

1.[2] ' , ' ,
(mechanical vibration)' 가? ()

2.[6] Consider the free vibration of a 1 DOF (one degree-of-freedom) spring-mass-damper system, where the undamped natural frequency is ω_n , damped natural frequency is ω_d , and damping ratio is ζ .

(a) The system has mass of 3.50 kg, damping coefficient of 125 N/(m/s), and spring constant of 2120 N/m. Calculate ω_n , ζ , and ω_d .

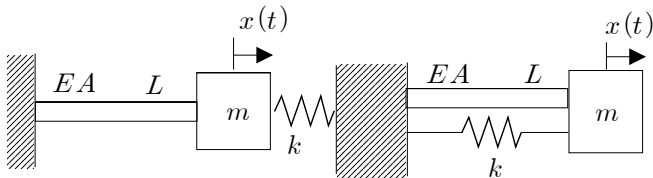
(b) The free response has the following form.

$$x(t) = A e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \sin(\omega_d t + \phi)$$

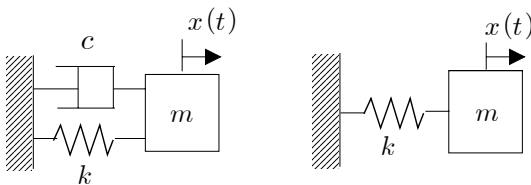
For the system with $\omega_n = 3730$ rad/s and $\zeta = 0.330$, determine A and ϕ when the initial displacement x_0 is -3.50 mm and the initial velocity v_0 is 615 mm/s.

3.[6] 1 가 0 , 가 x () , ()

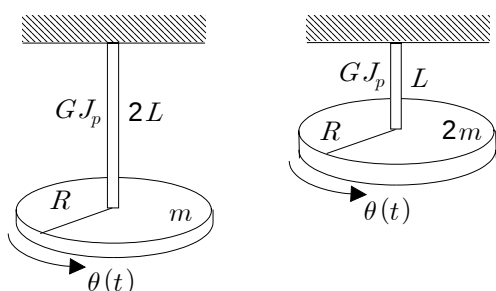
(a) ()



(b) ()



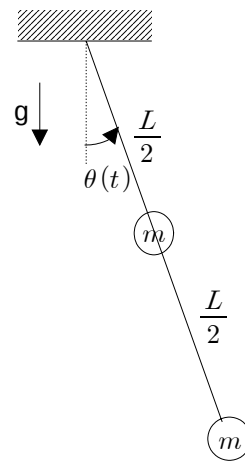
(c) ()



4.[4] , 가 L

m

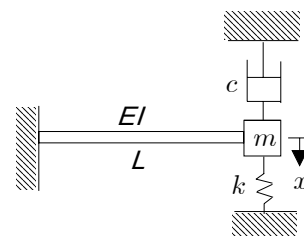
ω_n



5.[4] , 가 L EI

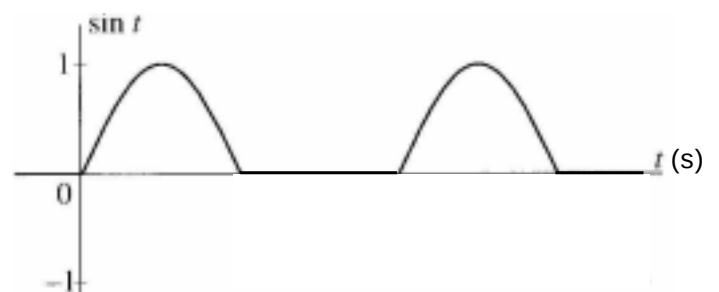
(a) ()

(b) ()



6.[4]

가



(a) (s) , Hz

가?

(b) rms x_{rms}

1. ()

:

()

$$2. (a) \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2,120 \text{ N/m}}{3.50 \text{ kg}}} = 24.6 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\zeta = \frac{c}{2\sqrt{mk}} = \frac{125 \text{ N/(m/s)}}{2\sqrt{(3.50 \text{ kg})(2,120 \text{ N/m})}} = 0.726$$

$$\omega_d = \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \omega_n = \sqrt{1 - (0.726)^2} (24.6 \text{ rad/s}) = 16.9 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$(b) x_0 = -3.50 \text{ mm/s}, \quad v_0 = 615 \text{ mm/s}$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = A e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} [-\zeta \omega_n \sin(\omega_d t + \phi) + \omega_d \cos(\omega_d t + \phi)]$$

$$\zeta \omega_n = (0.330) (3,730 \text{ rad/s}) = 1,231 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega_d = \sqrt{1 - 0.330^2} (3,730 \text{ rad/s}) = 3,521 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$x(0) = A \sin \phi = -3.50 \text{ mm} < 0 \quad \dots$$

$$\dot{x}(0) = -\zeta \omega_n A \sin \phi + \omega_d A \cos \phi = v_0$$

$$A \cos \phi = \frac{v_0 + \zeta \omega_n A \sin \phi}{\omega_d}$$

$$= \frac{615 \text{ mm/s} + (1,231 \text{ rad/s})(-3.50 \text{ mm})}{3,521 \text{ rad/s}} = -1.049 \text{ mm} < 0 \quad \dots$$

$$^2 + ^2 \quad A = \sqrt{(-3.50 \text{ mm})^2 + (-1.049 \text{ mm})^2} = 3.65 \text{ mm}$$

$$\sin \phi < 0, \quad \cos \phi < 0 \quad \quad \quad 3/4 \quad (\pi < \phi < \frac{3}{2}\pi, \quad 180^\circ < \phi < 270^\circ)$$

$$\div \quad \phi' = \tan^{-1} \frac{-3.50}{-1.049} = \tan^{-1}(3.34) = 1.28 \text{ rad} (=73.0^\circ)$$

$$\phi = \phi' + \pi = 4.42 \text{ rad} \quad (\phi' + 180^\circ = 253^\circ)$$

$$\phi' - \pi = -1.86 \text{ rad} \quad ((\phi' - 180^\circ = -107^\circ)$$

$$3. (a) O \quad k_1 = \frac{EA}{L}, \quad k_{eq} = k_1 + k$$

$$(b) X \quad \omega_d = \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \omega_n, \quad \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_d} \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_n}$$

$$(c) O \quad \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{G J_P}{\left(\frac{1}{2} m R^2\right) 2L}} \quad \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{G J_P}{\left[\frac{1}{2} (2m) R^2\right] L}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{G J_P}{m R^2 L}} \quad = \sqrt{\frac{G J_P}{m R^2 L}}$$

$$4. \quad T = \frac{1}{2} m \left(\frac{L}{2} \dot{\theta} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m (L \dot{\theta})^2 = \frac{5}{8} m L^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$U = m g L (1 - \cos \theta) + m g \frac{L}{2} (1 - \cos \theta) = \frac{3}{2} m g L (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{5}{8} m L^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{3}{2} m g L (1 - \cos \theta) \right] = 0$$

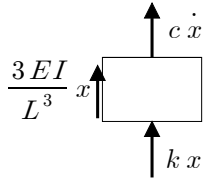
$$\frac{5}{4} m L^2 \dot{\theta} \ddot{\theta} + \frac{3}{2} m g L \sin \theta \dot{\theta} = 0$$

$$m \dot{\theta} \left(\frac{5}{4} L \ddot{\theta} + \frac{3}{2} g \sin \theta \right) = 0$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{6}{5} \frac{g}{L} \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\theta \approx 0 \quad \sin \theta \approx \theta, \quad \ddot{\theta} + \frac{6}{5} \frac{g}{L} \theta = 0 \quad \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{6}{5} \frac{g}{L}}$$

5. (a)



$$(b) \quad -kx - \frac{3EI}{L^3}x - c\dot{x} = m\ddot{x}$$

$$m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + \left(k + \frac{3EI}{L^3} \right) x = 0$$

6. (a) $T = 2\pi \text{ s} = 6.28 \text{ s}$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{2\pi \text{ s}} = 0.1592 \text{ Hz}$$

$$(b) \quad x_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_0^\pi (\sin t)^2 dt + \int_\pi^{2\pi} 0 dt \right)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_0^\pi \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt + 0 \right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2t \right]_0^\pi} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \right]} = \frac{1}{2}$$