

Review

Overdamped

$$C^2 > 4MK$$

$\lambda = 2$ real distinct root

$$y_h = Ae^{\lambda t} + Be^{\lambda t}$$

Critically Damped

$$C^2 = 4MK$$

$\lambda =$ Single real repeated root

$$y_h = Ae^{\lambda t} + Be^{\lambda t}$$

Underdamped

$$C^2 < 4MK$$

$$\lambda = a \pm ib$$

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

↑ Comes from Euler's formula

$$Ae^{(a+ib)t} + Be^{(a-ib)t}$$

Example

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

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

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

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

$$y_h = C_1 e^{-1t} + C_2 t e^{-1t}$$

$$c^2 = 4\mu K \quad \text{Cultically}\\ \text{Temp J}$$

$$\lambda = -1$$

$y_p:$

$$e^{-t}$$

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

THIS IS
A PRODUCT!!!

$$\begin{aligned} y_p &= A(t^2 e^{-t}) \\ &= A(e^{-t}(t^2 + 2t + 1)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y''_p &= A(-e^{-t}(2t + t^2) + e^{-t}(2 - 2t)) \\ &= A e^{-t}(-2t + t^2) + (2 - 2t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= A e^{-t}(t^2 - 4t + 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{guess } A e^{-t} \\ &\downarrow \quad \text{dupe!} \\ &+ A e^{-t} \quad \text{dupe!} \\ &\downarrow \\ &\underline{t^2 A e^{-t}} \quad \text{good.} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$y = y_h + y_p$$

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

Now, Solve initial conditions,

$$y(0) = 0$$

$$y'(0) = 1$$

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

$$C_1 = 0$$

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

$$C_2 = 0$$

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

Final Answer!



Example 2:

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

y_h

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

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow \lambda^2 & \downarrow 2\lambda & \downarrow 5 \\ M=1 & C=2 & K=5 \end{matrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-C \pm \sqrt{C^2 - 4mK}}{2m}$$

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

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

Under damped

$$\sqrt{-16}$$

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

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

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

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

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

① Check $\lambda = a \pm ib$

a and b match

Dups. \star

OR
=

Use rules to convert

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

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

$$\cos zt = \text{RE}[e^{izt}]$$

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

↓

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

↓

$$\ddot{y} + 2\dot{y} + 5y = \text{RE}[e^{(-1+zi)t}]$$

We have to factor out $+!!$

AND we see λ here as well!

We can check for Dups here as well

Dups.

Aux problem

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

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

Aux problem Cont...

Let's deal with
the dups now!

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

Let's make our guesses!

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

Dups Dealt
with!

* Remember, this is
a product....

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

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

* Remember, this is
a product....

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

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

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

Let's sub in!

$$Ae^{(-1+2i)t}(z + (-1+2i)t) + 2(Ae^{(-1+2i)t}(1 + t(-1+2i))) + 5(-te^{(-1+2i)t}) = e^{(-1+2i)t}$$

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



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

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

$$A(4i) = 1$$

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

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

→ 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...

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



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

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

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

$$y = e^{-t} \{ c_1 \cos 2t + c_2 \sin 2t \} + \frac{t e^{-t}}{4} \sin 2t$$

y_h

y_p