

GATE ME 30

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Question GATE ME 30 :

The figure shows a block of mass $m = 20 \text{ kg}$ attached to a pair of identical linear springs, each having a spring constant $k = 1000 \text{ N/m}$. The block oscillates on a frictionless horizontal surface. Assuming free vibrations, the time taken by the block to complete ten oscillations is _____ seconds . (Rounded off to two decimal places) Take $\pi = 3.14$.

(GATE ME 2023)



Solution:

Derivation for natural frequency ω_n :

Parameter	Description	Value
k	spring constant	1000 N/m
m	mass of block	20Kg
k_{eq}	Equivalent spring constant	$k_1 + k_2$ (parallel)
ω_n	Natural frequency	$\sqrt{\frac{k_{eq}}{m}}$
T	Time period of an oscillation	$\frac{2\pi}{\omega_n}$
x	Displacement of block	
a	Acceleration of block	
F	Force on block	

TABLE 0
PARAMETER TABLE

$$F = ma \quad (1)$$

$$F = -kx \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow ma = -kx \quad (3)$$

$$\therefore m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx \quad (4)$$

The derivative of x has x in its equation. So we can assume x to be of the form :

$$x = Ce^{\alpha t} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\frac{k}{m}x = -\omega^2x \quad (6)$$

Using equations (5) and (6),

$$C\alpha^2 e^{\alpha t} = -\omega^2x \quad (7)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 = -\omega^2 \quad (8)$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \pm j\omega \quad (9)$$

Using equations (5) and (9), there are two solutions x_1 and x_2 for x ,

$$x_1 = Ce^{-j\omega t} \quad (10)$$

$$x_2 = Ce^{j\omega t} \quad (11)$$

The value of x is real. Hence the general solution can be written as the linear combination of x_1 and x_2

$$x(t) = C_1 e^{j\omega t} + C_2 e^{-j\omega t} \quad (12)$$

as x always has a real value,

$$\therefore C_1 - C_2 = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (A) \cos(\omega t) \quad (A = C_1 + C_2) \quad (14)$$

Observe in equation (14), the time period is $\frac{2\pi}{\omega}$

$\therefore \omega$ is the natural frequency of the system.

From equation (6)

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad (15)$$

using table Table 0 ,

$$k_{eq} = 2000 \quad (16)$$

$$\omega_n = 10 \text{rad/s} \quad (17)$$

The time required to complete 10 oscillations using (16) and (17) is

$$10T = 10 \frac{2\pi}{\omega_n} \quad (18)$$

$$= 2\pi \quad (19)$$

$$= 6.28 \quad (20)$$