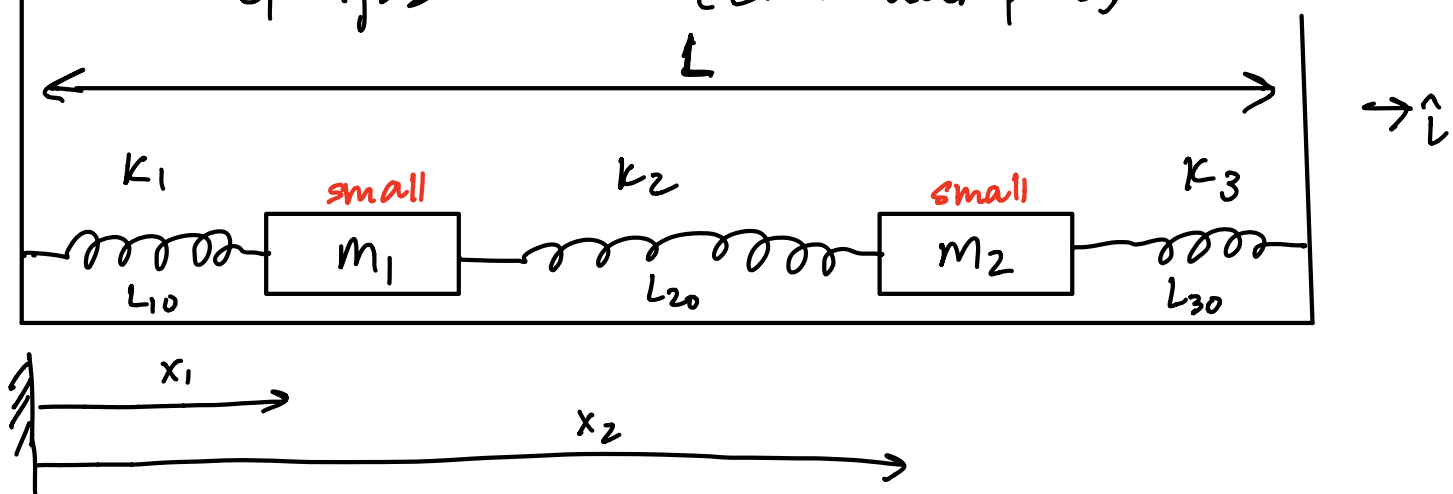


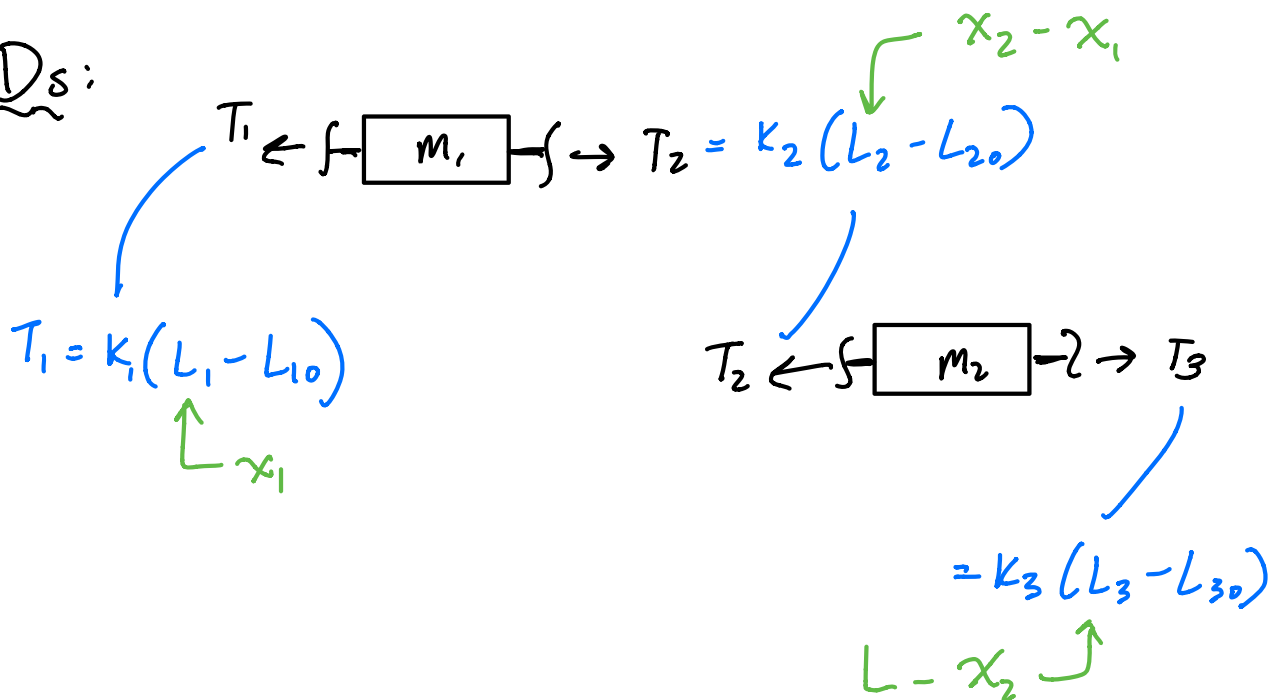
Today: ① Normal modes
② Demos, videos

Spring & masses (no dampers)



Multi-DoF systems:

FBDs:



LMB 1: $\left\{ \sum \vec{F} = m_1 \vec{a}_1 \right\}$
 $\left\{ \right\} \cdot \hat{i}$

$$\Rightarrow -k_1(x_1 - L_{10}) + k_2(x_2 - x_1 - L_{20}) = m_1 \ddot{x}_1 \quad (1)$$

LMB 2: $\left\{ \sum \vec{F} = m_2 \vec{a}_2 \right\}$
 $\left\{ \right\} \cdot \hat{i}$

$$\Rightarrow -k_2(x_2 - x_1 - L_{20}) + k_3(L - x_2 - L_{30}) = m_2 \ddot{x}_2 \quad (2)$$

(1) & (2) are 2 2nd order ODEs

(equivalent to 4 1st order ODEs)

Math World:

(1) $\Rightarrow m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + (k_1 + k_2)x_1 + (-k_2)x_2 = \text{bunch of constants}$

(2) $\Rightarrow m_2 \ddot{x}_2 + (-k_2)x_1 + (k_2 + k_3)x_2 = \text{bunch of constants}$

particular sol'n's $\begin{cases} x_{1p} = C_1 \\ x_{2p} = C_2 \end{cases}$ could figure out by writing out R.H.S.

homogeneous sol'n: 3

Solve

$$m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + (k_1 + k_2)x_1 + (-k_2)x_2 = 0$$

$$m_2 \ddot{x}_2 + (-k_2)x_1 + (k_2 + k_3)x_2 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$ homogeneous sol'n

Matrix notation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k_1 + k_2 & -k_2 \\ -k_2 & k_2 + k_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solve

$$\underline{M} \ddot{\underline{z}} + \underline{K} \underline{z} = 0$$

$$\underline{z} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

one sol'n is

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{constant vector}} \sin \omega_1 t$$

another sol'n is

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{constant vector}} \sin \omega_2 t$$

FACT 1: collections of springs & masses
have synchronous sine wave
solutions $\Rightarrow$ normal modes

FACT 2: all motions are superpositions
of normal modes

demo: Andy shows types of elastic systems
(vibrating wine glasses, string instruments,
golden gate bridge)

Multi-DoF oscillator eqn:

$$M \ddot{z} + K z = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



mass
matrix

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Stiffness matrix

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 + k_2 & -k_2 \\ -k_2 & k_2 + k_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solve !

How? : Guess

$$z = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} \sin(\omega_1 t) = \begin{bmatrix} v \end{bmatrix} \sin(\omega_1 t)$$

$v = \text{constant}$

Good guess?

How to find out? : check

$$M \ddot{z} + K z = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M \left([v] \sin(\omega t) \right) + K \left([v] \sin(\omega t) \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$- \omega_1^2 M [v] \sin(\omega t) + K \cdot [v] \sin(\omega t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

→ simplify :

$$\left\{ -\omega_1^2 \overset{?}{M} \overset{?}{[v]} + \overset{?}{K} \overset{?}{[v]} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$M^{-1} \left\{ \right\} \Rightarrow (-\omega_2 \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{identity}}}{I} + M^{-1} K) v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M^{-1} K [v] = + \omega^2 [v]$$