

(a3)

1)  $\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + kx = 0$

$$p(s) = s^2 + s + k$$

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

For critical damping,  $\sqrt{1 - 4k} = 0$

$$1 - 4k = 0$$

$$4k = 1$$

$$k = \frac{1}{4} //$$

b) For  $k > \frac{1}{4}$

$$4k > 1$$

$$4k - 1 > 0$$

$$1 - 4k < 0$$

$$\sqrt{1 - 4k} < 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  complex roots

$\Rightarrow$  underdamped, //

c)  $\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + kx = 0$

$$p(s) = s^2 + s + k$$

$$x = c_1 e^{r_1 t} + c_2 e^{r_2 t}$$

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

$$s = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{1 - 4k}}{2}$$

$$x = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} (A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t) \quad = -\frac{1}{2} \pm i \frac{\sqrt{4k-1}}{2}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4k-1}}{2} = \pi$$

$$\sqrt{4k-1} = 2\pi$$

$$4k - 1 = 4\pi^2$$

$$4k = 4\pi^2 + 1$$

$$k = \pi^2 + \frac{1}{4} //$$

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$$2a) \ddot{x} + x = 5te^{2t}$$

$$5te^{2t}$$

$$10te^{2t} + 5e^{2t}$$

$$\text{Let trial solution } x = Ate^{2t} + Be^{2t}$$

$$\dot{x} = 2Ate^{2t} + Ae^{2t} + 2Be^{2t}$$

$$\ddot{x} = 4Ate^{2t} + 2Ae^{2t} + 2Ae^{2t} + 4Be^{2t}$$

$$\ddot{x} + x = 4Ate^{2t} + 4Ae^{2t} + 4Be^{2t} + Ate^{2t} + Be^{2t}$$

$$5Ate^{2t} + 4Ae^{2t} + 5Be^{2t} = 5te^{2t}$$

$$5Ate^{2t} + e^{2t}(4A + 5B) = 5te^{2t}$$

$$5A = 5$$

$$4A + 5B = 0$$

$$A = 1$$

$$4 + 5B = 0$$

$$5B = -4$$

$$B = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$x_p = te^{2t} - \frac{4}{5}e^{2t}$$

$$b) y(0) = 1 \quad \dot{y}(0) = 2$$

$$\text{At } t=0,$$

$$p(s) = s^2 + 1$$

$$s = i \text{ or } s = -i$$

$$x_h = C_1 e^{it} + C_2 e^{-it}$$

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

$$\ddot{y}(0) = -1$$

$$x = x_h + x_p$$

$$= A \cos t + B \sin t + x_p$$

$$x(0) = A + x_p(0) = 3$$

$$\dot{x} = -A \sin t + B \cos t + \dot{x}_p$$

$$\dot{x}(0) = B + \dot{x}_p(0) = 5$$

$$\ddot{x} = -A \cos t - B \sin t + \ddot{x}_p$$

$$\ddot{x}(0) = -A + \ddot{x}_p(0) = -3$$

$$A + x_p(0) = 3$$

$$\text{Let } x_p = y$$

$$B + \dot{x}_p(0) = 5$$

$$A + 1 = 3$$

$$A = 2$$

$$-A + \ddot{x}_p(0) = -3$$

$$B + 2 = 5$$

$$B = 3$$

$$-A - 1 = -3$$

$$x = 2 \cos t + 3 \sin t + y$$

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$$3) \ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + kx = \cos(\omega t) \\ = \operatorname{Re}(e^{i\omega t})$$

$$x = \frac{e^{i\omega t}}{P(i\omega)} \quad P(s) = s^2 + bs + k$$

$$x = \frac{e^{i\omega t}}{(i\omega)^2 + b i\omega + k} = \frac{e^{i\omega t}}{-\omega^2 + i b\omega + k} \\ = \frac{e^{i\omega t}}{(-\omega^2 + k) + i b\omega}$$

To maximize  $x$ , we must minimize  $|- \omega^2 + i b\omega + k|^2$

$$(-\omega^2 + k)^2 + (b\omega)^2 = \omega^4 - 2k\omega^2 + k^2 + b^2\omega^2$$

$$(\omega^4 - 2k\omega^2 + k^2 + b^2\omega^2) \frac{d}{dk} = -2\omega^2 + 2k = 0 \\ 2k = 2\omega^2 \\ k = \omega^2 = \checkmark$$

$$b) \ddot{x} - \dot{x} = 0$$

$$P(r) = r^2 - r = 0$$

$$r(r-1) = 0$$

$$r(r+1)(r-1) = 0$$

$$r=0, r=1, r=-1$$

$$x = C_1 e^{0t} + C_2 e^t + C_3 e^{-t} \\ = C_1 + C_2 e^t + C_3 e^{-t} = \checkmark$$

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4)  $\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 6x = 6y$  where  $y$  is sinusoidal.

Let  $y = \cos \omega t$

$$\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 6x = 6 \cos \omega t$$

$$\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 6x = \operatorname{Re}(6e^{i\omega t})$$

$$p(s) = s^2 + s + 6$$

$$p(i\omega) = -\omega^2 + i\omega + 6$$

$$x = \frac{6e^{i\omega t}}{(6 - \omega^2) + i\omega}$$

$$H(i\omega) = \frac{1}{(6 - \omega^2) + i\omega} =$$

At  $\omega = 2$ ,  $H(2) = \frac{1}{2 + 2i} = \frac{2 - 2i}{8} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}i$

Gain:  $|H(2)| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^2}$

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

Phase lag:  $\tan \phi = \frac{-0.25}{0.25}$

$$\phi = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

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$$5) m\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + kx = 4\cos(2t)$$

$$x_p = \frac{1}{2}t\sin(2t)$$

$$a) x_p = \frac{1}{2}t\sin(2t-1) \ll$$

$$b) x_p = t\sin(2t)$$

$$c) x = \frac{1}{2}t\sin(2t)$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{1}{2}\sin(2t) + t\cos(2t)$$

$$\ddot{x} = \cos(2t) - 2t\sin(2t) + \cos(2t)$$

$$= 2\cos(2t) - 2t\sin(2t)$$

$$2m\cos(2t) - 2mt\sin(2t) + \frac{b}{2}\sin(2t) + tb\cos(2t) + \frac{k}{2}t\sin(2t) = 4\cos(2t)$$

$$\text{Let } t=0$$

$$2m = 4$$

$$m=2$$

$$t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$-4 - \frac{\pi}{2}b = -4$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2}b = 0$$

$$b=0$$

$$\text{Let } t = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$-2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{b}{2} + \frac{k}{2} \frac{\pi}{4} = 0$$

$$-\pi + \frac{b}{2} + \frac{\pi k}{8} = 0$$

$$-\pi + \frac{\pi k}{8} = 0$$

$$\frac{\pi k}{8} = +\pi$$

$$\frac{k}{8} = +1$$

$$k = +8$$

||

$$m=2, b=0, k=-8 \ll$$

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