

Beats: let's go back to the undamped case.

$$m\ddot{x} + kx = F_0 \cos \omega t \quad \text{Assume no resonance } \omega \neq \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\text{Particular solution} = P \cos \omega t \quad \text{where } P = \frac{F_0}{(k - m\omega^2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{General solution of homogeneous equation} \\ = C \cos(\omega_0 t - \alpha) \end{aligned}$$

So the general solution of the forced system is

$$x(t) = C \cos(\omega_0 t - \alpha) + P \cos \omega t$$

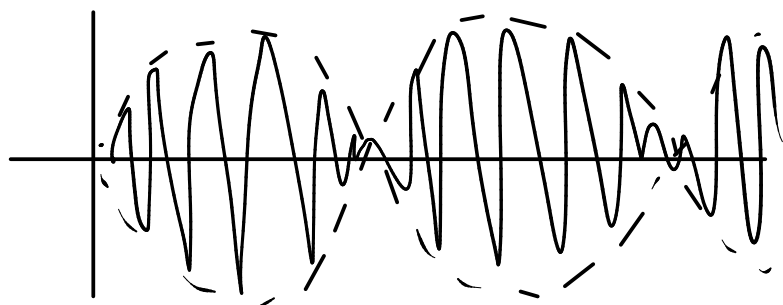
Now we use a rare trig identity "Sum-to-product"

$$\cos \Theta + \cos \varphi = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\Theta + \varphi}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\Theta - \varphi}{2}\right)$$

For simplicity consider  $(\cos \omega_0 t + \cos \omega t)$

$$\cos \omega_0 t + \cos \omega t = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\omega_0 + \omega}{2} t\right) \cos\left(\frac{\omega_0 - \omega}{2} t\right)$$

If  $\omega \approx \omega_0$  then  $\frac{\omega_0 + \omega}{2} \approx \omega_0$   $\frac{\omega_0 - \omega}{2}$  is very small.



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