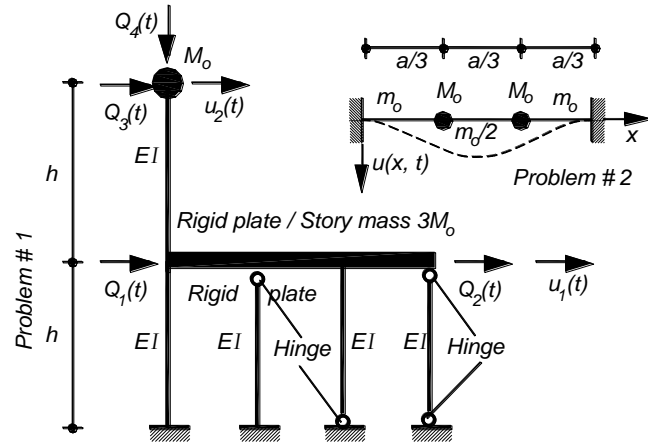


Problem # 1:

Consider the system of two degrees-of-freedom shown where the first story is rigid plate having a mass of $3M_o$ and the second story consists of a cantilever column with a lumped mass of M_o at its tip. (a) Evaluate the mass matrix \mathbf{m} , the flexibility matrix \mathbf{d} , the stiffness matrix \mathbf{k} and the load vector \mathbf{p} of the system. (b). Determine circular frequencies and periods of the free vibration ω_i and T_i in terms of EI , m and h . (c). Obtain corresponding two mode shapes ϕ_i and give their graphical representation ($i=1,2$). (d). Check the orthogonality of the mode shapes with respect to the mass matrix and the stiffness matrix $\phi_1^T \mathbf{m} \phi_2$, and $\phi_1^T \mathbf{k} \phi_2$. (e) Evaluate the generalized masses and stiffness $M_i = \phi_i^T \mathbf{m} \phi_i$ and $K_i = \phi_i^T \mathbf{k} \phi_i$ and assess the relationship $\omega_i^2 = K_i / M_i$ ($i=1,2$).

Problem # 2:

Consider the elastic beam shown having a mass per unit length $m_o/2$ at its one-third length and m_o at its two-third length. The beam has two lumped masses M_o additionally. (a) Select one of the displacement functions $\psi_i(x)$ by giving why this function is selected. (b) Obtain first circular frequency of the beam by using Rayleigh ratio.



$$\psi_1(x) = x^2,$$

$$\psi_2(x) = x(a-x), \psi_3(x) = x^2(a-x)^2, \psi_4(x) = \sin(\pi x/a),$$

$$\psi_5(x) = \sin^2(\pi x/a), \psi_6(x) = \sin(2\pi x/a), \psi_7(x) = \sin^2(2\pi x/a)$$

$$\mathbf{m} \ddot{\mathbf{u}}(t) + \mathbf{k} \mathbf{u}(t) = \mathbf{p}(t) \quad \mathbf{u}(t) = [u_1(t) \quad u_2(t)]^T \quad \mathbf{p}(t)^T = [P_1(t) \quad P_2(t)] \quad \omega_i = 2\pi/T_i$$

$$(\mathbf{k} - \omega_i^2 \mathbf{m}) \phi_i = \mathbf{0} \quad (\mathbf{I} - \omega_i^2 \mathbf{d} \mathbf{m}) \phi_i = \mathbf{0} \quad |\mathbf{k} - \omega_i^2 \mathbf{m}| = 0 \quad |\mathbf{I} - \omega_i^2 \mathbf{d} \mathbf{m}| = 0 \quad M_i = \phi_i^T \mathbf{m} \phi_i$$

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$$Y_i(t) = \frac{\sin \omega_i t}{M_i \omega_i} \left[\phi_i^T \int_0^{t_0} \mathbf{p}(\tau) d\tau \right] \quad \mathbf{u}(x,t) = \sum \phi_i(x) Y_i(t) \quad \ddot{Y}_i(t) + \omega_i^2 Y_i(t) = 0$$

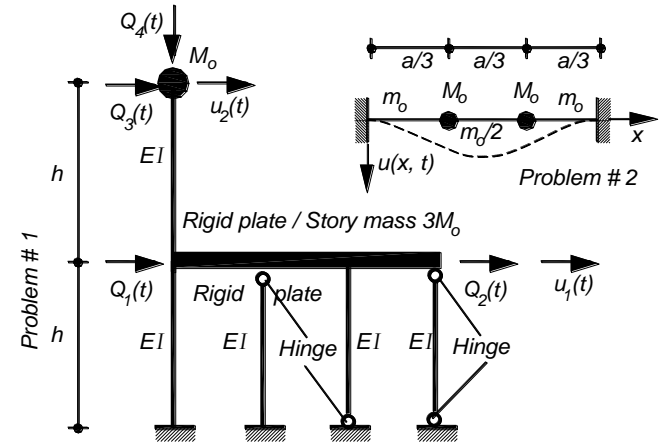
$$\omega^2 = \int_0^{\ell} EI(x) [\psi''(x)]^2 dx / \int_0^{\ell} m(x) [\psi(x)]^2 dx \quad \sin^2 \beta = (1 - \cos 2\beta) / 2$$

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