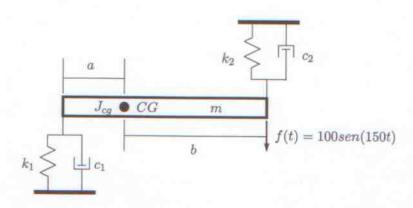
Nome: Gabarito

RA:

1. (valor 2.0) Seja o sistema da figura.



- (a) (valor 2.0) Determine a equação matricial do movimento considerando como coordenadas o deslocamento vertical do CG da barra e o ângulo de rotação desta. Considerar pequenos deslocamentos.
- (b) (valor 2.0) Para $m=1000kg,\,a=b=2m,\,J_{CG}=1300kgm^2,\,k1=50000N/m,\,k_2=70000N/m,\,k_3=10000N/m,\,k_4=10000N/m,\,k_5=1000N/m,\,k_5=1000N/m,\,k_5=1000N/m,\,k_5=10000N/m,\,k_5=10$ $c_1=c_2=0$, determine as matrizes do modelo modal normalizado pela massa (matriz das frequências naturais e dos modos de vibrar normalizados).
- (c) (valor 2.0) Considere que o amortecimento é proporcional à matriz de massa através do fator multiplicativo de 0.2. Determine as equações desacopladas do movimento.

1a)
$$x > \alpha\theta$$

$$C_{2}(\dot{x}+b\dot{\theta}) \mid k_{2}(x+b\theta)$$

$$\dot{b} \quad \dot{f}(t)$$

$$\dot{a} \quad \dot{x}$$

$$C_{1}(\dot{x}-\alpha\dot{\theta})$$
 \downarrow $K_{1}(x-\alpha\theta)$

peso compensado na deflexão inicial da mola.

$$\begin{split} \text{M}\ddot{x} &= - \ \text{K}_1 \big(\text{X} - \alpha \theta \big) - \text{C}_1 \big(\dot{\text{X}} - \alpha \dot{\theta} \big) - \text{K}_2 \big(\text{X} + b \theta \big) - \text{C}_2 \big(\dot{\text{X}} + b \dot{\theta} \big) \\ \text{M}\ddot{\text{X}} &+ \big(\text{C}_1 + \text{C}_2 \big) \dot{\text{X}} + \big(\text{C}_2 \, b - \text{C}_1 \, \alpha \big) \dot{\theta} + \big(\text{K}_1 + \text{K}_2 \big) \, \text{X} + \big(\text{K}_2 b - \text{K}_1 \, \alpha \big) \theta = \hat{\text{H}} \\ \text{J}_{\text{CG}} \ddot{\theta} &= - \ \text{K}_2 \big(\text{X} + b \theta \big) \, b - \text{C}_2 \, \big(\dot{\text{X}} + b \dot{\theta} \big) \, b + \text{C}_1 \, \big(\dot{\text{X}} - \alpha \dot{\theta} \big) \, \alpha + \\ &+ \ \text{K}_1 \, \big(\text{X} - \alpha \theta \big) \, \alpha - \hat{\text{F}} \big(\dot{\text{T}} \big) \, b \end{split}$$

$$J_{05}\ddot{\theta} + (c_{2}b^{2} + c_{1}a^{2})\dot{\theta} + (c_{2}b - c_{1}a)\dot{x} + (k_{2}b - k_{1}a)x + (k_{2}b^{2} + k_{1}a^{2})\theta = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & J_{cq} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{x} \\ \ddot{\theta} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_1 + c_2 & c_2b - c_1a \\ c_2b - c_1a & c_2b^2 + c_1a^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{\theta} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k_1 + k_2 & k_2b - k_1a \\ k_2b - k_1a & k_2b^2 + k_1a^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \theta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -f(t) \\ -f(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

1b)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1000 & 0 \\ 0 & 1300 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x} \\ \ddot{\theta} \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 0 \\ 0 & 90 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x} \\ \dot{\theta} \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 120x10^3 & 40x10^3 \\ 40x10^3 & 480x10^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ \theta \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

Calculo dos medos (não amentecidos):

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} -\omega^2 \begin{bmatrix} 4000 & 0 \\ 0 & 1300 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 120 & 40 \\ 40 & 480 \end{bmatrix} \cdot 10^3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 120000 - 100000^2 & 40x10^3 \\ 40x10^3 & 480000 - 13000^2 \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 120000 - 400000^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 480000 - 10000^2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 40x10^3 \end{pmatrix}^2 = 0$$

$$W_{k1} = 10,7311, \quad W_{k2} = 19,2410; \quad \begin{bmatrix} \omega_0^2 \\ 12000 - 100000^2 \end{bmatrix} \times 1 + 40x10^3 \times 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 120000 - 4000 \cdot 10,73^2 \end{pmatrix} \times 1 + 40x10^3 \times 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} X \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 115,2 & 0 \\ 0 & 374,1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 120000 - 4000 \cdot 10,73^2 \end{pmatrix} \times 1 + 40x10^3 \times 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} X \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 120000 - 1000 \cdot 19,34^2 \end{pmatrix} \times 1 + 40x10^3 \times 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} X \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 120000 - 1000 \cdot 19,34^2 \end{pmatrix} \times 1 + 40x10^3 \times 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} X \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} 120000 - 10000 \cdot 19,34^2 \end{pmatrix} \times 1 + 40x10^3 \times 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} X \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[\phi] = [\psi][m_r]^{1/2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,0313 & 0,0043 \\ -0,0038 & 0,0275 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[\phi]^{t}[K][\phi] = [I]$$

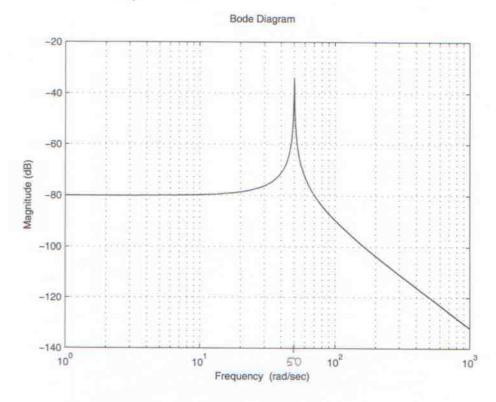
$$[\phi]^{t}[K][\phi] = \begin{bmatrix} 115,2 & 0 \\ 0 & 374,1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{N}^{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[\phi]^{t}[C][\phi] = [\phi]^{t}[0,2M][\phi] = \begin{bmatrix} 0,2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\rho}_{1} \\ \hat{\rho}_{2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0,2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\rho}_{1} \\ \hat{\rho}_{2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 115,2 & 0 \\ 0 & 374,1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \rho_{1} \\ \rho_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi \end{bmatrix}^{t} \begin{bmatrix} -f(t) \\ -f(t)b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2,37 \\ -5,93 \end{bmatrix} \text{ sey}(150t)$$

 Um sistema massa-mola-amortecedor de um grau de liberdade apresenta o seguinte gráfico de resposta em frequência (mebilidade).

receptància



Nota: $X_{em\ dB} = 20logX$

(a) (valor 2.0) Considerando um sistema com amortecimento muito pequeno (desprezível), determine os valores da massa e da rigidez do sistema.

$$\xi = 0 \rightarrow \omega_0 = 50 \text{ rad/s} = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{m}}$$

$$\alpha(\omega) = \frac{1}{K - \omega^2 m}$$

$$\mu \omega = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha(\omega) = \frac{1}{K} = -80 \text{ dB} = 20 \log A$$

$$A = 10^{-4} = \frac{1}{k} \Rightarrow K = 10000.$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{10000}{m}} = 50 \implies m = 4$$

(b) (valor 2.0) Considerando agora um fator de amortecimento de 0.0025 e os valores já determinados no item anterior, determine o modelo de estados tendo como saída a posição e a aceleração, e tendo como entrada uma força periódica f(t) = 1sen(wt).

$$m \ddot{x} + C\dot{x} + kx = f(t) = \lambda en(\omega t)$$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{C}{m}\dot{x} + \frac{K}{m}x = \frac{1}{m}f(t); \quad 2gw_n = \frac{C}{m}$$

$$\dot{X} + \frac{1}{4}\dot{X} + 50\dot{X} = \frac{1}{4}f(t)$$

$$\dot{X}_{2} \qquad \dot{X}_{2} \qquad \dot{X}_{1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2500 & -0125 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0,25 \end{bmatrix} \text{sen}(\omega t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{4} \\ \frac{2}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2500 & -0,25 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0,25 \end{bmatrix} \text{ sen(wt)}$$

Algumas equações:

$$\xi = \frac{c}{c_c} = \frac{c}{2\sqrt{km}}$$

$$\delta = \ln \frac{x(t)}{x(t+T)}$$

$$\delta = \frac{2\pi\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{x(t)}{x(t+nT)}$$

$$m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = F_0 sen(wt)$$

$$\ddot{x} + 2\xi w_n \dot{x} + w_n^2 x = f_0 sen(wt)$$

$$M\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = mew^2 sen(wt)$$

$$\frac{X}{(me/M)} = \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{(1-r^2)^2 + (2\xi r)^2}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{2\xi r}{1-r^2}$$

$$r_{pico} = 1/\sqrt{1-2\xi^2}$$

$$r_{pico} = \sqrt{1-2\xi^2}$$

$$r_{pico} = \sqrt{1-2\xi^2}$$

$$r_{pico} = \frac{\sqrt{-1+\sqrt{1+8\xi^2}}}{2\xi}$$

$$\frac{F_T}{mew_n^2} = \frac{r^2\sqrt{1+(2\xi r)^2}}{\sqrt{(1-r^2)^2+(2\xi r)^2}}$$

$$\alpha(w) = \frac{X}{F}$$

$$\psi^t \mathbf{M}\psi = diag(m_r)$$

$$\psi^t \mathbf{K}\psi = diag(m_r)$$

$$\psi^t \mathbf{K}\psi = diag(\bar{w}_r)$$

$$\phi = \psi \cdot [diag(m_r)]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{f}$$

$$\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{D}\mathbf{f}$$