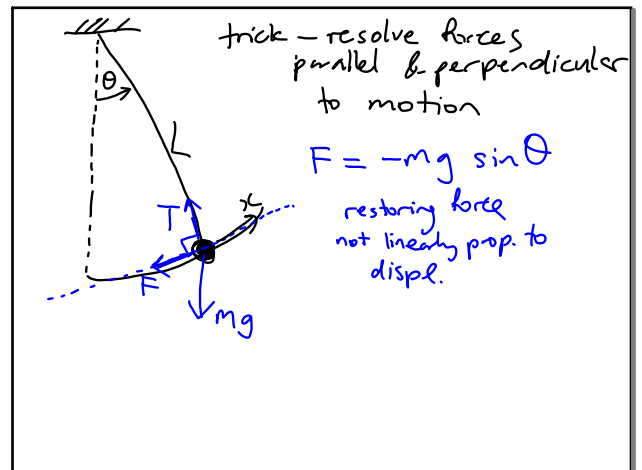


Lecture 4 - pendulum

- damped oscillations
- resonance

Pendulum

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Newton's 2nd Law

$$F = m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Need to write in terms of θ

Trick: $\frac{dx}{dt} = L \frac{d\theta}{dt}$

linear speed \uparrow angular speed

Assume θ is small
only approx.

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differentiate

$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = m L \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$

Combine with eq (1)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{L} \sin\theta$$

notice m cancelled v. hard D.E. !!
- no soln in analytic form

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Assume θ is small
(amplitude is small)

Then D.E. becomes

$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{L} \theta$$

This is same D.E. as before.

Soln $\theta(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$

Taylor series:

$$\sin\theta = \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} - \frac{\theta^7}{7!} + \dots$$

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where $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}$

Period $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$

If θ is not small, solution in terms of elliptical integrals $\Rightarrow T$ slightly larger

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Physical pendulum



mass is distributed
read yourself
- can show that for small θ
it is SHM with

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{mgd}{I}} \leftarrow \text{about pivot}$$

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Damped Oscillations

- maths more difficult
- extra force due to friction
turns out sometimes that
friction is prop. to speed. (approx).
- in that case, maths is ok.

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consider oscillation with damping

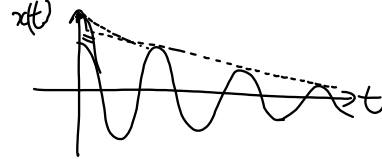
$$F = -kx - b \frac{dx}{dt}$$

Now make D.E. using Newton's 2nd

$$F = m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

$\Rightarrow m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx - b \frac{dx}{dt}$ damping

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cosine multiplied
by negative
exponential

$$x(t) = A e^{-\gamma t} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

can sub into DE - wait till we
cover complex notation

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it is a soln provided

$$\omega' = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{b^2}{4m^2}}$$

(slightly lower frequency)

and $B = \frac{b}{2m}$

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