MATH 20D Spring 2023 Lecture 9.

Conjugate roots, Free Mechanical Vibrations

Outline



More on the case of complex roots.



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$$\alpha \pm i\beta$$
 where $\alpha = -b/2a$ and $\beta = \sqrt{4ac - b^2}/2a$.

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 where $\alpha = -b/2a$ and $\beta = \sqrt{4ac - b^2/2a}$.

The expression $y(t) = C_1 e^{\alpha t} \cos(i\beta t) + C_2 e^{\alpha t} \sin(\beta t)$ is a general solution.

Example

Solve the initial value problem

$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 0,$$
 $y(0) = 0,$ $y'(0) = 1$ (1)

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is a general solution. Substituting in y(0) = 0 we obtain $C_1 = 0$. So $y(t) = C_2 e^{-t} \sin(\sqrt{3}t)$ and

$$y'(t) = \sqrt{3}C_2e^{-t}\cos(\sqrt{3}t) - C_2e^{-t}\sin(\sqrt{3}t)$$

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• So
$$y(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}e^{-t}\sin(\sqrt{3}t)$$
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Suppose $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ and consider the general solution to the ODE (2) given by

$$\mathbf{y}(t) = C_1 e^{\alpha t} \cos(\beta t) + C_2 e^{\alpha t} \sin(\beta t).$$
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where $\alpha \pm i\beta$ are the roots to the equation $ar^2 + br + c = 0$.

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$$y(t) = Ae^{\alpha t}\sin(\beta t + \phi)$$

where $A = \sqrt{C_1^2 + C_2^2}$ and $\phi \in [0, 2\pi)$ satisfies $C_1 = A \sin(\phi)$ and $C_2 = A \cos(\phi)$.

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Example

- (a) Solve the IVP $\frac{1}{8}y''(t) + 16y(t) = 0$, y(0) = 1/2, $y'(0) = -\sqrt{2}$.
- (b) Rewrite your solution to (a) in the form $y(t) = Ae^{\alpha t} \sin(\beta t + \phi)$.

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where $\alpha = -b/2m \le 0$ and $\beta = \sqrt{4mk - b^2}/2m$. Hence if b > 0 then the mass oscillates with a decaying amplitude given the **damping factor** $Ae^{\alpha t}$.

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