11.14-4

EE23BTECH11048-Ponugumati Venkata Chanakya*

QUESTION: Which of the following functions of time represent (a) simple harmonic, (b) periodic but not simple harmonic, and (c) non-periodic motion? Give period for each case of peiodic motion (ω is any positive constant):

1) $\sin(\omega t) - \cos(\omega t)$
2) $\sin^3(\omega t)$
3) $3\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 2\omega t\right)$
4) $\cos(\omega t) + \cos(3\omega t) + \cos(5\omega t)$
5) $\exp\left(-\omega^2 t^2\right)$
6) $1 + \omega t + \omega^2 t^2$

Answer:
Periodic function:

$$x(t+T) = x(t) \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \tag{1}$$

where min T S.T $T > 0$ is time period

SHM:
For a function to be in shm it must satisfy

$$d^2x(t)/dt^2 = -\alpha x \tag{2}$$
(3)

Variable	Description	formula
$x(t)$	Displacemen wrt mean position	none
ω	Angular frequncy	$2\pi f$
T	Time period	none
ϕ	phase angle	none

TABLE 0
INPUT PARAMETERS

1) $\sin(2\pi ft) - \cos(2\pi ft)$
The function can be rewritten as:

$$= \sin(2\pi ft) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi ft\right) \tag{4}$$
$$= 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\sin\left(2\pi ft - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \tag{5}$$
$$= \sqrt{2}\sin\left(2\pi ft - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \tag{6}$$

$\therefore$ SHM, $T = \frac{1}{f}$ and $\phi = \left(\frac{-\pi}{4}\right)$ or $\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right)$

(2) $\sin^3(wt)$

This function can be rewritten as

$$= \frac{1}{4}(3\sin(2\pi ft) - \sin(6\pi ft)) \tag{7}$$

$\therefore$ Periodic with period T = $\frac{1}{f}$

(3) $3\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 4\pi ft\right)$

This function can be rewritten as

$$= 3\cos\left(4\pi ft - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \tag{8}$$
(9)

SHM, T = $\frac{1}{2f}$ and $\phi = \left(\frac{-\pi}{4}\right)$ or$\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right)$

(4) $\cos(2\pi ft) + \cos(6\pi ft) + \cos(10\pi ft)$

This function can be rewritten as

$$= \cos(2\pi ft) + \cos(10\pi ft) + \cos(6\pi ft) \tag{10}$$
$$= 2\cos\left(\frac{2\pi ft + 10\pi ft}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{10\pi ft - 2\pi ft}{2}\right) + \cos(6\pi ft) \tag{11}$$
$$= 2\cos(6\pi ft)\cos(2\pi ft) + \cos(6\pi ft) \tag{12}$$
$$= \cos(6\pi ft)(1 + 2\cos(2\pi ft)) \tag{13}$$

Period of $\cos(6\pi ft)$ is $\frac{1}{3f}$
Period of $1 + 2\cos(2\pi ft)$ is $\frac{1}{f}$
Lcm is $\frac{1}{f}$
$\therefore$ SHM,$T = \frac{1}{f}$

(5) $\exp\left(-(2\pi f)^2 t^2\right)$

This function can be rewritten as

$$\text{As } T \to \infty$$
$$\exp\left(-(2\pi f)^2 t^2\right) \to \infty$$

$\therefore$ This never repeats and non periodic

(6) $1 + 2\pi ft + (2\pi f)^2 t^2$

This function can be rewritten as

$$\text{As } T \to \infty$$
$$1 + 2\pi ft + (2\pi f)^2 t^2 \to \infty$$

$\therefore$ This never repeats and non periodic

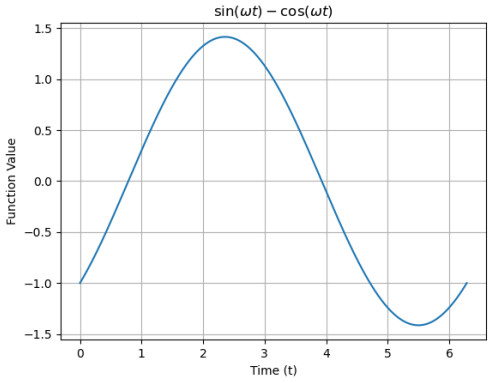

Fig. 1. $\sin(2\pi ft) - \cos(2\pi ft)$

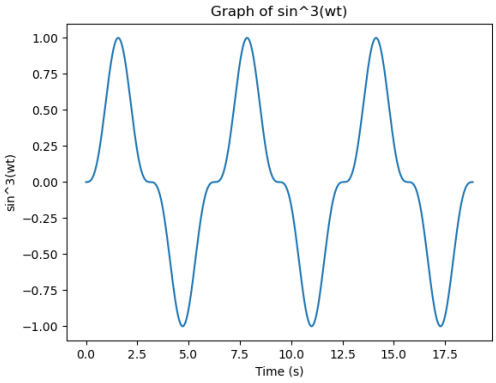

Fig. 1. $\sin^3(2\pi ft)$

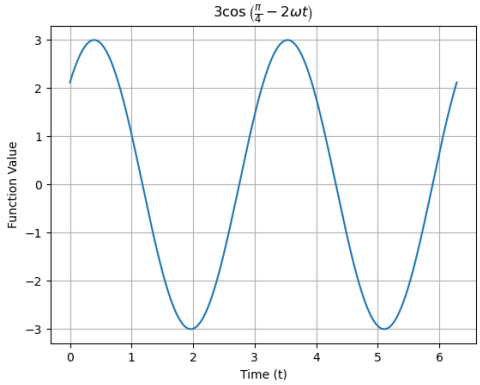

Fig. 1. $3\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 4\pi ft\right)$

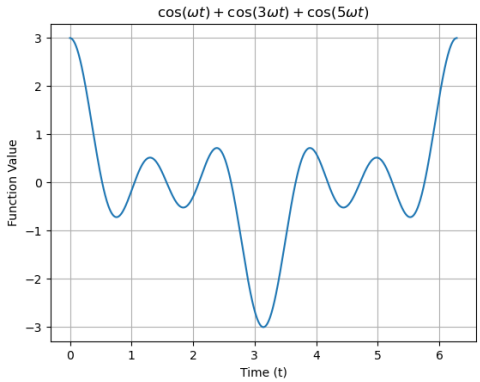

Fig. 1. $\cos(2\pi ft) + \cos(6\pi ft) + \cos(10\pi ft)$

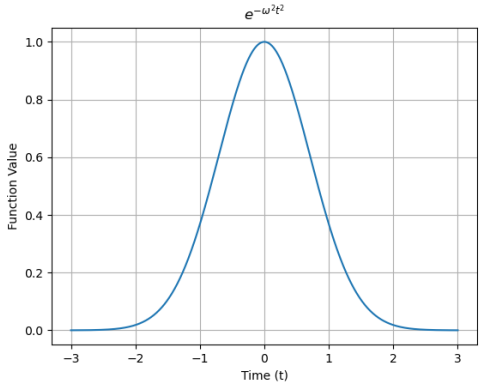

Fig. 1. $exp^{(-(2\pi ft)^2)}$

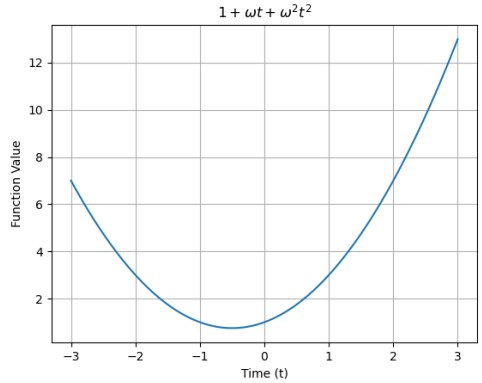

Fig. 1. $1 + 2\pi ft + (2\pi ft)^2$

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TABLE 1
SUMMARY

	Function	Periodic	Simple harmonic motion	Non Periodic	T	ϕ
(a)	$sin(2\pi ft) - cos(2\pi ft)$	Yes	Yes	No	$\frac{1}{f}$	$\left(\frac{-\pi}{4}\right)$
(b)	$sin^3(2\pi ft)$	Yes	No	No	$\frac{1}{f}$	–
(c)	$3cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 4\pi ft\right)$	Yes	Yes	No	$\frac{1}{2f}$	$\left(\frac{-\pi}{4}\right)$
(d)	$cos(2\pi ft) + cos(6\pi ft) + cos(10\pi ft)$	Yes	No	No	$\frac{}{f}$	–
(e)	$\exp\left(-(2\pi ft)^2\right)$	No	No	Yes	–	–
(f)	$1 + (2\pi f)t + (2\pi f)^2 t^2$	No	No	Yes	–	–