

Resonance (Example 9.4.2)

```
> unit:= (t,a,b) -> Heaviside(t-a) - Heaviside(t-b);
      unit:= (t, a, b) → Heaviside(t - a) - Heaviside(t - b)
```

(1)

Square wave function

```
> F1 := t-> piecewise(0<t and t<=Pi, 10, Pi<t and t<=2*Pi,-10);
      F1:=t→piecewise(0 < t and t ≤ π, 10, π < t and t ≤ 2 π, -10)
```

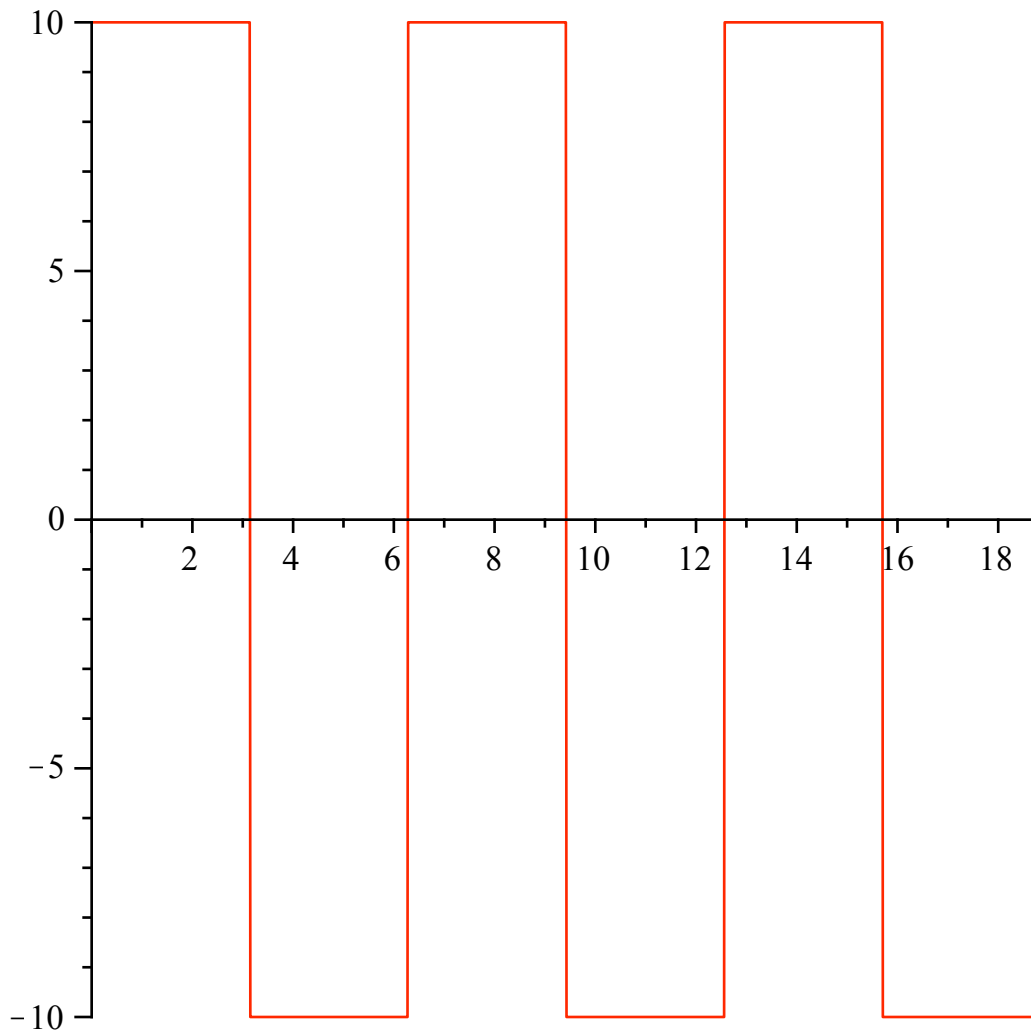
(2)

use Heaviside functions to get a few periods (at least for $t > 0$, which is what we care for)

```
> F1per := t-> sum(Heaviside(t-2*Pi*n)*F1(t-2*Pi*n),n=0..5);
      F1per:=t→∑n=05 Heaviside(t - 2 π n) F1(t - 2 π n)
```

(3)

```
> plot(F1per(t),t=0..6*Pi);
```



```
> b1 := n-> (1/Pi)*int(F1(t)*sin(n*t),t=0..2*Pi);
      b1:=n→
$$\frac{\int_0^{2\pi} F1(t) \sin(n t) dt}{\pi}$$

```

(4)

```
> b1(n) assuming integer;
```

$$-\frac{20(-1+(-1)^n)}{\pi n} \quad (5)$$

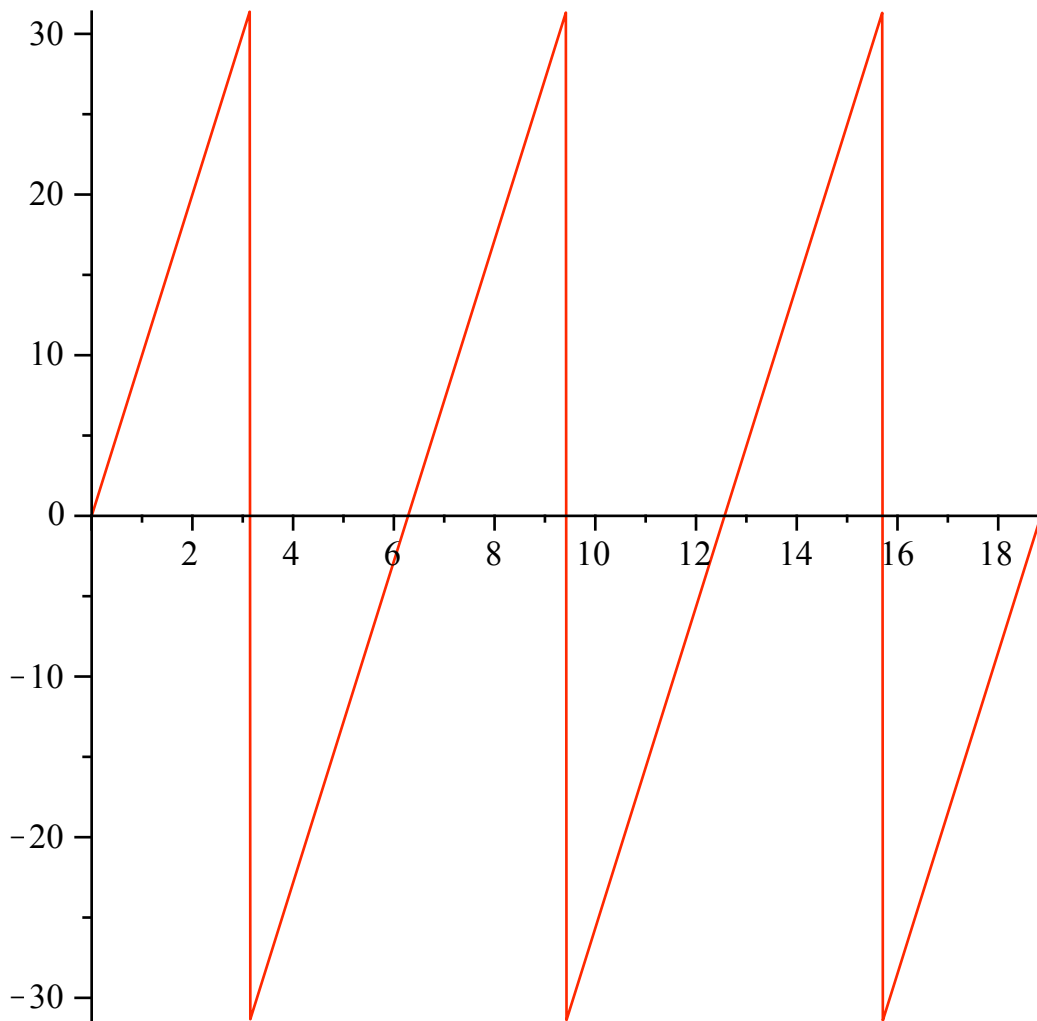
Sawtooth wave function

$$\begin{aligned} &> \mathbf{F2 := t \rightarrow 10*t * unit(t, -\pi, \pi);} \\ &F2 := t \rightarrow 10 \, t \, unit(t, -\pi, \pi) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Use Heaviside functions to get a few periods

$$\begin{aligned} &> \mathbf{F2per := t \rightarrow sum(Heaviside(t - (2*n+1)*\pi) * F2(t - (2*n+2)*\pi), n = -1..5);} \\ &F2per := t \rightarrow \sum_{n=-1} \text{Heaviside}(t - (2n+1)\pi) F2(t - (2n+2)\pi) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$> \mathbf{plot(F2per(t), t=0..6*\pi);}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &> \mathbf{b2 := n \rightarrow (1/\pi) * int(F2(t) * sin(n*t), t = -\pi.. \pi);} \\ &b2 := n \rightarrow \frac{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F2(t) \sin(n t) dt}{\pi} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$> \mathbf{b2(n) \text{ assuming integer};}$$

$$-\frac{20(-1)^n}{n}$$

(9)

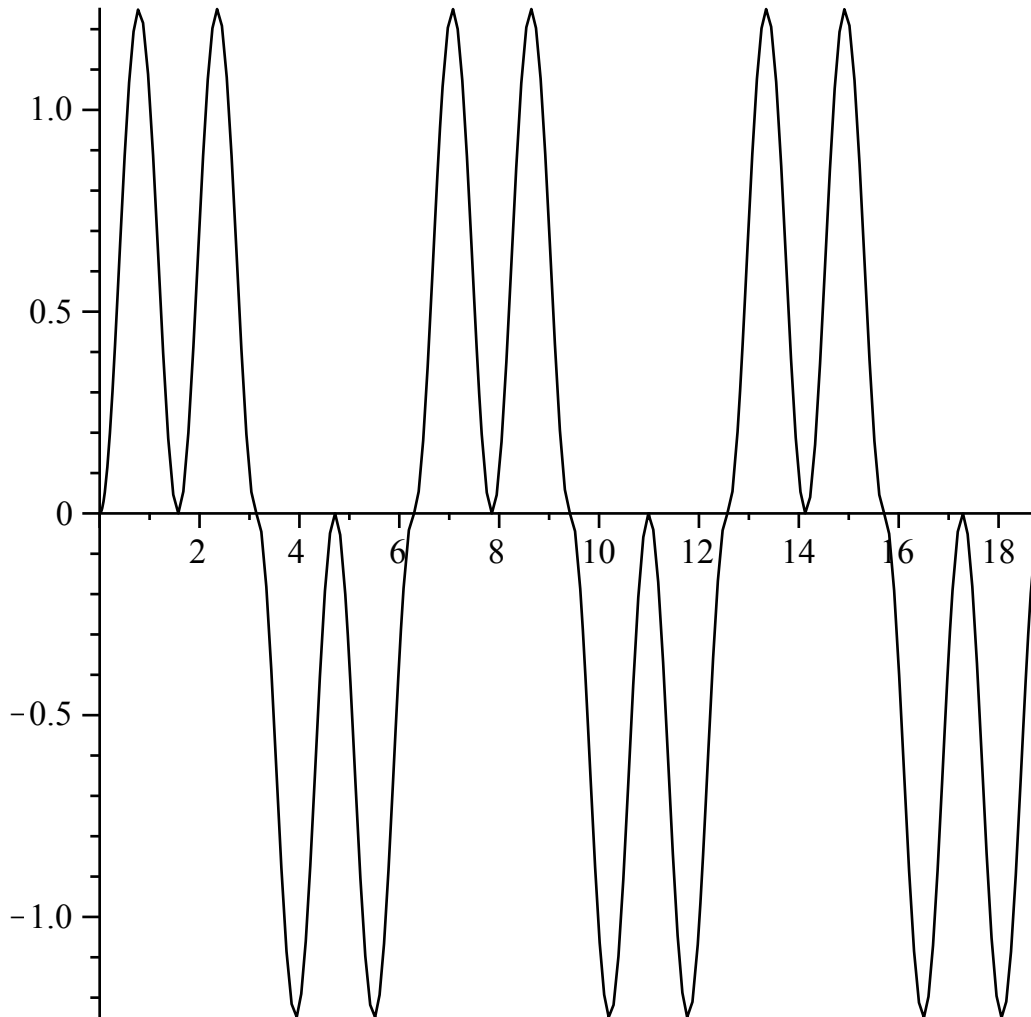
Convolution solutions obtained using Laplace transform

```
> x1(t) := (1/8)*int(sin(4*(t-tau))*F1per(tau),tau=0..t):
```

```
> x2(t) := (1/8)*int(sin(4*(t-tau))*F2per(tau),tau=0..t):
```

The displacement is periodic

```
> plot(x1(t),t=0..6*Pi,color=black);
```



The amplitude of the displacement increases with time (linearly) we have resonance.

```
> plot(x2(t),t=0..6*Pi,color=black);
```

