

Example 116. The motion of a mass on a spring under an external force is described by $3y'' + ky = \cos(t/2)$. For which value of $k > 0$ does resonance occur?

Solution. The natural frequency is $\sqrt{k/3}$. The external frequency is $\frac{1}{2}$. Hence, resonance occurs when $\sqrt{k/3} = \frac{1}{2}$. This happens if $k = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{4}$.

Example 117. The motion of a mass on a spring under an external force is described by $my'' + 4y = 3\cos(t) - \cos(2t) + 7\cos(3t)$. For which values of $m > 0$ does resonance occur?

Solution. The characteristic roots of the homogeneous DE are $\pm i\sqrt{4/m}$ so that the natural frequency is $\sqrt{4/m}$. The external frequencies are $\lambda = 1, 2, 3$. Hence, resonance occurs when $\sqrt{4/m} = \lambda$ for $\lambda \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. This is equivalent to $m = \frac{4}{\lambda^2}$ so that this happens if $m = 4$, $m = 1$, $m = \frac{4}{9}$.

Comment. The external force $3\cos(t) - \cos(2t) + 7\cos(3t)$ may look artificial. However, that is not the case! Indeed, essentially any 2π -periodic function can be written as an (infinite) combination of such cosine and sine terms. The resulting series are known as **Fourier series**.

External forces plus damping

In the presence of both damping ($d > 0$) and a periodic external force ($f(t)$), the motion $y(t)$ of a mass on a spring is described by the DE

$$my'' + dy' + ky = f(t).$$

Solving the DE, we find that $y(t)$ splits into **transient motion** y_{tr} (with $y_{tr}(t) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$) and **steady periodic oscillations** y_{sp} :

$$y(t) = y_{tr} + y_{sp}.$$

The following example spells this out.

Comment. Note that y_{sp} will correspond to the simplest particular solution, while y_{tr} corresponds to the solution of the corresponding homogeneous system (where we have no external force).

Example 118. A forced mechanical oscillator is described by $2y'' + 2y' + y = 10\sin(t)$. As $t \rightarrow \infty$, what are the period and the amplitude of the resulting steady periodic oscillations?

Solution. The characteristic roots of the homogeneous DE are $\frac{1}{4}(-2 \pm \sqrt{4-8}) = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}i$. Accordingly, the system without external force is underdamped (because of the $\pm i/2$ the solutions will involve oscillations).

The characteristic roots for the inhomogeneous part are $\pm i$ so that there must be a particular solution $y_p = A\cos(t) + B\sin(t)$ with coefficients A, B that we need to determine by plugging into the DE. This results in $A = -4$ and $B = -2$ (do it!).

Hence, the general solution is $y(t) = \underbrace{-4\cos(t) - 2\sin(t)}_{y_{sp}} + \underbrace{e^{-t/2}\left(C_1\cos\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) + C_2\sin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)\right)}_{y_{tr} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty}$.

The period of $y_{sp} = -4\cos(t) - 2\sin(t)$ is 2π and the amplitude is $\sqrt{(-4)^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{20}$.

Comment. Using the polar coordinates $(-4, -2) = \sqrt{20}(\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$ where $\alpha = \tan^{-1}(1/2) + \pi \approx 3.605$, we can alternatively express the steady periodic oscillations as $y_{sp} = -4\cos(t) - 2\sin(t) = \sqrt{20}(\cos(t - \alpha))$.

Example 119. A forced mechanical oscillator is described by $y'' + 5y' + 6y = 2 \cos(3t)$. What are the (circular) frequency and the amplitude of the resulting steady periodic oscillations?

Solution. The characteristic roots of the homogeneous DE are $-2, -3$. Accordingly, the system without external force is overdamped (the solutions will not involve oscillations).

The characteristic roots for the inhomogeneous part are $\pm 3i$ so that there must be a particular solution $y_p = A \cos(3t) + B \sin(3t)$ with coefficients A, B that we need to determine by plugging into the DE. To do so, we compute $y_p' = -3A \sin(3t) + 3B \cos(3t)$ as well as $y_p'' = -9A \cos(3t) - 9B \sin(3t)$.

$$\begin{aligned} y_p'' + 5y_p' + 6y_p &= (-9A \cos(3t) - 9B \sin(3t)) + 5(-3A \sin(3t) + 3B \cos(3t)) + 6(A \cos(3t) + B \sin(3t)) \\ &= (-9A + 15B + 6A) \cos(3t) + (-9B - 15A + 6B) \sin(3t) \\ &\stackrel{!}{=} 2 \cos(3t) \end{aligned}$$

This results in the two equations $-3A + 15B = 2$ and $-3B - 15A = 0$, which we solve to find $A = -\frac{1}{39}$ and $B = \frac{5}{39}$.

The general solution is $y(t) = \underbrace{-\frac{1}{39} \cos(3t) + \frac{5}{39} \sin(3t)}_{y_{sp}} + \underbrace{C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t}}_{y_{tr} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty}$.

The frequency of $y_{sp} = -\frac{1}{39} \cos(3t) + \frac{5}{39} \sin(3t)$ is 3 and the amplitude is $\sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{39}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{39}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{117}}$.

Example 120. Find the steady periodic solution to $y'' + 2y' + 5y = \cos(\lambda t)$. What is the amplitude of the steady periodic oscillations? For which λ is the amplitude maximal?

Solution. The characteristic roots of the homogeneous DE are $-1 \pm 2i$.

[Not needed, because positive damping prevents duplication—can you see that?]

Hence, $y_{sp} = A \cos(\lambda t) + B \sin(\lambda t)$ and to find A, B we need to plug into the DE.

Doing so, we find $A = \frac{5 - \lambda^2}{(5 - \lambda^2)^2 + 4\lambda^2}$, $B = \frac{2\lambda}{(5 - \lambda^2)^2 + 4\lambda^2}$.

Thus, the amplitude of y_{sp} is $r(\lambda) = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(5 - \lambda^2)^2 + 4\lambda^2}}$.

The function $r(\lambda)$ is sketched to the right. It has a maximum at $\lambda = \sqrt{3}$ at which the amplitude is unusually large (well, here it is not very pronounced). We say that **practical resonance** occurs for $\lambda = \sqrt{3}$.

[For comparison, without damping, (pure) resonance occurs for $\lambda = \sqrt{5}$.]

