Today Review

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Wednesday Exam 4

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Friday Day of Reckoning

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Friday Day of Reckoning

will know grade in course if you decide **NOT** to take final exam

Free vibrations:

Free vibrations: If $A\ddot{x}+Bx=0$,

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where $A \& B \in \mathbb{R}$ & $B/A > 0$

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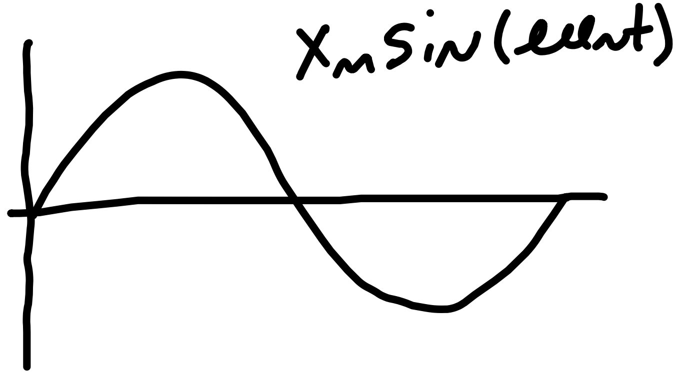
Free vibrations:

If $A\ddot{x}+Bx=0$, where A & $B \in \mathbb{R}$ & $B/A>0$, then $\ddot{x}=\omega_n^2 x$, where $\omega_n=\sqrt{B/A}$ & $x=x_m \sin(\omega_n t+\varphi)$



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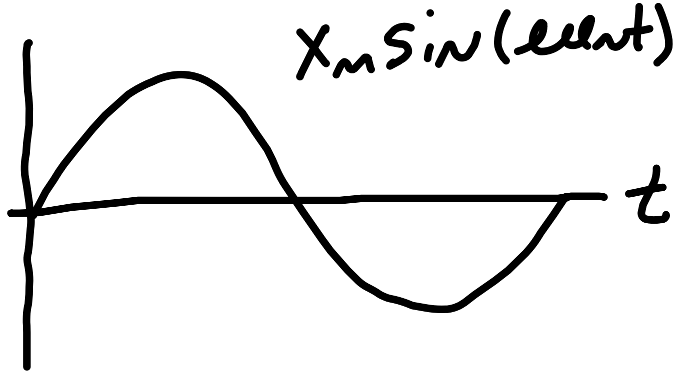
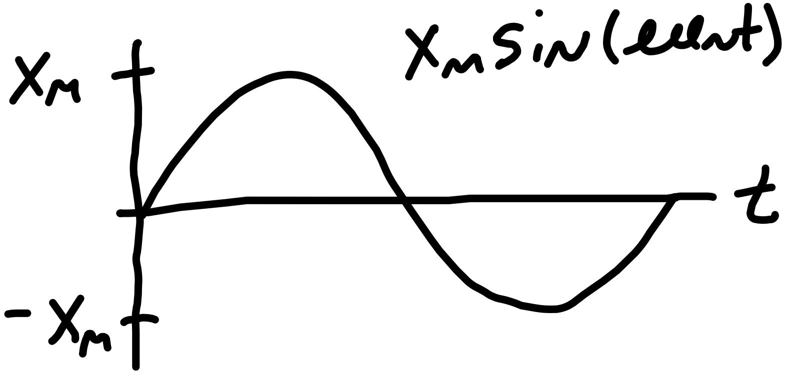


Free vibrations:

If $A\ddot{x}+Bx=0$, where $A \,\&\, B \in \mathbb{R}$ & $B/A>0$, then $\ddot{x}=-\omega_n^2 x$, where $\omega_n=\sqrt{B/A}$ & $x=x_m\sin(\omega_n t+\varphi)$



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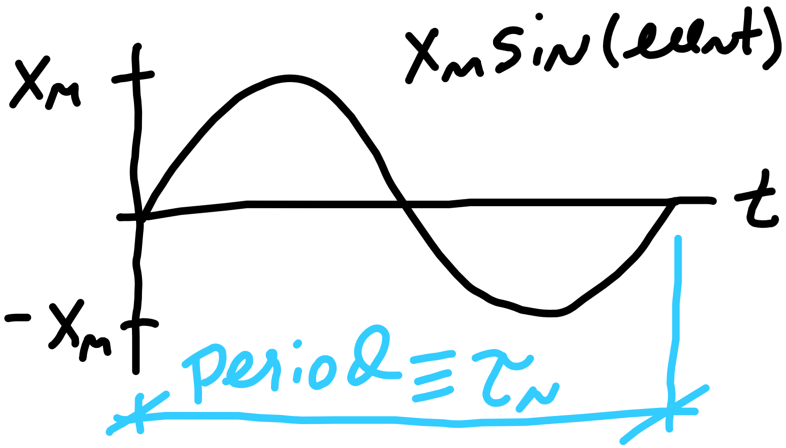
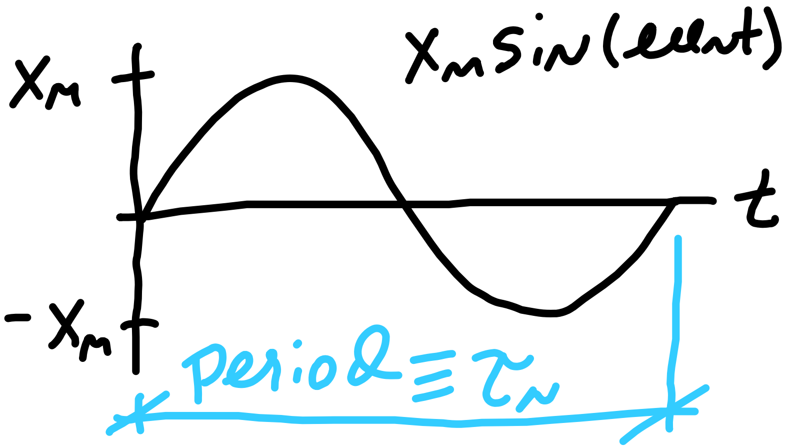
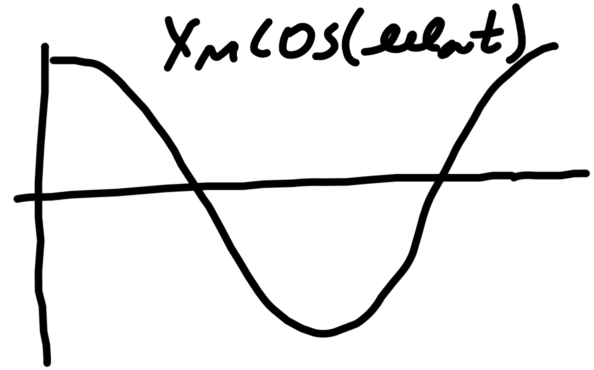


Free vibrations:

If $A\ddot{x}+Bx=0$, where A & $B \in \mathbb{R}$ & $B/A > 0$, then $\ddot{x} = \omega_n^2 x$,

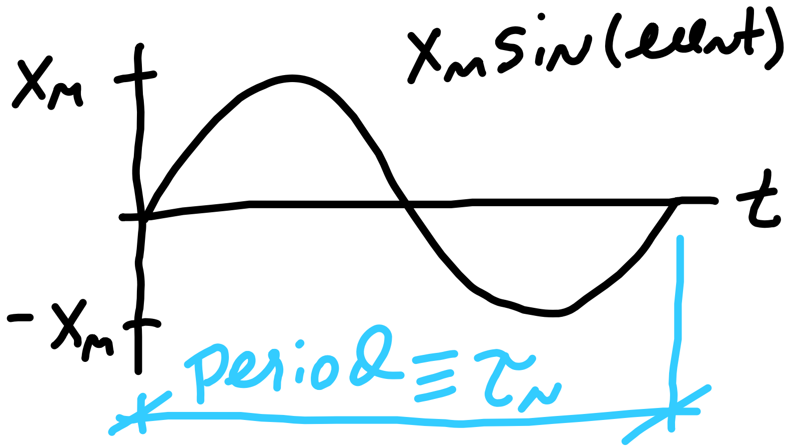
where $\omega_n = \sqrt{B/A}$ & $x = x_m \sin(\omega_n t + \varphi)$

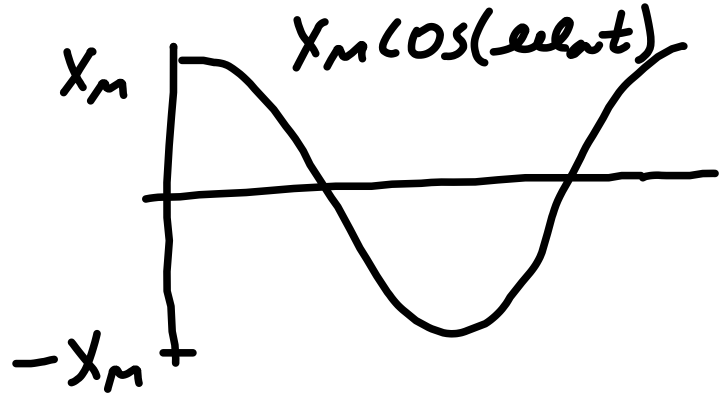




Free vibrations:

If $A\ddot{x}+Bx=0$, where A & $B \in \mathbb{R}$ & $B/A > 0$, then $\ddot{x} = -\omega_n^2 x$, where $\omega_n = \sqrt{B/A}$ & $x = x_m \sin(\omega_n t + \varphi)$





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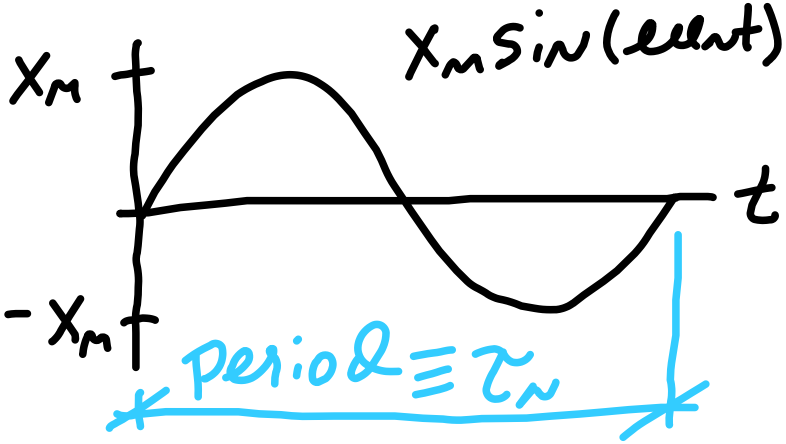
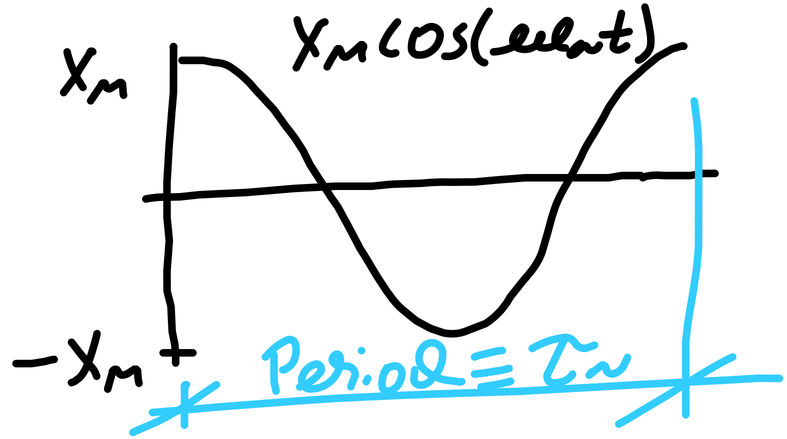
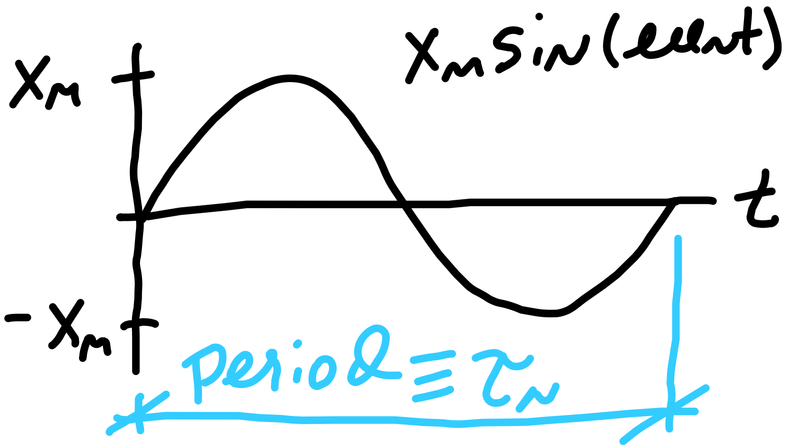
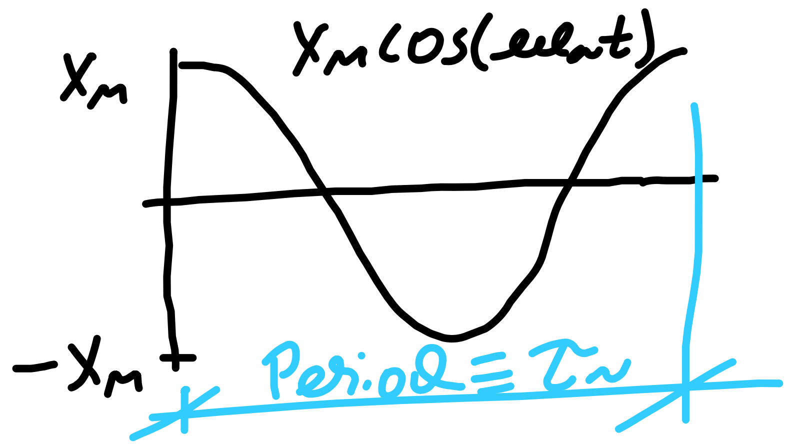




Free vibrations:

If $A\ddot{x}+Bx=0$, where $A \,\&\, B \in \mathbb{R}$ & $B/A>0$, then $\ddot{x}=\omega_n^2 x$, where $\omega_n=\sqrt{B/A}$ & $x=x_m\sin(\omega_n t+\varphi)$





when $t=\tau_n$ then full wave $\Rightarrow$

Free vibrations: If $A\ddot{x}+Bx=0$,

where $A \& B \in \mathbb{R}$ & $B/A>0$, then $\ddot{x}=\omega_n^2 x$,

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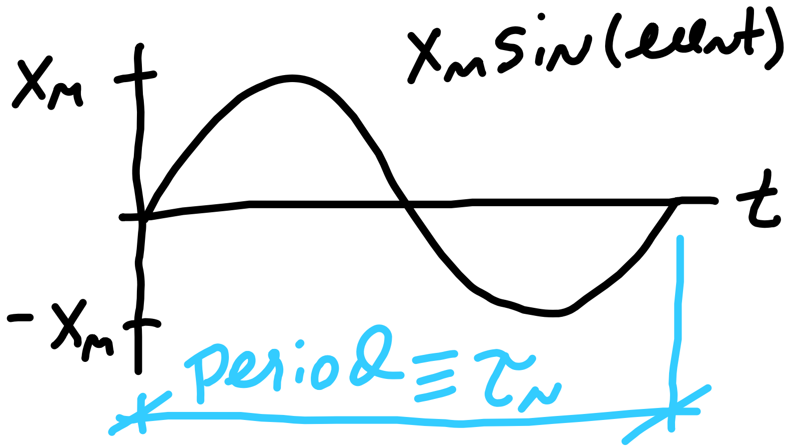
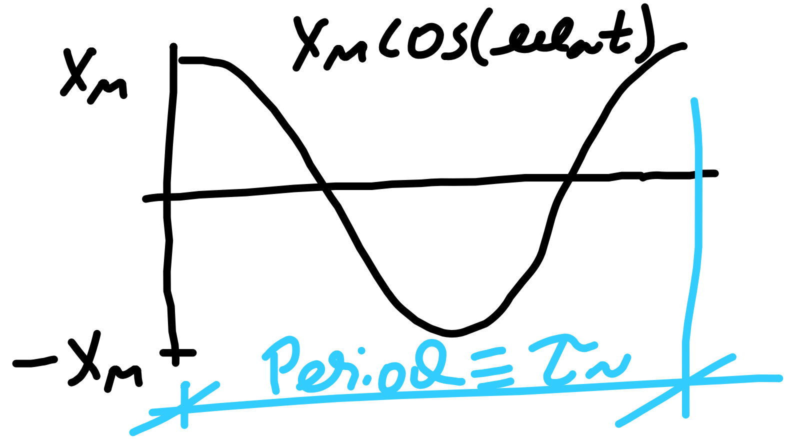
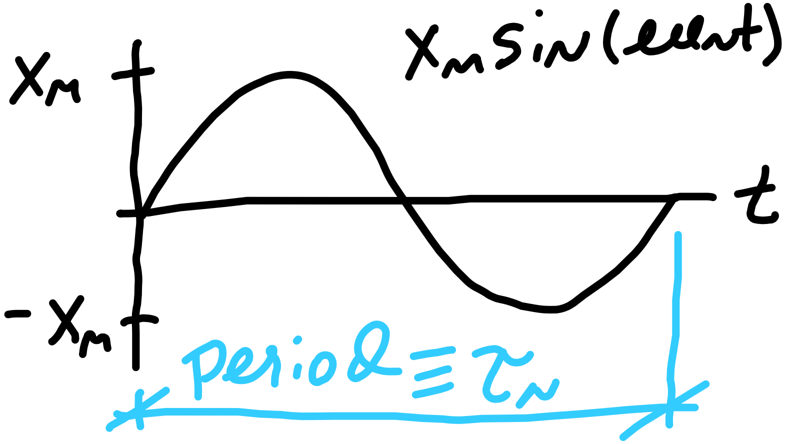


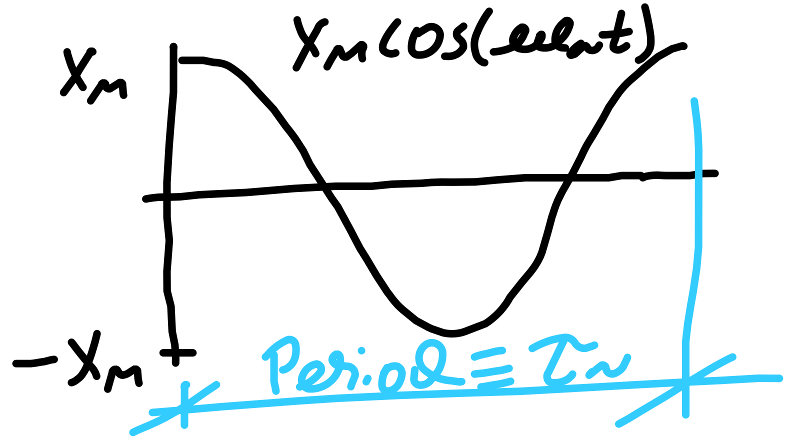


when $t=\tau_n$ then full wave $\Rightarrow \omega_n\tau_n=2\pi$

Free vibrations:

If $A\ddot{x}+Bx=0$, where A & $B\in\mathbb{R}$ & $B/A>0$, then $\ddot{x}=-\omega_n^2x$, where $\omega_n=\sqrt{B/A}$ & $x=x_m\sin(\omega_n t+\varphi)$





when $t=\tau_n$ then full wave $\Rightarrow\omega_n\tau_n=2\pi$

$\Rightarrow\tau_n=\dfrac{2\pi}{\omega_n}$

Free vibrations: If $A\ddot{x}+Bx=\theta$,

where A & $B \in \mathbb{R}$ & $B/A > \theta$, then $\ddot{x}=-\omega_n^2 x$,

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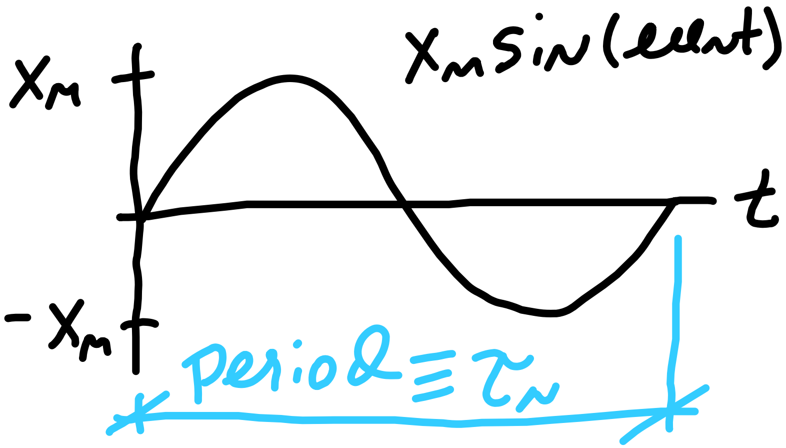
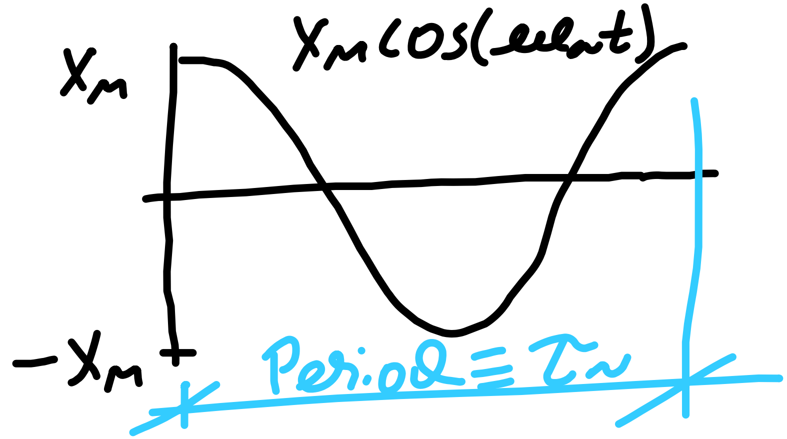


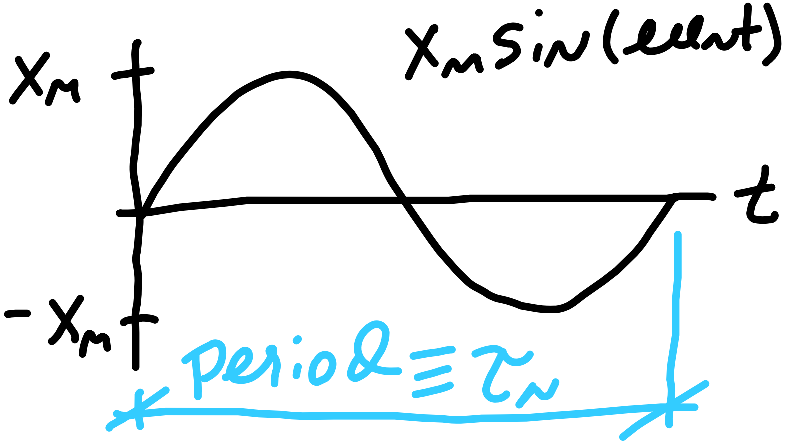


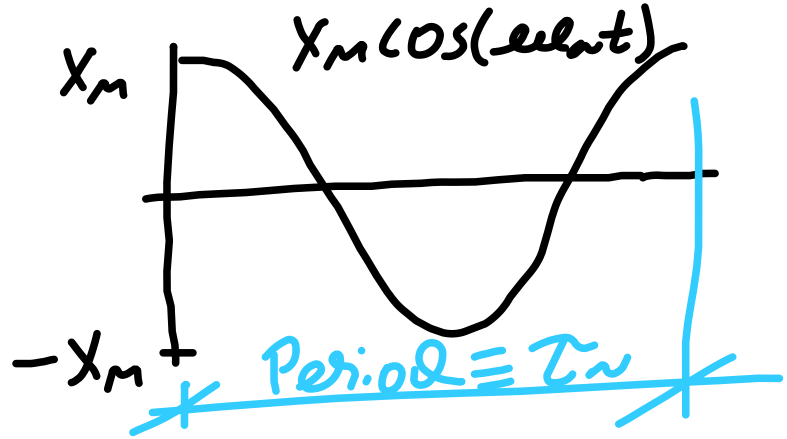
when $t=\tau_n$ then full wave $\Rightarrow \omega_n \tau_n = 2\pi$

$\Rightarrow \tau_n = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_n}$ & $\omega_n = \frac{2\pi}{\tau_n}$

Free vibrations:

If $A\ddot{x}+Bx=0$, where $A \,\&\, B \in \mathbb{R}$ & $B/A>0$, then $\ddot{x}=\omega_n^2 x$, where $\omega_n=\sqrt{B/A}$ & $x=x_m \sin(\omega_n t+\phi)$





When $t=\tau_n$ then full wave $\Rightarrow \omega_n \tau_n = 2\pi$

$\Rightarrow \tau_n = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_n}$ & $\omega_n = \frac{2\pi}{\tau_n}$ Frequency $\equiv f$

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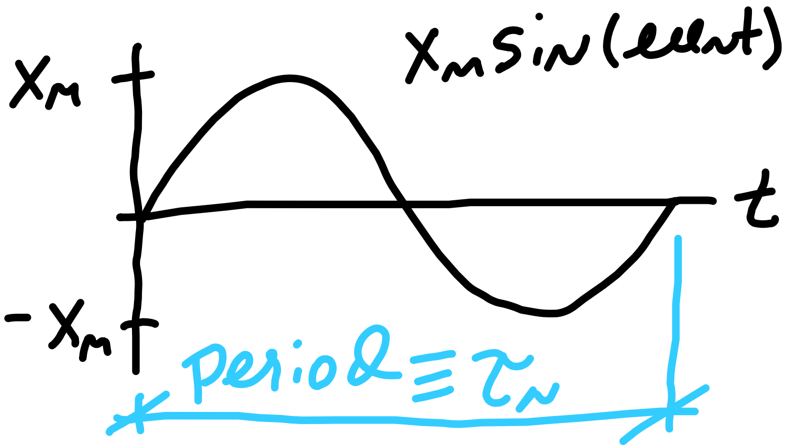

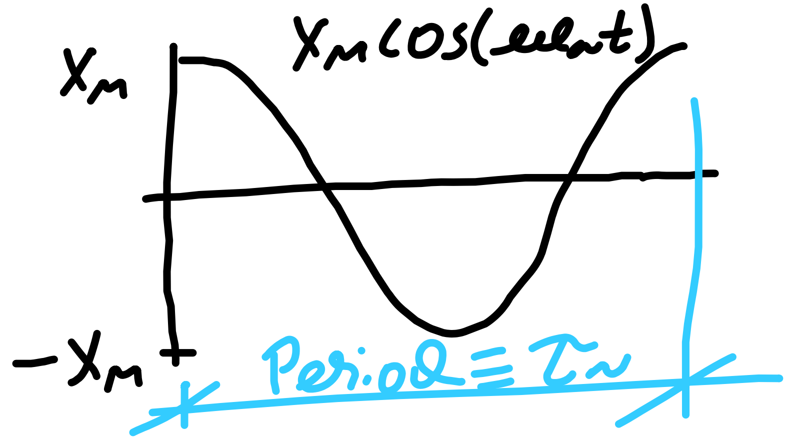

when $t=\tau_n$ then full wave $\Rightarrow \omega_n \tau_n = 2\pi$

$\Rightarrow \tau_n = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_n}$ & $\omega_n = \frac{2\pi}{\tau_n}$ Frequency $\equiv f$ &

$f \equiv \frac{1}{\tau}$

For vibration $x = x_m \sin(\omega_n t + \phi)$, For vibration $x = x_m \sin(\omega t + \phi)$, where

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ASU

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We can see that $v_m = x_m \omega_n$

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& $a_m = x_m \omega_n^2 \Rightarrow a_m = v_m \omega_n$

Example: Spring

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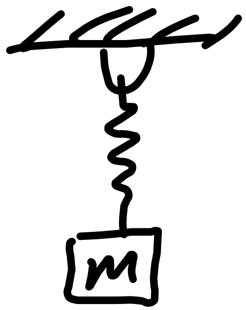

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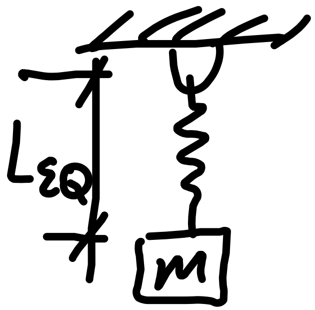

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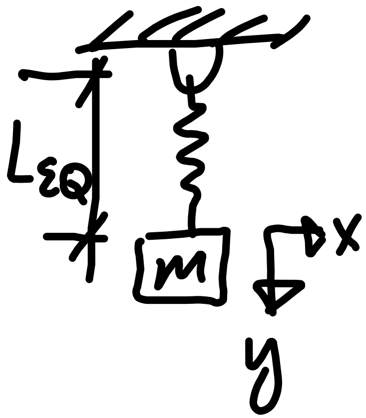
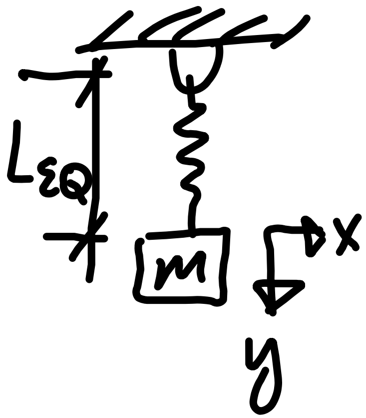


Example: Spring Equilibrium



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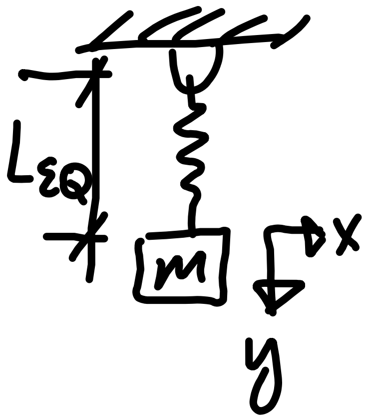
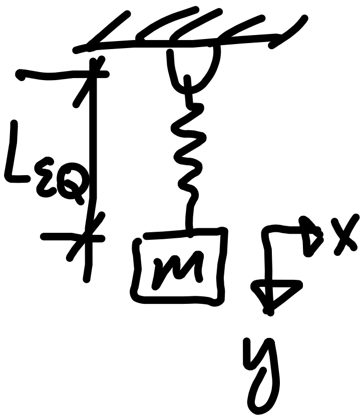


Equilibrium: $L_{EQ} = L + \delta$

Example: Spring



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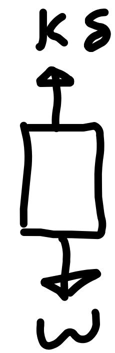

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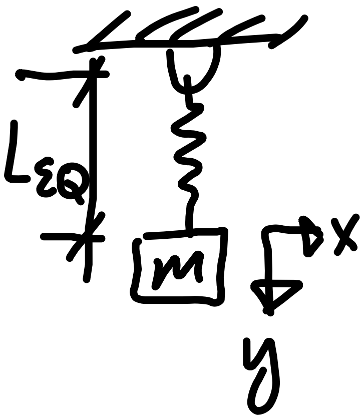
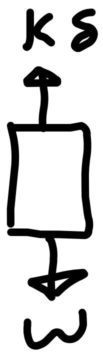


Equilibrium: $L_{EQ} = L + \delta$

$$\Sigma F = 0$$



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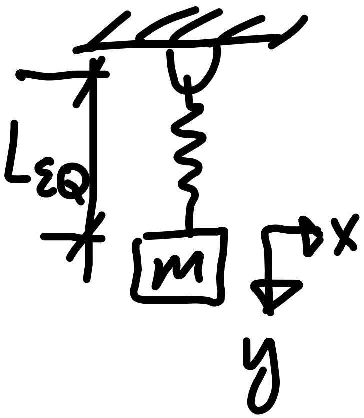
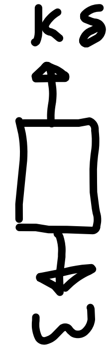


Equilibrium: $L_{EQ} = L + \delta$

$$\Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow W - k\delta = 0$$



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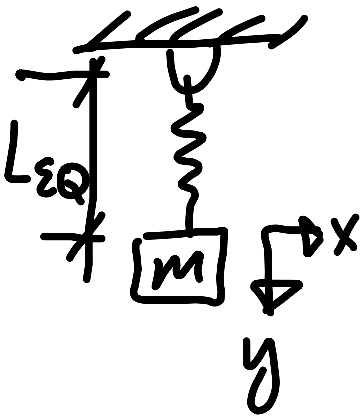

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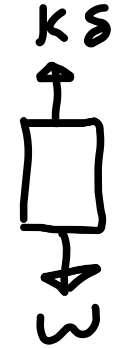
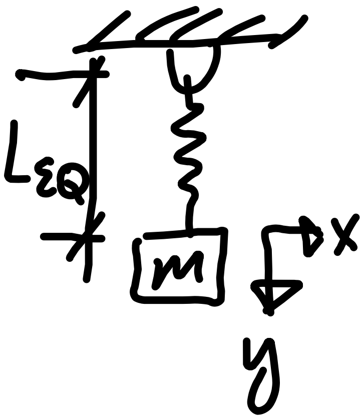


Non-equilibrium:

Example: Spring



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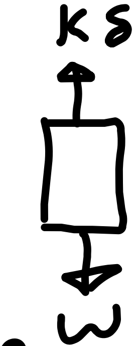
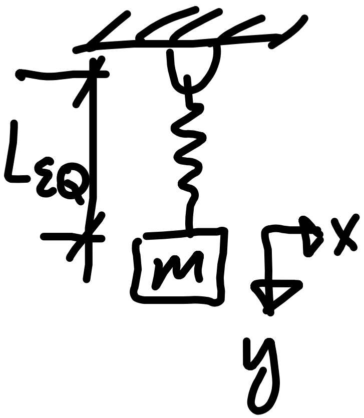


Non-equilibrium: push mass down amount y & let go.

Example: Spring



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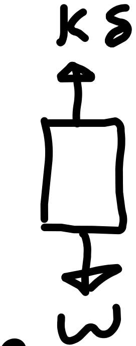

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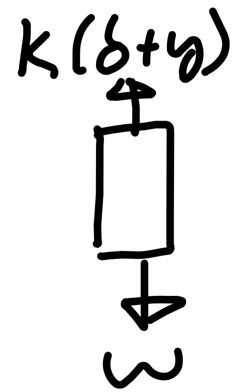

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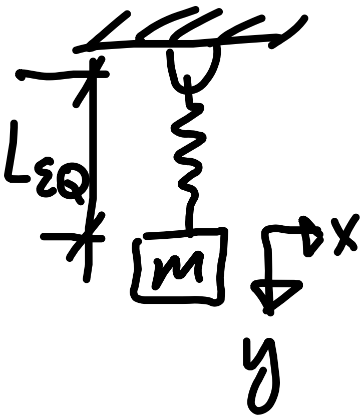

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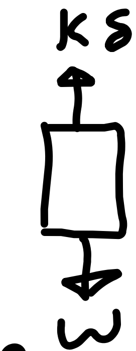
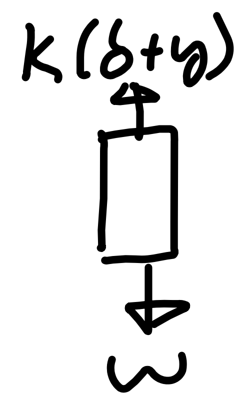


$$\Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow W - k\delta = 0$$

Non-equilibrium: push mass down amount y & let go. Here $L = L_{EQ} + y$



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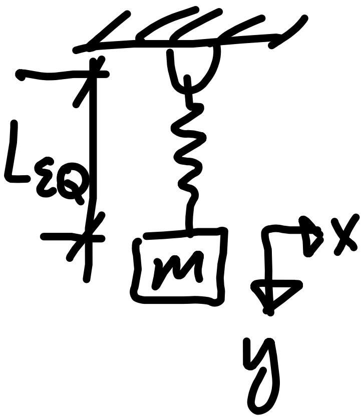
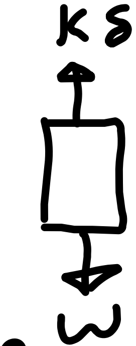


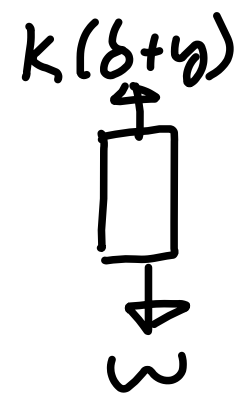
Equilibrium: $L_{EQ} = L + \delta$



$$\Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow w - k\delta = 0$$

Non-equilibrium: push mass down amount y & let go. Here $L = L_{EQ} + y$

$$\Sigma F_y = m\ddot{y}$$



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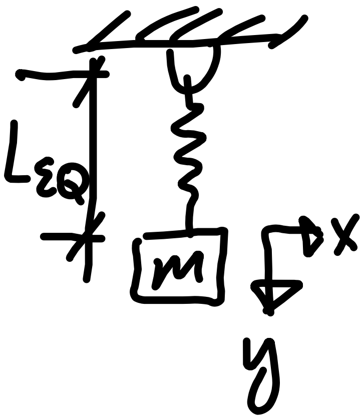
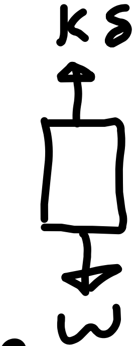


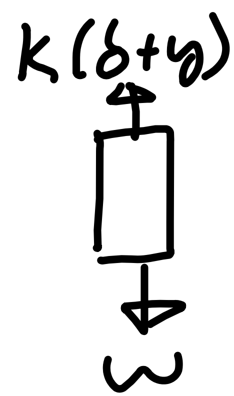


Equilibrium: $L_{EQ} = L + \delta$

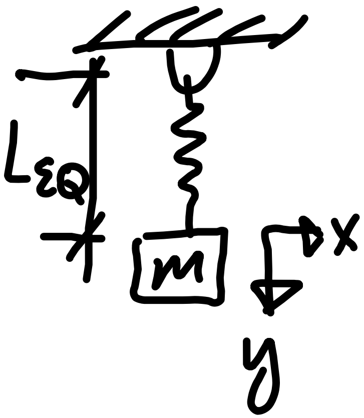
$$\Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow W - k\delta = 0$$

Non-equilibrium: push mass down amount y & let go. Here $L = L_{EQ} + y$

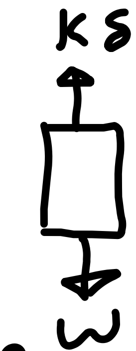
$$\Sigma F_y = m\ddot{y} \Rightarrow W - k\delta - ky = m\ddot{y}$$



Example: Spring



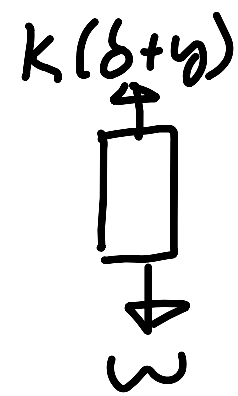
Equilibrium: $L_{EQ} = L + \delta$



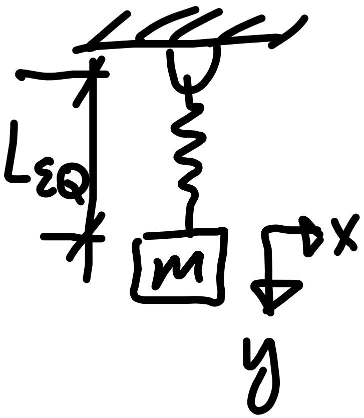
$$\Sigma F = 0 \Rightarrow w - k\delta = 0$$

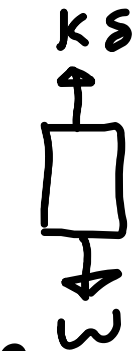
Non-equilibrium: push mass down amount y & let go. Here $L = L_{EQ} + y$

$$\Sigma F_y = m\ddot{y} \Rightarrow w - k\delta - ky = m\ddot{y}$$



Example: Spring





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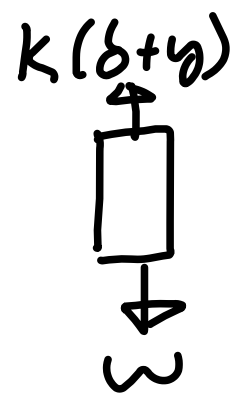
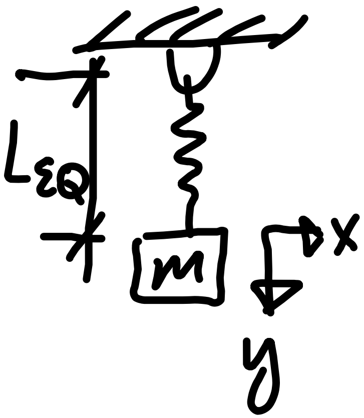


Example: Spring



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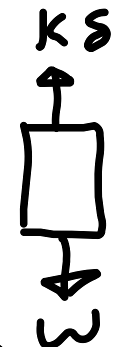

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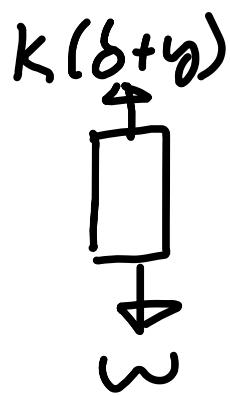
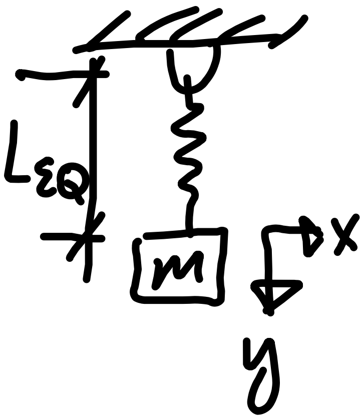
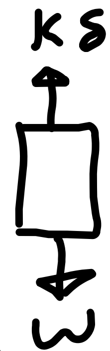
or $\ddot{y} = -\omega_n^2 y$



Example: Spring





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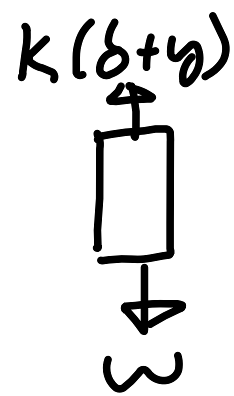
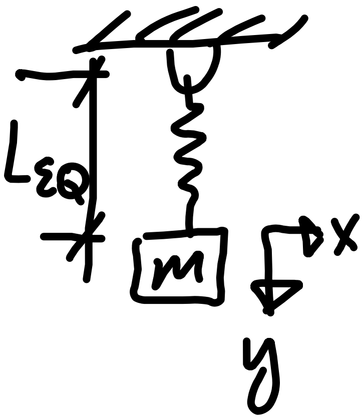
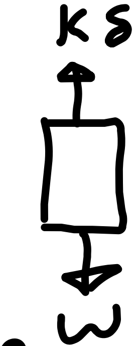


Example: Spring





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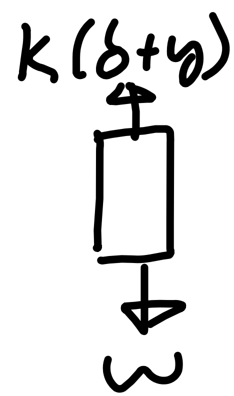
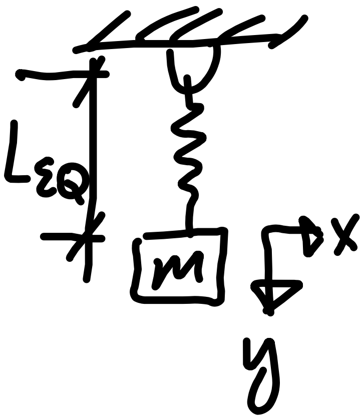


$$\tau_n = 2\pi/\omega_n$$

Example: Spring



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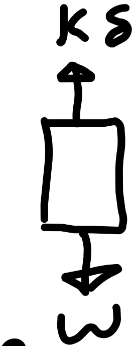

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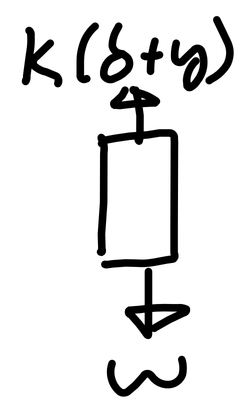
$$\tau_n = 2\pi/\omega_n = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$



Example : Pendulum

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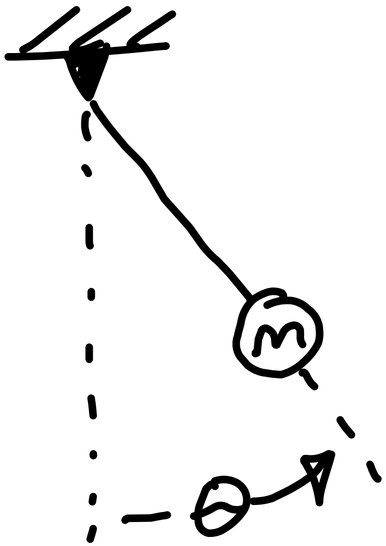
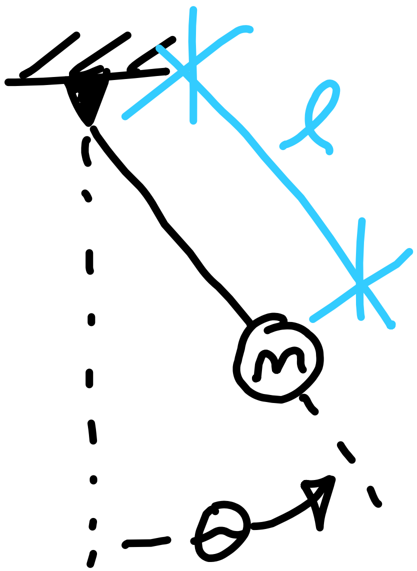
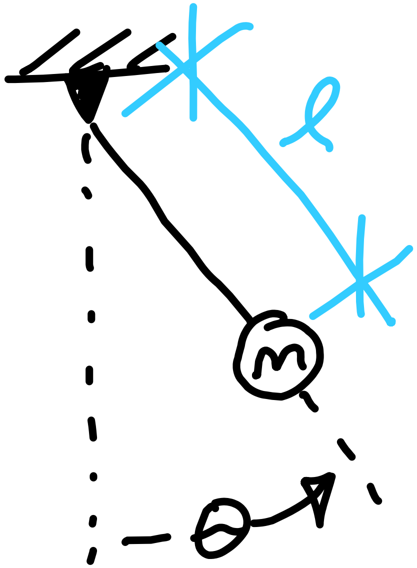
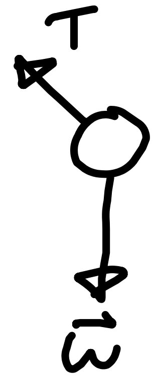


Example: Pendulum

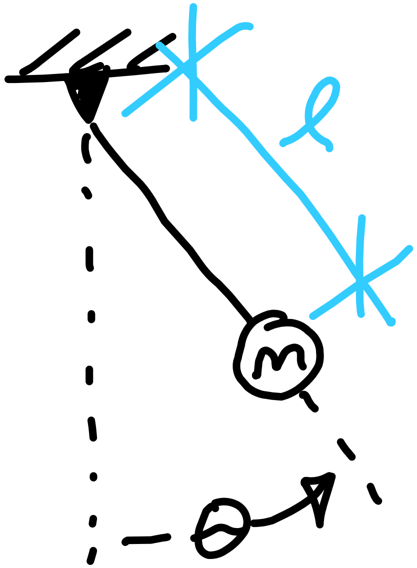


Example: Pendulum



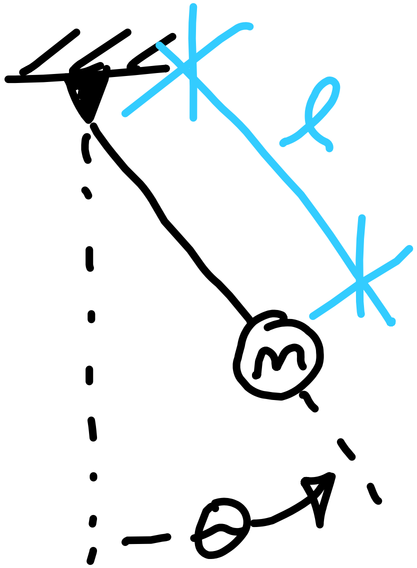


Example : Pendulum

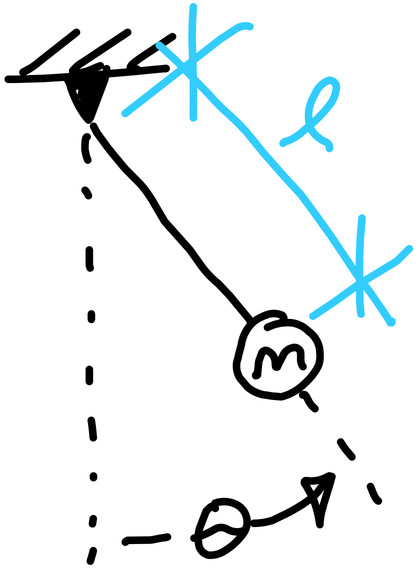


Example: Pendulum

$$\vec{w} = \vec{w}_n + \vec{w}_t$$



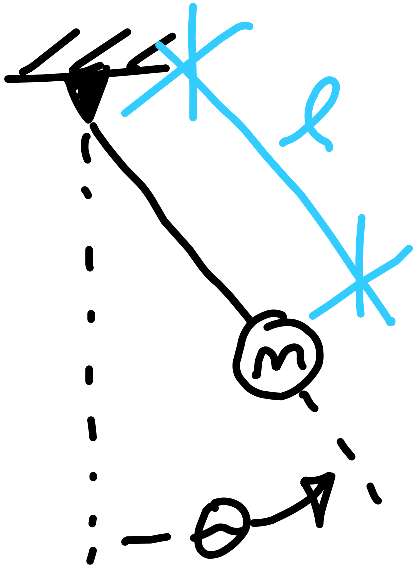
Example: Pendulum



$$\vec{w} = \vec{w}_n + \vec{w}_t$$

$$\vec{w}_n = (w\cos\theta)(-\hat{e}_n)$$

Example: Pendulum

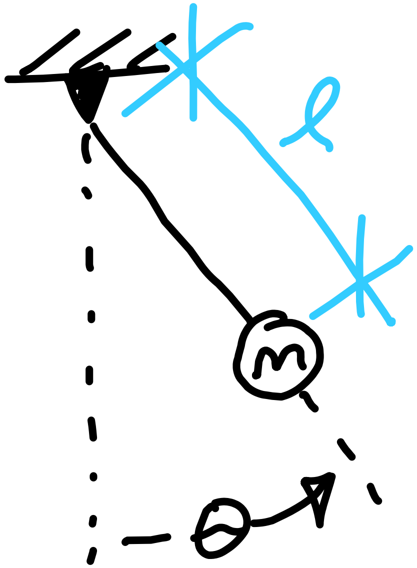


$$\vec{w} = \vec{w}_n + \vec{w}_t$$

$$\vec{w}_n = (w\cos\theta)(-\hat{e}_n)$$

$$\vec{w}_t = (w\sin\theta)(-\hat{e}_t)$$

Example: Pendulum



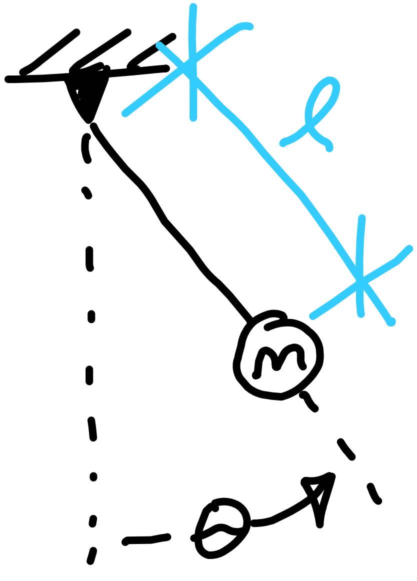
$$\vec{w} = \vec{w}_n + \vec{w}_t$$

$$\vec{w}_n = (w\cos\theta)(-\hat{e}_n)$$

$$\vec{w}_t = (w\sin\theta)(-\hat{e}_t)$$

Solved 3 ways

Example : Pendulum



$$\vec{w} = \vec{w}_n + \vec{w}_t$$

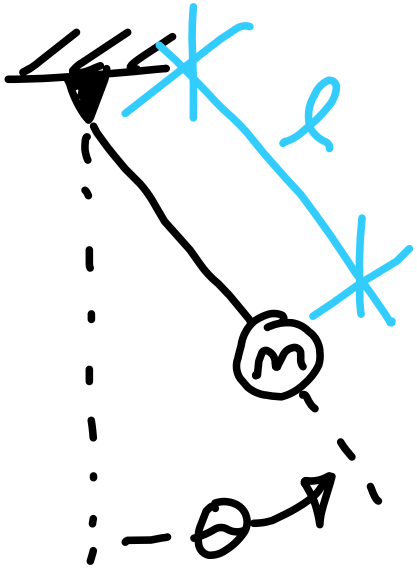
$$\vec{w}_n = (w\cos\theta)(-\hat{e}_n)$$

$$\vec{w}_t = (w\sin\theta)(-\hat{e}_t)$$

Solved 3 ways

1st way

Example: Pendulum



$$\vec{w} = \vec{w}_n + \vec{w}_t$$

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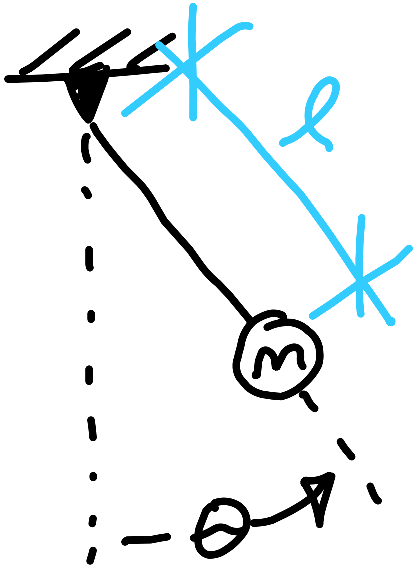
$$\vec{w}_t = (w\sin\theta)(-\hat{e}_t)$$

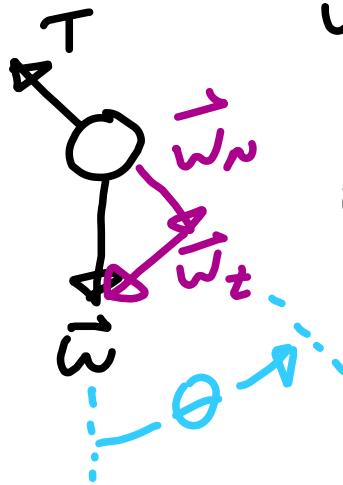
Solved 3 ways

1st way

$$\Sigma F_t = m a_t$$

Example: Pendulum





$$\vec{w} = \vec{w}_n + \vec{w}_t$$

$$\vec{w}_n = (w\cos\theta)(-\hat{e}_n)$$

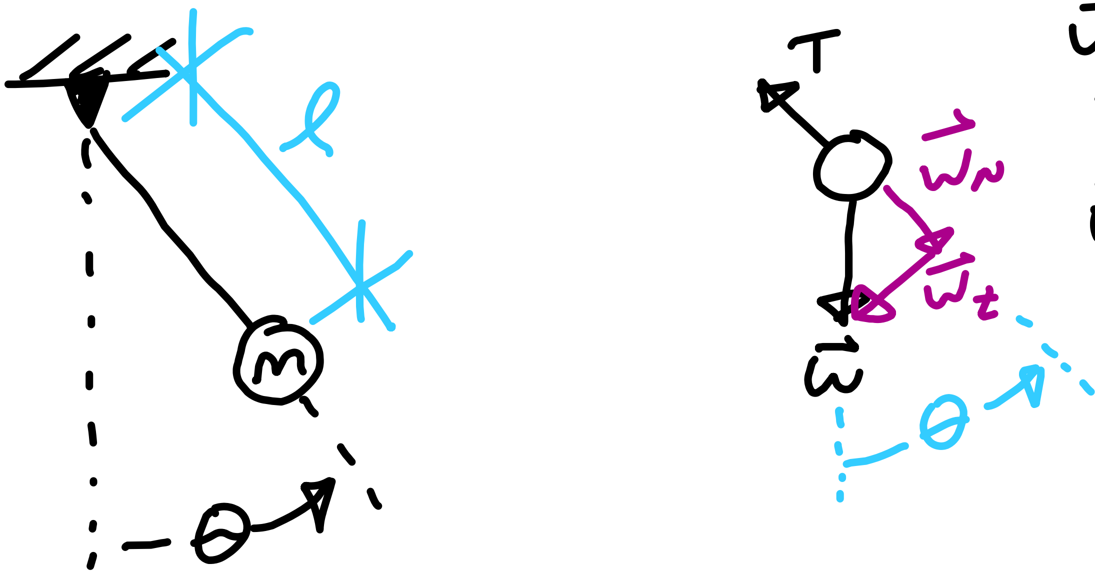
$$\vec{w}_t = (w\sin\theta)(-\hat{e}_t)$$

Solved 3 ways

1st way

$$\Sigma F_t = m a_t \Rightarrow -W_t = m\frac{dv}{dt}$$

Example: Pendulum



$\vec{w} = \vec{w}_n + \vec{w}_t$

$\vec{w}_n = (w\cos\theta)(-\hat{e}_n)$

$\vec{w}_t = (w\sin\theta)(-\hat{e}_t)$

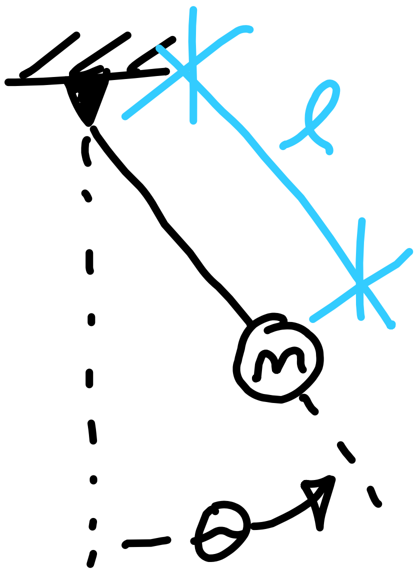
Solved 3 ways

1st way

$\Sigma F_t = m a_t \Rightarrow -W_t = m\frac{dv}{dt}$

but $v = \ell\dot{\theta}$

Example: Pendulum



$$\vec{w} = \vec{w}_n + \vec{w}_t$$

$$\vec{w}_n = (w\cos\theta)(-\hat{e}_n)$$

$$\vec{w}_t = (w\sin\theta)(-\hat{e}_t)$$

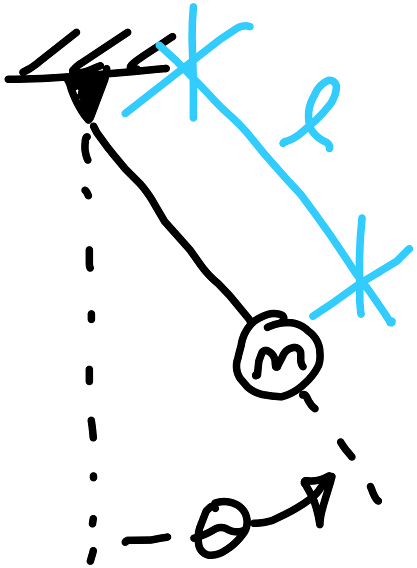
Solved 3 ways

1st way

$\sum F_t = m a_t \Rightarrow -W_t = m \frac{dv}{dt}$

but $v = \ell\dot{\theta}$ so $-W_t = m\ell\ddot{\theta}$

Example: Pendulum



$$\vec{w} = \vec{w}_n + \vec{w}_t$$

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Solved 3 ways

1st way

$$\sum F_t = m a_t \Rightarrow -w_t = m\frac{dv}{dt}$$

but $v = \ell\dot{\theta}$ so $-w_t = m\ell\ddot{\theta}$

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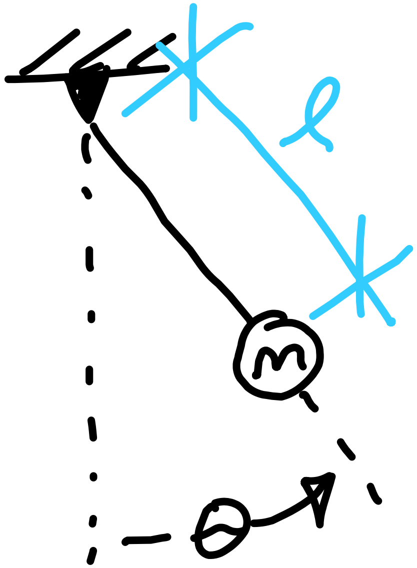
Example: Pendulum



$\vec{w} = \vec{w}_n + \vec{w}_t$

$\vec{w}_n = (w\cos\theta)(-\hat{e}_n)$

$\vec{w}_t = (w\sin\theta)(-\hat{e}_t)$

Solved 3 ways

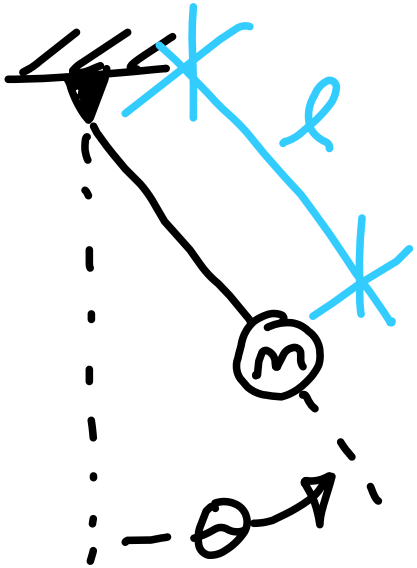
1st way

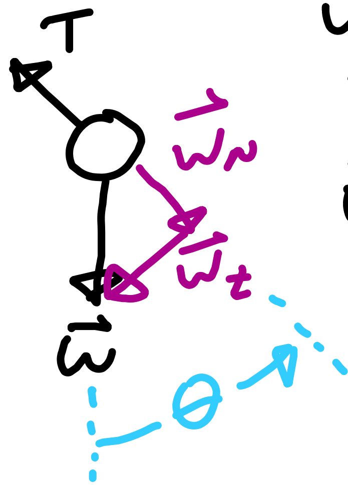
$\sum F_t = m a_t \Rightarrow -W_t = m\frac{dv}{dt}$

but $v = \ell\dot{\theta}$ so $-W_t = m\ell\ddot{\theta}$

$\Rightarrow -w\sin\theta = m\ell\ddot{\theta}$ Small angle $\sin\theta \cong \theta$

Example : Pendulum





$\vec{w} = \vec{w}_n + \vec{w}_t$

$\vec{w}_n = (w\cos\theta)(-\hat{e}_n)$

$\vec{w}_t = (w\sin\theta)(-\hat{e}_t)$

Solved 3 ways

1st way

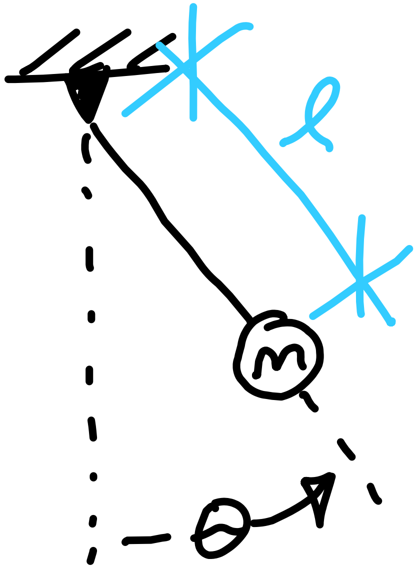
$\Sigma F_t = ma_t \Rightarrow -W_t = m\frac{dv}{dt}$

but $v = l\dot{\theta}$ so $-W_t = ml\ddot{\theta}$

$\Rightarrow -w\sin\theta = ml\ddot{\theta}$ Small angle $\sin\theta \cong \theta$ so

$-w\theta \cong ml\ddot{\theta}$

Example: Pendulum



$\vec{w} = \vec{w}_n + \vec{w}_t$

$\vec{w}_n = (w\cos\theta)(-\hat{e}_n)$

$\vec{w}_t = (w\sin\theta)(-\hat{e}_t)$

Solved 3 ways

1st way

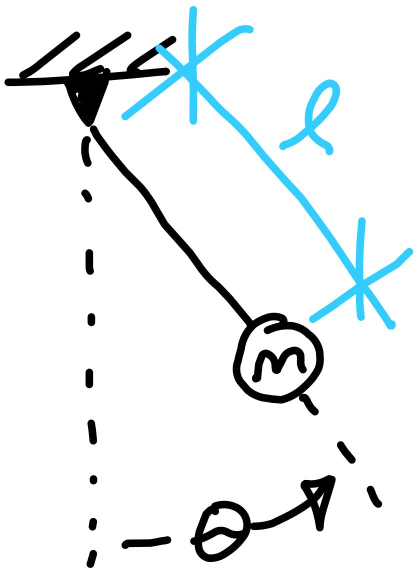
$\Sigma F_t = m a_t \Rightarrow -W_t = m\frac{dv}{dt}$

but $v = \ell\dot{\theta}$ so $-W_t = m\ell\ddot{\theta}$

$\Rightarrow -w\sin\theta = m\ell\ddot{\theta}$ Small angle $\sin\theta \cong \theta$ so

$-W\theta \cong m\ell\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = -\omega_n^2\theta$

Example: Pendulum



$\vec{w} = \vec{w}_n + \vec{w}_t$

$\vec{w}_n = (w\cos\theta)(-\hat{e}_n)$

$\vec{w}_t = (w\sin\theta)(-\hat{e}_t)$

Solved 3 ways

1st way

$\sum F_t = ma_t \Rightarrow -w_t = m\frac{dv}{dt}$

but $v = l\dot{\theta}$ so $-w_t = ml\ddot{\theta}$

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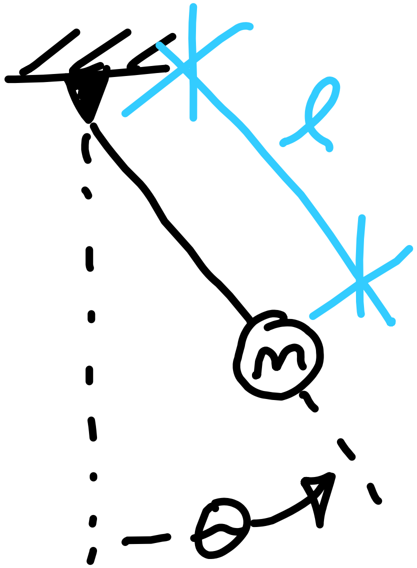
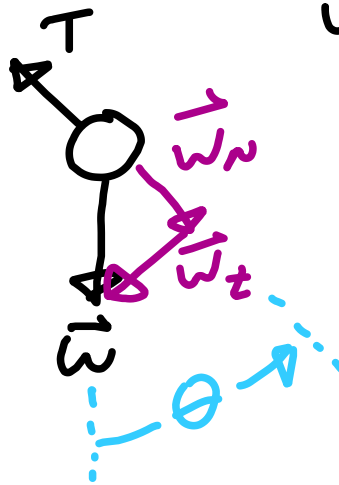
$-w\theta \cong ml\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = -\omega_n^2\theta$,

where $\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{mg}{ml}}$

Example: Pendulum





$\vec{w} = \vec{w}_n + \vec{w}_t$

$\vec{w}_n = (w\cos\theta)(-\hat{e}_n)$

$\vec{w}_t = (w\sin\theta)(-\hat{e}_t)$

Solved 3 ways

1st way

$\sum F_t = m a_t \Rightarrow -w_t = m\frac{dv}{dt}$

but $v = l\dot{\theta}$ so $-w_t = ml\ddot{\theta}$

$\Rightarrow -w\sin\theta = ml\ddot{\theta}$ Small angle $\sin\theta \cong \theta$ so

$-w\theta \cong ml\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = -\omega_n^2\theta$,

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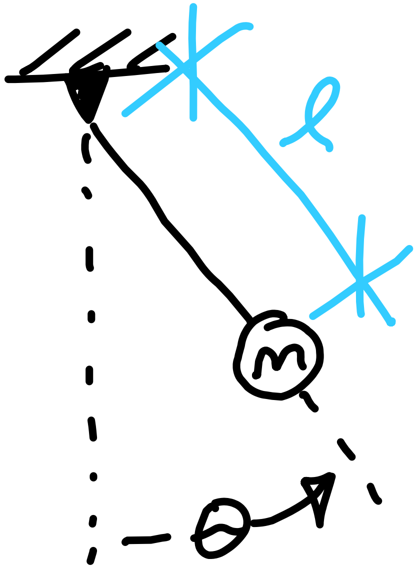
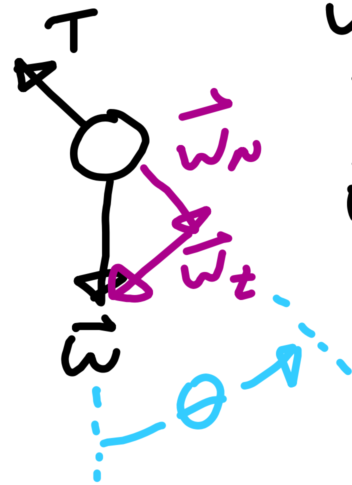
Example: Pendulum





$\vec{W} = \vec{W}_N + \vec{W}_t$

$\vec{W}_N = (W\cos\theta)(-\hat{e}_N)$

$\vec{W}_t = (W\sin\theta)(-\hat{e}_t)$

Solved 3 ways

1st way

$\sum F_t = m a_t \Rightarrow -W_t = m\frac{dv}{dt}$

but $v = \ell\dot{\theta}$ so $-W_t = m\ell\ddot{\theta}$

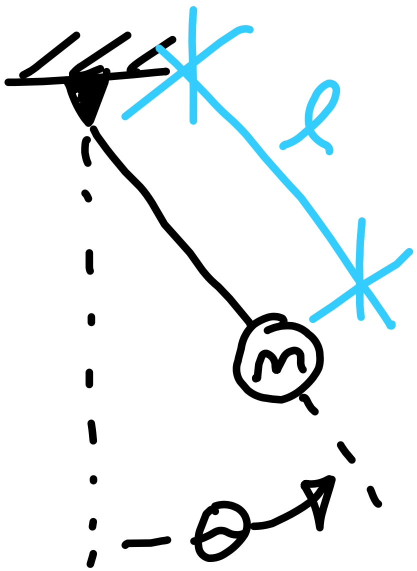
$\Rightarrow -W\sin\theta = m\ell\ddot{\theta}$ Small angle $\sin\theta \cong \theta$ so

$-W\theta \cong m\ell\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = -\omega_n^2\theta$,

where $\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{mg}{m\ell}} = \sqrt{g/\ell}$

2nd way

Example: Pendulum



$\vec{w} = \vec{w}_n + \vec{w}_t$

$\vec{w}_n = (w\cos\theta)(-\hat{e}_n)$

$\vec{w}_t = (w\sin\theta)(-\hat{e}_t)$

Solved 3 ways

1st way

$\sum F_t = ma_t \Rightarrow -W_t = m\frac{dv}{dt}$

but $v = l\dot{\theta}$ so $-W_t = ml\ddot{\theta}$

$\Rightarrow -w\sin\theta = ml\ddot{\theta}$ Small angle $\sin\theta \cong \theta$ so

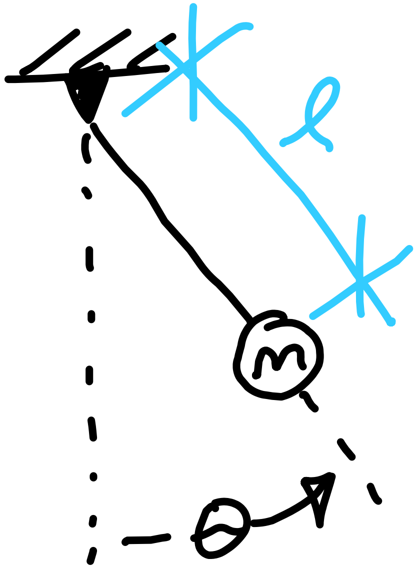
$-w\theta \cong ml\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = -\omega_n^2\theta$,

where $\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{mg}{ml}} = \sqrt{g/l}$

2nd way

$\circlearrowleft \sum M_A = I_A\ddot{\theta}$

Example: Pendulum



$\vec{w} = \vec{w}_n + \vec{w}_t$

$\vec{w}_n = (w\cos\theta)(-\hat{e}_n)$

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Solved 3 ways

1st way

$\sum F_t = ma_t \Rightarrow -w_t = m\frac{dv}{dt}$

but $v = \ell\dot{\theta}$ so $-w_t = m\ell\ddot{\theta}$

$\Rightarrow -w\sin\theta = m\ell\ddot{\theta}$ Small angle $\sin\theta \cong \theta$ so

$-w\theta \cong m\ell\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = -\omega_n^2\theta$,

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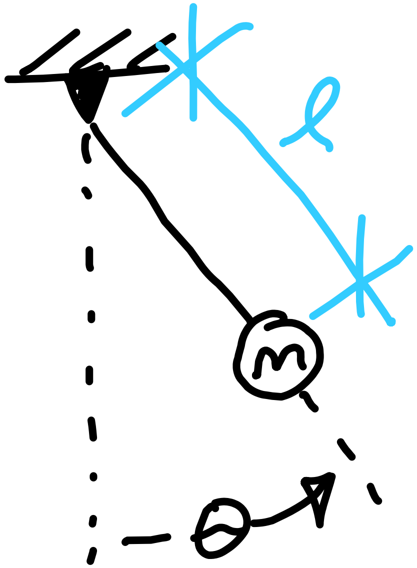
2nd way

$\circlearrowleft \sum M_A = I_A\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow -\ell w_t = I_A\ddot{\theta}$

Example: Pendulum



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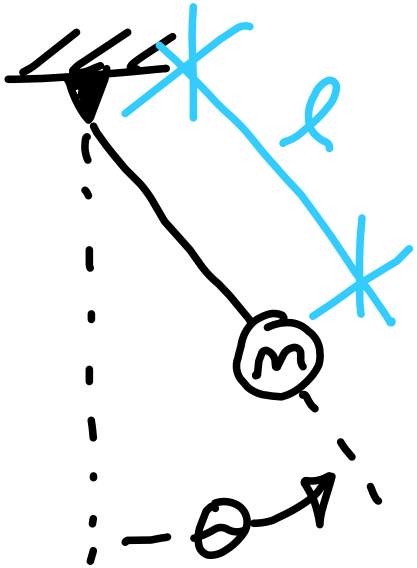
But $I_A = ml^2$

ASU

Example: Pendulum



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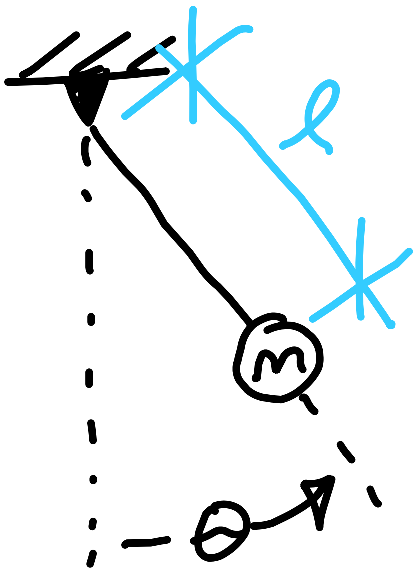

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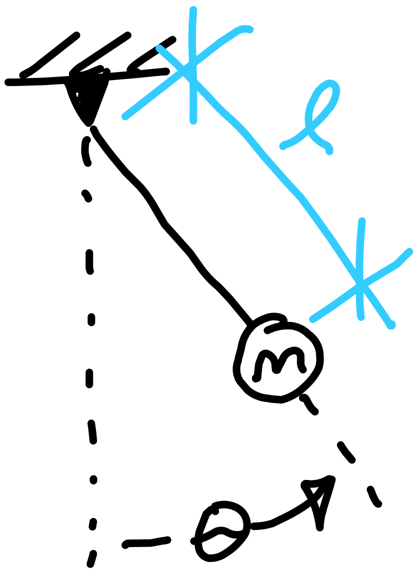

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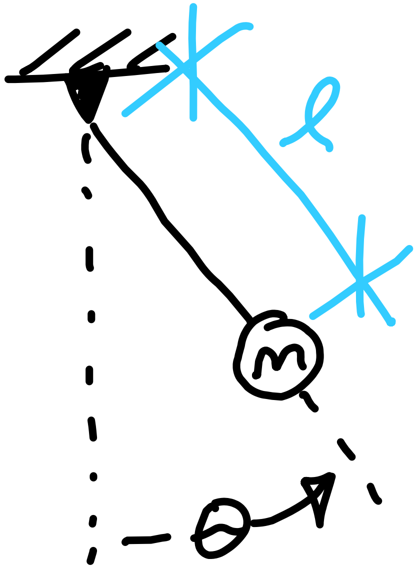

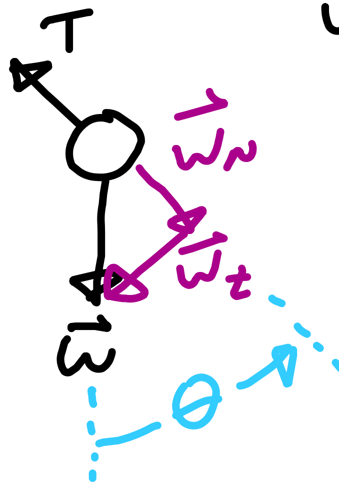

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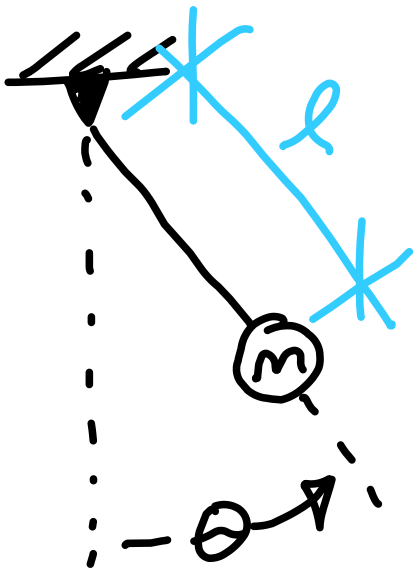

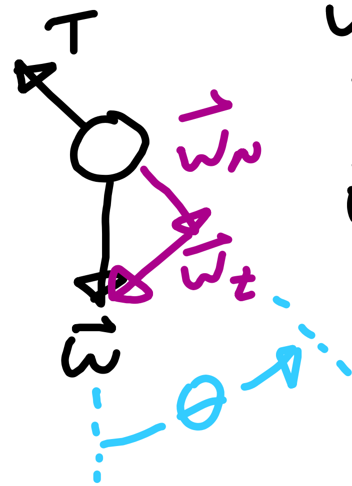

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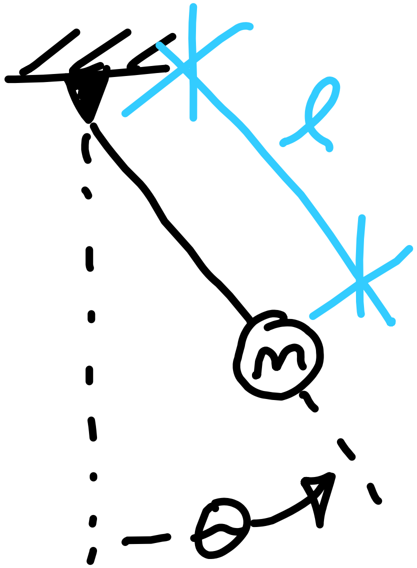

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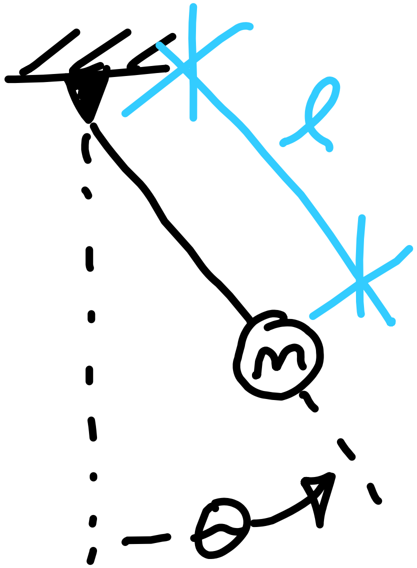

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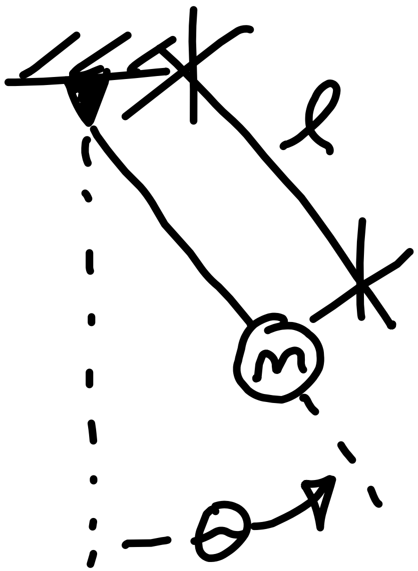
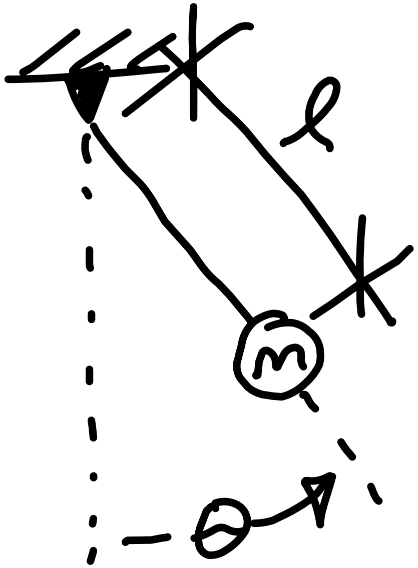
3rd way: Conservation of energy



3rd way: Conservation of energy & get into the form $\dot{x}^2 + \omega_n^2 x^2 = \text{const.}$



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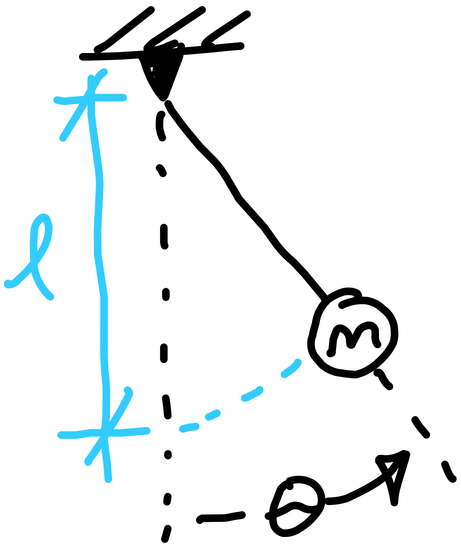

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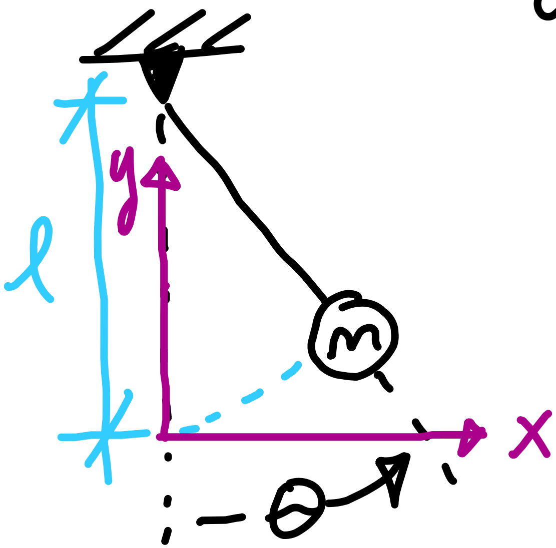

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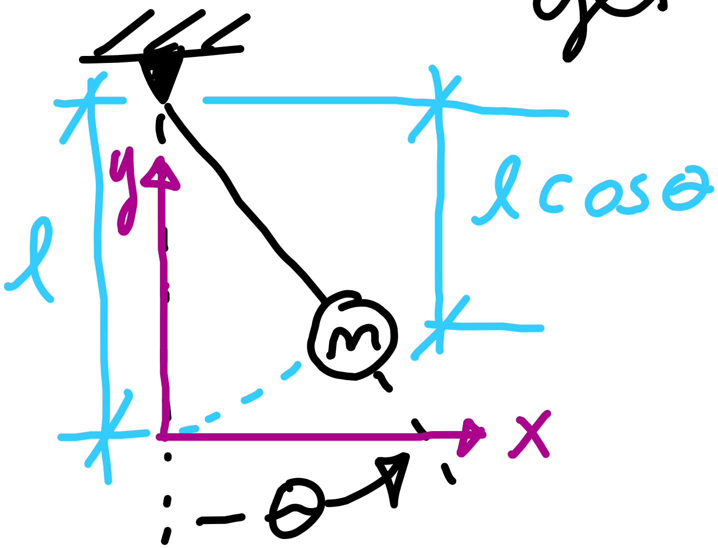

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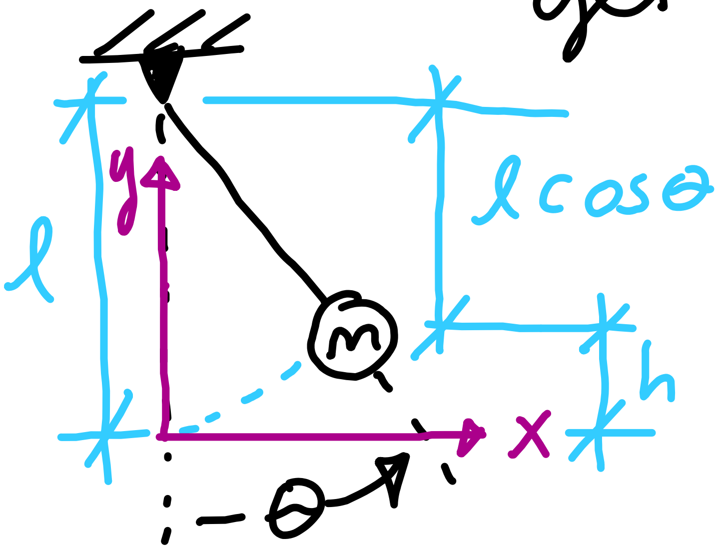

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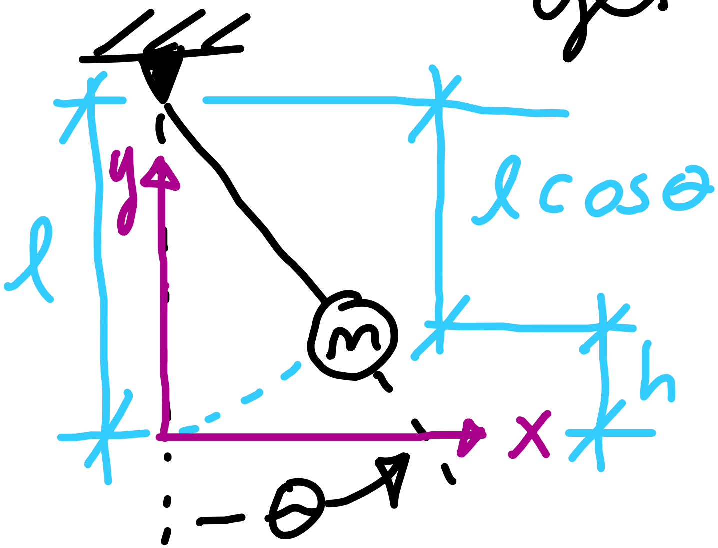

$$l = l\cos\theta + h$$

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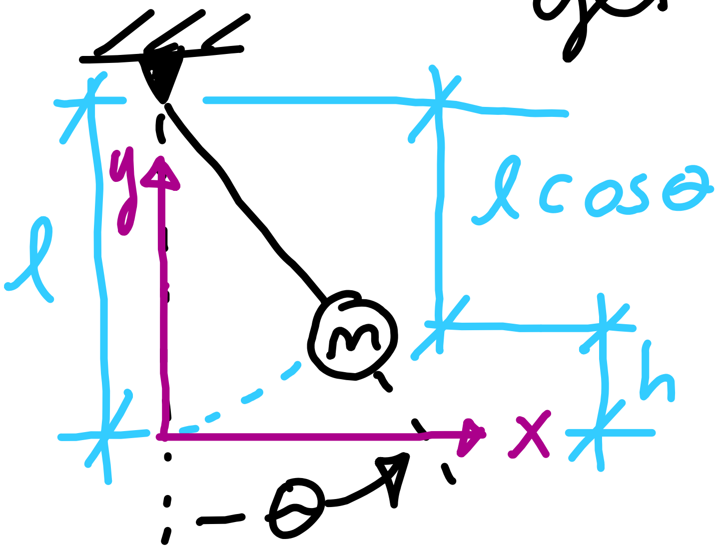

$$\ell = \ell\cos\theta + h \quad \text{so}$$

$$h = \ell(1-\cos\theta)$$

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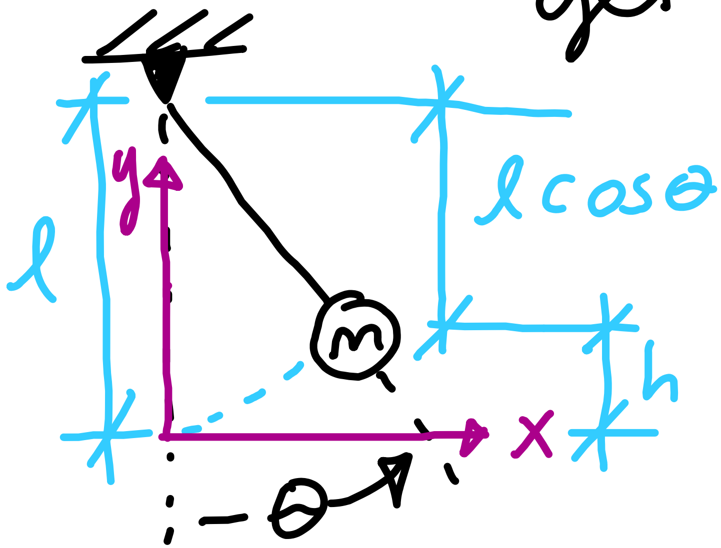

$l = l\cos\theta + h$ so

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$\Rightarrow \cos\theta \cong 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2}$

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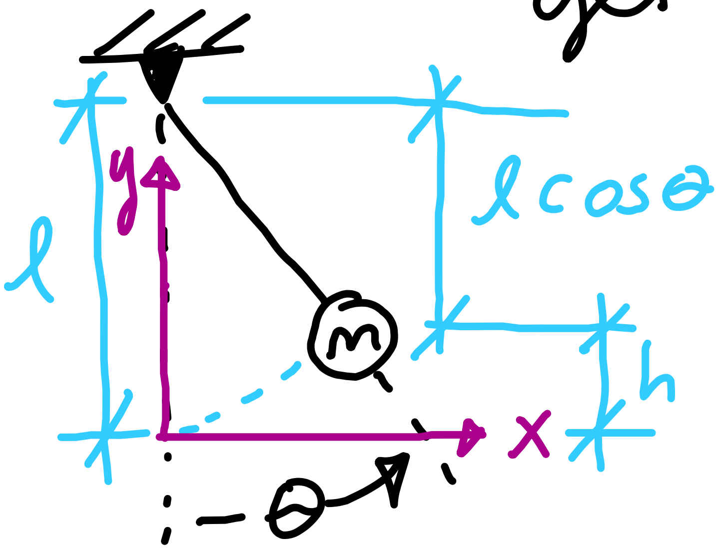

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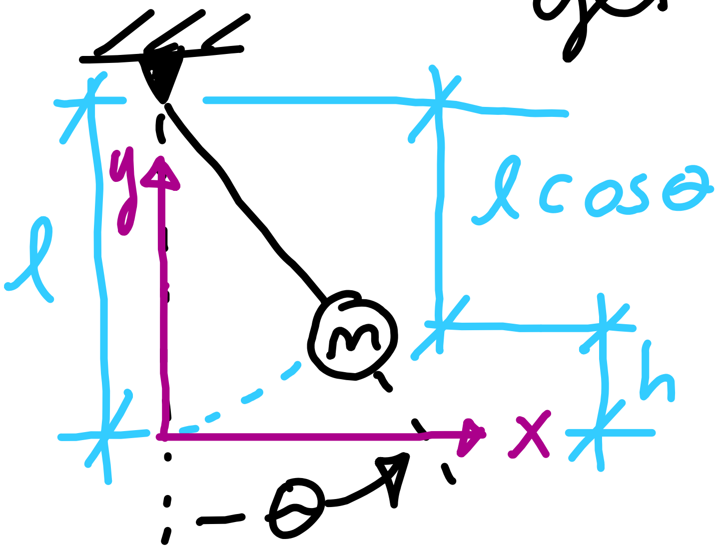

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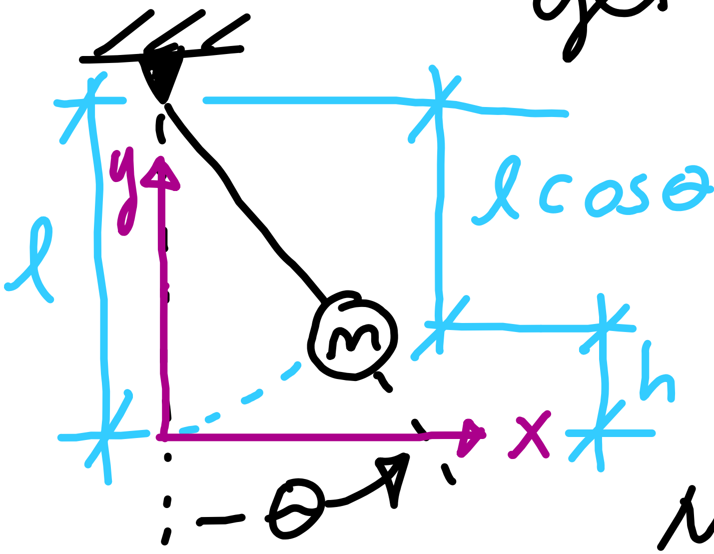

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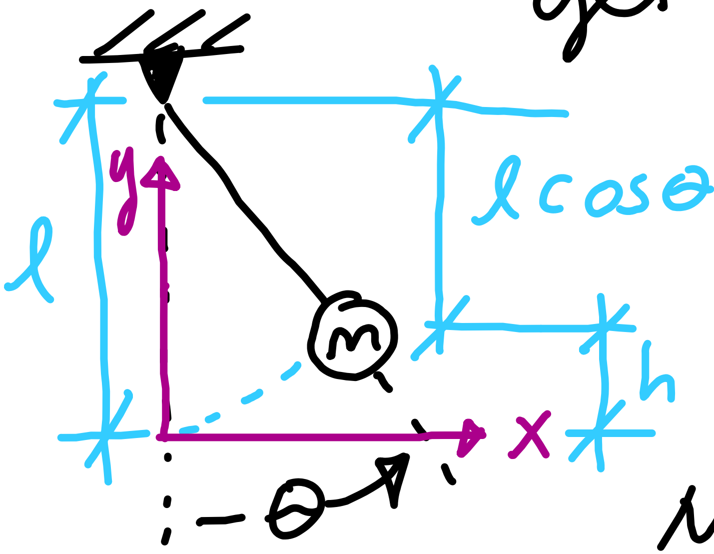

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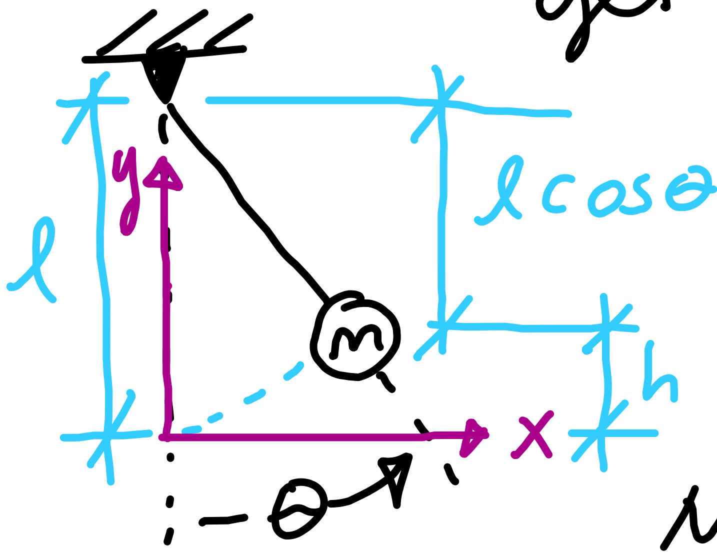

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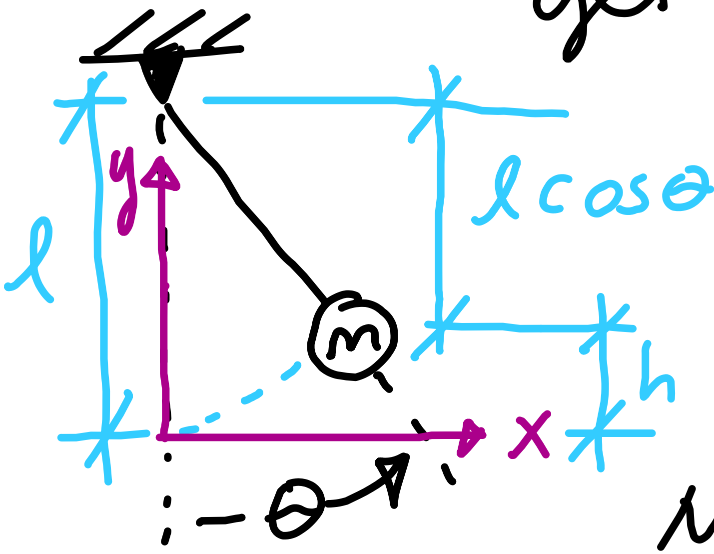

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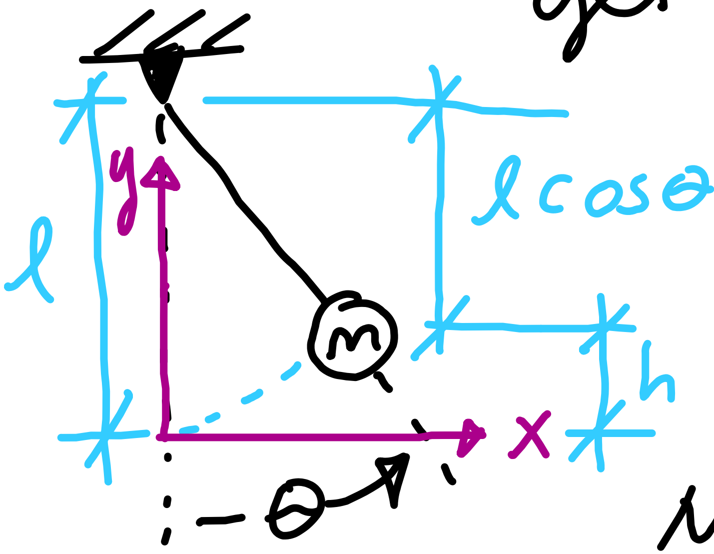

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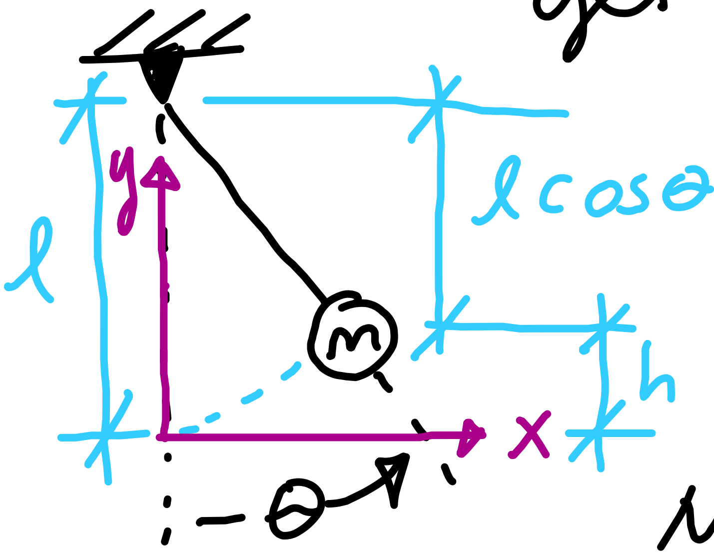

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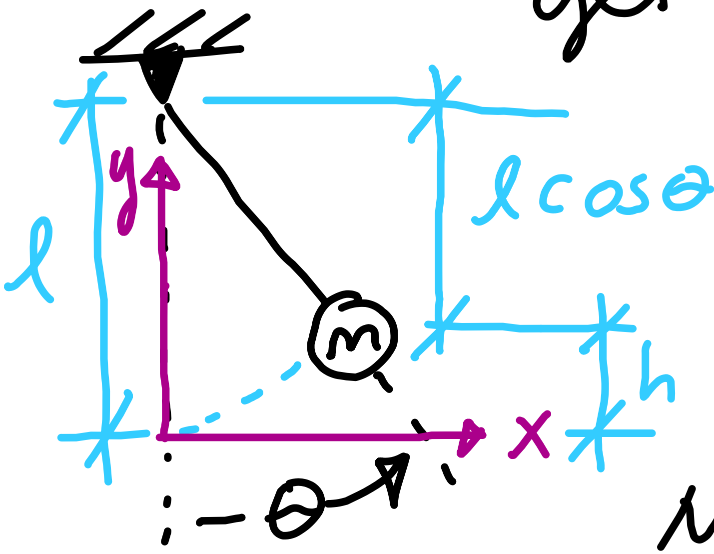

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Divide both sides by $\frac{1}{2}ml^2$

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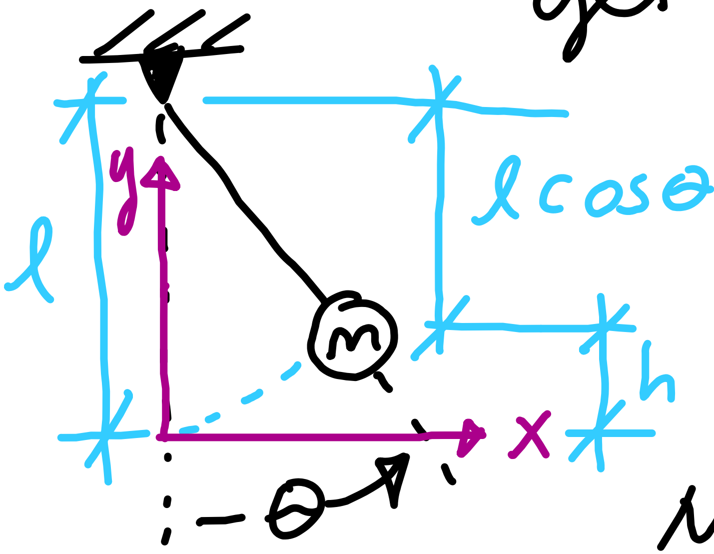

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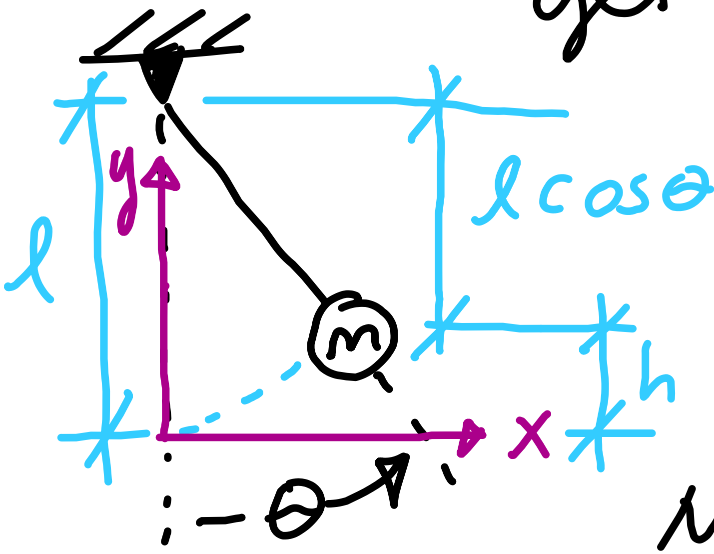
$\frac{1}{2}ml^2\dot{\theta}^2+\frac{1}{2}mgl\theta^2=\text{const.}$ Divide both sides by $\frac{1}{2}ml^2$ to get $\dot{\theta}^2+\left(\frac{g}{l}\right)\theta^2=\text{Const.}$

3rd way: Conservation of energy & get into the form $\dot{x}^2+\omega_n^2x^2=\text{const.}$



$l = l\cos\theta + h$ so

$h = l(1-\cos\theta)$ small θ

$\Rightarrow \cos\theta \cong 1-\frac{\theta^2}{2} \Rightarrow$

$h \cong l\left(1-1+\frac{\theta^2}{2}\right) = l\theta^2/2$

Now $T+V=\text{const.}$ & $T=\frac{1}{2}mv^2$

& $V=mgh$ But $v=l\dot{\theta}$ & $h=l\theta^2/2$ so

$\frac{1}{2}ml^2\dot{\theta}^2+\frac{1}{2}mgl\theta^2=\text{const.}$ Divide both sides by $\frac{1}{2}ml^2$ to get $\dot{\theta}^2+\left(\frac{g}{l}\right)\theta^2=\text{Const.}$

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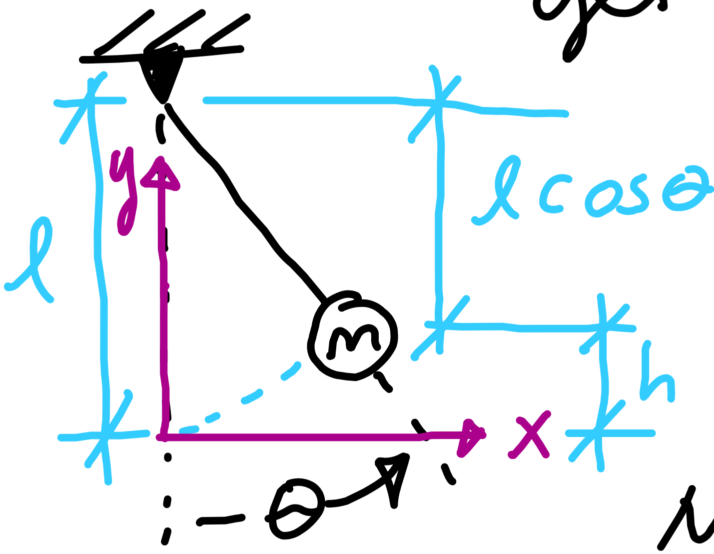

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Now $T+V = \text{const.}$ & $T = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

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or $\dot{\theta}^2 + \omega_n^2\theta^2 = \text{const.}$ where

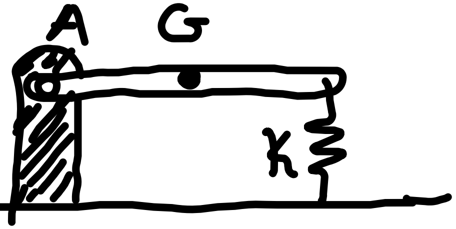
$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

ASU

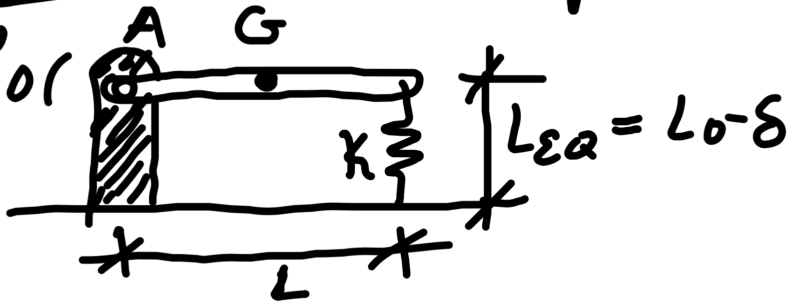
A more complicated example

A more complicated example

Find τ_n for

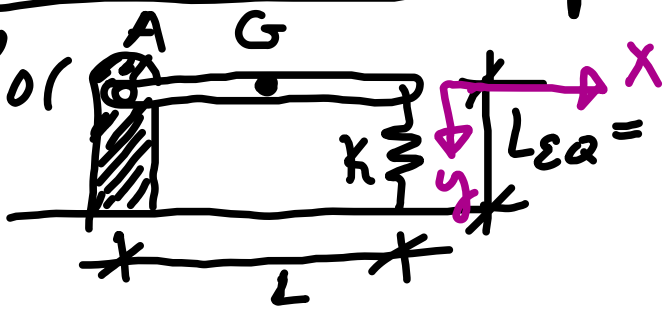


A more complicated example Find τ_n for



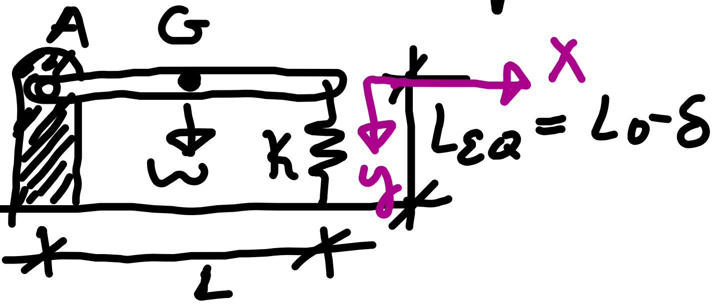
A more complicated example

Find τ_n for



$L_{EQ} = L_0 - \delta$

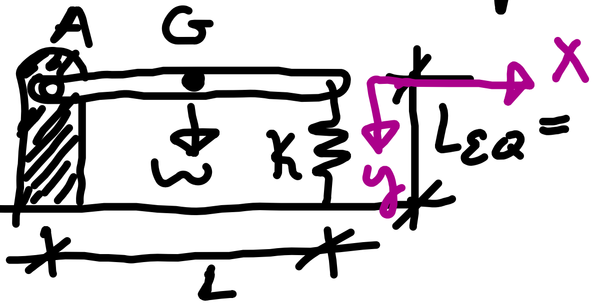
A more complicated example Find τ_n for



Equilibrium:

A more complicated example

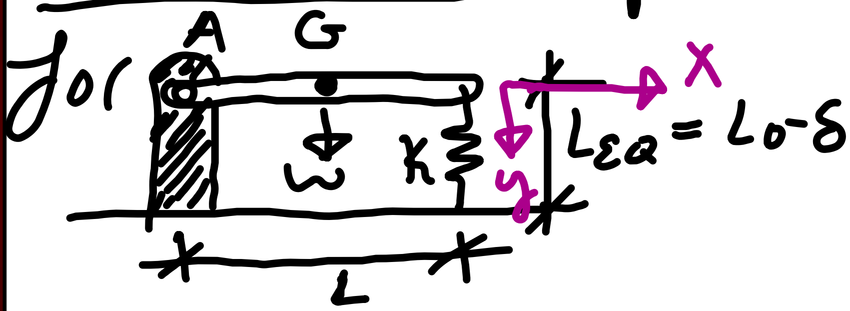
Find τ_n for



$L_{EQ} = L_0 - \delta$

Equilibrium: $\sum M_A = 0$

A more complicated example Find τ_n for

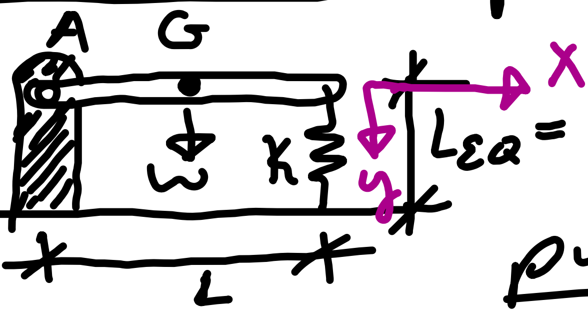


Equilibrium: $\sum M_A = 0$

$\Rightarrow W\frac{L}{2} - K\delta = 0$

A more complicated example Find τ_n

for



$L_{EQ} = L_0 - \delta$

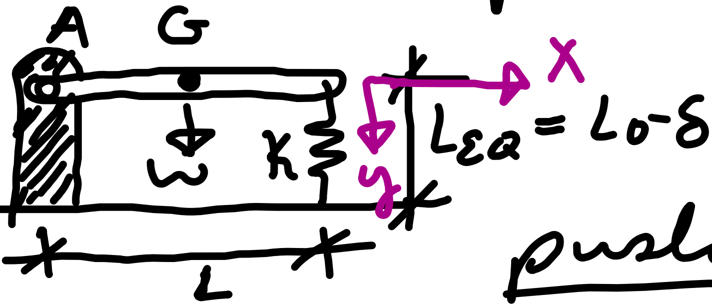
Equilibrium: ↺ $\Sigma M_A = 0$

$\Rightarrow W\frac{L}{2} - k\delta = 0$

push down small amount y:

A more complicated example

Find τ_n for



Equilibrium: $\circlearrowleft \sum M_A = 0$

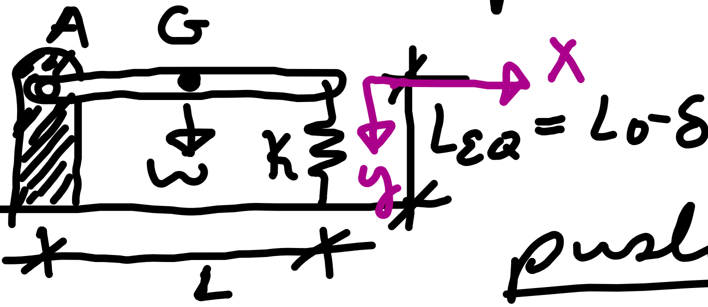
$\Rightarrow w\frac{L}{2} - k\delta = 0$

push down small amount y:

$\circlearrowleft \sum M_A = I_A \ddot{\theta}$

A more complicated example

Find τ_n for



Equilibrium: $\circlearrowleft \sum M_A = 0$

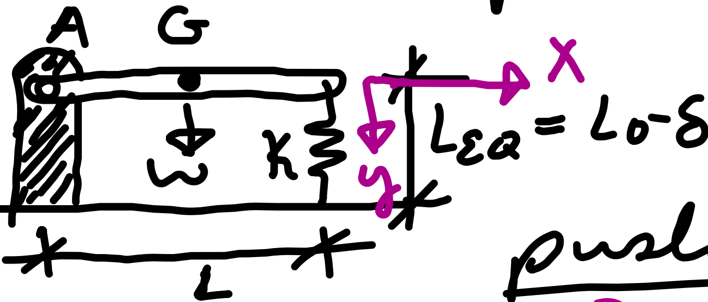
$\Rightarrow w\frac{L}{2} - k\delta = 0$

push down small amount y:

$\circlearrowleft \sum M_A = I_A\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow w\frac{L}{2} - k\delta - ky = I_A\ddot{\theta}$

A more complicated example

Find τ_n for



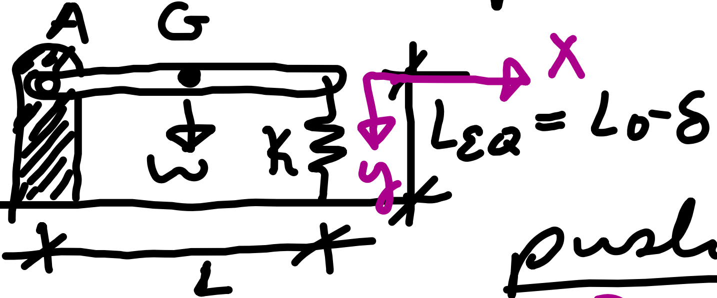
Equilibrium: $\circlearrowleft \sum M_A = 0 \Rightarrow W\frac{L}{2} - k\delta = 0$

push down small amount y:

$$\circlearrowleft \sum M_A = I_A\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow W\frac{L}{2} - k\delta - ky = I_A\ddot{\theta}$$

A more complicated example

Find τ_n for



Equilibrium: $\circlearrowright \Sigma M_A = 0$

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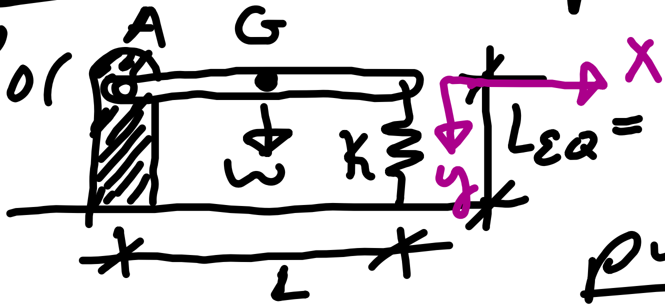
A more complicated example Find τ_n for



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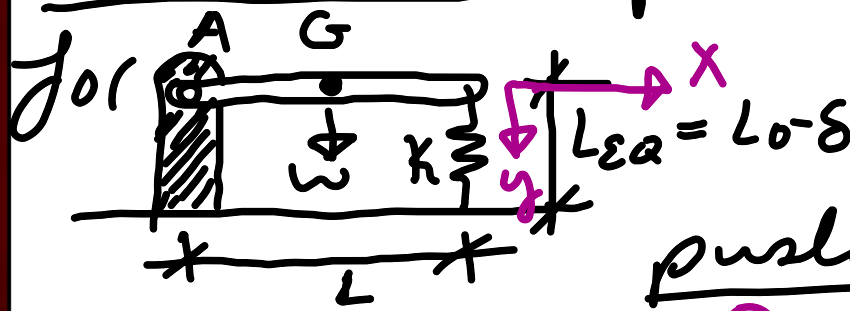
But $y = L\sin\theta$

A more complicated example

Find τ_n for



Equilibrium: $\curvearrowleft \Sigma M_A = 0$

$\Rightarrow W\frac{L}{2} - k\delta = 0$

push down small amount y:

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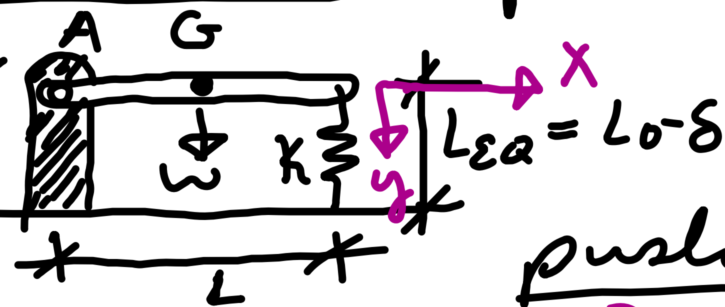
But $y = L\sin\theta \Rightarrow$ for small θ: $y \cong L\theta$

A more complicated example Find τ_n for



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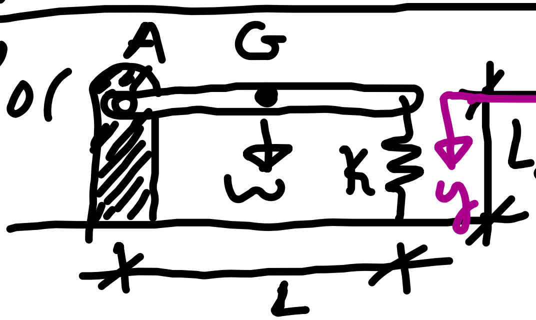
But $y = L\sin\theta \Rightarrow$ for small θ: $y \cong L\theta \Rightarrow$

$-kL\theta = I_A\ddot{\theta}$

A more complicated example Find τ_n for



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But $y = L\sin\theta \Rightarrow$ for small θ: $y \cong L\theta \Rightarrow$

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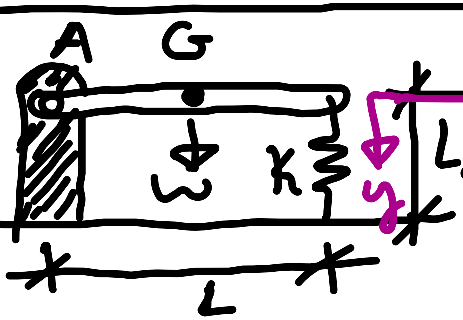
A more complicated example

Find ω_n for



$L_{EQ} = L_0 - \delta$

Equilibrium: $\circlearrowright \Sigma M_A = 0$ $\Rightarrow W\frac{L}{2} - k\delta = 0$

push down small amount y:

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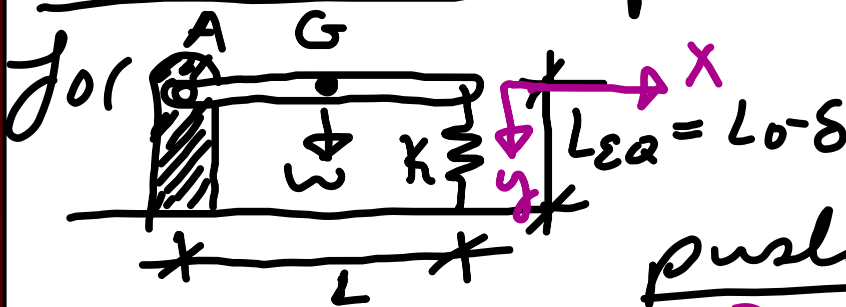
But $y = L\sin\theta \Rightarrow$ for small θ: $y \cong L\theta \Rightarrow$

$-kL\theta = I_A\ddot{\theta}$ or $\ddot{\theta} = -\omega_n^2\theta$, where

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{kL^2}{I_A}}$$

A more complicated example

Find ω_n for



Equilibrium: $\circlearrowleft \Sigma M_A = 0$

$\Rightarrow W\frac{L}{2} - k\delta = 0$

push down small amount y:

$$\circlearrowleft \Sigma M_A = I_A \ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow W\frac{L}{2} - k\delta - ky = I_A\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow -ky = I_A\ddot{\theta}$$

But $y = L\sin\theta \Rightarrow$ for small θ: $y \cong L\theta \Rightarrow$

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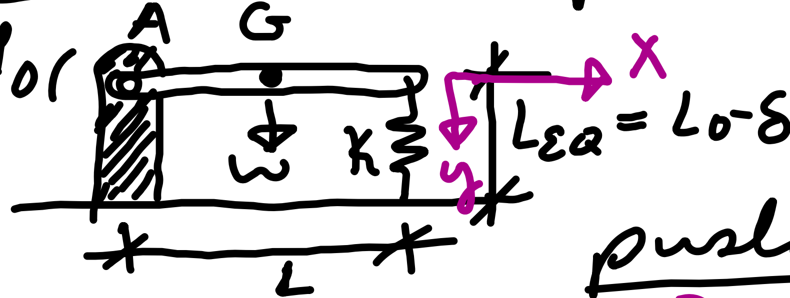
$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{kL^2}{I_A}}$ But $I_A = \bar{I} + m\left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2$

A more complicated example

Find τ_n for



Equilibrium: $\circlearrowleft \sum M_A = 0$

$\Rightarrow W\frac{L}{2} - K\delta = 0$

push down small amount y:

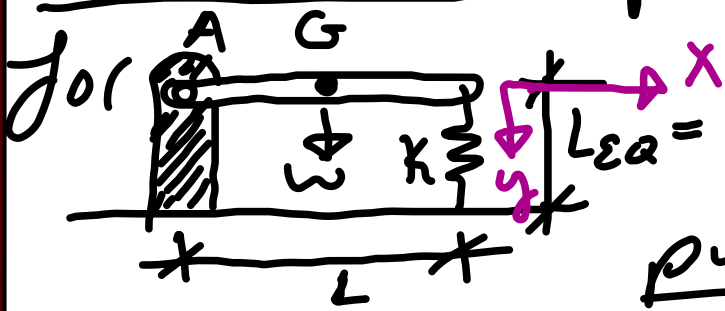
$\circlearrowleft \sum M_A = I_A\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow \cancel{W\frac{L}{2} - K\delta} - Ky = I_A\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow -Ky = I_A\ddot{\theta}$

But $y = L\sin\theta \Rightarrow$ for small θ: $y \cong L\theta \Rightarrow$

$-KL\theta = I_A\ddot{\theta}$ <u>or</u> $\ddot{\theta} = -\omega_n^2\theta$, where

$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{KL^2}{I_A}}$ But $I_A = \bar{I} + m\left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{mL^2}{12} + \frac{mL^2}{4}$

A more complicated example: Find τ_n for



Equilibrium: $\circlearrowleft \sum M_A = 0$

$\Rightarrow W\frac{L}{2} - K\delta = 0$

push down small amount y:

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But $y = L\sin\theta \Rightarrow$ for small θ: $y \cong L\theta \Rightarrow$

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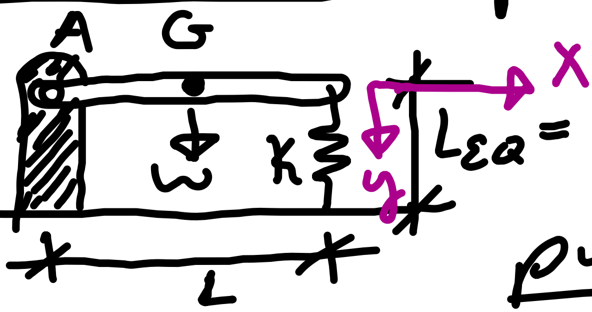
$\Rightarrow I_A = ML^2\left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{3}{12}\right)$

A more complicated example

Find τ_n for



Equilibrium: $\curvearrowleft \Sigma M_A = 0$ $\Rightarrow$ $W\frac{L}{2} - k\delta = 0$

push down small amount y:

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But $y = L\sin\theta \Rightarrow$ for small θ: $y \cong L\theta \Rightarrow$

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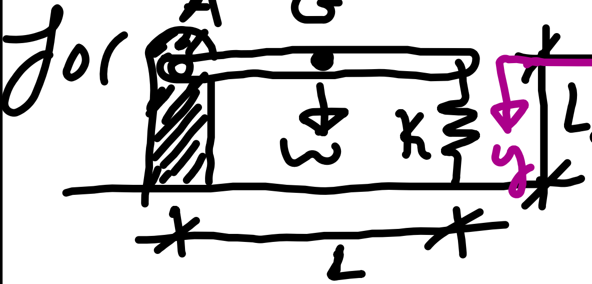
$\Rightarrow I_A = mL^2\left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{3}{12}\right) = mL^2/3$

A more complicated example Find τ_n

for



Equilibrium: $\curvearrowright \Sigma M_A = 0$

$\Rightarrow \; W\frac{L}{2} - k\delta = 0$

push down small amount y:

$\curvearrowright \Sigma M_A = I_A\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow W\frac{L}{2} - k\delta - ky = I_A\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow \; -ky = I_A\ddot{\theta}$

But $y = L\sin\theta \Rightarrow$ for small θ: $y \cong L\theta \Rightarrow$

$-KL\theta = I_A\ddot{\theta}$ or $\ddot{\theta} = -\omega_n^2\theta$, where

$\omega_n = \sqrt{\dfrac{KL^2}{I_A}}$ But $I_A = \bar{I} + M\left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{ML^2}{12} + \frac{ML^2}{4}$

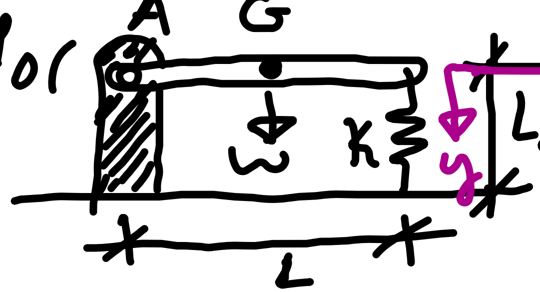
$\Rightarrow \; I_A = ML^2\left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{3}{12}\right) = ML^2/3$. Now

$\omega_n = \sqrt{\dfrac{KL^2}{ML^2/3}}$

ASU

A more complicated example

Find ω_n for



Equilibrium: $\circlearrowleft \Sigma M_A = 0$

$$\Rightarrow W\frac{L}{2} - k\delta = 0$$

push down small amount y:

$$\circlearrowleft \Sigma M_A = I_A\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow \underbrace{W\frac{L}{2} - k\delta}_{=0} - ky = I_A\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow -ky = I_A\ddot{\theta}$$

But $y = L\sin\theta \Rightarrow$ for small θ: $y \cong L\theta \Rightarrow$

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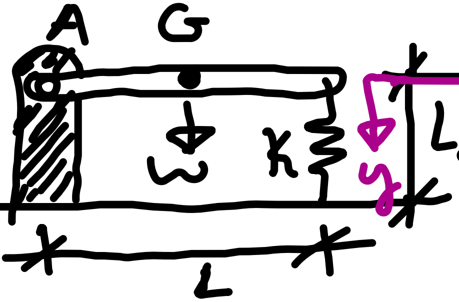
$\Rightarrow I_A = ML^2\left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{3}{12}\right) = ML^2/3$. Now

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{kL^2}{ML^2/3}} = \sqrt{\frac{3k}{M}}$$

A more complicated example Find τ_N

For



Equilibrium: $\curvearrowleft \Sigma M_A = 0$

$\Rightarrow W\frac{L}{2} - K\delta = 0$

push down small amount y:

$\curvearrowleft \Sigma M_A = I_A\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow W\frac{L}{2} - K\delta - Ky = I_A\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow -Ky = I_A\ddot{\theta}$

But $y = L\sin\theta \Rightarrow$ for small θ: $y \cong L\theta \Rightarrow$

$-KL\theta = I_A\ddot{\theta}$ or $\ddot{\theta} = -\omega_N^2\theta$, where

$\omega_N = \sqrt{\frac{KL^2}{I_A}}$ But $I_A = \bar{I} + M\left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{ML^2}{12} + \frac{ML^2}{4}$

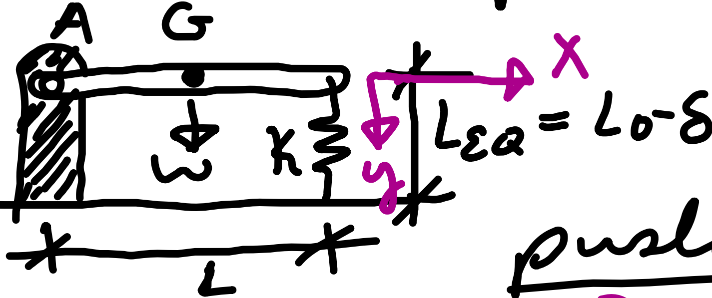
$\Rightarrow I_A = ML^2\left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{3}{12}\right) = ML^2/3$. Now

$\omega_N = \sqrt{\frac{KL^2}{ML^2/3}} = \sqrt{\frac{3K}{M}}$ & since $\tau_N = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_N}$

ASU

A more complicated example — Find τ_N

For



Equilibrium: $\circlearrowleft \Sigma M_A = 0$

$\Rightarrow W\frac{L}{2} - k\delta = 0$

push down small amount y:

$\circlearrowleft \Sigma M_A = I_A \ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow W\frac{L}{2} - k\delta - ky = I_A\ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow -ky = I_A\ddot{\theta}$

But $y = L\sin\theta \Rightarrow$ for small θ: $y \cong L\theta \Rightarrow$

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$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{kL^2}{I_A}}$ But $I_A = \bar{I} + m\left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{mL^2}{12} + \frac{mL^2}{4}$

$\Rightarrow I_A = mL^2\left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{3}{12}\right) = mL^2/3$. Now

$\omega_N = \sqrt{\frac{kL^2}{mL^2/3}} = \sqrt{\frac{3k}{m}}$ & since $\tau_N = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_N}$

then $\tau_N = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{3k}}$

Forced vibrations: Get into the form $A\ddot{x} + Bx = C\sin(\omega_F t)$

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$\underbrace{C\sin(\omega_F t)}_{\text{Forcing term}}$

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$$A\ddot{x}+Bx = \underbrace{C\sin(\omega_F t)}_{\text{Forcing term}}$$

* Homogeneous solution when $C = 0$

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* Particular solution:

Forced vibrations: Get into the

Form $A\ddot{x} + Bx = \underbrace{C\sin(\omega_F t)}_{\text{Forcing term}}$

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Forced vibrations: Get into the form

$$A\ddot{x} + Bx = \underbrace{C\sin(\omega_F t)}_{\text{Forcing term}}$$

* Homogeneous solution when $C = 0$

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Example:

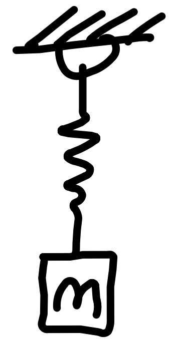
Forced vibrations: Get into the form

$$A\ddot{x} + Bx = \underbrace{C\sin(\omega_F t)}_{\text{Forcing term}}$$

* Homogeneous solution when $C = 0$

* Particular solution: Assume $x_p = X_m \sin(\omega_F t)$

Example:



Forced vibrations: Get into the

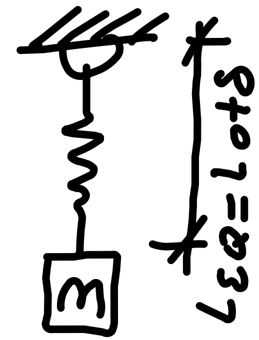
Form $A\ddot{x} + Bx = C\sin(\omega_F t)$

(Forcing term: $C\sin(\omega_F t)$)

* Homogeneous solution when $C = 0$

* Particular solution: Assume $x_p = X_m \sin(\omega_F t)$

Example:



Forced vibrations: Get into the

Form $A\ddot{x}+Bx = C\sin(\omega_F t)$

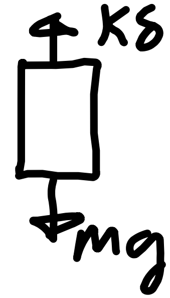
Forcing term: $C\sin(\omega_F t)$

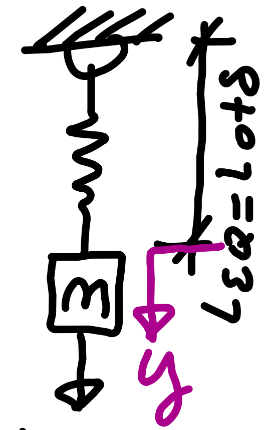
* Homogeneous solution when $C=0$

* Particular solution: Assume $x_p = X_m \sin(\omega_F t)$

Example:

Equilibrium:





$P = P_m \sin(\omega_F t)$

Forced vibrations: Get into the form

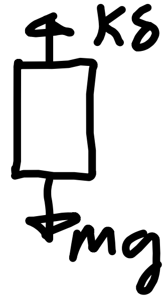
$$A\ddot{x}+Bx=\underbrace{C\sin(\omega_F t)}_{\text{Forcing term}}$$

* Homogeneous solution when $C=0$

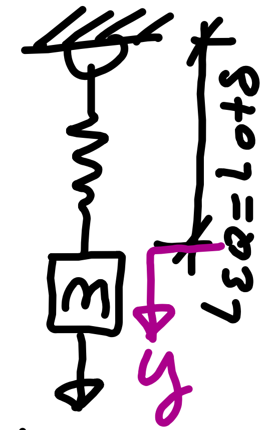
* Particular solution: Assume $x_p = X_m \sin(\omega_F t)$

Example:

Equilibrium:



$\Sigma F_y = 0$



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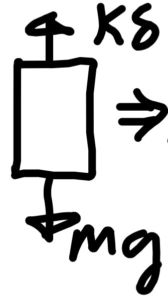
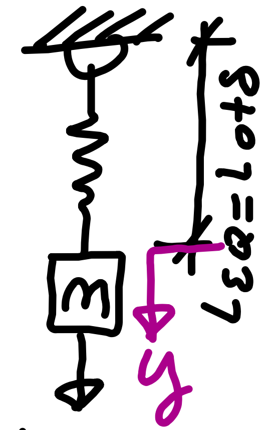


$\Sigma F_y = 0$

$\Rightarrow mg - k\delta = 0$



$P = P_m \sin(\omega_F t)$

Forced vibrations: Get into the form

$$A\ddot{x}+Bx = C\sin(\omega_F t)$$

($C\sin(\omega_F t)$: forcing term)

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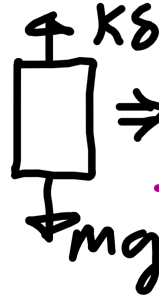

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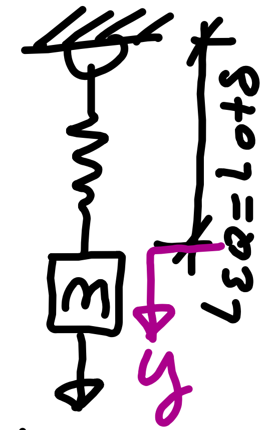

$$P = P_m \sin(\omega_F t)$$

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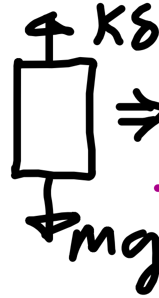

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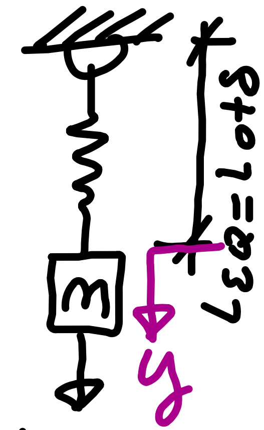

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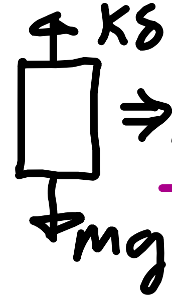

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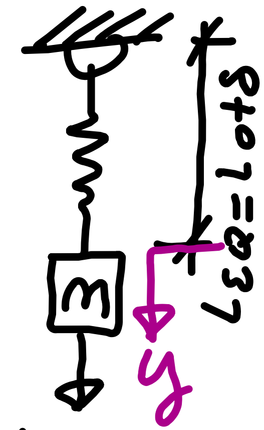

$P = P_m \sin(\omega_F t)$

Non-Equilibrium: $\Sigma F_y = m\ddot{y}$

$\Rightarrow mg - k\delta - ky + P = m\ddot{y}$

Forced vibrations: Get into the form $A\ddot{x} + Bx = C\sin(\omega_F t)$

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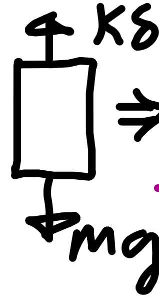

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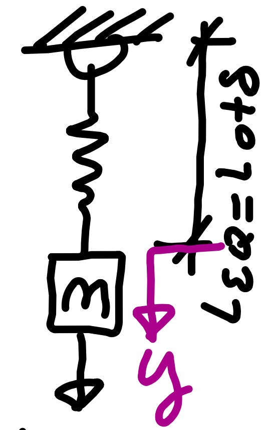

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(Forcing term: $C\sin(\omega_F t)$)

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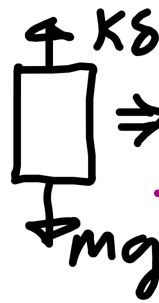
Equilibrium:



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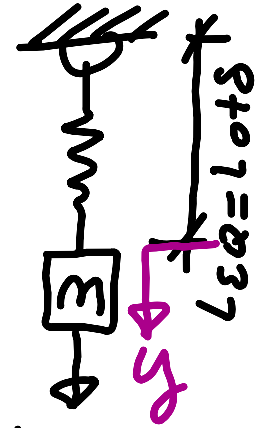

Non-Equilibrium: $\Sigma F_y = m\ddot{y}$

$\Rightarrow mg - k\delta - ky + P = m\ddot{y} \Rightarrow m\ddot{y} + ky = P$

$P = P_m \sin(\omega_F t)$

ASU

Forced vibrations: Get into the

Form $A\ddot{x} + Bx = C\sin(\omega_F t)$

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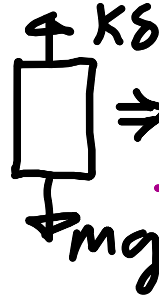

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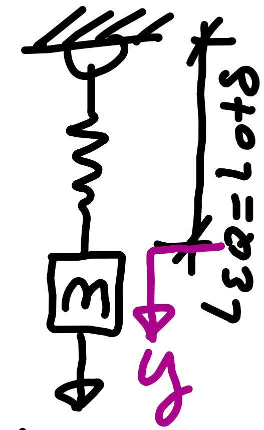

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Forced vibrations: Get into the form

$$A\ddot{x}+Bx = C\sin(\omega_F t)$$

($C\sin(\omega_F t)$: Forcing term)

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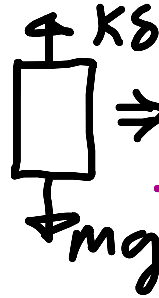
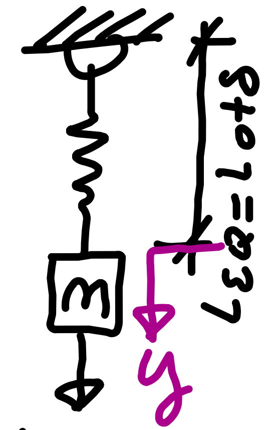
Example:

Equilibrium: $\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow mg - k\delta = 0$





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$$P = P_m \sin(\omega_F t)$$

Homogeneous Part:

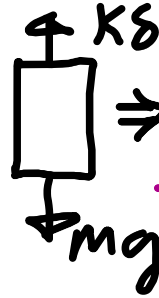
Forced vibrations: Get into the

Form $A\ddot{x} + Bx = C\sin(\omega_F t)$ — Forcing term

* Homogeneous solution when $C = 0$

* Particular solution: Assume $x_p = X_m \sin(\omega_F t)$

Example: **Equilibrium:**



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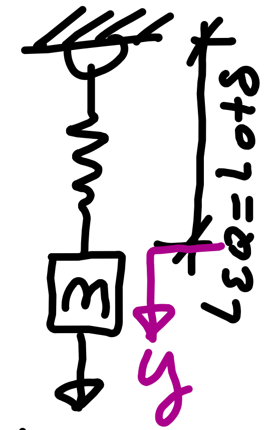

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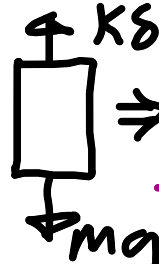

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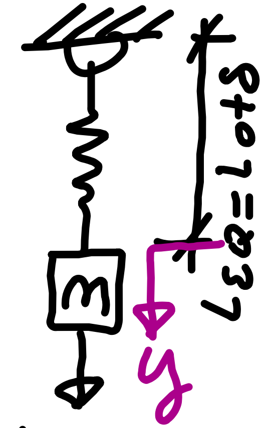

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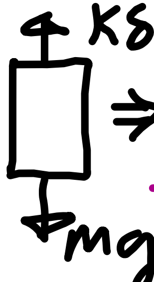

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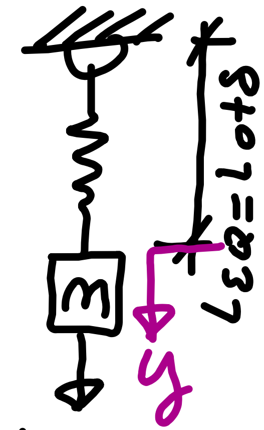

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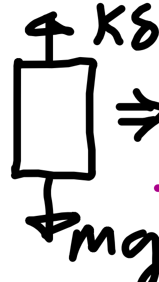

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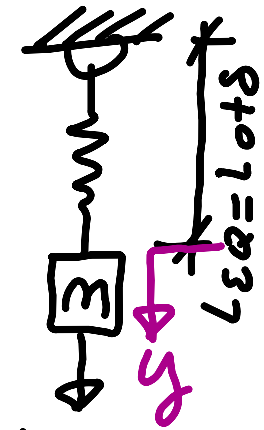

Non-Equilibrium: $\Sigma F_y = m\ddot{y}$

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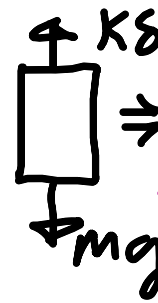

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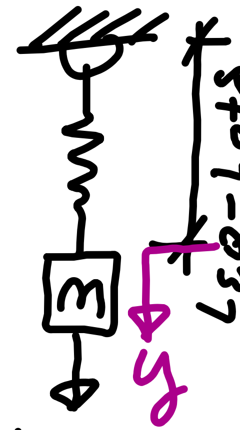

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Particular part: Assume $y = y_m \sin(\omega_F t)$

Forced vibrations: Get into the form $A\ddot{x}+Bx=C\sin(\omega_F t)$

$C\sin(\omega_F t)$: Forcing term

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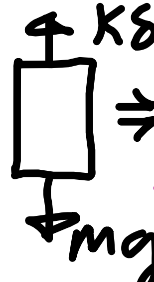
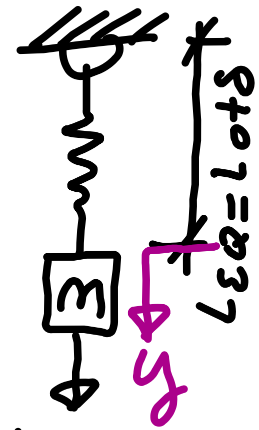
Example:

Equilibrium: $\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow mg - k\delta = 0$





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Particular part: Assume $y = y_m \sin(\omega_F t)$

$\Rightarrow -m\omega_F^2 y_m + k y_m = P_m$

From previous $-m y_n \omega_F^2 + k y_n = P_n$

From previous $-My_n\omega_F^2 + Ky_n = P_n$

$\Rightarrow \quad y_n(K - M\omega_F^2) = P_n$

From previous $-m y_m \omega_F^2 + k y_m = P_m$

$$\Rightarrow \quad y_m (K - m\omega_F^2) = P_m \Rightarrow y_m = \frac{P_m}{K - m\omega_F^2}$$

From previous $\quad -m y_n \omega_F^2 + k y_n = P_n$

$$\Rightarrow \quad y_n (k - m\omega_F^2) = P_n \Rightarrow y_n = \left[\frac{P_n}{k - m\omega_F^2}\right]\left(\frac{1/k}{1/k}\right)$$

From previous $\quad -m y_m \omega_F^2 + k y_m = P_m$

$$\Rightarrow \quad y_m (k - m\omega_F^2) = P_m \Rightarrow y_m = \left[\frac{P_m}{k - m\omega_F^2}\right]\left(\frac{1/k}{1/k}\right)$$

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$$\Rightarrow \quad y_m = \frac{(P_m/k)}{1 - \left(\frac{m}{k}\right)\omega_F^2} \qquad \text{But } \omega_N^2 = \frac{k}{m}$$

From previous $\quad -m y_m \omega_F^2 + k y_m = P_m$

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But $\omega_N^2 = \frac{k}{m}$ so

$$y_m = \frac{(P_m/A)}{1 - \omega_F^2/\omega_N^2}$$

From previous $-m y_m \omega_F^2 + k y_m = P_m$

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$$\Rightarrow \quad y_m = \frac{(P_m/K)}{1 - \left(\frac{m}{K}\right)\omega_F^2}$$ But $\omega_N^2 = \frac{K}{m}$ so

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$\Rightarrow \quad y_m = \dfrac{(P_m/k)}{1 - \left(\frac{m}{k}\right)\omega_F^2}$ But $\omega_n^2 = \dfrac{k}{m}$ So

$$y_m = \frac{(P_m/k)}{1 - \omega_F^2/\omega_n^2}$$

& resonance when $\omega_F = \omega_n$

From previous $-m y_n \omega_F^2 + k y_n = P_n$

$$\Rightarrow \quad y_n (k - m\omega_F^2) = P_n \Rightarrow y_n = \left[\frac{P_n}{k - m\omega_F^2}\right]\left(\frac{1/k}{1/k}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad y_n = \frac{(P_n/k)}{1 - \left(\frac{m}{k}\right)\omega_F^2}$$

But $\omega_N^2 = \frac{k}{m}$ so

$$y_n = \frac{(P_n/A)}{1 - \omega_F^2/\omega_N^2}$$

& resonance when $\omega_F = \omega_N$

Unforced damped vibrations:

Unforced damped vibrations: Form is

$$m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = 0$$

Unforced damped vibrations: Form is

$m\ddot{x}+c\dot{x}+kx = 0$, Assume $x e^{\lambda t}$

Unforced damped vibrations: Form is

$$m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = 0$$, Assume $x e^{\lambda t} \Rightarrow$

$$\lambda^2 m + \lambda c + k = 0$$

Unforced damped vibrations: Form is

$m\ddot{x}+c\dot{x}+kx=0$, Assume $x\, e^{\lambda t}$ $\Rightarrow$

$$\underbrace{\lambda^2 m+\lambda c+k=0}_{\text{Characteristic equation}}$$

Unforced damped vibrations: Form is

$m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = 0$, Assume $x e^{\lambda t}$ $\Rightarrow$

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Characteristic equation

* Critically damped when $c^2 - 4mk = 0$

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$m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = 0$, Assume $x\,e^{\lambda t}$ $\Rightarrow$

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* Critically damped when $c^2 - 4mk = 0$

{No vibrations, gets to equilibrium fastest}

Unforced damped vibrations: Form is

$m\ddot{x}+c\dot{x}+kx=0$, Assume $x e^{\lambda t}$ $\Rightarrow$

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* Critically damped when $c^2-4mk=0$

{No vibrations, gets to equilibrium fastest}

* Underdamped when $c^2-4mk<0$

Unforced damped vibrations: Form is

$m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = 0$, Assume $x\, e^{\lambda t}$ $\Rightarrow$

$\underbrace{\lambda^2 m + \lambda c + k = 0}_{\text{Characteristic equation}}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\lambda = \dfrac{c \pm \sqrt{c^2 - 4mk}}{2m}$

Characteristic equation

* Critically damped when $c^2 - 4mk = 0$

{No vibrations, gets to equilibrium fastest}

* Underdamped when $c^2 - 4mk < 0$

{vibrates}

ASU

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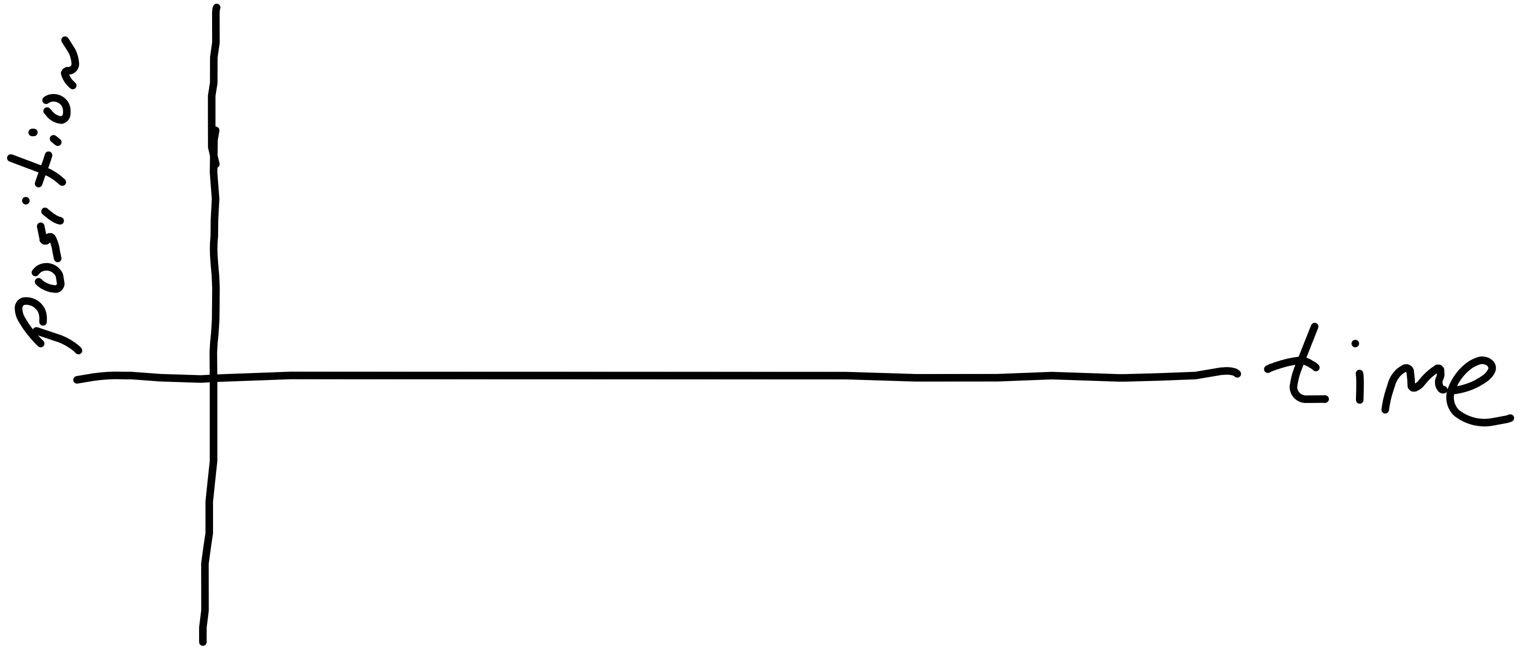
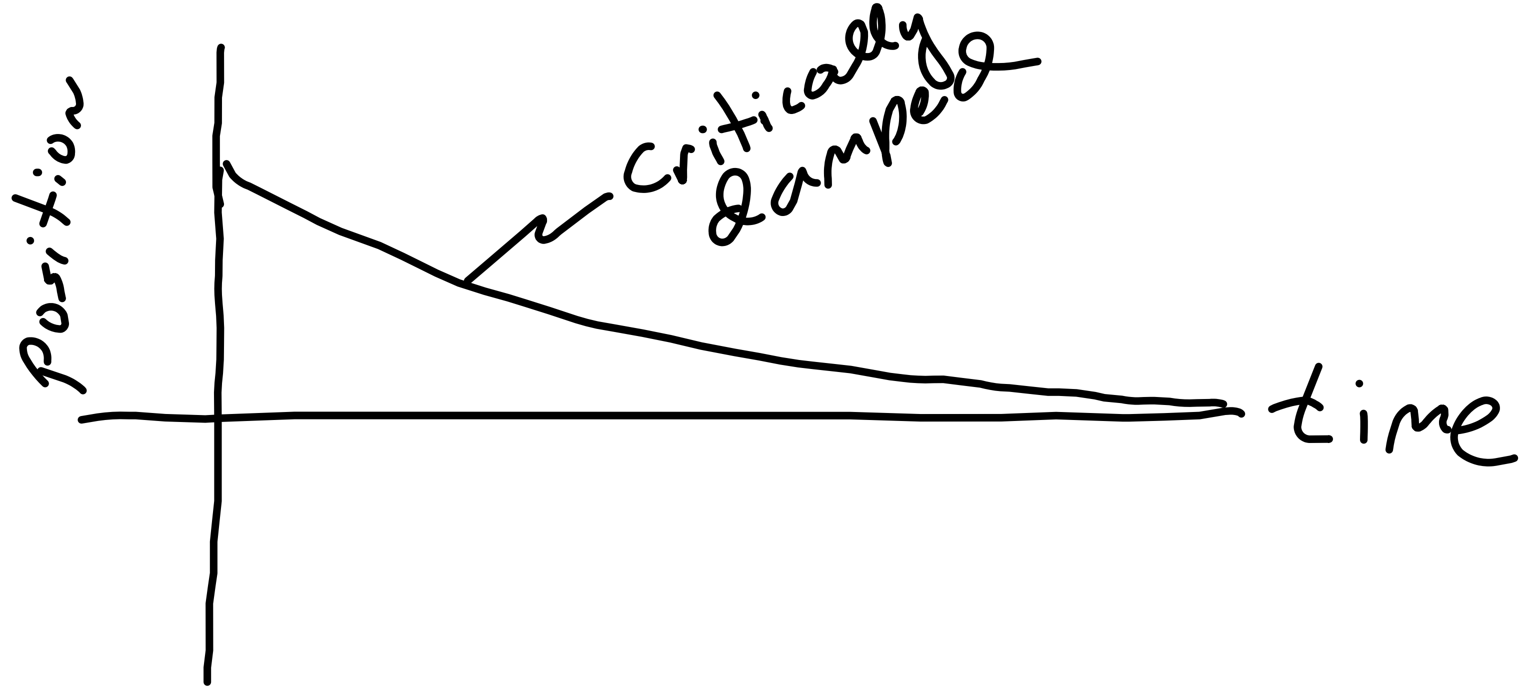
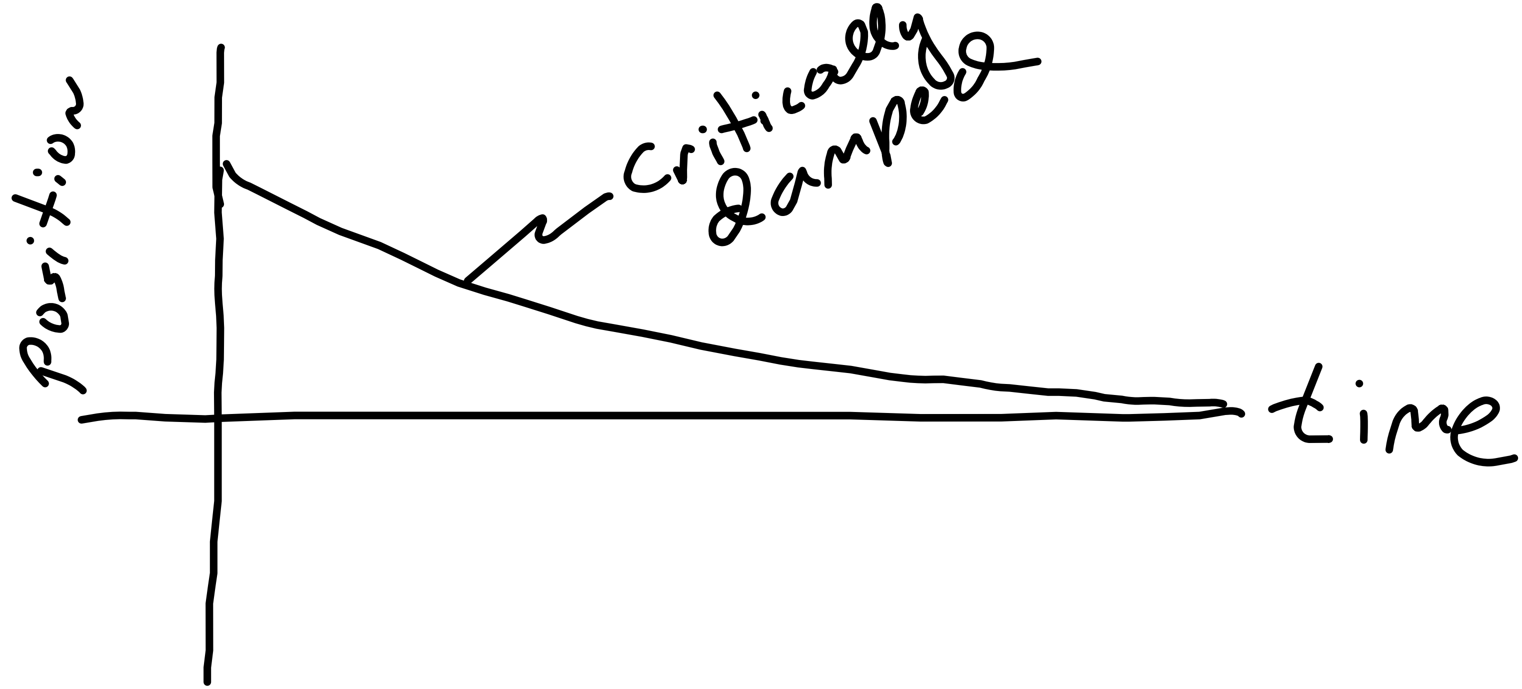
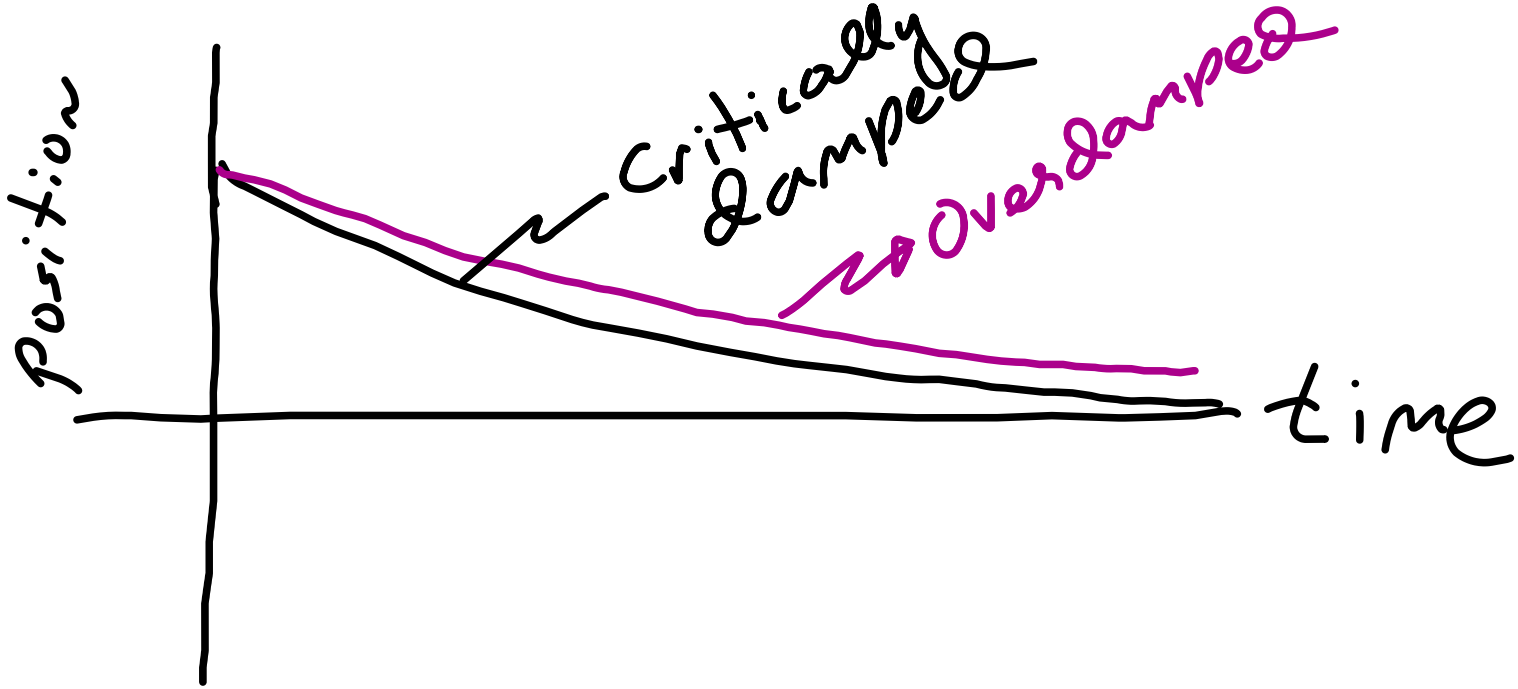

Position
time

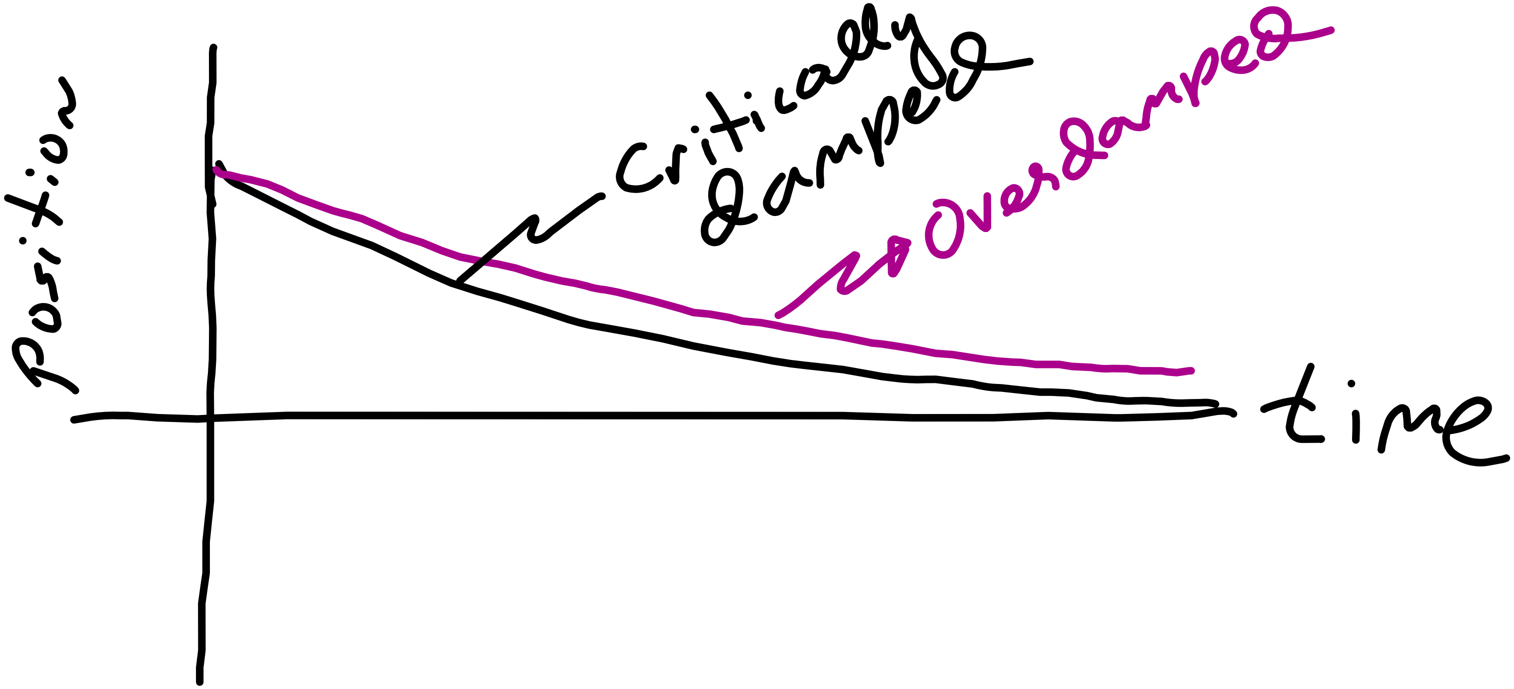


* No Vibration

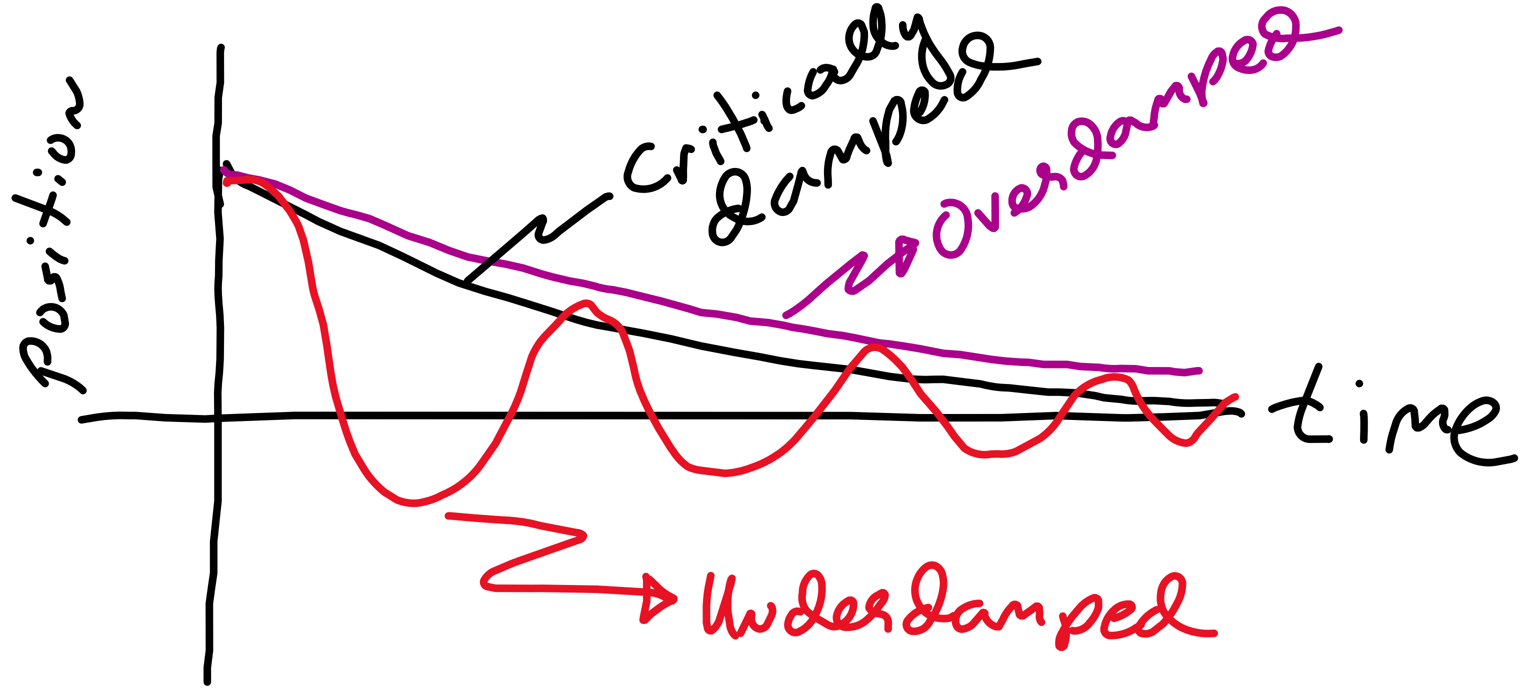


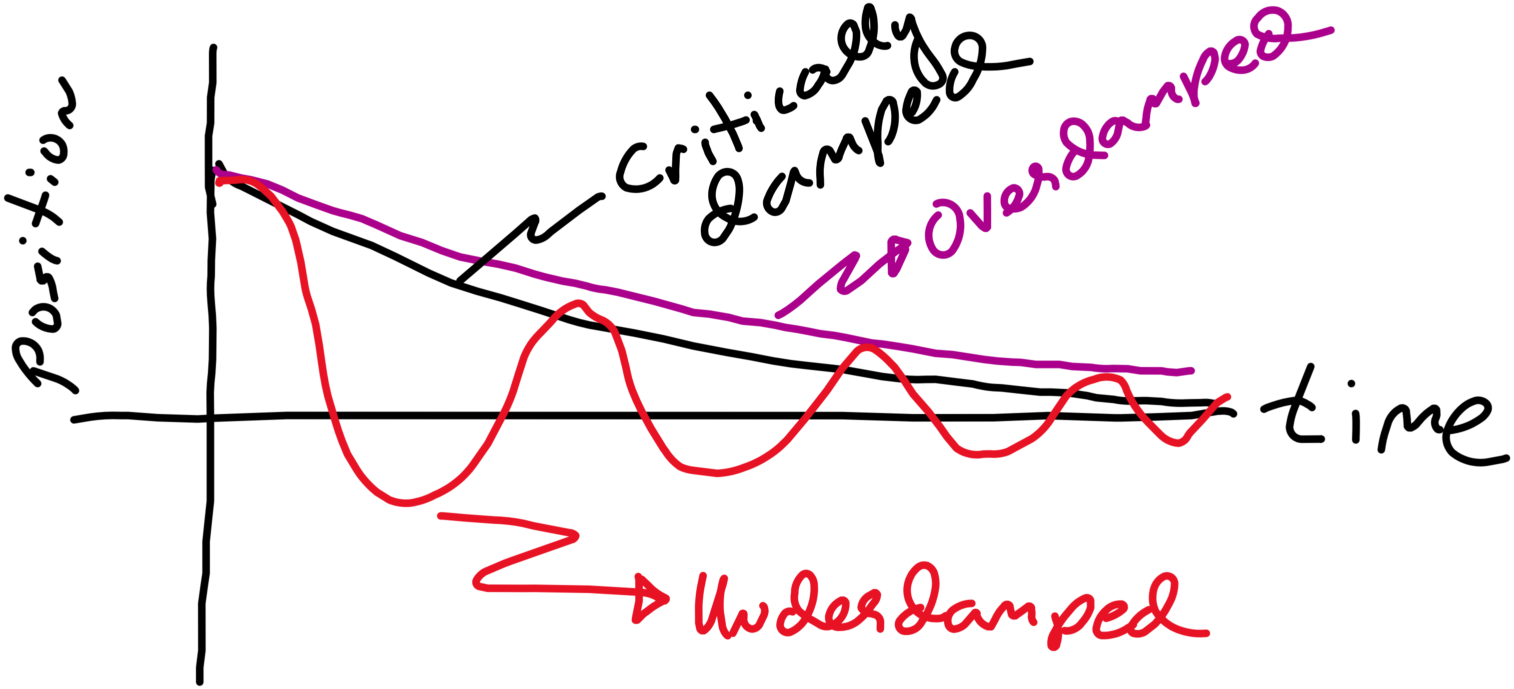
* No Vibration
* Gets to equilibrium fastest


Position
Critically damped
Overdamped
time



* No vibration


Position
time
Critically damped
Overdamped
Underdamped



* Vibrates

The End