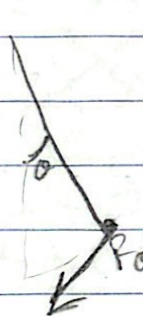


Ch 3 Notes

- Elementary examples of oscillatory motion do not consider driving force

$F_\theta = -mg \sin \theta$ force opposite to displacement from vertical



$$F_\theta = m \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} \quad \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{l} \theta$$

$$\theta = \theta_0 \sin(\omega t + \phi) \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = -\frac{g}{l} \theta \quad \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \omega$$

angular frequency

$$\omega_{i+1} = \omega_i - \frac{g}{l} \theta_i \Delta t \quad \theta_{i+1} = \theta_i + \omega_i \Delta t$$

- Using Euler method, model is not accurate, amplitude grows with time, energy not conserved

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \omega^2 + m g l (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$E \approx \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \left(\omega^2 + \frac{g}{l} \theta^2 \right)$$

$$E_{i+1} = E_i + \frac{1}{2} m g l (\omega_i^2 + \frac{g}{l} \theta_i^2) (\Delta t)^2$$

▷ Euler solution Energy (E) will always increase with time

▷ Euler method can model systems that don't conserve energy

▷ Euler-Cromer

$$\omega_{i+1} = \omega_i - \left(\frac{g}{l}\right) \theta_i \Delta t$$

$$\theta_{i+1} = \theta_i + \omega_{i+1} \Delta t \quad (\text{use } \omega_{i+1} \text{ to calculate } \theta_{i+1})$$

$$t_{i+1} = t_i + \Delta t$$

▷ This method conserves energy

$$\text{Damping} \quad -\gamma \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt}\right) \quad v = l \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt}\right)$$

$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{l}\theta - \gamma \frac{d\theta}{dt} \quad \text{friction}$$

$$\theta = \theta_0 e^{-\gamma t/2} \sin(\sqrt{\omega^2 - \gamma^2/4} t + \phi)$$

▷ γ changes graph drastically

$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{l}\theta - \gamma \frac{d\theta}{dt} + P_d \sin(\omega_d t) \quad \text{driving force}$$

Driving puts more Energy into system

$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{l} \sin\theta \leftarrow \text{equation of motion}$$

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = -\frac{g}{l} \sin\theta - \zeta \frac{d\theta}{dt} + F_D \sin(\omega_D t)$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = w \quad \text{Euler-Cromer for physical pendulum}$$

$$\omega_{i+1} = \omega_i - \left[\left(\frac{g}{l} \right) \sin\theta_i - \zeta \omega_i + F_D \sin(\omega_D t_i) \right] \Delta t$$

$$\theta_{i+1} = \theta_i + \omega_i \Delta t$$

$$t_{i+1} = t_i + \Delta t$$

Increasing F_D cause motion to become more chaotic

Can use phase-space plot to make predictions of chaotic motion

