

The most general form of the complex transverse displacement, $y(x, t)$ of the standing wave is given by:

$$y(x, t) = y_{oR} e^{i(\omega t - kx)} + y_{oL} e^{i(\omega t + kx)}$$

where $y_{oR} = |y_{oR}| e^{i\delta}$ is the complex amplitude of the right-moving travelling wave and $y_{oL} = |y_{oL}| e^{i\delta}$ is the complex amplitude of the left-moving travelling wave.

At the driven end of the string, at $x = 0$, the complex driving force, $F(t)$ must again balance against the transverse component of the tension, $T_y(x=0, t)$ at $x = 0$, which again for small amplitudes, is $T_y = T \sin\theta \cong T (\partial y(x=0, t)/\partial x)$, thus we must have

$$F(t) = |F| e^{i\omega t} = T \left. \frac{\partial y(x, t)}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = T [-iky_{oR} e^{i\omega t} +iky_{oL} e^{i\omega t}] = -ikT [y_{oR} - y_{oL}] e^{i\omega t}$$

Thus, we see that:

$$|F| = -ikT y_{oL} [e^{+2ikL} + 1]$$

At the fixed end, $x = L$, the boundary condition on the transverse displacement is $y(x=L, t) = 0$. Thus,

$$y(x = L, t) = y_{oR} e^{i(\omega t - kL)} + y_{oL} e^{i(\omega t + kL)} = [y_{oR} e^{-ikL} + y_{oL} e^{ikL}] e^{i\omega t} = 0$$

This relation *must* hold for any/all times, t . Thus, we must have:

$$[y_{oR} e^{-ikL} + y_{oL} e^{ikL}] = 0$$

i.e. this implies that $y_{oR} e^{-ikL} = -y_{oL} e^{ikL}$, or that $y_{oR} = -y_{oL} e^{+2ikL}$. Plugging this result into the above driving force - tension balancing result, we see that

$$|F| = -ikT [y_{oR} - y_{oL}]$$

or:

$$y_{oR} = -y_{oL} e^{+2ikL} = -i \frac{|F| e^{+ikL}}{2kT \cos(kL)}$$

since $\cos(x) = \frac{1}{2} [e^{+ix} + e^{-ix}]$, note also that $\sin(x) = \frac{1}{2i} [e^{+ix} - e^{-ix}]$. Then we find that

$$y_{oL} = i \frac{|F|}{kT [1 + e^{+2ikL}]} = i \frac{|F| e^{-ikL}}{kT [e^{-ikL} + e^{+ikL}]} = i \frac{|F| e^{-ikL}}{kT [e^{+ikL} + e^{-ikL}]} = i \frac{|F| e^{-ikL}}{2kT \cos(kL)}$$

Thus, the complex transverse displacement, $y(x, t)$ of the driven string, at an arbitrary point, x , and time, t is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} y(x, t) &= y_{oR} e^{i(\omega t - kx)} + y_{oL} e^{i(\omega t + kx)} \\ &= -i \frac{|F| e^{i\omega t}}{2kT \cos(kL)} e^{ik(L-x)} + i \frac{|F| e^{i\omega t}}{2kT \cos(kL)} e^{-ik(L-x)} = \frac{|F| \sin[k(L-x)]}{kT \cos(kL)} e^{i\omega t} \end{aligned}$$