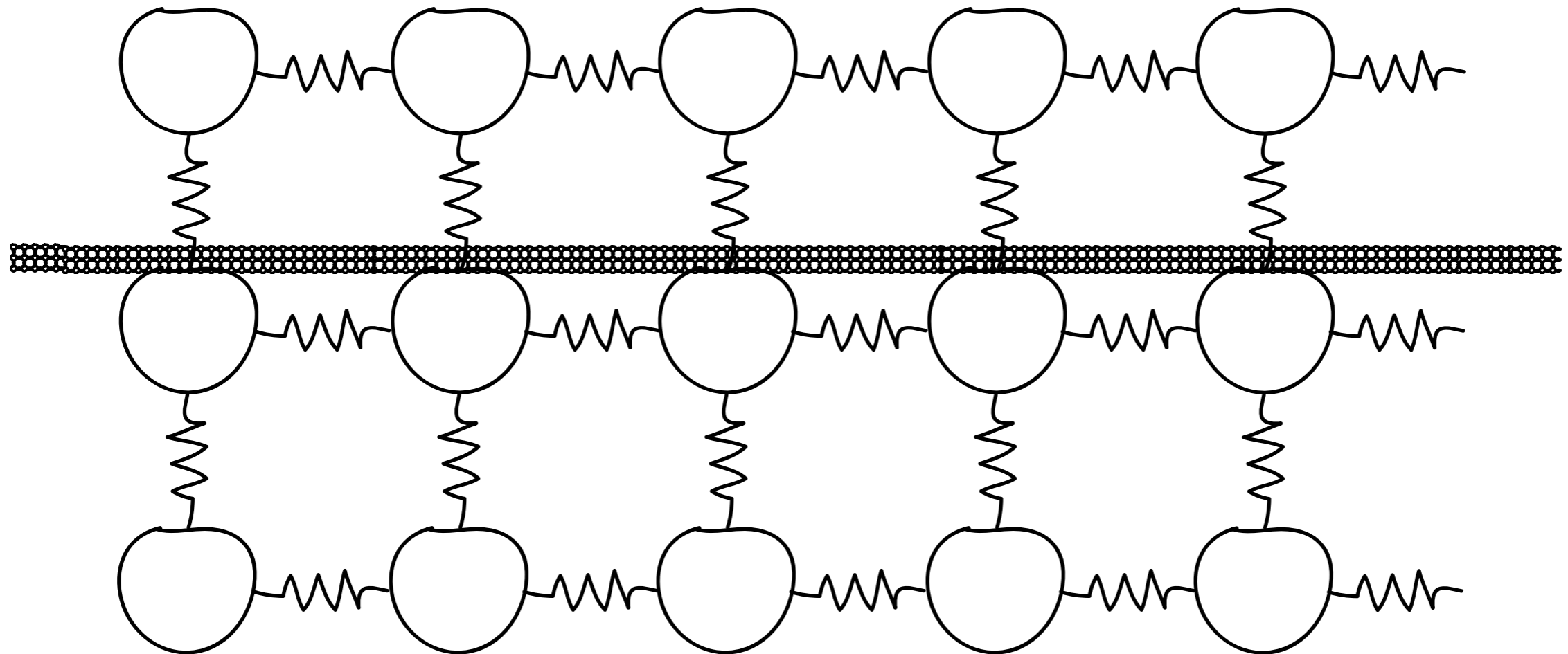
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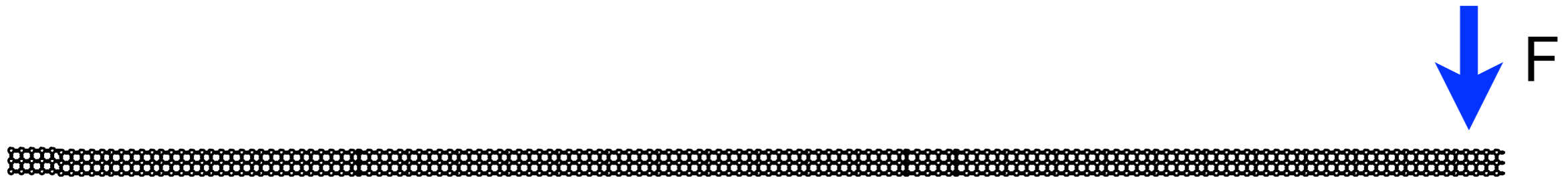
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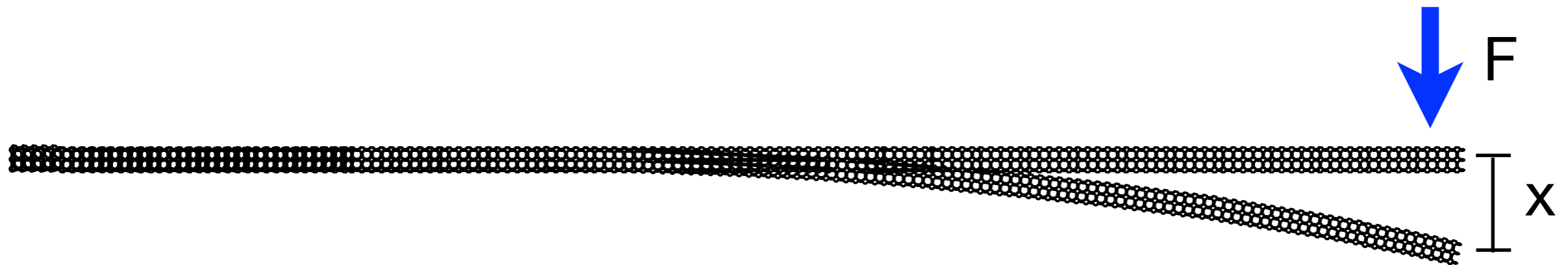
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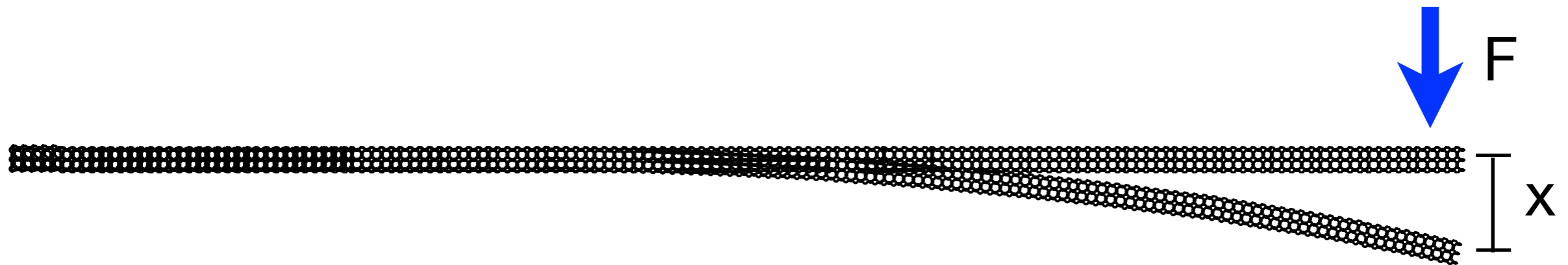
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$$x'' = -Kx$$

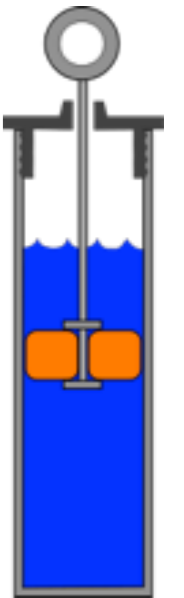
where K depends on the molecular details of the material and the cross-sectional geometry of the rod.

Applications - vibrations

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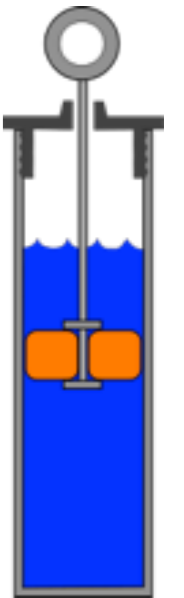
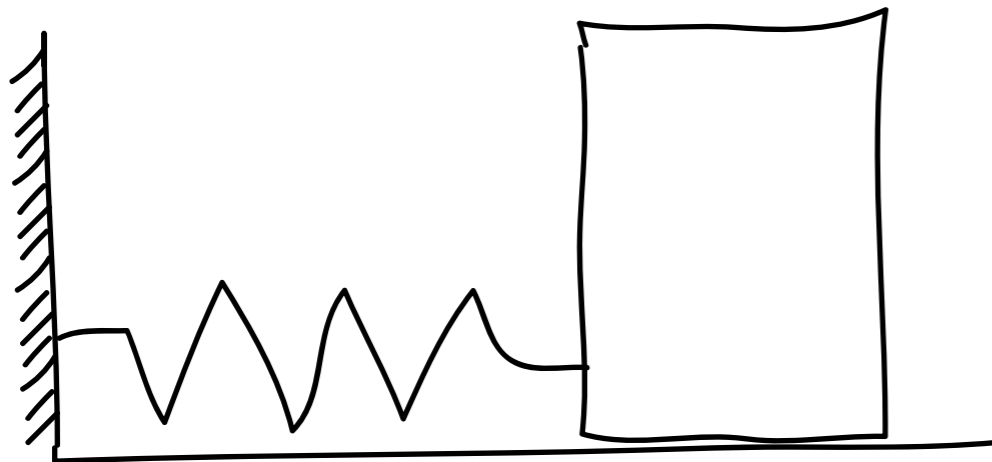
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- Dashpot - mechanical element that adds friction.
 - sometimes an abstraction that accounts for energy loss.



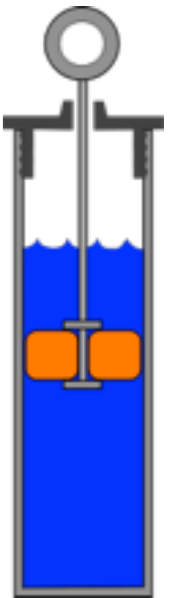
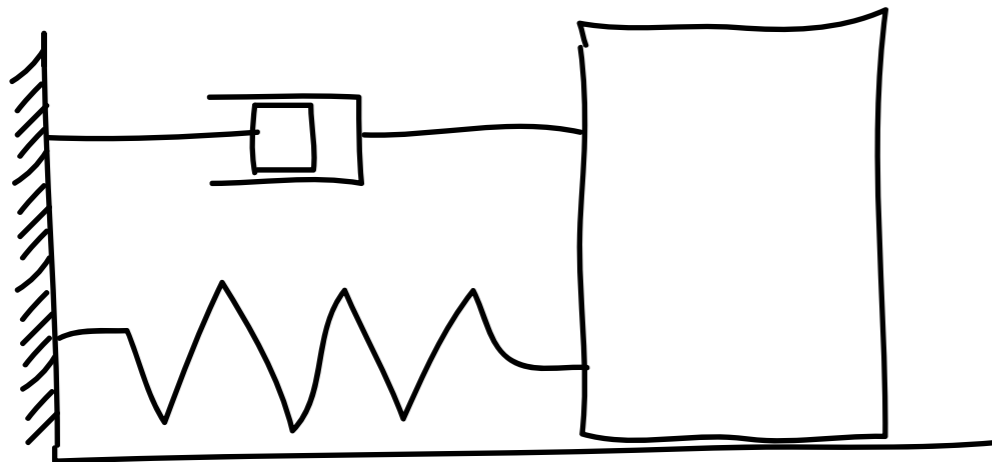
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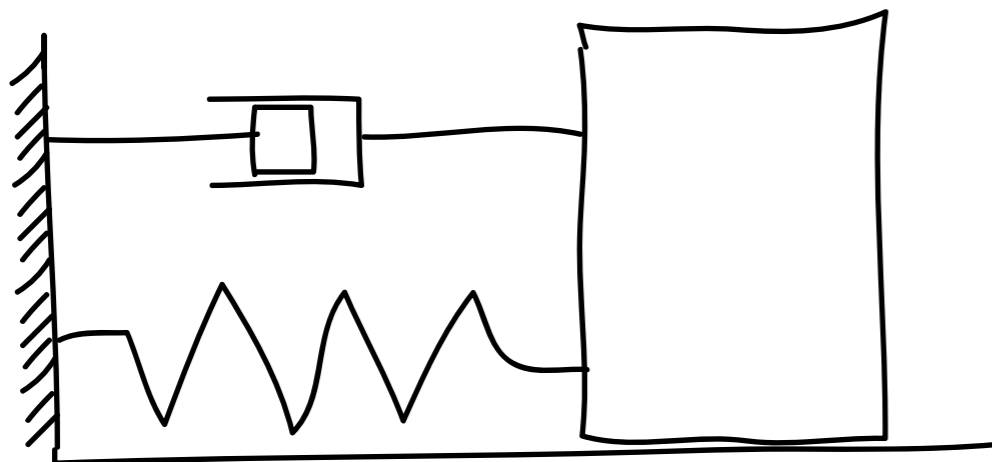
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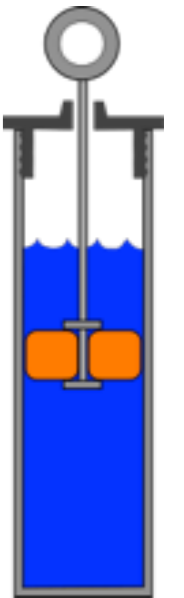


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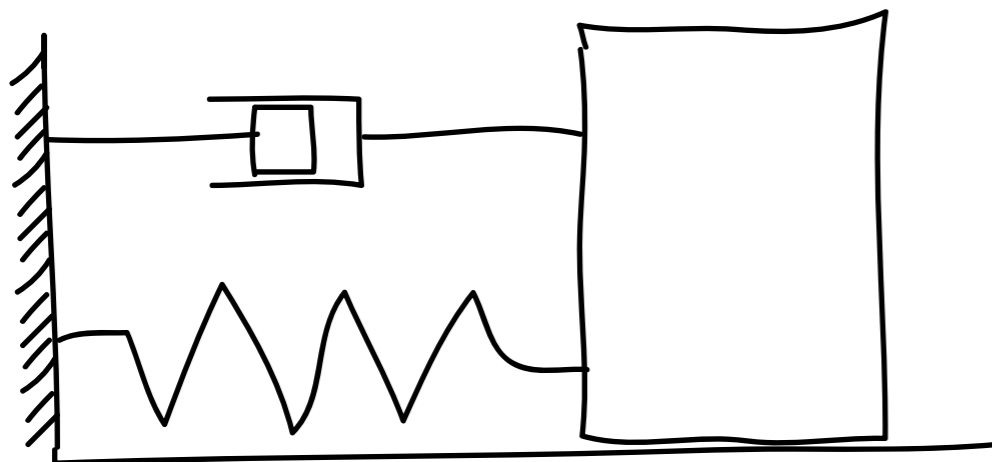
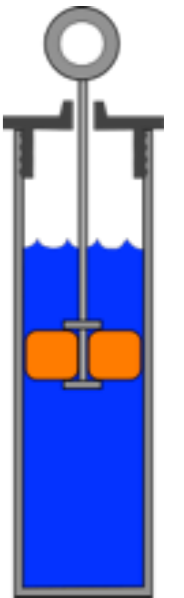


Kelvin-Voigt model



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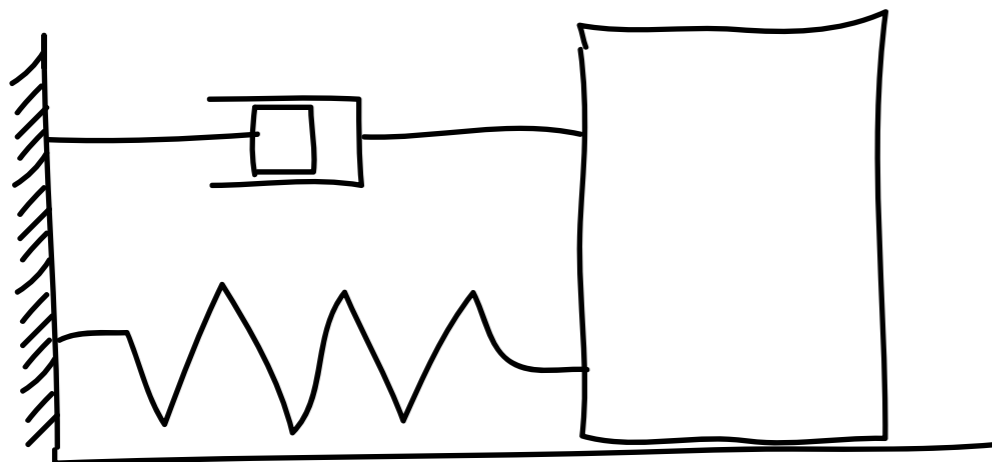
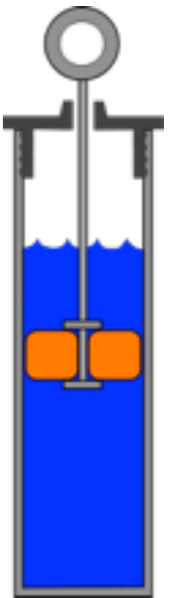
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shock absorber

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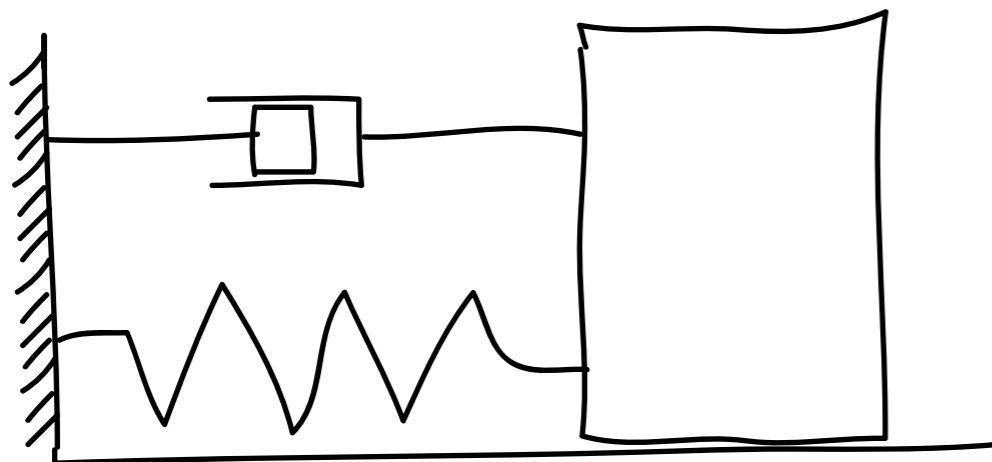
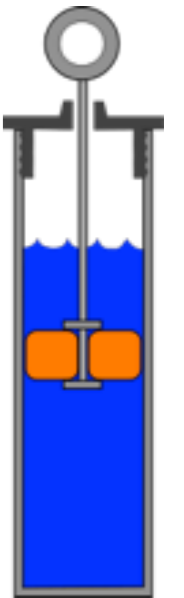
$$m\ddot{x} = -k(x-x_0) - \gamma\dot{x}$$



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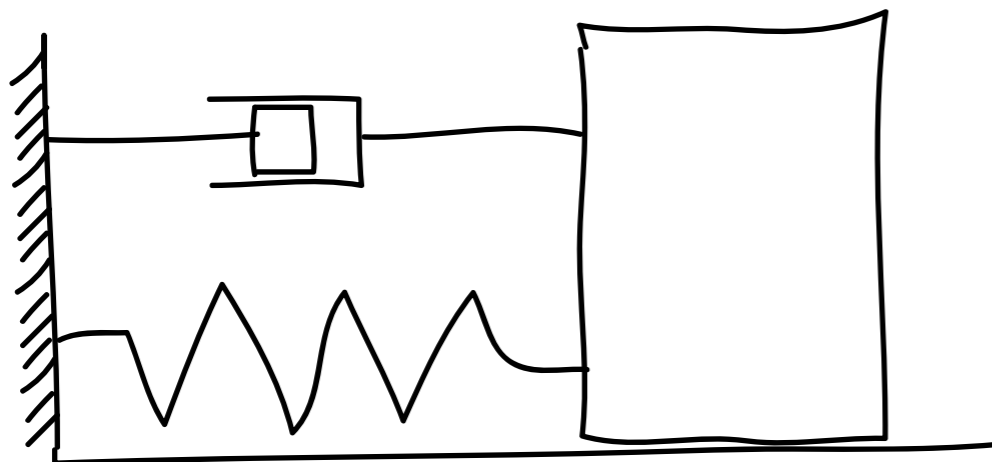
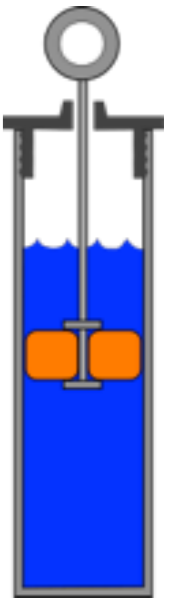
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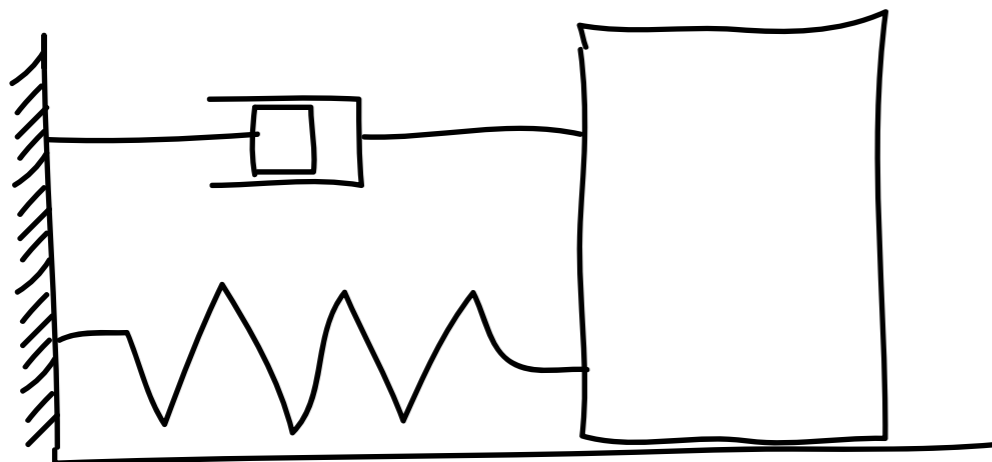
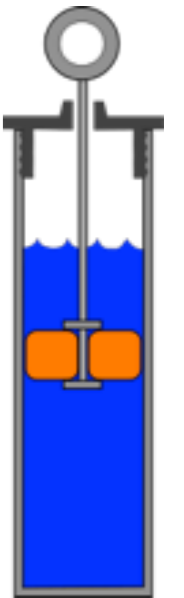
$$m x'' + \gamma x' + k x = k x_0$$



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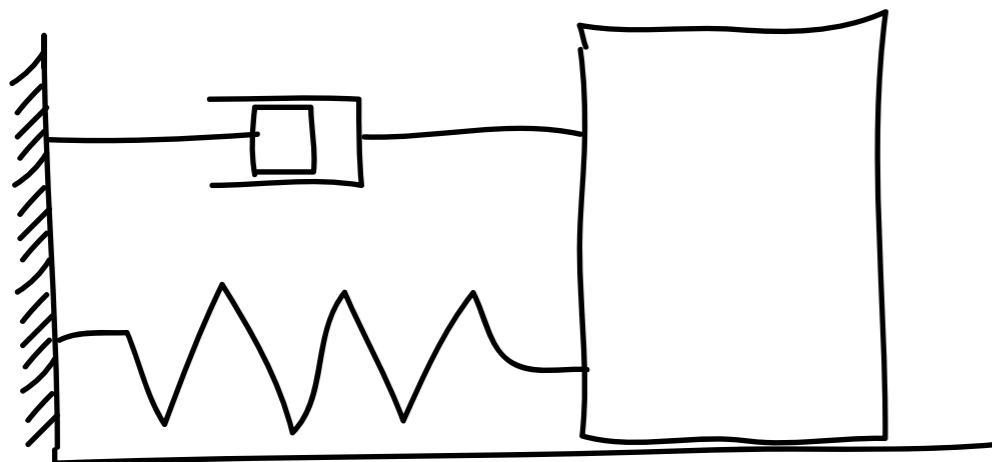
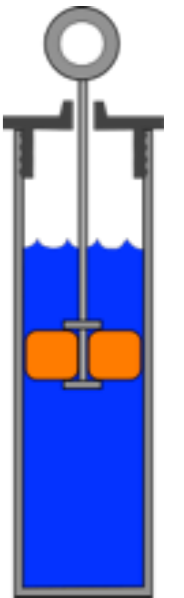
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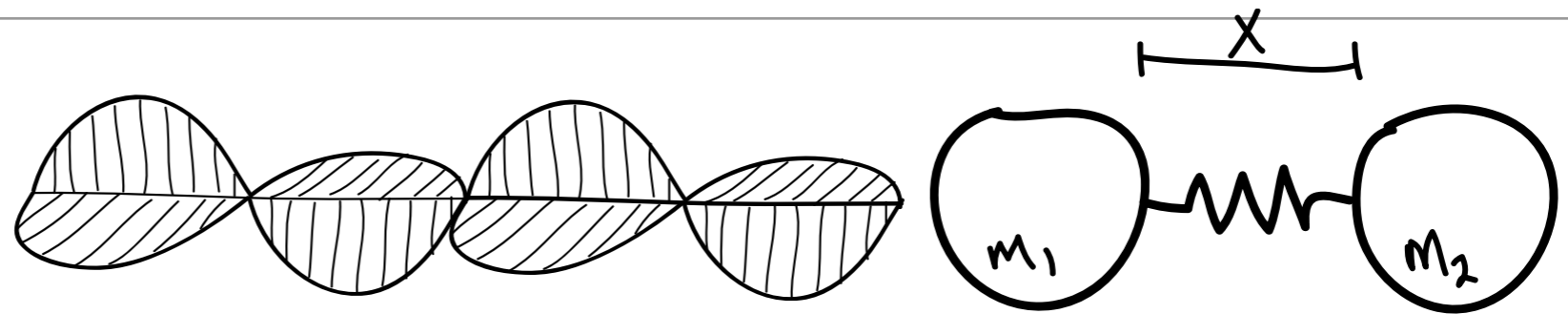
$$m x'' + \gamma x' + k x = k x_0$$

$$y = x - x_0$$

$$m y'' + \gamma y' + k y = 0$$

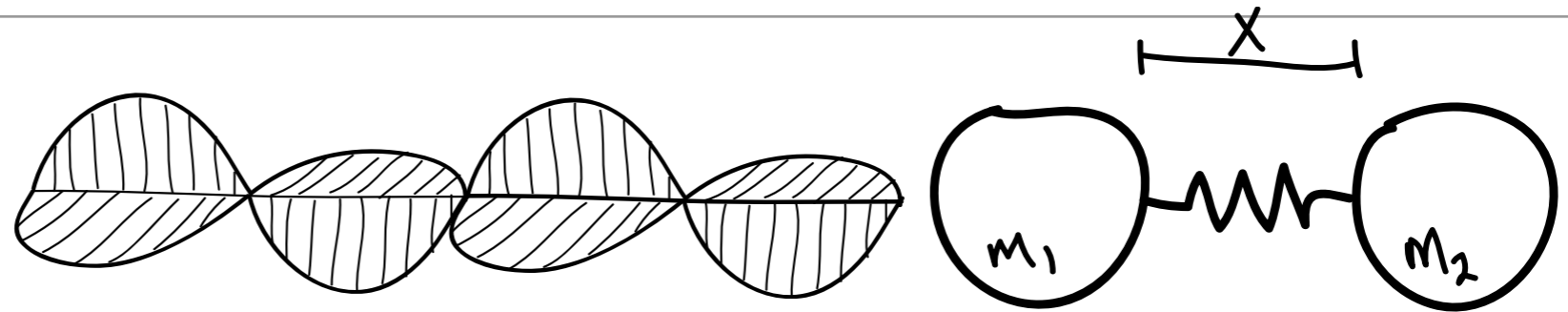
Applications - forced vibrations

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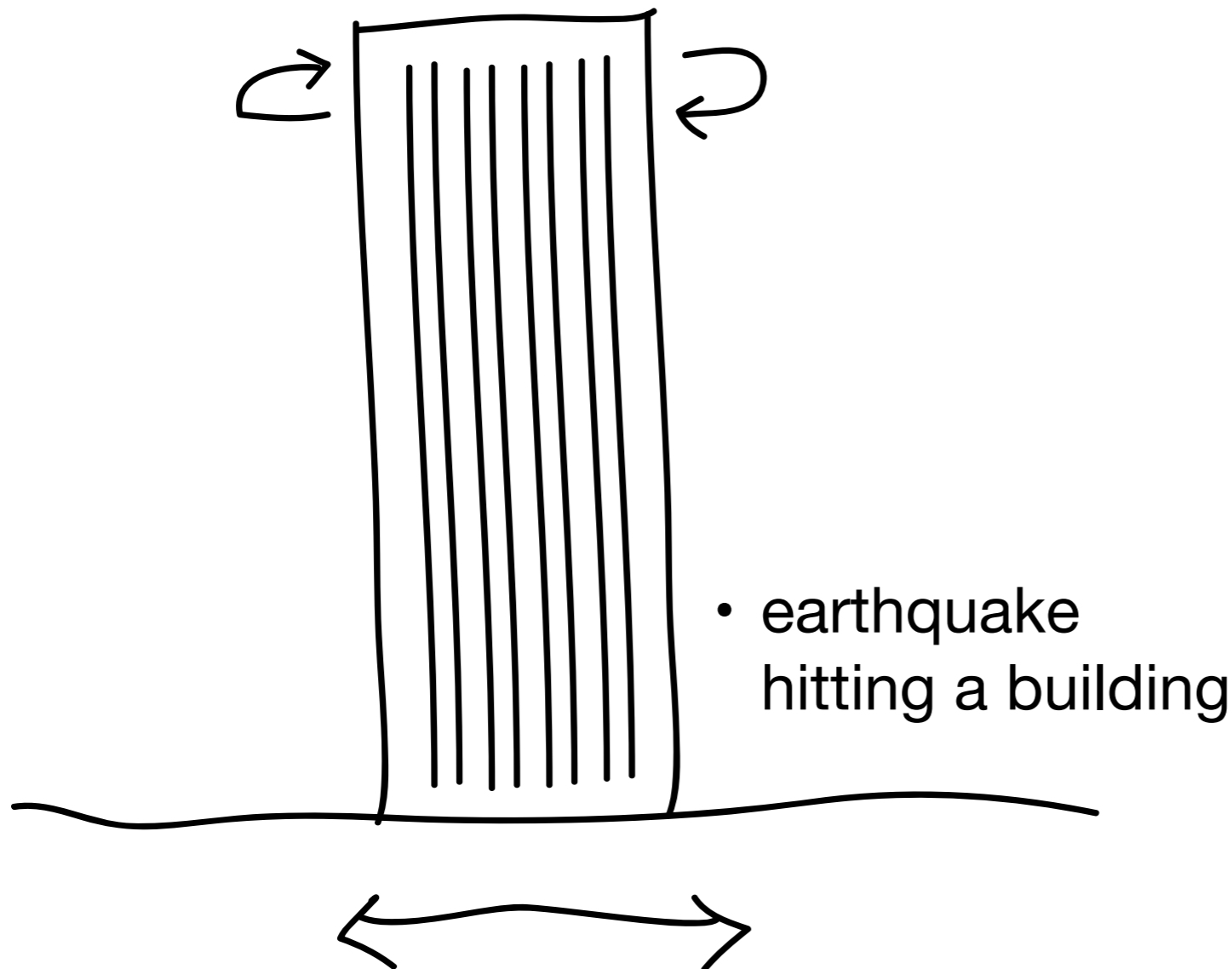


- light hitting a molecular bond

Applications - forced vibrations

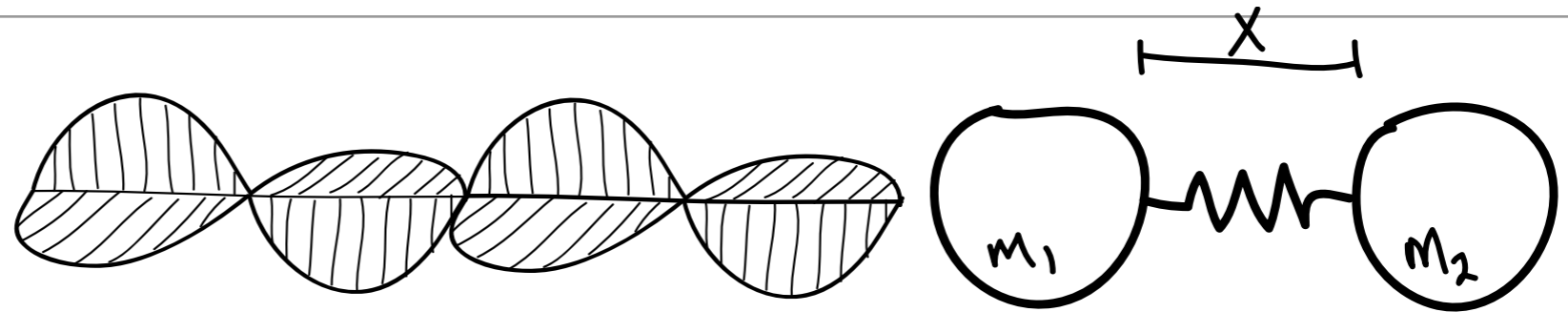


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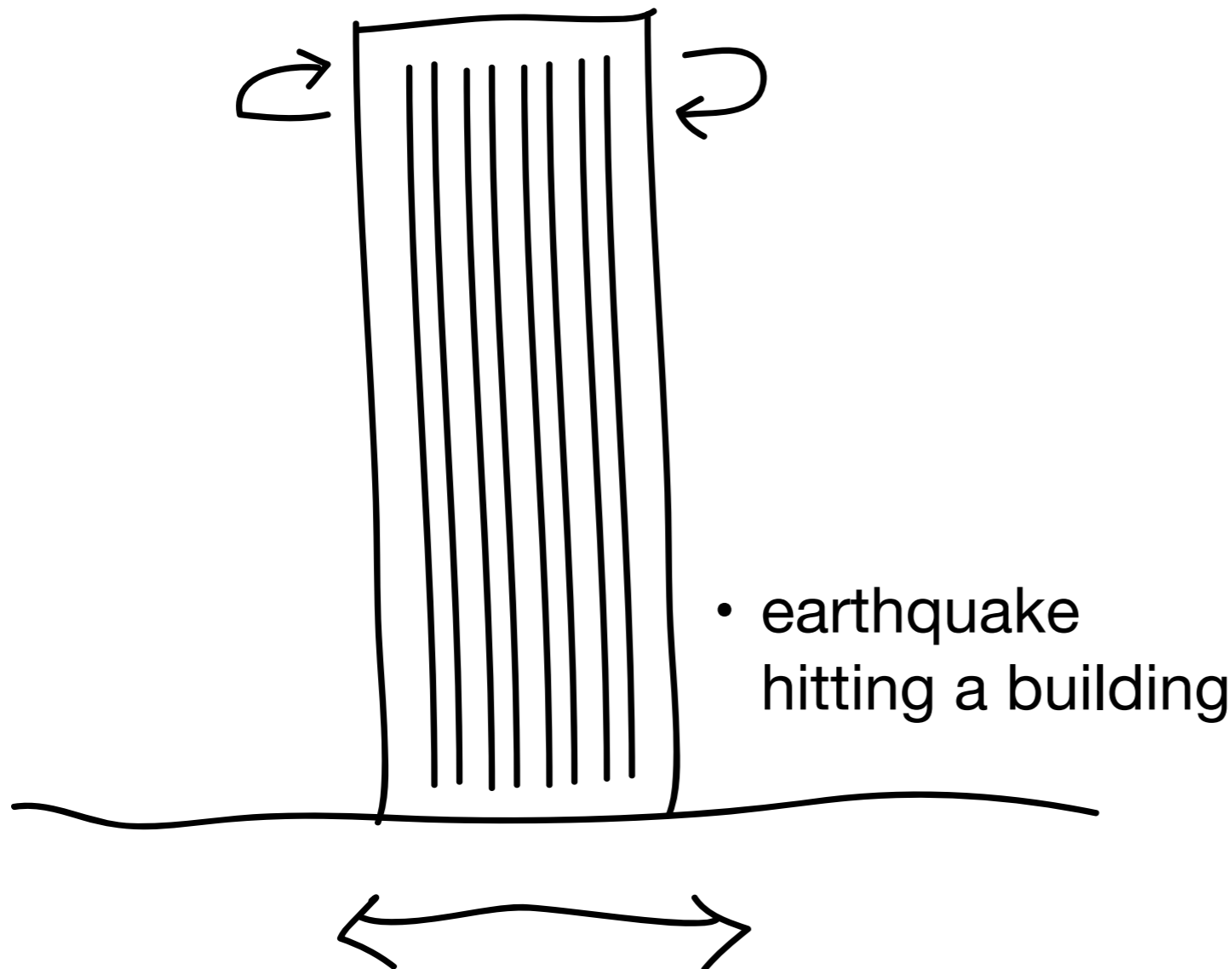


- earthquake hitting a building

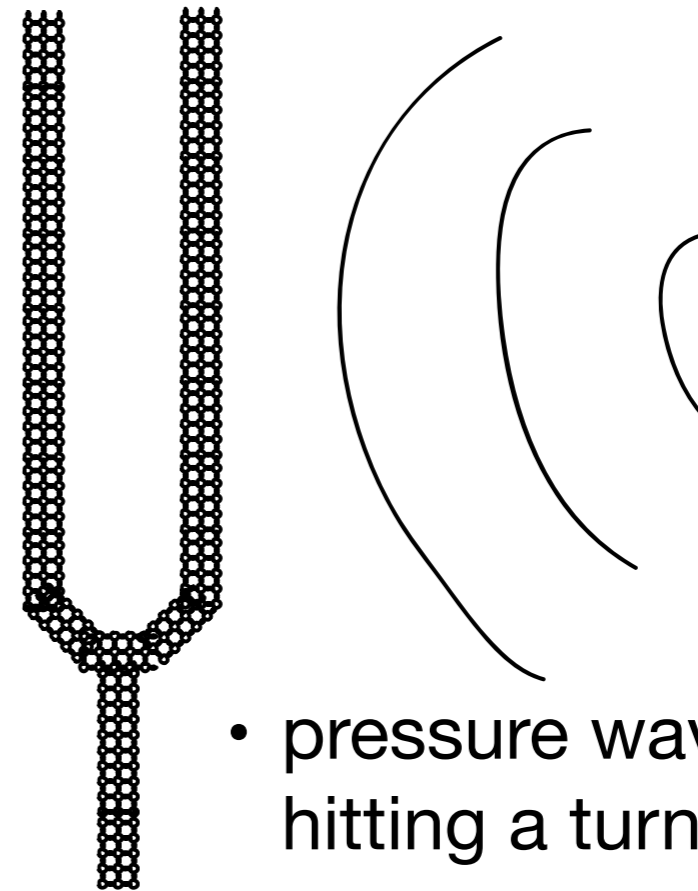
Applications - forced vibrations



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- pressure waves (sound) hitting a tuning fork.