

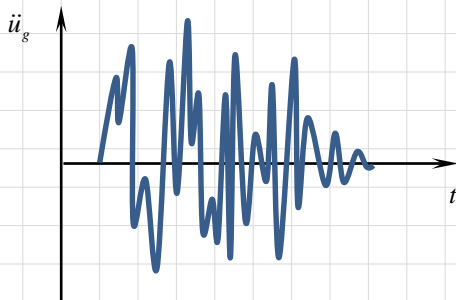
The multi-degree of freedom system shown at right is made of masses and linear springs. The equations of motion for a system subjected to prescribed accelerations at the support point (an earthquake) have the form

$$\mathbf{M}\ddot{\mathbf{u}}(t) + \mathbf{C}\dot{\mathbf{u}}(t) + \mathbf{K}\mathbf{u}(t) = -\ddot{u}_g \mathbf{M}\mathbf{1}$$

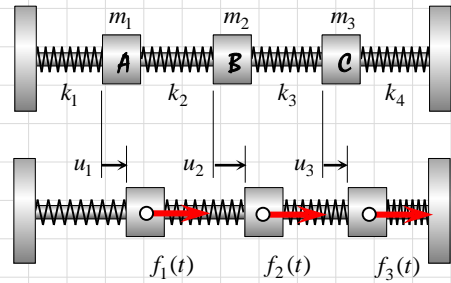
$$\mathbf{u}(0) = \mathbf{u}_o$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{u}}(0) = \mathbf{v}_o$$

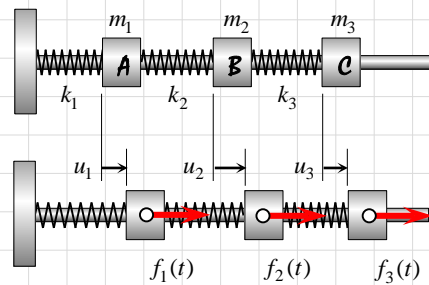
where \mathbf{M} is the mass matrix, \mathbf{C} is the damping matrix, \mathbf{K} is the stiffness matrix, \ddot{u}_g is the support acceleration, $\mathbf{1}$ is a column matrix of ones, \mathbf{u}_o is the initial displacement vector and \mathbf{v}_o is the initial velocity vector. Implement the earthquake excitation in your MATLAB code from HW8 and HW9. Use an artificially generated earthquake or a measured one (if you can find one on the internet).



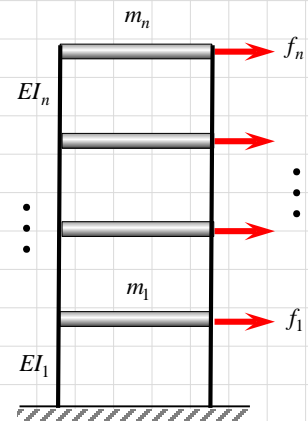
At this point your code should be able to do elastoplastic response of the individual elements. Make sure that your earthquake is adjusted so that the ground velocity is zero when the earthquake ends.



System 1: "Bridge"



System 2: "Building"



System 3: "Shear Building"