Forced oscillations. Review of power series

§3.9,5.1



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$r_{1,2} = \pm i \sqrt{k/m}$

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We see that $\omega \neq \omega_0$ is important.

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Note that for this solution, there is oscillation with frequency ω and amplitude $A_1 = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 m} \frac{F_0}{m}$, which becomes unbounded as ω approaches ω_0 . The general solution of the equation is a particular solution, for example this, plus the general solution of the homogeneous equation, $A \sin(\omega_0 t + \phi)$

 $A\sin(\omega_0 t + \phi) + A_1\cos\omega t$

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Substituting we get

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Thus $B = A_1/(2\omega_0)$ and we have a particular solution in the form $A_1 t \sin \omega_0 t/(2\omega_0)$

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This solution grows without bound.



Tacoma Narrows bridge, 1940

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Read the textbook for the formulas of the other constants, δ etc.



Figure 1: Response vs. frequency.

Series: short review. Please brush up Power series are used to solve differential equations, when explicit solutions are hard to find.

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