

### M1A1: Problem Sheet 4      Oscillators & circular motion

(Throughout this sheet,  $m$  denotes an appropriate mass.)

1. In lectures we showed that if  $k > \omega > 0$ , and  $\ddot{x} + 2k\dot{x} + \omega^2x = 0$ , then the decay rate of  $x$  was  $k_1 = k - \sqrt{k^2 - \omega^2}$ . Prove that  $k_1 < \omega$ , and explain the significance of this result.
2. An undamped linear oscillator is acted on by a force  $F(t)$  so that

$$\ddot{x} + \omega^2x = \frac{1}{m}F(t) = \begin{cases} F_0/m & \text{for } 0 < t < T \\ 0 & \text{for } T < t \end{cases}$$

where  $F_0$  and  $T$  are constants. Find  $x(t)$  given that  $x(0) = 0 = \dot{x}(0)$ , and hence show that for  $t > T$  the amplitude  $C$  of oscillation is

$$C = \frac{2F_0}{m\omega^2} \sin \frac{1}{2}\omega T .$$

3. Calculate the total work done by the force  $F(t)$  during the motion in question 2, and compare it with the total energy (kinetic and potential) for  $t > T$ .
4. A lecturer attaches a piece of elastic to a cup, and holds the other end a height  $y$  above a table. The elastic has a natural length  $L$  and a spring constant  $\lambda$ . If  $y = y_0$ , a constant, find the equilibrium height  $x_0$  of the cup.  
He now forces one end of the elastic to move with  $y = y_0 + a \cos \omega t$ . Find the equation satisfied by the cup height,  $x(t)$ , when a linear frictional force  $-2mk\dot{x}$  acts on the cup. If  $k = 0$ , what is the resonant frequency of the system? Find  $x(t)$  if  $\omega$  takes this resonant value, given that at  $t = 0$  the cup is at rest in its position of static equilibrium.
5. Following a skiing accident, our winter sportsman walks on crutches. He develops a technique whereby he pushes off from the ground with his good leg, and until this leg again touches the ground, his centre of mass moves in a circle of radius  $h = 1\text{m}$ . The crutches can be regarded as a single crutch rotating in a vertical plane supporting the centre of mass.

Show that the vertical reaction,  $N$ , between the crutch and the (rough) ground is

$$N = m(g \cos^2 \theta - h\dot{\theta}^2 \cos \theta)$$

where  $\theta$  is the angle the crutch makes with the vertical.

As he becomes adept on crutches, he manages to achieve a forward speed of 3.5 m/s. What happens?