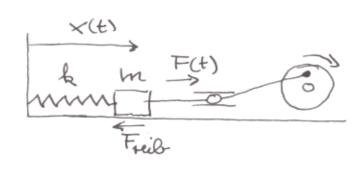
Erzwungene Schwingungen eines gedäupftere harmonischen Oszillators



$$yk\ddot{x} = (\overline{+}_{fed} + \overline{+}_{feib} + \overline{+}_{(t)})\frac{1}{m}$$

$$= -\frac{k}{m}x - \frac{\beta}{m}\dot{x} + \frac{F(t)}{m}$$

$$= :-\omega_{o}^{2}x - 2\lambda\dot{x} + F(t)$$

<u>Infqabe</u>: Lose $L_t X := \left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2} + 2\lambda \frac{d}{dt} + \omega^2\right) X = f(t)$ für beliebig vorgegeben en Antrieb

telg. Form der Log:

1. Homogene DGC

$$\ddot{\varphi} + 2\lambda\dot{\varphi} + \omega_o^2 \varphi = 0$$

Ausatz: $\varphi(t) = \text{Re}(e^{i\nu t})$

$$(-v^2 + 2\lambda i v + \omega_o^2) e^{ivt} = 0$$

$$v_{\pm} = \pm \sqrt{\omega_o^2 \lambda^2} + i\lambda$$

Falle:

$$0 \leqslant \lambda < \omega_{0} \qquad \mathbb{R} \ni \Omega := \sqrt{\omega_{0}^{2} - \lambda^{2}} > 0$$

$$V_{\pm} = \pm \Omega + i\lambda$$

$$x_{how}^{(t)} = Re(c_{t}e^{i\Omega t} - \lambda t + c_{t}e^{-i\Omega t} - \lambda t)$$

$$c_{t} = |c|e^{\pm i\alpha}$$

$$W_{o} < \lambda$$

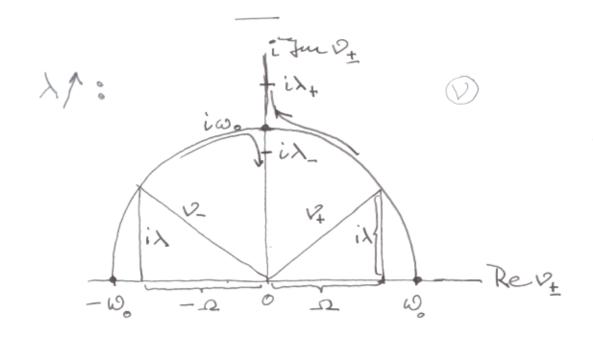
$$R \ni \Gamma := \sqrt{\lambda^{2} - \omega_{o}^{2}} < \lambda$$

$$\sqrt{\omega_{o}^{2} - \lambda^{2}} = \sqrt{4(\lambda^{2} - \omega_{o}^{2})} = i\Gamma$$

$$V_{\pm} = i(\lambda \pm \Gamma) = i\lambda_{\pm}$$

$$X_{how} = A_{\pm} e^{-\lambda_{\pm} t} + A_{\pm} e^{-\lambda_{\pm} t}$$

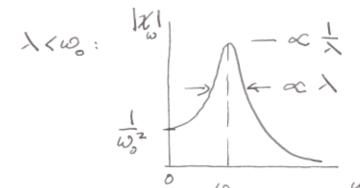
$$\omega_o = \lambda$$
 $v_{\pm} = i\lambda$
 $v_{how}(t) = (A + Bt)e^{-\lambda t}$



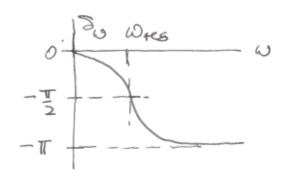
2. Fuhomogene DG Sudem Partikularlsq un gegebenem f (t) 2.1 Harmonisher Antrieb $f(t) = f_{\omega} \cos \omega t = f_{\omega} \operatorname{Res}(e^{-i\omega t}) \quad f_{\omega} \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\chi_{\omega} = \frac{1}{\omega_o^2 - \omega^2 - 2i\omega\lambda}$$
$$= |\chi_{\omega}| e^{i\delta_{\omega}}$$

Dynamische Suszeptibilität (Furpedanz)



Resonant



2.2 Beliebiger Antrich: f(t) als Aberlagering harmoniorler trafte

Fourier-
f(t) =
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega f(\omega) e^{-i\omega t}$$

francf.
$$f(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt f(t) e^{i\omega t}$$

NR: Vorz. - & 21-Kour.

$$f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt' \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega(t-t')} f(t')$$

$$= : S(t-t') \quad \text{ direc.} S \text{ dishibution}$$

$$("S-runkbren")$$

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt' S(t-t') f(t') \quad (= \langle J_t \rangle)$$

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt' S(t-t') = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt' S(t')$$

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$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt' S(t-t')$$

$$2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt' S(t-t')$$

$$2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt' S(t-t')$$

$$3 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt' S(t-t')$$

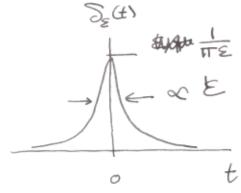
$$3 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt' S(t-t')$$

$$4 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt' S(t-t')$$

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$$4 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt' S(t-t')$$

$$5 =$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} J_s(t) dt = 1$$

| untrlule Formul:

$$\frac{1}{x-iy} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} + i \pi \delta_y(x)$$

$$\frac{y \rightarrow 0}{x} + i \pi \delta(x)$$

$$\frac{y \rightarrow 0}{x} + i \pi \delta(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + i \pi \delta(x)$$

Zewick zu inhomog. Del:

$$\dot{x} + 2\lambda \dot{x} + \omega_{0}^{2} x = f(t)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \dot{x}(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

$$(\int = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty})$$

$$\int \frac{d\omega'}{2\pi} \left[\left(-\omega^2 - 2i\lambda\omega' + \omega^2 \right) \stackrel{-i}{\times} (\omega') e^{-i\omega' t} \right]$$

$$=\int \frac{d\omega'}{2\pi} f(\omega') e^{-i\omega't} | e^{-i\omega t} | u$$

Mil Jote i(w-w') = 21 J(w-w') Finder mon:

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{f(\omega)}{(\omega)} = \frac{f(\omega)}{(\omega)^2 - (\omega)^2 - 2i\lambda \omega}$$

$$\frac{\overset{\times}{\mathsf{f}}(\omega)}{\overset{\times}{\mathsf{f}}(\omega)} = : \; \mathcal{X}(\omega) = -\frac{1}{(\omega - V_{+})(\omega - V_{-})}$$
 Auslenkung / Antrieb

Bem.
$$\mathbb{R} \ni f(t) = f^*(t) \iff \widehat{f}(\omega) = \widehat{f}(-\omega)$$

Habin $\chi(\omega) = \chi(-\omega)$
 $\chi_f^*(\omega) = \chi_f(-\omega) \implies \chi_f^*(t) = \chi(t)$

$$G(t) := \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \chi(\omega) e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\chi(t) = \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \chi(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} \int dt' e^{i\omega t'} f(t')$$

$$x_{f}(t) = \int dt' G(t-t') f(t')$$

"quellenvather Darstellung der Portikularleg mittels der sog. Green orlen Funktion G(t)

$$f(t) = \delta(t) \cdot \sigma : \qquad G(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{$$

Destimming von G(t)

- entweder liber touviertransf. (x(w) ~ G(t))

- oder Konstruktion und Hilfe der

Kousale lats bedingung:

(Zuerst Kraftskof, "
danne tuslentung)

G(t-t') ∝ Θ(t-t')

(Stufuufkt: $O(t) = \begin{cases} 0, t < 0 \\ 1, t > 0 \end{cases}$)

Ein Sileub:

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} J(t') dt' = \mathcal{G}(t) : \mathcal{G}(t) = J(t)$

fo(t')dt' = to(t): Knick

 $L_tG(t) = \ddot{G}(t) + ... = J(t)$ Kausaliter L

G(t) \leq kmick bei t=0 $G(t) \leq (t) g(t)$ $L_t g(t) = 0$

Sei Wo>1:

Ausate q(t) = e-lt (A singst + B cosust)

6-Knick => B=0, A=1: 9(t)=t+0(t2)
beit=0

Janut:
$$G(t) = G(t) \frac{Sin(Qt) - \lambda t}{Q_Q \Omega} \qquad (\omega_o > \lambda)$$

Check:
$$\dot{G} = \mathcal{I}(t) \mathcal{I}(t) + \mathcal{O}(t) \mathcal{I}(t)$$

$$\ddot{G} = \mathcal{I}(t) \cos(\omega t) e^{-\lambda t} + \mathcal{O}(t) \mathcal{I}(t)$$

$$\mathcal{I}(t)$$

$$L_{t}G = J(t) + G(t)[\frac{a}{2} + 2\lambda \frac{a}{2} + \omega_{0}^{2} \frac{a}{2}]$$

Ergebnis: Allgemeine Log der Doe Lx=f(t):

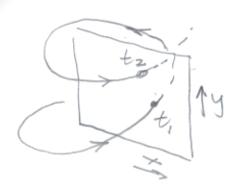
$$X(t) = X_{how}(t) + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(t-t') f(t') dt'$$

$$= X_{how}(t) + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t-t') f(t') dt'$$

Check:
$$L_{t}X(t) = 0 + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} J(t-t') f(t') dt'$$

$$= f(t)$$

Deterministis des Chaos

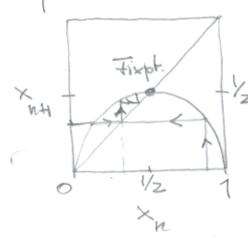


Poincase - 188: t, (x,y,) (x,y,)

1d Bsp. Logistisde Abb

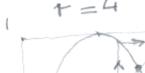
$$\times_{n+1} = + \times_n (1 - \times_n)$$

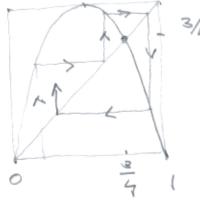
$$\gamma = 2$$



FixH(stabel)

$$x^* = 2x^* - 2x^{*2}$$





Fixpt (instabel)

Variableutransf.

$$x_n = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos(2\pi P_n))$$
, $Y_n \in [0,1]$

Computer genanigheit. 15162 2-50

n>50: Reclemen læfert Zalelen In die nichts meler und den Lösungen der Logist. Ge. gemein haben.