

Physics I

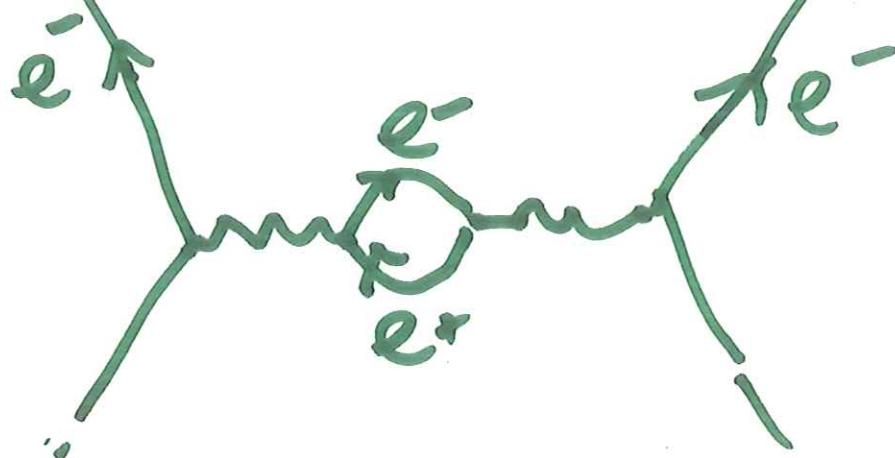
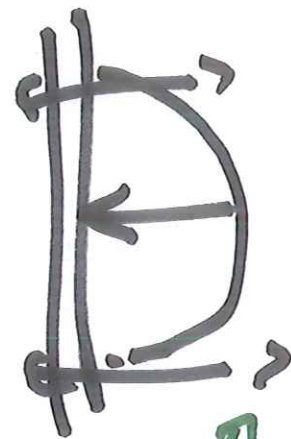
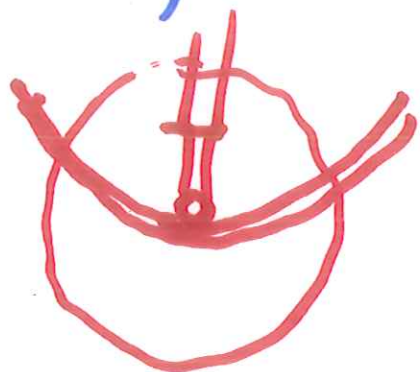
2017-10-24.

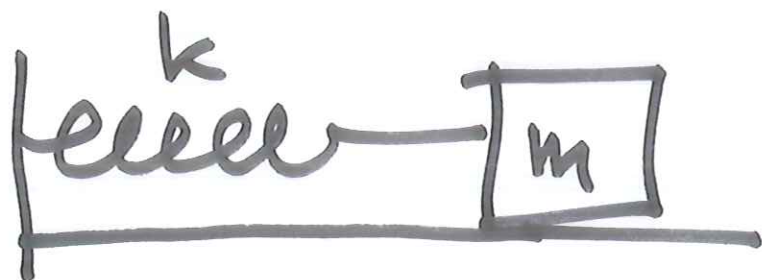
'damped'
resonance
Q quality
factor

Agenda - Reading

- Questions

- damped oscillator.



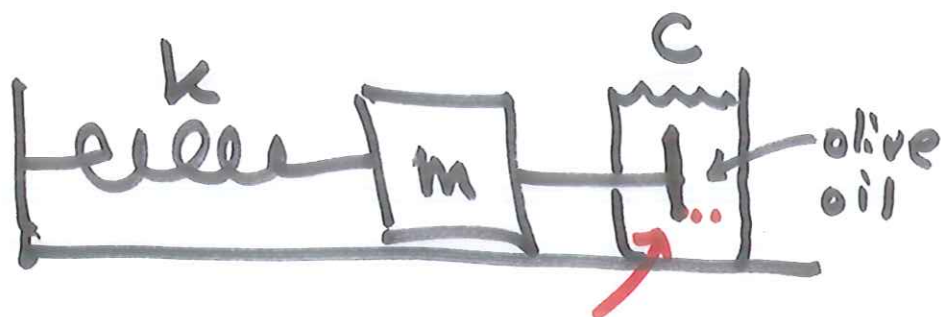


$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + kx = 0$$

$$F = -kx$$

$$x = A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$



→ viscous drag ←

$$F_x = -kx - cv_x$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + c \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = 0$$

out of scope.

guess $x = \frac{A}{\lambda} e^{\alpha t}$

$(e^{\pi/\alpha})$

units:
 $A: m$
 $\alpha: \frac{1}{s}$

check
 $x = A e^{\alpha t}$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \alpha A e^{\alpha t}$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \alpha^2 A e^{\alpha t}$$

$$m \cancel{\alpha^2 A e^{\alpha t}} + c \cancel{\alpha A e^{\alpha t}} + k \cancel{A e^{\alpha t}} = 0$$

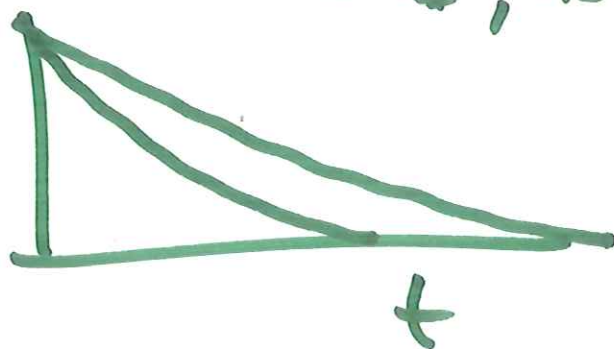
$$m\alpha^2 + c\alpha + k = 0 \leftarrow \text{equation for } \alpha.$$

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

is this okay?

over-damped if $c^2 - 4mk > 0$ then α is real
 both α_+ , α_- are negative

Solution is



under-damped case if $c^2 - 4mk < 0$: then α is complex

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

$$x(t) = Ae^{\alpha t}$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{c}{2m} \pm i \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{c^2}{4m^2}}$$

$$= -\gamma \pm i \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}$$

$$\omega_0 \equiv \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\gamma \equiv \frac{c}{2m}$$

$$e^{igt} = \cos qt + i \sin qt$$

$$Ze^{igt} + Z^* e^{-igt}$$

$$= \operatorname{Re}(Z) \cos qt + \operatorname{Im}(Z) \sin qt$$

aaagh...

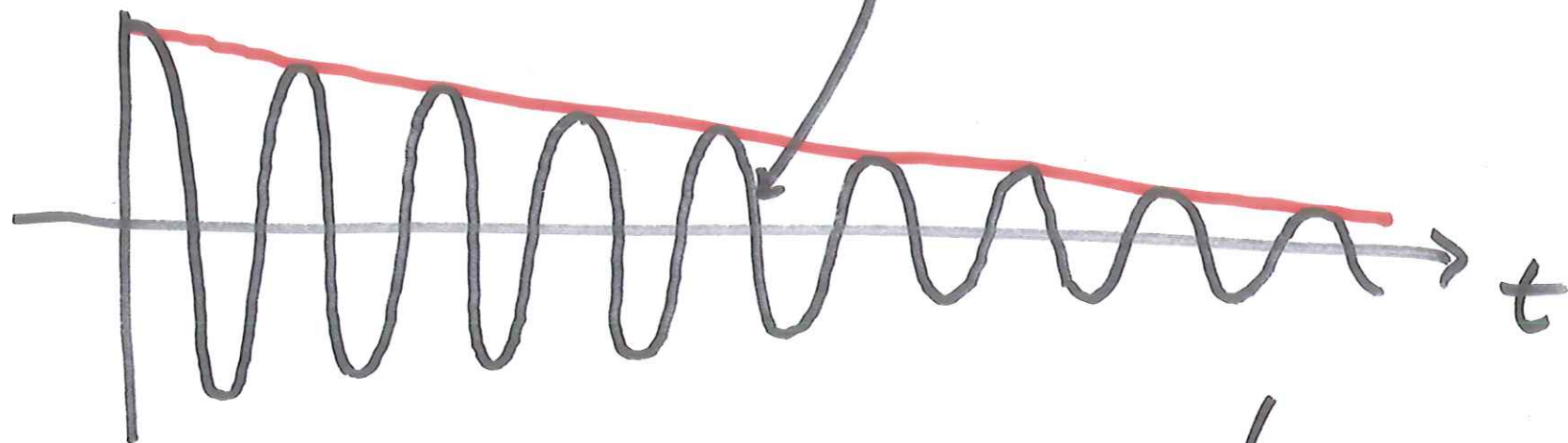
$$x(t) = Ae^{-\gamma t} \cos \omega_1 t + Be^{-\gamma t} \sin \omega_1 t$$

$$\omega_1^2 \equiv \omega_0^2 - \gamma^2$$

... back into scope...!

under-damped case:

$$x(t) = \underbrace{Ae^{-\gamma t}}_{\text{envelope}} \cos \omega t$$



$$(T.E. = KE + PE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = kA^2)$$

↓

$$T.E. = KE + PE = kA^2 e^{-2\gamma t}$$

Q : # of oscillations to decay in energy by $1/e$