

$$\text{Siluppando } \sin(\omega t - \xi) \cos(\omega t - \xi) : \frac{(1-\beta^2)}{\omega_1^2} \rightarrow \left(\frac{\omega_1^2 - \omega^2}{\omega_1^2} \right) N u s t \sin(\omega t - \xi) + 2\zeta \omega_1 \omega N u s t \cos(\omega t - \xi) = \frac{\omega_1^2}{\omega_1^2} u s t \sin \omega t \quad \text{At} \quad \text{Sia } \beta = \frac{\omega}{\omega_1} = \frac{2\pi f}{2\pi f_1} = \frac{f}{f_1} \quad \underline{\text{frequency ratio}}$$

$$(1-\beta^2)(\cos \xi \sin \omega L - \sin \xi \cos \omega L) + 2\zeta \rho (\cos \xi \cos \omega L + \sin \xi \sin \omega L) = \frac{1}{N}$$

$$\begin{cases} (1-\beta^2) \cos \xi + 2\zeta \beta \sin \xi = \frac{1}{N} \\ -(1-\beta^2) \sin \xi + 2\zeta \beta \cos \xi = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \tan \xi = \frac{2\zeta \beta}{1-\beta^2} \rightarrow \xi = \arctan \frac{2\zeta \beta}{1-\beta^2}$$

fase

Quindi, dalle prima eq. ne:

$$(1-\beta^2) \frac{(1-\beta^2)}{\sqrt{D}} + 2\zeta \beta \frac{2\zeta \beta}{\sqrt{D}} = \frac{1}{N} \rightarrow \frac{D}{\sqrt{D}} = \sqrt{D} = \frac{1}{N}$$

N.B.

$$\beta = 1 \rightarrow D = (2\zeta)^2 \rightarrow N = \frac{1}{2\zeta}$$

coeff. di amplific. dinamica

$$N = \frac{\sqrt{D}}{D} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{D}}$$

$N = N(\zeta, \beta)$

• $\sin \xi = \tan \xi \cos \xi =$

$$= \frac{2\zeta \beta}{\sqrt{D}} = \sin \xi$$

con $D = (1-\beta^2)^2 + (2\zeta \beta)^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Inoltre: } \tan^2 \xi &= \frac{\sin^2 \xi}{\cos^2 \xi} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \xi} - 1 \\
 \cos^2 \xi &= \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \xi} \\
 \cos \xi &= \sqrt{\cos^2 \xi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \xi}} = \\
 &= \frac{1 - \beta^2}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\beta)^2}} = \boxed{\frac{1 - \beta^2}{\sqrt{D}}} = \cos \xi
 \end{aligned}$$

- Analisi dei punti di stazionarietà di $N(\beta) \Rightarrow$ picchi di $N\alpha\zeta$ fissato: $\beta=0$ (indip. da ζ)
$$N'(\beta) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2}{D} = \frac{-1}{2D\zeta^2} (-2(1-\beta^2)2\beta + 2(2\zeta\beta)2\zeta) = 0 \Rightarrow 2\beta(-1+\beta^2+2\zeta^2)=0 \quad \beta^2=1-2\zeta^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\beta=\bar{\beta}=\sqrt{1-2\zeta^2}} \approx 1 \text{ per } \zeta \ll 1$$

poco < 1 per $\zeta \ll 1$

- Valori di picco:

$$\boxed{\frac{1-\bar{\beta}^2}{\zeta^2} \nearrow N(\zeta)}$$

p.t.o distaz. per $1-2\zeta^2 > 0$

$$\text{Valori di picco: } \bar{N}(\xi) = N(\xi, \bar{\rho}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\xi^2)^2 + (2\xi)^2(1-2\xi^2)}} = \frac{1}{2\xi \sqrt{\xi^2 + 1 - 2\xi^2}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2\xi \sqrt{1-\xi^2}}} = \bar{N}(\xi)$$

- Per $\zeta \ll 1$, $\bar{N} \sim$ univers. prop. a ζ
 $\bar{N}(\zeta) \approx \frac{1}{2\zeta} = \frac{1/\zeta}{2}$ \Rightarrow

ζ	0	1%	2%	5%
\bar{N}	∞	50	25	10

 valore tipico
 del picco
 di risparmio

- Rappresentazione alternativa di $u_p(t)$:

$$u_p(t) = N u_{st} \sin(\omega t - \xi) = N u_{st} (\cos \xi \sin \omega t - \sin \xi \cos \omega t)$$

$$= I_1 \sin \omega t - I_2 \cos \omega t \quad \text{ove } \begin{cases} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{cases}$$

- Integrale generale: $y < 1$ $w_d = w_1 \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$ puls. $I_2 =$
 $i_s(t) = e^{-\zeta w_d t} (A \sin w_d t + B \cos w_d t) + I_1 \sin w_d t - I_2 \cos w_d t$
 Risposta transiente (decade) Risposta a regime
 (steady state)

- Imposizione delle e.i.:

$$i_{l_0} = -\gamma w_1 B + \omega_d A + \omega Z_1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{i_{l_0} + \gamma w_1 M_0}{\omega d} + \frac{\gamma w_1 Z_2 - \omega Z_1}{\omega d}$$

$$= \frac{i_{l_0} + \gamma w_1 M_0}{\omega d} + \frac{\gamma w_1 Z_2 \beta - \omega Z_1}{\omega_1 \beta = \omega \uparrow \omega d}$$

Integrale particolare:

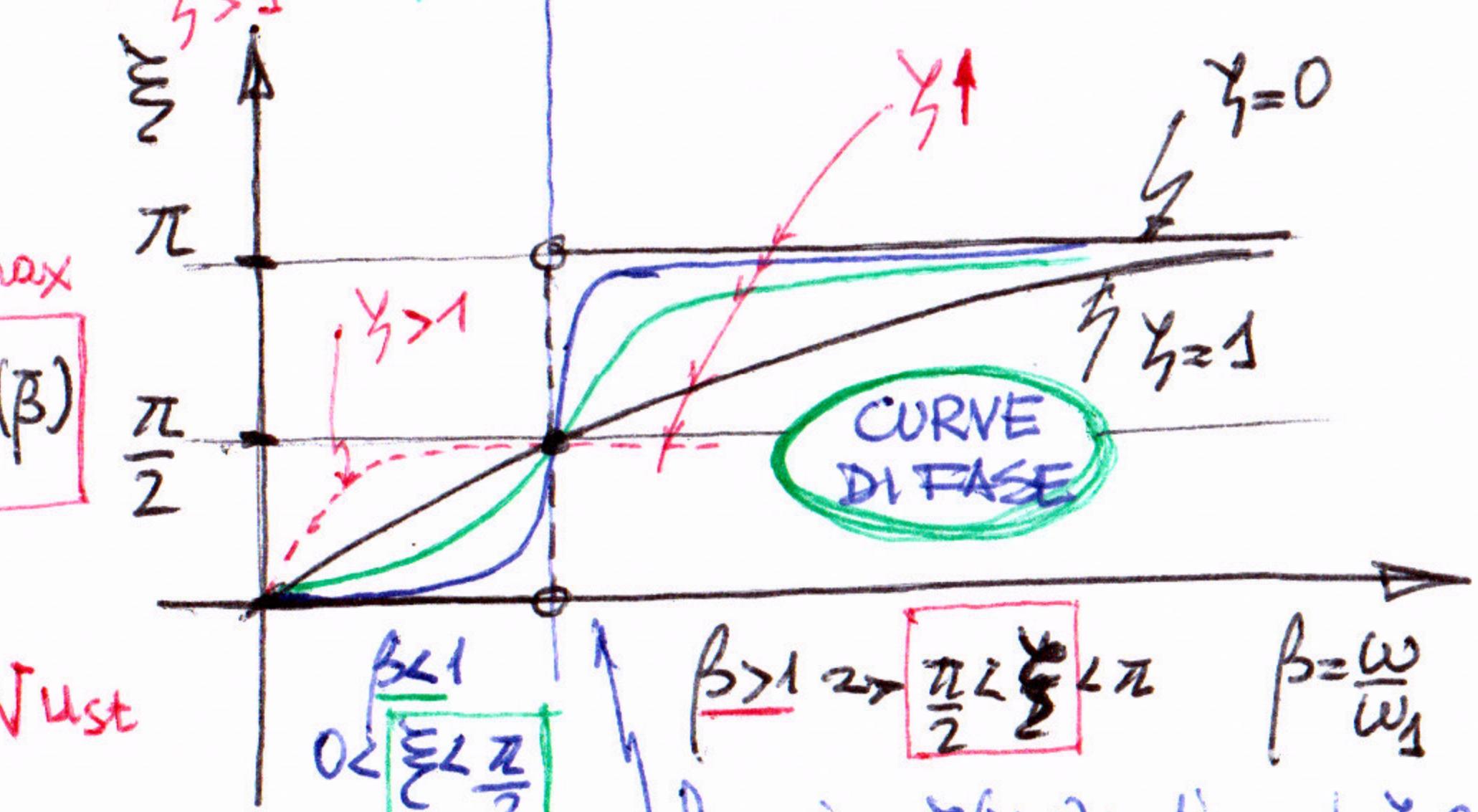
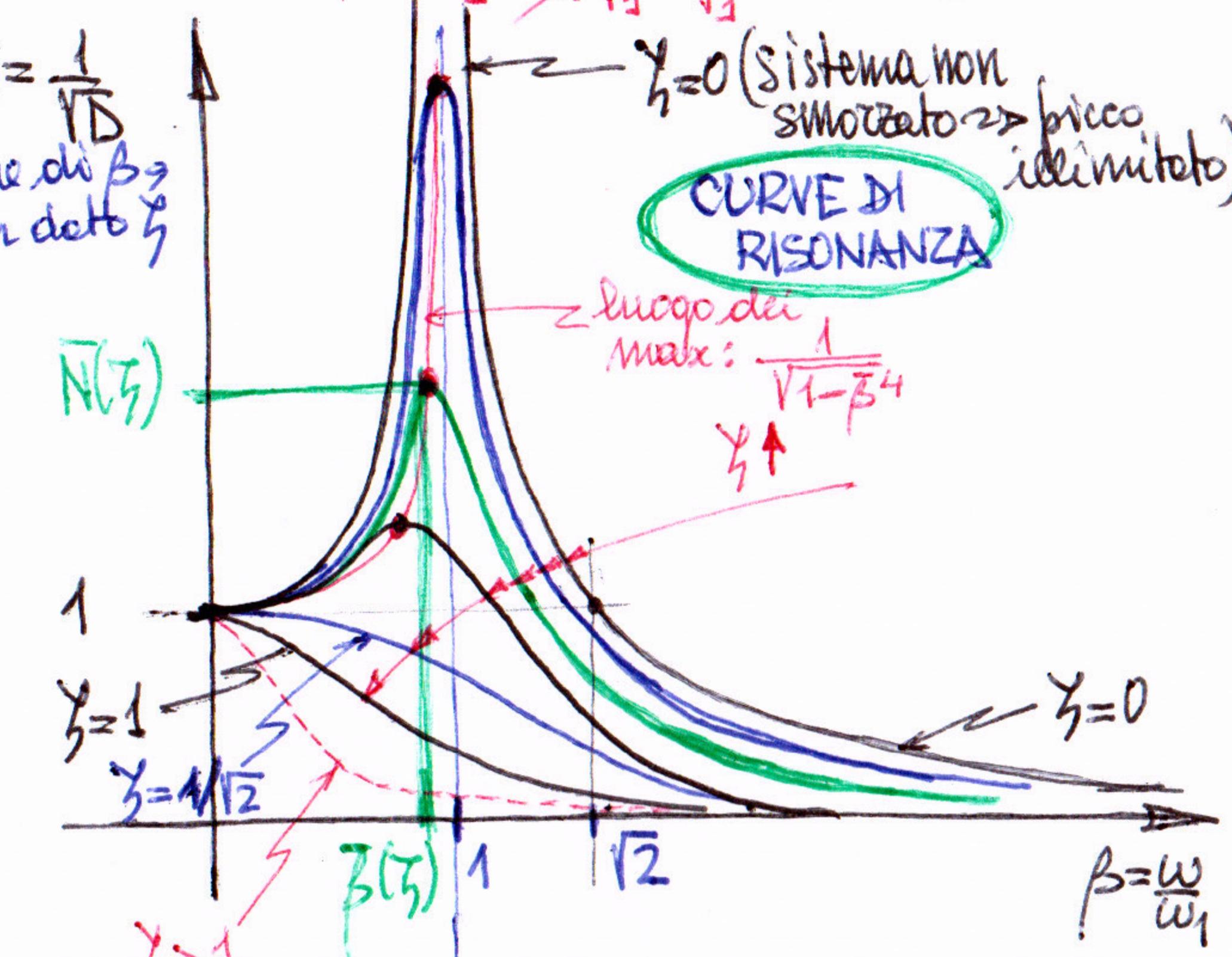
$$\bullet u_{pl}(t) = N_{ust} \sin(\omega t - \xi) \rightarrow i_{ip}(t) = \omega N_{ust} \cos(\omega t - \xi)$$

1 fattore di amplificazione dinamica \Rightarrow

$$i_{ip}(t) = -\omega^2 N_{ust} \sin(\omega t - \xi)$$

$$= -\omega^2 u_{pl}(t)$$

$$\text{Sia } \beta = \frac{\omega}{\omega_1} = \frac{2\pi f}{2\pi f_1} = \frac{f}{f_1} \quad \underline{\text{frequency ratio}}$$



 | funzione $\xi(\zeta, \beta)$ continua per $\zeta > 0$
(discontinuità salto per $\zeta = 0$)

$$1st \cos \xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{D}} \frac{1-\beta^2}{\sqrt{D}} M_{st} = \boxed{\frac{1-\beta^2}{D} M_{st} = Z_1}$$

$$q\sqrt{I_1^2 + I_2^2} = N_{\text{ust}}$$

$$+ I_1 \sin \omega t - I_2 \cos \omega t =$$

Risposta a regime = $N U_{st} \sin(\omega t - \xi)$

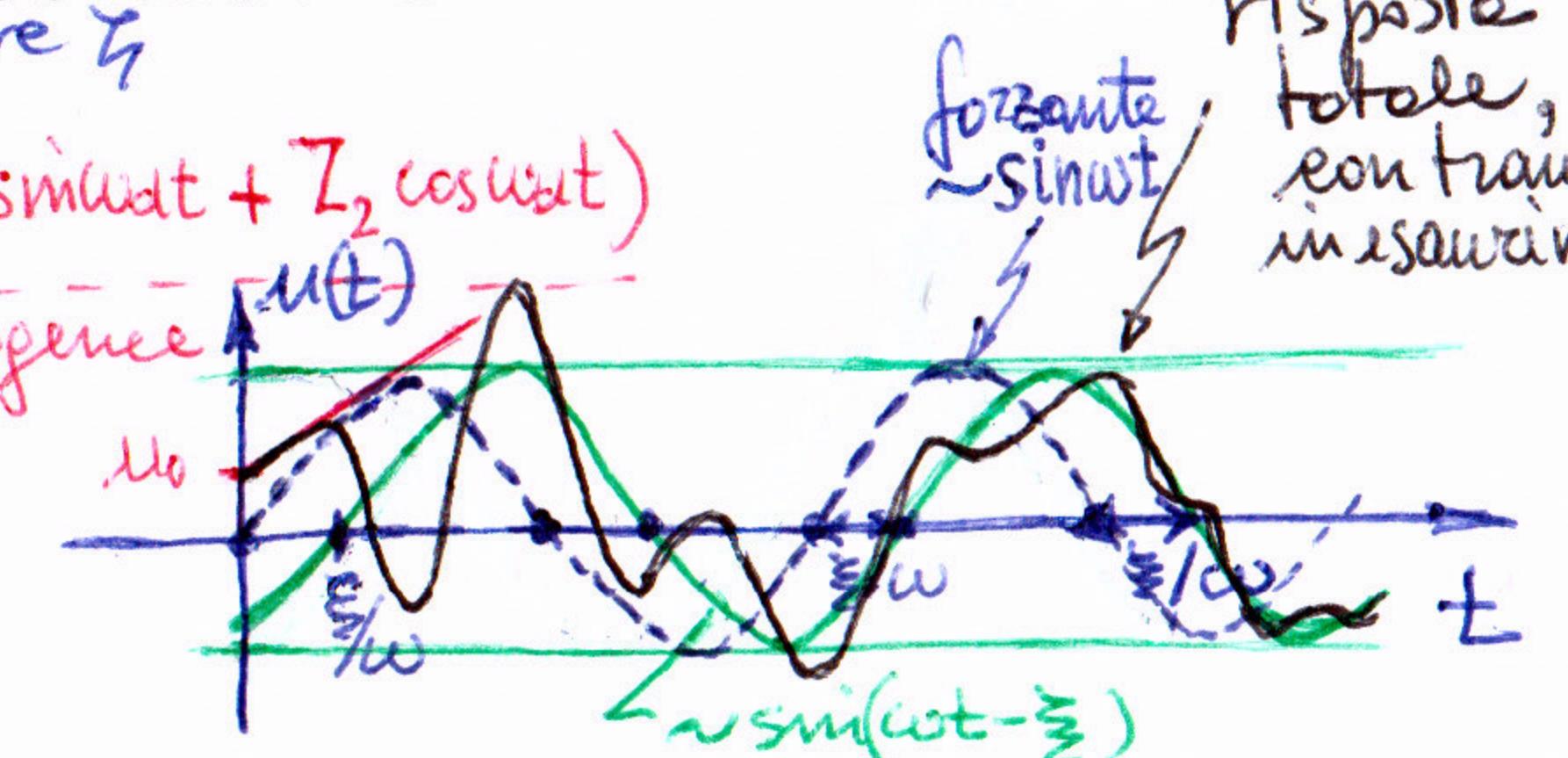
(steady state) $- \zeta \omega t$

(i_1 + I_{st}) \sin \omega t + I_{st} \cos \omega t) +

oscillazione forzata predominantemente di pulsazione ω e sfasamento ξ rispetto alle forzante, una volta esaurito il transiente legato al fattore ζ

$$= e^{\frac{1}{2} \zeta \omega_n t} \left(\frac{m_0 + \zeta w_1 m_0}{\omega_n} \sin \omega_n t + \frac{n_0 \cos \omega_n t}{\omega_n} \right) + \text{Risposta alle solle c.i.} + Z_1 \sin \omega_n t - Z_2 \cos \omega_n t + e^{\frac{1}{2} \zeta \omega_n t} \left(\frac{\zeta Z_2 - \beta Z_1}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin \omega_n t + \frac{Z_2}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \cos \omega_n t \right)$$

$$\frac{\zeta w_1 M_0}{\omega_d} + \frac{2\zeta^2 - (1-\beta^2)}{\omega_d} \text{rest} \omega = A$$



7a Lez. FDIS - Trattazione con variazioni complesse (risposta smorzata a $T(t) = T e^{i\omega t}$)

- Trattazione agevole
- Consente di trattare simult. F_{sinwt} e F_{coswt}
- Utile rappresentazione grafica nel piano di Argand, per mezzo di vettori rotanti

Risp.: $u(t)$, $v(t) \rightarrow z(t) = v(t) + i u(t)$ Ref[Z] $\Im[z]$

$i \cdot \ddot{u} + 2\gamma w_1 \dot{u} + w_1^2 u = w_1^2 u_{st} \sin wt$ $\ddot{v} + 2\gamma w_1 \dot{v} + w_1^2 v = w_1^2 u_{st} \cos wt$

Sostituendo nella (*):

$$(w_1^2 - \omega^2 + i 2\gamma w_1 \omega) Z e^{i\omega t} = w_1^2 u_{st} e^{i\omega t} \quad \forall t$$

• Integrale particolare:

$$z_p(t) = Z e^{i\omega t} = Z^* e^{i(\omega t - \xi)} \Rightarrow z_p(t) = i\omega Z e^{i\omega t} = w Z e^{i(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})} \Rightarrow \ddot{z}_p(t) = -\omega^2 Z e^{i\omega t} = -\omega^2 z_p(t) \text{ in opposizione di fase}$$

- Si ottiene, per l'ampiezza complessa Z :

$$Z = \frac{1 - \beta^2 - i 2\gamma \beta}{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\gamma \beta)^2} u_{st} = \frac{1 - \beta^2}{D} u_{st} - i \frac{2\gamma \beta}{D} u_{st} = Z_1 - i Z_2 \text{ con } Z_1, Z_2 \text{ come det. in precedenza}$$

$$\text{Quindi: } z_p(t) = Z e^{i\omega t} = (Z_1 - i Z_2) e^{i\omega t} = Z_1 e^{i\omega t} + Z_2 e^{i(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2})}$$

in fase con $F e^{i\omega t}$ in quadratura con $F e^{i\omega t}$ in ritardo di $\frac{\pi}{2}$ risp. a F_{sinwt} (+ anche la risposta per F_{coswt})

$$= Z_1 \cos \omega t + Z_2 \sin \omega t + i(Z_1 \sin \omega t - Z_2 \cos \omega t)$$

$$F_e = k z \quad \ddot{F}_d = c \ddot{z} \quad \text{Amplitude delle forze}$$

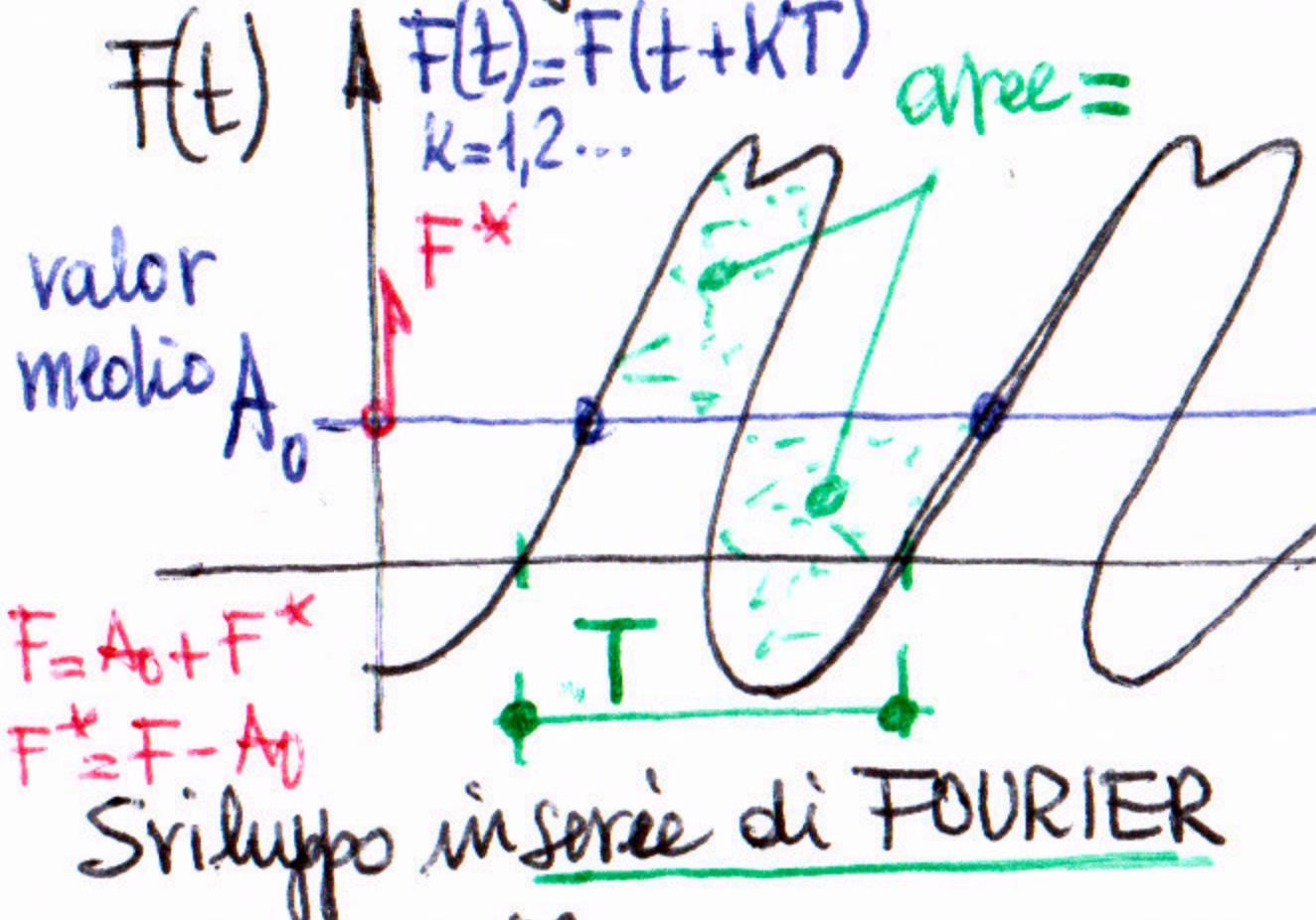
$$|F_e| = K N F = N F$$

$$|F_d| = c \omega N F = \gamma 2 \sqrt{K \cdot m} \omega N F$$

$$|F_d| = m \omega^2 N F = \beta N F$$

$$\text{Per } \beta = 1 \text{ (potenz. risonanza): } \xi = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ e } N = \frac{1}{2\gamma} \quad |F_e| = |F_d| = N F = \frac{1}{2\gamma} F; |F| = |F_d| = F$$

• Risposta a forzante PERIODICA generica



$$F(t) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos \omega_n t + B_n \sin \omega_n t \text{ con } \omega_n = n \omega, \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \text{ pulsaz.}$$

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} F(t) dt = \frac{A_0 T + 0}{T}, \quad A_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} F(t) \cos \omega_n t dt$$

$$B_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} F(t) \sin \omega_n t dt$$

- presente in casi reali
- forzante reale periodica oltre le finestre di analisi (T)
- utile a rappresentare il contenuto in frequenze di $F(t)$

$$\text{Infatti } \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \sin \omega_n t \sin \omega_m t dt = \int_0^T \sin \omega_n t \sin \omega_m t dt = 0$$

In genere serie troncate $\approx F(t)$ approx.

Oppure, altre rappresent.:

$$F(t) = F_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n \cos(\omega_n t - \phi_n)$$

$$= F_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n \sin(\omega_n t + \phi_n)$$

$$\text{con } F_0 = A_0$$

$$F_n = \sqrt{A_n^2 + B_n^2}$$

$$\tan \phi_n = \frac{B_n}{A_n} = \frac{B_n}{A_n}$$

La serie converge a $F(t)$ se $F(t)$

è f. ne generalmente continua (continua salvo in un n. limitato

dip. in un intervallo finito e tale che

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} |F(t)| dt < \infty$$

Se "salto" converge al p. to medio

$$\frac{F(t_0) + F(t_0+T)}{2}$$

valori discreti di f_n

cioè quelle che esaltano la condizione di risonanza

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$$i \cdot \ddot{u} + 2\gamma w_1 \dot{u} + w_1^2 u = w_1^2 u_{st} \sin wt \quad \ddot{v} + 2\gamma w_1 \dot{v} + w_1^2 v = w_1^2 u_{st} \cos wt$$

$$\text{Sostituendo nella (*): } (w_1^2 - \omega^2 + i 2\gamma w_1 \omega) Z e^{i\omega t} = w_1^2 u_{st} e^{i\omega t} \quad \forall t$$

$$(1 - \beta^2 + i 2\gamma \beta) Z = u_{st} \Rightarrow Z = \frac{u_{st}}{1 - \beta^2 + i 2\gamma \beta}$$

$$\text{Poiché: } Z = Z^* e^{-i\xi} = Z^* \cos \xi - i Z^* \sin \xi \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Z_1 = Z^* \cos \xi \\ Z_2 = Z^* \sin \xi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Z_1 = \frac{Z^* \cos \xi}{Z_2} \\ Z_2 = \frac{Z^* \sin \xi}{Z_1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Z_1 = \frac{Z^* \cos \xi}{\tan \xi} \\ Z_2 = \frac{Z^* \sin \xi}{\tan \xi} \end{cases}$$

$$Z^* = Z e^{i\xi} \Rightarrow Z^* = \frac{1}{D} u_{st} \Rightarrow Z_1^2 + Z_2^2 = \frac{1}{D^2} u_{st}^2 \Rightarrow Z_1^2 + Z_2^2 = \frac{M_{st}^2}{D^2}$$

come atteso dalla trattazione precedente

Diagramme delle forze agenti

delle forze agenti

equilibrio dinamico

es. $\beta < 1 \Rightarrow \xi < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$F_{sin\xi} = F \frac{2\gamma \beta}{\sqrt{D}} = 2\gamma \beta N F$

$F_{cos\xi} = F \frac{1 - \beta^2}{\sqrt{D}} = (1 - \beta^2) N F = N F - \beta^2 N F$

F_i opposta a \ddot{z} $\Rightarrow F_{sin\xi}$

$|F_i| = N F$ (F_i opposta a z)

$|F_d| = 2\gamma \beta N F$ consente di equilibrare $F_{sin\xi}$ F_d opposta a \ddot{z}

Risposta tramite Principio di Sovrapposizione degli Effetti (valido per la linearità)

$$u_p(t) = \frac{A_0}{K} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_n}{K} \left(Z_{1n} \cos \omega_n t + Z_{2n} \sin \omega_n t \right) +$$

$$B_n \left(\frac{Z_{1n} \sin \omega_n t - Z_{2n} \cos \omega_n t}{\omega_n^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{A_0}{K} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_n}{K} \cos \omega_n t + \frac{B_n}{K} \sin \omega_n t$$

$$\text{con } A_n = \frac{A_0}{K} Z_{1n} - \frac{B_n}{K} Z_{2n}; B_n = \frac{A_0}{K} Z_{2n} + \frac{B_n}{K} Z_{1n}$$

Il sistema tende a filtrare le componenti armatiche della forzante

coi $\beta_n \approx \bar{\beta} = \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}$

$n \omega / \omega_1 \approx \bar{\beta} \Rightarrow n \approx \omega_1 / \bar{\beta}$

cioè quelle che esaltano la condizione di risonanza

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