

Programming Language: MatLab

1st Semester 2015

Chong-Wai

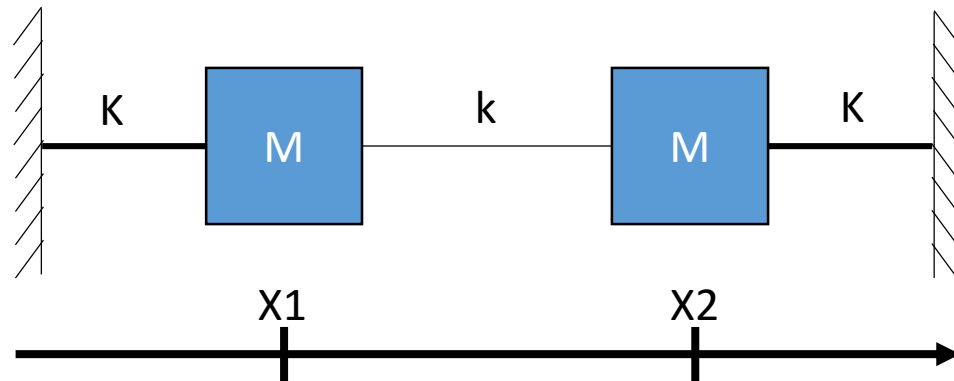
W12, 30th Nov

Content

- From coupled oscillator to triple oscillator
- From coupled oscillator to continuous system
- How to model a continuous system
- Home work

Review

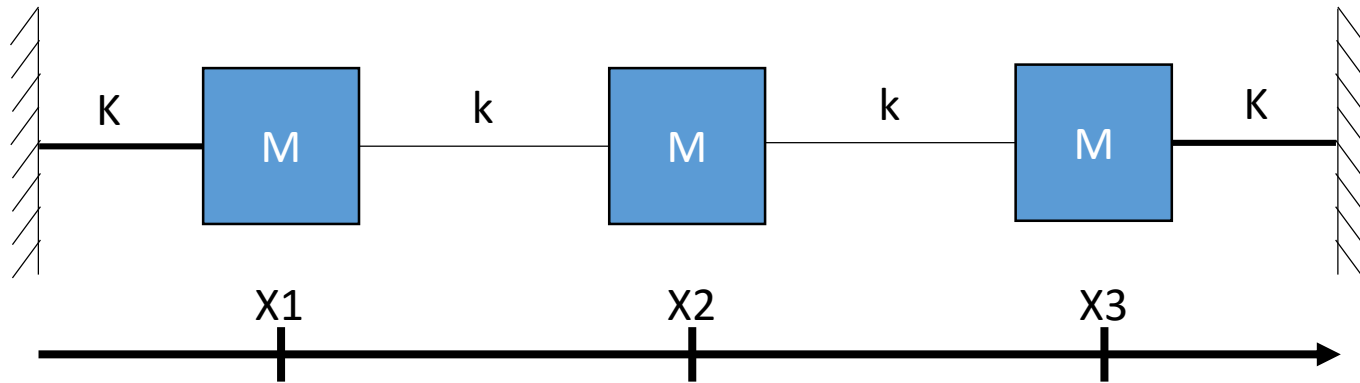
Two blocks with mass M are connected to the wall by spring with spring constant K , and they are coupled with a soft spring with $k < K$. Their equilibrium positions are X_1 and X_2 , respectively. R_1 and R_2 are the displacement deviated from their equilibrium positions.



The force exert on each block

$$\begin{aligned} M\ddot{R}_1 &= -KR_1 - k(R_1 - R_2) \\ M\ddot{R}_2 &= -KR_2 - k(R_2 - R_1) \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} M\ddot{R}_1 + (K + k)R_1 - kR_2 &= 0 \\ M\ddot{R}_2 - kR_1 + (K + k)R_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Triple coupled oscillator



x_i : equilibrium position of block i

R_i : displacement deviated from equilibrium of block i

k : coupling constant between two blocks

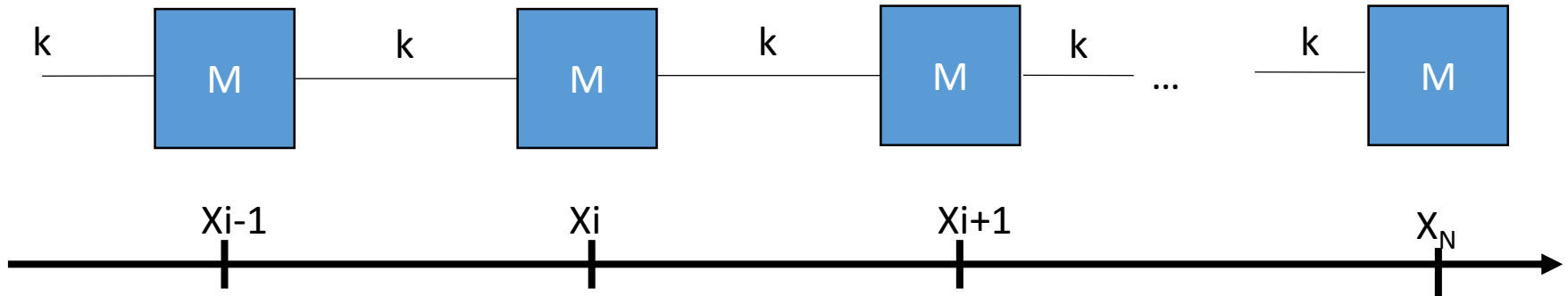
K : coupling constant to the wall

M : the mass of the block

The force exert on each block

$$\begin{aligned} M\ddot{R}_1 &= -KR_1 - k(R_1 - R_2) & M\ddot{R}_2 &= F_{32} - F_{21} & M\ddot{R}_3 &= -KR_3 - k(R_3 - R_2) \\ & & &= [k(R_3 - R_2)] - [k(R_2 - R_1)] \end{aligned}$$

Many coupled oscillators



X_i : equilibrium position of block i

R_i : displacement deviated from equilibrium of block i

k : coupling constant between two blocks

K : coupling constant to the wall

M : the mass of the block

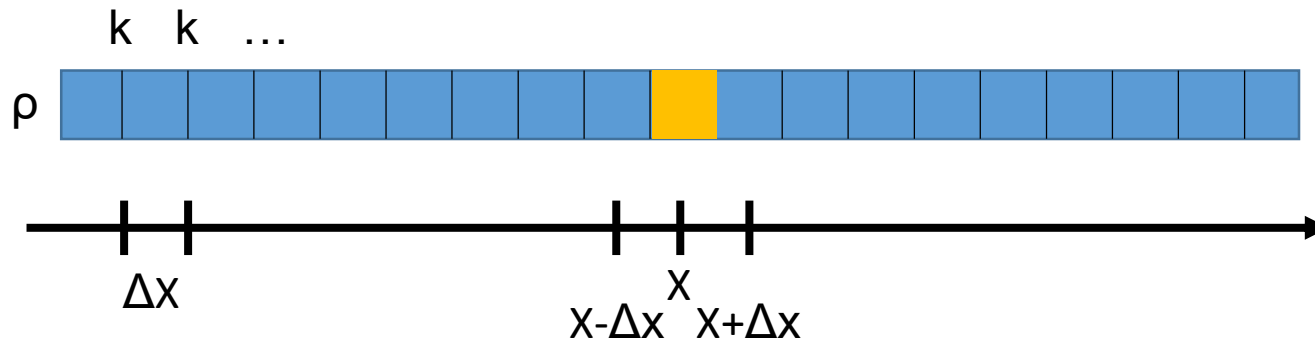
The force exert on block i

$$\begin{aligned} M\ddot{R}_i &= F_{i+1} - F_i \\ &= [k(R_{i+1} - R_i)] - [k(R_i - R_{i-1})] \end{aligned}$$

$$N \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\Delta X \equiv X_{i+1} - X_i \rightarrow 0$$

Coupled oscillator to continuous system



$R(x)$: displacement deviated from equilibrium of segment i

k : coupling constant between two segments

ρ : the mass density per unit length

The net force exert on segment i

$$M\ddot{R}(x;t) = F(x + \Delta x/2) - F(x - \Delta x/2)$$

$$k[R(x + \Delta x) - R(x)]$$

$$k[R(x) - R(x - \Delta x)]$$

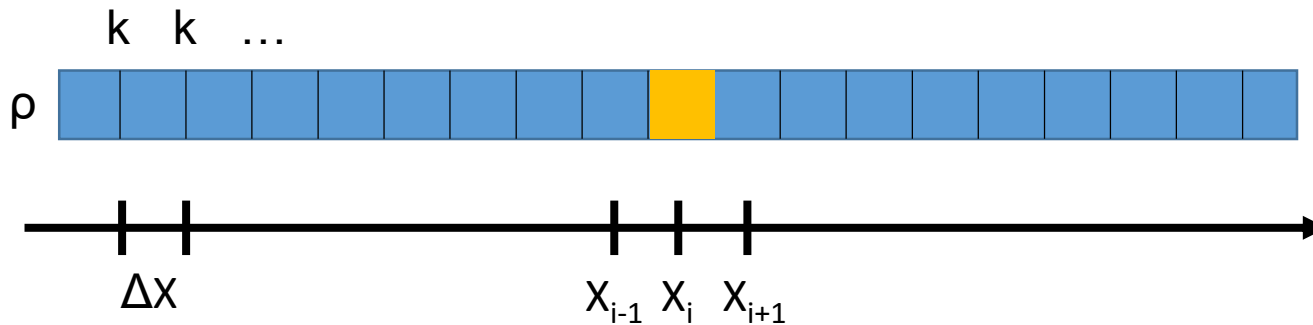
$$\Delta x \frac{k[R(x + \Delta x) - R(x)]}{\Delta x}$$

$$\Delta x \frac{k[R(x) - R(x - \Delta x)]}{\Delta x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k[R(x + \Delta x) - R(x)]}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} k \frac{\Delta R(x)}{\Delta x} \bigg|_{x+\Delta x/2} = k \frac{\partial}{\partial x} R(x;t) \bigg|_{x+\Delta x/2}$$

$\Delta x \rightarrow 0$

Coupled oscillator to continuous system



$R(x)$: displacement deviated from equilibrium of segment i

k : coupling constant between two segments

ρ : the mass density per unit length

The net force exert on segment i

$$M\ddot{R}(x;t) = F(x + \Delta x/2) - F(x - \Delta x/2)$$

$$\frac{M\ddot{R}(x;t)}{\Delta x} = \frac{\rho\Delta x\ddot{R}(x;t)}{\Delta x} = \frac{F(x + \Delta x/2) - F(x - \Delta x/2)}{\Delta x}$$

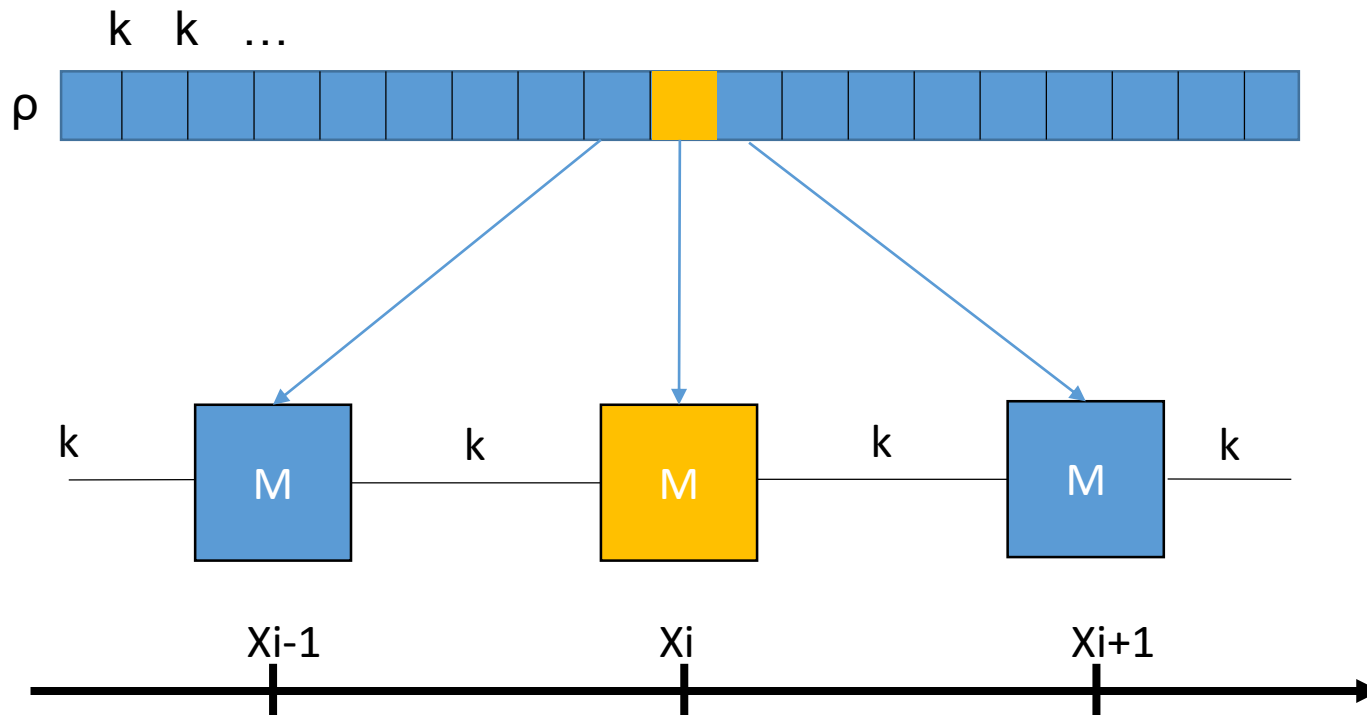
$$k' = k\Delta x$$

$$k' \frac{\partial}{\partial x} R(x;t)|_x$$

$$\boxed{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \quad \rho\ddot{R}(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \rho\ddot{R}(x) = \frac{\partial F(x)}{\partial x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} R(x;t) = \frac{k'}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} R(x;t)}$$

How to model a continuous system

Cutting the continuous system to discrete system with small size

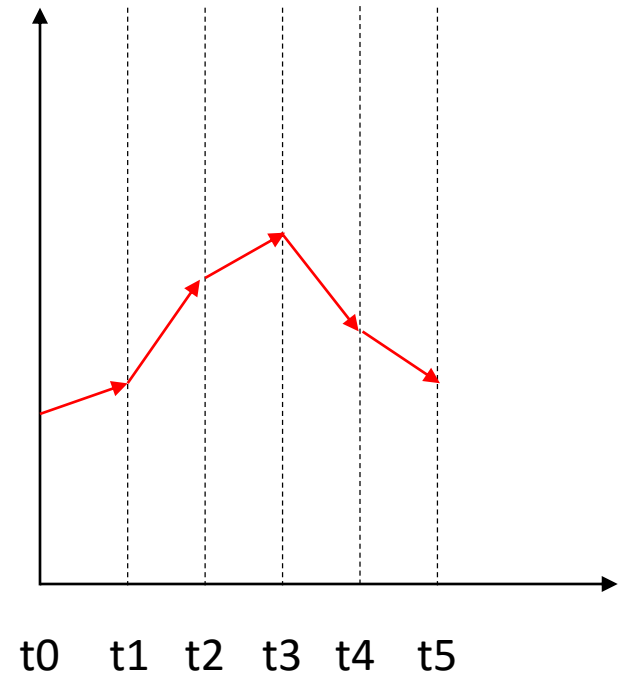
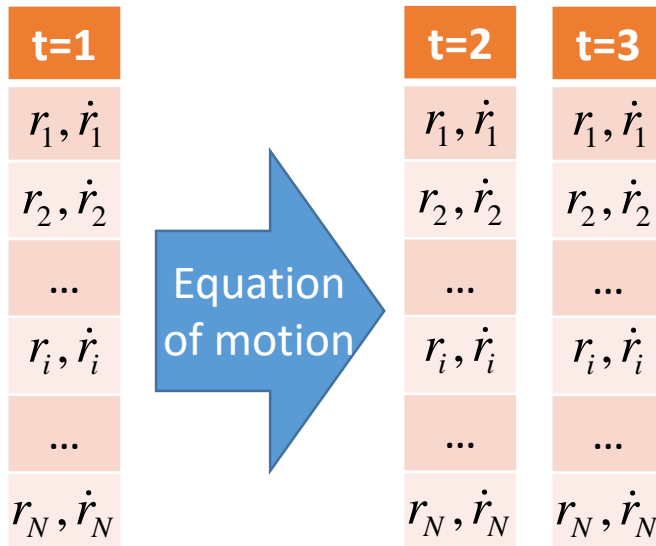


Converting the differential equation to discrete subtraction

$$\left. \frac{df(x)}{dx} \right|_x \Rightarrow \frac{f(x + \Delta x / 2) - f(x - \Delta x / 2)}{\Delta x} \quad \left. \frac{d^2 f(x)}{dx^2} \right|_x \Rightarrow \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - 2f(x) + f(x - \Delta x)}{\Delta x^2}$$

How to model a continuous system

Using extrapolation to estimate the evolution

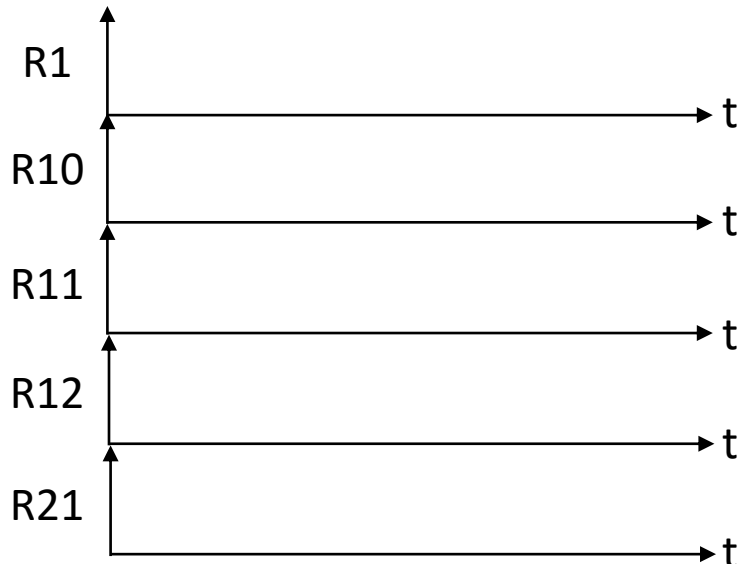


Homework

a) Try to analysis the unit of “ k'/ρ ” in the equation below

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} R(x;t) = \frac{k'}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} R(x;t)$$

b) For a system with many coupled oscillators (example in page 5) but with $N = 21$; $M_i = 2.5$ Kg (except $i = 11$); $K = 1$ N/m; $R1 = 2$ m, $R2 = V1 = V2 = 0$ at $t = 0$, if $M_{11} = 5.0$, two ends are free
Try to plot a figure shown below



c) For $M_{11} = 1.0$,
Try to plot the same figure again

(Don't forget to attach you code)