

Math 2250-010

Week 10 concepts and homework, due March 24 at 5:00 p.m.

(It is recommended that you finish this assignment before or over the weekend, however.)

Recall that all listed problems are good for seeing if you can work with the underlying concepts; that the underlined problems are to be handed in; and that the Friday quiz will be drawn from all of these concepts and from these or related problems.

5.5: finding particular solutions using the method of undetermined coefficients; using variation of parameters; using the general solution $y = y_p + y_H$ to solve associated initial value problems.

5.5: 2, 3, 10, 21, 27, 29, 31, 34.

w10.1) Consider the 3rd order differential operator for $y(x)$:

$$L(y) := y''' - 3y' + 2y.$$

a) Find the solution space to the homogeneous differential equation $L(y) = 0$. Hint: first find an integer root of the characteristic polynomial, then do long division.

b) Use the method of undetermined coefficients to find a particular solution to $L(y) = x$.

c) Use the method of undetermined coefficients to find a particular solution to $L(y) = e^{3x}$.

d) Use the method of undetermined coefficients to find a particular solution to $L(y) = e^{-2x}$. [Note: in the original version of the assignment, the right hand side was incorrectly written as e^{2x} .] Hint: this will involve a lot of product rule differentiation if you just plug in the correct undetermined coefficients trial solution. An alternate shortcut you might consider would be to factor L so that $(D + 2I)$ is one of the factors and is the part of L you apply first. We do an example like this on Monday March 17.

e) Use your work in a,b,c,d and linearity (superposition) to write down the general solution to

$$L(y) = 8x + 20e^{3x} - 8e^{-2x}.$$

[Note: in the original version of the assignment, the last term on the right hand side was incorrectly written as e^{2x} .]

f) Hand in a technology check (e.g. Maple or Wolfram alpha) for your answer to **e**.

5.5: non-standard right-hand sides; variation of parameters.

5.5: 43, 45, 47, 52, 57, 58. Note: 52, 58 (variation of parameters) are no longer required.

5.6: solving forced oscillation problems; understanding beating and resonance in undamped problems, steady periodic and transient solutions in damped problems, and practical resonance in slightly damped problems; mass-spring applications; finding natural frequencies in more general (undamped) conservative systems via conservation of energy equations.

5.6: 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22. Note: 22 has now been postponed until an assignment after the first midterm.

(more on next two pages...)

The following three extended problems, **w10.2**, **w10.3**, **w10.4** will be the focus of your Labs on Wednesday/Thursday. They are part of this week's homework assignment, and are due Monday at 5:00 p.m.

Consider a mass-spring-dashpot system with additional external force $F(t)$ being applied to the mass. In particular, we consider a periodic external force $F(t) = F_0 \cos(\omega t)$. As we know, this system is governed by the following differential equation for the displacement $x(t)$ from equilibrium:

$$m x'' + c x' + k x = F_0 \cos(\omega t) .$$

We will take $m = 1 \text{ kg}$, $k = .64 \frac{N}{m}$, $F_0 = 2 \text{ N}$ in the following problems. Also, the system will always start at rest, i.e. $x(0) = 0$, $x'(0) = 0$. The damping coefficient c will be modified in different problems, as will the angular frequency ω of the driving force.

w10.2) Consider the configuration above, in the undamped case $c = 0$. In particular consider the initial value problem

$$\begin{aligned} x'' + .64 x &= 2 \cos(\omega t) \\ x(0) &= 0 \\ x'(0) &= 0 . \end{aligned}$$

a) What is the "natural" angular frequency ω_0 (for the unforced problem) in this differential equation? Hint, the natural frequency is defined to be the angular frequency for the solutions to the unforced and undamped differential equation, which in this case is the DE

$$x'' + .64 x = 0.$$

b) Assume $\omega \neq \omega_0$: Use the method of undetermined coefficients to solve for the particular solution $x_p(t)$ for the forced differential equation. Then use $x(t) = x_p(t) + x_H(t)$ to solve the IVP. Check your answer with technology.

c) Write down the special case of the solution in **b** when $\omega = .7$. Compute the period of this solution, which is a superposition of two cosine functions. Use technology to graph one period of the solution. What phenomenon is exhibited by this solution?

d) Solve the IVP when $\omega = \omega_0$. Use the method of undetermined coefficients to find a particular solution, and then use $x = x_p + x_H$ to solve the IVP. Check your answer with technology. Graph the solution on the interval $0 \leq t \leq 60$ seconds. What phenomenon is exhibited by this solution?

w10.3) Consider the same mass-spring dashpot system as above, except with $c = 2 \frac{kg}{s}$, and with $\omega = 0.8$. This gives us the differential equation

$$x'' + 2x' + 0.64x = 2 \cos(.8 \cdot t)$$

a) Use the method of undetermined coefficients to find a particular solution $x_p(t)$ to this differential equation.

b) Use your work from **a** and the solution to the corresponding homogeneous equation to write down the general solution to this differential equation. Identify the "steady periodic" and "transient" parts of this general solution.

c) Solve the initial value problem for this differential equation above, with $x(0) = 0$, $x'(0) = 0$. (You may use technology to do this, which will also check your work in parts **a**, **b**.)

d) Graph, on a single plot, the steady periodic solution from **b** and the solution to the initial value problem in **c**. Choose a time interval so that you can clearly see the convergence of the IVP solution to the steady periodic solution.

w10.4) Consider the same forced oscillator equation, except with a relative small damping coefficient of $c = .2 \frac{kg}{s}$. Unlike in problem **w10.3** we will consider variable angular frequencies ω . This gives the following differential equation

$$x'' + .2x' + 0.64x = 2 \cos(\omega t)$$

a) Use the formula (21) in section 5.6 of the text (which we also discuss in class) to create a plot of the amplitude C of the steady periodic solution $x_{sp}(t)$ as a function of the driving angular frequency ω .

b) Explain why the steady periodic amplitude peaks at a value near $\omega = 0.8$. Use calculus to find the exact value of ω which gives the maximum amplitude for the steady periodic solution.