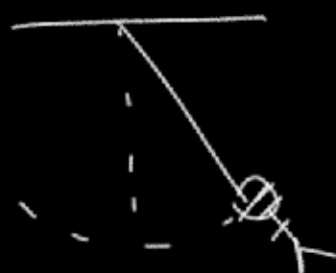
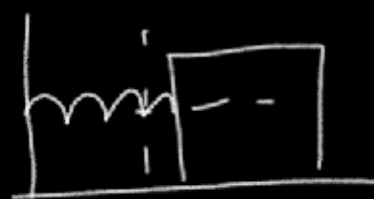


Harmonic oscillator for Dummies



$$\ddot{X}(t) + \omega^2 X(t) = 0$$

$$\ddot{X} = \frac{d^2 X}{dt^2}$$

traps \neq gay
steel
fuel
can't
melt
jet
B beams

ansatz

$$X(t) = A e^{\lambda t} + B e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\dot{X}(t) = A \lambda e^{\lambda t} - \lambda B e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\ddot{X}(t) = A \lambda^2 e^{\lambda t} + B \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$A \lambda^2 e^{\lambda t} + B \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda t} + A \omega^2 e^{\lambda t} + B \omega^2 e^{-\lambda t} = 0$$

$$A e^{\lambda t} (\lambda^2 + \omega^2) + B e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda^2 + \omega^2) = 0$$

$$??? \quad \underbrace{(\lambda^2 + \omega^2)}_{\neq 0} \underbrace{(A e^{\lambda t} + B e^{-\lambda t})}_{X(t)} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + \omega^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \pm \sqrt{-1} \omega \text{ imaginary}$$

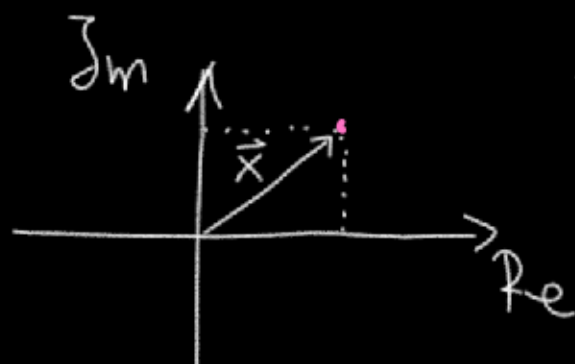
$$\lambda = \pm i \omega \quad \text{imaginary unit}$$

$$\lambda = i \omega \quad i^2 = -1$$

$$x(t) = A e^{i \omega t} + B e^{-i \omega t} \in \mathbb{C} ?$$

Is the position imaginary?

It sure is for my scientific career



$$x = \text{Re}(x) + \text{Im}(x) \cdot i$$

what are you 5?

$$x = r(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$$

$$x = r e^{\pm i \varphi} \quad \text{Euler formula (inside)}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{2}(e^{i \varphi} + e^{-i \varphi})$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{i \varphi} - e^{-i \varphi})$$

Real solutions

↓
fixed A, B relation

$$B = A (= \frac{1}{2} \tilde{A}) \quad \text{great convention, buddy}$$

... (limit ...)

$$X(t) = A(e^{i\omega t} + e^{-i\omega t})$$

$$= \tilde{A} \cos(\omega t)$$

$$B = -A\left(-\frac{1}{2i}\tilde{B}\right)$$

$$X(t) = A(e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t})$$

$$= \tilde{B} \sin(\omega t)$$

Combining the real solutions:

$$\underline{X(t) = \tilde{A} \cos(\omega t) + \tilde{B} \sin(\omega t)}$$

- you could also use it as an ansatz at the beginning
- \tilde{A}, \tilde{B} are fixed with initial conditions on position and velocity
- Usually the harmonic motion concerns one of the sine, cosine functions