

Periodic force: modulation & resonance

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{k}{m} x = f \cos \omega t$$

$\beta = \sqrt{k/m}$ - natural freq.

GS: $x(t) = \frac{f \cos \omega t}{\beta^2 - \omega^2} + C_1 \cos \beta t + C_2 \sin \beta t$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{responce}}$
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{nat. oscill.}}$

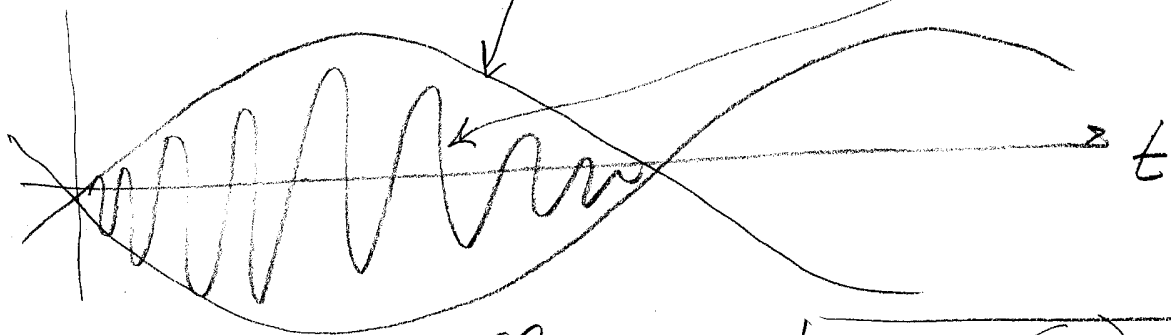
IVP: $x(0) = 0$
 $\dot{x}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \omega \neq \beta$

$$x(t) = f \frac{\cos \omega t - \cos \beta t}{\beta^2 - \omega^2} = f \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\omega - \beta}{2}t\right)}{\left(\frac{\omega - \beta}{2}\right)} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\omega + \beta}{2}t\right)}{(\omega + \beta)}$$

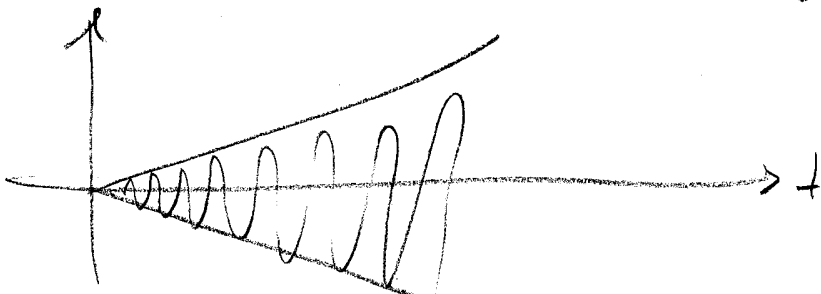
I

II

1^o Case: $\omega \approx \beta$ - modulation



2^o Case: $\omega = \beta$ (limit): $x(t) = f t \frac{\sin \omega t}{\omega}$



Resonance

Periodic force: damped oscillators

Linear oscill. with periodic force

$$m\ddot{x} + d\dot{x} + kx = f_0 \cos \omega t$$

frequency
amplitude

Response solution:

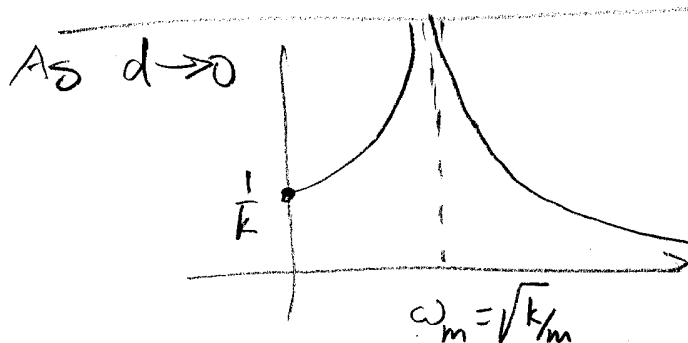
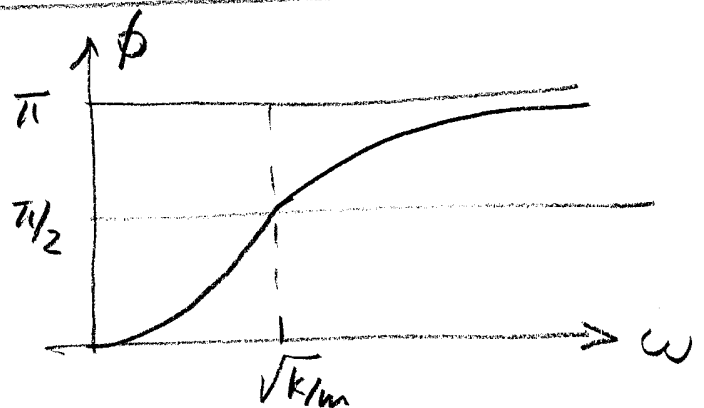
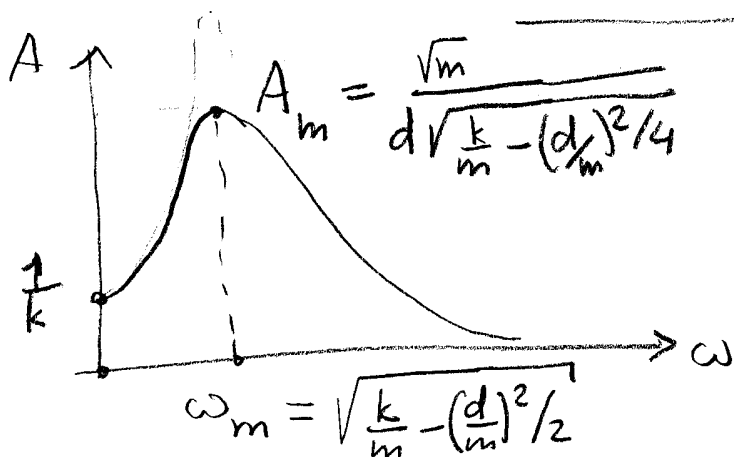
$$x_p(t) = f_0 \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{e^{i\omega t}}{p(i\omega)} \right] = A \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$

Response amplitude & phase shift

Charact. polynomial $p(\lambda) = m\lambda^2 + d\lambda + k$ gives
 $p(i\omega) = (k - m\omega^2) + id\omega$

Amplitude: $A = \frac{1}{|p(i\omega)|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (d\omega)^2}}$

Phase-shift: $\phi = \tan^{-1}(d\omega / (k - m\omega^2))$



Example:

$$\ddot{x} + 2\dot{x} + 5x = \cos \omega t$$

(2)

ω	$x_p(t) = \frac{\cos(\omega t - \phi)}{\sqrt{(5-\omega^2)^2 + (2\omega)^2}}$	$\phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2\omega}{5-\omega^2}\right)$
0	$\frac{1}{5}$	0
1	$\frac{\cos(t - \phi)}{\sqrt{4^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{\cos(t - \phi)}{2\sqrt{5}}$	$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \dots$
2	$\frac{\cos(2t - \phi)}{\sqrt{1^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{\cos(2t - \phi)}{\sqrt{5}}$	$\tan^{-1}(4) = \dots$

Max response: $\omega_m = \sqrt{5 - 2^2/2} = \sqrt{3}$

$$A_m = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5 - 2^2/4}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

