

A Design Study Approach to Classical Control

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Homework D.3

- (a) Find the potential energy for the system.
- (b) Define the generalized coordinates.
- (c) Find the generalized forces and damping forces.
- (d) Derive the equations of motion using the Euler-Lagrange equations.
- (e) Referring to Appendices [P.1](#), [P.2](#), and [P.3](#), write a class or s-function that implements the equations of motion. Simulate the system using a variable force input. The output should connect to the animation function developed in homework [D.2](#).

Solution

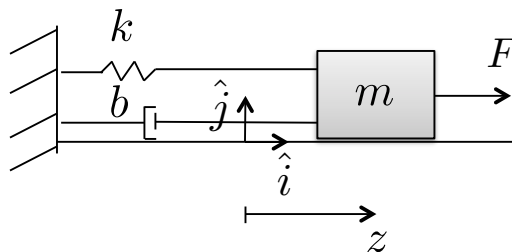


Figure 1: Computing the kinetic energy for the mass-spring-damper.

The generalized coordinates for the mass spring system is the position $\mathbf{q} = z$. The force F is applied in the direction of z and therefore, the generalized force is $\tau = F$. There is a viscous friction force acting in the direction of \dot{z} which implies that $-B\dot{\mathbf{q}} = -b\dot{z}$.

From homework [D.1](#), the kinetic energy can be written in terms of the generalized coordinates as

$$K(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{z}^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{q}^2.$$

The potential energy of the system is due to the spring force and is given by

$$P(\mathbf{q}) = \frac{1}{2}kz^2 = \frac{1}{2}kq^2,$$

where k is the spring constant. The Lagrangian is therefore given by

$$L(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) = K - P = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{z}^2 - \frac{1}{2}kz^2.$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{q}}} &= m\dot{z} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{q}} &= -kz.\end{aligned}$$

Differentiating $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{q}}}$ with respect to time gives

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{q}}} \right) = m\ddot{z}.$$

Therefore the Euler-Lagrange equation

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{q}}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{q}} = \tau - B\dot{\mathbf{q}}$$

gives

$$m\ddot{z} + kz = F - b\dot{z}.$$