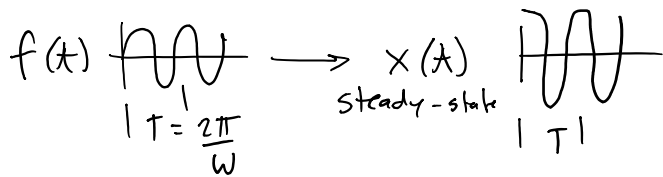


## Lecture 3b - MDOF Forced Response

Friday, September 18, 2020 11:42 AM

### SDOF System

$$m \ddot{x} + c \dot{x} + kx = f(t)$$

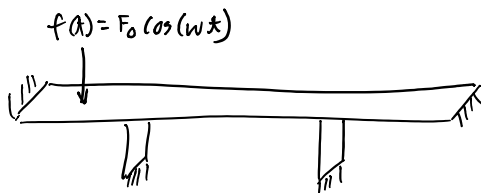


### MDOF Systems:

$$[M]\{\ddot{x}\} + [C]\{\dot{x}\} + [K]\{x\} = \text{Re}(\{F\}e^{i\omega t})$$

assume:  $\{x\} = \text{Re}(\{X\}e^{i\omega t})$

Direct solution:  $\{X\} = (-\omega^2 [M] + i\omega [C] + [K])^{-1} \{F\}$



### Modal Solution:

recall:  $([K] - \omega^2 [M])\{\phi\} = 0 \rightarrow \omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_N$   
 $[ \Phi ]$

$$\begin{aligned} [\Phi]^T [K] [\Phi] &= [\omega_i^2 \backslash 0] \\ [\Phi]^T [M] [\Phi] &= [I] \end{aligned}$$

$$\{x(t)\} = [\Phi]\{\eta(t)\} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{\eta}_j + 2\zeta_j \omega_j \dot{\eta}_j + \omega_j^2 \eta_j &= \{ \Phi \}_j^T \{f(t)\} \\ &= \{ \Phi \}_j^T \text{Re}(\{F\}e^{i\omega t}) \\ &= \text{Re}(F_{m,j} e^{i\omega t}) \end{aligned}$$

as for SDOF system:

$$\eta_j(t) = \text{Re}(N_j e^{i\omega t})$$

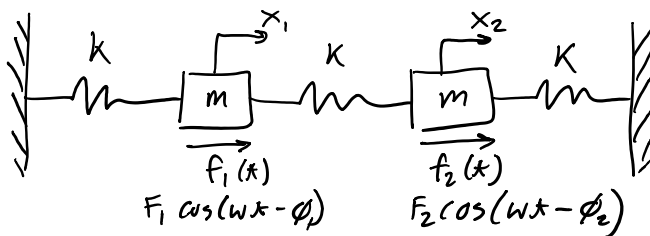
$$N_j = \frac{\{\Phi\}_j^T \{F\}}{\omega_j^2 - \omega^2 + i\omega 2\zeta_j \omega_j}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ \vdots \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \{\Phi\}_1 & \{\Phi\}_2 & \dots \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \text{Re}(N_1 e^{i\omega t}) \\ \text{Re}(N_2 e^{i\omega t}) \\ \vdots \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\{x(t)\} = \text{Re}\left(\begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \end{Bmatrix} e^{i\omega t}\right) \quad \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \end{Bmatrix} = [\Phi] \begin{Bmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \\ \vdots \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\{x\} = \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{\{\Phi\}_j (\{\Phi\}_j^T \{F\})}{\omega_j^2 - \omega^2 + i\omega 2\zeta_j \omega_j} = [H(\omega)] \{F\}$$

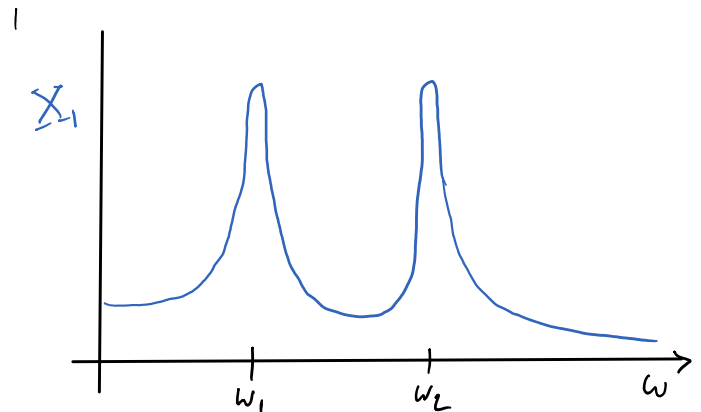
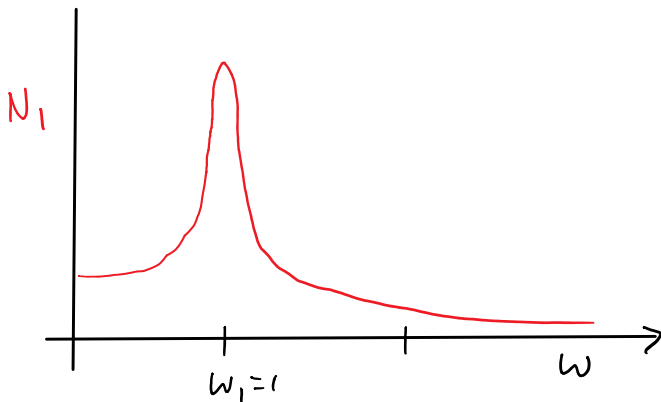
What does this mean?

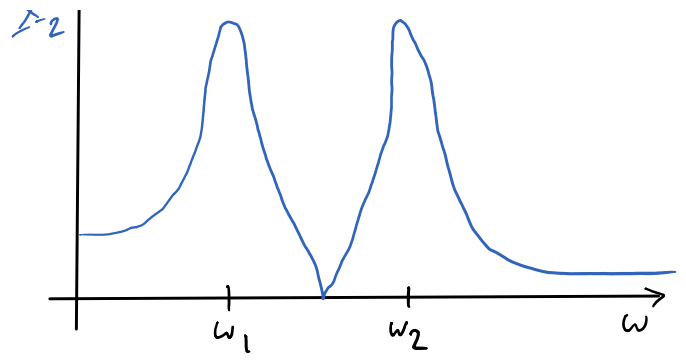
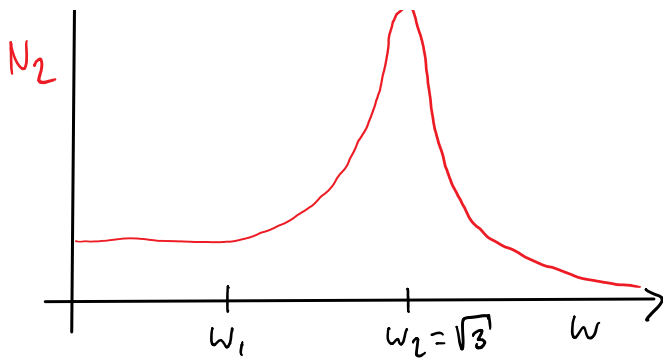


$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} f_1(t) \\ f_2(t) \end{Bmatrix}$$

( $k = \frac{1}{2}, m = \frac{1}{2}$ )

$$[\Phi] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \omega_1 = 1, \omega_2 = \sqrt{3}$$





Near  $\omega = \omega_1$

$$\begin{aligned} \{X\} &= \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{\{\Phi\}_j (\{\Phi\}_j^T \{F\})}{\omega_j^2 - \omega^2 + i\omega 2\zeta_j \omega_j} \\ &= \frac{\{\Phi\}_1 (\{\Phi\}_1^T \{F\})}{\omega_1^2 - \omega^2 + i\omega 2\zeta_1 \omega_1} + \frac{\{\Phi\}_2 (\{\Phi\}_2^T \{F\})}{\omega_2^2 - \omega^2 + i\omega 2\zeta_2 \omega_2} \end{aligned}$$