

## Review

Overdamped

$$C^2 > 4mK$$

$\lambda = 2$  real distinct roots

$$y_h = A e^{\lambda_1 t} + B e^{\lambda_2 t}$$

Critically Damped

$$C^2 = 4mK$$

$\lambda =$  Single real repeated root

$$y_h = A e^{\lambda_1 t} + B e^{\lambda_2 t}$$

Underdamped

$$C^2 < 4mK$$

$$\lambda = \alpha \pm i\beta$$

$$y_h = e^{\alpha t} (A \cos \beta t + B \sin \beta t)$$

↑ comes from Euler's formula  
 $A e^{(\alpha + i\beta)t} + B e^{(\alpha - i\beta)t}$

Example

$$\ddot{y} + 2\dot{y} + y = e^{-t}$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-c \pm \sqrt{c^2 - 4mk}}{2m}$$

$$= \frac{-(2) \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4(1)(1)}}{2(1)}$$

$$y_h = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 t e^{-t}$$

$$c^2 = 4mk$$

Critically  
Damped

$$\lambda = -1$$

$$y_p: e^{-t}$$

guess  $Ae^{-t}$  dup!  
 $\downarrow$   
 $+ Ae^{-t}$  dup!

$$y_p = At^2 e^{-t}$$

THIS IS  
A PRODUCT!!!

$\downarrow$   
 $+ t^2 Ae^{-t}$  good.

$$y'_p = A(2t e^{-t} + t^2 (-e^{-t}))$$

$$= Ae^{-t}(2t - t^2) \therefore$$

$$y''_p = A(-e^{-t}(2t - t^2) + e^{-t}(2 - 2t))$$

$$= Ae^{-t}(-2t + t^2 + 2 - 2t)$$

$$= Ae^{-t}(t^2 - 4t + 2) \therefore$$

$$\ddot{y} + 2\dot{y} + y = e^{-t}$$

$$Ae^{-t}(t^2 - 4t + 2) + 2(Ae^{-t}(2t - t^2)) + At^2e^{-t} = e^{-t}$$

$$Ae^{-t}(t^2 - 4t + 2) + 2(2t - t^2) + t^2 = e^{-t}$$

$$t^2: t^2 - 2t^2 + t^2 = 0$$

$$t: -4t + 4t = 0$$

$$\text{const: } 2 = e^{-t}$$

~~$$Ae^{-t}(z) = e^{-t}$$~~

$$A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{2} t^2 e^{-t}$$

$$y = y_h + y_p$$

$$y = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 t e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2} t^2 e^{-t}$$

Now, Solve initial conditions,  $y(0) = 0$   
 $y'(0) = 1$

$$y(0) = C_1(1) + 0 + 0$$

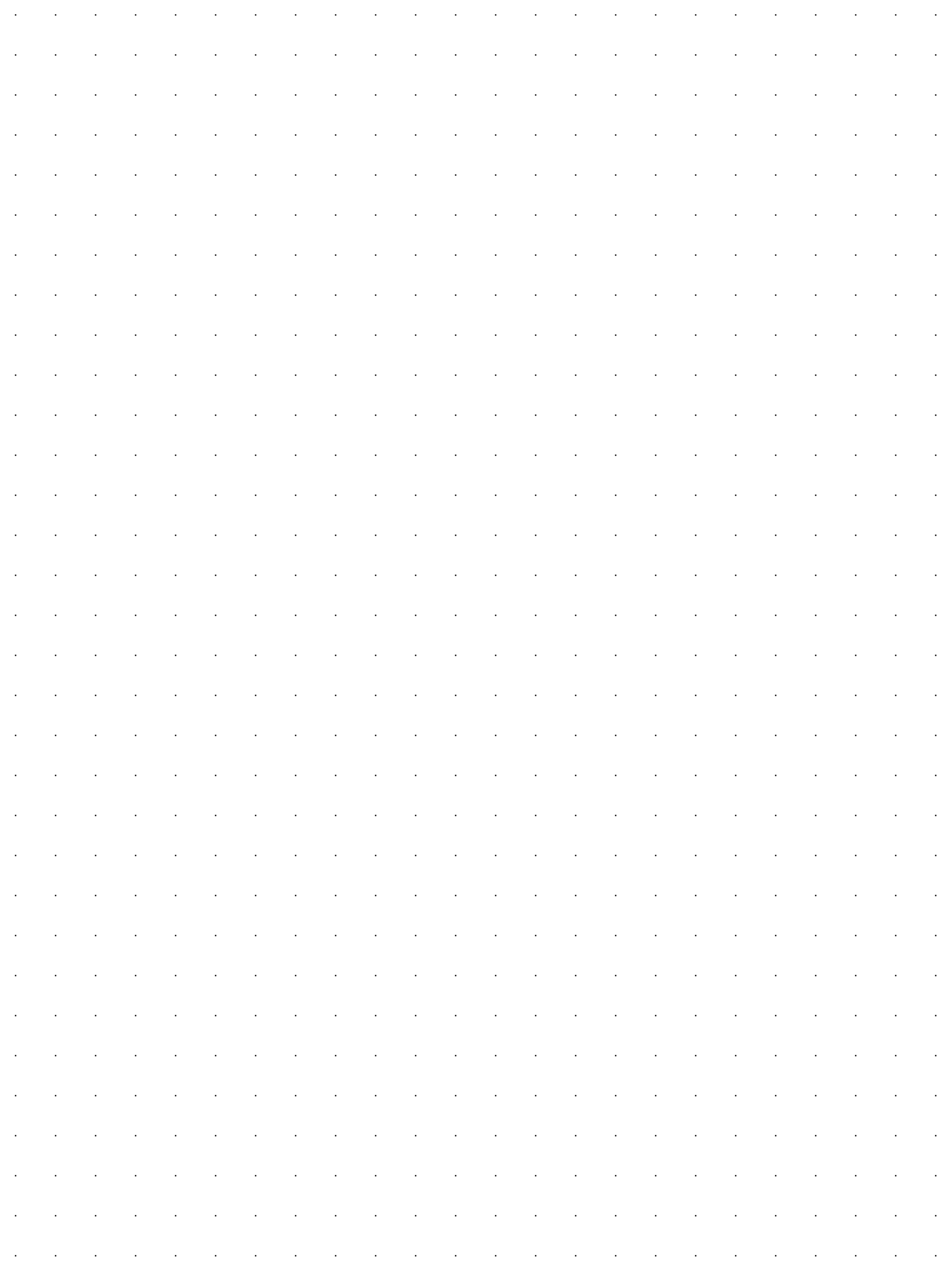
$$C_1 = 0$$

$$\dot{y} = -e^{-t} (C_2 + t + \frac{1}{2} t^2) + e^{-t} (C_2 + t)$$

$$C_2 = 0$$

$$y(t) = e^{-t} (t + \frac{1}{2} t^2)$$

Final Answer!



### Example 2:

$$\ddot{y} + 2\dot{y} + 5y = e^{-t} \cos(2t)$$

$y_h$

$$e^{\lambda t}(\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \lambda^2 & + & 2\lambda + 5 = 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ m=1 & & c=2 \quad k=5 \end{array}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-c \pm \sqrt{c^2 - 4mk}}{2m}$$

$$\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 20}}{2}$$

$$\lambda \Rightarrow \frac{-2 \pm 4i}{2} \Rightarrow -1 \pm 2i$$

Underdamped

$$\sqrt{-16}$$

$$i\sqrt{16} \rightarrow 4i$$

$$y_h = e^{at} (C_1 \cos bt + C_2 \sin bt)$$

$$y_h = e^{-t} (C_1 \cos 2t + C_2 \sin 2t)$$

$y_p$

$$\ddot{y} + 2\dot{y} + 5y = e^{-t} \cos(2t)$$

$$y_h = e^{-t} (C_1 \cos 2t + C_2 \sin 2t)$$

Duplications

Compare

$$e^{-t} (C_1 \cos 2t + C_2 \sin 2t) \leftrightarrow e^{-t} \cos 2t$$

① Check  $\lambda = a \pm ib$

$a$  and  $b$  match

Dups. ☆

OR

Use Euler's to convert

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

$$e^{izt} = \cos 2t + i \sin 2t$$

$$\cos 2t = \operatorname{Re}[e^{izt}]$$

$$\ddot{y} + 2\dot{y} + 5y = e^{-t} \operatorname{Re}[e^{izt}]$$

$$\ddot{y} + 2\dot{y} + 5y = \operatorname{Re}[e^{-t} e^{izt}]$$

$$\ddot{y} + 2\dot{y} + 5y = \operatorname{Re}[e^{(-1+2i)t}]$$

We have to factor out  $t$ !!

AND we see  $\lambda$  here as well!

We can check for Dups here as well Dups.

Aux problem

$$\ddot{Y} + 2\dot{Y} + 5Y = e^{(-1+2i)t}$$

$$\dots y_p = \operatorname{Re}[Y_p]$$

Aux problem Cont...

Let's deal with the dupc now!

$$\ddot{Y} + 2\dot{Y} + 5Y = e^{(-1+2i)t}$$

Let's make our guesses!

$$Y_p = \underline{Ate^{(-1+2i)t}}$$

\* Remember, this is a product....

Dupc Dealt with!

$$\dot{Y}_p = A(e^{(-1+2i)t} + t(-1+2i)e^{(-1+2i)t})$$

$$\hookrightarrow \underline{Ae^{(-1+2i)t} (1 + t(-1+2i))}$$

\* Remember, this is a product....

$$\ddot{Y}_p = A((-1+2i)e^{(-1+2i)t} [1+t(-1+2i)] + e^{(-1+2i)t}(-1+2i))$$

$$\hookrightarrow \underline{Ae^{(-1+2i)t} ((-1+2i)(1+2i)t + 1)}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \underline{Ae^{(-1+2i)t} (2 + (-1+2i)t)}$$

Let's sub in!

$$\underbrace{Ae^{(-1+2i)t} (2 + (-1+2i)t)}_{\ddot{Y}} + 2 \underbrace{(Ae^{(-1+2i)t} (1 + t(-1+2i)))}_{\dot{Y}} + 5 \underbrace{(-te^{(-1+2i)t})}_Y = e^{(-1+2i)t}$$



Let's clean that up a bit....

$$Ae^{(-1+2i)t} \left( (-1+2i)(2+(-1+2i)t) + 2(1+(-1+2i)t) + 5t \right)$$

$$= e^{(-1+2i)t}$$

A LOT OF SKIPPED  
Simplification Steps

$$Ae^{(-1+2i)t} (-2 + 4i - 3t - 4i) + (2 - 2t + 4it) + 5t = e^{(-1+2i)t}$$
$$\hookrightarrow Ae^{(-1+2i)t} (4i) = e^{(-1+2i)t}$$

$$A(4i) = 1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4i}$$

$$Y_p = \frac{1}{4i} + e^{(-1+2i)t}$$

don't forget about me!

we need to get rid of  $i$  in the denominator  
and  $i$  in the exponent

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{4i} \times \frac{i}{i} = \frac{-i}{4}$$



$$e^{-t+2it} = e^{-t} e^{2it} = e^{-t} \cos 2t + i \sin 2t$$



So...

$$Y_p = -\frac{i}{4} t e^{-t} (\cos 2t + i \sin 2t)$$

↑ We have a problem here!  
Be careful when expanding...

$$Y_p = \frac{-te^{-t}}{4} (i \cos 2t - \sin 2t)$$

$$y_r = \operatorname{RE}[Y_p] = \frac{te^{-t}}{4} \sin 2t$$

$$y = \underbrace{e^{-t}(c_1 \cos 2t + c_2 \sin 2t)}_{y_h} + \underbrace{\frac{+e^{-t}}{4} \sin 2t}_{y_p}$$