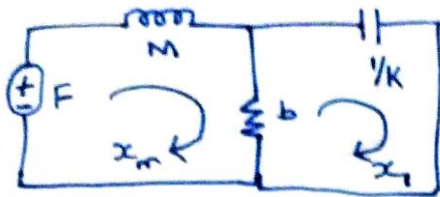


(i)  $F \rightarrow v$   
 $x \rightarrow I$

$\therefore$  2 displacement  $\Rightarrow$  2 currents

(ii) 2 loops

1 F  $\Rightarrow$  one voltage source



Using Mesh analysis & taking L.T we get

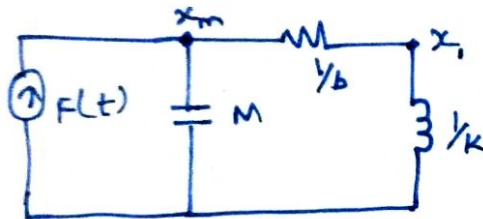
$$F(s) = (Ms + b)X_m(s) - bX_1(s) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$0 = -bX_m(s) + \left(b + \frac{k}{s}\right)X_1(s) \quad \text{--- (2)} \Rightarrow X_1(s) = bX_m(s) \left[ \frac{s}{bs + k} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{F(s)}{X_m(s)} = Ms + b - \frac{b^2 s}{k + bs} \Rightarrow \frac{X_m(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{k + bs}{Ms^2 + Ms + b} = \frac{s \left( s + \frac{k}{b} \right)}{s^2 + \frac{k}{b}s + \frac{k}{m}}$$

(ii)  $F \rightarrow I$  ; one F  $\Rightarrow$  one current source

$x \rightarrow v$  ; 2 disp  $\Rightarrow$  2 voltages (on) 2 diff nodes.



Using nodal analysis & taking L.T we get

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F(s) &= X_m(s) [Ms + b] - bX_1(s) \\ 0 &= -bX_m(s) + X_1(s) \left[ b + \frac{k}{s} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\text{Same as (1) \& (2)} \\ &\therefore \text{yields same transfer function.} \end{aligned}$$

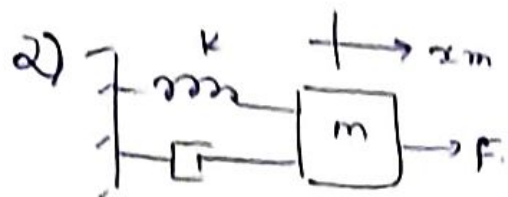
(b) Given  $K=5$ ,  $M=3$

From the T.F of  $\frac{X_m(s)}{F(s)}$  we have

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$2\zeta\omega_n = \frac{5}{b} \Rightarrow \zeta = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2b} > 0 \text{ (when } b > 0)$$

$\therefore$  For underdamped  $0 < \zeta < 1 \Rightarrow b > \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}$



given  $k=5$ ,  $m=3$ ;

Mechanical  
translational  
equation

$$M \frac{d^2 x_m(t)}{dt^2} + b \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + kx(t) = f(t)$$

Taking Laplace transform,  
[assuming zero initial conditions.]

$$Ms^2 x(s) + bsx(s) + kx(s) = F(s)$$

$$G(s) = \frac{x(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{1}{Ms^2 + bs + k}$$

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-b}{2m} \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4km}{2m}}$$

b) For system to be underdamped:

$$b^2 - 4km < 0$$

$$b^2 < 4km$$

$$b^2 < 4 \times 5 \times 3$$

$$b < \sqrt{60}$$

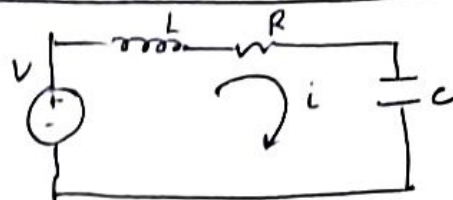
$$b < 7.7$$

or

$$M \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} + \dots$$

## Electrical System

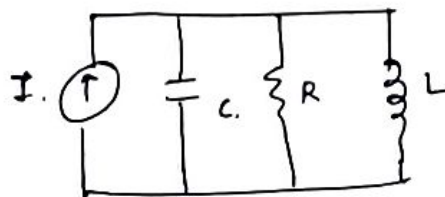
### ① Force voltage analogy



$$V = L \frac{di}{dt} + iR + \frac{1}{C} \int i dt$$

$$V = L \frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} + R \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{q}{C}$$

### ② Force-current analogy



$$I = C \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{v}{R} + \frac{1}{L} \int v dt$$

$$I = C \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + \frac{\phi}{L}$$

1. The Analogy from the given systems

Electrical	Mechanical	
	Force voltage	Force current
(V)	Voltage	Force, $f$ .
(I)	Force $f$ .	velocity $v$ .
Resistance $R$ .	$1/b$	$b$ .
Capacitance $C$	$M$	$1/k$ .
$L$ .	$1/K$	$m$ .