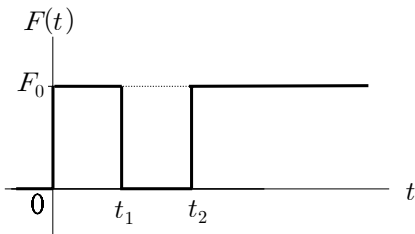


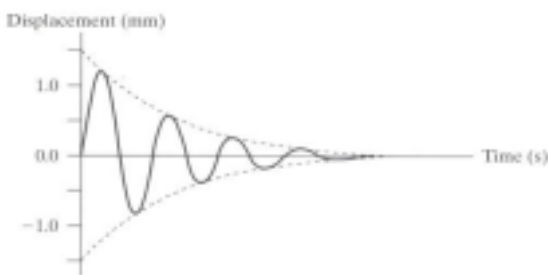
1.[4]
 , X () ,
 . ()
 (a) 가 ()
 :
 (b) 가 ,
 가 , 가 1
 : ()

2.[4] m 가 ω_n 1
 $F(t)$ 가 가 .



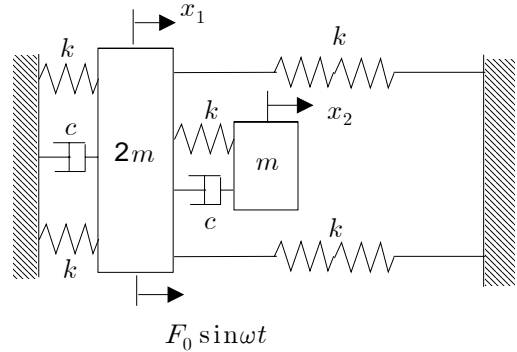
(a) $t_1 < t < t_2$ $x(t)$.
 (b) $t > t_2$ $x(t)$.

3.[6] (shock absorber)
 가



+1.32 mm, -0.84 mm, +0.54
 mm, (t=0)
 135 mm/s .
 (a) 120 N 0.03 가
 , kg 가?
 (b) ζ 가?
 (c) 가
 가 0 가 가 0.21 s() .
 4 kg 가
 가 0.25 s()
 k N/m
 kg 가?

4.[4] Consider the two-degree-of-freedom system with the harmonic force $F_0 \sin \omega t$ on the mass $2m$. (a) Draw free-body diagrams. (b,c) Derive the equations of motion. (d) Write the equation in a matrix form.



* 가 $F_0 \cos \omega t$

$$X = \frac{F_0/m}{\sqrt{(\omega_n^2 - \omega^2)^2 + (2\zeta\omega_n\omega)^2}}, \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{2\zeta\omega_n\omega}{\omega_n^2 - \omega^2}$$

5.[4] 8 kg 3200 N/m
 (damping ratio) ζ 가 0.25 1
 Fourier 가 가
 $x_p(t)$.

$$F(t) = -\frac{8}{\pi^2} \left[\cos 2t + \frac{1}{9} \cos 6t + \dots \right] \quad (\text{N})$$

Laplace ()
 $L\{\delta(t)\} = 1$ $L\{\sin at\} = \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$
 $L\{\Phi(t)\} = \frac{1}{s}$ $L\{\cos at\} = \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$

6.[4] 1
 가
 $\ddot{x}(t) + 25x(t) = 4\delta(t) + 2\delta(t - 0.5)$
 $\delta(t)$ Dirac , (s)
 (Laplace)
 (a) $0 < t < 0.5$ $x(t)$
 (b) $t > 0.5$ $x(t)$

1. (a) O : $\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{Z}{Y}$ $r \ll 1$ $\omega \ll \omega_n$
 (b) X : $\omega_H = \omega$ ()

$$2. (a) x(t) = \frac{1}{m\omega_n} \int_0^{t_1} F_0 \sin\omega_n(t-\tau) d\tau = \frac{F_0}{m\omega_n^2} [\cos\omega_n(t-\tau)]_0^{t_1} = \frac{F_0}{m\omega_n^2} [\cos\omega_n(t-t_1) - \cos\omega_n t]$$

$$< \quad > \quad 0 < t-\tau < t_1 \quad t > \tau > t-t_1$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{m\omega_n^2} \int_{t-t_1}^t F_0 \sin\omega_n\tau d\tau = -\frac{F_0}{m\omega_n^2} [\cos\omega_n\tau]_{t-t_1}^t = -\frac{F_0}{m\omega_n^2} [\cos\omega_n t - \cos\omega_n(t-t_1)]$$

(b) $x_1(t) = x_a(t)$

$$x_2(t) = \frac{1}{m\omega_n} \int_{t_2}^t F_0 \sin\omega_n(t-\tau) d\tau = \frac{F_0}{m\omega_n^2} [\cos\omega_n(t-\tau)]_{t_2}^t = \frac{F_0}{m\omega_n^2} [1 - \cos\omega_n(t-t_2)]$$

$$< \quad > \quad t_2 < t-\tau < t \quad t-t_2 > \tau > 0$$

$$x_2(t) = \frac{1}{m\omega_n} \int_0^{t-t_2} F_0 \sin\omega_n\tau d\tau = -\frac{F_0}{m\omega_n^2} [\cos\omega_n\tau]_0^{t-t_2} = -\frac{F_0}{m\omega_n^2} [\cos\omega_n(t-t_2) - 1]$$

$$x(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t) = \frac{F_0}{m\omega_n^2} [\cos\omega_n(t-t_1) - \cos\omega_n t] + \frac{F_0}{m\omega_n^2} [1 - \cos\omega_n(t-t_2)]$$

$$= \frac{F_0}{m\omega_n^2} [1 - \cos\omega_n(t-t_2) + \cos\omega_n(t-t_1) - \cos\omega_n t]$$

3. (a) $\dot{x}(0) = \frac{\hat{F}}{m}$ $m = \frac{\hat{F}}{\dot{x}(0)} = \frac{(120 \text{ N})(0.03 \text{ s})}{(0.135 \text{ m/s})} = 26.7 \text{ kg}$

(b) $\delta = \ln \frac{1.32}{0.54} = \ln 2.44 = 0.894$, $\zeta = \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{4\pi^2 + \delta^2}} = \frac{0.894}{\sqrt{4\pi^2 + 0.894^2}} = 0.141$

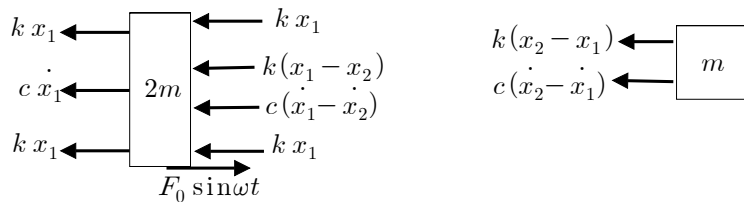
(c) $\omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1} = \frac{2\pi \text{ rad}}{0.21 \text{ s}} = 29.9 \text{ rad/s}$, $\omega_2 = \frac{2\pi}{T_2} = \frac{2\pi \text{ rad}}{0.25 \text{ s}} = 25.1 \text{ rad/s}$

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{k}{m} \quad k = m\omega_1^2 \quad \dots \quad \omega_2^2 = \frac{k}{m + \Delta m} \quad k = (m + \Delta m)\omega_2^2 \quad \dots$$

$$- \quad m = \frac{\Delta m \omega_2^2}{\omega_1^2 - \omega_2^2} = \frac{(4 \text{ kg})(25.1 \text{ rad/s})^2}{(29.9 \text{ rad/s})^2 - (25.1 \text{ rad/s})^2} = 9.55 \text{ kg}$$

$$k = (9.55 \text{ kg})(29.9 \text{ rad/s})^2 = 8530 \text{ N/m}$$

4. (a)



$$(b,c) \quad 2m \ddot{x}_1 = -4kx_1 - k(x_1 - x_2) - c\dot{x}_1 - c(\dot{x}_1 - \dot{x}_2) + F_0 \sin\omega t$$

$$2m \ddot{x}_1 + 2c\dot{x}_1 - c\dot{x}_2 + 5kx_1 - kx_2 = F_0 \sin\omega t$$

$$m \ddot{x}_2 = -k(x_2 - x_1) - c(\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1)$$

$$m \ddot{x}_2 - c\dot{x}_1 + c\dot{x}_2 - kx_1 + kx_2 = 0$$

$$(d) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2m & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2c & -c \\ -c & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5k & -k \\ -k & k \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} F_0 \sin\omega t \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$5. \quad \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{3200 \text{ N/m}}{8 \text{ kg}}} = 20 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$X_1 = \frac{-\frac{8}{\pi^2} \frac{1}{8}}{\sqrt{(20^2 - 2^2)^2 + [2(0.25)(20)(2)]^2}} = -0.000256 \text{ m} = -0.256 \text{ mm}$$

$$\theta_1 = \tan^{-1} \frac{2(0.25)(20)(2)}{20^2 - 2^2} = \tan^{-1}(0.0505) = 2.89^\circ = 0.050 \text{ rad}$$

$$X_2 = \frac{-\frac{8}{9\pi^2} \frac{1}{8}}{\sqrt{(20^2 - 6^2)^2 + [2(0.25)(20)(6)]^2}} = -0.0000305 \text{ m} = -0.0305 \text{ mm}$$

$$\theta_2 = \tan^{-1} \frac{2(0.25)(20)(6)}{20^2 - 6^2} = \tan^{-1}(0.1648) = 9.36^\circ = 0.1633 \text{ rad}$$

$$x_p(t) = X_1 \cos(\omega_1 t - \theta_1) + X_2 \cos(\omega_2 t - \theta_2) + \dots$$

$$= [-0.256 \cos(2t - 0.050) - 0.0305 \cos(6t - 0.1633) + \dots] \text{ mm}$$

(1)

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{3200 \text{ N/m}}{8 \text{ kg}}} = 20 \text{ rad/s} \quad \omega_T = 2 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$F(t) = \sum_{m=1,3,5,\dots}^{\infty} a_m \cos \omega_m t \quad a_m = -\frac{8}{\pi^2 m^2}$$

$$x_p(t) = \sum_{m=1,3,5,\dots}^{\infty} X_m \cos(\omega_m t - \theta_m)$$

$$X_m = \frac{-\frac{8}{\pi^2 m^2} \frac{1}{8}}{\sqrt{[20^2 - (2m)^2]^2 + [2(0.25)(20)(2m)]^2}} \text{ m} = -\frac{1}{\pi^2 m^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(400 - 4m^2)^2 + (20m)^2}} \text{ m}$$

$$\theta_m = \tan^{-1} \frac{2(0.25)(20)(2m)}{20^2 - (2m)^2} = \tan^{-1} \frac{20m}{400 - 4m^2}$$

(2)

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{3200 \text{ N/m}}{8 \text{ kg}}} = 20 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$F(t) = \sum_m^{\infty} a_m \cos \omega_m t \quad a_m = -\frac{8}{\pi^2 (2m-1)^2}, \quad \omega_m = 2(2m-1)$$

$$x_p(t) = \sum_m^{\infty} X_m \cos(\omega_m t - \theta_m)$$

$$X_m = \frac{-\frac{8}{\pi^2 (2m-1)^2} \frac{1}{8}}{\sqrt{[20^2 - (4m-2)^2]^2 + [2(0.25)(20)(4m-2)]^2}} \text{ m}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{\pi^2 (2m-1)^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{[400 - (4m-2)^2]^2 + [10(4m-2)]^2}} \text{ m}$$

$$\theta_m = \tan^{-1} \frac{2(0.25)(20)(4m-2)}{20^2 - (4m-2)^2} = \tan^{-1} \frac{10(4m-2)}{400 - (4m-2)^2}$$

6. (a) $\ddot{x}(t) + 25 x(t) = 4 \delta(t)$

$$L \quad s^2 X(s) + 25 X(s) = 4 \quad X(s) = \frac{4}{X^2 + 25} = \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{X^2 + 5^2}$$

$$L^{-1} \quad x(t) = \frac{4}{5} \sin 5t$$

(b) $x(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$

$$\ddot{x}_2(t) + 25 x_2(t) = 2 \delta(t - 0.5)$$

$$\ddot{x}_3(t) + 25 x_3(t) = 2 \delta(t), \quad x_2(t) = x_3(t - 0.5)$$

$$L \quad s^2 X_3(s) + 25 X_3(s) = 2 \quad X_3(s) = \frac{2}{X^2 + 25} = \frac{2}{5} \frac{5}{X^2 + 5^2}$$

$$L^{-1} \quad x_3(t) = \frac{2}{5} \sin 5t \quad x_2(t) = \frac{2}{5} \sin 5(t - 0.5)$$

$$x(t) = \frac{4}{5} \sin 5t + \frac{2}{5} \sin 5(t - 0.5)$$