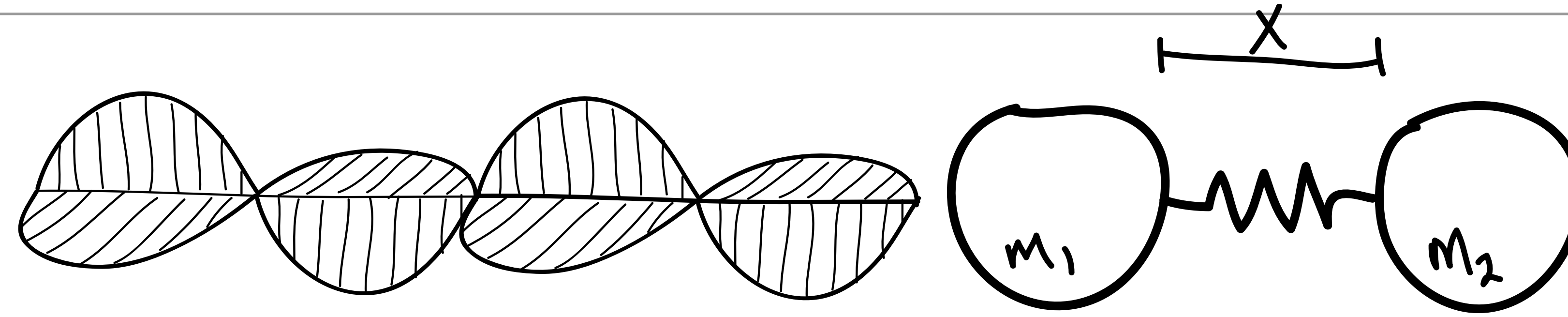
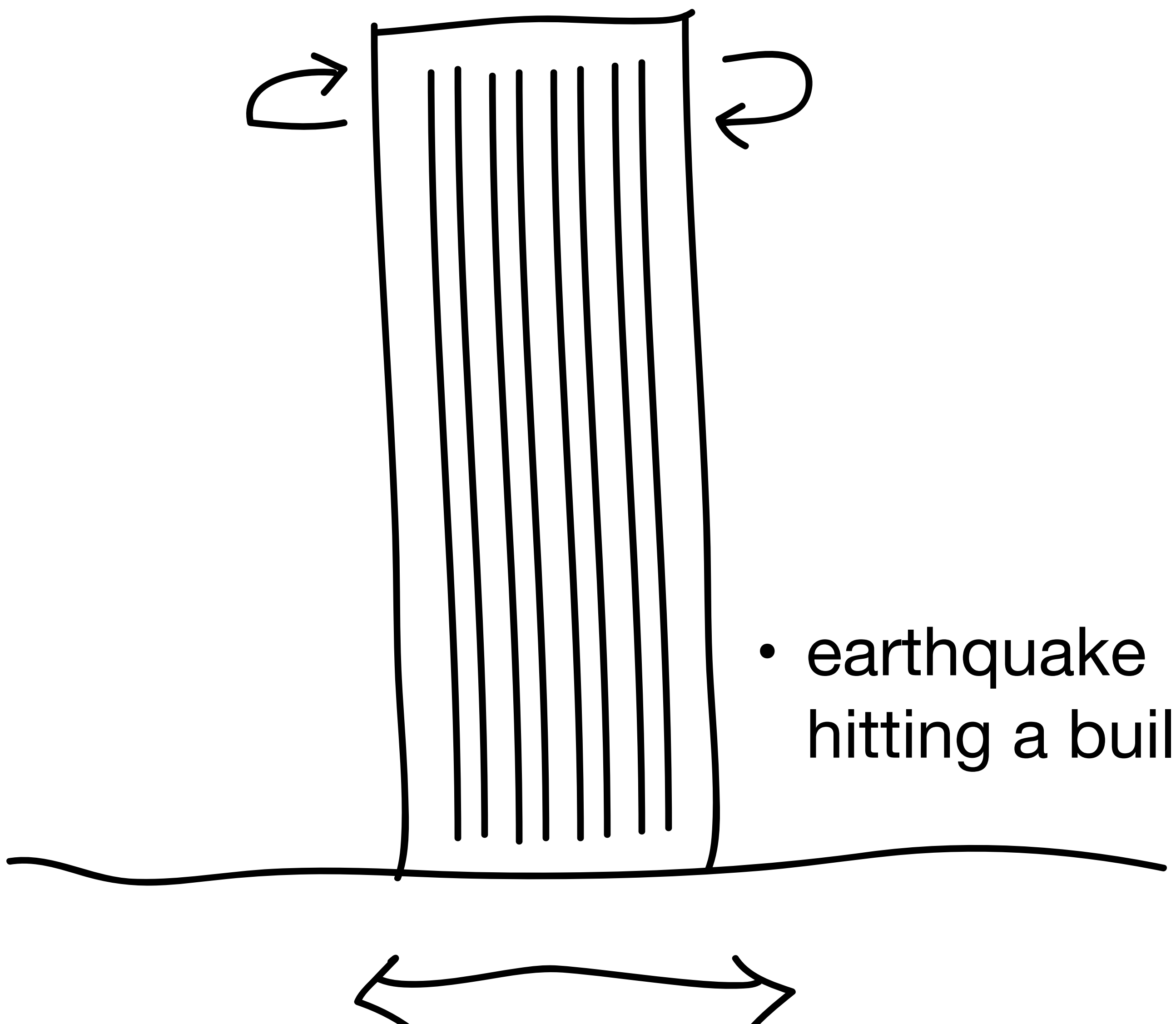
Today

- Forced vibrations
  - Forced mass-spring system without damping away from resonance.
  - Forced mass-spring system without damping at resonance.
  - Forced mass-spring system with damping.
- Midterm (Jan 31, in class) - everything up to and including Method of Undetermined Coefficients (but not applications to springs).

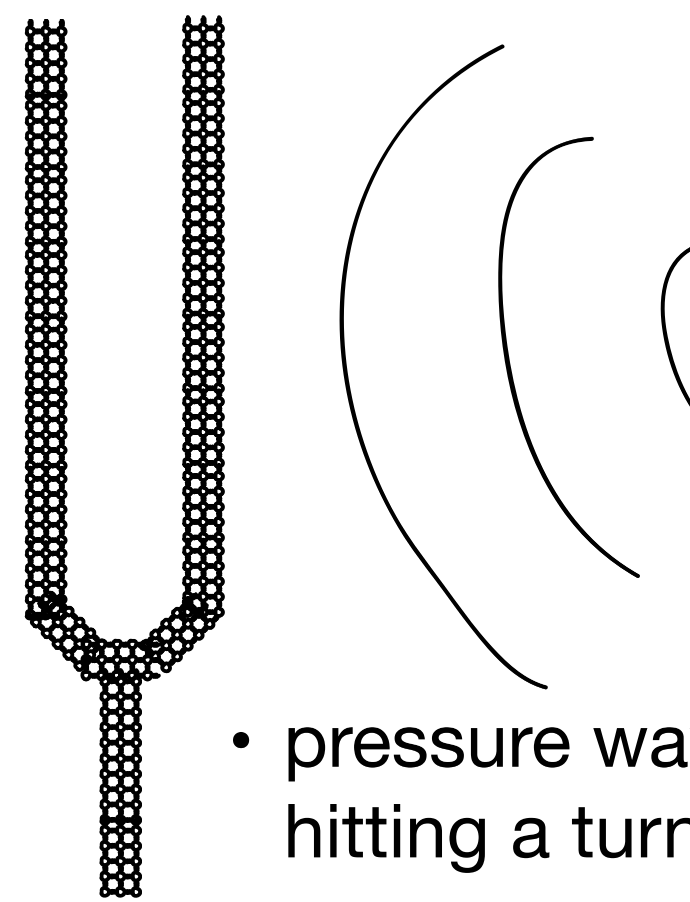
Applications - forced vibrations



- light hitting a molecular bond



- earthquake hitting a building



- pressure waves (sound) hitting a turning fork.

Applications - vibrations, undamped

- Undamped mass spring

$$mx'' + kx = 0$$

(A) $x(t) = C_1 e^{-\omega_0 t} + C_2 e^{\omega_0 t}$

(B) $x(t) = C_1 e^{-\omega_0 t} + C_2 t e^{-\omega_0 t}$

★ (C) $x(t) = C_1 \cos(\omega_0 t) + C_2 \sin(\omega_0 t)$

(D) Don't know.

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

Applications - vibrations, undamped

- Undamped mass spring

$$mx'' + kx = 0$$

$$mr^2 + k = 0$$

$$r = \pm\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}i$$

$$x(t) = C_1 \cos(\omega_0 t) + C_2 \sin(\omega_0 t)$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

- Natural frequency
    - increases with stiffness
    - decreases with mass

Applications - vibrations, undamped

Trig identity reminders

$$\sin(A+B) = \sin(A)\cos(B) + \cos(A)\sin(B)$$
$$\cos(A+B) = \cos(A)\cos(B) - \sin(A)\sin(B)$$

$$2\cos(3t + \pi/3) =$$

(A) $2\sin(\pi/3)\cos(3t) - 2\sin(\pi/3)\cos(3t)$

(B) $2\sin(\pi/3)\cos(3t) + 2\sin(\pi/3)\cos(3t)$

(C) $2\cos(\pi/3)\cos(3t) - 2\sin(\pi/3)\sin(3t)$

$$= \cos(3t) - \sqrt{3}\sin(3t)$$

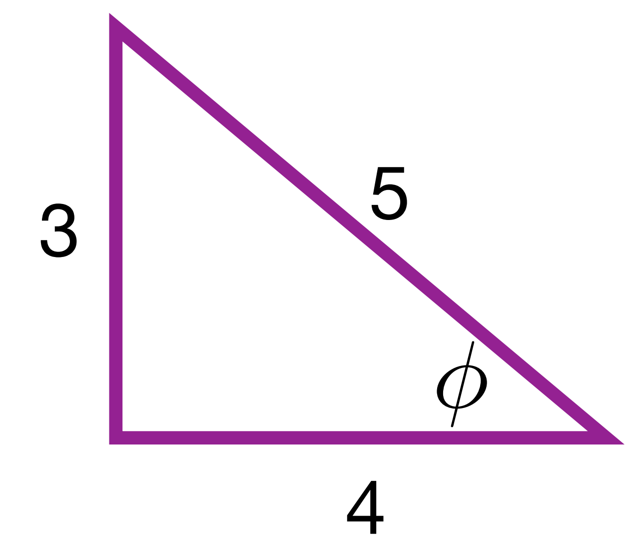
(D) $2\cos(\pi/3)\cos(3t) + 2\sin(\pi/3)\sin(3t)$

(E) Don't know / still thinking.

Applications - vibrations, undamped

- Converting from sum-of-sin-cos to a single cos expression:
- Example:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&4\cos(2t) + 3\sin(2t) \\
&= 5\left(\frac{4}{5}\cos(2t) + \frac{3}{5}\sin(2t)\right) \\
&= 5(\cos(\phi)\cos(2t) + \sin(\phi)\sin(2t)) \\
&= 5\cos(2t - \phi)
\end{aligned}
$$



$$\phi = 0.9273$$

$$4^2 + 3^2 = 5^2$$

$\cancel{4}$ $\cancel{3}$

$$\cos(A - B) = \cos(A)\cos(B) + \sin(A)\sin(B)$$

(cos(A), sin(A)) must lie on the unit circle. i.e. $\cos^2(A)+\sin^2(A) = 1$.

Applications - vibrations, undamped

- Converting from sum-of-sin-cos to a single cos expression:

$$y(t) = C_1 \cos(\omega_0 t) + C_2 \sin(\omega_0 t)$$

  - Step 1 - Factor out $A = \sqrt{C_1^2 + C_2^2}$.
  - Step 2 - Find the angle ϕ for which $\cos(\phi) = \dfrac{C_1}{\sqrt{C_1^2 + C_2^2}}$ and $\sin(\phi) = \dfrac{C_2}{\sqrt{C_1^2 + C_2^2}}$.
  - Step 3 - Rewrite the solution as $y(t) = A\cos(\omega_0 t - \phi)$.

- Undamped mass-springs oscillate sinusoidally with a natural frequency w_0 and an amplitude determine by initial conditions.

Applications - vibrations, damped

- Damped mass-spring

$$mx'' + \gamma x' + kx = 0 \qquad\qquad m, \gamma, k > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad mr^2 + \gamma r + k = 0$$

$$r_{1,2} = -\frac{\gamma}{2m} \pm \frac{\sqrt{\gamma^2 - 4km}}{2m} = \frac{\gamma}{2m}\left(-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{4km}{\gamma^2}}\right)$$

(A) Always complex roots.

(B) Always real roots.

(C) Always one +, one - root.

(D) Never exp growth.

(E) Don't know / still thinking.

negative or complex with neg real part

smaller than 1 or complex

There are three cases...

Applications - vibrations, damped

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{\gamma}{2m}\left(-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{4km}{\gamma^2}}\right)$$

(i) $\frac{4km}{\gamma^2} < 1 \quad \Rightarrow$ r_1, r_2 < 0, exponential decay only

(over damped - γ large)

(ii) $\frac{4km}{\gamma^2} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow$ r_1=r_2, exp and t*exp decay

(critically damped)

(iii) $\frac{4km}{\gamma^2} > 1 \quad \Rightarrow$ $r = \alpha \pm \beta i$

$$\alpha = -\frac{\gamma}{2m} < 0 \Rightarrow$$ decaying oscillations

(under damped - γ small)

$$x(t) = e^{\alpha t}\left(C_1 \cos(\beta t) + C_2 \sin(\beta t)\right)$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{\frac{4km}{\gamma^2} - 1}$$ ← called pseudo-frequency

For graphs, see: https://www.desmos.com/calculator/8v1nueimow

Forced vibrations

- Newton's 2nd Law:

$$ma = \underbrace{-kx}_{\text{spring force}} \underbrace{- \gamma v}_{\text{drag force}} \underbrace{+F(t)}_{\text{applied/external force}}$$

$$mx'' + \gamma x' + kx = F(t)$$

- Forced vibrations - nonhomogeneous linear equation with constant coefficients.

- Building during earthquake, tuning fork near instrument, car over washboard road, polar bond under EM stimulus (classical, not quantum).

Forced vibrations, no damping

- Without damping ($\gamma = 0$).

forcing frequency

$$mx'' + kx = F_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

- For what value(s) of *w* does this equation have an unbounded solution?

★ (A) w = sqrt(k/m)

(B) w = m/F_0

(C) w = $(k/m)^2$

(D) w = 2π

- For w=sqrt(k/m), y_p looks like

$$y_p(x) = At\cos(wt)$$

because the RHS is a solution to the homogeneous equation.

Forced vibrations, no damping, away from w0

- Without damping ($\gamma = 0$).

forcing frequency

$$mx'' + kx = F_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$mx'' + kx = 0$$

$$x_h(t) = C_1 \cos(\omega_0 t) + C_2 \sin(\omega_0 t) \qquad \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

natural frequency

- Case 1: $\omega \neq \omega_0$

$$x_p(t) = A \cos(\omega t) + B \sin(\omega t)$$

$$A = ?, B = ?$$

Forced vibrations, no damping, away from w_0

- Without damping ($\gamma = 0$).

forcing frequency

$$mx'' + kx = F_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$mx'' + kx = 0$$

$$x_h(t) = C_1 \cos(\omega_0 t) + C_2 \sin(\omega_0 t) \qquad \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

natural frequency

- Case 1: $\omega \neq \omega_0$

$$x_p(t) = A \cos(\omega t) + B \sin(\omega t)$$

$$x_p''(t) = -\omega^2 A \cos(\omega t) - \omega^2 B \sin(\omega t) \qquad B = 0$$

$$mx_p'' + kx_p = (k - \omega^2 m) A \cos(\omega t) + (k - \omega^2 m) B \sin(\omega t)$$

$$= F_0 \cos(\omega t) \Rightarrow A = \frac{F_0}{(k - \omega^2 m)} = \frac{F_0}{m(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)}$$

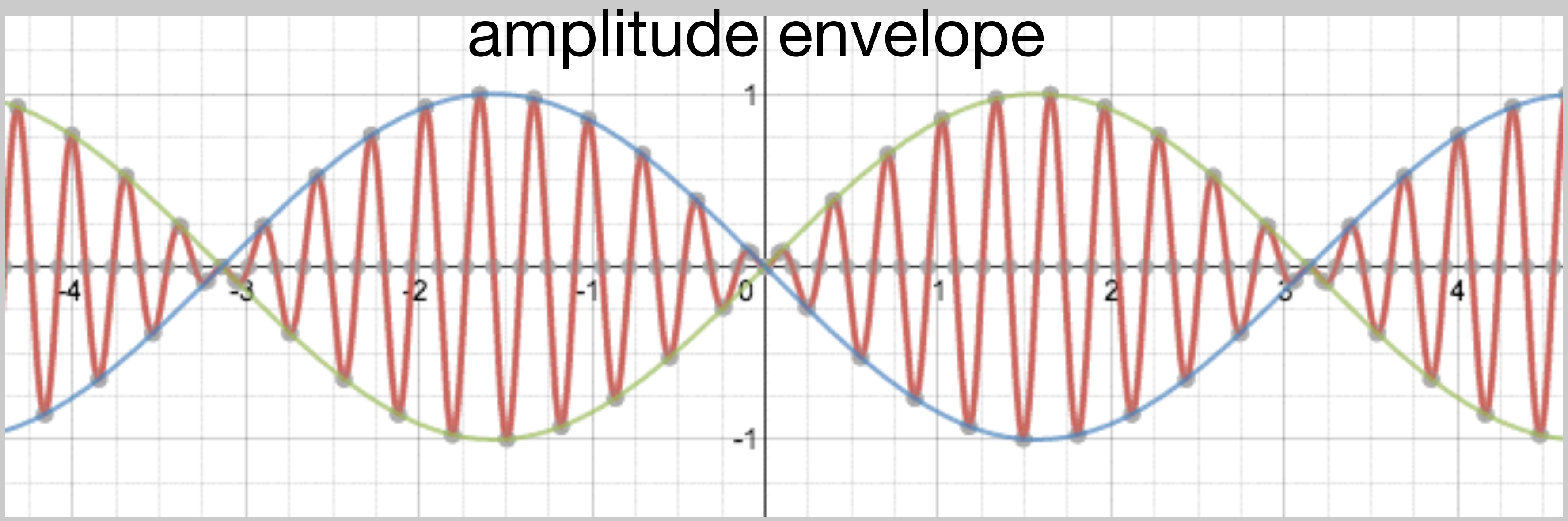
Forced vibrations, no damping, away from w_0

- Without damping ($\gamma = 0$), $\omega \neq \omega_0$.
  - A simple IC: $x(0) = x'(0) = 0 \implies C_1 = -\dfrac{F_0}{m(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)}, \quad C_2 = 0.$

$$x(t) = \frac{F_0}{m(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)}\left(\cos(\omega t) - \cos(\omega_0 t)\right)$$

$$x(t) = \underbrace{\frac{2F_0}{m(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)} \sin\left(\frac{(\omega_0 - \omega)t}{2}\right)} \sin\left(\frac{(\omega_0 + \omega)t}{2}\right)$$

When $w_0 \approx w$ --> beats



https://www.desmos.com/calculator/7puwz7yjvu

Forced vibrations, no damping, w=w0

- Without damping ($\gamma = 0$), $\omega = \omega_0$.

$$mx'' + kx = F_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$x'' + \omega_0^2 x = \frac{F_0}{m} \cos(\omega_0 t)$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$x_p(t) = \cancel{t(A\cos(\omega_0 t) + B\sin(\omega_0 t))}$$

$$x_p'(t) = A\cos(\omega_0 t) + B\sin(\omega_0 t)$$

$$+t(-\omega_0 A\sin(\omega_0 t) + \omega_0 B\cos(\omega_0 t))$$

RHS solves the homogenous equation:

$$r^2 + \omega_0^2 = 0$$

$$r = \pm\omega_0 i$$

$$x_p''(t) = -\omega_0 A\sin(\omega_0 t) + \omega_0 B\cos(\omega_0 t)$$

$$+(-\omega_0 A\sin(\omega_0 t) + \omega_0 B\cos(\omega_0 t))$$

$$\cancel{+t(-\omega_0^2 A\cos(\omega_0 t) - \omega_0^2 B\sin(\omega_0 t))}$$

$$A = 0$$

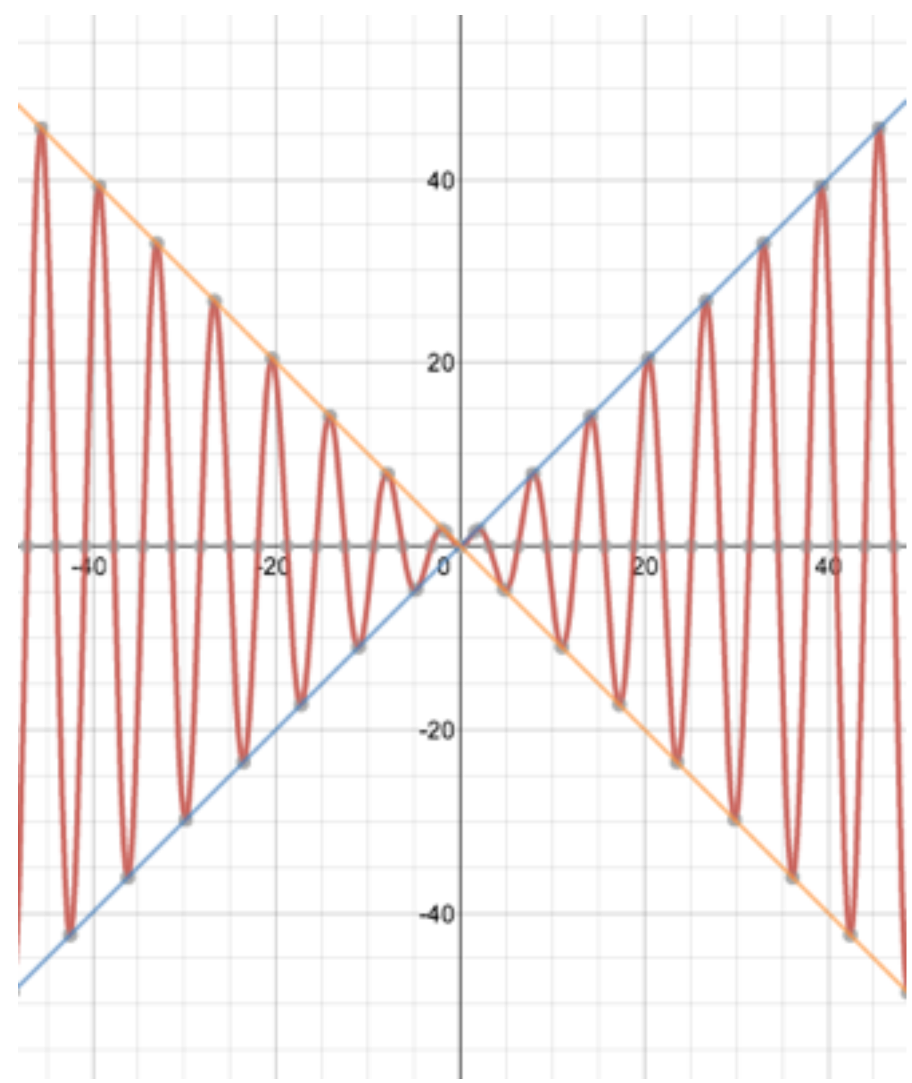
$$B = \frac{F_0}{2\omega_0 m} = \frac{F_0}{2\sqrt{km}}$$

$$x_p(t) = \frac{F_0}{2\sqrt{km}} t\sin(\omega_0 t)$$

Forced vibrations, no damping, w=w0

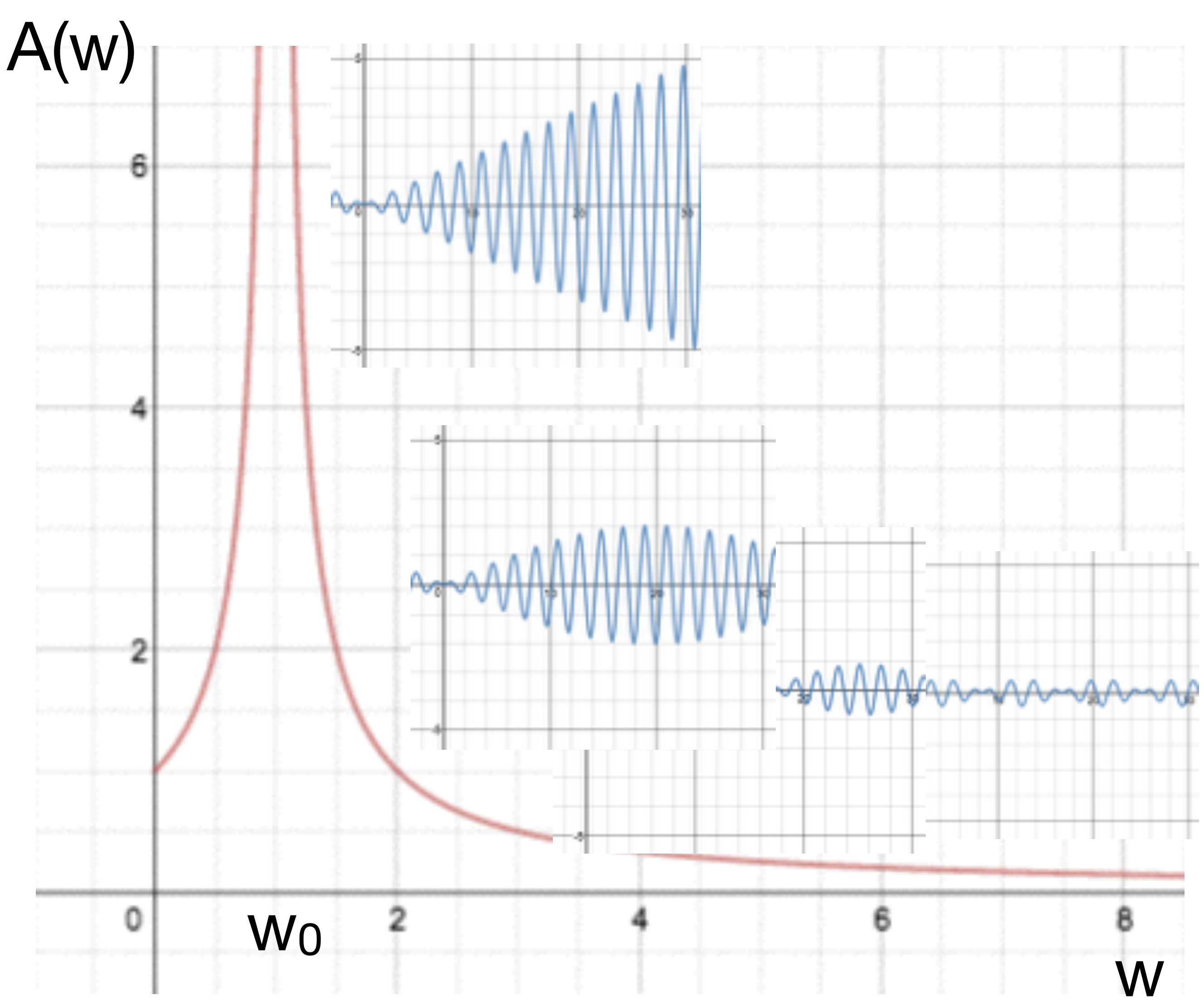
- Without damping ($\gamma = 0$), $\omega = \omega_0$.
  - Long term behaviour - x_p grows unbounded, swamping out x_h.

$$x_p(t) = \frac{F_0}{2\sqrt{km}} t \sin(\omega_0 t)$$



Forced vibrations, no damping, summary

- Plot of the amplitude of the particular solution as a function of ω.



- Calculated:

$$A = \frac{F_0}{m(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)}$$

- Plotted with:

$$\frac{F_0}{m} = 1, \;\; w_0 = 1$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{|\omega_0^2 - \omega^2|}$$

- Recall that for $\omega = \omega_0$, the amplitude grows without bound.

Forced vibrations, with damping

$$mx'' + \gamma x' + kx = F_0 \cos\omega t$$

$$x'' + cx' + \omega_0^2 x = \frac{F_0}{m}\cos\omega t$$

No conflict with $x_h(t)$!

$$x_p = A\cos\omega t + B\sin\omega t$$

$$x_p' = -\omega A\sin\omega t + \omega B\cos\omega t$$

$$x_p'' = -\omega^2 A\cos\omega t - \omega^2 B\sin\omega t$$

$$-\omega^2 A\cos\omega t - \omega^2 B\sin\omega t + c(-\omega A\sin\omega t + \omega B\cos\omega t) + \omega_0^2(A\cos\omega t + B\sin\omega t) = \frac{F_0}{m}\cos\omega t$$

$$\underbrace{(-\omega^2 A + c\omega B + \omega_0^2 A)}_{F_0/m}\cos\omega t + \underbrace{(-\omega^2 B - c\omega A + \omega_0^2 B)}_{0}\sin\omega t = \frac{F_0}{m}\cos\omega t$$

$$A = \frac{F_0}{m}\,\frac{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}{(c\omega)^2 + (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)}$$

$$B = \frac{F_0}{m}\,\frac{c\omega}{(c\omega)^2 + (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)}$$

$$x_p(t) = \frac{F_0}{m}\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{(c\omega)^2 + (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2}}\left(\frac{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)}{\sqrt{(c\omega)^2 + (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2}}\cos\omega t + \frac{c\omega}{\sqrt{(c\omega)^2 + (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2}}\sin\omega t\right)$$

Forced vibrations, with damping