# MATH 20D Spring 2023 Lecture 9. 

Conjugate roots, Free Mechanical Vibrations

## Outline

(1) More on the case of complex roots.

(2) Free Mechanical Vibrations

## Contents

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(2) Free Mechanical Vibrations

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Solve the initial value problem

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\begin{equation*}
y^{\prime \prime}+2 y^{\prime}+4 y=0, \quad y(0)=0, \quad y^{\prime}(0)=1 \tag{1}
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- So $y(t)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-t} \sin (\sqrt{3} t)$ solves the IVP.


## More on the Case of Conjugate Complex Roots

- When $b^{2}-4 a c<0$ the solutions of the ODE

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Suppose $b^{2}-4 a c<0$ and consider the general solution to the ODE (2) given by

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## Example

(a) Solve the IVP $\frac{1}{8} y^{\prime \prime}(t)+16 y(t)=0, y(0)=1 / 2, y^{\prime}(0)=-\sqrt{2}$.
(b) Rewrite your solution to (a) in the form $y(t)=A e^{\alpha t} \sin (\beta t+\phi)$.

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- If $y(t)$ denotes the displacement of the mass at time $t$ relative to the spring equilibrium then $y(t)$ solves the IVP

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

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