

Instructions: Show all work. Give exact answers (yes, that means fractions, square roots and exponentials, and not decimals) unless specifically directed to give a decimal answer. This will require some operations to be done by hand even if not specifically directed to. Be sure to complete all parts of each question.

1. A mass of 100 g stretches a spring 5 cm. If the mass is set in motion from its equilibrium position with a downward velocity of 10 cm/sec, and if there is no damping, determine the position y of the mass at any time t . When does the mass first return to equilibrium? (i.e. when is $y=0$?)

$$M = 100\text{g} = .1\text{ kg}$$

$$5\text{ cm} = .05\text{ m}$$

$$.1(98) = F = k(.05)$$

$$y'(0) = -10 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{sec}} = -.1 \text{ m/sec} \quad y(0) = 0$$

$$\frac{.98}{.05} = k = 19.6$$

$$\gamma = 0$$

$$my'' + \gamma y' + ky = 0$$

$$.1y'' + 0y' + 19.6y = 0$$

$$\frac{.1y''}{.1} + \frac{19.6y}{.1} = 0$$

$$y'' + 196y = 0$$

$$r^2 + 196 = 0$$

$$r = \pm 14i$$

$$y = c_1 \cos(14t) + c_2 \sin(14t)$$

$$y(0) = 0 = c_1(1) + c_2(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

$$y(t) = c_2 \sin(14t)$$

$$y'(t) = c_2 \cos(14t) * 14$$

$$y'(0) = -.1 = 14c_2 \cos(0) = 14c_2(1)$$

$$= \frac{-.1}{14} = c_2$$

$$y(t) = \frac{-.1}{14} \sin(14t)$$

$$0 = \frac{-.1}{14} \sin(14t)$$

$$\sin(14t) = 0 \Rightarrow 14t = \pi \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{14} \approx .224 \text{ seconds}$$