Today

- The Dirac delta function
- Modelling with delta-function forcing (tanks, springs)

Some facts about the Delta "function"

- $\int_a^b \delta(t)\ dt = 1 \qquad a < 0,\ b > 0$ and = 0 otherwise.
- $\int_a^b f(t)\delta(t)\ dt = \lim_{\tau \to 0} \frac{1}{2\tau} \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} f(t)\ dt$

$$= \lim_{\tau \to 0} \frac{F(\tau) - F(-\tau)}{2\tau} \qquad F'(t) = f(t)$$

$$= F'(0) = f(0)$$

- $\int_a^b f(t)\delta(t)\ dt = f(0) \qquad a < 0,\ b > 0$ and = 0 otherwise.
- $\delta(t-c) =$ shift of $\delta(t)$ by c
- $\int_a^b f(t)\delta(t-c)\ dt = \int_{a+c}^{b+c} f(u+c)\delta(u)\ du = f(c)$ provided a<c<b.

Some facts about the Delta "function"

Laplace transform of delta function:

$$\mathcal{L}\{\delta(t-c)\} = \int_0^\infty e^{-st}\delta(t-c)\ dt$$

$$= \int_{-c}^\infty e^{-s(u+c)}\delta(u)\ du \quad = e^{-sc} \text{ for } c > 0$$

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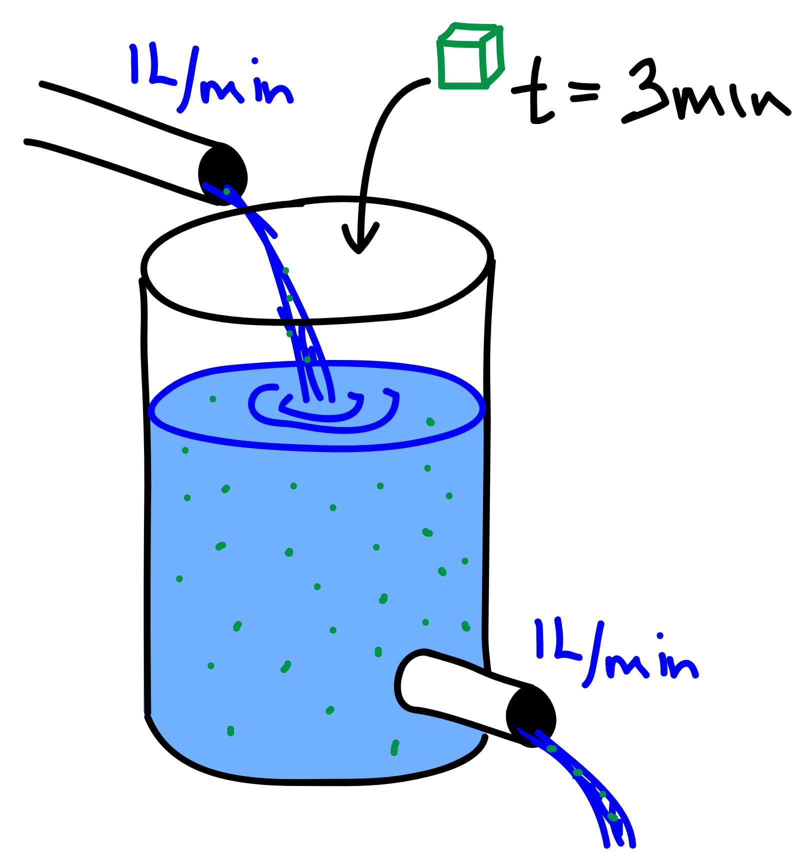
Relationship of delta function to other functions:

$$\frac{d}{dt}|t-c| = \ 2u_c(t) - 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}u_c(t) = \ \delta(t-c)$$

Delta-function forcing

- Water with c_{in} = 2 g/L of sugar enters a tank at a rate of r = 1 L/min. The initially sugar-free tank holds V = 5 L and the contents are well-mixed. Water drains from the tank at a rate r. At t_{cube} = 3 min, a sugar cube of mass m_{cube} = 3 g is dropped into the tank.



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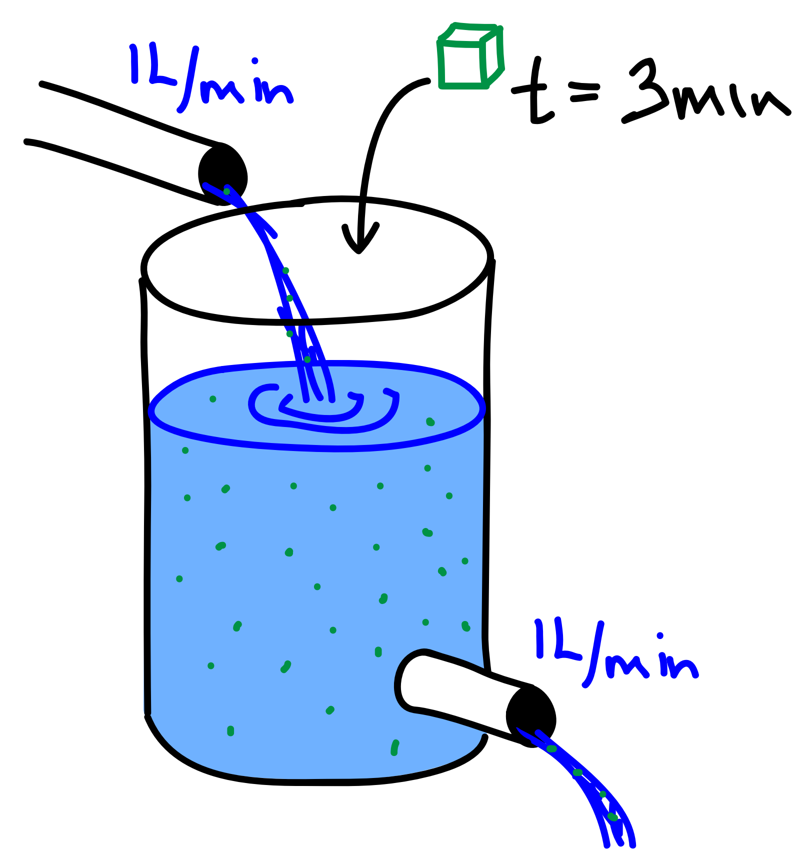

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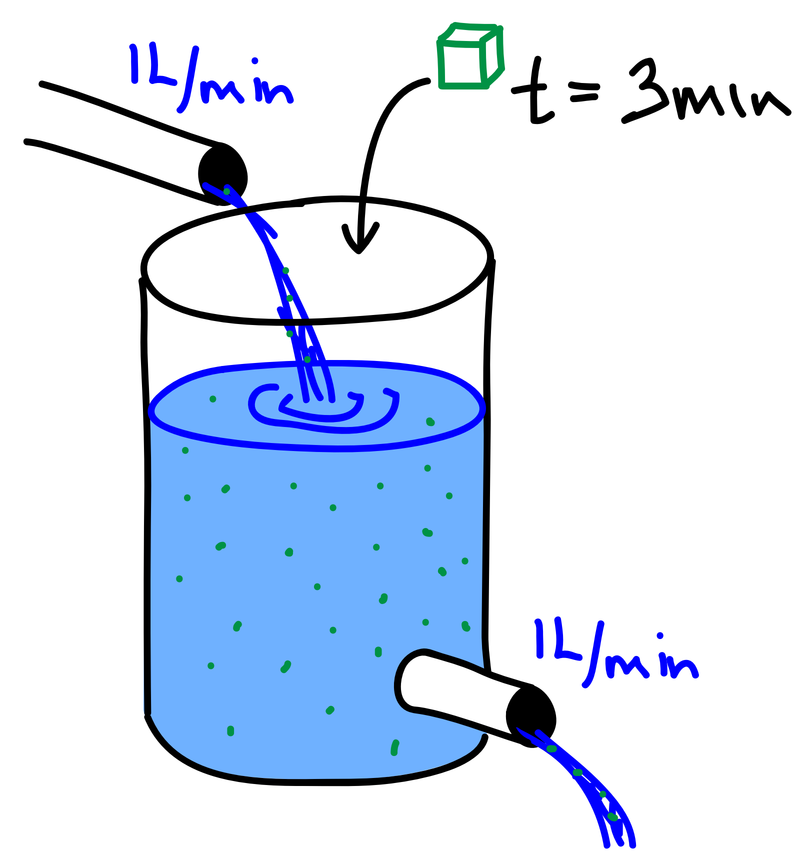

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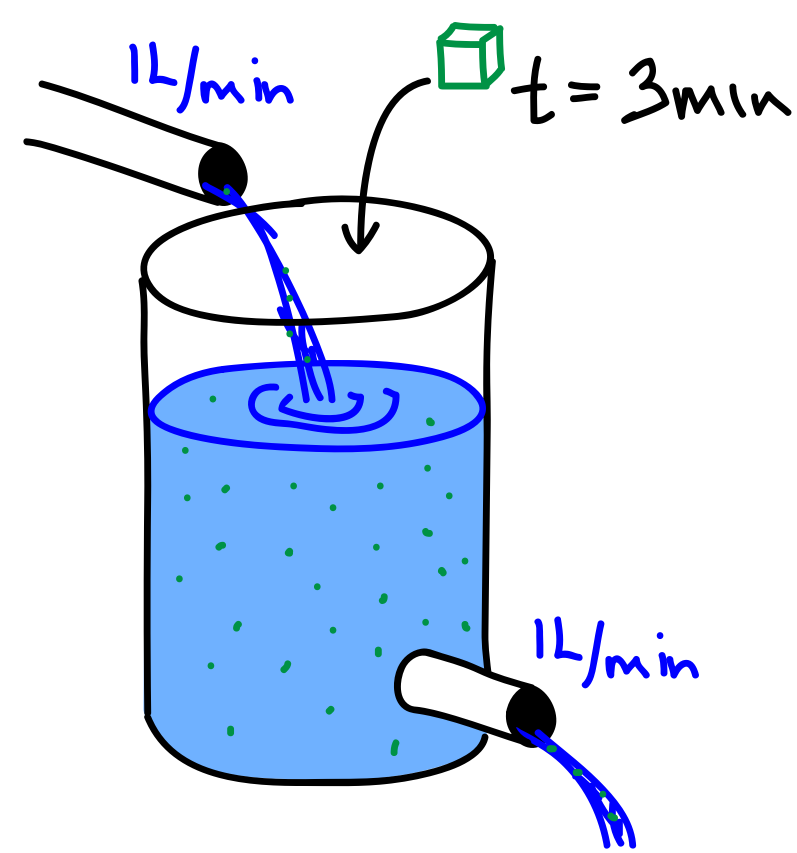
$$m' = rc_{in} - \frac{r}{V}m + m_{cube}\delta(t - t_{cube})$$



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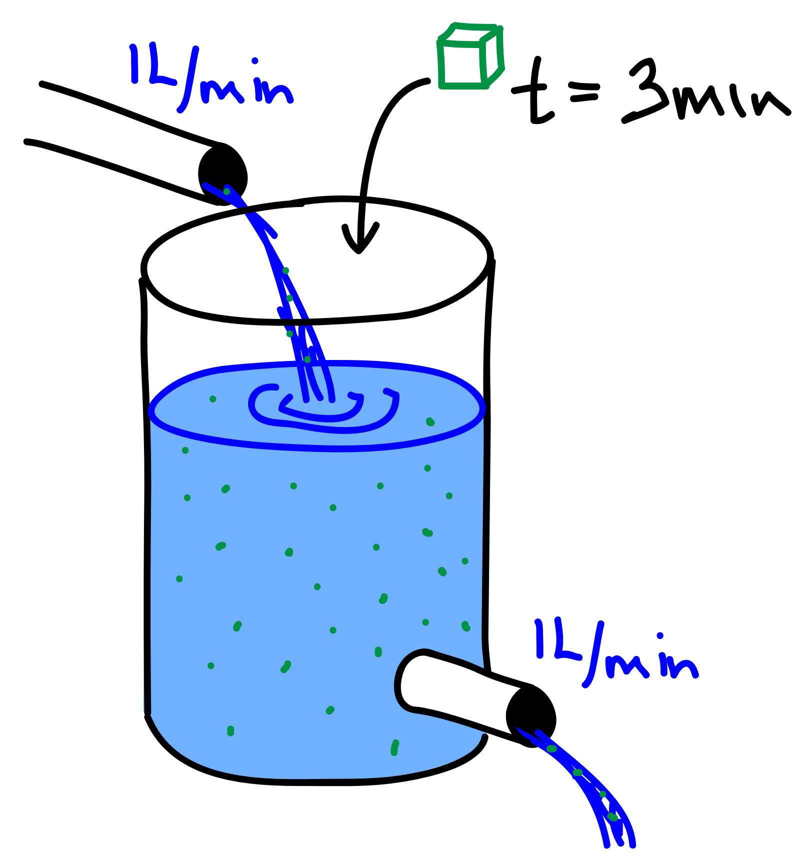

- Note: δ(t) has units of 1/time.

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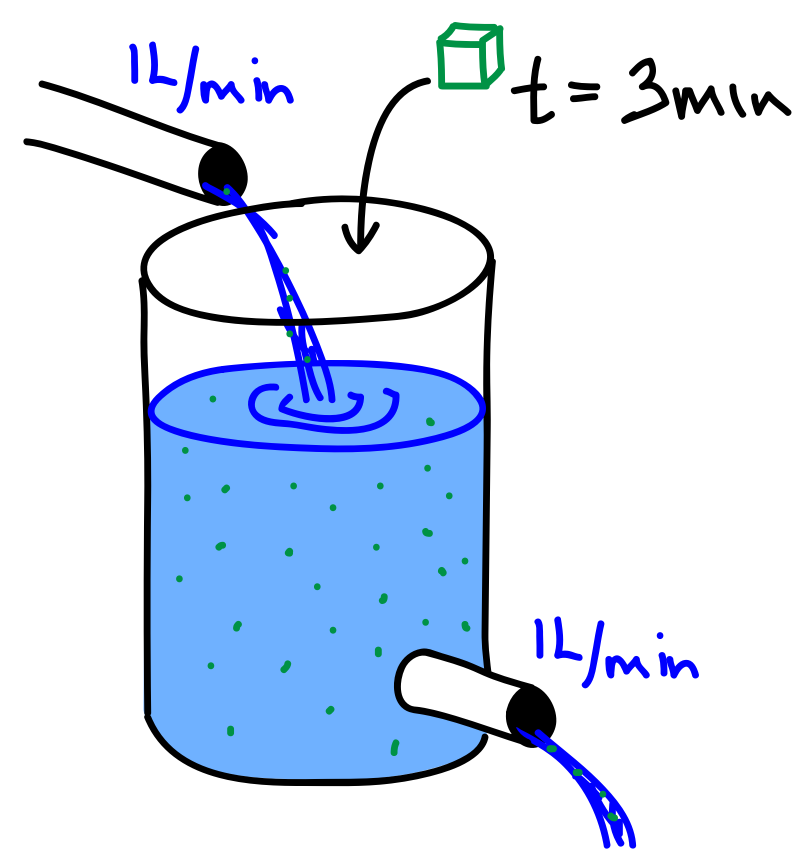
$$m' = 2 - \frac{1}{5}m + 3\ \delta(t - 3)$$



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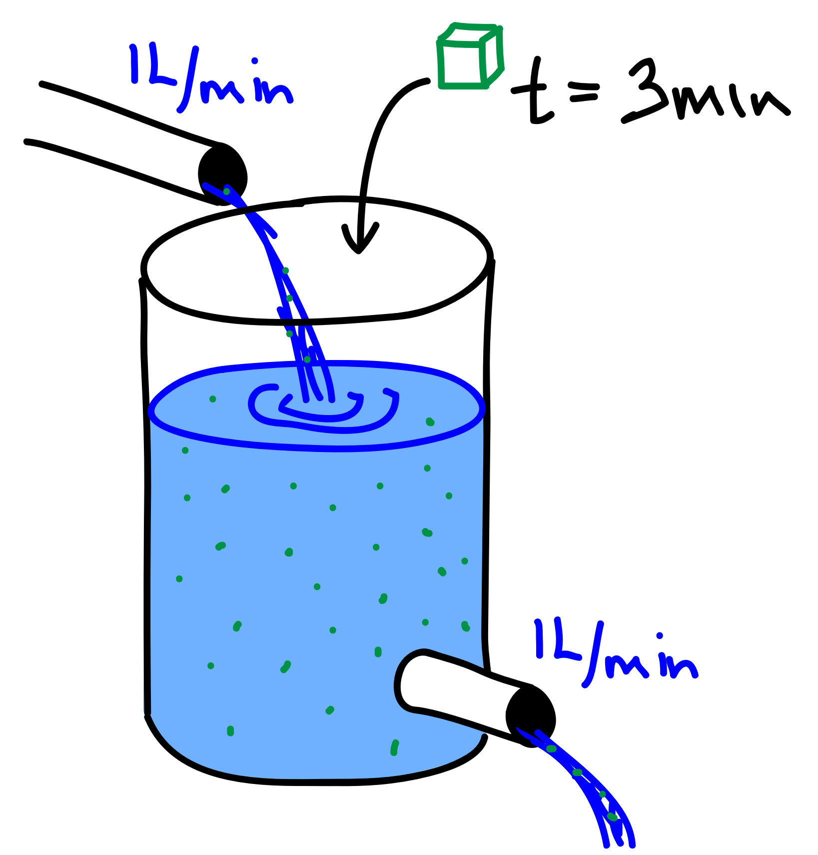

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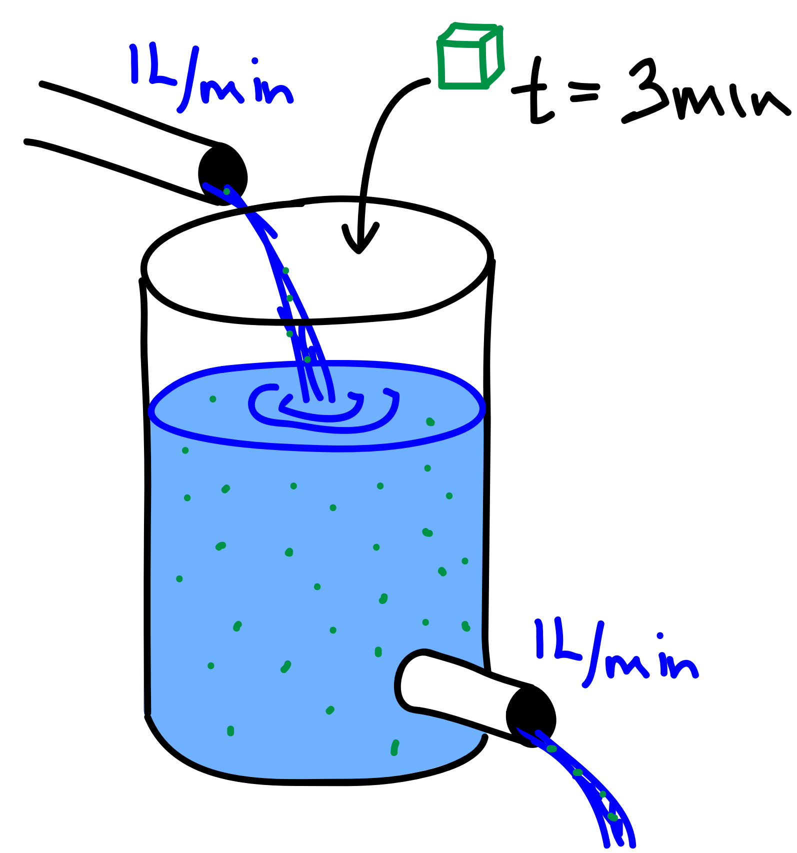

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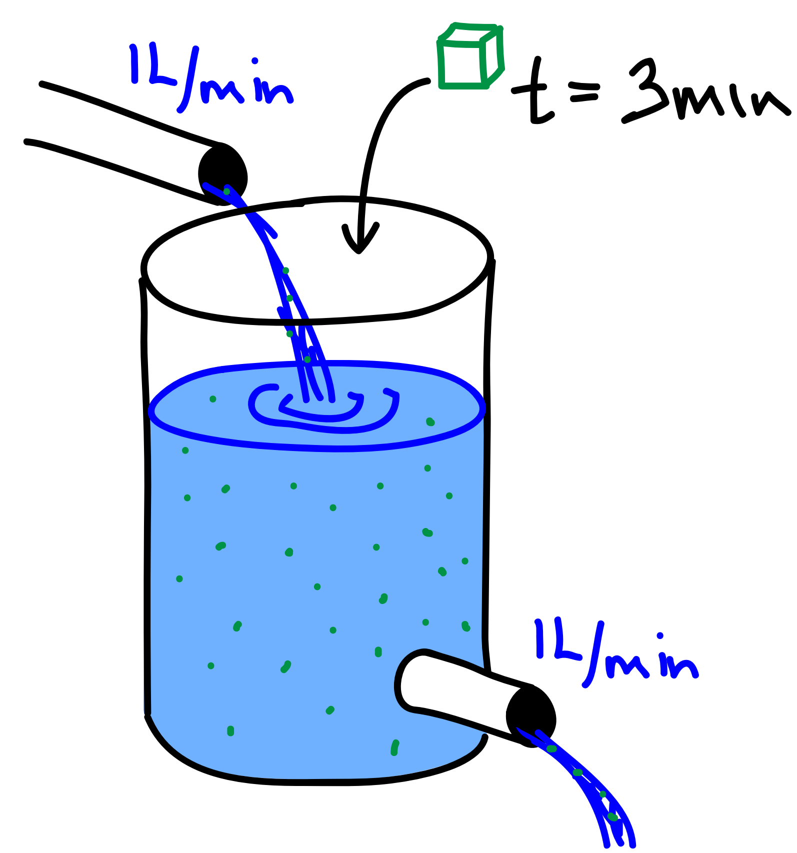
$$m(t) = 10(1 - e^{-t/5}) + 3u_3(t)e^{-(t-3)/5}$$

  - Sketch the solution to the ODE. How would it differ if t_{cube}=10 min?



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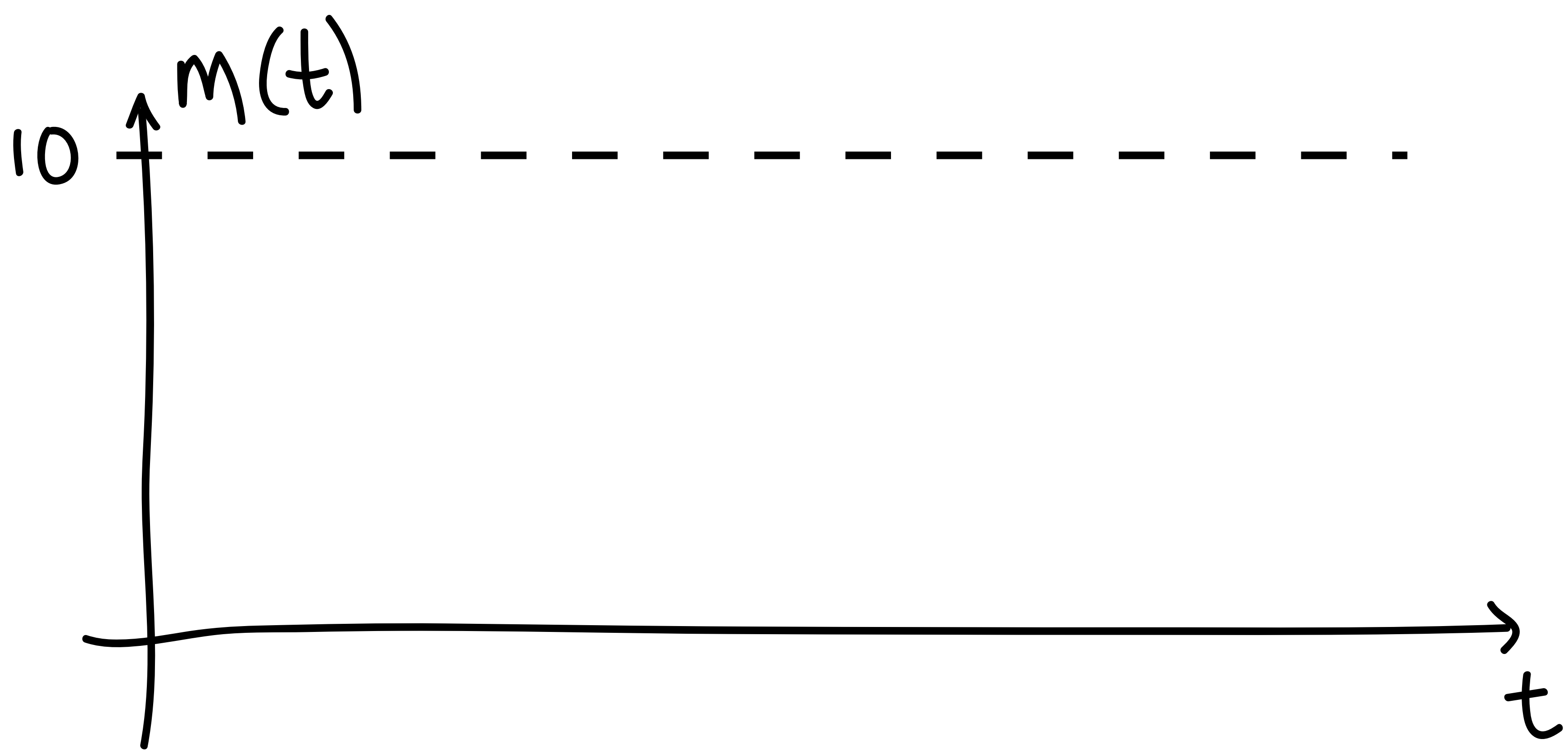

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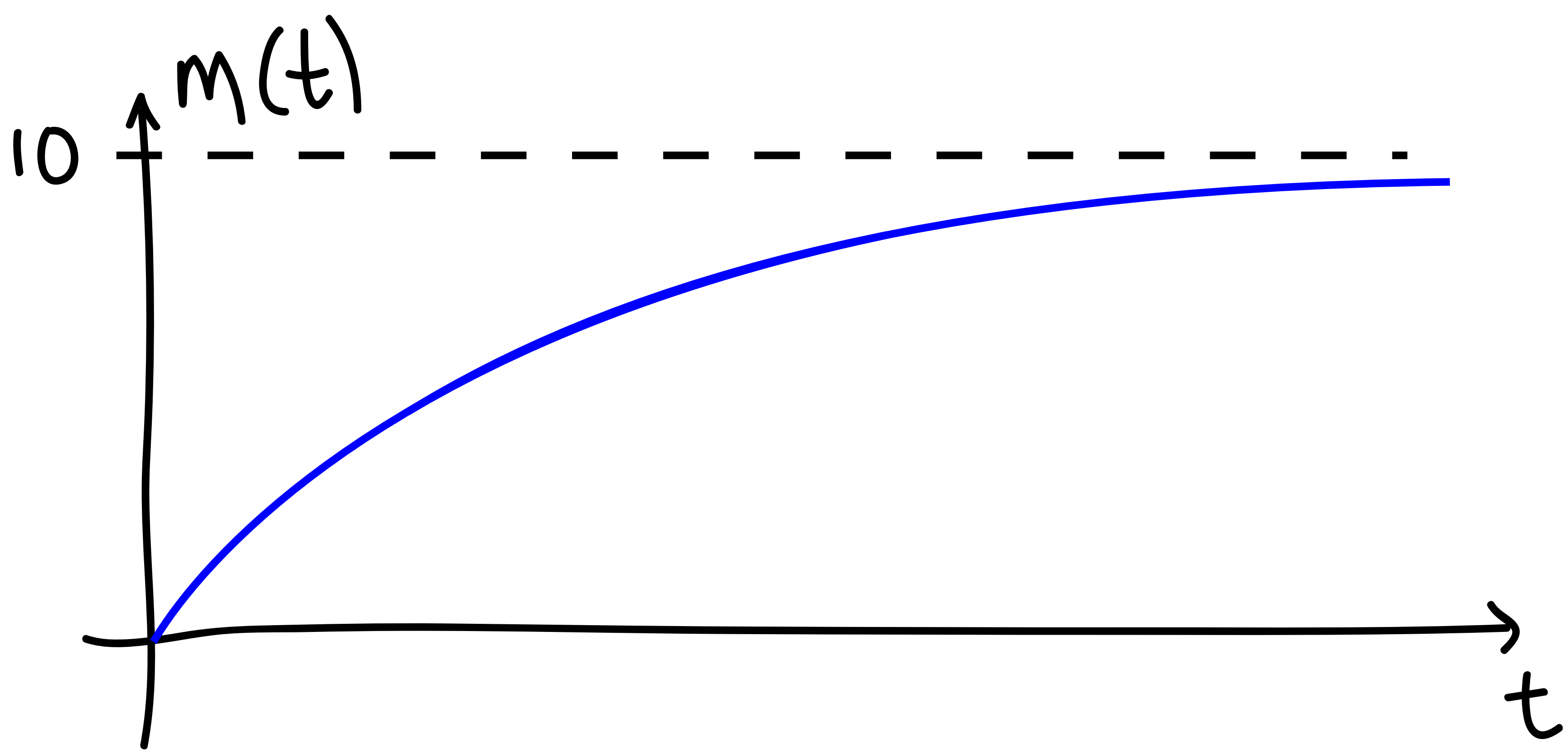

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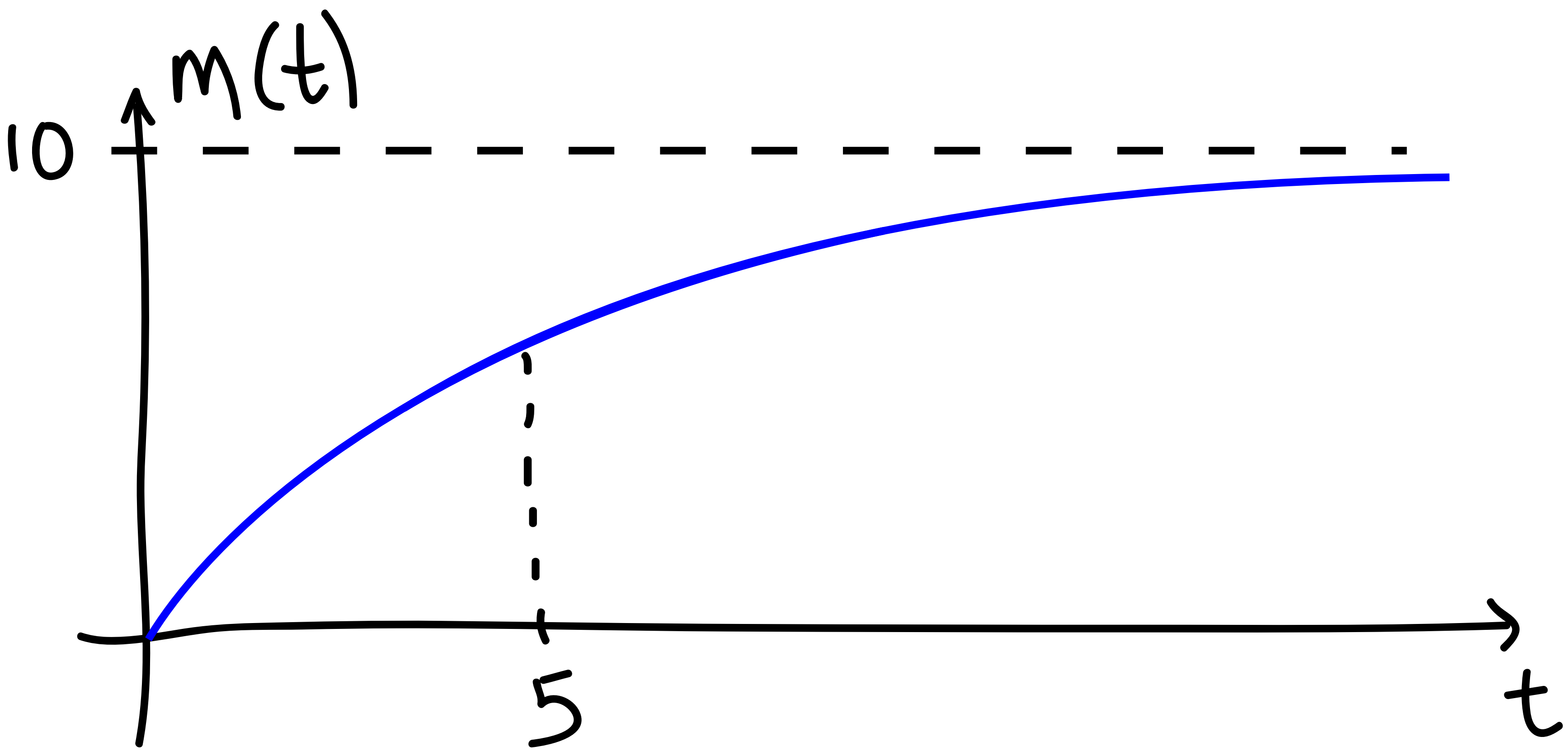

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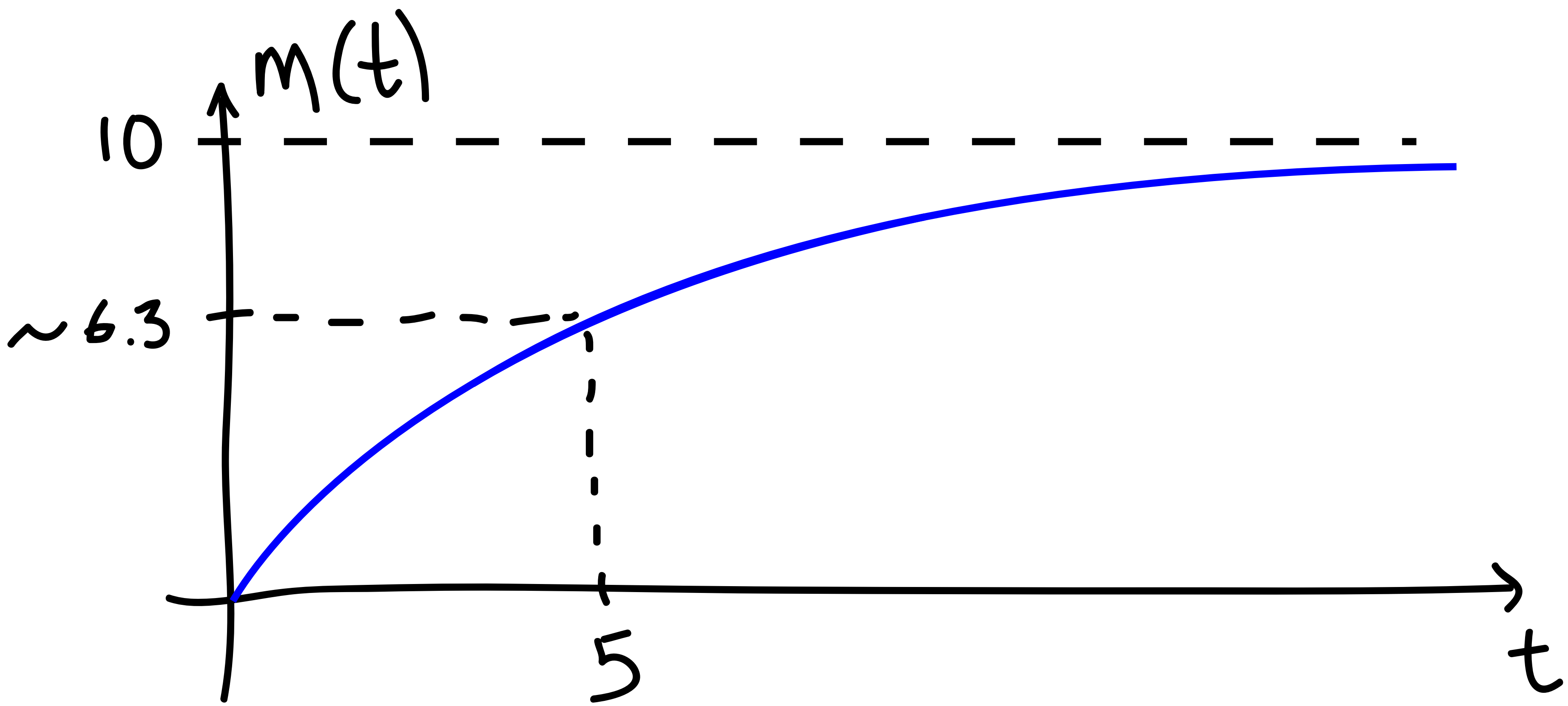

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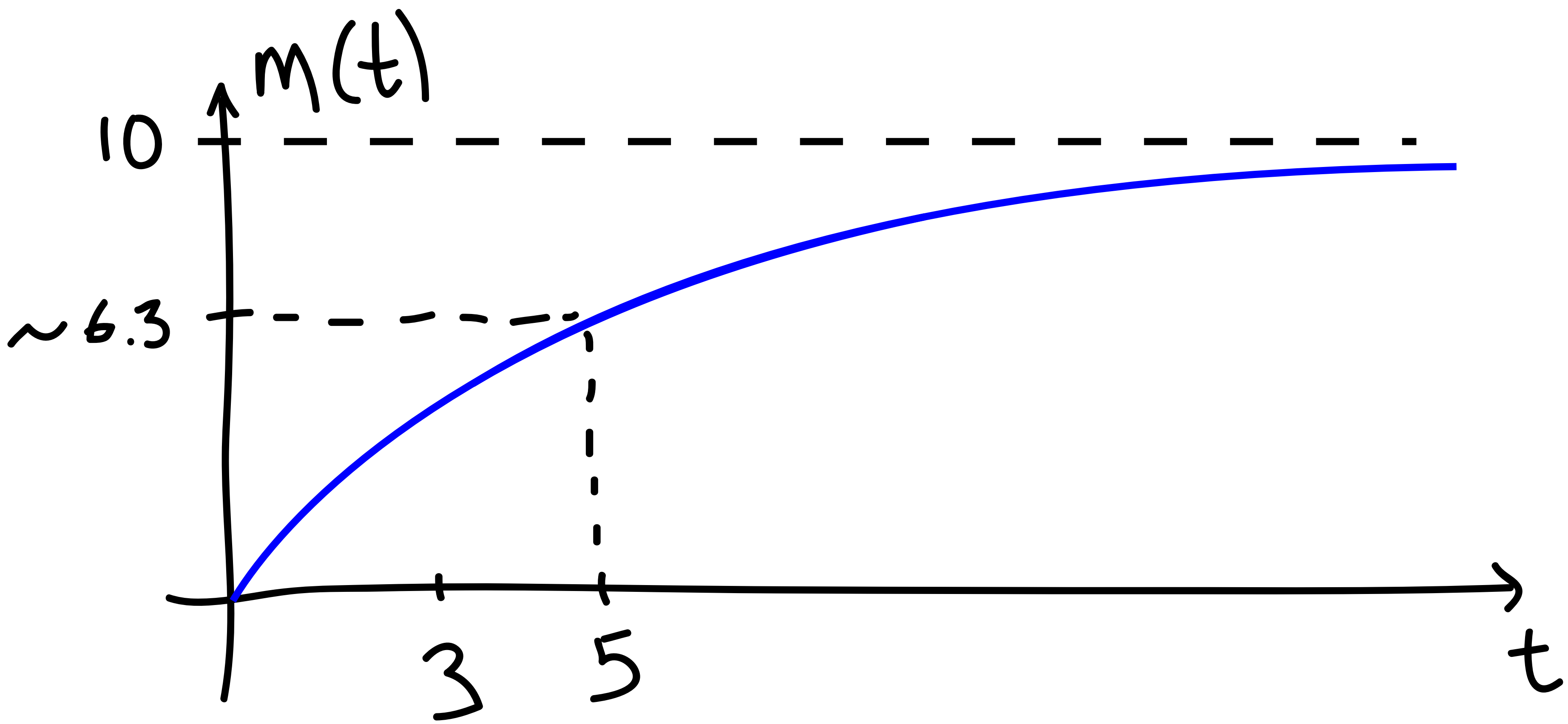

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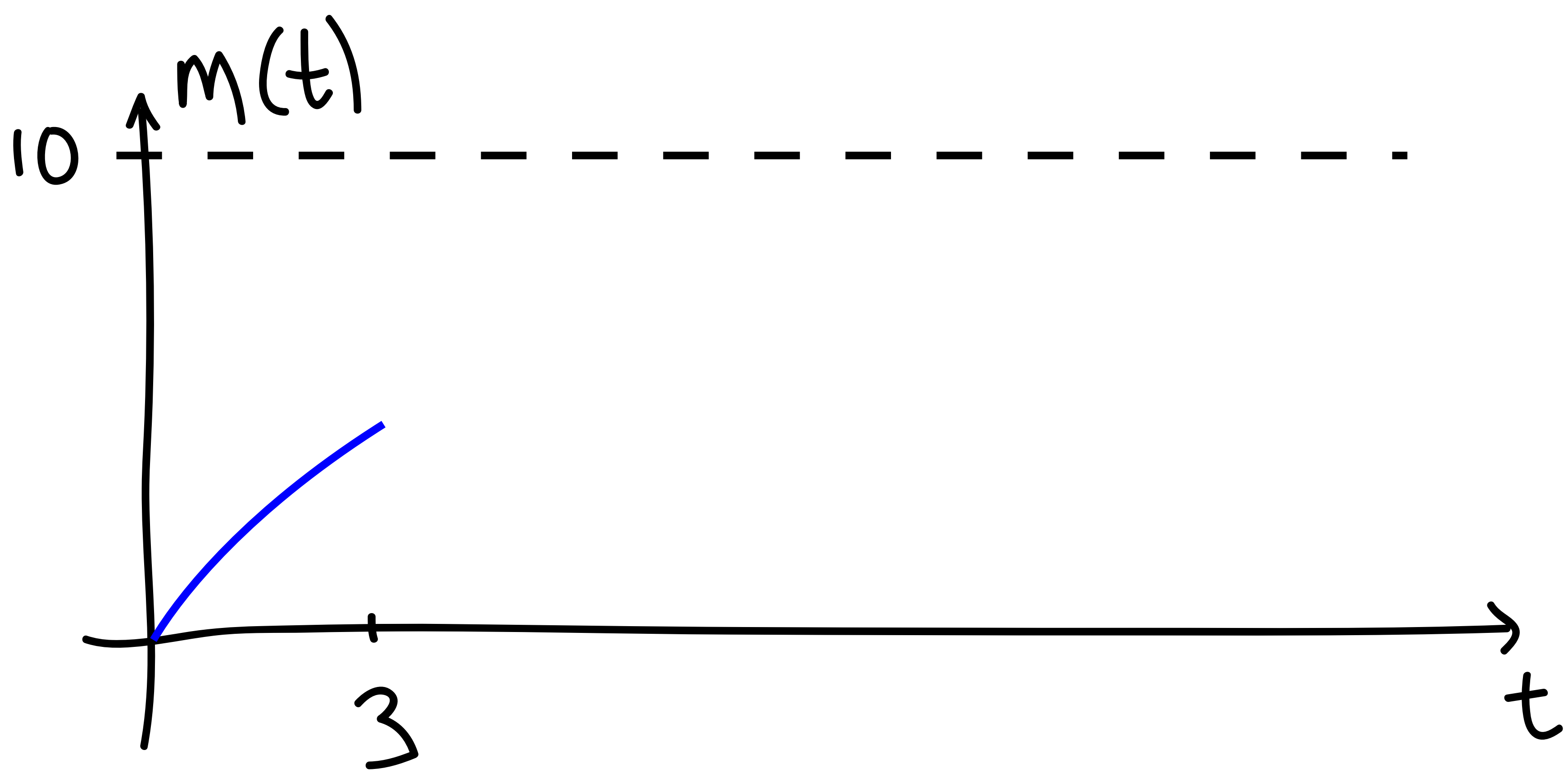

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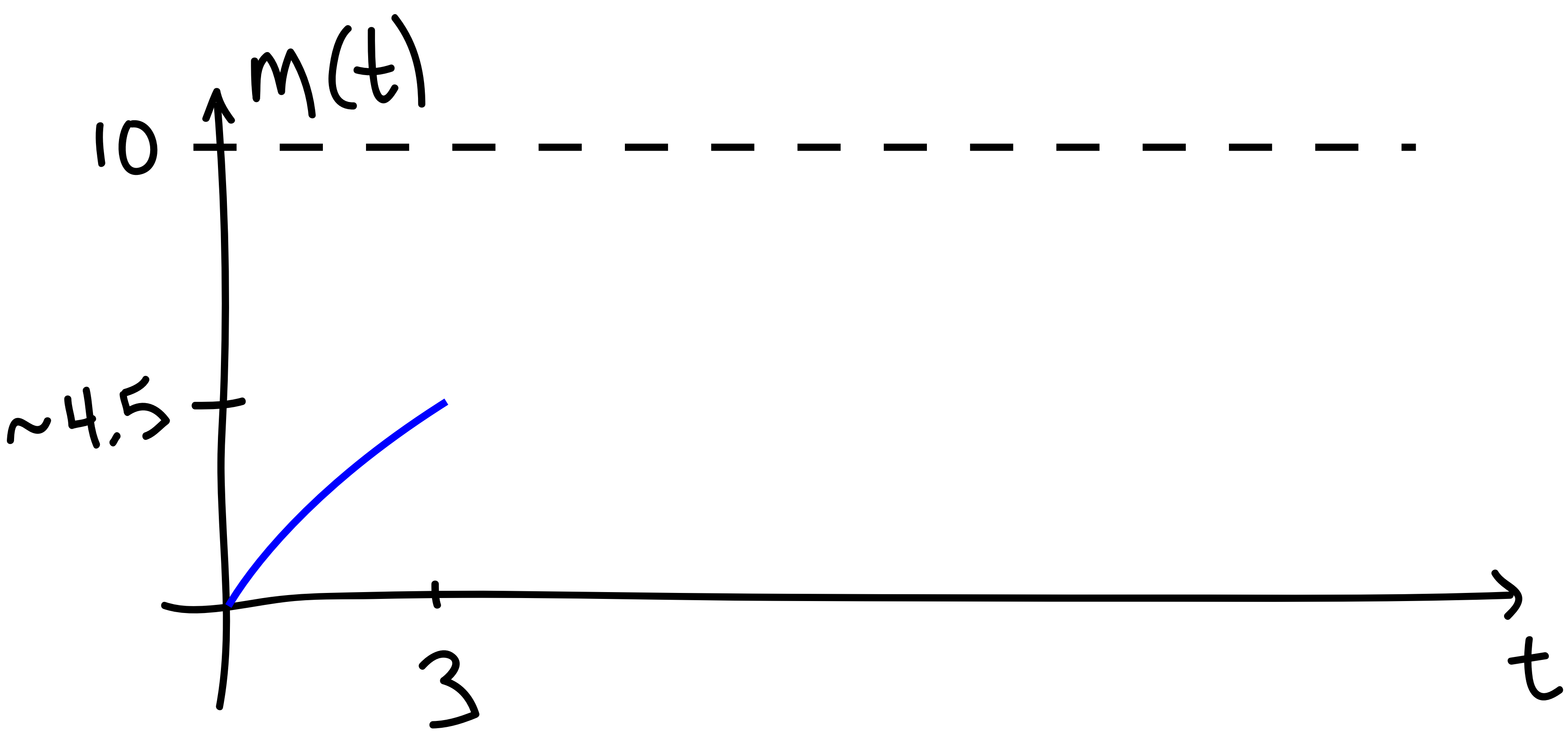

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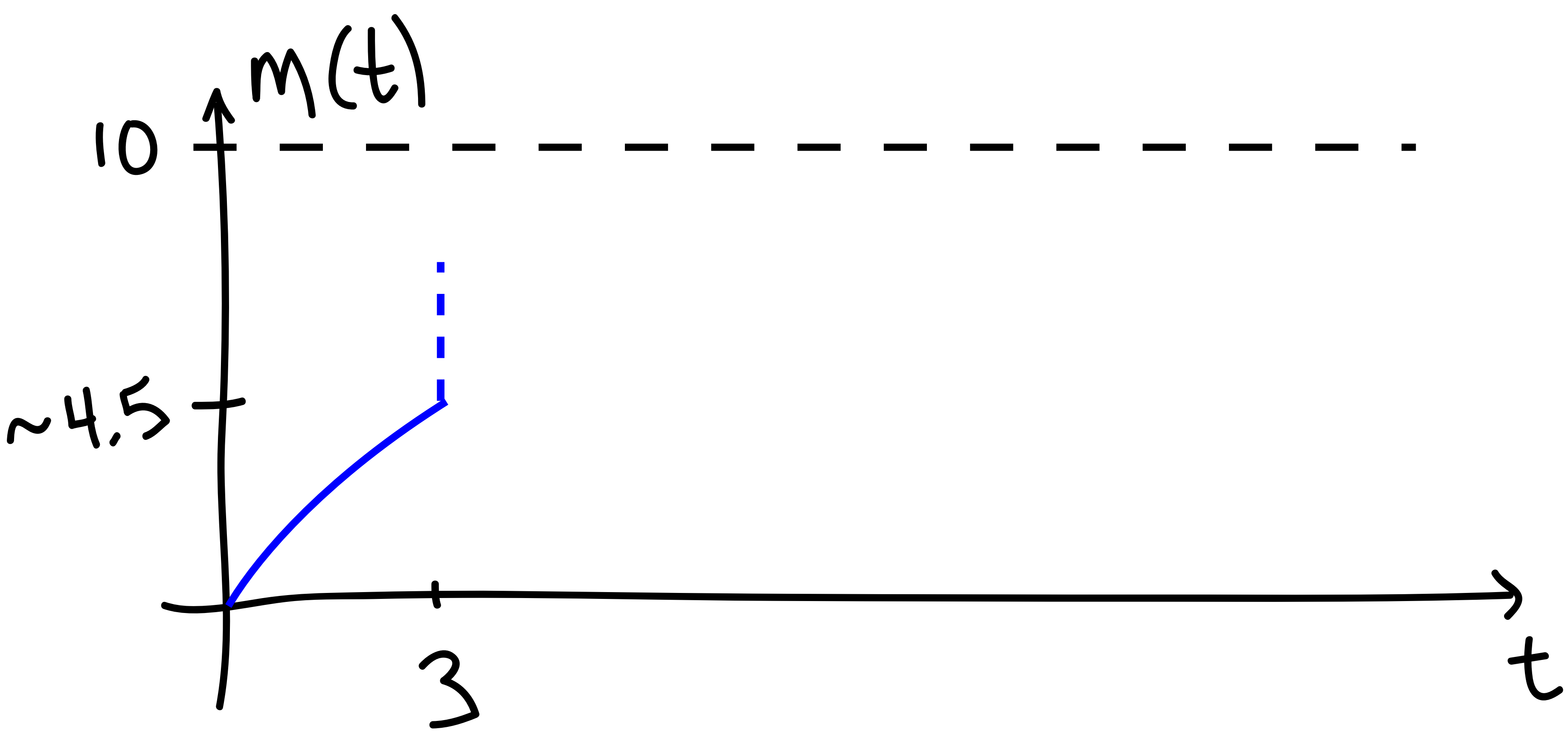

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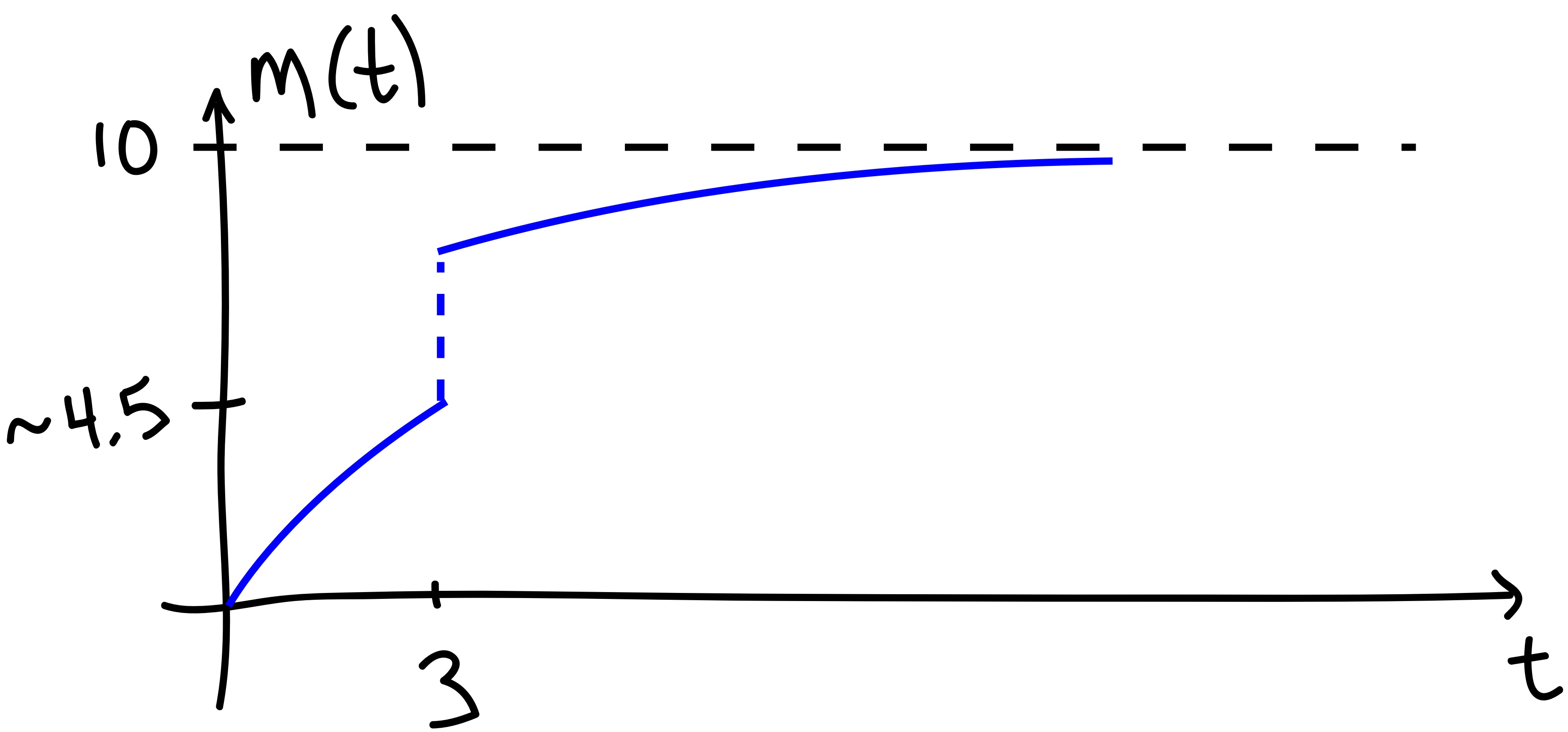

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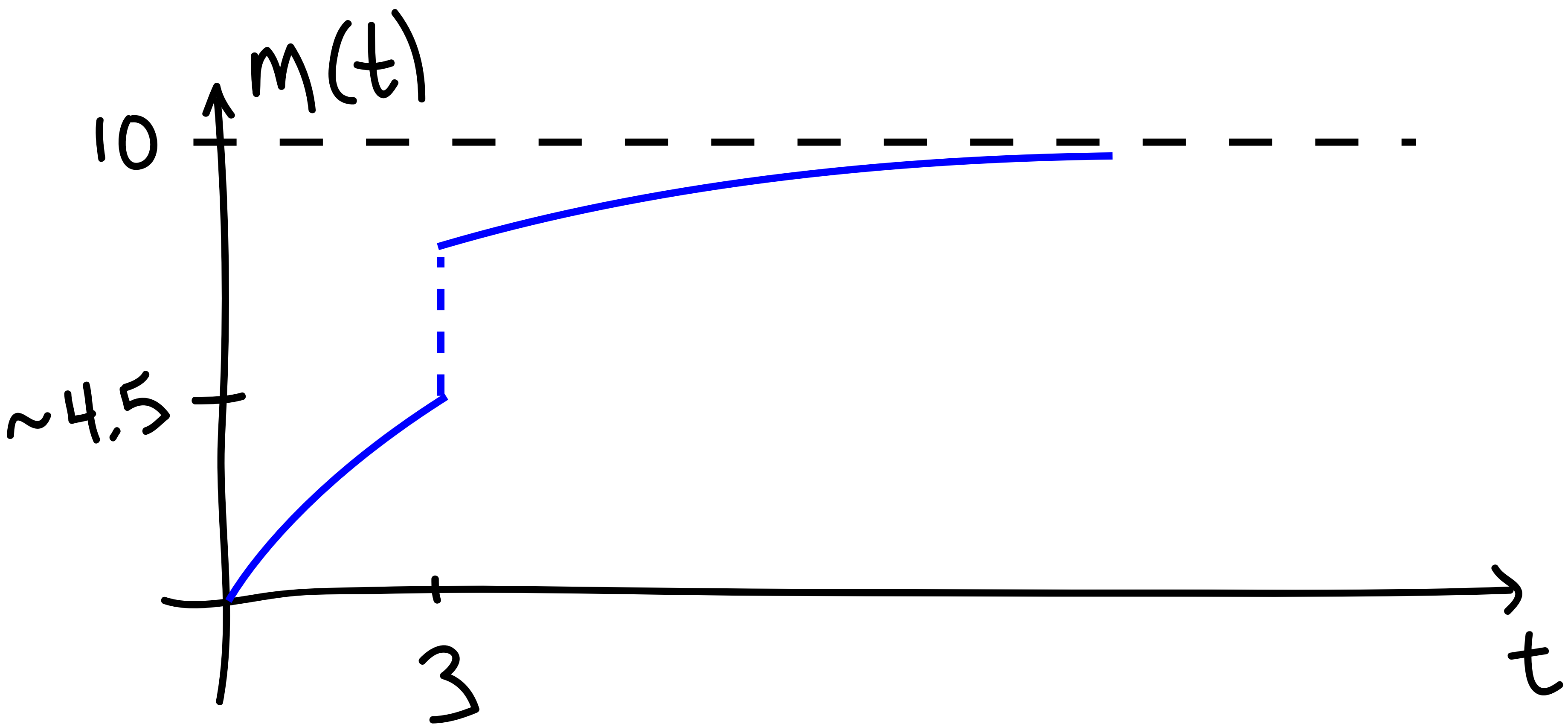

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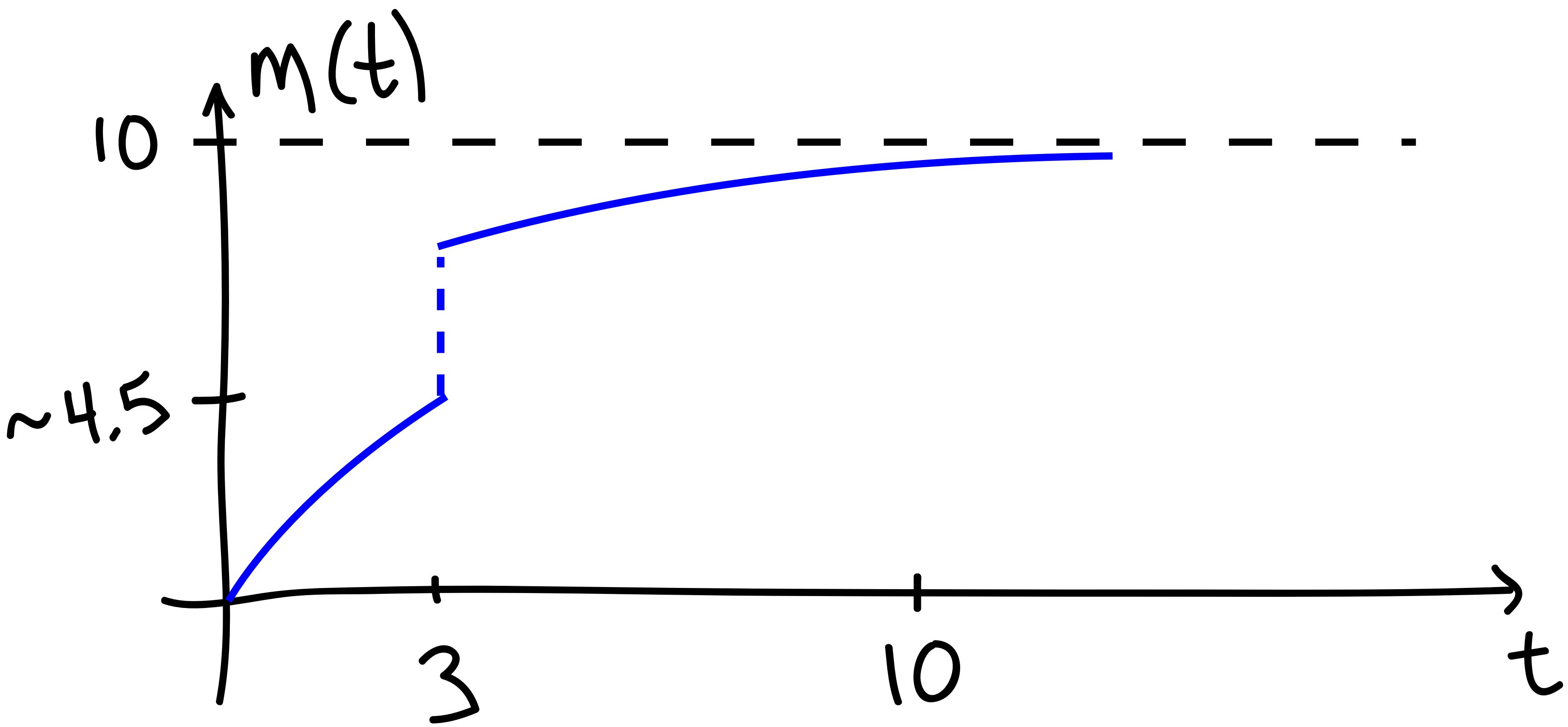

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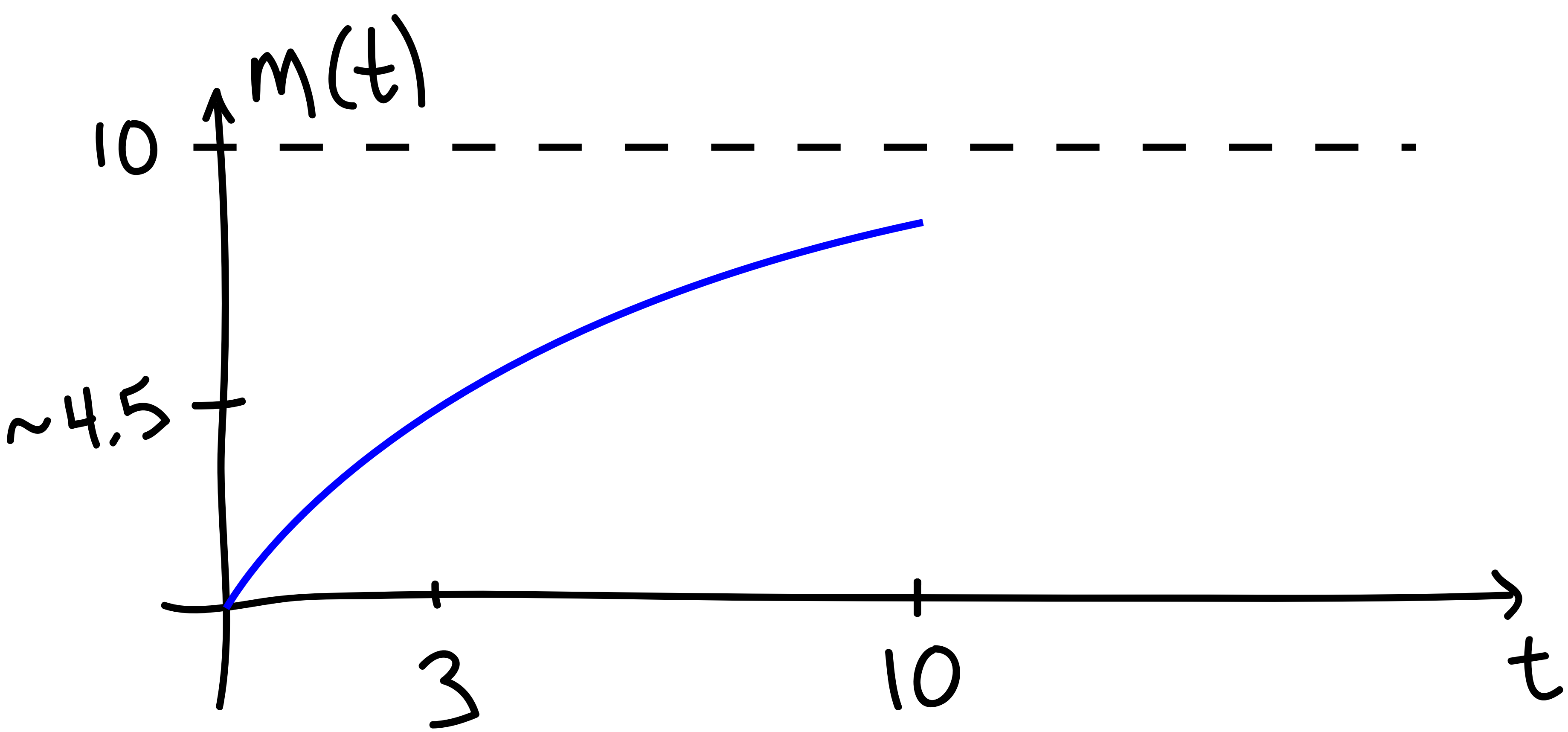

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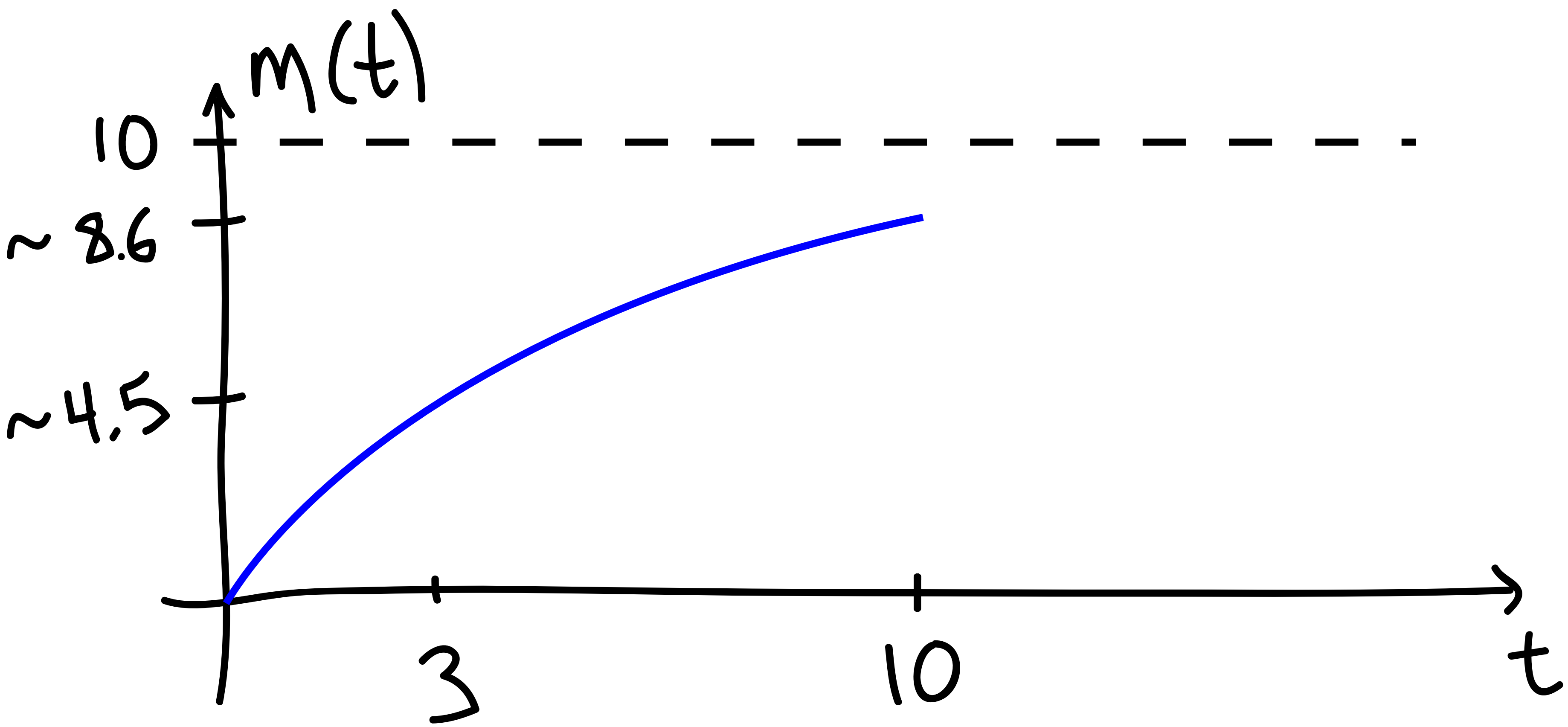

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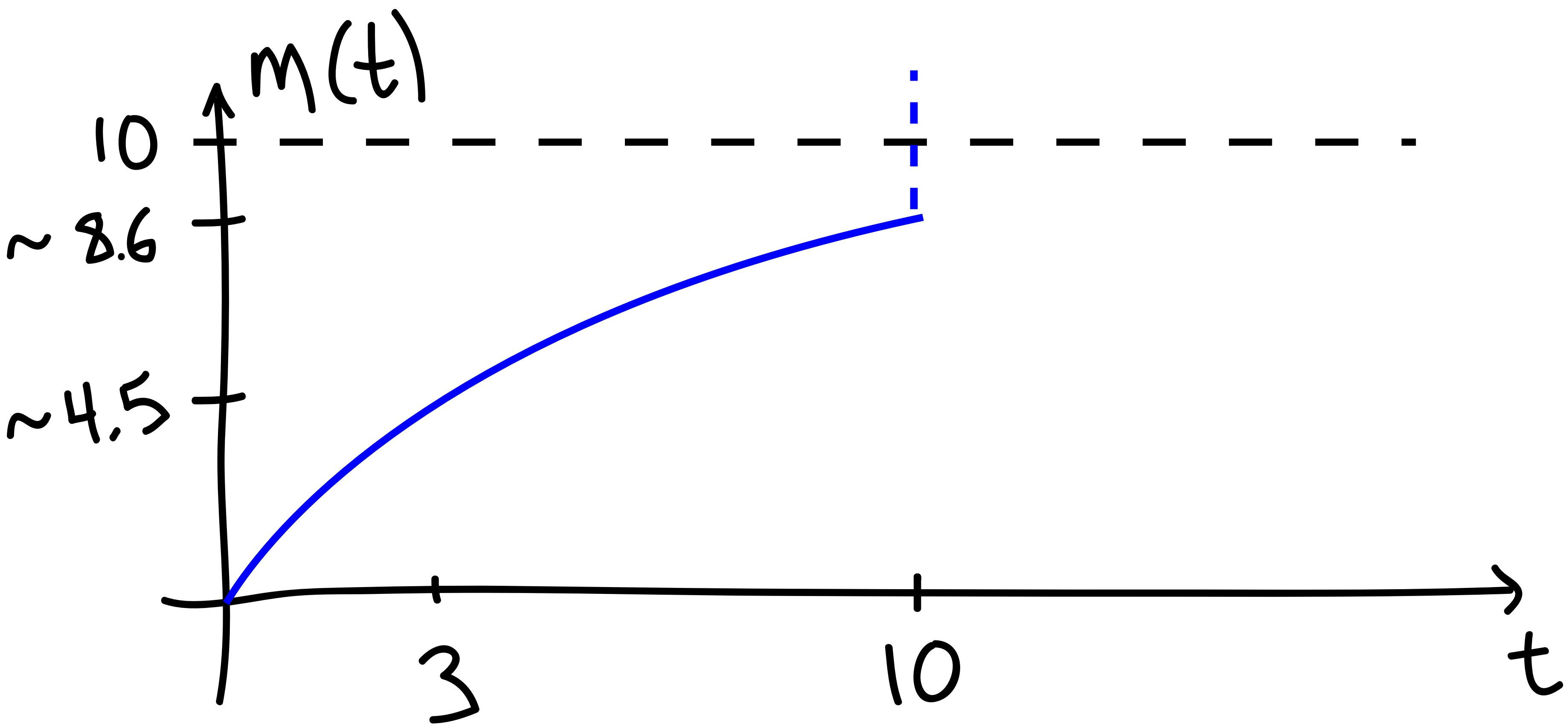

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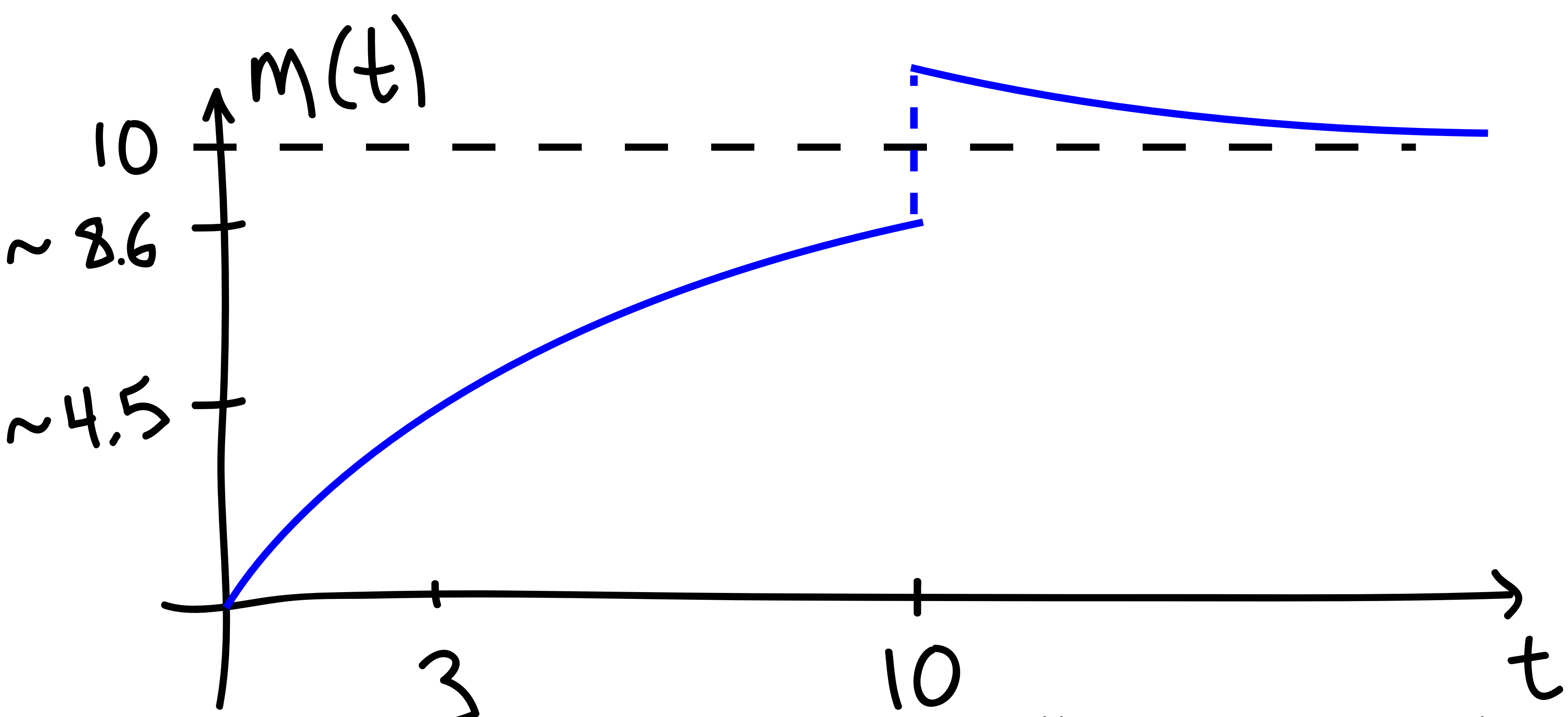

https://www.desmos.com/calculator/eizjtgf3jc

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- A hammer hits a mass-spring system imparting an impulse of $I_0 = 2 \text{ N s}$ at $t = 5 \text{ s}$. The mass of the block is $m = 1 \text{ kg}$. The drag coefficient is $\gamma = 2 \text{ kg/s}$ and the spring constant is $k = 10 \text{ kg/s}^2$. The mass is initially at $y(0) = 2 \text{ m}$ with velocity $y'(0) = 0 \text{ m/s}$.

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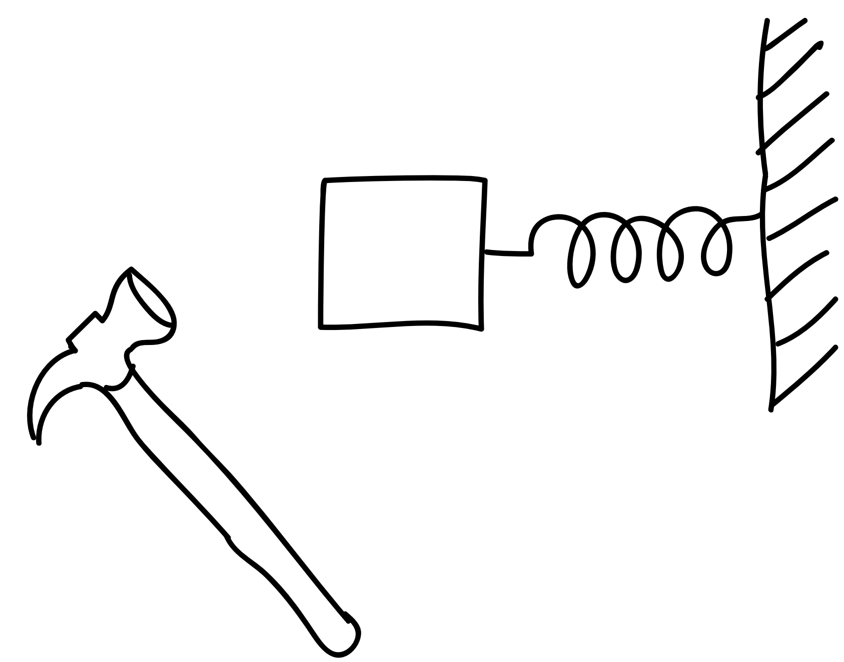

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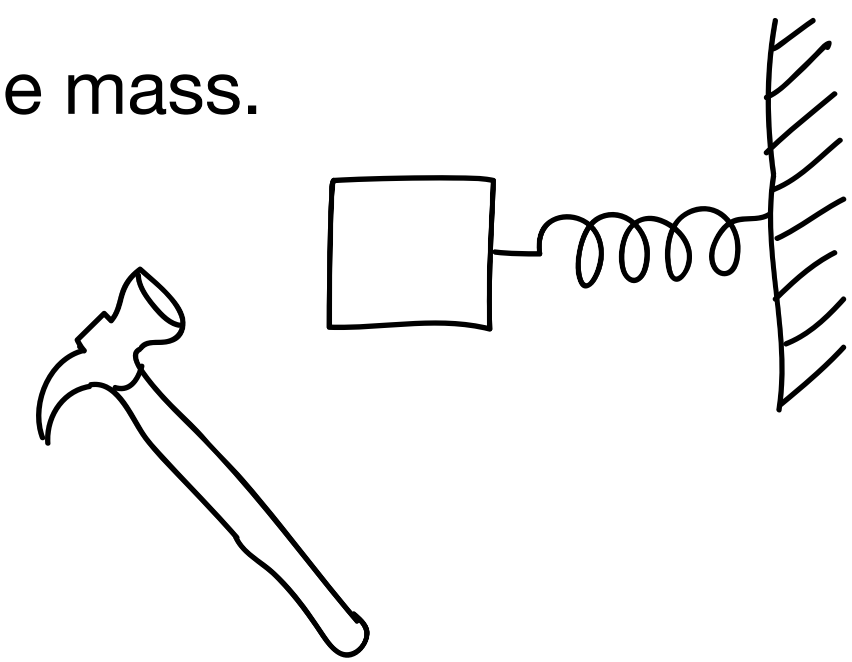

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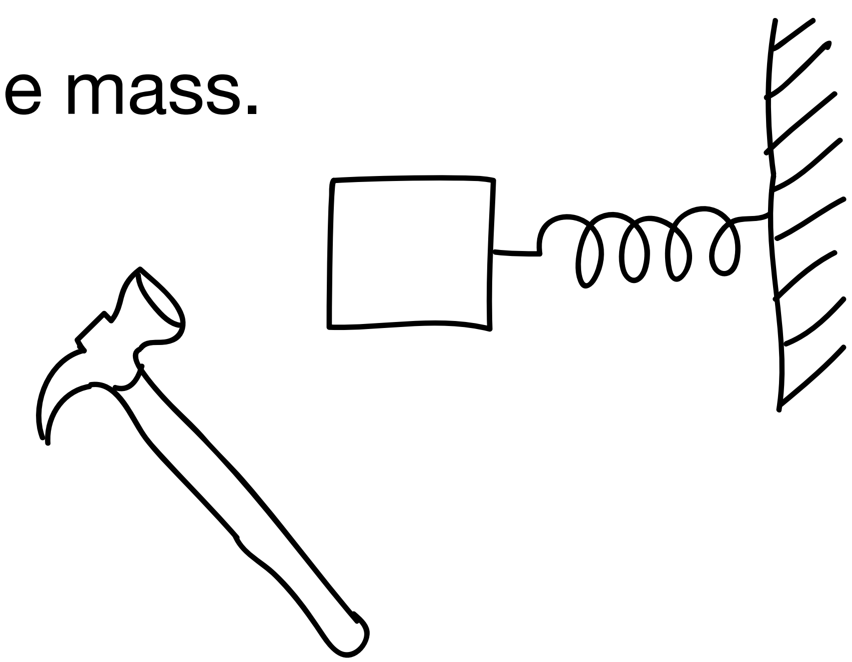
(A) $y'' + 2y' + 10y = 2\ u_0(t)$

(B) $y'' + 2y' + 10y = 2\ u_5(t)$

(C) $y'' + 2y' + 10y = 2\ \delta(t)$

(D) $y'' + 2y' + 10y = 2\ \delta(t-5)$



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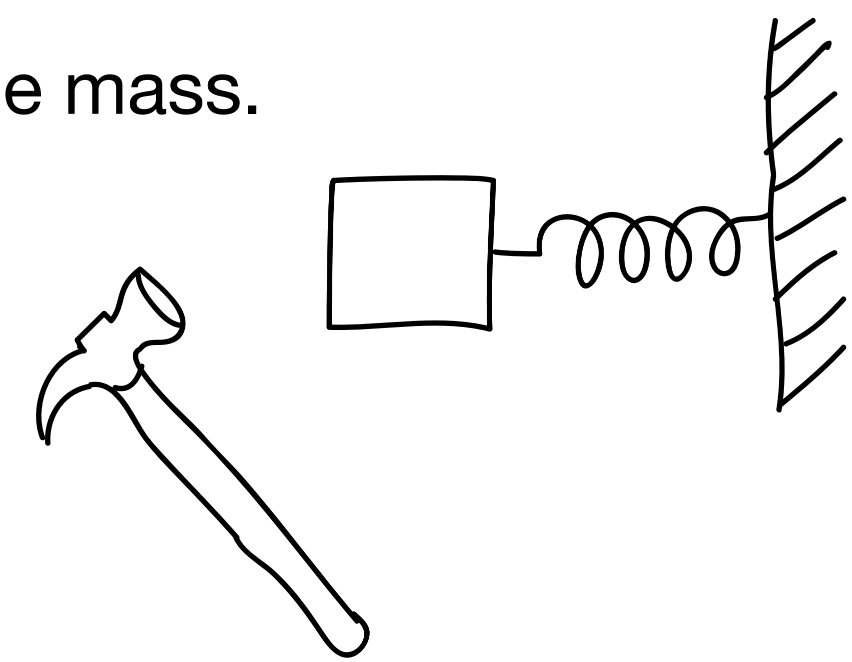

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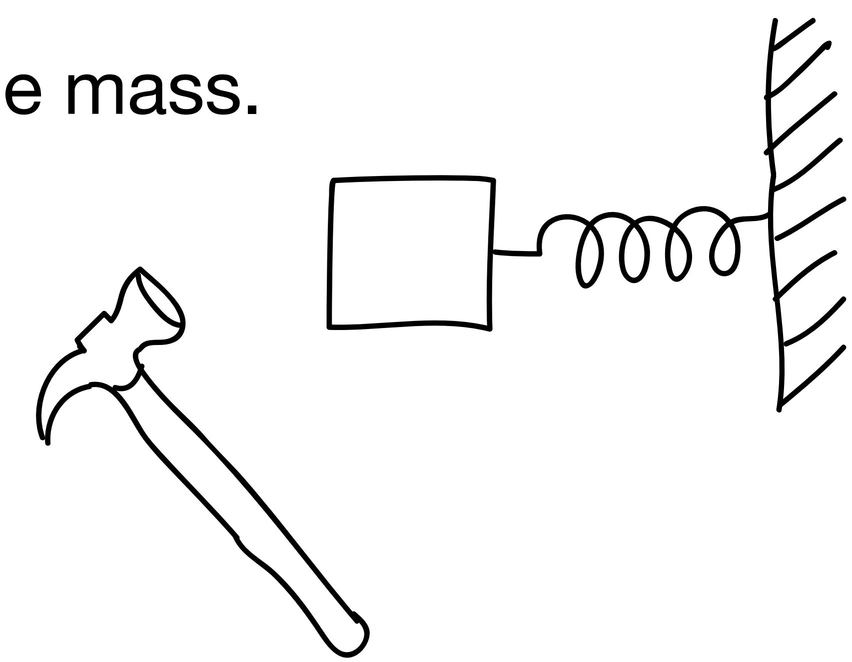

(A) $y'' + 2y' + 10y = 2\ u_0(t)$

(B) $y'' + 2y' + 10y = 2\ u_5(t)$

(C) $y'' + 2y' + 10y = 2\ \delta(t)$

☆ (D) $y'' + 2y' + 10y = 2\ \delta(t-5)$

$$s^2Y - 2s + 2sY - 4 + 10Y = 2e^{-5c}$$

Delta-function forcing

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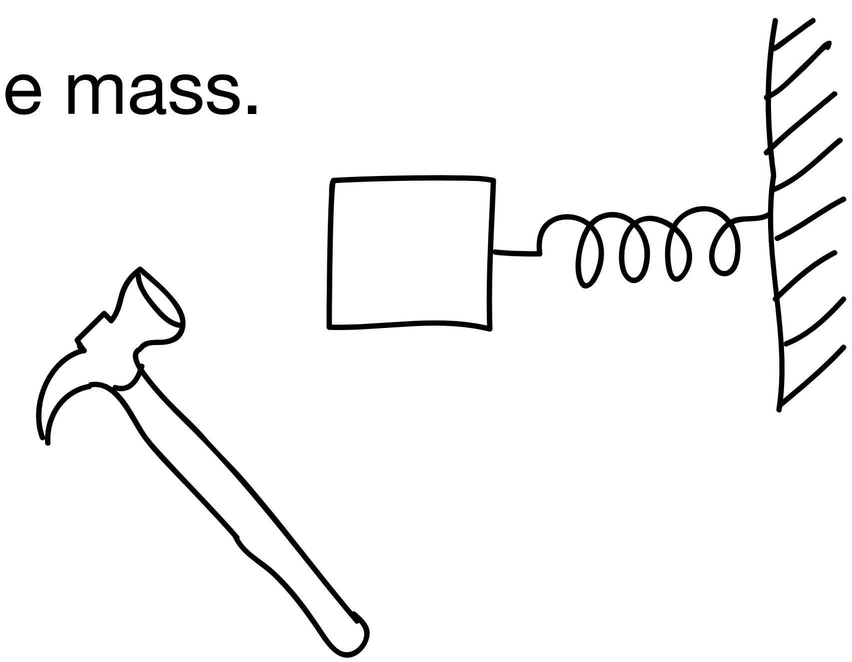

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$$Y(s) = \frac{2(e^{-5s} + s + 2)}{s^2 + 2s + 10}$$

Delta-function forcing

- Inverting Y(s)... (go through this on your own)

$$Y(s) = \frac{2(e^{-5s}+s+2)}{s^2+2s+10} = \frac{2e^{-5s}}{s^2+2s+10} + 2\frac{s+2}{s^2+2s+10}$$

$$= \frac{2e^{-5s}}{s^2+2s+10} + 2\frac{s+2}{(s+1)^2+9}$$

$$= \frac{2e^{-5s}}{s^2+2s+10} + 2\frac{s+1}{(s+1)^2+9} + \frac{2}{(s+1)^2+9}$$

$$= \frac{2e^{-5s}}{s^2+2s+10} + 2\frac{s+1}{(s+1)^2+9} + \frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{(s+1)^2+9}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}\frac{3e^{-5s}}{(s+1)^2+9} + 2\frac{s+1}{(s+1)^2+9} + \frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{(s+1)^2+9}$$

$$y(t) = \underbrace{\frac{2}{3}u_5(t)e^{-(t-5)}\sin(3(t-5))}_{\text{particular solution from } \delta \text{ forcing}} + \underbrace{2e^{-t}\cos(3t) + \frac{2}{3}e^{-t}\sin(3t)}_{\text{homogeneous part}}$$