Math 2280 - Assignment 5

Dylan Zwick

Spring 2013

Section 3.3 - 1, 10, 25, 30, 43

Section 3.4 - 1, 5, 18, 21

Section 3.5 - 1, 11, 23, 28, 35, 47, 56

Section 3.6 - 1, 2, 9, 17, 24

Section 3.3 - Homogeneous Equations with Constant Coefficients

3.3.1 - Find the general solution to the differential equation

$$y'' - 4y = 0.$$

3.3.10 - Find the general solution to the differential equation

$$5y^{(4)} + 3y^{(3)} = 0.$$

3.3.25 - Solve the initial value problem

$$3y^{(3)} + 2y'' = 0;$$

$$y(0) = -1, \quad y'(0) = 0, \quad y''(0) = 1.$$

3.3.30 - Find the general solution to the differential equation

$$y^{(4)} - y^{(3)} + y'' - 3y' - 6y = 0.$$

3.3.43 -

(a) - Use Euler's formula to show that every complex number can be written in the form $re^{i\theta}$, where $r \geq 0$ and $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$.

(b) - Express the numbers 4, -2, $3i$, $1 + i$, and $-1 + i\sqrt{3}$ in the form $re^{i\theta}$.

(c) - The two square roots of $re^{i\theta}$ are $\pm\sqrt{r}e^{i\theta/2}$. Find the square roots of the numbers $2 - 2i\sqrt{3}$ and $-2 + 2i\sqrt{3}$.

More room, if necessary, for Problem 3.3.43.

Section 3.4 - Mechanical Vibrations

3.4.1 - Determine the period and frequency of the simple harmonic motion of a 4-kg mass on the end of a spring with spring constant $16N/m$.

3.4.5 - Assume that the differential equation of a simple pendulum of length L is $L\theta'' + g\theta = 0$, where $g = GM/R^2$ is the gravitational acceleration at the location of the pendulum (at distance R from the center of the earth; M denotes the mass of the earth).

Two pendulums are of lengths L_1 and L_2 and - when located at the respective distances R_1 and R_2 from the center of the earth - have periods p_1 and p_2. Show that

$$\frac{p_1}{p_2} = \frac{R_1\sqrt{L_1}}{R_2\sqrt{L_2}}.$$

3.4.18 - A mass m is attached to both a spring (with spring constant k) and a dashpot (with dampring constant c). The mass is set in motion with initial position x_0 and initial velocity v_0. Find the position function $x(t)$ and determine whether the motion is overdamped, critically damped, or underdamped. If it is underdamped, write the position function in the form $x(t) = C_1 e^{-pt} \cos(\omega_1 t - \alpha_1)$. Also, find the undamped position function $u(t) = C_0 \cos(\omega_0 t - \alpha_0)$ that would result if the mass on the spring were set in motion with the same initial position and velocity, but with the dashpot disconnected (so $c = 0$). Finally, construct a figure that illustrates the effect of damping by comparing the graphs of $x(t)$ and $u(t)$.

$$m = 2, \quad c = 12, \quad k = 50,$$

$$x_0 = 0, \quad v_0 = -8.$$

More room, if necessary, for Problem 3.4.18.

3.4.21 - Same as problem 3.4.18, except with the following values:

$$m = 1, \quad c = 10, \quad k = 125,$$

$$x_0 = 6, \quad v_0 = 50.$$

More room, if necessary, for Problem 3.4.21.

Section 3.5 - Nonhomogeneous Equations and Undetermined Coefficients

3.5.1 - Find a particular solution, y_p, to the differential equation

$$y'' + 16y = e^{3x}.$$

3.5.11 - Find a particular solution, y_p, to the differential equation

$$y^{(3)} + 4y' = 3x - 1.$$

3.5.23 - Set up the appropriate form of a particular solution y_p, but do not determine the values of the coefficients.[1]

$$y'' + 4y = 3x \cos 2x.$$

[1]Unless you really, really want to.

3.5.28 - Same instructions as Problem 3.5.23, but with the differential equation

$$y^{(4)} + 9y'' = (x^2 + 1)\sin 3x.$$

3.5.35 - Solve the initial value problem

$$y'' - 2y' + 2y = x + 1;$$

$$y(0) = 3, \quad y'(0) = 0.$$

3.5.47 - Use the method of variation of parameters to find a particular solution to the differential equation

$$y'' + 3y' + 2y = 4e^x.$$

3.5.56 - Same instructions as Problem 3.5.47, but with the differential equation

$$y'' - 4y = xe^x.$$

Section 3.6 - Forced Oscillations and Resonance

3.6.1 - Express the solution of the initial value problem

$$x'' + 9x = 10\cos 2t;$$

$$x(0) = x'(0) = 0,$$

as a sum of two oscillations in the form:

$$x(t) = C\cos(\omega_0 t - \alpha) + \frac{F_0/m}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}\cos\omega t.$$

3.6.2 - Same instructions as Problem 3.6.1, but with the initial value problem:

$$x'' + 4x = 5\sin 3t;$$

$$x(0) = x'(0) = 0.$$

3.6.9 - Find the steady periodic solution $x_{sp}(t) = C\cos(\omega t - \alpha)$ of the given equation $mx'' + cx' + kx = F(t)$ with periodic forcing function $F(t)$ of frequency ω. Then graph $x_{sp}(t)$ together with (for comparison) the adjusted forcing function $F_1(t) = F(t)/m\omega$.

$$2x'' + 2x' + x = 3\sin 10t.$$

More space, if necessary, for Problem 3.6.9.

3.6.17 - Suppose we have a forced mass-spring-dashpot system with equation:

$$x'' + 6x' + 45x = 50\cos\omega t.$$

Investigate the possibility of practical resonance of this system. In particular, find the amplitude $C(\omega)$ of steady periodic forced oscillations with frequency ω. Sketch the graph of $C(\omega)$ and find the practical resonance frequency ω (if any).

3.6.24 - A mass on a spring without damping is acted on by the external force $F(t) = F_0 \cos^3 \omega t$. Show that there are *two* values of ω for which resonance occurs, and find both.