

GATE 2022 -AE 63

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Question: A uniform rigid prismatic bar of total mass m is suspended from a ceiling by two identical springs as shown in figure. Let ω_1 and ω_2 be the natural frequencies of mode I and mode II respectively ($\omega_1 < \omega_2$). The value of $\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1}$ is _____ (rounded off to one decimal place). (GATE AE 2022 QUESTION 63)

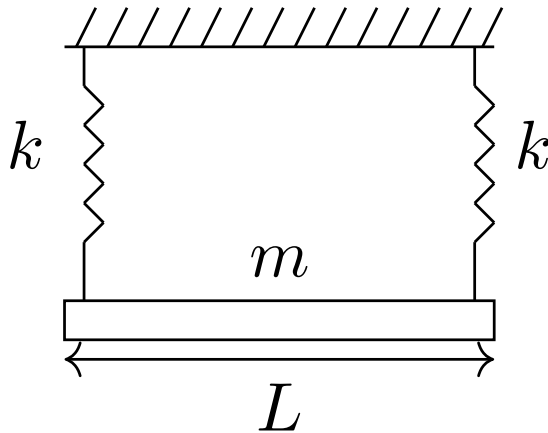


Fig. 1. Figure given in question

Solution:

Parameter	Description	Value
$X(s)$	position in laplace domain	$X(s)$
$\Theta(s)$	angle rotated in laplace domain	$\Theta(s)$
$x(t)$	position of mass w.r.t time	$x(t)$
$\theta(t)$	angle rotated by mass w.r.t time	$\theta(t)$
$\alpha(t)$	angular acceleration of mass w.r.t time	$\alpha(t)$
k	spring constant	k
m	mass of the block	m
L	length of the mass	L
ω_o	initial angular velocity of mass	ω_o
$v(0)$	initial velocity of mass	$v(0)$

TABLE I
INPUT VALUES

i: For vertical oscillations: from Fig. 2,

$$m \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} + 2kx(t) = 0 \quad (1)$$

Assuming the bar is at mean position and has non-zero initial velocity, we can write it's laplace transform as:

$$s^2 m X(s) - mv(0) + 2kX(s) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow X(s) = \frac{v(0)}{s^2 + \frac{2k}{m}} \quad (3)$$

On taking inverse laplace transform we get,

$$x(t) = v(0) \sqrt{\frac{m}{2k}} \sin \sqrt{\frac{2k}{m}} t \quad (4)$$

$$\therefore \omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{m}} \quad (5)$$

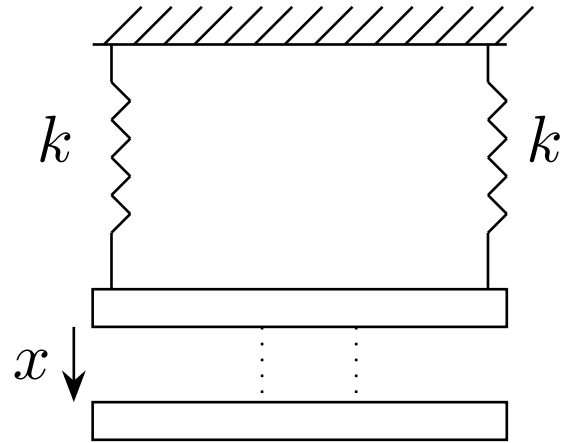


Fig. 2. Figure for Vertical strain

ii: For torsional strain from Fig. 3,

$$I\alpha(t) = -\frac{kL^2\theta(t)}{2} \quad (6)$$

Assuming it is at mean position and having non-zero angular velocity we can write it's laplace transform as:

$$s^2 I\Theta(s) - I\omega_o + \frac{kL^2\Theta(s)}{2} = 0 \quad (7)$$

substituting values from Table I:

$$\Theta(s) = \frac{\omega_o}{s^2 + \frac{6k}{m}} \quad (8)$$

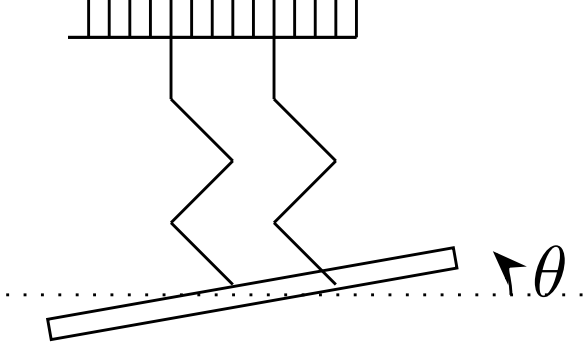


Fig. 3. Figure for Torsional strain

On taking inverse laplace transform we get,

$$\theta(t) = \omega_o \sqrt{\frac{m}{6k}} \sin \sqrt{\frac{6k}{m}} t \quad (9)$$

$$\therefore \omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{6k}{m}} \quad (10)$$

From (5) and (10) we see that

$$\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} = \sqrt{3} \quad (11)$$