

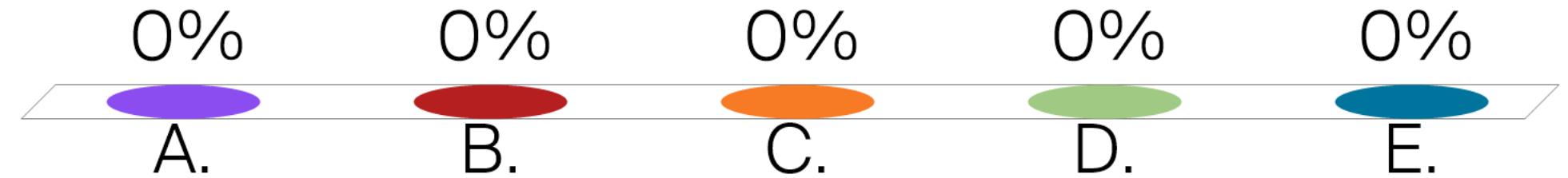
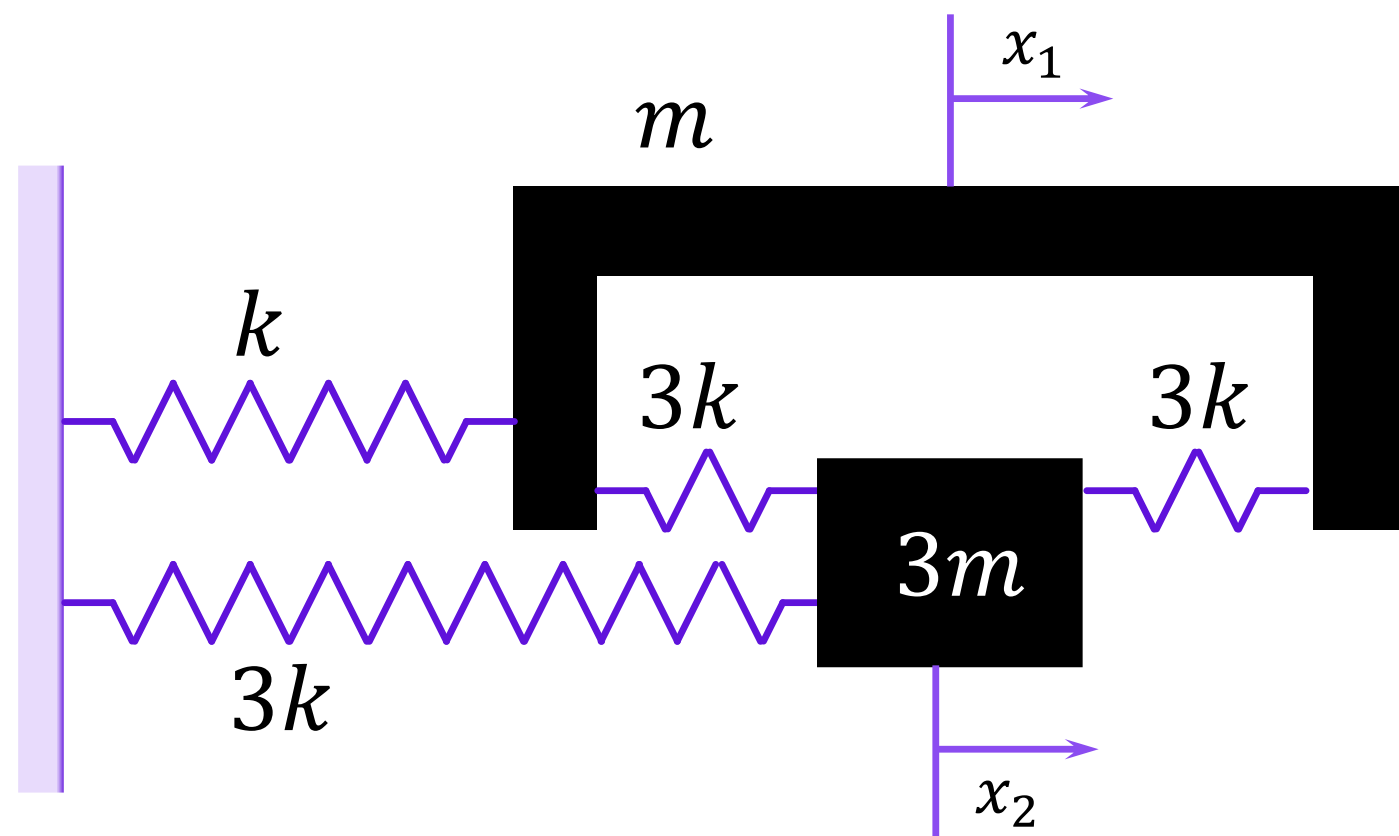
The background of the slide is a photograph of the EPFL campus in Lausanne, Switzerland. It shows modern university buildings, a large lake (Lac de la Plaine), and distant mountains under a cloudy sky. A large red rectangle is overlaid on the right side of the image, and a dark blue rectangle is overlaid in the lower center.

Semaine 9 QCMs

ME-332 – Mécanique Vibratoire

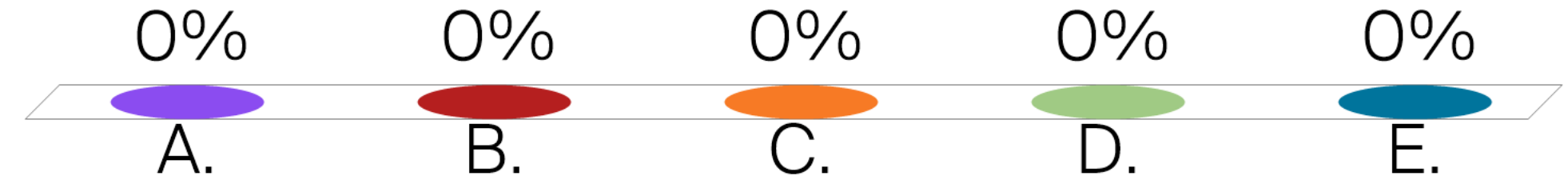
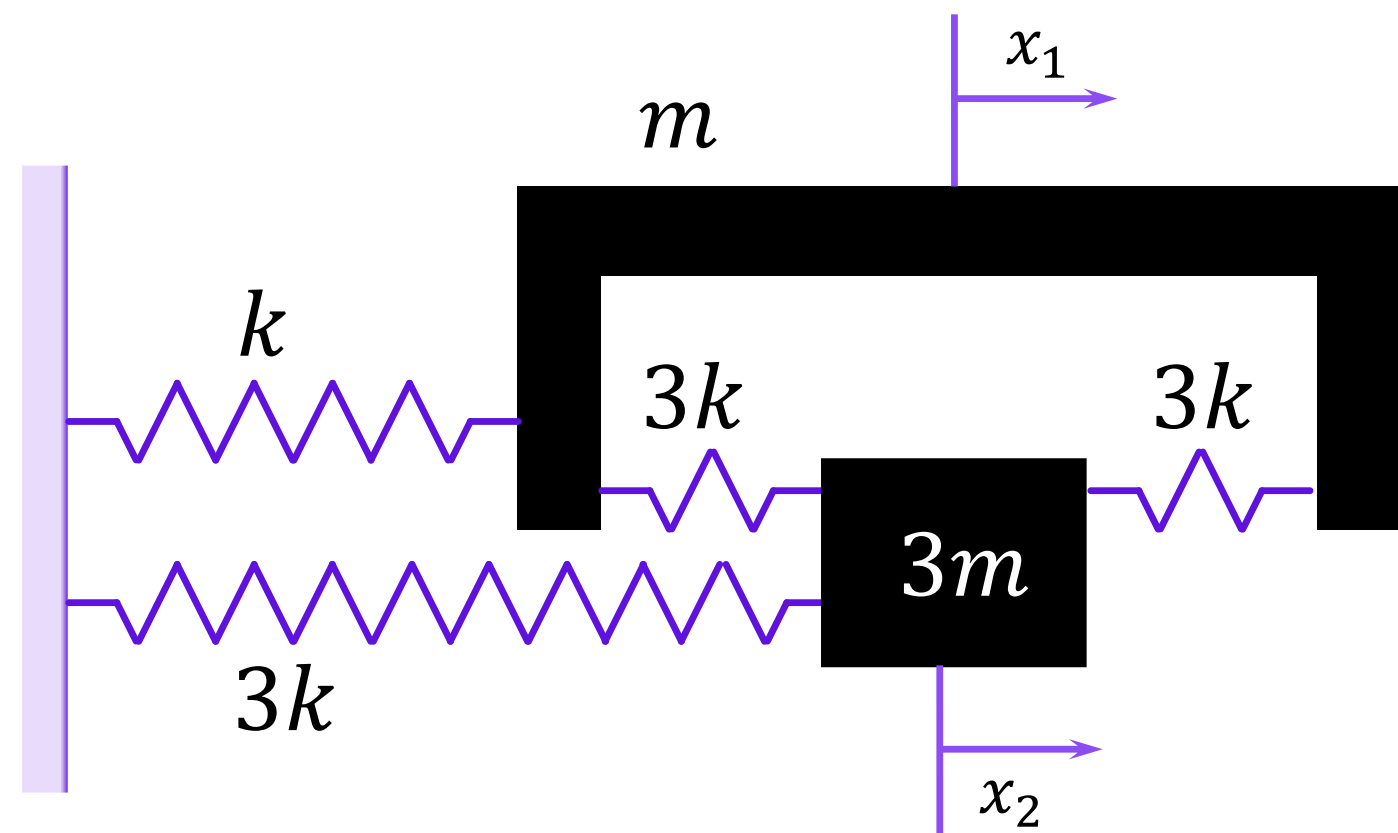
EPFL Combien DdL?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. Je ne sais pas



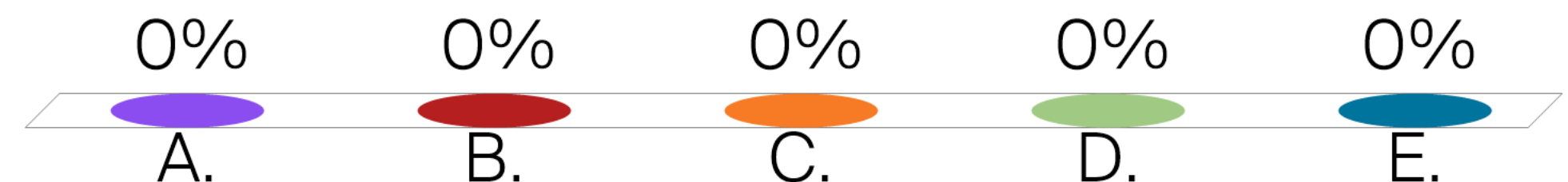
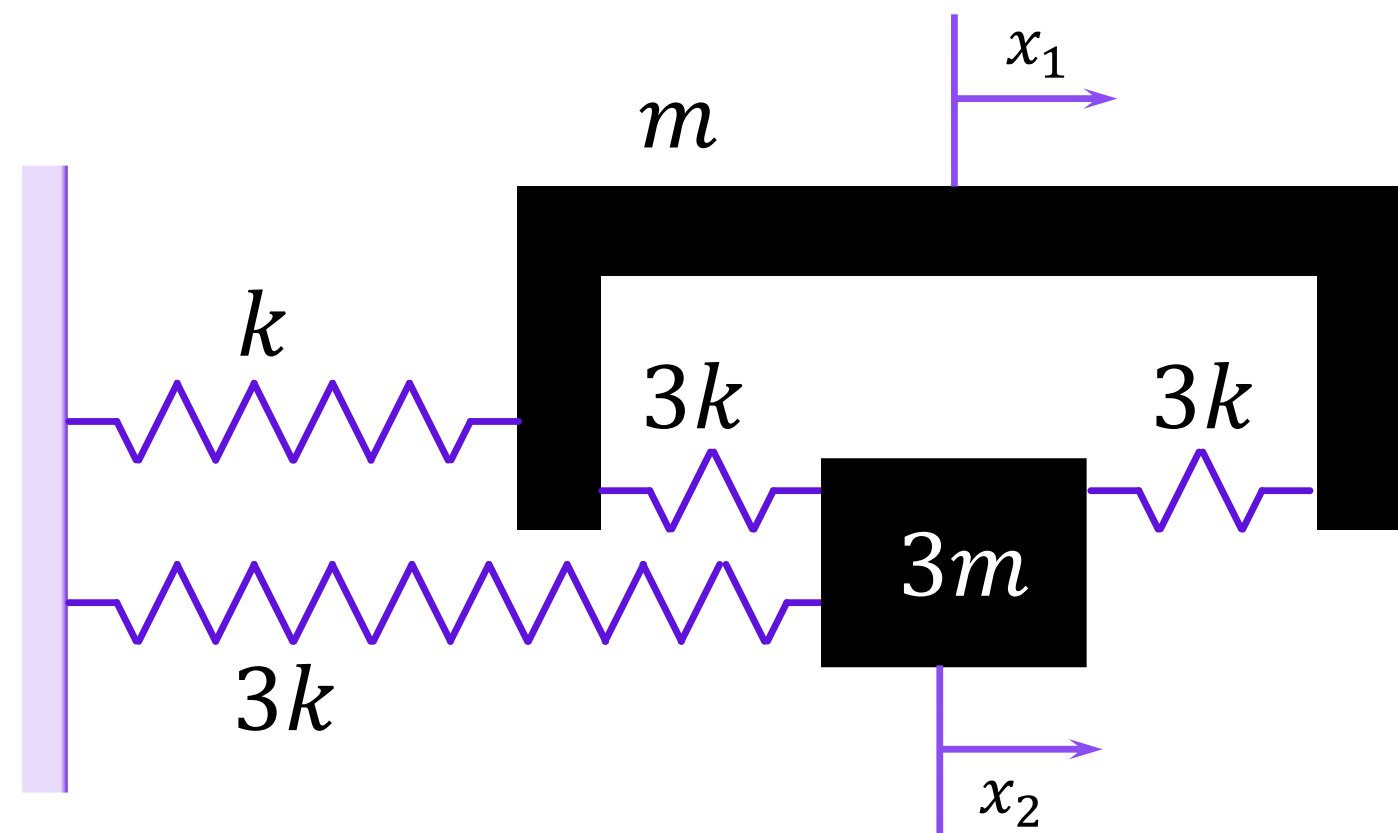
EPFL Combien Modes Normaux peut-on trouver?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. Je ne sais pas



EPFL Si $\vec{\beta}_I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ et $\vec{\beta}_{II} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1/3 \end{pmatrix}$, dans quelles C.I. le système bougera à ω_I ?

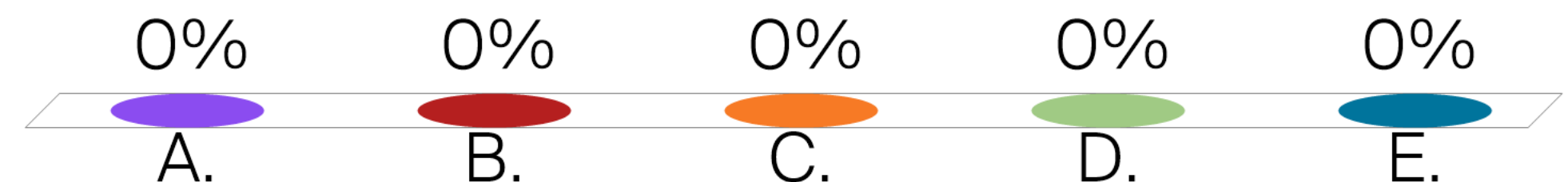
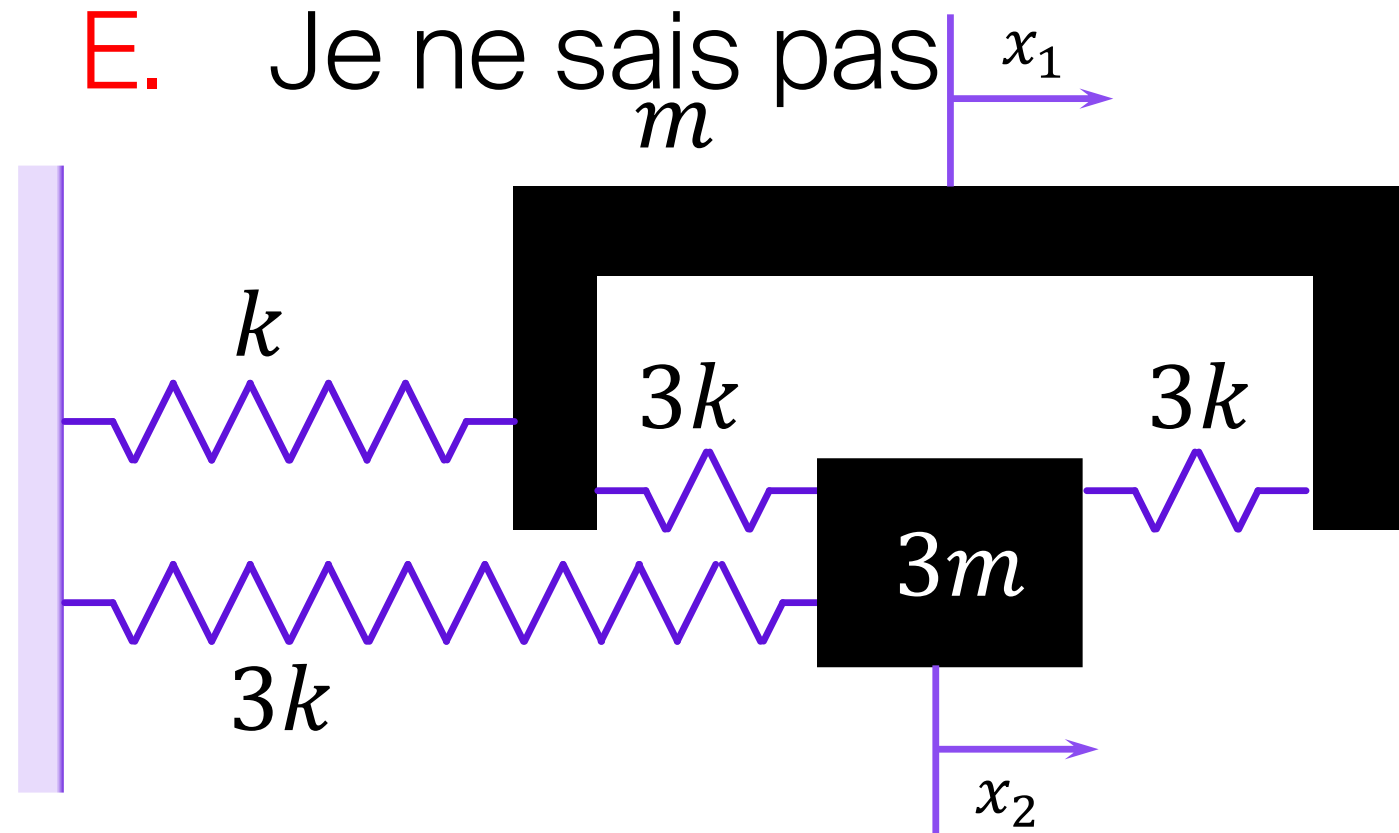
- A. $x_1(0) = 1, x_2(0) = 1, \dot{x}_1(0) = \dot{x}_2(0) = 0$
- B. $x_1(0) = 1 \text{ m}, x_2(0) = 1 \text{ m}, \dot{x}_1(0) = \dot{x}_2(0) = 0$
- C. $x_1(0) = 1 \text{ m}, x_2(0) = 0, \dot{x}_1(0) = \dot{x}_2(0) = 0$
- D. $x_1(0) = 0, x_2(0) = 1 \text{ m}, \dot{x}_1(0) = \dot{x}_2(0) = 0$
- E. Je ne sais pas



EPFL Décompose C.I. en base modale:

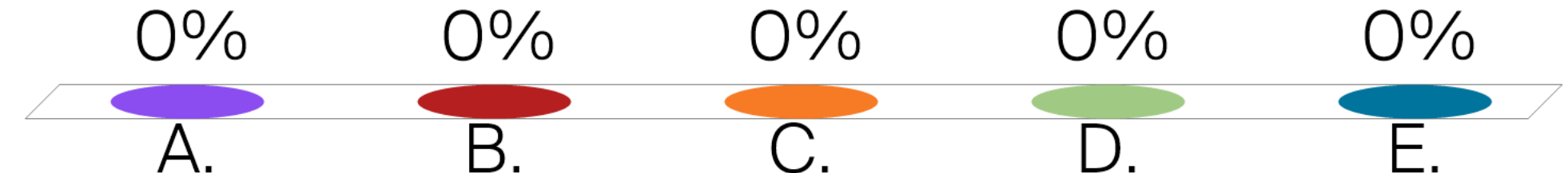
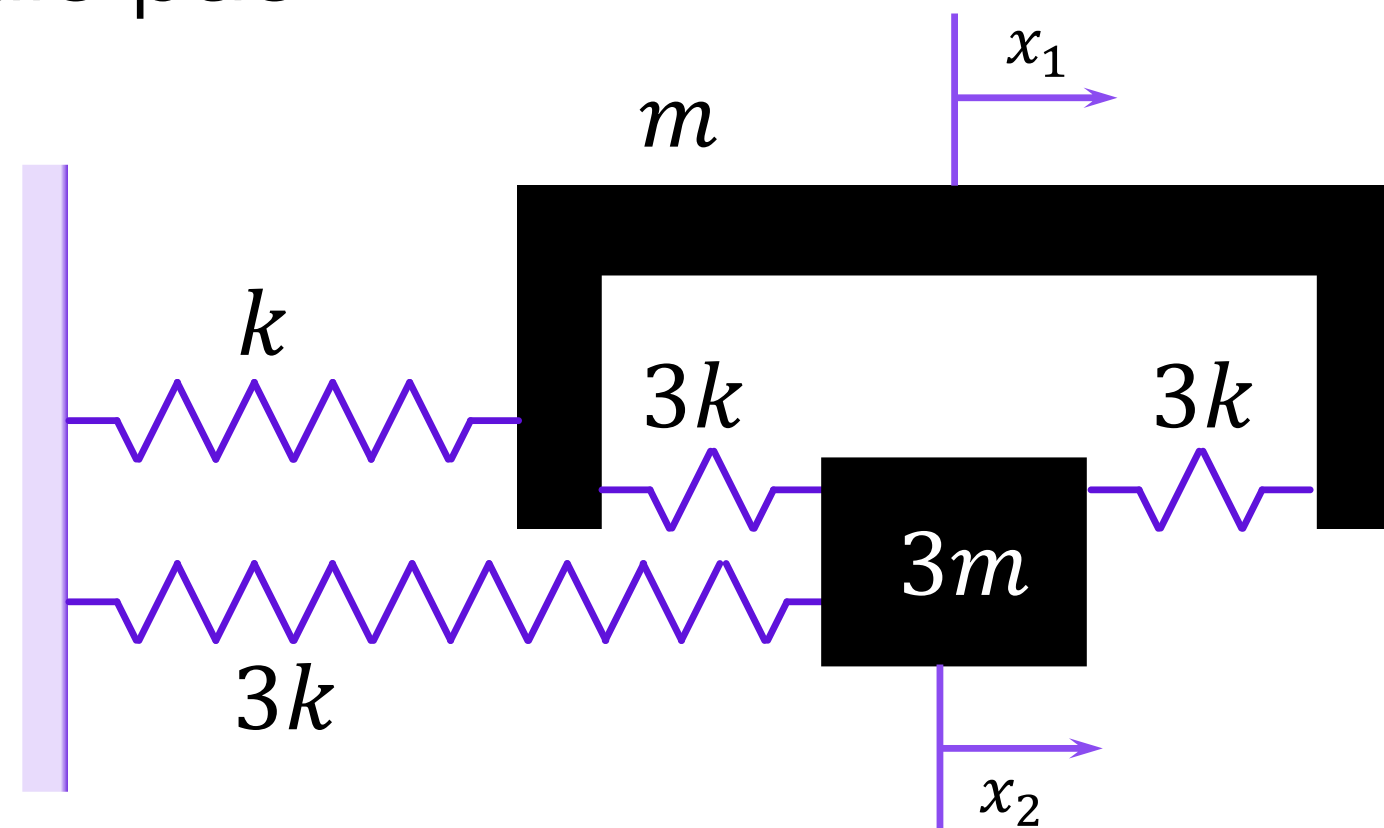
$$\dot{x}_1(0) = \dot{x}_2(0) = 0, x_1(0) = 0, x_2(0) = 1 \text{ m?}$$

- A. $\vec{x}(t=0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\beta}_I + 3\vec{\beta}_{II}$
- B. $\vec{x}(t=0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} m = 1m \vec{\beta}_I + 3m \vec{\beta}_{II}$
- C. $\vec{x}(t=0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} m = \frac{2}{3}m \vec{\beta}_I - m \vec{\beta}_{II}$
- D. $\vec{x}(t=0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} m = \frac{3}{2}m \vec{\beta}_I - \frac{3}{2}m \vec{\beta}_{II}$
- E. Je ne sais pas



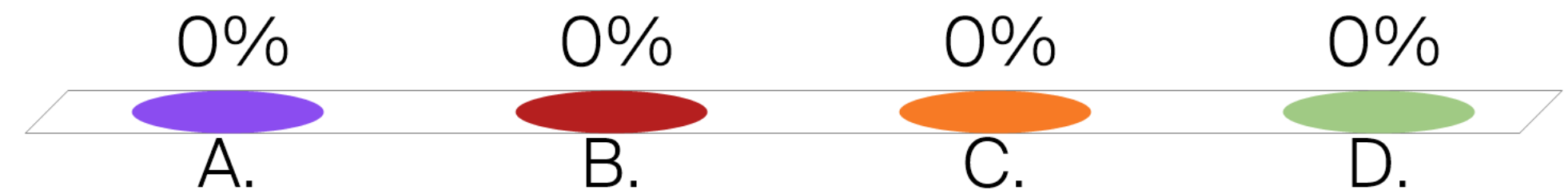
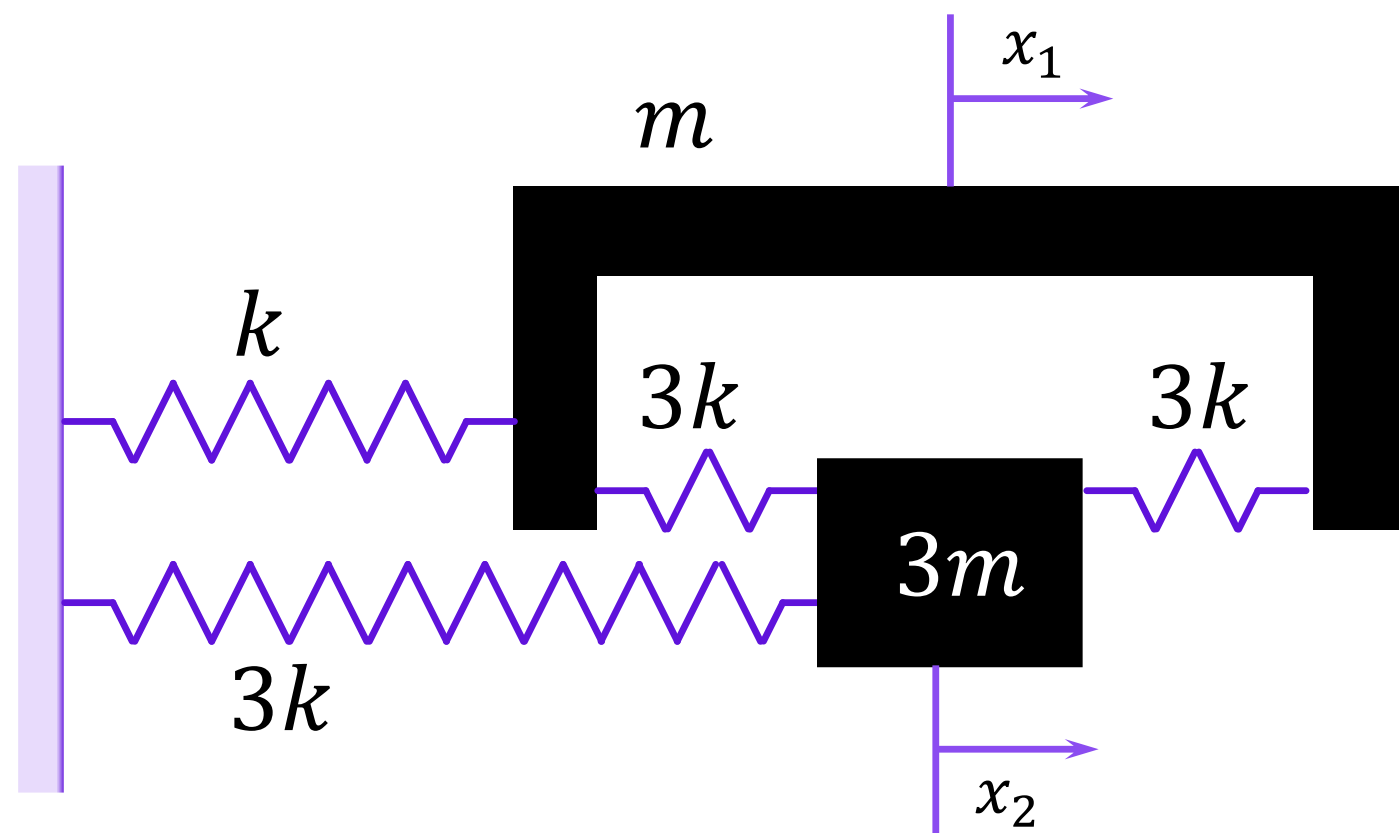
EPFL Evolution temporelle avec $\dot{x}_1(0) = \dot{x}_2(0) = 0$, $x_1(0) = 0, x_2(0) = 1 \text{ m}$?

- A. $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1\text{m} \cos(\omega_0 t) \end{pmatrix}$
- B. $\vec{x}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1\text{m} \cos(\omega_{II} t) \end{pmatrix}$
- C. $\vec{x}(t) = \frac{3}{2} \text{m} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\omega_I t) - \cos(\omega_{II} t) \\ \cos(\omega_I t) + \frac{1}{3} \cos(\omega_{II} t) \end{pmatrix}$
- D. $\vec{x}(t) = \frac{3}{2} \text{m} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\omega_I t) - \cos(\omega_{II} t) \\ \cos(\omega_I t) - \cos(\omega_{II} t) \end{pmatrix}$
- E. Je ne sais pas



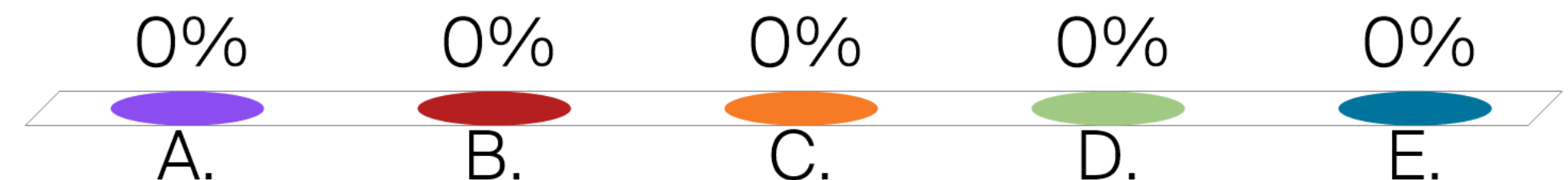
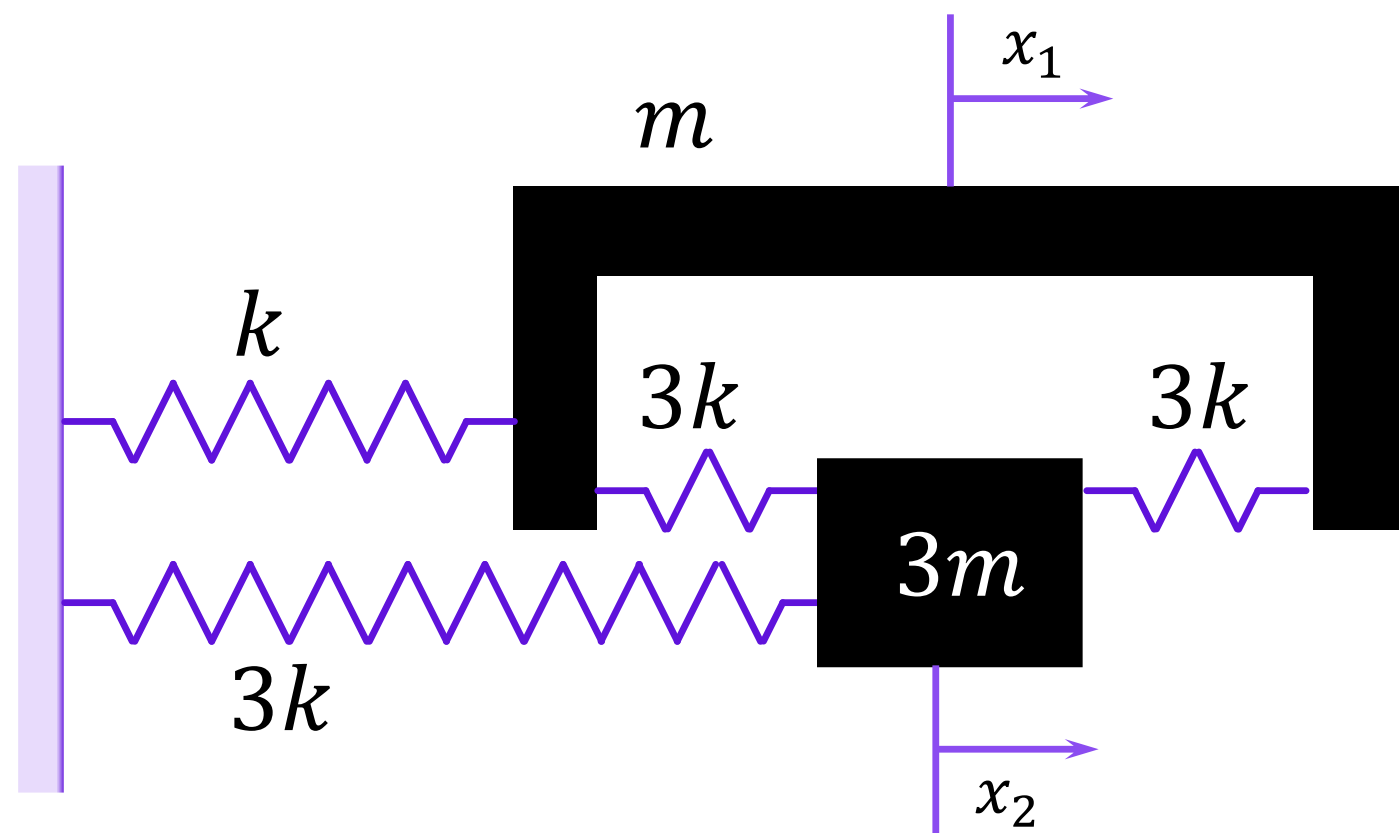
EPFL Energie Cinétique?

- A. $T = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}3m\dot{x}_2^2$
- B. $T = \frac{1}{2}3m\dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}_2^2$
- C. $T = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}_2^2$
- D. Je ne sais pas



EPFL Energie Potentielle?

- A. $V = \frac{1}{2} k x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} k (x_1 - x_2)^2$
- B. $V = \frac{1}{2} k x_1^2 + \frac{3}{2} k x_2^2 + 3k (x_1 - x_2)^2$
- C. $V = \frac{1}{2} k x_1^2 + \frac{3}{2} k x_2^2 + 3k (x_1 + x_2)^2$
- D. $V = \frac{1}{2} k x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x_2^2 + k (x_1 - x_2)^2$
- E. Je ne sais pas



EPFL Matrice de masse dans coordonnées x_i ?

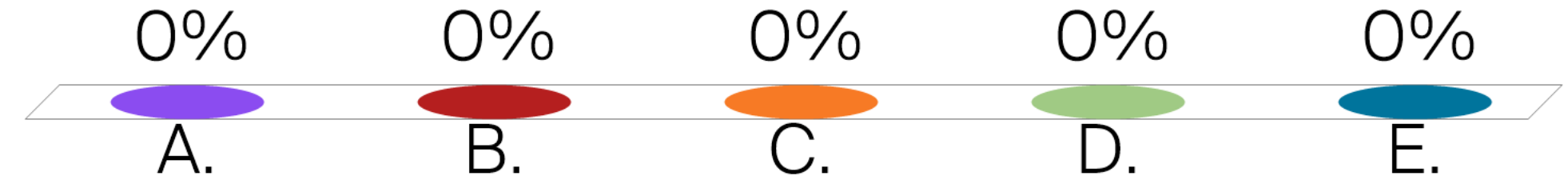
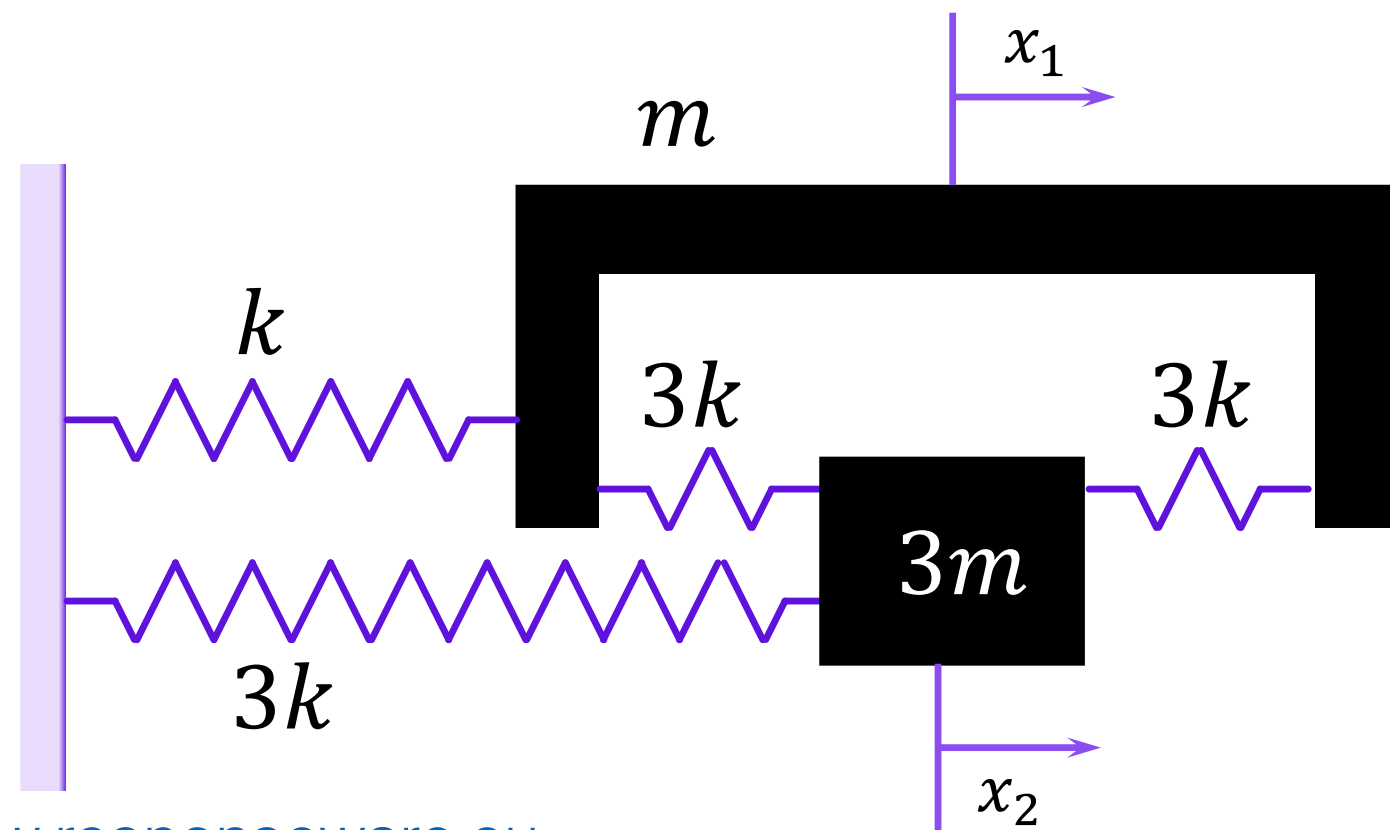
A. $\begin{pmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & 3m \end{pmatrix}$

B. $\begin{pmatrix} 3m & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{pmatrix}$

C. $\begin{pmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{pmatrix}$

D. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

E. Je ne sais pas



EPFL Matrice de rigidité dans coordonnées x_i ?

A. $\begin{pmatrix} 7k & -6k \\ -6k & 9k \end{pmatrix}$

B. $\begin{pmatrix} 7 & -6 \\ -6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$

C. $\begin{pmatrix} 7 & -6 \\ -6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} k$

D. $\begin{pmatrix} 7k & 6k \\ 6k & 9k \end{pmatrix}$

E. Je ne sais pas

