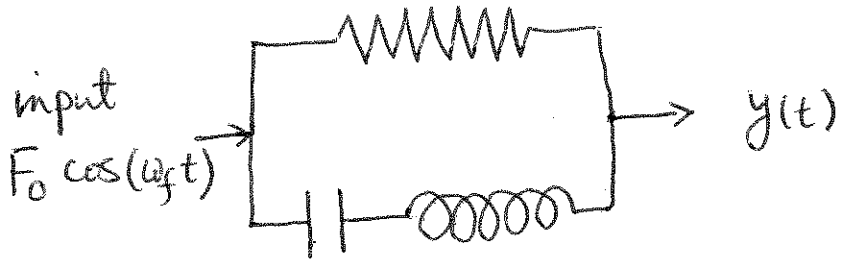


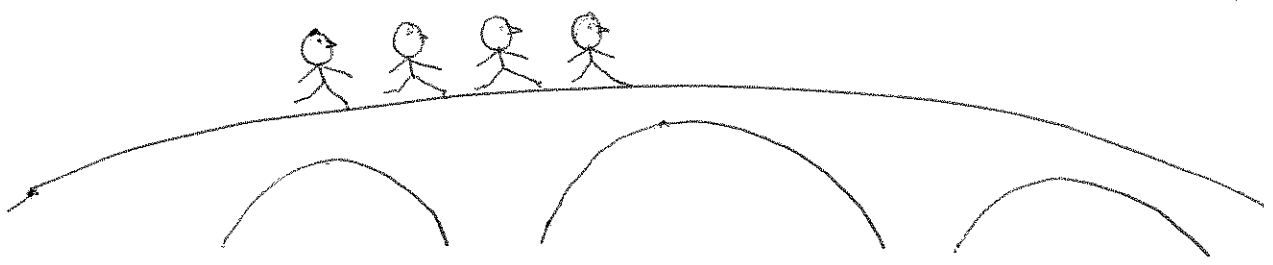
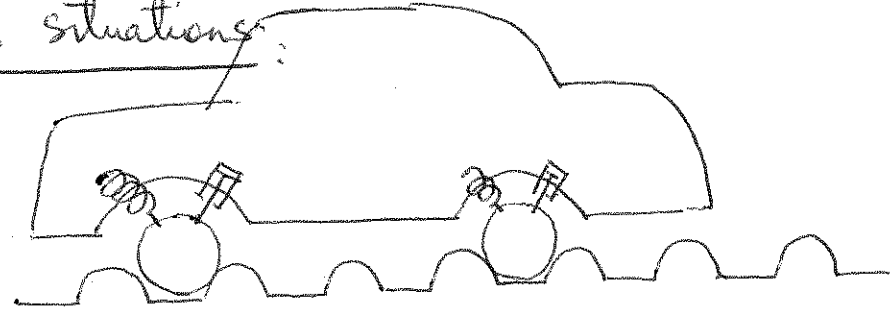
Last time: Forced Oscillations

01/25/12

$(\star) \quad ay'' + by' + cy = \underbrace{F_0 \cos(\omega_f t)}_{\substack{\text{forcing amplitude} \\ \text{forcing frequency} \\ \text{periodic forcing term}}}$



Similar situations:

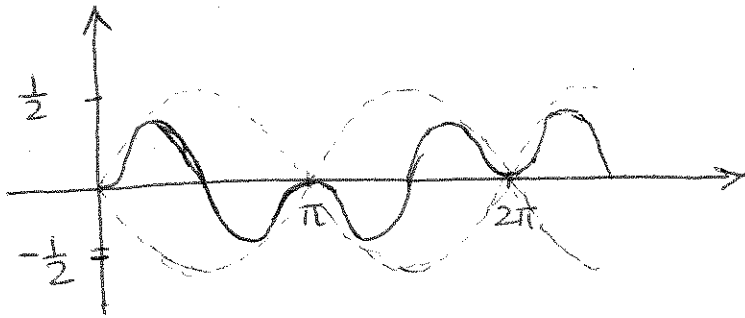


To understand these phenomena \rightsquigarrow solving

(\star)

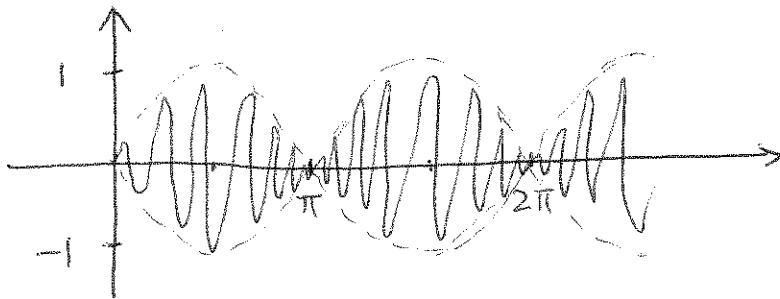
Ex: $\ddot{x} + x = 2 \cos 3t, \quad x(0) = 0, \quad x'(0) = 0$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sin t \sin 2t \left(= \frac{1}{4} (\cos t - \cos 3t) \right)$$



01/25/12

$$x(t) = \sin t \sin 20t \left(= \frac{1}{2} (\cos(19t) - \cos(21t)) \right)$$



beats.

- 1) Undamped
- $$m \ddot{x} + kx = F_0 \cos \omega_f t$$
- natural frequency $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ forcing freq. ω_f
- $\omega_0 \neq \omega_f$ solⁿ $x(t) =$ sum of two sinusoidal fⁿs of different frequencies \rightsquigarrow beats
- $\omega_0 = \omega_f$ solⁿ $x(t) =$ sinusoidal fⁿ of growing amplitude \rightsquigarrow pure resonance
- 2) damped
- $$m \ddot{x} + b \dot{x} + kx = F_0 \cos \omega_f t$$
- solⁿ $x(t) = \underbrace{x_n(t)}_{\text{transient sol}^n} + \underbrace{x_p(t)}_{\text{steady-state sol}^n}$