

A 2 kg mass is attached to a spring with spring constant of 338 N/m. The surrounding medium offers a resistance numerically equal to 20 times the velocity. Initially the spring is 4 m above the equilibrium position and given a downward velocity of 56 m/s. Obtain the equation of motion.

Given:

$$\begin{aligned} m &= 2 \text{ kg} & k &= 338 \text{ N/m} & \beta &= 20 \\ x(0) &= -4 \text{ m} & x'(0) &= +56 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

The ODE (governing equation) is then

$$m x'' + \beta x' + k x = 0 \quad \implies \quad 2 x'' + 20 x' + 338 x = 0. \quad (1)$$

The characteristic equation (after dividing by 2)

$$m^2 + 10m + 169 = 0$$

has roots

$$m_{1,2} = -5 \pm 12i.$$

Since the roots are complex, the general solution of this homogeneous ODE is *underdamped*:

$$x(t) = e^{-5t}(c_1 \cos 12t + c_2 \sin 12t). \quad (2)$$

So

$$x'(t) = -5e^{-5t}(c_1 \cos 12t + c_2 \sin 12t) + e^{-5t}(-12c_1 \sin 12t + 12c_2 \cos 12t). \quad (3)$$

Initial Conditions: From equations (2) and (3) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} x(0) &= e^0(c_1 \cos 0 + c_2 \sin 0), \\ -4 &= c_1, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x'(0) &= -5e^0(c_1 \cos 0 + c_2 \sin 0) + e^0(-12c_1 \sin 0 + 12c_2 \cos 0), \\ +56 &= -5c_1 + 12c_2. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

We solve equations (4) and (5) for c_1 and c_2 to obtain $c_1 = -4$ and $c_2 = 3$. So the *equation of motion* is

$$x(t) = e^{-5t}(-4 \cos 12t + 3 \sin 12t). \quad (6)$$

NOTE: The *period* is the time it takes to complete one cycle (vibration, oscillation):

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ seconds/cycle}, \quad (\text{takes } \pi/6 \text{ seconds to complete each cycle})$$

The *frequency* is number of cycles completed every second:

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{6}{\pi} \text{ cycles/sec}, \quad (\text{completes } 6/\pi \text{ cycles per second})$$

Also, we calculate A (note: A is no longer the amplitude):

$$A = \sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2} = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (3)^2} = 5 \text{ m},$$

so the *damped amplitude* is

$$Ae^{-5t} = 5e^{-5t} \text{ m}.$$