

- (60) Consider the standard model, which can be derived from Newton's second law of motion, of a driven linear mass-spring-damper system:

$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + b \frac{dy}{dt} + ky = F_o \sin(\nu t), \quad y(0) = y_o, \quad \left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = \dot{y}_o.$$

Here y is the distance with units of m, t is the time with units of s, m is the mass with units of kg, b is the damping coefficient with units of N s/m, k is the spring constant with units of N/m, F_o is the amplitude of the driving force with units of N, and ν is the frequency of the driving force with units of Hz = 1/s. The term y_o is the initial position with units of m. The term \dot{y}_o is the initial velocity with units of m/s.

If we define the velocity v to be $v = dy/dt$, we can re-write the governing equation as a system of two first order differential equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dt} &= v, & y(0) &= y_o, \\ \frac{dv}{dt} &= -\frac{k}{m}y - \frac{b}{m}v + \frac{F_o}{m} \sin(\nu t), & v(0) &= \dot{y}_o. \end{aligned}$$

These equations can be simulated computationally using the Euler method for a system. Simple discretization of the system shows

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y_{n+1} - y_n}{\Delta t} &= v_n, \\ \frac{v_{n+1} - v_n}{\Delta t} &= -\frac{k}{m}y_n - \frac{b}{m}v_n + \frac{F_o}{m} \sin(\nu t_n), \\ t_{n+1} &= t_n + \Delta t. \end{aligned}$$

For $m = 3$ kg, $k = 9$ N/m, $y_o = 1$ m, $\dot{y}_o = 0$ m/s, $t \in [0, 20$ s], numerically estimate $y(t)$ with the Euler method, embodied in a **Fortran** code for the cases:

- $b = 0$ N s/m, $F_o = 0$ N.
- $b = 2$ N s/m, $F_o = 0$ N.
- $b = 2$ N s/m, $F_o = 10$ N, $\nu = 1$ Hz.
- $b = 2$ N s/m, $F_o = 10$ N, $\nu = 2$ Hz.
- $b = 2$ N s/m, $F_o = 10$ N, $\nu = 10$ Hz.
- $b = 2$ N s/m, $F_o = 10$ N, $\nu = 20$ Hz.

For each case, use $\Delta t = 0.02$ s, and give a plot of your estimate of $y(t)$ for $t \in [0, 20$ s]. A lengthy exact solution is available, but not shown. The exact solution for case e) is plotted in Fig. 1. Give a brief physical discussion of the effects of unforced damping and damping/forcing/frequency combinations.

The formatting of your plotting is important and should follow guidelines described in the course notes. Your ultimate goal is to communicate information in a compelling fashion. One viable choice for one aspect of formatting is to use small dots for each data point, which may or may not be connected with solid lines.

- (40) Use the L^AT_EX processor to build a *three page maximum* paper copy of your submission. You will find it useful to use the file `sample.tex` as a template. No handwritten work should be submitted. All figures should be inserted as `.eps` files. Any equations, and you must include *at least one*, should be fully formatted with proper nomenclature. For example, use Δ , not **Delta**.

Here are a few guidelines to apply for your technical writing:

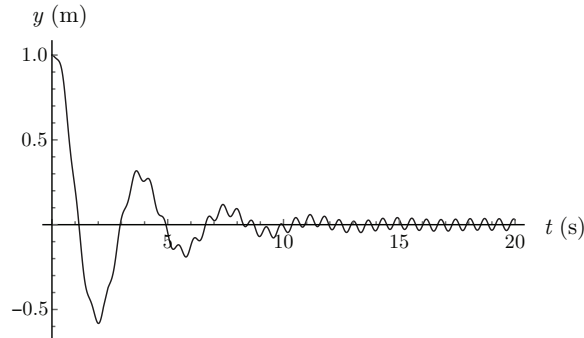


Figure 1: Exact solution for system response for linear forced mass-spring-damper system with $m = 3$ kg, $k = 9$ N/m, $b = 2$ N s/m, $y_o = 1$ m, $\dot{y}_o = 0$ m/s, $F_o = 10$ N, $\nu = 10$ Hz.

- Your figures should be elegant. All should be inserted into the text as `.eps` files. All must include short, informative captions. All figures must be referred to in the main text.
- Include *at least one* equation.
- Include a copy of your Fortran source code. You can build this into your L^AT_EX source easily with the `verbatim` mode:


```
\begin{verbatim}
Fortran code here.
\end{verbatim}
```
- All equations and mathematical variables should be formatted in L^AT_EX mathematical format.
- Use actual Greek letters, e.g. Δ , not “Delta.”
- Identify all variables with words of description, e.g. “ $y = mx + b$, where y is the dependent variable, x is the independent variable, m is the slope, and b is the intercept.”
- All mathematical variables, whether within the text or in a separate equation should be written in math mode:
 - Correct usage: “The variable is named x .”
 - Incorrect usage: “The variable is named `x`.”
- English text with equations should be in text mode; use the `mbox` and `qqquad` commands for this:

$$x = 1 \quad \text{when} \quad y = 0.$$

The L^AT_EX script for the above is

```
$$x=1 \qqquad \mbox{when} \qqquad y=0.$$
```

- Run your raw text file through a spelling checker. On the ND linux cluster, this is achieved via the command `ispell filename.tex`.
- Always use complete sentences.
- Use commas or periods at the end of equations, as appropriate.
- Do not use contractions (such as don’t).

For this assignment you do not need to repeat all the details of the homework statement; you can focus on the solution.