

basics

conditions:

- force/acceleration is proportional to and in the opposite direction to the displacement

$$a = \omega^2 x$$

> amplitude: max displacement from equilibrium

$$a_{\max} = \omega^2 A$$

> displacement at any point:

$$x = A \cos(2\pi f t) \text{ (rads)}$$

> velocity at any point:

$$v = \pm 2\pi f (A^2 - x^2)^{1/2}$$

$$v_{\max} = 2\pi f A = \omega A \text{ (at equilibrium)}$$

resonance and vibrations

when frequency of external driving force F matches natural frequency it is 90° out of phase with each other

free vibrations- frequency a system tends to vibrate at in a vibration is called the natural frequency

forced vibrations- a driving force causes systems to vibrate at a different frequency

damping

when external force opposes motion/opposite direction of v

- this occurs when energy is transferred out of the system and the total energy is no longer being constant

main types of damping:

1. **light dampening** where the oscillations are damped slowly eg. air resistance/friction
2. **heavy damping** where the oscillations still continue but are brought to a stop more quickly
3. **critical damping** involves stopping oscillations in the quickest time possible
4. **overdamping** caused when the force is too great and stops the oscillations but takes longer to return to equilibrium position

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By MostAncientDream

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