

Physics 8.03

Vibrations and Waves

Lecture 6
Driven Coupled Oscillators

Last time: Coupled oscillators

- Normal modes of oscillation
 - Harmonic motion at fixed (eigen)frequencies
 - Amplitude ratios for each mode (constant)
- “Any old motion”
 - All allowed motions are a superposition of all the normal modes

External driving force

- Introduce harmonic external driving force in a coupled oscillator system
- N oscillators ($N \geq 1$)

A Recipe'

- Find forces acting on each particle
- Coupled differential equations
 - No driving force \rightarrow homogeneous
 - Driving force \rightarrow at least one eqn. is inhomogenous
- Always solve homogeneous equation first
- Trial solution $\rightarrow x_i(t) = C_i \cos(\omega t - \delta)$
- Coupled (simultaneous) algebraic equations

$$\text{💣} \rightarrow \vec{C} \equiv \vec{D}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ \vdots \\ C_N \end{pmatrix}$$

...The Recipe'

- “Normal” modes
 - Frequencies (eigenvalues): ω_i are the roots of $\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{K}$, calculate by solving for ω when $\det(\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{K} - \omega^2\mathbf{I}) = 0$
 - Ratios of amplitudes: Plug $\omega = \omega_i$ back into $\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{K} - \omega^2\mathbf{I}$ \vec{C}
- Any other motion \rightarrow superposition of all normal modes
- Now turn on the harmonic driving force
- Solve inhomogenous set using Cramer's rule
 - For each C_i replace the i -th column of $\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{K} - \omega^2\mathbf{I}$ with \vec{D}