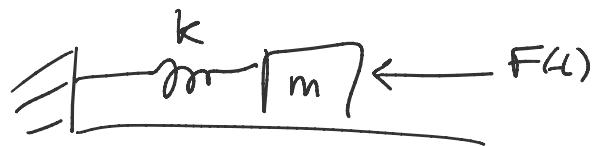


* Applications of Fourier Series

I. Forced Oscillations:



$$mx'' + kx = F(t)$$

$F(t)$ - periodic external force

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$
 natural frequency

general solution:

$$x(t) = \underbrace{C_1 \cos(\omega_0 t) + C_2 \sin(\omega_0 t)}_{\text{homogeneous}} + \underbrace{x_p(t)}_{\text{particular}}$$

Want: Use Fourier series to find a periodic particular solution. Call this the steady periodic solution

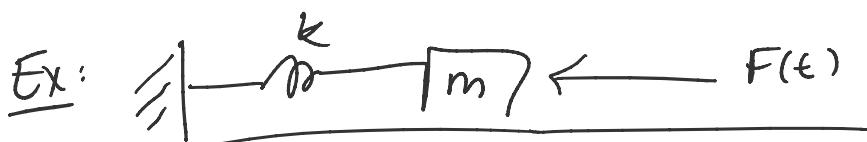
$$x_{sp}(t) \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{periodic} \\ \text{particular} \end{array}$$

Assume $F(t)$ is an odd fun with $P = 2L$

$$F(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi t}{L}\right)$$

* Under most conditions, we can find a soln

$$x_{sp}(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi t}{L}\right)$$



$$m = 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$k = 32 \text{ N/m}$$

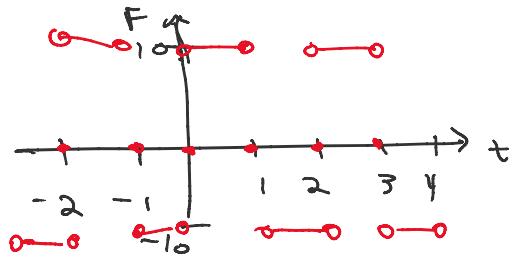
$$F(t) - \text{odd } P = 2\pi$$

$$\text{Ex: } F(t) =$$

$$2x'' + 32x = F(t)$$

$$F(t) = \begin{cases} +10N & \text{if } 0 < t < 1 \\ -10N & \text{if } 1 < t < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$F(t) = \text{odd } f - \alpha$$



$$\text{The natural freq } \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{32}{2}} = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

homogeneous soln

$$x_h(t) = C_1 \cos(4t) + C_2 \sin(4t)$$

The general soln

$$x(t) = x_h(t) + x_{sp}(t)$$

Find $x_{sp}(t)$.

1. Find the F.S. of $F(t) = \text{odd} \rightarrow \text{Fourier Sine Series}$

$$A_0 = 0 \quad A_n = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_n &= \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(t) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi t}{2}\right) dt = 2 \int_0^1 10 \sin(n\pi t) dt \\ &= 20 \left[-\frac{\cos(n\pi t)}{n\pi} \right]_0^1 = \frac{20}{\pi} \left[-\cos(n\pi) + \cos(0) \right] \\ &= \frac{20}{\pi} \left[(-1)^{n+1} + 1 \right] = \begin{cases} \frac{40}{n\pi} & \text{if } n \text{ odd} \\ 0 & \text{if } n \text{ even} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{so } F(t) = \frac{40}{\pi} \sum_{n \text{ odd}} \frac{\sin(n\pi t)}{n}$$

$$2. \text{ Assume } x_{sp}(t) = \sum_{n \text{ odd}} b_n \sin(n\pi t)$$

since $F(t)$ is odd, \rightarrow , derivatives and plug into ODE

Since $F(t)$ is odd,

$x_{sp}(t)$ is odd

$$a_n = 0$$

also sum over
 n odd

Take derivatives and plug into ODE

$$x_{sp}''(t) = \sum_{n \text{ odd}} b_n (-n^2\pi^2) \sin(n\pi t)$$

$$2x'' + 32x = F(t)$$

$$2 \left(\sum_{n \text{ odd}} -b_n n^2 \pi^2 \sin(n\pi t) \right) + 32 \left(\sum_{n \text{ odd}} b_n \sin(n\pi t) \right) = \left(\frac{40}{\pi} \sum_{n \text{ odd}} \frac{\sin(n\pi t)}{n} \right)$$

Rearrange:

$$\sum_{n \text{ odd}} \left[-2b_n n^2 \pi^2 + 32b_n - \frac{40}{\pi n} \right] \sin(n\pi t) = 0$$

must be equal to zero

$$-2n^2\pi^2 b_n + 32b_n - \frac{40}{\pi n} = 0$$

$$(32 - 2n^2\pi^2) b_n = \frac{40}{\pi n}$$

$$b_n = \frac{40}{\pi n (32 - 2n^2\pi^2)}$$

$$b_n = \frac{20}{\pi n (16 - n^2\pi^2)}$$

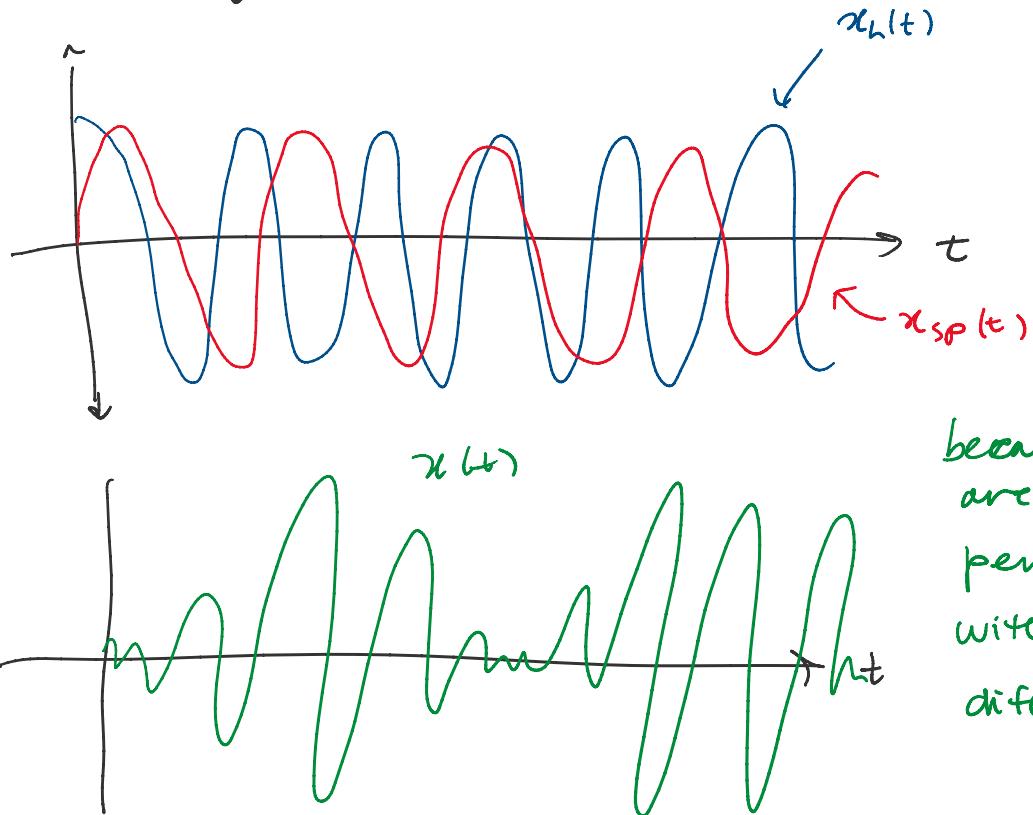
$$x_{sp}(t) = \frac{20}{\pi} \sum_{n \text{ odd}} \frac{\sin(n\pi t)}{n(16 - n^2\pi^2)}$$

So the general soln:

$$x(t) = \underbrace{c_1 \cos(4t) + c_2 \sin(4t)}_{\text{homogeneous part}} + \underbrace{\frac{20}{\pi} \sum_{n \text{ odd}} \frac{\sin(n\pi t)}{n(16 - n^2\pi^2)}}_{\text{particular solution}}$$

$$x(t) = \underbrace{c_1 \cos(4t) + c_2 \sin(4t)}_{x_h(t) \text{ has a period } \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin(n(16-n^2\pi^2))}_{n \text{ odd}} \text{ has a period 2}$$

The frequencies will interact, causing "beats"



because we are add two periodic funs with slightly different frequencies

II. Pure Resonance:

(*) Caveat:

$$\text{When } F(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi t}{L}\right)$$

$$m\ddot{x} + kx = F(t) \quad \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

If there is N such that $\frac{N\pi}{L} = \omega_0$

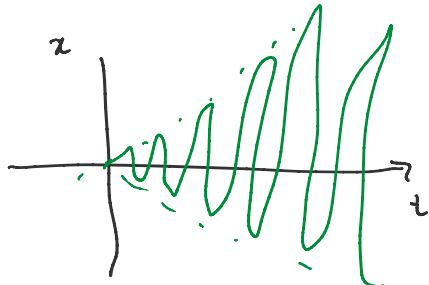
This term causes pure resonance

Recall: $m\ddot{x}'' + kx = F_N \sin(\omega_0 t)$

has resonance solution

$$x(t) = -\frac{B_N}{2m\omega_0} t \cos(\omega_0 t)$$

in factor of t !



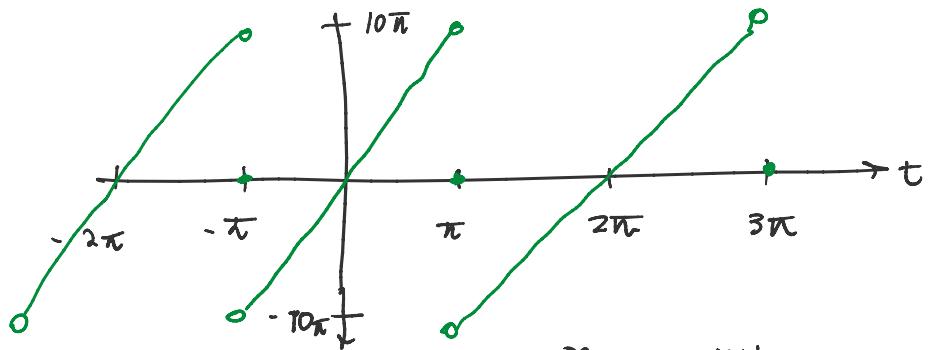
Then full solution

$$x_{sp}(t) = -\frac{B_N}{2m\omega_0} t \cos(\omega_0 t) + \sum_{n \neq N} \frac{B_n}{m(\omega_0^2 - n^2\omega_0^2)} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi t}{L}\right)$$

this term blows up
as $t \rightarrow \infty$

Ex: Suppose $m = 2 \text{ kg}$ $k = 32 \text{ N/m}$ $\omega_0 = 4$
 $2\ddot{x}'' + 32x = F(t)$

$$F(t) = \begin{cases} 10t & \text{on } -\pi < t < \pi \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



$P = 2\pi$
 $L = \pi$
 odd fun
 Fourier Sine Series

$$\text{Here: } F(t) = 20 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin(nt)$$

$\omega_0 = 4 = n \rightarrow$ when $n=4$ pure resonance

$$x_{sp}(t) = \frac{5}{8} t \cos(4t) + 10 \sum_{n \neq 4} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n(16-n^2)} \sin(nt)$$

III. Damped Forced Oscillations

Consider mass-spring-dashpot system:

$$mx'' + cx' + kx = F(t)$$

Recall, that the solution when $F(t) = F_0 \sin(\omega t)$

is:

$$x(t) = \frac{F_0}{\sqrt{(k-m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}} \sin(\omega t - \alpha)$$

$$\text{where } \alpha = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{c\omega}{k-m\omega^2} \right)$$

If $F(t)$ is an odd periodic fn w/ F.S.

$$F(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin \left(\frac{n\pi t}{L} \right)$$

then by superposition

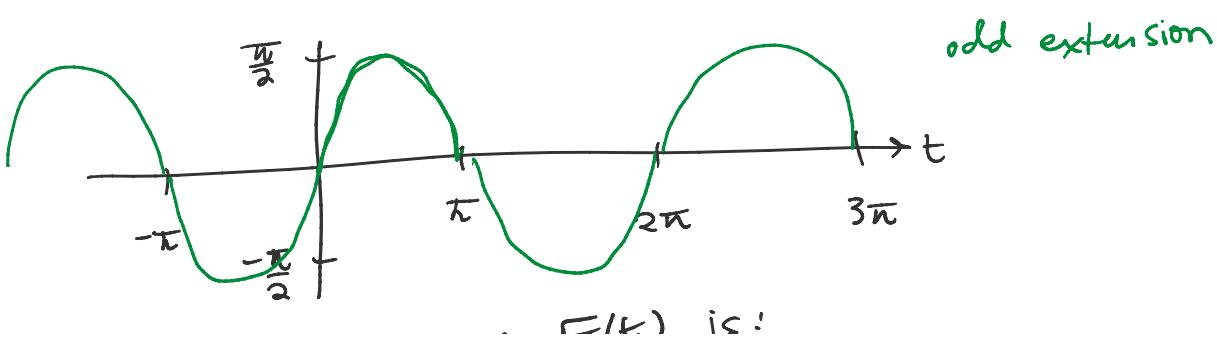
$$x_{sp}(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \frac{\sin(\omega_n t - \alpha_n)}{\sqrt{(k-m\omega_n^2)^2 + (c\omega_n)^2}}$$

$$\text{where } \omega_n = \frac{n\pi}{L} \text{ and } \alpha_n = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{c\omega_n}{k-m\omega_n^2} \right)$$

Ex: $m = 3\text{kg}$ $c = 0.02 \text{ N/m/s}$ $k = 27 \text{ N/m}$

$$3x'' + 0.02x' + 27x = F(t)$$

$$F(t) = \begin{cases} \pi t - t^2 & \text{if } 0 < t < \pi \end{cases}$$



$$-\pi \text{ } \frac{\pi}{2} +$$

The F.S. of $F(t)$ is:

$$F(t) = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n \text{ odd}} \frac{\sin(nt)}{n^3} \quad B_n = \begin{cases} \frac{8}{\pi n^3} & n \text{ odd} \\ 0 & n \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_n = n$$

$$x_{sp}(t) = \sum_{n \text{ odd}} \frac{\left(\frac{8}{\pi n^3}\right) \sin(nt - \alpha_n)}{\sqrt{(27 - 3n^2)^2 + (0.02n)^2}}$$

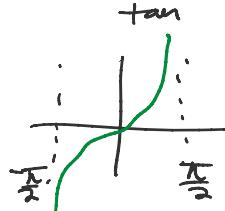
$$\text{with } \alpha_n = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{0.02n}{27 - 3n^2} \right) \quad 0 \leq \alpha_n \leq \pi$$

Using a calculator, let's find the first few terms

when $n=1$

$$\alpha_1 = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{0.02 \cdot 1}{27 - 3(1)^2} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{0.02}{24} \right) = 0.0008$$

$$b_1 = \frac{\left(\frac{8}{\pi(1)^3}\right)}{\sqrt{(27 - 3 \cdot (1)^2)^2 + (0.02 \cdot 1)^2}} = 0.1061$$



when $n=3$

$$\alpha_3 = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{0.02 \cdot 3}{27 - 3 \cdot (3)^2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$b_3 = \frac{\left(\frac{8}{\pi(3)^3}\right)}{\sqrt{(27 - 3 \cdot (3)^2)^2 + (0.02 \cdot 3)^2}} = \frac{8}{27\pi(0.02 \cdot 3)} = 1.5719$$

$$\begin{aligned}x_{sp} \approx & (0.1061) \sin(t - 0.0008) \\& + (1.5719) \sin(3t - \frac{\pi}{2}) + \\& + (0.0004) \sin(5t - 3.1437) + \dots\end{aligned}$$