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ELECT / ELECT

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$$\textcircled{1} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4\frac{dy}{dx} + 5y = 6\sin\theta$$

$$m^2 + 4m + 5 = 0$$

$$m = 2 \pm j$$

$$\text{PF } y = C\cos\theta + D\sin\theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -C\sin\theta + D\cos\theta$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -C\cos\theta - D\sin\theta$$

$$-C\cos\theta - D\sin\theta - 4C\sin\theta + 4D\cos\theta + 5C\cos\theta + 5D\sin\theta = 0\sin\theta$$

$$\sin\theta = -D - 4C + 5D = 6$$

$$\cos\theta = -C + 4D + 5C = 0$$

Since

$$4D - 4C = 6 \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{1}$$

$$4C + 4D = 6 \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{2}$$

$$-8C = 6$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{-6/3}{8} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

from eqn ①

$$4\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) + 4D = 6$$

$$\frac{-3}{-3} = \frac{+p}{+3} \Delta$$

$$\therefore \Delta = 3/p$$

$$y = -3/p \cos \theta + 3/p \sin \theta$$

$$y = 3/p \sin \theta - 3/p \cos \theta$$

$$QS = e^{-2x} (A \cos \theta + B \sin \theta) + 3/p \sin \theta - 3/p \cos \theta$$

$$= 3/p (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)$$

$$\text{for } \theta = 0^\circ \text{ or } 270^\circ$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 3/p \sin \theta - 3/p \cos \theta$$

$$= 3/p \cos \theta + 3/p \sin \theta$$

at steady state

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \theta = \alpha$$

$$0 = 3/p (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)$$

$$-\cos \theta = +\sin \theta$$

Divide both sides by

$$\frac{-\cos \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\tan \theta = -1$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(-1)$$

$$\theta = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore \theta = 315^\circ$$

# TOGETHER FOREVER

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{E.F. } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{w}{2} (L-x^2)^2$$

C.F

Assuming  $f(x)$

$$m^2 = 0$$

$$m = 0 = \pm 0$$

$$\therefore y = e^0 (A + Bx)$$

$$y = 1 (A + Bx) \\ = A + Bx$$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$y = Cx^2 + Dx^3 + Ex^4$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2Cx + 3Dx^2 + 4Ex^3$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2C + 6Dx + 12Ex^2$$

$$\text{E.F. } (2C + 6Dx + 12Ex^2) = \frac{10}{2} (L-x^2)^2$$

$$2(C + 3Dx + 6Ex^2) = \frac{10}{2} (L-x^2)^2$$

Company Coefficient

$$x^2 = 24 \epsilon \tau l = \omega$$

$$F = \frac{\omega}{24 \epsilon l}$$

$$x: \downarrow 2 \Delta \epsilon \tau l = -2 \omega l$$

$$\Delta = \frac{-2 \omega l}{12 \epsilon \tau}$$

$$\text{constant: } 4 \epsilon \tau l = 2 \omega l^2$$

$$C = \frac{\omega l^2}{4 \epsilon \tau}$$

putting back to original eqn

$$y = \frac{\omega l^3}{4 \epsilon \tau} x^2 - \frac{3 \omega l}{12 \epsilon \tau} x^3 + \frac{\omega}{24 \epsilon \tau} x^4$$

The general solution

$$y = Cx + P +$$

$$= A + Bx + \frac{\omega l^3}{4 \epsilon \tau} x^2 - \frac{2 \omega l}{12 \epsilon \tau} x^3 + \frac{\omega}{24 \epsilon \tau} x^4$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = B + \frac{2 \omega l^3}{4 \epsilon \tau} x - \frac{6 \omega l}{12 \epsilon \tau} x^2 + \frac{4 \omega}{24 \epsilon \tau} x^3$$

at  $y=0$  and  $x=0$

$$y = A + Bx + \frac{\omega l^3}{4 \epsilon \tau} x^2 - \frac{2 \omega l}{12 \epsilon \tau} x^3 + \frac{2 \omega x^4}{24}$$

$$\text{at } 0 = A, A = 0$$

at  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$  and  $x=0$

$$0 = B + \frac{2 \omega l^3}{4 \epsilon \tau} - \frac{6 \omega l}{12 \epsilon \tau} + \frac{4 \omega}{24 \epsilon \tau} x^3$$