## Forced Periodic Vibrations

## Damped forced spring-mass systems

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where

- $u_{p}(t)$ is a particular solution to the non-homogeneous problem.
- $u_{c}(t)$ is a solution to the homogeneous problem (damped free system)
- Therefore $\lim _{t \rightarrow \infty} u_{c}(t)=0$


## Damped forced spring-mass systems

- This means that

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## Example 1

A mass spring system with $k=6 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{M}, \gamma=5 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{s}$ and $m=1 \mathrm{~kg}$. The mass is pulled down 1 m and given an upward velocity of $8 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. Find the solution for the following
(1) $f(t)=0$
(2) $f(t)=4 \sin (t)$
(3) $f(t)=4 e^{-0.2 t} \sin (t)$

## Example 1 - solutions





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## Example: $u^{\prime \prime}+4 u=\cos (2 t), \quad u(0)=0, u^{\prime}(0)=0$

- Solve the homogeneous problem

The characteristic polynomial is $r^{2}+4=0 \Longrightarrow r= \pm 2 \boldsymbol{i}$. Therefore

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u_{c}(t)=c_{1} \sin (2 t)+c_{2} \cos (2 t)
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- Note: we add a factor of $t$ because $2 \boldsymbol{i}$ is a solution to the characteristic polynomial


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& u_{p}(t)=t(A \sin (2 t)+B \cos (2 t)) \text { therefore } \\
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u^{\prime}(0)=0 \Longrightarrow 2 c_{1}=0, \text { so } c_{1}=0
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- The solution oscillates with increasing amplitude
- This is an example of resonance


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- e.g. tuning forks with almost the same frequency

