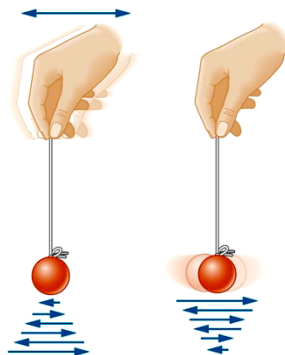


# This class

## Continue the topic : Driven Oscillations & Resonance



1. Finish Tutorial
2. Response to periodic driving forces: amplitude and phase.
3. Resonance: concept, Q factor

Consider the general solution for an underdamped, driven oscillator:

Which term dominates for large  $t$ ?

$$x(t) = \underbrace{C_1 e^{-\beta t} e^{+\sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2} t}}_{\text{term A}} + \underbrace{C_2 e^{-\beta t} e^{-\sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2} t}}_{\text{term B}} + \underbrace{A \cos(\omega t - \delta)}_{\text{term C}}$$

D) Depends on the particular values of the constants

Challenge questions: Which term(s) matters most at small  $t$ ?  
Which term “goes away” first?

Consider the amplitude

$$A^2 = \frac{f_0^2}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\beta^2\omega^2}$$

In the limit as  $\omega$  goes to infinity, A

- A. Goes to zero
- B. Approaches a constant
- C. Goes to infinity
- D. I don't know!

Consider the amplitude

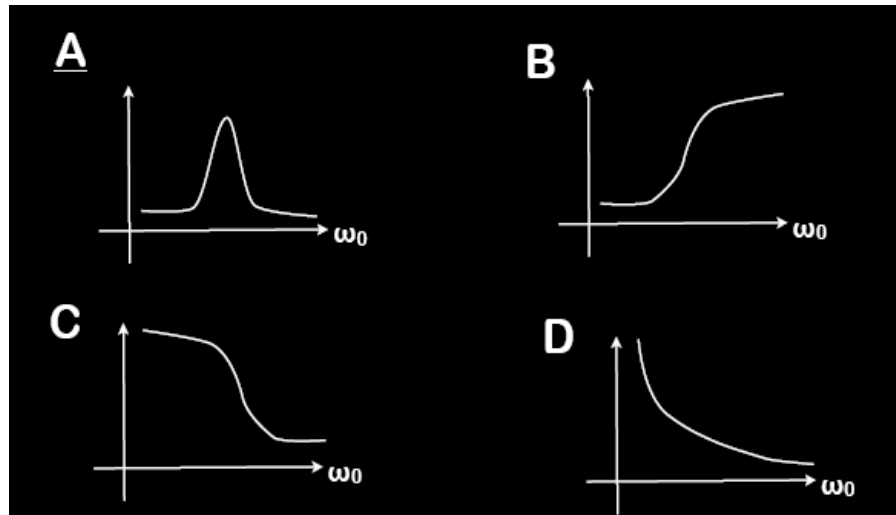
$$A^2 = \frac{f_0^2}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\beta^2\omega^2}$$

In the limit of no damping, A

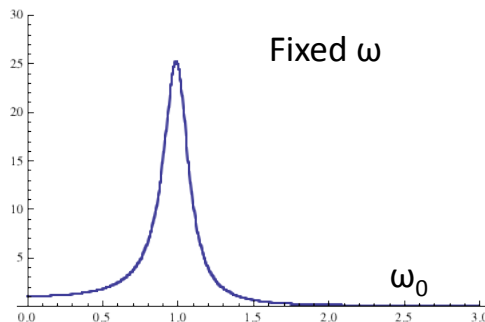
- A. Goes to zero
- B. Approaches a constant
- C. Goes to infinity
- D. I don't know!

What is the shape of

$$A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\beta^2\omega^2}}$$



If you have a damped, driven  $A^2$  oscillator, and you increase damping,  $\beta$ , (leaving everything else fixed) what happens to the curve shown?



- A) It shifts to the LEFT, and the max value increases.
- B) It shifts to the LEFT, and the max value decreases.
- C) It shifts to the RIGHT, and the max value increases.
- D) It shifts to the RIGHT, and the max value decreases.
- E) Other/not sure/???

$$L \frac{d^2 Q}{dt^2} + R \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{Q}{C} = 0$$

Given the differential equation for an RLC circuit, which quantity is analogous to the damping term in a mechanical oscillator?

- A) R, resistance
- B) L, inductance
- C) C, capacitance

Challenge questions: Which quantity is analogous to the mass

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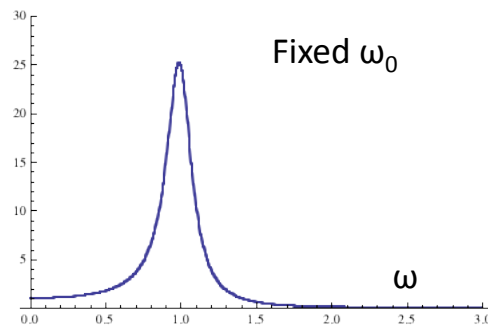
$$L \frac{d^2 Q}{dt^2} + R \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{Q}{C} = 0$$

What is  $\omega_0$ ?

- A) C
- B)  $1/C$
- C)  $1/\text{Sqrt}[C]$
- D)  $1/LC$
- E)  $1/\text{Sqrt}[LC]$

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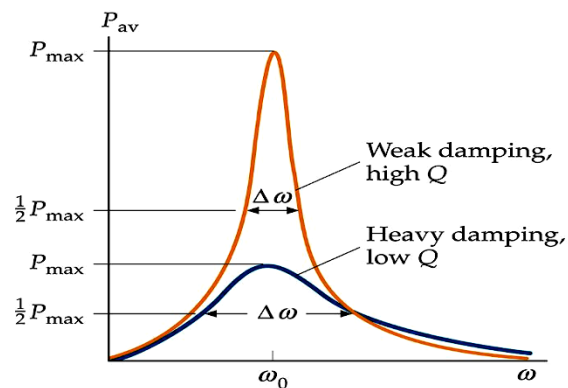
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- E) Other/not sure/???

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## Driven Oscillations & Resonance



The Q-factor characterizes the sharpness of the peak

Can you break a wine glass with a human voice if the person sings at precisely the resonance frequency of the glass?

- A) Sure. I could do it
- B) A highly trained opera singer might be able to do it.
- C) No. Humans can't possibly sing loudly enough or precisely enough at the right frequency. This is just an urban legend.

Myth Busters video <http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=7765557442856739526#>