Echilibru 0000 0000 F.

## **Damped harmonic oscillator**

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Harmonic\_oscillator

Oscilatii amortisate

Liriparea de energie duce la amourseron oscilatulor unui oscilator liviar. Consideran casul oscilatulor livière in care forta de resistenta este proportinala cu vitesa. Aceasta se intampla in cesul mistarii ûthe un mediu vises, ûn regim laurinar de curgere laminar flow-low Reynolds number Jegea a 2-a a meranici se serie: (10) må = Fe + R Fe-kri - forda elastica \R=-n\vec{\pi} → forta de resistenta (re) k>0 elastic constant kx0 - constanta elastica a resortului 2000 coeficient de resistanta r>0 resistance coefficient 2 - vector deformare 7 - vector vitesa https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harmonic\_oscillator

Missarea descrisa de le (1) este elnidimensionala. Proiestia pe assa de ruiscore se serie:

(mi + ki + kx=0 1: m  $\ddot{x} + \ddot{x} + \ddot{x} = 0$  b -> damping coefficient ab  $w^2$ ;  $b \rightarrow coeficient de envortisare$   $= 2b n + w n = 0 \quad (2)$ Resolvan ec. (2) cantand solutie de forma x=ceqt=> -> ecuatia conseteristica q2+2bq.+w2=0 characteristic equation 912=-b± 162-w2 Solutia generala este combinatia limara:  $q_1 t q_2 t$ a ni cz se gasese dui condituile ini-General solution: x(t)= G e tiale:  $\chi(0) = \chi(0) = \sqrt{3}$  initial conditions Casul a: b< w - sulatu amortisate pseudo-periodice underdamped oscillations 1/62-102 - (12(102-62) = ± 1105

Ec. B) se serie

Ao si La obtin dui condituele ini-

tiale: n(0)=no; n(0)=Vo

le: 
$$n(0) = n_0$$
;  $n(0) = n_0$   
 $T' = \frac{\alpha u}{u v} \rightarrow penioada oscilatiilor$ 

(7) 
$$\frac{\chi(t)}{\chi(t+T')} = \frac{A_0e^{-bt}\cos(w't+t)}{A_0e^{-b(t+T)}\cos[w'(t+T')+t]} = e^{bT'}$$

lu 
$$\frac{x(t)}{x(t+T')} \stackrel{\triangle}{=} D = 6T' \Rightarrow decrement$$

D=logarithmic decrement logarithmic

Clear[b, wp, xo, vo, c1, c2, ws, b, m, r, k] 
$$x[t_{\_}] := Exp[-b*t] * (c1*Exp[i*wp*t] + c2*Exp[-i*wp*t]);$$

$$v[t_{\_}] := D[x[t], t];$$

$$v[0] = v[t] /. t \rightarrow 0;$$

$$(*Solve[x[0] == xo&&V[0] == vo, \{c1, c2\}] *)$$

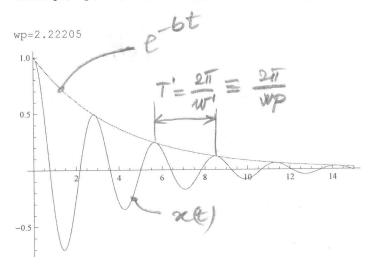
$$c1 = -\frac{i vo + i b xo - wp xo}{2 wp}; c2 = \frac{i vo}{2 wp} + \frac{xo}{2} + \frac{i b xo}{2 wp}; (**)$$

$$b = r / (2*m);$$

$$wp = \sqrt{k/m - b^2};$$

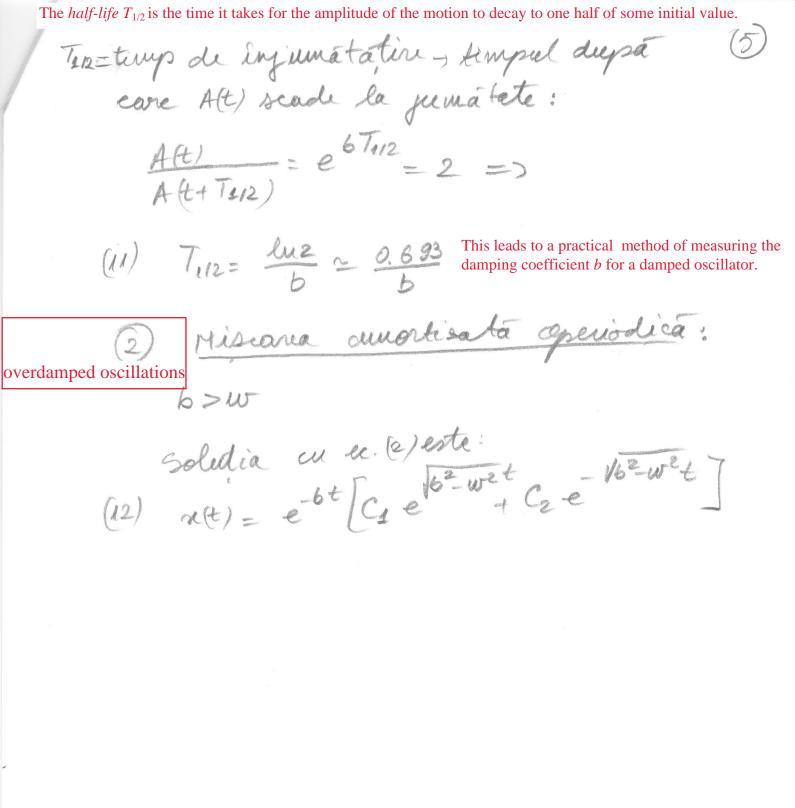
xo = 1; vo = 0; m = 1; r = .5; k = 5; Print["wp=", wp];

 $Plot[{x[t], Exp[-b*t]}, {t, 0, 15}, PlotRange \rightarrow All]$ Clear[b, wp, xo, vo, c1, c2, ws, b, m, r, k]



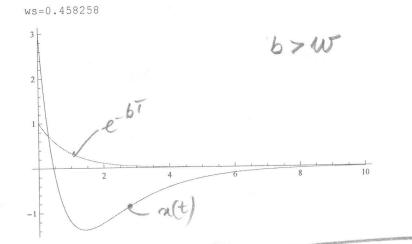
T=timp de relaxare > timpul despa A(t) scade de "e" ori:

$$e = \frac{A(t)}{A(t+T)} = e^{6T} \Rightarrow \tau = t$$
 (10)





Clear[b, ws, xo, vo, c1, c2, ws, b, m, r, k] 
$$x[t_{-}] := Exp[-b*t] * (c1 * Exp[ws*t] + c2 * Exp[-ws*t]);$$
  $v[t_{-}] := D[x[t], t];$   $v[0] = v[t] / . t \rightarrow 0;$   $v[t_{-}] := D[x[t], t];$   $v[0] = v[t] / . t \rightarrow 0;$   $v[t_{-}] := v[t_{-}] :=$ 



Critically damped oscillations

Historia esperiodia critta:

W=b

Boletia en er (2) este:

```
Clear[xo, vo, c1, c2, b, m, r, k]
x[t_] := Exp[-b*t] * (c1+c2*t);
v[t_] := D[x[t], t];
V[0] = v[t] /. t → 0;

(*Solve[x[0] == xo&&V[0] == vo, {c1,c2}]*)
c1 = xo; c2 = vo + b xo; (**)
b = r / (2*m);
xo = 3; vo = 10; m = 0.8; r = 2.2; k = 1;
xo = 3; vo = -10; m = 0.8; r = 2.2; k = 1;

Plot[{x[t], Exp[-b*t]}, {t, 0, 10}, PlotRange → All]
Clear[xo, vo, c1, c2, ws, b, m, r, k]
```

## References:

 $https://www.brown.edu/Departments/Engineering/Courses/En4/Notes/vibrations\_free\_damped/vibrations\_free\_damped.htm \\ https://www.slideshare.net/chinkitkit/topic-2-damped-oscillation$