

§ A spring-mass system

$my'' + cy' + ky = F$...the equation of motion

Hooke's law $F_s = k\Delta L = k(\Delta l - y)$

Damping force $F_d = -cy'$

Gravity $= -mg$ $g = 9.8m/s^2 = 32ft/s^2$

External force F

y is the displacement of the object from its equilibrium position ◦

Newton's second law of motion :

$$my'' = -mg + F_d + F_s + F$$

Example 6.1.1 An object stretches a spring 6 inches in equilibrium.

(a) Set up the equation of motion and find its general solution.

(b) Find the displacement of the object for $t > 0$ if it's initially displaced 18 inches above equilibrium and given a downward velocity of 3 ft/s.

$$\Delta l = 6inchs = \frac{1}{2}ft$$

$$my'' + ky = 0 \Rightarrow y'' + \omega_0^2 y = 0 \text{ then } \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$mg = k\Delta l \quad \frac{k}{l} = \frac{g}{\Delta l} = \frac{32}{1/2} = 64$$

$$y'' + 64y = 0$$

$$y = c_1 \cos 8x + c_2 \sin 8x$$

$$(b) 18 inch = \frac{3}{2}ft \quad y(0) = \frac{3}{2}, y'(0) = -3$$

...

$$y = R \cos(\omega_0 t - \phi) \quad \text{period } T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} \quad \dots \text{simple harmonic motion}$$

Example 6.1.3 The natural length of a spring is 1 m. An object is attached to it and the length of the spring increases to 102 cm when the object is in equilibrium. Then the object is initially displaced downward 1 cm and given an upward velocity of 14 cm/s. Find the displacement for $t > 0$. Also, find the natural frequency, period, amplitude, and phase angle of the resulting motion. Express the answers in cgs units.

$$g = 980cm/s^2 \quad \Delta l = 2cm$$

$$my'' + ky = 0 \rightarrow y'' + \omega_0^2 y = 0$$

$$\text{By Hooke's law } F_s = k\Delta L \Rightarrow mg = k\Delta l \quad \omega_0^2 = \frac{k}{m} = \frac{g}{\Delta l} = 490$$

$$y'' + 490y = 0, y(0) = -1, y'(0) = 14$$

...

$$y = -\cos 7\sqrt{10}t + \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}} \sin 7\sqrt{10}t$$

$$\text{Frequency} = 7\sqrt{10} \text{ rad/s}, \text{ period } T = \frac{2\pi}{7\sqrt{10}} \text{ sec}$$

$$\text{the phase angle } \phi \text{ is defined by } \cos \phi = \frac{c_1}{R} \quad \sin \phi = \frac{c_2}{R}$$

$$my'' + ky = F_0 \cos \omega t \quad \text{with } \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

Example 6.1.4 Solve the initial value problem

$$y'' + \omega_0^2 y = \frac{F_0}{m} \cos \omega t, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 0,$$

given that $\omega \neq \omega_0$.

$$y = R(t) \sin \frac{(\omega_0 + \omega)t}{2}, \quad R(t) = \dots$$

§ 6.2

free vibrations with damping

$$my'' + cy' + ky = 0$$

Example 6.2.1 Suppose a 64 lb weight stretches a spring 6 inches in equilibrium and a dashpot provides a damping force of c lb for each ft/sec of velocity.

- Write the equation of motion of the object and determine the value of c for which the motion is critically damped.
- Find the displacement y for $t > 0$ if the motion is critically damped and the initial conditions are $y(0) = 1$ and $y'(0) = 20$.
- Find the displacement y for $t > 0$ if the motion is critically damped and the initial conditions are $y(0) = 1$ and $y'(0) = -20$.

- (a) 若 1 磅力 (lbF) 的力作用在某物體上，此物體獲得 1 英尺/秒² (1 ft/s²) 的加速度，則此物體的質量是 1 斯勒格。

$$mg = k\Delta l = 64 \text{ lb} \quad \text{where } g = 32 \text{ lb/s}^2 \quad \Delta l = 6 \text{ inches} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ ft}$$

$$\therefore m = 2 \text{ slugs} \quad k = 128 \text{ lb/ft}$$

$$2y'' + cy' + 128y = 0$$

The damping is critical if $c = 32$ (lb-sec/ft)

$$(b) \quad y'' + 16y' + 64y = 0$$

$$y = e^{-8t} (c_1 + c_2 t)$$

(1) $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 20 \Rightarrow c_1 = -8, c_2 = 28$

(2) $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = -20 \Rightarrow c_1 = -8, c_2 = -12$

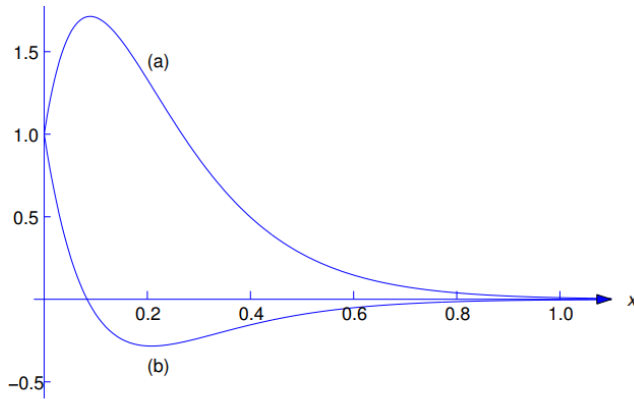


Figure 6.2.2 (a) $y = e^{-8t}(1 + 28t)$ (b) $y = e^{-8t}(1 - 12t)$

forced vibrations with damping

Now we consider the motion of an object in a spring-mass system with damping, under the influence of a periodic forcing function $F(t) = F_0 \cos \omega t$, so that the equation of motion is

$$my'' + cy' + ky = F_0 \cos \omega t. \quad (6.2.11)$$

Theorem 6.2.1 Suppose we consider the amplitude R of the steady state component of the solution of

$$my'' + cy' + ky = F_0 \cos \omega t$$

as a function of ω .

(a) If $c \geq \sqrt{2mk}$, the maximum amplitude is $R_{\max} = F_0/k$ and it's attained when $\omega = \omega_{\max} = 0$.

(b) If $c < \sqrt{2mk}$, the maximum amplitude is

$$R_{\max} = \frac{2mF_0}{c\sqrt{4mk - c^2}}, \quad (6.2.20)$$

and it's attained when

$$\omega = \omega_{\max} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} \left(1 - \frac{c^2}{2km}\right)}. \quad (6.2.21)$$

Note that R_{\max} and ω_{\max} are continuous functions of c , for $c \geq 0$, since (6.2.20) and (6.2.21) reduce to $R_{\max} = F_0/k$ and $\omega_{\max} = 0$ if $c = \sqrt{2km}$.

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8. A mass of 20 gm stretches a spring 5 cm. The spring is attached to a dashpot with damping constant 400 dyne sec/cm. Determine the displacement for $t > 0$ if the mass is initially displaced 9 cm above equilibrium and released from rest.

虎克定律 $F_s = mg = k\Delta l \quad \therefore k = \frac{mg}{\Delta l} = \frac{20 \times 980}{5} = 3920$

$20y'' + 400y' + 3290y = 0 \Rightarrow y'' + 20y' + 196y = 0$ with $y(0) = 9, y'(0) = 0$