

PHY 321, FEB 27, 2023

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

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{k/m} \quad \text{natural frequency}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{b}{2m\omega_0}$$

$$\tau = \omega_0 \cdot t \quad \text{dimensionless time}$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{d\tau^2} + 2\gamma \frac{dx}{d\tau} + x = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(\tau) &= A \cos(\underbrace{\omega_0 \cdot t}_{\tau}) \\ &\quad + B \sin(\omega_0 \cdot t) \\ &= A \cos(\tau) + B \sin(\tau) \end{aligned}$$

HW 1

$$\cos(\omega_0 t) = \frac{1}{2} [e^{i\omega_0 t} + e^{-i\omega_0 t}]$$

$$\sin(\omega_0 t) = \frac{1}{2i} [e^{i\omega_0 t} - e^{-i\omega_0 t}]$$

$$x(\tau) = C e^{i\tau} + D e^{-i\tau}$$

$$x(\tau) = (C+D)\cos(\tau) + i(C-D)\sin(\tau)$$

$$C+D = A \quad i(C-D) = B$$

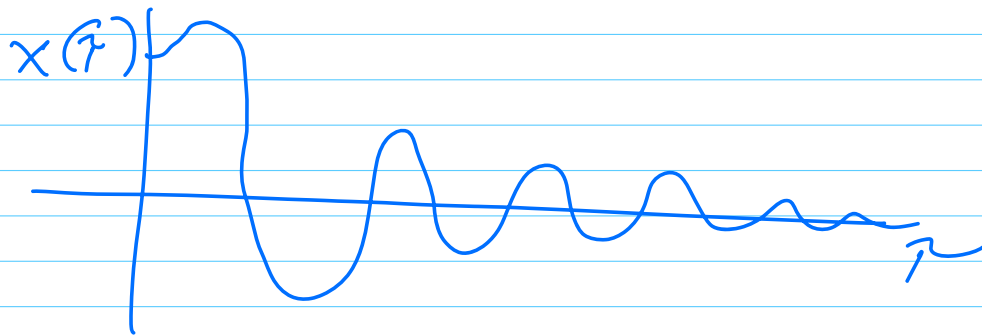
$$\frac{d^2 x(\tau)}{d\tau^2} = \frac{d^2 e^{i\tau}}{d\tau^2}$$

$$= -e^{i\tau} = -x(\tau)$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{d\tau^2} = -x(\tau)$$

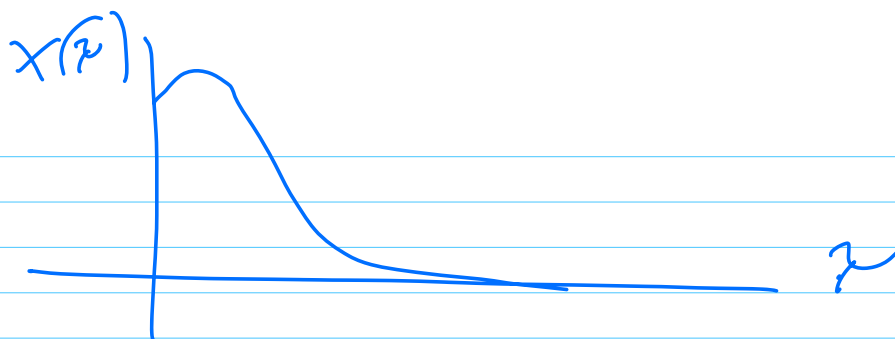
(i) underdamping

$$\gamma < 1$$

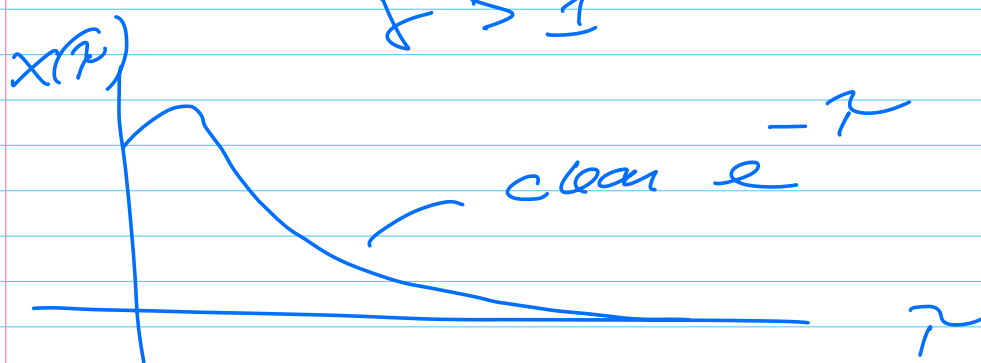


(ii) critical damping

$$\gamma = 1 \quad \left(= \frac{b}{2m\omega_0} \right)$$



(iii) overdamping
 $\gamma > 1$



no external force

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + 2\gamma \frac{dx}{dt} + x = 0$$

general solution

$$x(t) = A e^{rt}$$

r is not yet specified.

$$A e^{rt} r^2 + 2\gamma r A e^{rt} + A e^{rt} = 0$$

$$A e^{r\tau} (r^2 + 2\gamma r + 1) = 0$$

$$r^2 + 2\gamma r + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$r = -\gamma \pm \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1}$$

$$r_1 = -\gamma + \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1}$$

$$r_2 = -\gamma - \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1}$$

$$X(\tau) = A_1 e^{r_1 \tau} + A_2 e^{r_2 \tau}$$

$$= A_1 e^{-\gamma \tau + \tau \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1}} + A_2 e^{-\gamma \tau - \tau \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1}}$$

$$\gamma > 0, \text{ real}$$

give exponential decay,

(i) underdamping

$$\gamma < 1$$

$$\gamma' = \sqrt{1 - \gamma^2}$$

$$r_1 = -\gamma + i\gamma'$$

$$r_2 = -\gamma - i\gamma'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(\tau) &= A_1 e^{-\gamma \tau} e^{i\gamma' \tau} \\
 &\quad + A_2 e^{-\gamma \tau} e^{-i\gamma' \tau} \\
 &= 2(A_1 + A_2) e^{-\gamma \tau} \cos(\gamma' \tau) \\
 &\quad + 2i(A_1 - A_2) e^{-\gamma \tau} \sin(\gamma' \tau)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$B_1 = (A_1 + A_2)/2 \quad B_2 = \frac{i}{2}(A_1 - A_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(\tau) &= B_1 e^{-\gamma \tau} \cos \gamma' \tau \\
 &\quad + B_2 e^{-\gamma \tau} \sin(\gamma' \tau)
 \end{aligned}$$

exp decay + oscillations
due to \cos & \sin

(ii) $\gamma = 1$, critical damping.

$$\gamma' = \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1} = 0$$

$$x(\tau) = B_1 e^{-\gamma \tau} + B_2 e^{-\gamma \tau}$$

↑
equal

add new solution

$$x(\tau) = \tau e^{-\gamma \tau} = x(\tau)$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\tau} = e^{-\gamma \tau} - \gamma \tau e^{-\gamma \tau}$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{d\tau^2} = -\gamma e^{-\gamma \tau} - \gamma e^{-\gamma \tau} + \gamma^2 \tau e^{-\gamma \tau}$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{d\tau^2} + 2\gamma \frac{dx}{d\tau} + x = 0$$

$$= (\gamma^2 - 1) \times (-1) \tau e^{-\gamma \tau} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma^2 = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\gamma = \pm 1$$

$$\gamma = \frac{b}{2m\omega_0} > 0$$

$$x(\tau) = A e^{-\gamma \tau} + B \tau e^{-\gamma \tau}$$

\nearrow
dominates when

γ is small

$$(iii) \quad \gamma > 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\gamma' > 0$$

$$\gamma' = \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1}$$

$$x(\tau) = A_1 e^{-(\gamma - \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1})\tau}$$

$$+ A_2 e^{-(\gamma + \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1})\tau}$$

exponential decay,

$$\underbrace{-\gamma + \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1}}_{\text{goes to } 0} \quad \gamma \gg 1$$

$$\sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1} \simeq \gamma$$

$$-\gamma - \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1} \simeq -2\gamma$$

$$x(\tau) \simeq A_1 + A_2 e^{-2\gamma\tau}$$