

3 - 12 Effect of delta (impulse) on vibrating systems  
Find and graph or sketch the solution of the IVP.

$$3. y'' + 4y = \delta(t - \pi), y[0] = 8, y'[0] = 0$$

```
Clear["Global`*"]

e1 = LaplaceTransform[y''[t] + 4 y[t] == DiracDelta[(t -  $\pi$ )], t, s]
4 LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] +
  s^2 LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] - s y[0] - y'[0] == e- $\pi$  s

Clear["Global`*"]

e1 = LaplaceTransform[y''[t] + 4 y[t] == DiracDelta[(t -  $\pi$ )], t, s]
4 LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] +
  s^2 LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] - s y[0] - y'[0] == e- $\pi$  s

e2 = e1 /. {y[0] → 8, y'[0] → 0, LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] → bigY}
4 bigY - 8 s + bigY s^2 == e- $\pi$  s

e3 = Solve[e2, bigY]
{{bigY →  $\frac{e^{-\pi s} (1 + 8 e^{\pi s} s)}{4 + s^2}$ }}
```

$$\frac{e^{-\pi s} (1 + 8 e^{\pi s} s)}{4 + s^2}$$

```
e4 = e3[[1, 1, 2]]

$$\frac{e^{-\pi s} (1 + 8 e^{\pi s} s)}{4 + s^2}$$


e5 = InverseLaplaceTransform[e4, s, t]

8 Cos[2 t] + Cos[t] HeavisideTheta[- $\pi$  + t] Sin[t]
```

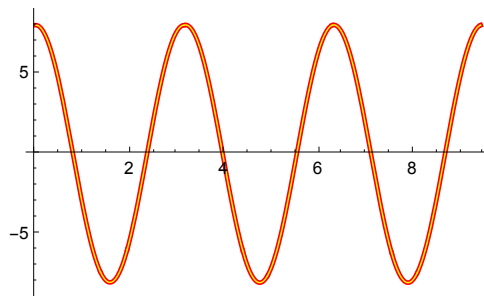
$$\text{PossibleZeroQ}\left[\text{Cos}[t] \text{Sin}[t] - \frac{1}{2} \text{Sin}[2 t]\right]$$

True

I showed in section 6.3 that **HeavisideTheta** is equivalent to **UnitStep**. Combined with the PZQ above, it makes the green cell equivalent to the text answer.

```
plot1 = Plot[e5, {t, 0, 3  $\pi$ }, PlotRange → Automatic,
  PlotStyle → {Yellow, Thickness[0.003]}, ImageSize → 250];
plot2 = Plot[8 Cos[2 t] +  $\frac{1}{2}$  UnitStep[t -  $\pi$ ] Sin[2 t], {t, 0, 3  $\pi$ }, PlotRange →
  Automatic, PlotStyle → {Red, Thickness[0.01]}, ImageSize → 250];
```

Show[plot2, plot1]



Above: The solution tracks well with that of the text.

$$5. y'' + y = \delta(t - \pi) - \delta(t - 2\pi), y[0] = 0, y'[0] = 1$$

Clear["Global`\*"]

```
e1 = LaplaceTransform[
  y''[t] + y[t] == DiracDelta[t - π] - DiracDelta[t - 2 π], t, s]
LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] +
  s^2 LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] - s y[0] - y'[0] == -e^{-2 π s} + e^{-π s}
```

```
e2 = e1 /. {y[0] → 0, y'[0] → 1, LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] → bigY}
-1 + bigY + bigY s^2 == -e^{-2 π s} + e^{-π s}
```

```
e3 = Solve[e2, bigY]
```

$$\left\{ \left\{ \text{bigY} \rightarrow \frac{e^{-2\pi s} (-1 + e^{\pi s} + e^{2\pi s})}{1 + s^2} \right\} \right\}$$

```
e4 = e3[[1, 1, 2]]
```

$$\frac{e^{-2\pi s} (-1 + e^{\pi s} + e^{2\pi s})}{1 + s^2}$$

```
e5 = InverseLaplaceTransform[e4, s, t]
```

```
- (-1 + HeavisideTheta[-2 π + t] + HeavisideTheta[-π + t]) Sin[t]
```

```
e6 = e5 /. {HeavisideTheta[-2 π + t] → 0, HeavisideTheta[-π + t] → 0}
```

Sin[t]

Above: The answer agrees with the text for the subinterval  $t < \pi$ .

```
e7 = e5 /. {HeavisideTheta[-2 π + t] → 0, HeavisideTheta[-π + t] → 1}
```

0

Above: The answer agrees with the text for the subinterval  $\pi < t < 2\pi$ .

```
e8 = e5 /. {HeavisideTheta[-2 π + t] → 1, HeavisideTheta[-π + t] → 1}
-Sin[t]
```

Above: The answer agrees with the text for the subinterval  $t > 2\pi$ .

$$7. \quad 4y'' + 24y' + 37y = 17e^{-t} + \delta\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right), \quad y[0] = 1, \quad y'[0] = 1$$

```
Clear["Global`*"]
```

```
e1 = LaplaceTransform[
  4 y''[t] + 24 y'[t] + 37 y[t] == 17 e^-t + DiracDelta[t - 1/2], t, s]
37 LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] +
  24 (s LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] - y[0]) +
  4 (s^2 LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] - s y[0] - y'[0]) == e^-s/2 + 17/(1+s)
```

```
e2 = e1 /. {y[0] → 1, y'[0] → 1, LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] → bigY}
37 bigY + 24 (-1 + bigY s) + 4 (-1 - s + bigY s^2) == e^-s/2 + 17/(1+s)
```

```
e3 = Solve[e2, bigY]
{{bigY → (28 + e^-s/2 + 4 s + 17/(1+s))/(37 + 24 s + 4 s^2)}}
```

```
e4 = e3[[1, 1, 2]]
(28 + e^-s/2 + 4 s + 17/(1+s))/(37 + 24 s + 4 s^2)
```

```
e5 = InverseLaplaceTransform[e4, s, t]
```

```
1/4 e^(-1/4 - (3 + 1/2) t)
(4 e^(1/4) (2 i - 2 i e^i t + e^(2 + 1/2) t) + i e^(3/2) (e^(1/2) - e^i t) HeavisideTheta[-1/2 + t])
```

```
e6 = FullSimplify[e5]
```

```
1/2 e^-3 t (2 e^(2 t) - e^(3/2) HeavisideTheta[-1/2 + t] Sin[1/4 (1 - 2 t)] + 8 Sin[t/2])
```

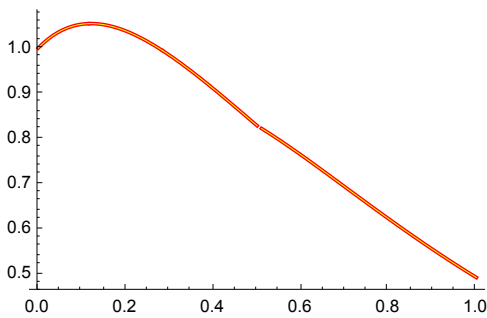
```
e7 = Expand[e6]
```

```
e^-t - 1/2 e^(3/2 - 3 t) HeavisideTheta[-1/2 + t] Sin[1/4 (1 - 2 t)] + 4 e^-3 t Sin[t/2]
```

```
PossibleZeroQ[ (e^-t - 1/2 e^(3/2-3t) Sin[1/4 (1-2t)] + 4 e^-3t Sin[t/2] ) -
  (e^-t + 4 e^-3t Sin[t/2] + 1/2 (e^-3(t-1/2) Sin[t/2 - 1/4] ) ) ]
True
```

Above: By comparison of plots in section 6.3 I decided that **HeavisideTheta** is equivalent to **UnitStep**, the function the text prefers. Granted that, the PZQ above confirms that the green cell is equivalent to the text answer.

```
plot1 = Plot[e^t, {t, 0, 1}, PlotRange -> Automatic,
  PlotStyle -> {Yellow, Thickness[0.002]}, ImageSize -> 250];
plot2 = Plot[e^-t + 4 e^-3t Sin[t/2] + 1/2 UnitStep[t - 1/2] e^-3(t-1/2) Sin[t/2 - 1/4],
  {t, 0, 1}, PlotRange -> Automatic,
  PlotStyle -> {Red, Thickness[0.008]}, ImageSize -> 250];
Show[plot2, plot1]
```



Note the interesting little gap which exists in both plots above.

$$9. \quad y'' + 4y' + 5y = (1 - u(t - 10)) e^t - e^{10} \delta(t - 10), \\ y[0] = 0, \quad y'[0] = 1$$

```
Clear["Global`*"]

e1 = LaplaceTransform[y''[t] + 4 y'[t] + 5 y[t] ==
  (1 - UnitStep[t - 10]) e^t - e^10 DiracDelta[t - 10], t, s]
5 LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] + s^2 LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] +
  4 (s LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] - y[0]) - s y[0] - y'[0] ==
  -e^(10-10 s) + 1/(-1+s) - e^(-10(-1+s))/(-1+s)
```

Above: Here I get thrown for a loop. The  $-1+s$  denominators are due to the exponential  $e^t$ ; there doesn't seem to be any extra  $s$  added, so none needs to be removed. There is only one  $s$  that needs removing.

```
e2 = e1 /. {y[0] → 0, y'[0] → 1, LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] → bigY}
```

$$-1 + 5 \text{bigY} + 4 \text{bigY} s + \text{bigY} s^2 == -e^{10-10s} + \frac{1}{-1+s} - \frac{e^{-10(-1+s)}}{-1+s}$$

```
e3 = Solve[e2, bigY]
```

$$\left\{ \left\{ \text{bigY} \rightarrow \frac{e^{-10s} (-e^{10} + e^{10s}) s}{(-1+s)(5+4s+s^2)} \right\} \right\}$$

```
e4 = e3[[1, 1, 2]]
```

$$\frac{e^{-10s} (-e^{10} + e^{10s}) s}{(-1+s)(5+4s+s^2)}$$

```
e5 = InverseLaplaceTransform[e4, s, t]
```

$$\frac{1}{20} e^{(-2-i)(2+4i)t} \left( (-1-i) e^{10i} \left( (-3-4i) + (4+3i) e^{2it} - (1-i) e^{(3+i)t} \right) + \right. \\ \left. \left( (1-7i) e^{30+20i} + (1+7i) e^{30+2i} - 2 e^{(3+i)((1+3i)t}) \right) \text{HeavisideTheta}[-10+t] \right)$$

```
e6 = ComplexExpand[Re[e5]];
```

Above: Marking the first time I have tried this command. It's Mr. Clean for imaginary atoms.

```
e7 = FullSimplify[e6]
```

$$\frac{1}{10} e^{-2t} \left( e^{3t} - \cos[t] + 7 \sin[t] + \right. \\ \left. \left( -e^{3t} + e^{30} (\cos[10-t] + 7 \sin[10-t]) \right) \text{UnitStep}[-10+t] \right)$$

Above: This looks very close to the text answer; even the UnitStep is there. However, there is a taint of suspicion. Note: Below: In entering the text answer I changed 0.1 to  $\frac{1}{10}$  (two occurrences).

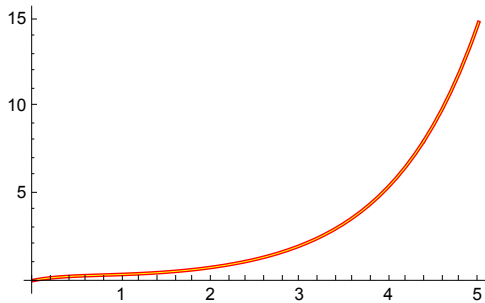
$$e8 = \frac{1}{10} \left( e^t + e^{-2t} (-\cos[t] + 7 \sin[t]) \right) + \\ \frac{1}{10} \text{UnitStep}[t-10] \left( -e^{-t} + e^{-2t+30} (\cos[t-10] - 7 \sin[t-10]) \right) \\ \frac{1}{10} \left( e^t + e^{-2t} (-\cos[t] + 7 \sin[t]) \right) + \\ \frac{1}{10} \left( -e^{-t} + e^{30-2t} (\cos[10-t] + 7 \sin[10-t]) \right) \text{UnitStep}[-10+t]$$

```

plot1 = Plot[e7, {t, 0, 5}, PlotRange → Automatic,
  PlotStyle → {Yellow, Thickness[0.002]}, ImageSize → 250];
plot2 = Plot[e8, {t, 0, 5}, PlotRange → Automatic,
  PlotStyle → {Red, Thickness[0.008]}, ImageSize → 250];

Show[plot2, plot1]

```



The two plots suggest equality on a limited range.

```

PossibleZeroQ[Chop[(0.1 e-2 t (e3 t - Cos[t] + 7 Sin[t] +
  (-e3 t + e30 (Cos[10 - t] + 7 Sin[10 - t])) UnitStep[-10 + t]))], 10-10] -
  Chop[(0.1 (et + e-2 t (-Cos[t] + 7 Sin[t])) + 0.1 UnitStep[-10 + t]
    (-e-t + e-2 t+30 (Cos[t - 10] - 7 Sin[t - 10]))), 10-10]]]

False

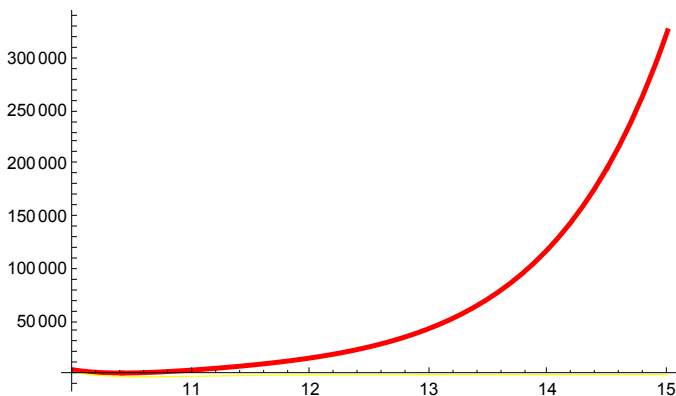
```

```

plot3 = Plot[e7, {t, 10, 15}, PlotRange → Automatic,
  PlotStyle → {Yellow, Thickness[0.002]}, ImageSize → 350];
plot4 = Plot[0.1 (et + e-2 t (-Cos[t] + 7 Sin[t])) +
  0.1 UnitStep[-10 + t] (-e-t + e-2 t+30 (Cos[t - 10] - 7 Sin[t - 10])),
  {t, 10, 15}, PlotRange → Automatic,
  PlotStyle → {Red, Thickness[0.008]}, ImageSize → 350];

Show[plot4, plot3]

```



The PZQ and the plots above show that the answer I got does not match the answer in the text. I will have to look into this further.

$$11. \quad y'' + 5y' + 6y = u(t-1) + \delta(t-2), \quad y[0] = 0, \quad y'[0] = 1$$

```

Clear["Global`*"]

e1 = LaplaceTransform[
  y''[t] + 5 y'[t] + 6 y[t] == UnitStep[t - 1] + DiracDelta[t - 2], t, s]
6 LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] + s^2 LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] +
  5 (s LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] - y[0]) - s y[0] - y'[0] == e^{-2 s} + \frac{e^{-s}}{s}

e2 = e1 /. {y[0] -> 0, y'[0] -> 1, LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] -> bigY}
-1 + 6 bigY + 5 bigY s + bigY s^2 == e^{-2 s} + \frac{e^{-s}}{s}

e3 = Solve[e2, bigY]
{{bigY -> \frac{e^{-2 s} (e^s + s + e^{2 s} s)}{s (6 + 5 s + s^2)}}}

e4 = e3[[1, 1, 2]]
\frac{e^{-2 s} (e^s + s + e^{2 s} s)}{s (6 + 5 s + s^2)}

e5 = InverseLaplaceTransform[e4, s, t]
\frac{1}{6} e^{-3 t} (6 (-1 + e^t) + 6 e^4 (-e^2 + e^t) HeavisideTheta[-2 + t] +
  (e - e^t)^2 (2 e + e^t) HeavisideTheta[-1 + t])

e6 = -e^{-3 t} + e^{-2 t} + \frac{1}{6} UnitStep[t - 1] (1 - 3 e^{-2 (t-1)} + 2 e^{-3 (t-1)}) +
  UnitStep[t - 2] (e^{-2 (t-2)} - e^{-3 (t-2)})
-e^{-3 t} + e^{-2 t} + (-e^{-3 (-2+t)} + e^{-2 (-2+t)}) UnitStep[-2 + t] +
  \frac{1}{6} (1 + 2 e^{-3 (-1+t)} - 3 e^{-2 (-1+t)}) UnitStep[-1 + t]

```

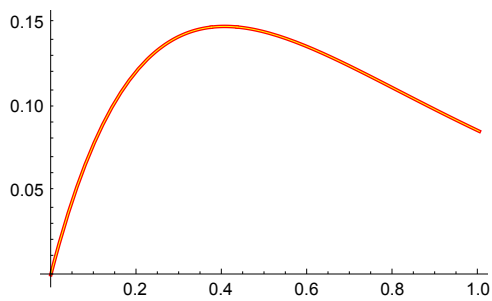
Above: The text answer is entered.

```

plot1 = Plot[e5, {t, 0, 1}, PlotRange -> Automatic,
  PlotStyle -> {Yellow, Thickness[0.002]}, ImageSize -> 250];
plot2 = Plot[e6, {t, 0, 1}, PlotRange -> Automatic,
  PlotStyle -> {Red, Thickness[0.008]}, ImageSize -> 250];

```

**Show[plot2, plot1]**



Above: the two plots suggest equality.

**e7 = e6 /. UnitStep → HeavisideTheta**

$$-e^{-3t} + e^{-2t} + \left(-e^{-3(-2+t)} + e^{-2(-2+t)}\right) \text{HeavisideTheta}[-2+t] + \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + 2e^{-3(-1+t)} - 3e^{-2(-1+t)}\right) \text{HeavisideTheta}[-1+t]$$

**FullSimplify[e5 == e7]**

**True**

Above: So: If the UnitSteps are exchanged for Heavisides, the answers match.