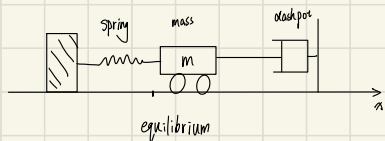




$$y'' + Ay' + By = 0 \quad \text{homogeneous}$$

the general solution looks like $C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$, where y_1 and y_2 are solutions
initial conditions are satisfied by choosing C_1 and C_2



$$m x'' = -kx - c x'$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$x'' + \frac{c}{m} x' + \frac{k}{m} x = 0$$

• solving $y'' + Ay' + By = 0$

find 2 independent solutions

basic method: try e^r

$$r \cdot e^{rt} + A r e^{rt} + B e^{rt} = 0$$

$$r^2 + Ar + B = 0 \quad \text{characteristic equation}$$

case #1 $r_1 \neq r_2$ are real

$$r^2 + Ar + B = 0$$

$$y = C_1 e^{r_1 t} + C_2 e^{r_2 t}$$

$$A^2 - 4B > 0$$

A large

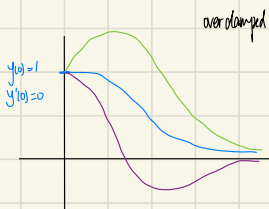
over damped

$$\begin{cases} y'' + 4y' + 3y = 0 \\ y(0) = 1 \\ y'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$r^2 + 4r + 3 = 0$$

$$y = C_1 \cdot e^{-3t} + C_2 \cdot e^{-t}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-3t} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot e^{-t}$$



case #2 complex roots $r = \alpha \pm bi$

get solution $y = e^{\alpha t} \cos(bt)$

$$A^2 - 4B < 0$$

A small

underdamped

if $u(t) + i v(t)$ is a complex solution to a real differential equation $y'' + Ay' + By = 0$

(A, B are real constants), then u, v are real solutions

$$(u + i v)'' + A(u + i v)' + B(u + i v) = 0$$

$$(u'' + A u' + B u) + i(v'' + A v' + B v) = 0$$

$$y = e^{(a+ib)t} = e^{at} \cdot e^{ibt} = e^{at} (\cos bt + i \sin bt)$$

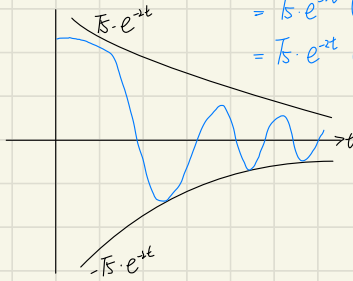
$$\begin{cases} y_1 = e^{at} \cos bt \\ y_2 = e^{at} \sin bt \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = e^{at} \underbrace{(C_1 \cos bt + C_2 \sin bt)}_{\substack{\text{the exp which controls} \\ \text{the amplitude}}} \underbrace{\quad}_{\text{a purely sinusoidal oscillation}}$$

$$\begin{cases} y'' + 4y' + 5y = 0 \\ y(0) = 1 \\ y'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} r^2 + 4r + 5 &= 0 \\ r &= -2 \pm i \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{(2+i)t} = e^{-2t} \cdot (\cos t + i \sin t)$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = C_1 e^{-2t} \cos t \\ y_2 = C_2 \cdot e^{-2t} \sin t \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = e^{-2t} (C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^{-2t} (\cos t + 2 \sin t) \\ &= \sqrt{5} e^{-2t} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cos t + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \sin t \right) \\ &= \sqrt{5} \cdot e^{-2t} \cos(t - \phi) \end{aligned}$$



underdamped



Case #3: 2 equal real roots $r = -a$

$$(r+a)^2 = 0 \quad r = -a$$

$$r^2 + 2ar + a^2 = 0$$

$$y'' + 2ay' + a^2y = 0$$

have solution $y = e^{-at}$

knowing the solution y_1 to $y' + py' + q = 0$

there's another solution $y = y_1 u$

$$① \quad y = e^{-at} \cdot u$$

$$② \quad y' = -a \cdot e^{-at} \cdot u + e^{-at} \cdot u'$$

$$\begin{aligned} ③ \quad y'' &= e^{-at} \cdot u'' + (-a \cdot e^{-at} \cdot u' + a^2 \cdot e^{-at} \cdot u) \\ &= a^2 \cdot e^{-at} \cdot u - 2a \cdot e^{-at} \cdot u' + e^{-at} \cdot u'' \end{aligned}$$

$$1 \times ② + 2a \times ③ + a^2 \times ①$$

$$y'' + 2ay' + a^2y = 0 + 0 + e^{at} \cdot u'' = 0$$

$$u = C_1 t + C_2$$

critically damped
(damping and spring constant are related)

$$y_1 = e^{-at}$$

$$y_2 = e^{-at} (at + C_2)$$

a whole family of solutions
just pick a simple one

$$y = C_1 e^{-at} + C_2 \cdot e^{-at} \cdot t$$