

**Homework 3 – Mechanics -Due Tuesday 2/2/2003**  
Turn Homework in at Dr. Stewart's Mailbox in the Physics Office by 12:00pm

**Fowles Problems**

Total 94

- 3.2
- 3.6
- 3.10 (2 per part)
- 3.12 (2 per part)
- 3.14 (2 per part)
- 3.16

**Extra**

E1: An oscillator is overdamped such that the damping constant is twice the critical damping constant. Write the trajectory of the oscillator in terms of the natural angular frequency.

Released from amplitude  $A$ .

**Bonus**

- B3. What is the name of Doc Brown's dog in 1955? *Copernicus*
- B4. (Russian Sports Trivia) With three seconds remaining in the gold medal game between the US and Russia (Soviet Union) in 1972, how many chances to inbound the ball was the Soviet team given by the referees? *3*

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{\text{ext}}(t) &= F_0 \left[ 0.1 + \frac{2}{\pi} \sin(0.1\pi) \cos(\omega t) + \frac{2}{2\pi} \sin(0.2\pi) \cos(2\omega t) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{2}{3\pi} \sin(0.3\pi) \cos(3\omega t) + \dots \right] \\
 &= F_0 [0.1 + 0.197 \cos(\omega t) + 0.187 \cos(2\omega t) \\
 &\quad + 0.172 \cos(3\omega t) + \dots]
 \end{aligned}$$

The resonance denominators in Equation 3.9.14 are given by

$$D_n = \left[ \left( \omega_0^2 - n^2 \frac{\omega_0^2}{4} \right)^2 + 4(0.1)^2 \omega_0^2 n^2 \frac{\omega_0^2}{4} \right]^{1/2} = \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{n^2}{4} \right)^2 + 0.01n^2 \right]^{1/2} \omega_0^2$$

Thus,

$$D_0 = \omega_0^2 \quad D_1 = 0.757\omega_0^2 \quad D_2 = 0.2\omega_0^2 \quad D_3 = 1.285\omega_0^2$$

The phase angles (Equation 3.9.15) are

$$\phi_n = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{0.2n\omega_0^2/2}{\omega_0^2 - n^2\omega_0^2/4} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{0.4n}{4 - n^2} \right)$$

which gives

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi_0 &= 0 & \phi_1 &= \tan^{-1}(0.133) = 0.132 \\
 \phi_2 &= \tan^{-1} \infty = \pi/2 & \phi_3 &= \tan^{-1}(-0.24) = -0.236
 \end{aligned}$$

The steady-state motion of the system is therefore given by the following series (Equation 3.9.13):

$$x(t) = \frac{F_0}{m\omega_0^2} [0.1 + 0.26 \cos(\omega t - 0.132) + 0.935 \sin(2\omega t) + 0.134 \cos(3\omega t + 0.236) + \dots]$$

The dominant term is the one involving the second harmonic  $2\omega = \omega_0$ , because  $\omega_0$  is close to the resonant frequency. Note also the phase of this term:  $\cos(2\omega t - \pi/2) = \sin(2\omega t)$ .

## PROBLEMS

- 3.1 A guitar string vibrates harmonically with a frequency of 512 Hz (one octave above middle C on the musical scale). If the amplitude of oscillation of the centerpoint of the string is 0.002 m (2 mm), what are the maximum speed and the maximum acceleration at that point?
- 3.2 A piston executes simple harmonic motion with an amplitude of 0.1 m. If it passes through the center of its motion with a speed of 0.5 m/s, what is the period of oscillation?
- 3.3 A particle undergoes simple harmonic motion with a frequency of 10 Hz. Find the placement  $x$  at any time  $t$  for the following initial condition:

$$t = 0 \quad x = 0.25 \text{ m} \quad \dot{x} = 0.1 \text{ m/s}$$

- Verify the relations among the four quantities  $C$ ,  $D$ ,  $\phi_0$ , and  $A$  given by Equation 3.2.19.
- A particle undergoing simple harmonic motion has a velocity  $\dot{x}_1$  when the displacement is  $x_1$  and a velocity  $\dot{x}_2$  when the displacement is  $x_2$ . Find the angular frequency and the amplitude of the motion in terms of the given quantities.
- On the surface of the moon, the acceleration of gravity is about one-sixth that on the Earth. What is the half-period of a simple pendulum of length 1 m on the moon?
- Two springs having stiffness  $k_1$  and  $k_2$ , respectively, are used in a vertical position to support a single object of mass  $m$ . Show that the angular frequency of oscillation is  $(k_1 + k_2/m)^{1/2}$  if the springs are tied in parallel, and  $[k_1 k_2 / (k_1 + k_2) m]^{1/2}$  if the springs are tied in series.
- A spring of stiffness  $k$  supports a box of mass  $M$  in which is placed a block of mass  $m$ . If the system is pulled downward a distance  $d$  from the equilibrium position and then released, find the force of reaction between the block and the bottom of the box as a function of time. For what value of  $d$  will the block just begin to leave the bottom of the box at the top of the vertical oscillations? Neglect any air resistance.
- Show that the ratio of two successive maxima in the displacement of a damped harmonic oscillator is constant. (Note: The maxima do not occur at the points of contact of the displacement curve with the curve  $Ae^{-\gamma t}$ .)
- A damped harmonic oscillator with  $m = 10$  kg,  $k = 250$  N/m, and  $c = 60$  kg/s is subject to a driving force given by  $F_0 \cos \omega t$ , where  $F_0 = 48$  N.
- What value of  $\omega$  results in steady-state oscillations with maximum amplitude? Under this condition:
  - What is the maximum amplitude?
  - What is the phase shift?
- A mass  $m$  moves along the  $x$ -axis subject to an attractive force given by  $17\beta^2 mx/2$  and a retarding force given by  $3\beta mx$ , where  $x$  is its distance from the origin and  $\beta$  is a constant. A driving force given by  $mA \cos \omega t$ , where  $A$  is a constant, is applied to the particle along the  $x$ -axis.
- What value of  $\omega$  results in steady-state oscillations about the origin with maximum amplitude?
  - What is the maximum amplitude?
- The frequency  $f_d$  of a damped harmonic oscillator is 100 Hz, and the ratio of the amplitude of two successive maxima is one half.
- What is the undamped frequency  $f_0$  of this oscillator?
  - What is the resonant frequency  $f_r$ ?
- Given: The amplitude of a damped harmonic oscillator drops to  $1/e$  of its initial value after  $n$  complete cycles. Show that the ratio of period of oscillation to the period of the same oscillator with no damping is given by
- $$\frac{T_d}{T_0} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{4\pi^2 n^2}\right)^{1/2} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{8\pi^2 n^2}$$
- where the approximation in the last expression is valid if  $n$  is large. (See the approximation formulas in Appendix D.)
- Work all parts of Example 3.6.1 for the case in which the exponential damping factor  $\gamma$  is one-half the critical value and the driving frequency is equal to  $2\omega_0$ .

- 3.15 For a lightly damped harmonic oscillator  $\gamma \ll \omega_0$ , show that the driving frequency for which the steady-state amplitude is one-half the steady-state amplitude at the resonant frequency is given by  $\omega = \omega_0 \pm \gamma\sqrt{3}$ .
- 3.16 If a series  $LCR$  circuit is connected across the terminals of an electric generator that produces a voltage  $V = V_0 e^{i\omega t}$ , the flow of electrical charge  $q$  through the circuit is given by the following second-order differential equation:

$$L \frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} + R \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} q = V_0 e^{i\omega t}$$

- (a) Verify the correspondence shown in Table 3.6.1 between the parameters of a driven mechanical oscillator and the above driven electrical oscillator.
- (b) Calculate the  $Q$  of the electrical circuit in terms of the coefficients of the above differential equation.
- (c) Show that, in the case of small damping,  $Q$  can be written as  $Q = R_0/R$ , where  $R_0 = \sqrt{L/C}$  is the *characteristic impedance* of the circuit.
- 3.17 A damped harmonic oscillator is driven by an external force of the form

$$F_{ext} = F_0 \sin \omega t$$

Show that the steady-state solution is given by

$$x(t) = A(\omega) \sin(\omega t - \phi)$$

where  $A(\omega)$  and  $\phi$  are identical to the expressions given by Equations 3.6.7e and 3.6.5.

- 3.18 Solve the differential equation of motion of the damped harmonic oscillator driven by a damped harmonic force:

$$F_{ext}(t) = F_0 e^{-\alpha t} \cos \omega t$$

(Hint:  $e^{-\alpha t} \cos \omega t = \text{Re}(e^{-\alpha t - i\omega t}) = \text{Re}(e^{\beta t})$ , where  $\beta = -\alpha + i\omega$ . Assume a solution of the form  $Ae^{\beta t - i\phi}$ .)

- 3.19 A simple pendulum of length  $l$  oscillates with an amplitude of  $45^\circ$ .
- (a) What is the period?
- (b) If this pendulum is used as a laboratory experiment to determine the value of  $g$ , find the error included in the use of the elementary formula  $T_0 = 2\pi(l/g)^{1/2}$ .
- (c) Find the approximate amount of third-harmonic content in the oscillation of the pendulum.

- 3.20 Verify Equations 3.9.9 and 3.9.10 in the text.

- 3.21 Show that the Fourier series for a periodic square wave is

$$f(t) = \frac{4}{\pi} \left[ \sin(\omega t) + \frac{1}{3} \sin(3\omega t) + \frac{1}{5} \sin(5\omega t) + \dots \right]$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= +1 && \text{for } 0 < \omega t < \pi, \quad 2\pi < \omega t < 3\pi, \text{ and so on} \\ f(t) &= -1 && \text{for } \pi < \omega t < 2\pi, \quad 3\pi < \omega t < 4\pi, \text{ and so on} \end{aligned}$$

- 3.22 Use the above result to find the steady-state motion of a damped harmonic oscillator that is driven by a periodic square-wave force of amplitude  $F_0$ . In particular, find the relative amplitudes of the first three terms,  $A_1$ ,  $A_3$ , and  $A_5$  of the response function  $x(t)$  in the case that the third harmonic  $3\omega$  of the driving frequency coincides with the frequency  $\omega_0$  of the undamped oscillator. Let the quality factor  $Q = 100$ .

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value of  $g$ ,  $(1/g)^{1/2}$ , and the period of the

oscillator. Find the function  $x(t)$  and the frequency

**3.23** (a) Derive the first-order differential equation,  $dy/dx$ , describing the phase-space trajectory of the simple harmonic oscillator.

(b) Solve the equation, proving that the trajectory is an ellipse.

**3.24** A simple pendulum whose length  $l = 9.8$  m satisfies the equation

$$\ddot{\theta} + \sin \theta = 0$$

(a) If  $\Theta_0$  is the amplitude of oscillation, show that its period  $T$  is given by

$$T = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{d\phi}{(1 - \alpha \sin^2 \phi)^{1/2}} \quad \text{where } \alpha = \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \Theta_0$$

(b) Expand the integrand in powers of  $\alpha$ , integrate term by term, and find the period  $T$  as a power series in  $\alpha$ . Keep terms up to and including  $O(\alpha^2)$ .

(c) Expand  $\alpha$  in a power series of  $\Theta_0$ , insert the result into the power series found in (b), and find the period  $T$  as a power series in  $\Theta_0$ . Keep terms up to and including  $O(\Theta_0^4)$ .

### COMPUTER PROBLEMS

**C 3.1** The exact equation of motion for a simple pendulum of length  $L$  (see Example 3.2.2) is given by

$$\ddot{\theta} + \omega_0^2 \sin \theta = 0$$

where  $\omega_0^2 = g/L$ . Find  $\theta(t)$  by numerically integrating this equation of motion. Let  $L = 1.00$  m. Let the initial conditions be  $\theta_0 = \pi/2$  rad and  $\dot{\theta}_0 = 0$  rad/s.

(a) Plot  $\theta(t)$  from  $t = 0$  to 4 s. Also, plot the solution obtained by using the small-angle approximation ( $\sin \theta \approx \theta$ ) on the same graph.

(b) Repeat (a) for  $\theta_0 = 3.10$  rad.

(c) Plot the period of the pendulum as a function of the amplitude  $\theta_0$  from 0 to 3.10 rad. At what amplitude does the period deviate by more than 2% from  $\sqrt{g/L}$ ?

**C 3.2** Assume that the damping force for the damped harmonic oscillator is proportional to the square of its velocity; that is, it is given by  $-c_2 \dot{x}|\dot{x}|$ . The equation of motion for such an oscillator is thus

$$\ddot{x} + 2\gamma \dot{x}|\dot{x}| + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

where  $\gamma = c_2/2m$  and  $\omega_0^2 = k/m$ . Find  $x(t)$  by numerically integrating the above equation of motion. Let  $\gamma = 0.20 \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$  and  $\omega_0 = 2.00$  rad/s. Let the initial conditions be  $x(0) = 1.00$  m and  $\dot{x}(0) = 0$  m/s.

(a) Plot  $x(t)$  from  $t = 0$  to 20 s. Also, on the same graph, plot the solution for the damped harmonic oscillator where the damping force is linearly proportional to the velocity; that is, it is given by  $-c_1 \dot{x}$ . Again, let  $\gamma = c_1/2m = 0.20 \text{ s}^{-1}$  and  $\omega_0 = 2.00$  rad/s.

(b) For the case of linear damping, plot the log of the absolute value of the successive extrema versus their time of occurrence. Find the slope of this plot, and use it to estimate  $\gamma$ . (This method works well for the case of weak damping.)

3.2

$$x = A \sin \omega_0 t$$

$$\dot{x} = A \omega_0 \cos \omega_0 t$$

$$\dot{x}(0) = A \omega_0 = 0.5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\omega = 0.5 \text{ m/s} / 0.1 \text{ m} = 5 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{5 \text{ s}^{-1}} = \frac{2}{5} \pi \text{ s}$$

3.6 A pendulum has an equation of motion

$$m\ddot{s} + mg\sin\theta = 0$$

$$\frac{s}{l} = \theta$$

$$ml\ddot{\theta} + mg\theta = 0$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{l}\theta = 0$$

$$\theta(t) = A \sin \omega_0 t$$

$$-\omega_0^2 + \frac{g}{l} = 0$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

$$T = \frac{l}{f} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

$$\text{Half Period } \frac{T}{2} = \pi \sqrt{\frac{lm}{(9.81 \text{ m/s}^2/6)}}$$

$$= 2.46 \text{ s}$$

3.10

Maximum amplitude happens at the resonant frequency

$$\text{Phase Shift} - \tan \phi = \frac{2\gamma\omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{F_0/m}{[(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\gamma^2\omega^2]^{1/2}}$$

Maximum Amplitude occurs at

$$\left. \frac{dA}{d\omega} \right|_{\omega_r} = 0 = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{F}{m} \frac{-2(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)(2\omega) + 8\gamma^2\omega}{[(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\gamma^2\omega^2]^{3/2}}$$

$$-(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) + 2\gamma^2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\omega_r^2 = \omega_0^2 - 2\gamma^2}$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{k}{m} = 25 \text{ s}^{-2} \quad \gamma = \frac{c}{2m} = 3 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$m = 10 \text{ kg}$$

$$k = 250 \text{ N/m}$$

$$c = 60 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$F_0 = 48 \text{ N}$$

$$\omega_r^2 = \omega_0^2 - 2\gamma^2 = (25 \text{ s}^{-2}) - 2(3 \text{ s}^{-1})^2 = 7 \text{ s}^{-2}$$

$$\omega_r = \sqrt{7} \text{ s}^{-1}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 A(\omega_r) &= \frac{F_0/m}{\left[ (\omega_0^2 - (\omega_0^2 - 2\gamma^2))^2 + 4\gamma^2(\omega_0^2 - 2\gamma^2) \right]^{1/2}} \\
 &= \frac{F_0/m}{\left[ 4\gamma^4 + 4\gamma^2\omega_0^2 - 8\gamma^4 \right]^{1/2}} \\
 &= \frac{F_0/m}{\left[ 4\gamma^2(\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2) \right]^{1/2}} \\
 &= \frac{F}{2\gamma m} \frac{1}{(\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2)^{1/2}} \\
 &= \frac{48\text{N}}{2(3\text{s}^{-1})(10\text{kg})} \frac{1}{(25\text{s}^{-2} - (3\text{s}^{-1})^2)^{1/2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \quad A(\omega_r) = \frac{8}{10} \frac{1}{4} \text{ m} = 0.2 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (c) \quad \tan \phi &= \frac{2\gamma\omega_r}{\omega_0^2 - \omega_r^2} = \frac{2\gamma\omega_r}{2\gamma^2} = \frac{\omega_r}{\gamma} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.12

$$\frac{2\pi f_d}{\cancel{f}} = \omega_d$$

$$T_d = \frac{1}{f_d} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_d}$$

$$\omega_d = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}$$

In problem 3.9, we computed the ratio of successive maxima,

$$\frac{x(t_{n+1})}{x(t_n)} = e^{-\frac{2\pi\delta}{\omega_d}} = e^{-\gamma T_d}$$

If the ratio of successive maxima is  $1/2$

$$1/2 = e^{-\gamma T_d}$$

$$\ln(1/2) = -\gamma T_d$$

$$-\frac{1}{T_d} \ln(1/2) = -f_d \ln(1/2) = \gamma$$

$$\gamma = 69.3 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\omega_d^2 = \omega_0^2 - \gamma^2$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \sqrt{\omega_d^2 + \gamma^2}$$

$$= 632.1 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{2\pi(100\text{Hz})}{\cancel{100\text{Hz}}}\right)^2 + (69.3 \text{ s}^{-1})^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_0 = 100.6 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad f_r &= \frac{\omega_r}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \omega_0^2 - 2\gamma^2 \right)^{1/2} \\
 &= \left( f_0^2 - 2 \left( \frac{\gamma}{2\pi} \right)^2 \right)^{1/2}
 \end{aligned}$$

~~OR~~ -OR-

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_r &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \omega_d^2 - \gamma^2 \right)^{1/2} \\
 &= \left( f_d^2 - \left( \frac{\gamma}{2\pi} \right)^2 \right)^{1/2} \\
 &= \left( (100 \text{ s}^{-1})^2 - \left( \frac{69.3}{2\pi} \right)^2 \right)^{1/2} \\
 &= 99.39 \text{ s}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.14

Driving Frequency -  $\boxed{\omega = 2\omega_0}$

$$\gamma = \frac{\gamma_{\text{crit}}}{2}$$

$$\gamma_{\text{crit}} \Rightarrow (\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2)^{1/2} = \omega$$

$$\gamma_{\text{crit}} = \omega_0$$

$$\boxed{\gamma = \frac{\omega_0}{2}}$$

(a) Resonant Frequency -

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_r &= \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\gamma^2} = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\left(\frac{\omega_0}{2}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\omega_0^2}{2}} = \frac{\omega_0}{\sqrt{2}}\end{aligned}$$

$$(b) Q = \frac{\omega_d}{2\gamma}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_d &= \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2} = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \frac{\omega_0^2}{4}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}\omega_0}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{3}\omega_0}{4\gamma} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (c) \quad \phi &= \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{2\gamma\omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \right] \\
 &= \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{2\left(\frac{\omega_0}{2}\right)(2\omega_0)}{\omega_0^2 - (2\omega_0)^2} \right] \\
 &= \tan^{-1} \left[ -\frac{2}{3} \right] = 146.3^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (d) \quad A(\omega) &= \frac{F_0/m}{[(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\gamma^2\omega^2]^{1/2}} \\
 &= \frac{F_0/m}{\left[ (\omega_0^2 - 4\omega_0^2)^2 + 4\frac{\omega_0^2}{4} 4\omega_0^2 \right]^{1/2}} \\
 &= \frac{F_0/m}{[9\omega_0^4 + 4\omega_0^4]^{1/2}} = \frac{F_0/m}{\omega_0^2 \sqrt{13}} = 0.277 \frac{F_0}{m\omega_0^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.1b

$$L \frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} + R \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} q = V_0 e^{i\omega t}$$

$$\frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \dot{q} + \frac{1}{LC} q = \frac{V_0}{L} e^{i\omega t}$$

$$2\gamma = \frac{R}{L} \quad \omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$$

(a)

x	→	q
$\dot{x}$	→	$\dot{q} = i$
m	→	L
k	→	$C^{-1}$
c	→	R
F	→	V

(b)

$$Q = \frac{\omega_d}{2\gamma} = \frac{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}}{2\gamma} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \frac{R^2}{4L^2}}}{2 \cdot R/L}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{L/C - \frac{R^2}{4}}}{R} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{R^2 C} - \frac{1}{4}}$$

(c) In case of small damping  $\omega_0 \gg \gamma$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\omega_0^2}{\gamma^2} - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\omega_0}{\gamma} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\gamma^2}{\omega_0^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\omega_0}{\gamma} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\gamma^2}{\omega_0^2} \right) \\ &\approx \frac{1}{2} \frac{\omega_0}{\gamma} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{If } \omega_0 \gg \gamma \quad \omega_0^2 - \gamma^2 \approx \omega_0^2$$

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}}{2\gamma} \approx \frac{\omega_0}{2\gamma}$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{R/L} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} \cdot \sqrt{L/C} = \frac{R_0}{R}$$

E1

$$\gamma = 2\gamma_{\text{crit}} = 2\omega_0 \quad \gamma_{\text{crit}} = \omega_0$$

$$q = \sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega_0^2} = \sqrt{3}\omega_0$$

$$\begin{aligned}x(t) &= A_1 e^{-(\gamma+q)t} + A_2 e^{-(\gamma-q)t} \\&= A_1 e^{-(2\omega_0+\sqrt{3}\omega_0)t} + A_2 e^{-(2\omega_0-\sqrt{3}\omega_0)t} \\&= A_1 e^{-(2+\sqrt{3})\omega_0 t} + A_2 e^{-(2-\sqrt{3})\omega_0 t}\end{aligned}$$

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$$x(0) = A = A_1 + A_2$$

$$x'(0) = A_1 (-(2+\sqrt{3})\omega_0) + A_2 (-(2-\sqrt{3})\omega_0) = 0$$

$$A_2 = A_2 - A_1$$

$$+(2+\sqrt{3})A_1 + (A-A_1)(2-\sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$2\sqrt{3}A_1 + A(2-\sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$A_1 = -\left[\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}}\right]A$$

$$A_2 = A - A_1 = A\left[1 + \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}}\right]$$

$$= A\left[\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}}\right]$$