

## Physics 321 – Spring 2005

### Homework #6, Due at beginning of class Wednesday Mar 2.

- [4 pts] A hook is at height  $y$  above the floor, where  $y$  is constant for all negative times:  $y = y_0$  for  $t < 0$ . For positive times,  $y$  oscillates:  $y = y_0 + A \sin \omega t$  for  $t > 0$ . A mass  $M$  hangs from an ideal spring attached to this hook. The mass is at height  $x$  above the floor. The mass hangs motionless at  $x = x_0 = y_0 - Mg/k$  for  $t < 0$ , where  $k$  is the spring constant. Let  $\omega_0 = \sqrt{k/M}$  as usual.
  - Find the motion  $x(t)$  of the mass for  $t > 0$  if  $\omega = 2\omega_0$ .
  - Find the motion  $x(t)$  of the mass for  $t > 0$  if  $\omega = \omega_0$ . (You can do this by first finding  $x(t)$  for arbitrary  $\omega$  and then carefully taking the limit  $\omega \rightarrow \omega_0$ ; or if you're chicken, you can set  $\omega \rightarrow \omega_0$  in the equation of motion and solve it.)
- [4 pts] A driven harmonic oscillator obeys the equation  $\ddot{x} + x = t(A - t)$  for  $0 < t < A$ . Given the initial conditions  $x = \dot{x} = 0$  at  $t = 0$ , find the subsequent motion  $x(t)$  during the time interval  $0 < t < A$ .
- [4 pts] Marion & Thornton, problem 3-20 (Same in 4th edition). Do this problem by hand (i.e., using algebra, not using a computer). You need to find the two angular frequencies on either side of the resonance (call them  $\omega_1$  and  $\omega_2$ ) where the velocity amplitude is equal to the maximum velocity (on resonance) divided by  $\sqrt{2}$ , so the kinetic energy has half of its maximum value. This procedure finds the “Full Width at Half Maximum” (FWHM) of the resonance,  $\omega_1 - \omega_2$ , which is a common way to characterize its width of a resonance peak.
- [4 pts] A damped driven harmonic oscillator obeys the equation  $\ddot{x} + 2\beta\dot{x} + x = t e^{-\alpha t}$  for  $t > 0$ , where  $0 < \beta < 1$  and  $\alpha$  is a positive constant. Given the initial conditions  $x = \dot{x} = 0$  at  $t = 0$ , find the subsequent motion  $x(t)$ . Hint: as is so often the case, the easiest way to solve the differential equation is to guess the answer.
- [4 pts] Marion & Thornton, problem 3-28 (problem 3-32 in 4th edition).
- [4 pts] Marion & Thornton, problem 3-39 (problem 3-43 in 4th edition).