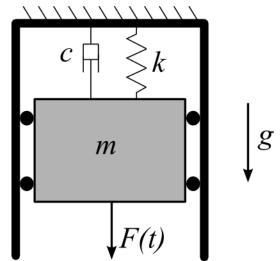
2.003 Engineering Dynamics Problem Set 9

Problem 1

Find the equation of motion for the system shown with respect to:

- a) Zero spring force position. Draw the appropriate free body diagram.
- b) Static equilibrium position. Draw the appropriate free body diagram.
- c) *Concept question*: Does g enter into the expression for the undamped natural frequency?

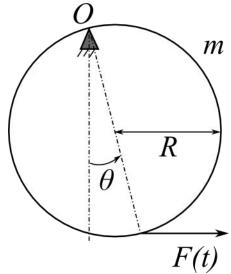


Problem 2

A thin hoop of mass m and radius R is hanging from a knife edge (there is no slip between the hoop and the knife edge). The force F(t) is always horizontal.

- a) Draw a free body diagram and derive the equation of motion of the hoop.
- b) Find the linearized equation of motion using a small angle approximation for θ (define θ such that the static equilibrium position is θ =0).
- c) Find the undamped natural frequency of the system.

Concept question: Does g enter into the expression for the undamped natural frequency?



Problem 3

Try to come up with a general rule that will predict when the acceleration of gravity will appear in the expression for the natural frequency. Perhaps compare the systems of problems 1 and 2 to illustrate your answer.

Problem 4

For the system in problem 1, let K=10,000 N/m, M=0.633 kg, x_0 =0.1m, v_0 =10 m/s and the damping ratio ζ =0.05.

- a. Find an expression for x(t) in terms of the initial conditions. Express x(t) in the form $x(t) = A\cos(\omega t \phi)$.
- b. Sketch x(t) versus time.
- c. Compute the ratio of the damped to the undamped natural frequency for damping ratios of (i) 5%, (ii) 10% and (iii) 20% of the critical damping.

Concept question: If in an experiment this system was given and initial velocity and observed to decay in amplitude of vibration by 50% in 10 cycles of vibration, can you estimate the damping ratio of the system. i. 0.005, ii. .01, iii..02

Problem 5

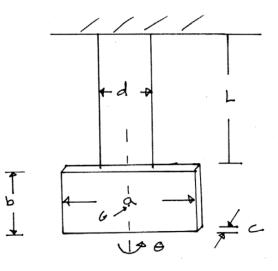
For the values of M, K used in the previous problem, compute the steady state amplitude and phase angle of the response to a harmonic force specified as $F(t) = F_o \cos(\omega t)$, where $F_o=10N$ and the damping ratio is 5% of critical. Do this computation for three values of $\omega/\omega_n = (i) 0.5$, (ii) 1.0 and (iii) 3.0.

Concept question: At which of the three excitation frequencies will the response magnitude be greatest. i. .05, *ii.* 1.0, *iii* 3.0

Problem 6

A block of wood is suspended by two strings, as shown in the Figure below. The strings are separated by 10.0 cm. and are 28 cm in length. a= 14.0 cm, b=6.0 cm, and c=1.8 cm.

- a) Determine the mass moment of inertia with respect to the vertical axis of rotation which passes through the center of mass of the block.
- b) Find an equation of motion for small torsional oscillations about the vertical axis which passes through the center of mass. Use the direct method in which you sum the external moments to find the equation of motion. Linearize the equation of motion for



small oscillations.

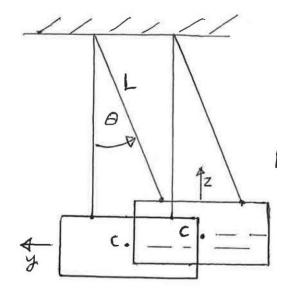
- c) Find expressions for T and V, the kinetic and potential energies of the block in terms of the rotational velocity and the angle of rotation of the block.
- Concept question: Can all of the kinetic energy be accounted for by an expression of the form $T = \frac{1}{2}L_{0}c^{2}$

 $form T = \frac{1}{2} I_{zz} \omega^2$

Problem 7

Consider the same system as in problem 6.

- a) Find the kinetic and potential energy expressions for the block when it swings in the plane of the paper as shown in the figure. This means there is no torsional motion about the vertical axis passing through the center of mass.
- b) Use the concept of conservation of total energy to find the equation of motion. Linearize the EOM and find the natural frequency.
- c) Assume that we conduct an experiment with this system. It is given an initial angular deflection of 0.2 radians and released. Over time the oscillation amplitude becomes smaller due to damping. After 5 cycles of vibration the



maximum angle of motion has reduced to 0.08 radians. What is the approximate damping ratio of the system.

Concept question: Will the expression for T have a term of the form $T = \frac{1}{2}I_{zz}\omega^2$

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