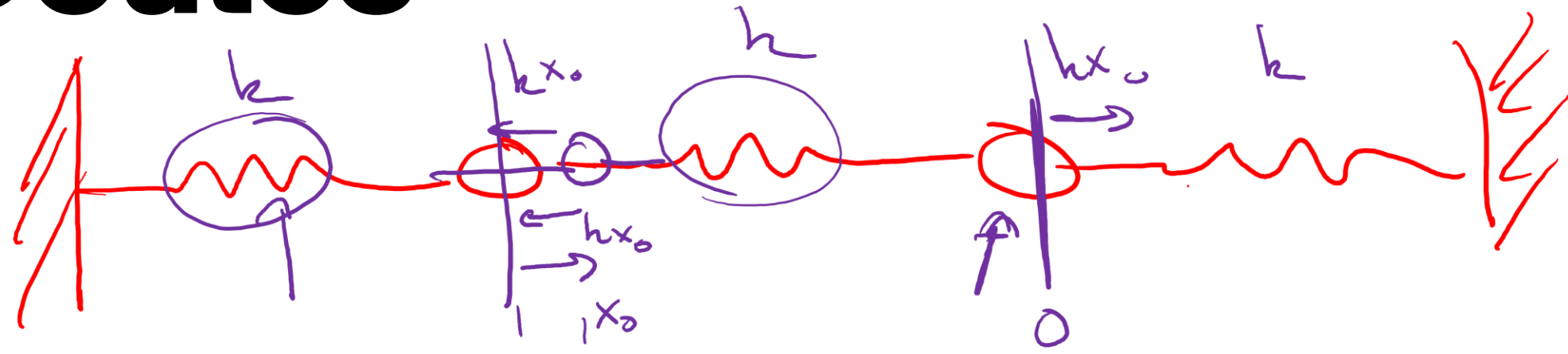


# Semaine 11

## Doutes

ME-332 – Mécanique Vibratoire



$$\vec{F} = [\underline{k}] \vec{x}$$

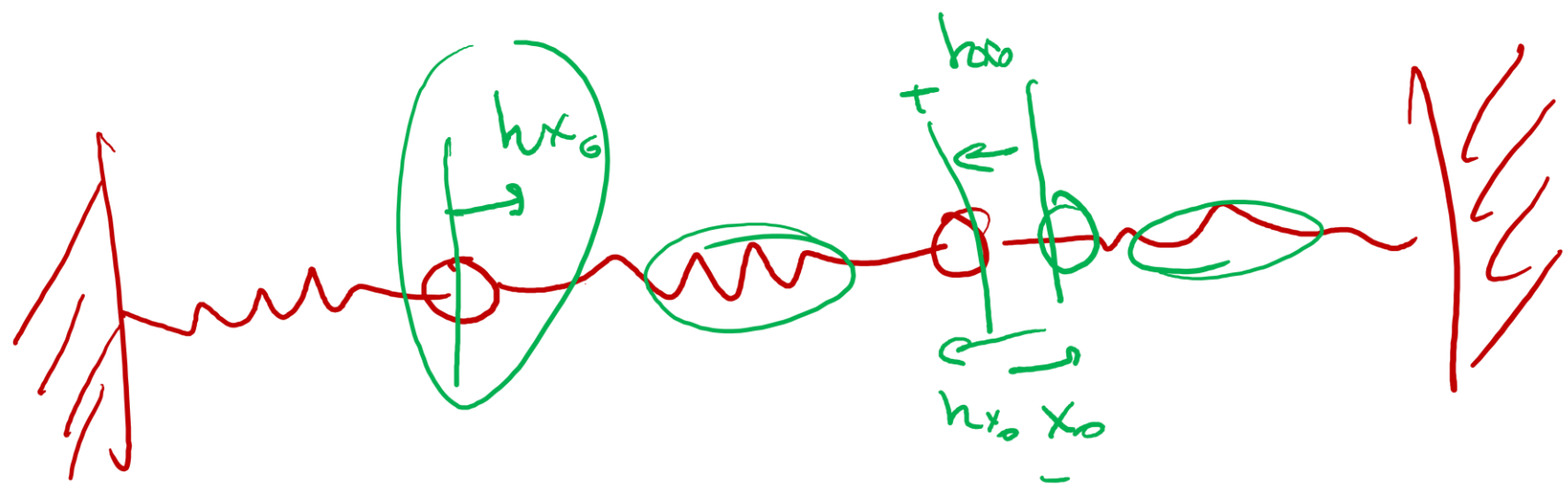
$$\begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} \\ k_{12} & k_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} \\ k_{12} & k_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -2kx_0 \\ kx_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -x_0 \begin{pmatrix} k_{11} \\ k_{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k_{11} = 2k$$

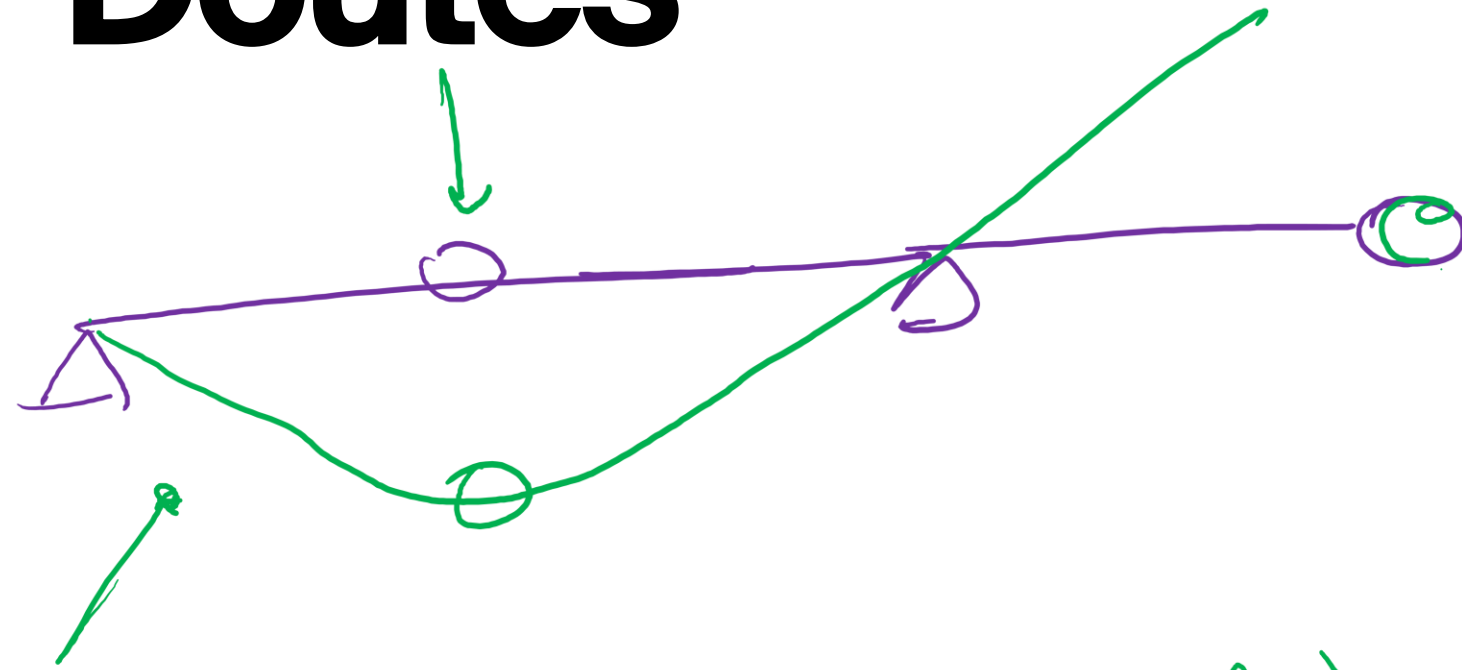
$$k_{12} = -k$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} \\ k_{12} & k_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} x_0 =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} kx_0 \\ -2kx_0 \end{pmatrix} = -x_0 \begin{pmatrix} k_{12} \\ k_{22} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow k_{12} = -k$$

$$k_{22} = 2k$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{pmatrix} = -k \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} k_{11} x_1 + k_{12} x_2 \\ k_{12} x_1 + k_{22} x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} F_0 = - \begin{pmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \end{pmatrix} F_0$$

DASE réelle  $E = k^{-1}$

BASE MODALE de  $k \rightarrow K^0 = \begin{pmatrix} k_1^0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k_2^0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & k_n^0 \end{pmatrix}; K^{0-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/k_1^0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/k_2^0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1/k_n^0 \end{pmatrix}$

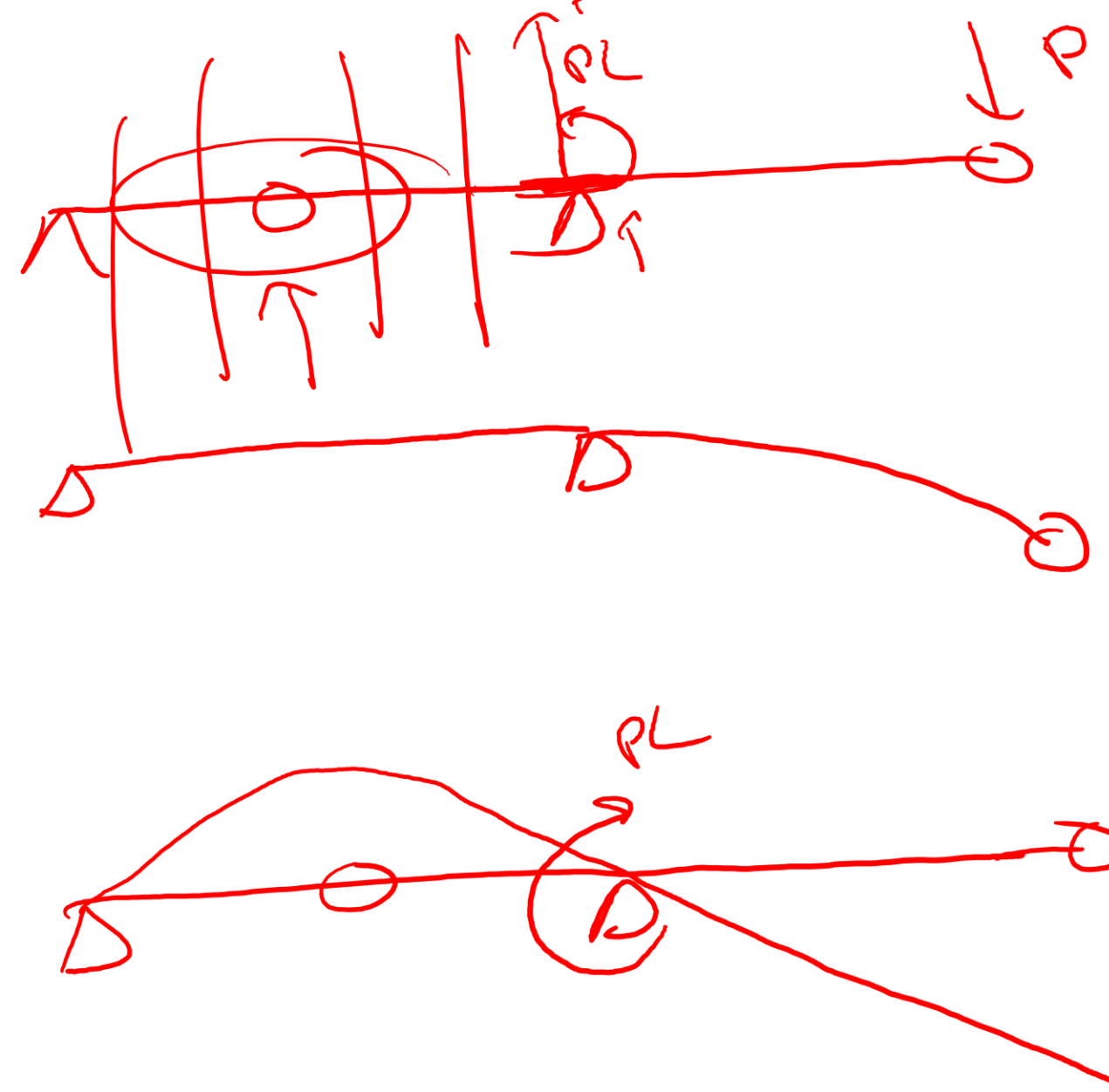
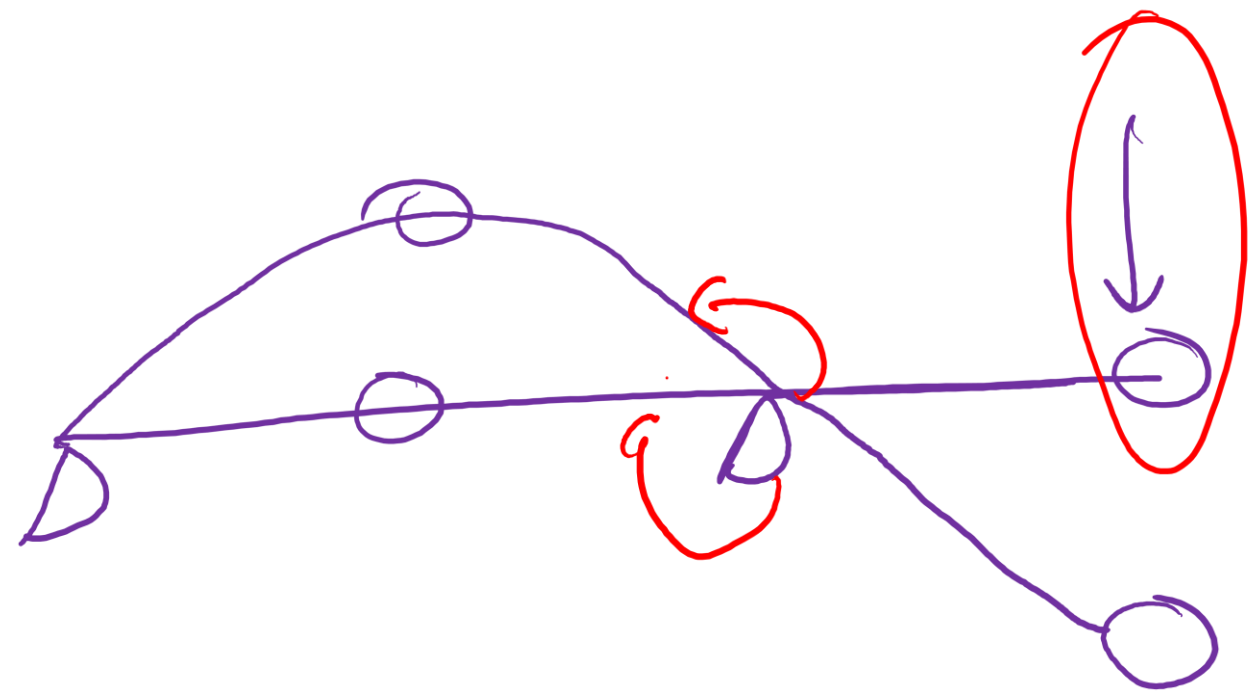
Aussi BASE MODALE DE  $E$

$$\tilde{z} = a + bj = |\tilde{z}| \cdot e^{j\varphi}$$

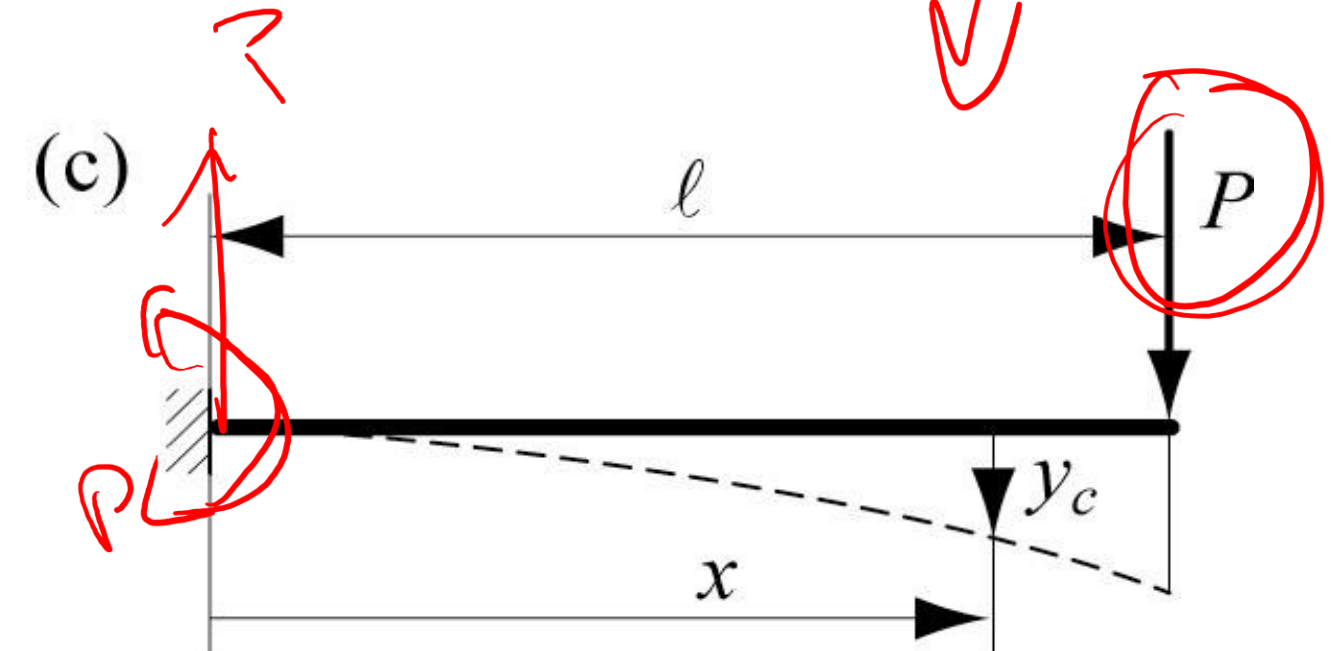
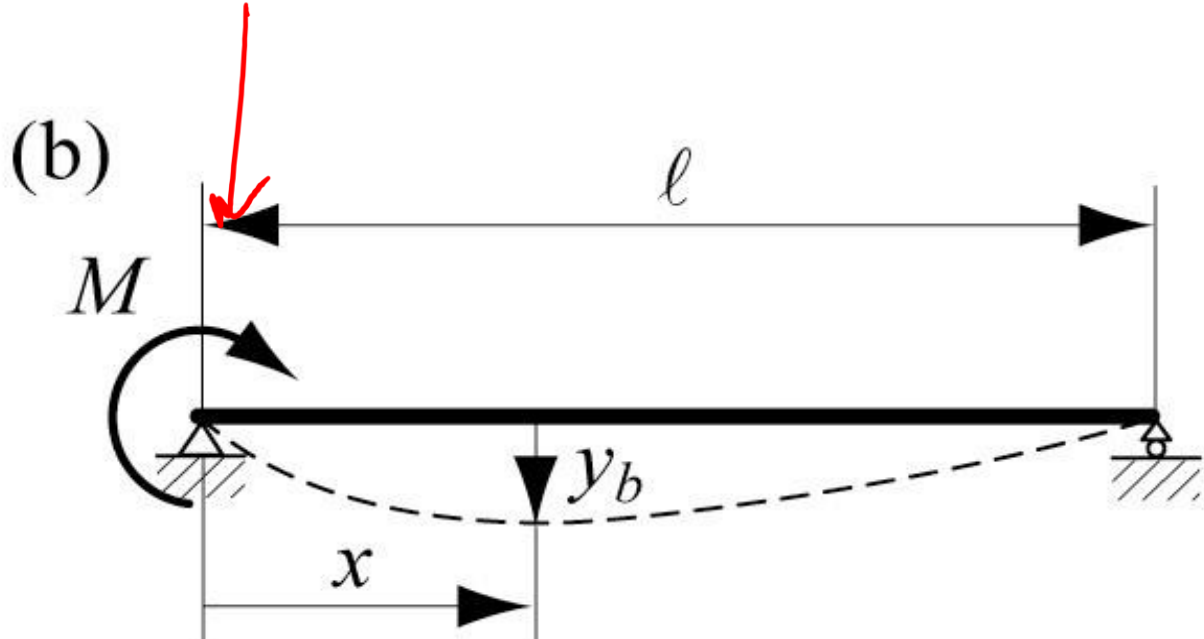
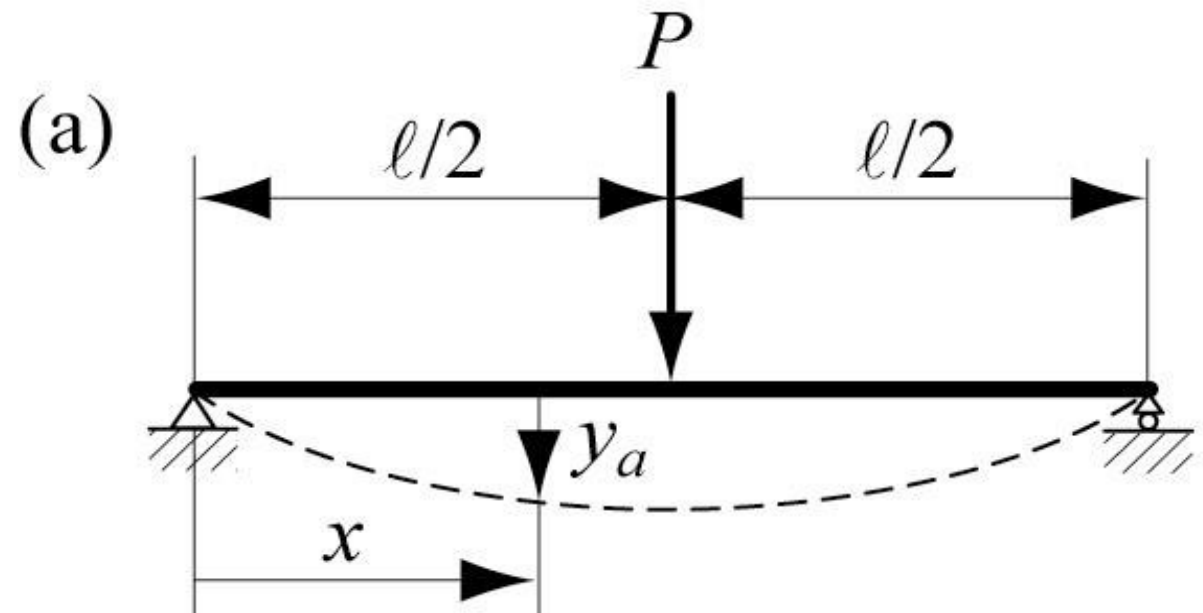
$$m \ddot{\tilde{z}} + c \dot{\tilde{z}} + k \tilde{z} = \tilde{F}$$

$$m \ddot{x} + c \dot{x} + kx = F_0 \cos \omega t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \omega t &= \frac{e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t}}{2} \\ \sin \omega t &= \frac{e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}}{2j} \\ \cosh(\omega t) &= \frac{e^{\omega t} + e^{-\omega t}}{2} \\ \sinh(\omega t) &= \frac{e^{\omega t} - e^{-\omega t}}{2} \end{aligned}$$



①



# Semaine 11

## QCMs

ME-332 – Mécanique Vibratoire

EPFL

# Plan du cours

Mécanique Vibratoire - SGM Ba5 - G. Villanueva

| Week     | Jours        | Partie du cours                                   | Exercices | Homework        |
|----------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1        | 09.09//11.09 | Intro et oscillateur 1D libre conservatif         | Série 1   | Leçon 1.1&1.2   |
| 2        | 18.09        | Oscillateur 1D libre dissipatif                   | Série 2   | Leçon 2.1&2.2   |
| 3        | 23.09//25.09 | Régime permanent harmonique (complexe)            | Série 3   | Leçon 3.1&3.2   |
| 4        | 30.09//02.10 | Régime permanent périodique (série de Fourier)    | Série 4   | Leçon 4.1&4.2   |
| 5        | 07.10//09.10 | Régime forcé général (transf. Laplace ou Fourier) | Série 5   | Leçon 5.1&5.2   |
| 6        | 14.10//16.10 | Systèmes à 2 DDL conservatifs                     | Série 6   | Leçon 6.1&6.2   |
| BREAK!!! |              |                                                   |           |                 |
| 7        | 28.10//30.10 | Récapitulatif // séance de QCMs                   | MIDTERM   |                 |
| 8        | 04.11//06.11 | Systèmes à 2DDL dissipatifs, osc. de Frahm        | Série 7   | Leçon 7.1&7.2   |
| 9        | 11.11//13.11 | Systèmes à n DDL, conservatif                     | Série 8a  | Leçon 8.1&8.2   |
| 10       | 18.11//20.11 | Systèmes à n DDL, conservatif                     | Série 8b  |                 |
| 11       | 25.11//27.11 | Systèmes à n DDL, dissipatif                      | Série 9   | Leçon 9.1&9.2   |
| 12       | 02.12//04.12 | Systèmes à n DDL, forcé                           | Série 10  | Leçon 10.1&10.2 |
| 13       | 09.12//11.12 | Systèmes continus: barres & poutres               | Série 11  | Leçon 11.1&11.2 |
| 14       | 16.12//18.12 | Récapitulatif // séances de QCMs                  |           |                 |

# EPFL Before we start... let's connect!

- Smartphones
  - iPhone
  - Android

} Download and install the app “*PointSolutions*”
- Computers (or Windows Phones)
  - Go to [www.responseware.eu](http://www.responseware.eu)
- Choose **EUROPE Server** (if asked)
- Join session – **ME332**
- When asked – do not input your name. Enter as anonymous.



# EPFL Système avec $M = m\mathbb{I}$ , $\vec{\beta}$ orthogonaux?

$$B = (\vec{\beta}_1, \vec{\beta}_2, \dots, \vec{\beta}_N)$$

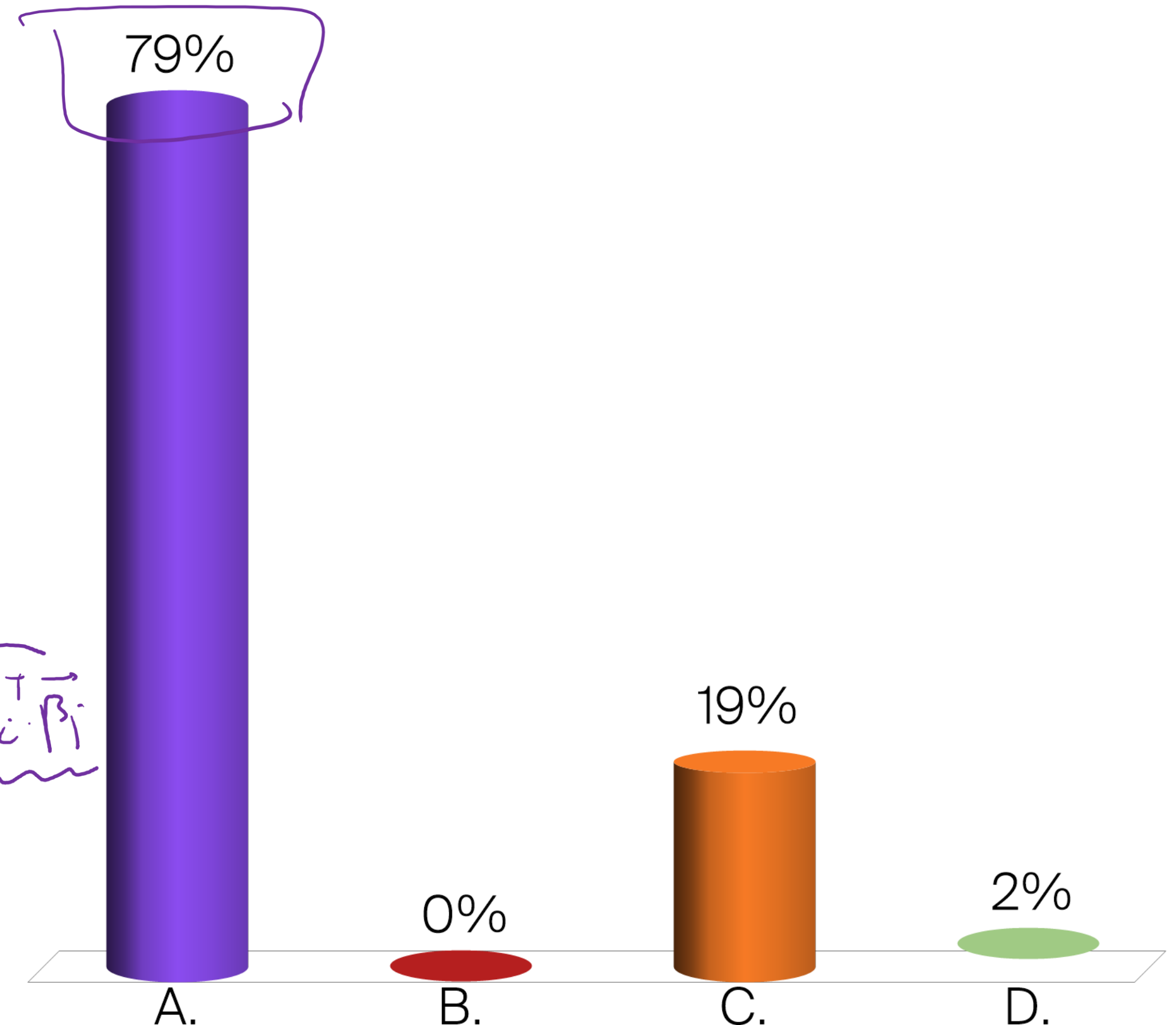
- A. Oui
- B. Non
- C. Ça dépend
- D. Je ne sais pas

$M \rightarrow$  réelles  $\rightarrow \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots\}$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $M^o \rightarrow$  modales ;  $M^o = \begin{pmatrix} m_1 & & 0 \\ & m_2 & \\ 0 & & \ddots \\ & & & m_N \end{pmatrix}$

$$M^o = B^T M B$$

$$\underline{M^o_{ij}} = B_i^T \cdot M \cdot B_j = \vec{\beta}_i^T \cdot m \cdot \vec{\beta}_j = m \cdot \vec{\beta}_i^T \cdot \vec{\beta}_j$$

$$i \neq j \Rightarrow M^o_{ij} = 0 = m \cdot \vec{\beta}_i^T \cdot \vec{\beta}_j$$



$$\vec{\beta}_I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} ; \vec{\beta}_{III} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ Combien DdL?}$$

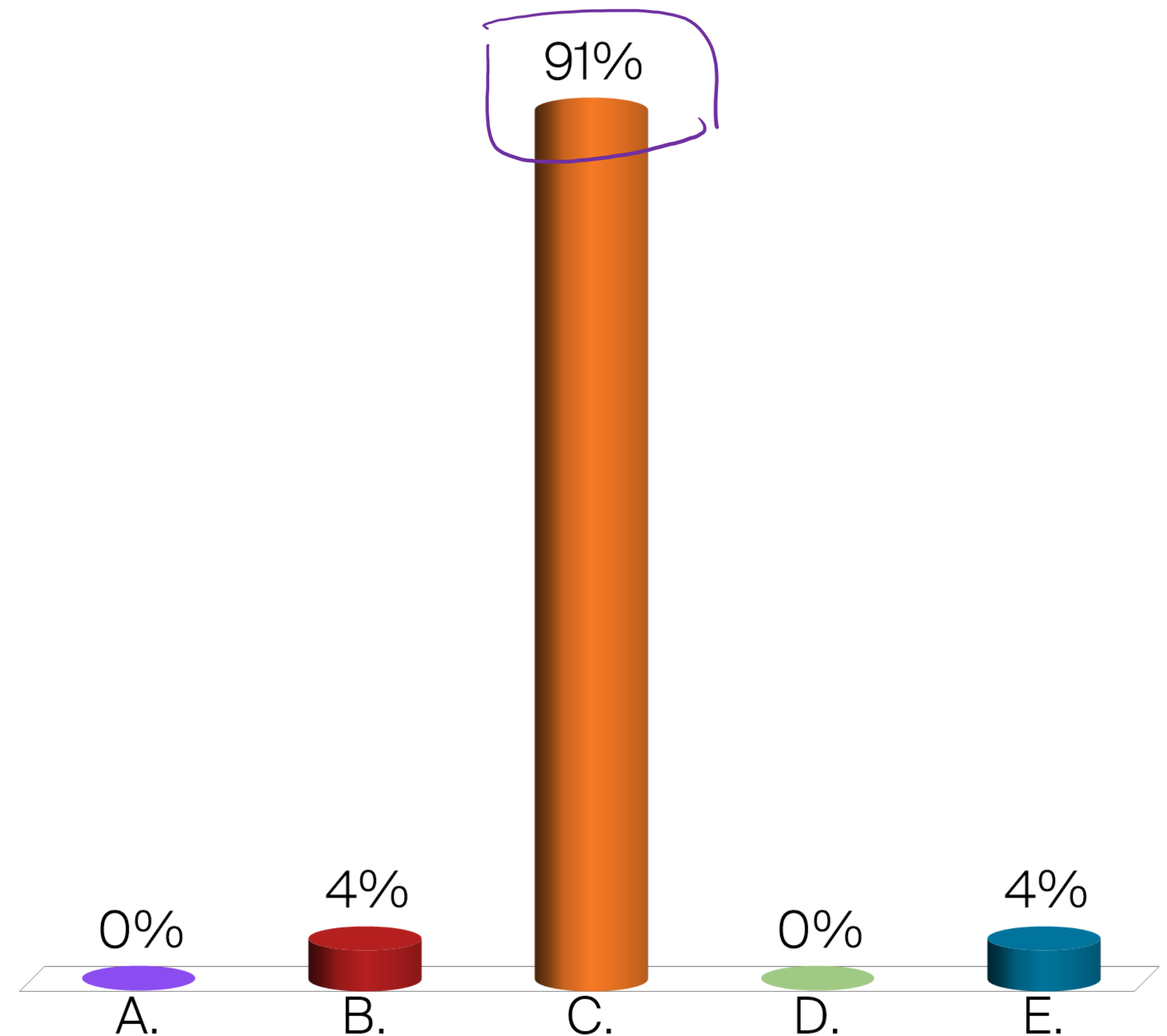
A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

E. Je ne sais pas



$\mathcal{M} = m \mathbb{I}$

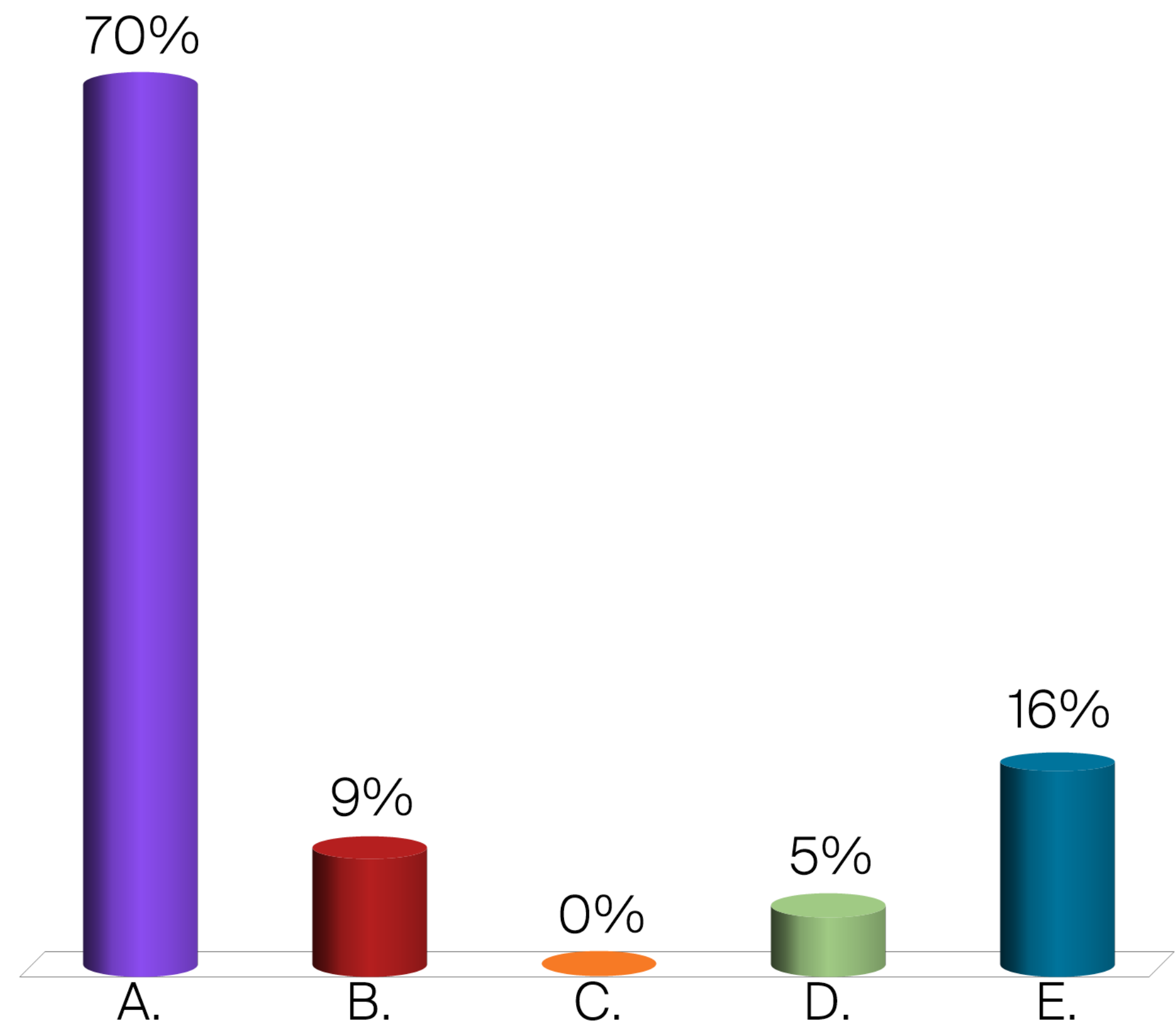
$\vec{w} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}$

$\vec{\beta}_I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} ; \vec{\beta}_{III} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

- A.  $\vec{\beta}_{II} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$
- B.  $\vec{\beta}_{II} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- C.  $\vec{\beta}_{II} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- D.  $\vec{\beta}_{II} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$
- E. Je ne sais pas

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & & & & & \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$



# EPFL Matrice de masses en coordonnées modales?

$$\underline{M} = m \underline{I}$$

$$\underline{\bar{S}}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\bar{S}}_{II} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

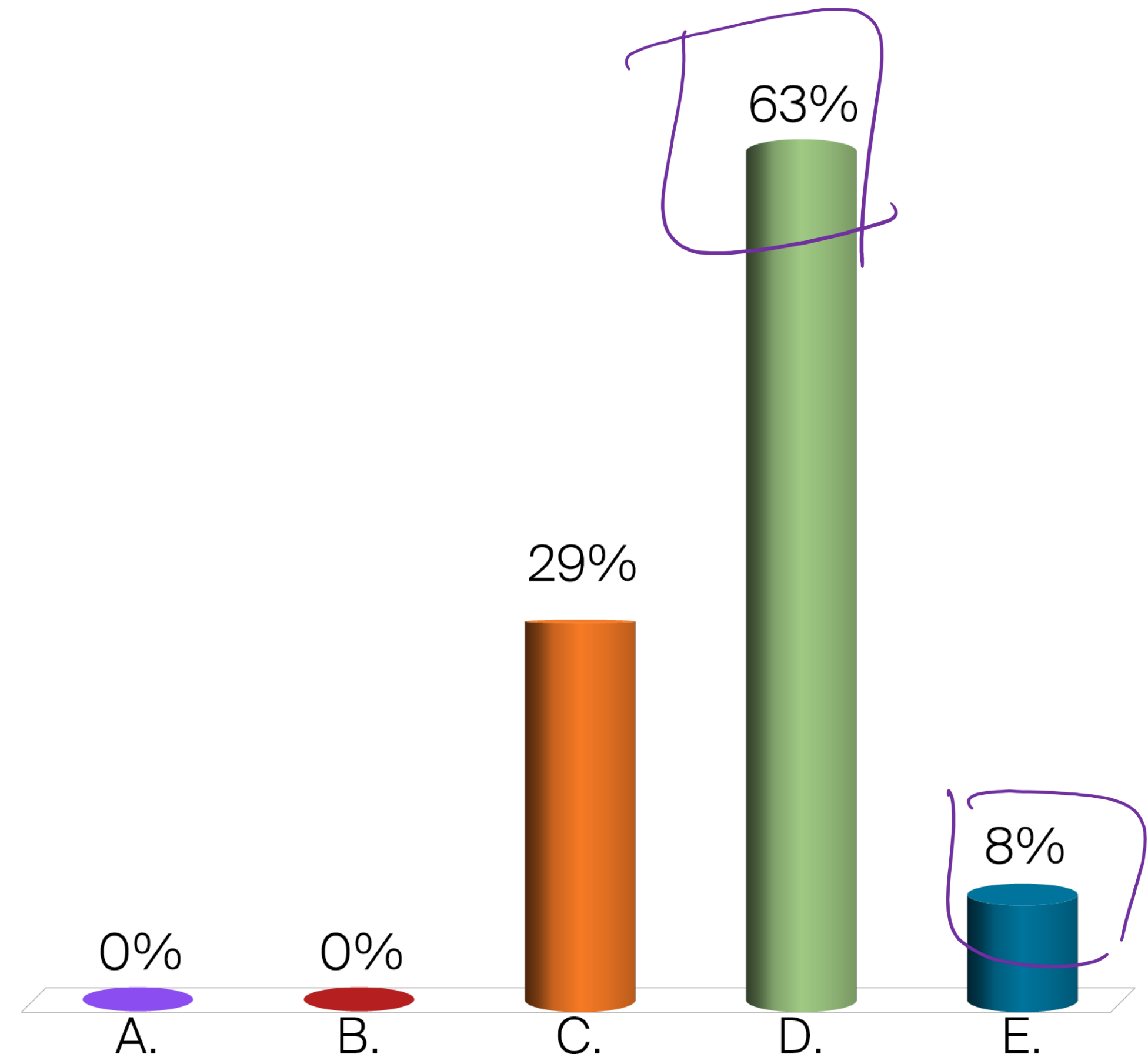
A.  $M^0 = m \underline{I}$

B.  $M^0 = 2m \underline{I}$

C.  $M^0 = m \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

D. Ça dépend

E. Je ne sais pas



# EPFL Matrice de masses en coordonnées modales?

$$\mathcal{N} = m\mathbb{I}$$

$$\vec{\beta}_I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \vec{\beta}_{II} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}; \vec{\beta}_{III} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \mathcal{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

A.  $M^0 = m\mathbb{I}$

B.  $M^0 = 2m\mathbb{I}$

C.  $M^0 = m \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

D. Ça dépend

E. Je ne sais pas

$$\mathcal{N}^0 = \begin{pmatrix} m_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

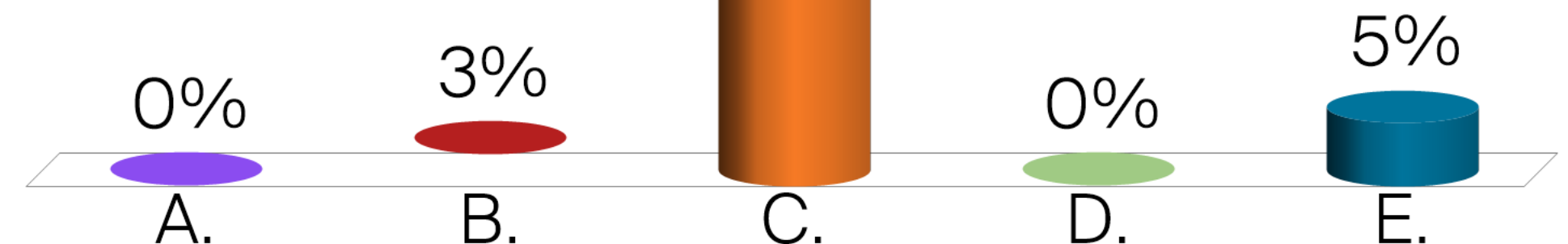
$$m_I = \vec{\beta}_I^T \cdot \mathcal{N} \cdot \vec{\beta}_I = m \cdot |\vec{\beta}_I|^2$$

$$m_{II} = m \cdot |\vec{\beta}_{II}|^2$$

$$m_{III} = m \cdot |\vec{\beta}_{III}|^2$$

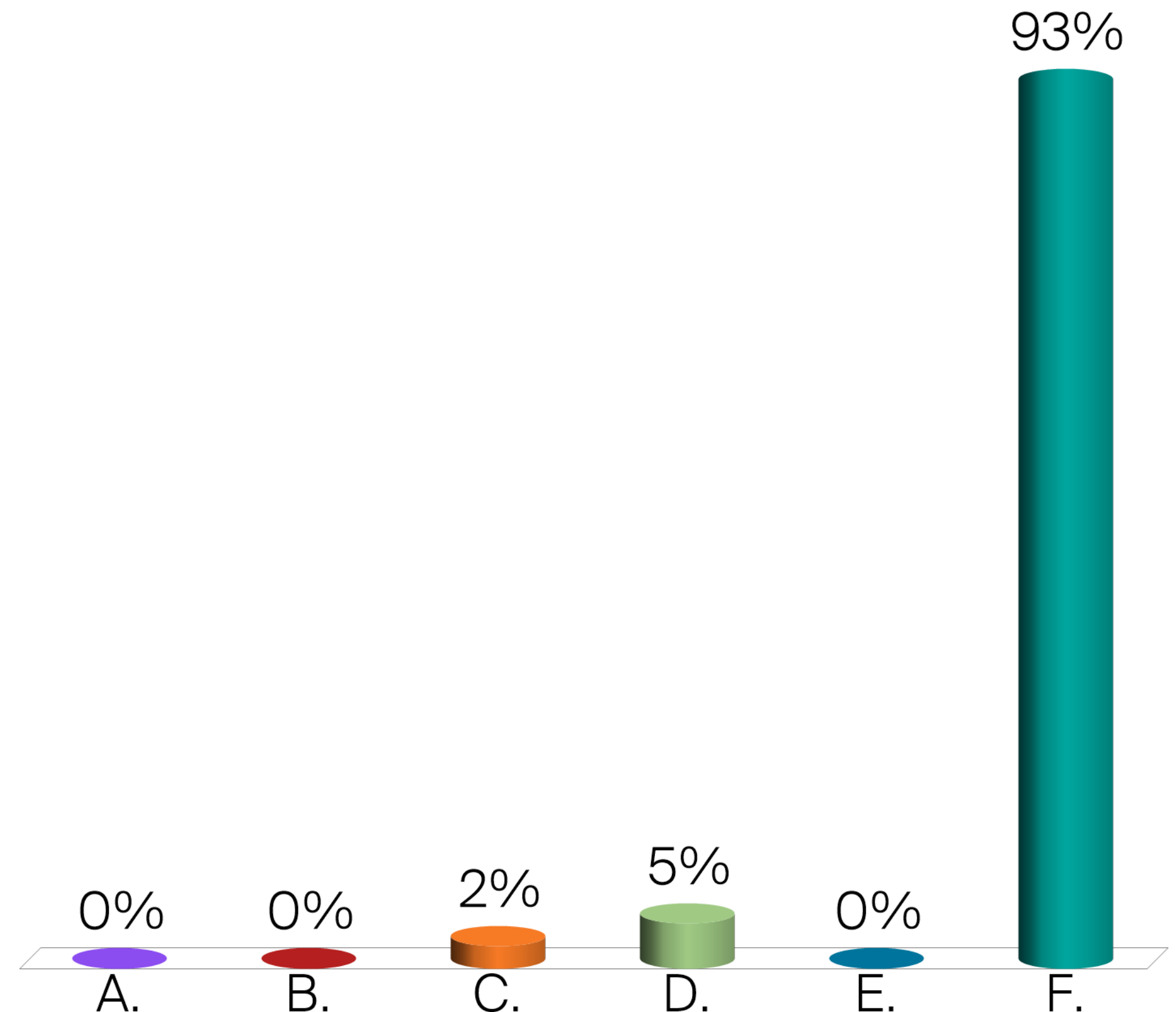
$$\mathcal{N}^0 = \mathcal{B}^T \mathcal{N} \mathcal{B}$$

93%



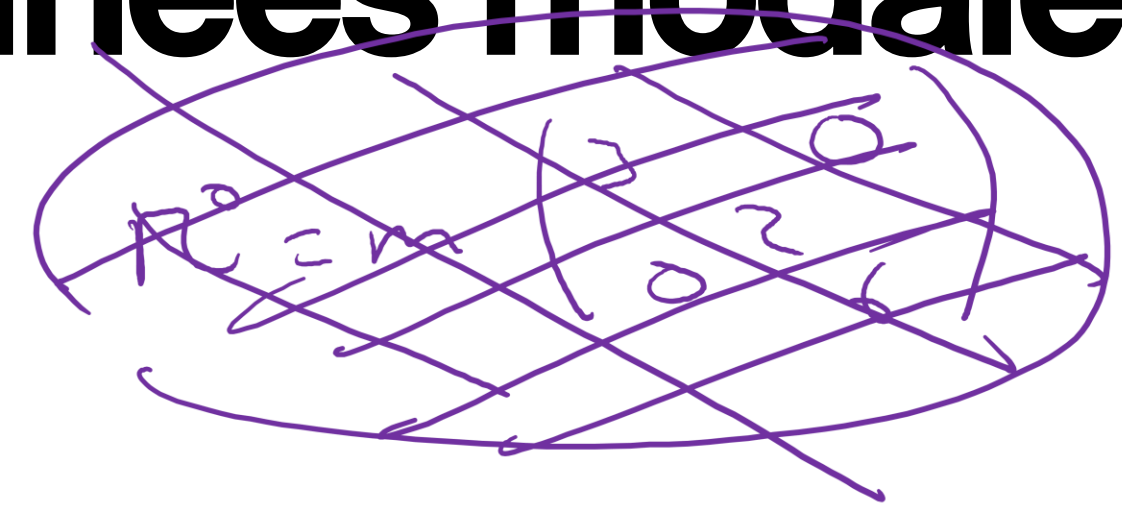
# EPFL Matrice de rigidité en coordonnées modales?

- A.  $K^0 = k\mathbb{I}$
- B.  $K^0 = 2k\mathbb{I}$
- C.  $K^0 = k \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$
- D. Ça dépend
- E. Je ne sais pas
- F. On a besoin de plus d'info



# EPFL Matrice de rigidité en coordonnées modales?

$$\omega_{I,0} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, \omega_{II,0} = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{m}}, \omega_{III,0} = 2\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$



$\mu^0, \kappa^0 ??$

A.  $K^0 = k\mathbb{I}$

B.  $K^0 = 2k\mathbb{I}$

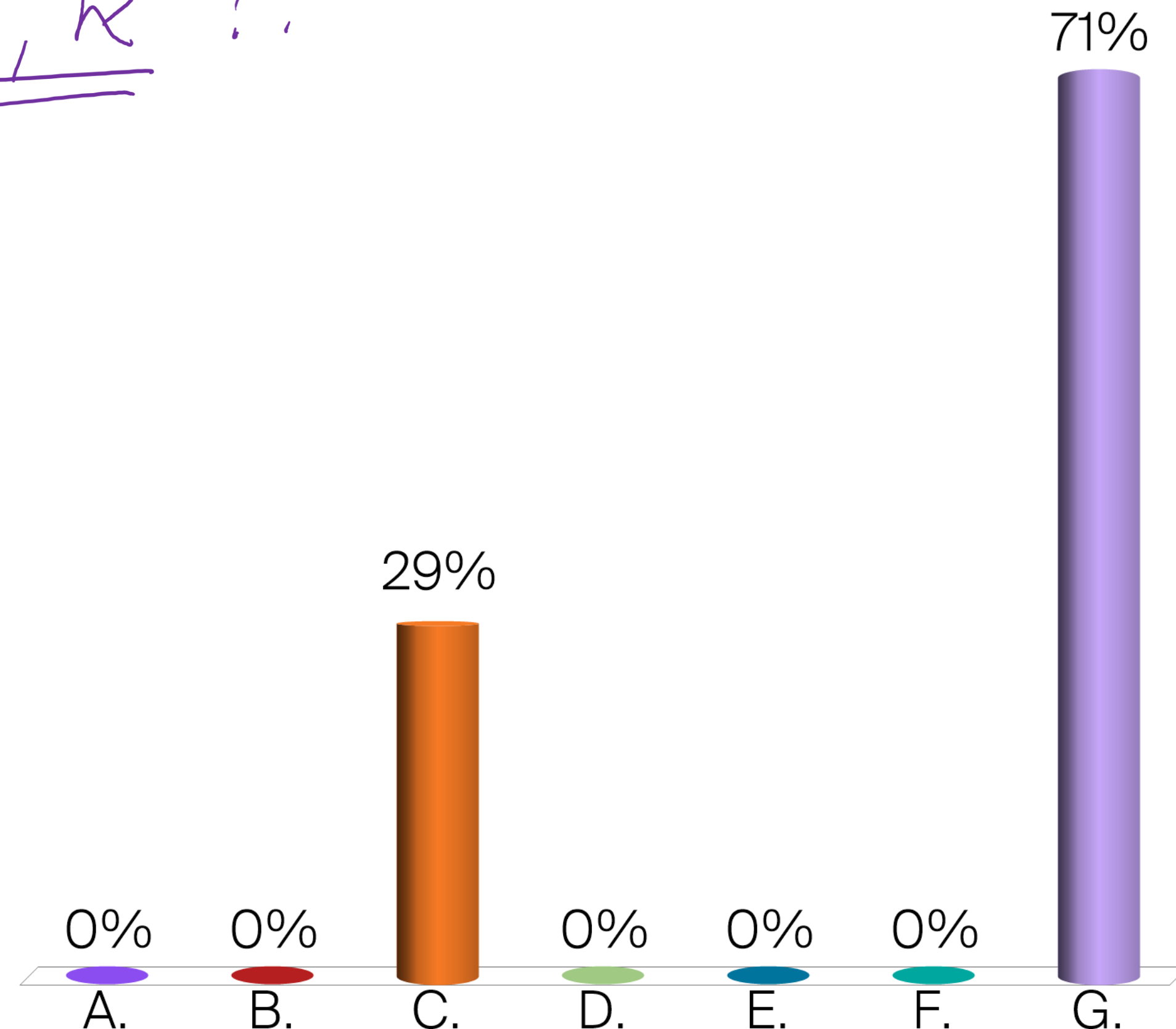
C.  $K^0 = k \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 24 \end{pmatrix}$

D.  $K^0 = k \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

E. Ça dépend

F. Je ne sais pas

G. Pour quelles vecteurs propres?



# EPFL Matrice de rigidité en coordonnées modales?

$$\omega_{I,0} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, \omega_{II,0} = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{m}}, \omega_{III,0} = 2\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\vec{\beta}_I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \vec{\beta}_{II} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}; \vec{\beta}_{III} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

A.  $K^0 = k\mathbb{I}$

B.  $K^0 = 2k\mathbb{I}$

C.  $K^0 = k \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 24 \end{pmatrix}$

D.  $K^0 = k \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

E. Je ne sais pas



$$\omega_I^2 = \frac{k_I}{m_I}; \quad \omega_{II}^2 = \frac{k_{II}}{m_{II}}; \quad \omega_{III}^2 = \frac{k_{III}}{m_{III}}$$

$m^2 = m$

