

Motion of damped pendulum

$$\ddot{\theta} = -\frac{g}{l} \sin(\theta) - \frac{\gamma}{m} \dot{\theta} \quad (1)$$

We are given that:

$$\dot{\theta} = w$$

\Rightarrow that we can write equation (1) as

$$\dot{w} = -\frac{g}{l} \sin(\theta) - \frac{\gamma}{m} w$$

So now we have a two dimensional dynamical system for w and θ :

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\theta} = w & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{w} = -\frac{g}{l} \sin(\theta) - \frac{\gamma}{m} w & (3) \end{cases}$$

Then we can transform into dimensionless variables (x, y, t') with

$$\theta = \theta_0 x \quad (4)$$

$$w = w_0 y \quad (5)$$

$$t = t_0 t' \quad (6)$$

by substitute these (④, ⑤, ⑥) into ② and ③

we get :

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{d}{dt}(\theta) = \frac{\theta_0}{t_0} \frac{dx}{dt'} = \omega_0 y$$

$$\dot{w} = \frac{d}{dt}(w) = \frac{\omega_0}{t_0} \frac{dy}{dt'} = -\frac{g}{l} \sin(\theta_0 x) - \frac{x}{m} \omega_0 y$$

t_0 has unit s so we set $t_0 = \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$

since $g = \frac{m}{s^2}$ and $l = m \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$.

has the dimension $\sqrt{\frac{m}{\frac{m}{s^2}}} = \sqrt{s^2} = s$

so $\boxed{t_0 = \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}}$ gives:

$$\frac{dx}{dt'} = \frac{\omega_0 y \cdot t_0}{\theta_0} = \frac{\omega_0 y \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}}{\theta_0} = \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} y \cdot \frac{\omega_0}{\theta_0}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt'} = \left(-\frac{g}{l} \sin(\theta_0 x) - \frac{x}{m} \omega_0 y \right) \cdot \frac{t_0}{\omega_0}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt'} = -\frac{g}{L} \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \frac{\sin(\theta_0 x)}{\omega_0} - \frac{\gamma}{m} y \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

it was given that

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dx}{dt'} = y \end{array} \right.$$

compare those

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dy}{dt'} = -\sin(x) - \alpha y \end{array} \right.$$

to the ones we calculated

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dx}{dt'} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} y \cdot \frac{\omega_0}{\theta_0} \\ \frac{dy}{dt'} = -\frac{g}{L} \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \frac{\sin(\theta_0 x)}{\omega_0} - \frac{\gamma}{m} y \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \end{array} \right.$$

we get :

$$\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \frac{\omega_0}{\theta_0} = 1$$

$$\theta_0 = 1 \quad \left(\text{since we want the term } \sin(x) \text{ in } \frac{dy}{dt'} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\theta_0 = 1} \Rightarrow \boxed{\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt'} = -\frac{g}{L\omega_0} \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \sin(x) - \frac{\gamma}{m} y \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$
$$= -\frac{g}{L} \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \sin(x) - \frac{\gamma}{m} y \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} =$$

$$= -\frac{g}{L} \cdot \frac{L}{g} \sin(x) - \frac{\gamma}{m} y \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} =$$

$$= -\sin(x) - \frac{\gamma}{m} y \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} = -\sin(x) - \alpha y$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = \frac{\gamma}{m} \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}}$$