

# P4820 Assignment I

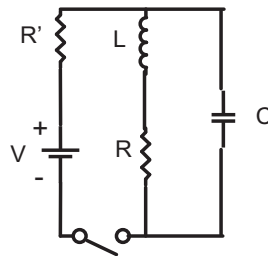
Due, January 28, 2019

- 1) Use Jordan's Lemma to demonstrate that:

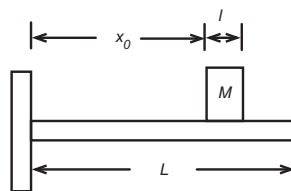
$$\int_{i\infty}^{-i\infty} \frac{3s}{(s+1)(s-3)} e^{st} ds = 0.$$

(hint, to make this work you have to use the substitution  $s = ip$ ).

- 2) The switch in the circuit shown in the diagram below has been closed for a long time, and a constant current flows. What is the charge on the capacitor? At time  $t = 0$ , the switch is opened. What are the charge on the capacitor and the current through the inductor a long time later? find the current through the inductor as a function of time for  $t > 0$ . Give your answer in terms of  $\omega_0$  and  $\alpha$ , where  $\omega_0^2 = 1/LC$  and  $\alpha = R/2L$ .



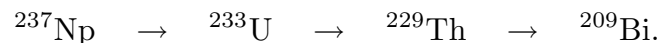
- 3) A beam is supported at one end, as shown below. A block of mass  $M$  and length  $l$  is placed on the beam, as shown. Write down the known conditions at  $x = 0$  and  $x = L$ . Use the Laplace transform to solve for the beam displacement. **WATCH OUT, the way we did it in class, down is positive!** Plot your results for  $y(x)$ ,  $y'(x)$ ,  $y''(x)$ ,  $y'''(x)$  for  $x_0 = 0.6L$  and  $l = 0.2L$  given  $M = 10$ . kg (you can just use arbitrary values for the constants; I used 10, 1000, and 1 for  $M, E, I$  respectively). Comment on the nature of the plots and in particular, note the agreement (or failure of agreement) with the expected boundary conditions.



- 4) The radioactive series that begins with Neptunium 237 contains the following decays:

Decay	Type	Half-life
$^{237}\text{Np} \rightarrow ^{233}\text{Pa}$	$\alpha$	$2.14 \times 10^6 \text{ y}$
$^{233}\text{Pa} \rightarrow ^{233}\text{U}$	$\beta$	27.0 d
$^{233}\text{U} \rightarrow ^{229}\text{Th}$	$\alpha$	$1.6 \times 10^5 \text{ y}$
$^{229}\text{Th} \rightarrow ^{225}\text{Ra}$	$\alpha$	7340 y
$^{225}\text{Ra} \rightarrow ^{225}\text{Ac}$	$\beta$	14.8 d
$^{225}\text{Ac} \rightarrow ^{221}\text{Fr}$	$\alpha$	10.0 d
$^{221}\text{Fr} \rightarrow ^{217}\text{At}$	$\alpha$	4.8 min
$^{217}\text{At} \rightarrow ^{213}\text{Bi}$	$\alpha$	0.032 s
$^{213}\text{Bi} \rightarrow ^{213}\text{Po} \text{ (98\%)}$	$\beta$	47 min
$^{213}\text{Bi} \rightarrow ^{209}\text{Tl} \text{ (2\%)}$	$\alpha$	
$^{213}\text{Po} \rightarrow ^{209}\text{Pb}$	$\alpha$	$4.2 \mu\text{s}$
$^{209}\text{Tl} \rightarrow ^{209}\text{Pb}$	$\beta$	2.2 min
$^{209}\text{Pb} \rightarrow ^{209}\text{Bi}$	$\beta$	3.3 h

If we regard any decay that takes less than one year to be essentially instantaneous, then the chain simplifies to



Write a series of differential equations that describes this simplified decay chain. Apply the Laplace transform to find the fraction of the original  $^{237}\text{Np}$  that is in the form of uranium, thorium, and bismuth as a function of time. Make a plot (using log-log axes) showing the amounts of each element ( $^{237}\text{Np}$ ,  $^{233}\text{U}$ ,  $^{229}\text{Th}$ , and  $^{209}\text{Bi}$ ) as a function of time.