

Arnaud Deraemaeker (Arnaud.Deraemaeker@ulb.be)
Jean-Louis Migeot (jean-louis@migeot.eu)
Jonathan Jacqmot (Jonathan.Jacqmot@hexagon.com)

Session 2: MDOF systems

Consider the following three degrees-of-freedom model:

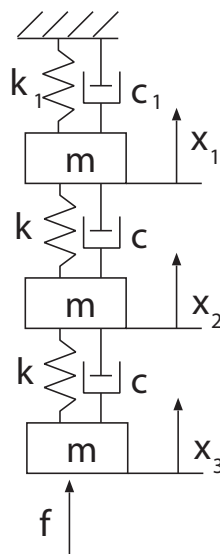


Figure 1: 3-DOFs system

- Write the equations of motion in the time domain in a matrix form.
- For the numerical values $m = 1 \text{ kg}$, $k = k_1 = 16 \text{ N/m}$, $c = c_1 = 0.1 \text{ Ns/m}$, compute the eigenfrequencies and the mode shapes of the conservative system. Represent the mode shapes, and check the orthogonality conditions. .
- For the value of $k_1 = k$, compute the impulse response for x_3 by projecting the equations of motion in the modal basis. Represent the Bode diagram for the same coordinate x_3/f , and for the acceleration \ddot{x}_3/f . Is the modal damping hypothesis valid ? Multiply by a factor 5 the damping coefficient of mode 2 and plot the Bode diagram for x_3 on the same graph as with the initial value of the damping. Comment.
- Consider the case when $c_1=0$. Is the modal damping hypothesis still verified ? Draw the Bode diagram for x_3/f using the full system of equations (solve frequency by frequency). Compare with the modal approach in which the coupling is neglected. Comment

Note: Use the `eig` function to compute the eigenfrequencies and mode shapes.