# Forced oscillations. Review of power series 

§3.9,5.1


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The characteristic equation is $m r^{2}+k=0$,

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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 $\omega$ and amplitude $A_{1}=\frac{1}{\omega_{0}^{2}-\omega^{2}} \frac{F_{0}}{m}$, which becomes unbounded as $\omega$ approaches $\omega_{0}$. The general solution of the equation is a particular solution, for example this, plus the general solution of the homogeneous equation, $A \sin \left(\omega_{0} t+\phi\right)$

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Substituting we get
$\left.-B t\left(m \omega_{0}^{2}-k\right) \sin \omega t+\underline{2 B \omega} \cos \left(\omega_{0} t\right)-\underline{A_{1}} \cos \left(\omega_{0} t\right)=0\right)$
Thus $B=A_{1} /\left(2 \omega_{0}\right)$ and we have a particular solution in the form $A_{1} t \sin \omega_{0} t /\left(2 \omega_{0}\right)$
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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, $\delta$ 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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