

Examples of systems modeled by 2nd-order ODE with constant coefficients

Many physics and engineering problems may be modeled by 2nd-order ODEs with constant coefficients.

The following systems are completely different processes in different fields:

All yields the same 2nd-order ODE with constant coefficients.
⇒ Just by learning one ODE, we can interpret the results in terms of

Depending on the operation conditions, responses can be categorized as:

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Let's take the spring-mass system for example:

Case I: unforced, undamped

DE

$$my'' + Ky = 0$$

roots/solution

behavior/
physical meaning

Case II: unforced, damped

DE

$$my'' + by' + Ky = 0$$

roots/solution

behavior/
physical meaning

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Case IV: forced, damped

Of particular interest is the response of the system when driven by a

DE

roots/solution

behavior/
physical meaning

- Initially, the response is
- As t increases,
So we call " y_h " is the
" y_p " is the
- The system eventually

Case IV: forced, undamped

DE

roots/solution

behavior/
physical meaning

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Example 1: Consider a harmonic oscillator modeled by $y'' + 2y' + 2y = \sin t$. Discuss the system behavior.

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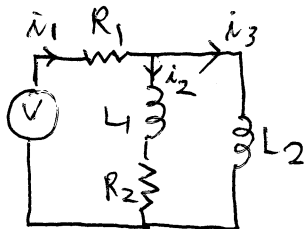
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Example 2: Consider a harmonic oscillator modeled by
 $y'' + 2y = \cos \omega t$. Discuss the system behavior.

Remark: For such 2nd-order ODE, we can also rewrite the 2nd-order ODE as two ex:

Q: How to solve a system of multiple ODEs?

Example: Parallel circuit



This parallel circuit is modeled by

$$\begin{cases} L_1 \frac{di_2}{dt} + (R_1 + R_2) i_2 + R_1 i_3 = V \\ L_2 \frac{di_3}{dt} + \end{cases}$$

Given $L_1 = L_2 = 1 \text{ H}$, $R_1 = 4 \Omega$, $R_2 = 6 \Omega$, $V = 10 \text{ V}$, solve i_2, i_3 .

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General procedures:

① Express ODEs by

② Eliminate the

③ Use to find
to find

⇒ obtain

④