## Computer Project # 1

## Nonlinear Springs

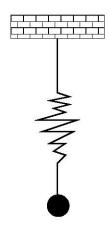
**Goal**: Investigate the behavior of nonlinear springs.

<u>Tools needed</u>: ode45, plot routines.

<u>Description</u>: Sometimes for certain (nonlinear) spring-mass systems, the spring force is not given by Hooke's Law but instead satisfies

$$F_{\text{Spring}} = k u + \epsilon u^3$$

where k > 0 is the spring constant and  $\epsilon$  is small but may be positive or negative and represents the "strength" of the spring ( $\epsilon = 0$  gives Hooke's Law). The spring is called a <u>hardening spring</u> if  $\epsilon > 0$  and a softening spring if  $\epsilon < 0$ .



Questions: Suppose a nonlinear spring-mass system satisfies the initial value problem

$$\begin{cases} u'' + u + \epsilon u^3 = 0 \\ u(0) = 0, \ u'(0) = 1 \end{cases}.$$

- (1) Let  $\epsilon = 0.0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0$  and plot the solutions of the above initial value problem for  $0 \le t \le 15$ . Estimate the maximum amplitude of the spring. What appears to happen to the amplitude as  $\epsilon$  increases? Let  $T_1 =$  first time the mass reaches equilibrium after t = 0. Estimate  $T_1$  when  $\epsilon = 0.0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0$ . What appears to happen to  $T_1$  as  $\epsilon$  increases?
- (2) Let  $\epsilon = -0.1, -0.2, -0.3, -0.4$  and plot the solutions of the above initial value problem for  $0 \le t \le 15$ . Estimate the maximum amplitude of the spring. What appears to happen to the amplitude as  $\epsilon$  decreases? Let  $T_1 =$  first time the mass reaches equilibrium after t = 0. Estimate  $T_1$  when  $\epsilon = -0.1, -0.2, -0.3, -0.4$ . What appears to happen to  $T_1$  as  $\epsilon$  decreases?