

1. (40 points) Write $\sum \vec{F} = m\vec{a}$ for a *damped* harmonic oscillator (As in Assignment 1) with an external, time-dependent driving force, $F_{ext}(t) = F_0 e^{i\omega t}$. Solve for $x(t) = A e^{i\omega t}$ and find A .

Answer: Adding the forces leads to a differential equation:

$$m \frac{d^2}{dt^2} x + b \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = F_0 e^{i\omega t}$$

Plugging in the exponential solutions for $x(t)$, we get

$$-m\omega^2 A e^{i\omega t} + ib\omega A e^{i\omega t} + kA e^{i\omega t} = F_0 e^{i\omega t} \Rightarrow A(-m\omega^2 + ib\omega + k) = F_0$$

Therefore

$$A = \frac{F_0}{-m\omega^2 + ib\omega + k}$$

2. (30 points) Sketch a graph of $|A|$ vs ω . Is there resonance here as in the undamped oscillator? What strikes you as different in the damped case?

Answer: For a complex number z , $|z|^2 = zz^*$, where z^* is its complex conjugate.

$$|A| = \sqrt{\frac{F_0}{-m\omega^2 + ib\omega + k} \frac{F_0}{-m\omega^2 - ib\omega + k}} = \frac{F_0}{\sqrt{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + b^2\omega^2}}$$

If you plot this, you will notice that $|A|$ goes through a maximum, just as in the undamped case. The energy loss associated with the damping when $b > 0$, however, prevents $|A| \rightarrow \infty$; the resonance is a mere maximum.

3. (30 points) The maxima and minima of $|A|(\omega)$ can be obtained by finding the derivative of $|A|$ with respect to ω and the values of ω where this derivative is zero. Find these maxima and minima. Check whether you get the undamped SHO results when $b = 0$.

Answer: Do the derivative:

$$\frac{d}{d\omega} \left(\frac{F_0}{\sqrt{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + b^2\omega^2}} \right) = -\frac{F_0}{2} [(k - m\omega^2)^2 + b^2\omega^2]^{-3/2} [2(k - m\omega^2)(-2m\omega) + 2b^2\omega]$$

For this to be zero,

$$[2(k - m\omega^2)(-2m\omega) + 2b^2\omega] = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} \left(k - \frac{b^2}{2m} \right)}$$

When $b = 0$, we get $\omega = \sqrt{k/m}$, which is the resonant frequency for an undamped SHO.