

Introduction to Scientific Computing *Homework 8*

Exercise 1: Solution of homogeneous equation (14 points)

Consider the homogeneous initial value problem

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx, \quad x(0) = x_0, \quad \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 0$$

- (a) Transform it to a first order system . (4 points)
- (b) Calculate eigenvalues λ_i and eigenvectors v_i . Find the basis of the solutions. (4 points)
- (c) What would an engineer call the λ_i ? (2 points)
- (d) Find the solution by matching the initial values. Express the result in trigonometric functions. (4 points)

Exercise 2: Solution of inhomogeneous equation (22 points)

Solve the inhomogeneous problem with a term $\sin(\omega_2 t)$ representing external force

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx + \sin(\omega_2 t), \quad x(0) = x_0, \quad \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 0$$

- (a) Calculate a solution without respect to initial conditions by the method of undetermined coefficients, i.e., taking the ansatz $x = a \cos(\omega_2 t) + b \sin(\omega_2 t)$. (3 points)
- (b) Calculate a solutions by the method “variation of constants” of the corresponding first order system. (9 points)
- (c) Matching the initial condition. (4 points)
- (d) What happens when $\omega_2 \rightarrow \lambda_i$ for one λ_i , what if $\omega_2 = \lambda_i$? Make good sketches. (4 points)
- (e) What does this mean in an engineering sense? Try to give examples. (2 points)