

Homework HW2 Feb 14 (useful for MT1) (11) Fri 2020-01-31

Midterm MT1 Feb 7

See Canvas

Webwork W2 11:59 pm

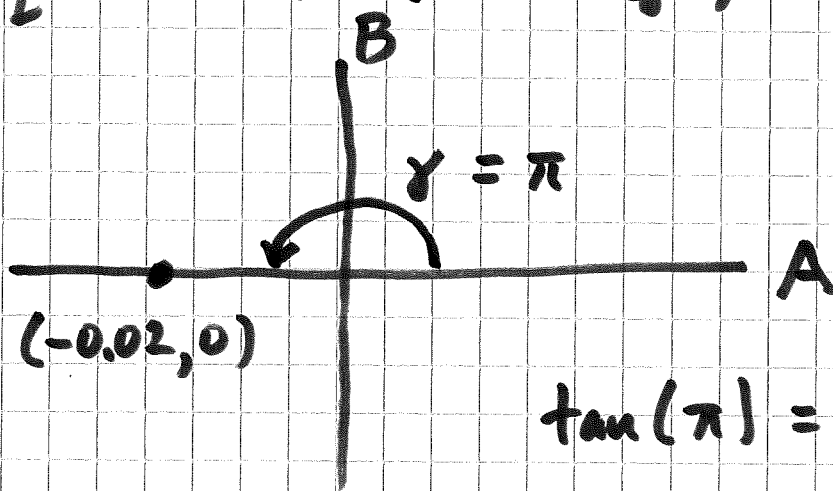
$$x(t) = -0.02 \cos(20t)$$

$$(w_0 = 20, A = -0.02, B = 0)$$

$$\text{Amplitude: } C = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} = \sqrt{(-0.02)^2 + (0)^2} = 0.02$$

$$\text{Phase shift: } \tan(\gamma) = \frac{B}{A} = 0 \quad (0 \leq \gamma < 2\pi)$$

$$\text{Check quadrant: } A = \cos(\gamma), B = \sin(\gamma)$$



$$\tan(\pi) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

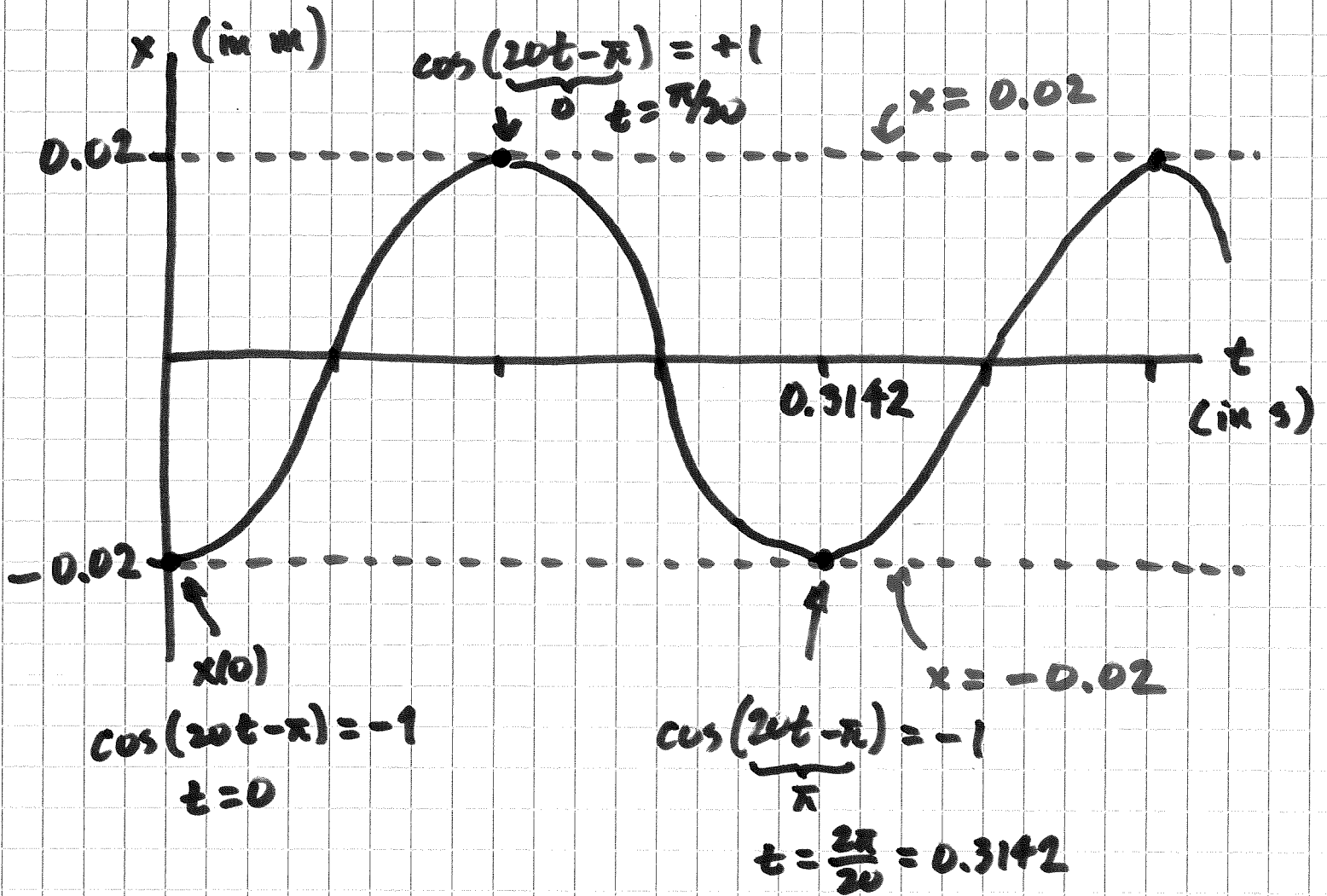
$$\gamma = \pi \quad (\text{not } \arctan(0))$$

Amplitude 0.02 m

Phase shift π (radians)

↑ no units

$$x(t) = 0.02 \cos(20t - \pi)$$



$$\text{length of one period} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = \frac{2\pi}{20} = \frac{\pi}{10} = 0.3142$$

$F(t) \equiv 0 \quad c > 0$
2.4.3 Free damped motion

3

$$m x'' + c x' + k x = 0$$

m, c, k all
positive constants

Characteristic equ.

$$m r^2 + c r + k = 0 \quad r_1, r_2 = \frac{-c \pm \sqrt{c^2 - 4mk}}{2m}$$

Case i. $c^2 - 4mk > 0$ "overdamped" mass-spring system

r_1, r_2 are real, distinct, negative (why?)

$$x(t) = C_1 e^{r_1 t} + C_2 e^{r_2 t}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t) = 0 \quad (\text{why?})$$

Case ii. $c^2 - 4mk = 0$ "critically damped"

r_1, r_2 are real, not distinct, negative

$$r_1 = r_2 = -\frac{c}{2m} = -p$$

$$\text{where } p = \frac{c}{2m} > 0$$

$$x(t) = C_1 e^{-pt} + C_2 t e^{-pt}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t) = 0 \quad (\text{Exercise})$$

Case iii. $c^2 - 4mk < 0$ "underdamped" 4

r_1, r_2 are not real, distinct, negative real parts

$$r_1, r_2 = -p \pm i\omega_1$$

where $p = \frac{c}{2m} > 0$
 $\omega_1 = \frac{\sqrt{4mk - c^2}}{2m} > 0$ } Exercise

$\uparrow$ angular pseudo-frequency

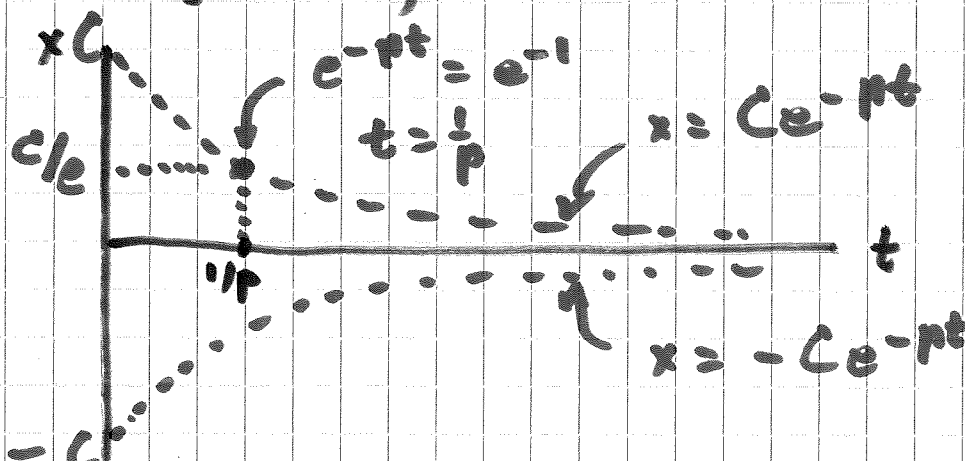
$$x(t) = A e^{-pt} \cos(\omega_1 t) + B e^{-pt} \sin(\omega_1 t)$$

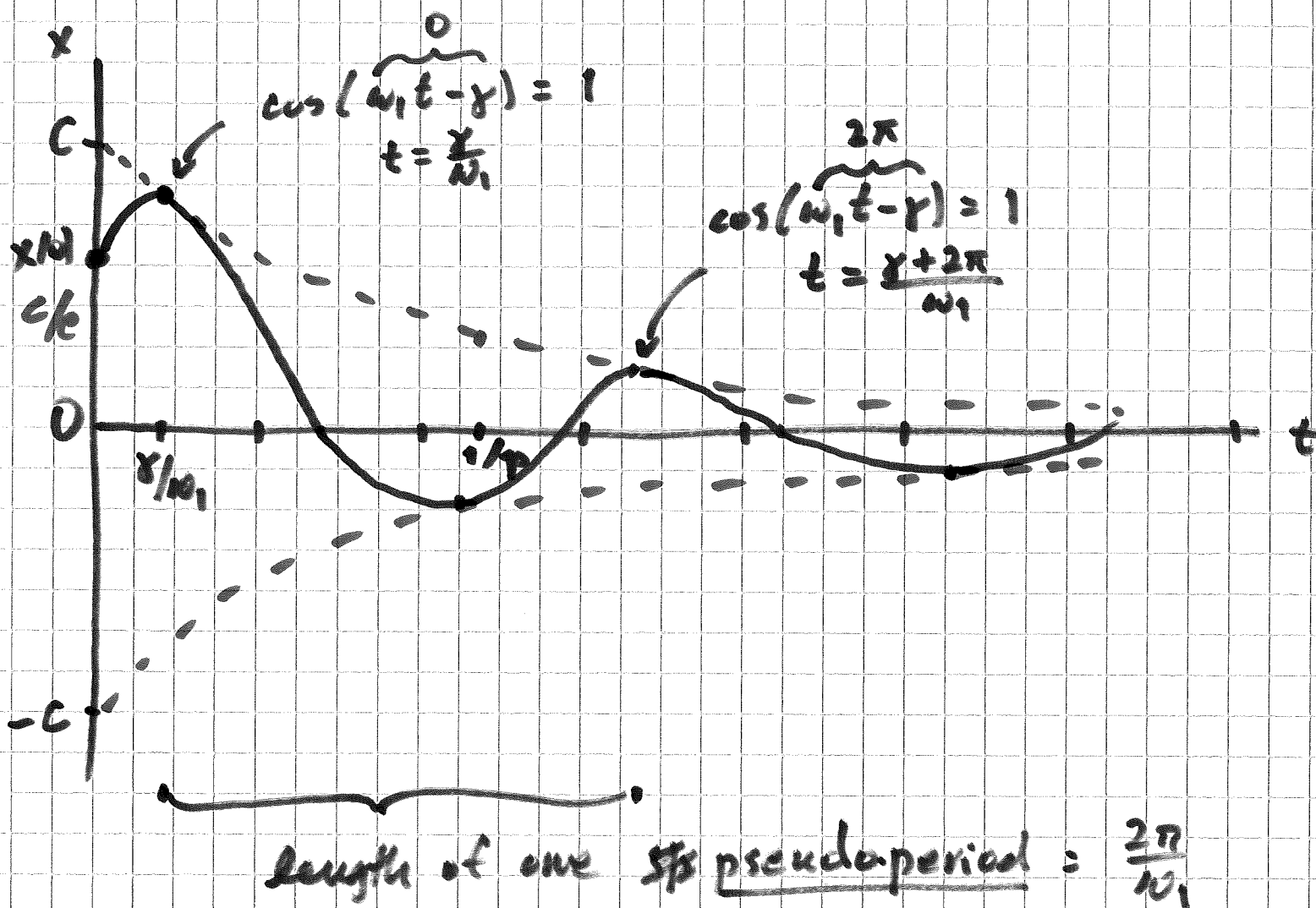
$$= e^{-pt} \left[A \cos(\omega_1 t) + B \sin(\omega_1 t) \right]$$

$$= C \cos(\omega_1 t - \gamma)$$

$$= C e^{-pt} \cos(\omega_1 t - \gamma) \quad (C > 0)$$

$$-1 \leq \cos(\omega_1 t - \gamma) \leq 1, \quad -C e^{-pt} \leq x(t) \leq C e^{-pt}$$





Example 2.4.B A mass of 0.02 kg hangs from a spring and stretches it 0.05 m at rest.

The mass is attached to a device that resists the motion with a force of 4 N if the speed is 10 m.s^{-1} . The mass is pulled down 0.02 m from its rest position and released with an upwards velocity of 0.2 m.s^{-1} . Find the displacement of the mass below the rest position at any later time.

$$m x'' + c x' + k x = 0 \quad (x \text{ is downwards displacement})$$

$$m = 0.02 \text{ kg}$$

$$c = \frac{4 \text{ N}}{10 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}} = 0.4 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$$

$$k = \frac{mg}{L} = \frac{(0.02 \text{ kg})(9.8 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2})}{0.05 \text{ m}} = 3.92 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$$

$$0.02 x'' + 0.4 x' + 3.92 x = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x'' + 20 x' + 196 x = 0 \\ x(0) = 0.02, \quad x'(0) = -0.2 \end{cases}$$