

Show all work, including mental steps, in a clearly organized way that speaks for itself. Use **proper mathematical notation**, identifying expressions by their proper symbols (introducing them if necessary), and use **EQUAL SIGNS** and arrows when appropriate. Always **SIMPLIFY** expressions. **BOX** final short answers. **LABEL** parts of problem. Keep answers **EXACT** (but give decimal approximations for interpretation). Indicate where technology is used and what type (Maple, GC). **Only use technology to CHECK hand calculations, not substitute for them, unless specifically requested.**

Consider the underdamped oscillator IVP: $4x'' + 4x' + 17x = 0, x(0) = 4, x'(0) = -8$ [independent variable: t].

a) Put this into standard form by dividing through by the leading coefficient 4 and read off the exact and numerical values of k_0, τ_0, ω_0 and the numerical value of the quality factor $Q = \omega_0 \tau_0$. (2 decimal places are sufficient.)

b) Find the general solution. What are the exact and approximate values of the characteristic equation root

parameters k, ω and the two related time scales: $r = -k \pm i\omega, \tau = \frac{1}{k}, T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$.

c) Find the solution satisfying the initial conditions.

d) Re-express your solution with its sinusoidal factor in phase-shifted cosine form. Identify the initial amplitude A_0 and phase shift δ chosen in the interval $-\pi < \delta \leq \pi$ and the numerical value of the fractional phase shift

$\frac{\delta}{2\pi}$ (2 decimal places) to understand what fraction of the period the peak of the sinusoidal factor is shifted from

$t=0$. Does the sinusoidal factor peak shift left or right from the vertical axis at $t=0$?

e) Use this plotting template below choosing the horizontal range appropriately ($t = 0..5\tau$) to plot the solution of part c) (not d!) with its envelope functions $x = \pm A_0 e^{-kt}$ and print it on paper and attach to this quiz. Make sure you put an asterisk before the parenthesis after the exponential.

$$\text{plot}\left(\left[e^{-\frac{t}{5}} \cdot (12 \cos(2t) + 5 \sin(2t)), 13e^{-\frac{t}{5}}, -13e^{-\frac{t}{5}}\right], t=0..25, color=black\right)$$

Optional. Plot the difference of c) and d) to make sure it is (numerically approximately) zero.

a) $4x'' + 4x' + 17x = 0$ \longrightarrow b) $= e^{rt}: 4r^2 + 4r + 17 = 0$

$$x'' + x' + \frac{17}{4}x = 0$$

$$r = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot \frac{17}{4}}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm 2i \rightarrow \boxed{k = \frac{1}{2}, \omega = 2}$$

$k_0 = 1$
 $\tau_0 = \frac{1}{k_0} = 1$
 $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{17}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2} \approx 2.06$
 $Q = \omega_0 \tau_0 \approx 2.06 > 0.5$
 (underdamped)

$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \pi \approx 3.14$

$\tau = \frac{1}{k} = 2$

b) continued. $e^{rt} = e^{(-\frac{1}{2} \pm 2i)t} = e^{-\frac{t}{2}} (\cos 2t \pm i \sin 2t) \rightarrow$ basis: $e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \cos 2t, e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \sin 2t$

gen soln: $x = e^{-\frac{t}{2}} (c_1 \cos 2t + c_2 \sin 2t)$

c) $x' = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} (c_1 \cos 2t + c_2 \sin 2t) + e^{-\frac{t}{2}} (-2c_1 \sin 2t + 2c_2 \cos 2t)$

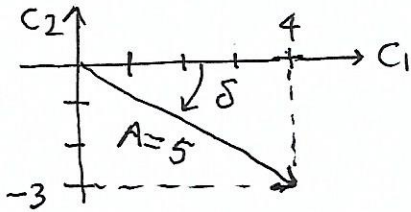
$$x(0) = c_1 = 4$$

$$x'(0) = -\frac{1}{2} c_1 + 2c_2 = -8 \rightarrow c_2 = \frac{1}{2} (-8 + \frac{1}{2}(4)) = -3$$

$x = e^{-\frac{t}{2}} (4 \cos 2t - 3 \sin 2t)$

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d) $(c_1, c_2) = (4, -3)$



$$A = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$\tan \delta = -\frac{3}{4} \rightarrow \delta = -\arctan \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{\delta}{2\pi} = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \arctan \frac{3}{4} \approx -0.10$$

The cosine peak shifts left about $1/10$ of a cycle (period).

$$x = 5e^{-t/2} \cos(2t + \arctan \frac{3}{4})$$

e) decay window for exponential: $0 \leq t \leq 5\tau = 10$

plot: $\pm 5e^{-t/2}, e^{-t/2}(4\cos 2t - 3\sin 2t)$

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> plot([ [e^(-t/2) (-3 sin(2t) + 4 cos(2t)), 5e^(-t/2), -5e^(-t/2)], t=0..10, color=black])
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