## PHYS 240 homework #11 – due Mar 5 2013, 5:25pm, upload to Canvas

## System of springs and matrix inversion

1. Consider the system shown below; the spring constants are  $k_1, \ldots, k_4$ . The positions of the blocks, relative to the left wall, are  $x_1, x_2$ , and  $x_3$ . The distance between the walls is  $L_{\rm w}$ , and the unstretched lengths of the springs are  $L_1, \ldots, L_4$ . The blocks are of negligible width.

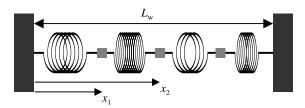


Figure 1: System of blocks coupled by springs anchored between walls.

As discussed in the text, the static solution of this system can be described by this matrix equation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -k_1 - k_2 & k_2 & 0 \\ k_2 & -k_2 - k_3 & k_3 \\ 0 & k_3 & -k_3 - k_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 L_1 + k_2 L_2 \\ -k_2 L_2 + k_3 L_3 \\ -k_3 L_3 + k_4 (L_4 - L_{\mathbf{w}}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Write a program to solve for the rest positions of the masses using matrix inversion. Try your program with the following values:

- (a)  $\mathbf{k} = [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4]; \quad \mathbf{L} = [1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1]; \quad L_{\mathbf{w}} = 4$
- (b)  $\mathbf{k} = [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4]; \quad \mathbf{L} = [1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1]; \quad L_{w} = 10$
- (c)  $\mathbf{k} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ;  $\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ;  $L_{w} = 4$
- (d)  $\mathbf{k} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ;  $\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ;  $L_{\mathbf{w}} = 4$
- (e)  $\mathbf{k} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ;  $\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ;  $L_{w} = 4$

## Using general physical arguments, explain the results in each case.

2. The force on the right wall is  $F_{\rm rw} = -k_4(L_{\rm w} - x_3 - L_4)$ . Write a program to solve  $\mathbf{K}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ , evaluate  $F_{\rm rw}$ , and plot it as a function of  $L_{\rm w}$ . For the other parameters, select any nontrivial values. Verify numerically that the force on the right wall is

$$F_{\rm rw} = -k_0(L_{\rm w} - L_0),$$

where  $L_0 = L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4$  and

$$\frac{1}{k_0} = \frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2} + \frac{1}{k_3} + \frac{1}{k_4}$$

This is the law of equivalent springs. Since the matrix  ${\bf K}$  is fixed, it is more efficient to use matrix inverse rather than Gaussian elimination.

**3.** Include any discussion in a report generated in LATEX. Also submit your Python code separately.