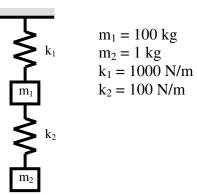
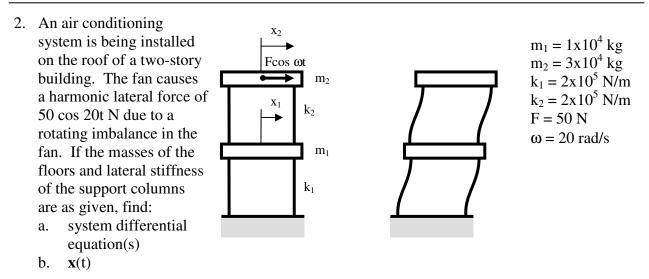
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

You are allowed 3 sheets of notes.

- 1. For the system shown on the right, solve for:
  - a. system differential equation(s)
  - b. natural frequencies
  - c. mode shapes



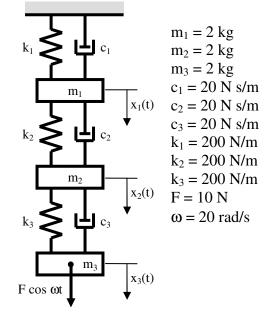
90



Use the "Direct Method" to compute the particular solution only. Note that you will need to solve a 2 dof linear system of equations. If you do not have a matrix calculator, in the first equation solve for  $x_1$  as a function of  $x_2$  (or vice versa) and substitute into the second equation.

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- 3. For the system shown on the right, using the "Direct Method," solve for:
  - a. system differential equation(s)
  - b. mass, damping and stiffness matrices
  - c. single 6x6 matrix that can be used to solve for  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  in  $x(t) = X_1 \cos \omega t + X_2 \sin \omega t$ .



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4. (a) In a modal analysis, what are two ways of handling damping?

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(b) What is a "node" in a mode shape?

(c) How is the modal analysis technique different than the direct method when solving for harmonic forced vibration?

- 5. A single-degree-of-freedom system has a mass of 2 kg, spring stiffness of 200 N/m and viscous damping of 20 N·s/m. Give:
  - a) System differential equation
  - b) Damping condition (underdamped, overdamped, or critically damped)
  - c) Stability (stable or unstable)
  - d) Correct equation to be used for x(t)=... and correct equations to be used for computing constants in this equation.
  - e) Displacement as a function of time for initial conditions x(0) = 10 mm and  $\dot{x}(0) = 0$ .

Problem 1 continued.

- 6. A single-degree-of-freedom system has a mass of 50 kg, spring stiffness of 500 N/m and viscous damping of 30 N·s/m. The floor supporting the mass (via the spring and damper) has a harmonic motion with amplitude 10 mm at a frequency of 1 Hz. Give:
  - a) System differential equation
  - b) Damping condition (underdamped, overdamped, or critically damped)
  - c) Stability (stable or unstable)
  - d) Correct equation to be used for x(t)=... and correct equations to be used for computing constants in this equation. (Assume all free vibration has been damped out.)
  - e) Amplitude of the displacement
  - f) Amplitude of the velocity
  - g) Amplitude of the acceleration
  - h) Amplitude of the transmitted force.

Problem 2 continued.