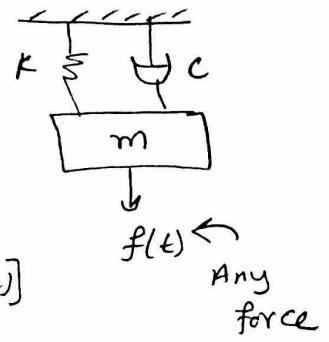


## 2.1.3 Forced Vibration Under General Force

$$x(0) = x_0 \\ \dot{x}(0) = v_0$$

EOM

$$\ddot{x} + 2f_{wn}\dot{x} + w_n^2 x = F(t) \quad , \quad F(t) = \frac{f(t)}{m}$$



Take Laplace

$$\mathcal{L}[\ddot{x}(t)] + 2f_{wn}\mathcal{L}[\dot{x}(t)] + w_n^2 \mathcal{L}[x(t)] = \mathcal{L}[F(t)]$$

Remember

$$\mathcal{L}[x(t)] = X(s)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\dot{x}(t)] = sX(s) - x(0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\ddot{x}(t)] = s^2 X(s) - sx(0) - \dot{x}(0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[F(t)] = F(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow [s^2 X(s) - sx(0) - \dot{x}(0)] + 2f_{wn}[sX(s) - x(0)] + w_n^2 X(s) = F(s)$$

$$X(s) (s^2 + 2f_{wn}s + w_n^2) - x(0)(s + 2f_{wn}) - \dot{x}(0) = F(s)$$

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2f_{wn}s + w_n^2} \cdot [F(s) + x_0(s + 2f_{wn}) + v_0]$$

$$= H(s)$$

$$X(s) = H(s) F(s) + (H(s)) x_0 (s + 2f_{wn}) + H(s) v_0$$

Take Laplace Inverse  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[\quad]$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[X(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[H(s) F(s)] + \mathcal{L}^{-1}[H(s) x_0 (s + 2f_{wn})] + v_0 \mathcal{L}^{-1}[H(s)]$$

"Convolution Integral"

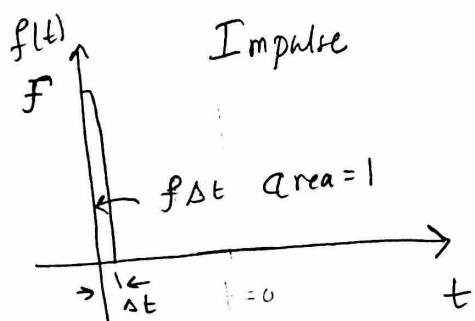
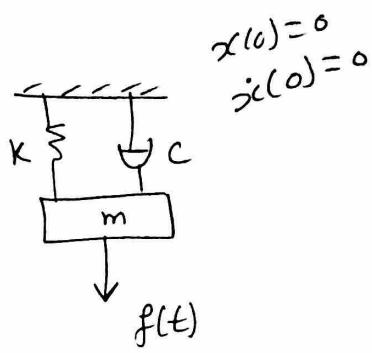
$$x(t) = \int_0^t F(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau + g(t)x_0 + h(t)v_0$$

$$g(t) = \bar{e}^{jw_n t} \left( \cos \omega_d t + \frac{f_{wn}}{\omega_d} \sin \omega_d t \right), \quad h(t) = \frac{1}{\omega_d} \bar{e}^{jw_n t} (\sin \omega_d t)$$

### Example 1

$$\ddot{x} + 2\zeta\omega_n \dot{x} + \omega_n^2 x = F(t)$$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{0^+} f(t) dt = 1 & t=0 \\ 0 & t \neq 0 \end{cases}$$



"Like hitting with  
a hammer"

$\Delta t = 0^- \rightarrow 0^+ \leftarrow$  very short

the variable is  $\tau$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \int_0^t F(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_0^{0^+} \frac{f(\tau)}{m} h(t-\tau) d\tau \\ &= \frac{h(t)}{m} \int_{0^-}^{0^+} f(\tau) d\tau = 1 \Rightarrow x(t) = \frac{h(t)}{m} \end{aligned}$$

Response to Impulse function

$x(t) = \frac{1}{m\omega b} e^{-j\omega nt} \sin(\omega_b t)$

$$x(t) = \int_{0^-}^{0^+} F(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau + \int_{0^+}^t F(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$$

(3)

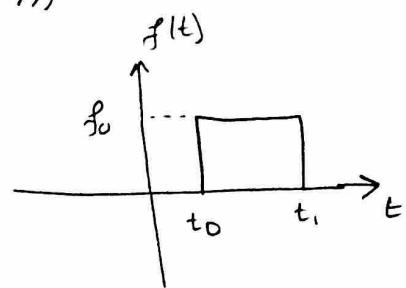
Example ②

$$\ddot{x} + 2\zeta\omega_n \dot{x} + \omega_n^2 x = F(t)$$

$$F(t) = \frac{f(t)}{m}$$

$$x(0) = 0$$

$$\dot{x}(0) = 0$$



Find  $x(t)$  in terms of Convolution Integral

$0 \leq t < t_1$

$$x(t) = \int_0^t \frac{f(\tau)}{m} h(t-\tau) d\tau \Rightarrow x(t) = 0$$

$t_0 \leq t < t_1$

$$x(t) = \int_0^{t_0} \frac{f(\tau)}{m} \cdot h(t-\tau) d\tau + \int_{t_0}^t \frac{f(\tau)}{m} \cdot h(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$x(t) = \int_{t_0}^t \frac{f_0}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega_d} e^{-j\omega_d(t-\tau)} \sin \omega_d(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \frac{f_0}{m \omega_d} \int_{t_0}^t e^{-j\omega_d(t-\tau)} \sin \omega_d(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$t > t_1$

$$x(t) = \int_0^{t_0} \frac{f(\tau)}{m} h(t-\tau) d\tau + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{f(\tau)}{m} h(t-\tau) d\tau + \int_{t_1}^t \frac{f(\tau)}{m} \cdot h(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$x(t) = \frac{f_0}{m \omega_d} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} e^{-j\omega_d(t-\tau)} \sin \omega_d(t-\tau) d\tau$$

(4)

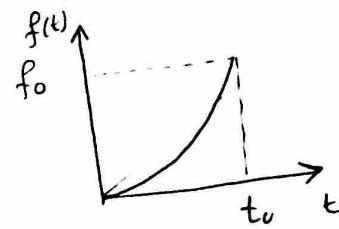
Example (3)

$$\ddot{x} + 2\zeta \omega_n \dot{x} + \omega_n^2 x = F(t)$$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} f_0 \frac{t}{t_0} & 0 \leq t \leq t_0 \\ 0 & t > t_0 \end{cases}$$

$$F(t) = \frac{f(t)}{m}$$

$$\ddot{x}(0) = 0$$



Find  $x(t)$  in terms of convolution integral

Solutio

$$\text{Case 1: } 0 \leq t \leq t_1$$

$$x(t) = \int_0^t F(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t \frac{f_0}{m} \frac{\tau}{t_0} \cdot h(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$x(t) = \frac{f_0}{m \omega_n} \int_0^t \tau e^{-j\omega_n(t-\tau)} \sin \omega_n(t-\tau) d\tau$$

 $t > t_1$ 

$$x(t) = \int_0^{t_1} F(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau + \int_{t_1}^t \cancel{F(\tau)} h(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$x(t) = \frac{f_0}{m \omega_n} \int_0^{t_1} \tau e^{-j\omega_n(t-\tau)} \sin \omega_n(t-\tau) d\tau$$

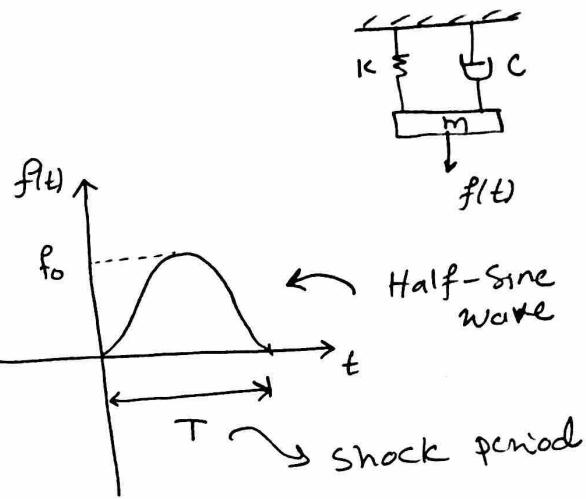
\* Example ④

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} f_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{T}\right) & 0 \leq t \leq T \\ 0 & t > T \end{cases}$$

EOM

$$\ddot{x} + 2f_0 w_n \dot{x} + w_n^2 x = F(t), \quad F(t) = \frac{f(t)}{m}$$

Express Response ( $x(t)$ ) in terms  
of Convolution Integral



Solution

$$x(t) = \int_0^t F(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau + g(x) \overset{o}{\nearrow} + h(t) \overset{o}{\nearrow}$$

$0 \leq t \leq T$

$$x(t) = \int_0^t \frac{f_0}{m} \sin\left(\frac{\pi \tau}{T}\right) h(t-\tau) d\tau = \frac{f_0}{m} \int_0^t \sin\left(\frac{\pi \tau}{T}\right) h(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$t > T$

$$x(t) = \int_0^T \frac{f_0}{m} \sin\left(\frac{\pi \tau}{T}\right) h(t-\tau) d\tau + \int_T^t F(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \frac{f_0}{m} \int_0^T \sin\left(\frac{\pi \tau}{T}\right) h(t-\tau) d\tau$$

(b) Example ⑤ : Response due to Base Excitation

EOM

$$\ddot{x} + 2\zeta \omega_n \dot{x} + \omega_n^2 x = 2\zeta \omega_n \dot{y}(t) + \omega_n^2 y(t)$$

Solution method ①

$$\ddot{x} + 2\zeta \omega_n \dot{x} + \omega_n^2 x = F(t), \quad F(t) = 2\zeta \omega_n \dot{y} + \omega_n^2 y$$

$$x(t) = \int_0^t F(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau + g(t)x_0 + h(t)v_0$$

$$= \int_0^t (2\zeta \omega_n \dot{y}(\tau) + \omega_n^2 y(\tau)) h(t-\tau) d\tau + g(t)x_0 + h(t)v_0$$

$$= 2\zeta \omega_n \int_0^t \dot{y}(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau + \omega_n^2 \int_0^t y(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau + g(t)x_0 + h(t)v_0$$

Solution method ②

$$\bar{x}(t) = x(t) - y(t) \Rightarrow x(t) = \bar{x}(t) + y(t)$$

$$\ddot{\bar{x}}(t) + 2\zeta \omega_n \dot{\bar{x}} + \omega_n^2 \bar{x} = F(t), \quad F(t) = -\ddot{y}(t)$$

$$\bar{x}(t) = \int_0^t F(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau + g(t)x_0 + h(t)v_0$$

$$\bar{x}(t) = - \int_0^t \ddot{y}(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau + g(t)x_0 + h(t)v_0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = y(t) - \left[ \int_0^t \ddot{y}(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau + g(t)x_0 + v_0 h(t) \right]$$

$$x(0) = x_0$$

$$\dot{x}(0) = v_0$$

