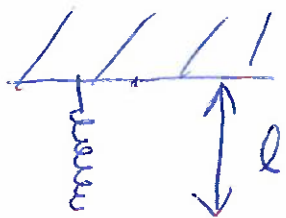


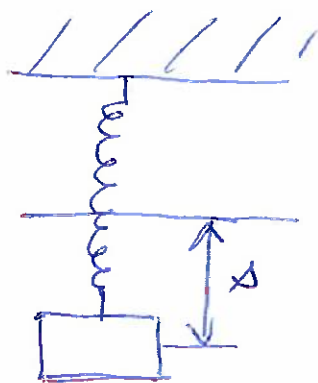
## §5.1 Linear Models : I v P

### Spring / Mass System (Intro)

Mount a flexible spring from a ceiling and attach a mass  $m$  on its end, which stretches the spring by length  $s$ .



Note  $\downarrow +$



equilibrium :  
 $mg - ks = 0$

By Hooke's Law:

the spring itself exerts a restoring force  $F$  opposite to the direction of elongation

and proportional to the amount of elongation  $s$ .

$$\text{i.e. } \underline{F = -ks}$$

where  $k > 0$  is the spring constant (depends on the spring.)

Units :  $\frac{\text{units of force}}{\text{length}}$  ex lbs/ft  
 $N/m$

$$(N = kg \cdot m/s^2)$$

With equilibrium,  $\sum F = 0$ .

$\therefore$  At equilibrium,

$$mg - k\Delta = 0$$

So  $mg = k\Delta$  and  $k = \frac{mg}{\Delta}$

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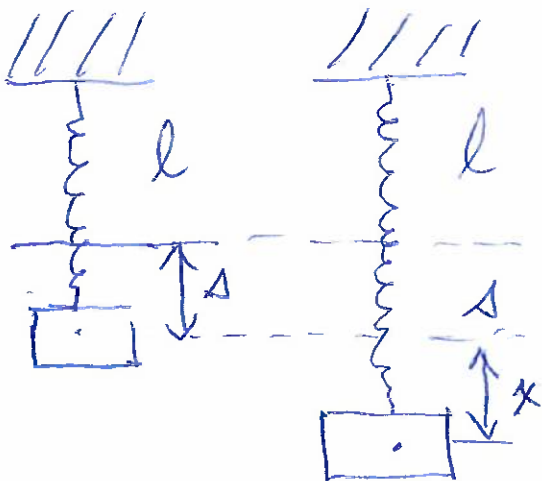
Now let the mass be

- initially displaced and released with some velocity ( $v=0$  if simply let go after displacement.)

AND/OR

- acted upon by an external force.

Let Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> law :  $F = ma$



Let  $x$  be the displacement from equilibrium. Then

$$m \frac{dx^2}{dt^2} = \text{Net forces on the object.}$$

Consist of ?

## Net Forces

↓ +

1) Weight of mass

$$W = mg$$

↓ +

2) Spring Force  
 $F_s = -k(x + \Delta)$

↑  
mx notation

force that wants spring to go back to equilibrium

3) Damping (resistive force)

4 cases.  
see next page.

$$F_d = -\beta x'(t)$$

→ always against motion.

proportional to the velocity

damping constant of the medium

4) Outside force (if present -  $F(t)$ )

$$m x'' = mg - k(x + \Delta) - \beta x' + F(t)$$

$$\text{but } mg = k\Delta$$

$$\text{So } m x'' = -kx - \beta x' + F(t)$$

$$\text{Hence, } m x'' + \beta x' + kx = F(t)$$

Note  $x = x(t)$ .

We look at different cases. 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3

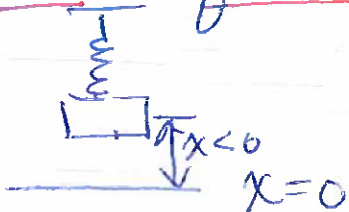
Aside : 4 cases

$F_s, F_d$

A) Motion is downward starting from

i) Above equilibrium

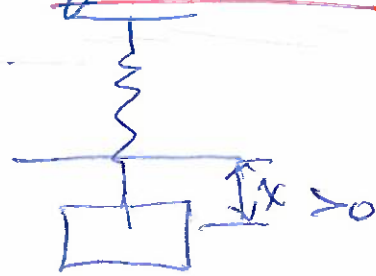
Contract  
first.



Motion  $\downarrow$ ,  $F_s \downarrow$ ,  $F_d \uparrow$

ii) Below equilibrium

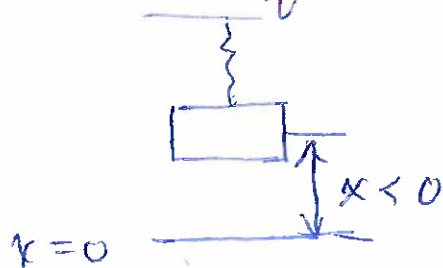
stretch  
first



Motion  $\downarrow$ ,  $F_s \uparrow$ ,  $F_d \uparrow$

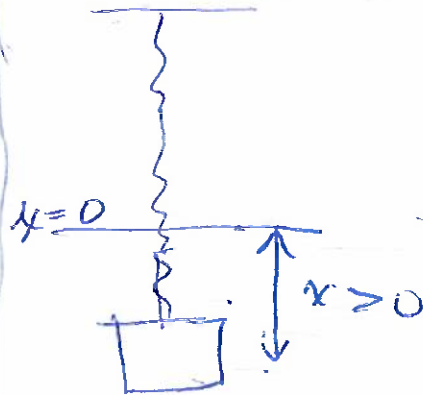
B) Motion is upward starting from

i) Above equilibrium



Motion  $\uparrow$ ,  $F_s \downarrow$ ,  $F_d \downarrow$

ii) Below equilibrium



Motion  $\uparrow$ ,  $F_s \uparrow$ ,  $F_d \downarrow$