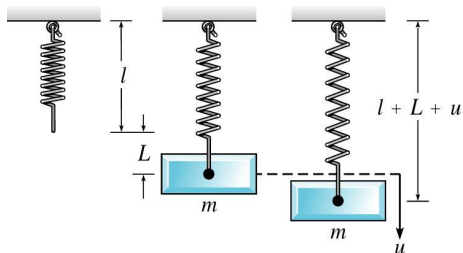


Variation of Parameters

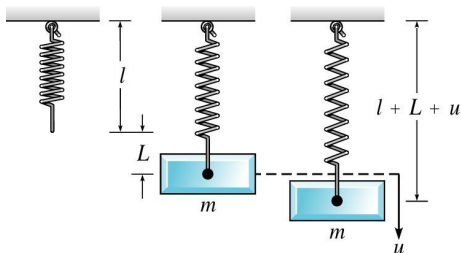
Mechanical Vibrations

Mass –Spring motion



Mechanical Vibrations

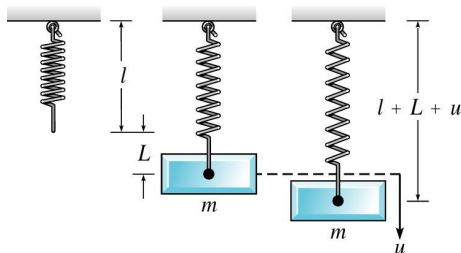
Mass –Spring motion



We consider the motion of a mass m on a vertical spring of length l with a small elongation L and let $u(t)$ be the displacement of the mass. (measured positive in a downward direction).

Mechanical Vibrations

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- Second order ODEs with constant coefficients can model a vibrating of the spring-mass system

Spring-mass system

Forces - static case

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- Gravitational force

$$F_g = mg$$

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- Spring force (Hookes Law with spring constant k)

$$F_s = -kL$$

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- In the static case, the spring is in equilibrium so

$$F_g + F_s = 0 \implies mg - kL = 0$$

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- Let $u(t)$ be the displacement from the equilibrium at time t . We will write an ODE describing the displacement, $u(t)$.

Spring-mass system

Forces - Dynamic case

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- **Newton's second Law**

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- **Spring force** (Hooke's Law with spring constant k)

$$F_s = -k(L + u)$$

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Spring-mass system

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- Damping acts in a direction opposite the motion of the mass, e.g. air resistance, inertial energy due to compression/extension of spring.

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- Force applied directly to mass
- Let $F_e = f(t)$

Spring-mass system ...putting it all together

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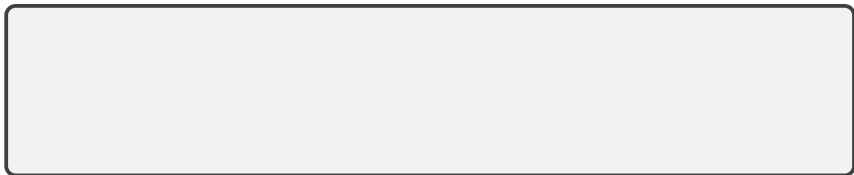
and thus

$$mu''(t) + \gamma u'(t) + ku(t) = f(t)$$

where m, γ and k are constants.

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$$\begin{aligned}mu''(t) + \gamma u'(t) + ku(t) &= f(t) \\ u(0) = u_0, u'(0) &= v_0\end{aligned}$$

- The initial conditions correspond to initial position and velocity