

Physics 8.03

Vibrations and Waves

Lecture 4

COMPLETE SOLUTION

to the Harmonically Driven Oscillator

Last time: Harmonically driven harmonic oscillator

- Equation of Motion
- Solutions
 - Oscillator oscillates at driving frequency
 - Amplitude and phase depend on driving frequency
- Resonance
- Correction

$$\ddot{x} + \gamma \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = \frac{F_0}{m} \cos(\omega t)$$

$$x(t) = A(\omega) \cos(\omega t - \delta(\omega))$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{F_0/m}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \gamma^2 \omega^2}}$$

$$\delta(\omega) = \frac{\gamma \omega}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)}$$

$A(\omega)$ is maximum when $\omega \approx \omega_0$

$$\omega_{\max} = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \frac{\gamma^2}{2}} \approx \omega_0 \text{ when } \gamma \ll 1$$

Transient behavior

- What happens when driving force is first turned on? Transients
- We started with a second order diff. eqn. so we should get two constants of integration. Where are they?
- **Complete solution** to the diff. eqn. includes the a particular solution (we got that last time) **AND** the homogenous solution (that describes the transient behavior of the driven oscillator)