

第13回 減衰振動

粘性抵抗力がはたらく場合の振動

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -kx - \alpha \frac{dx}{dt}$$

解を求める

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + 2\gamma \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, \quad 2\gamma = \frac{\alpha}{m}$$

解を $x = e^{\lambda t}$ とおくと

$$\lambda^2 + 2\gamma\lambda\omega_0^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{\pm} = -\gamma \pm \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}$$

$$\zeta = \frac{\gamma}{\omega_0} = \frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{mk}} \quad (\text{減衰率})$$

1. $0 < \zeta < 1$ のとき (減衰振動)

$$\lambda_{\pm} = -\gamma \pm i\omega_0\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}$$

一般解は

$$\begin{aligned} x &= Ae^{\lambda_+ t} + Be^{\lambda_- t} = e^{-\gamma t} (Ae^{i\omega t} + Be^{-i\omega t}) \\ &= Ce^{-\gamma t} \cos(\omega t + \phi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega = \omega_0\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1} \quad (\text{減衰角振動数})$$

2. $\zeta = 1$ のとき (臨界減衰)

$$\lambda = -\gamma \quad (\text{重根})$$

一般解は

$$x = (At + B)e^{-\gamma t}$$

3. $\zeta > 1$ のとき (過減衰)

$$\lambda_{\pm} = -\gamma \pm \omega_0\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1} < 0$$

一般解は

$$x = Ae^{\lambda_+ t} + Be^{\lambda_- t}$$