

## 제 2 장 자유진동

## 2.1. 무감쇠 자유진동

지배 방정식

$$m\ddot{u} + ku = 0 \quad (2.1.1)$$

상수계수를 갖는 선형동차 2계 미분방정식

초기조건, 시각  $t=0$  에서

$$u = u(0), \quad \dot{u} = \dot{u}(0)$$

일반해 얻는 식으로

$$u = C e^{st} \text{로 가정한다}$$

$$\dot{u} = C s e^{st}, \quad \ddot{u} = C s^2 e^{st}$$

→ (2.1.1)에 대입

$$m C s^2 e^{st} + k C e^{st} = 0$$

$$(m s^2 + k) \underbrace{C e^{st}}_{\neq 0} = 0$$

$$m s^2 + k = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{should}$$

characteristic equation  
(특성 방정식)

$$s^2 = -k/m, \quad s = \pm i \sqrt{k/m}$$

$$s = \pm i \omega_N$$

$$s_1 = i\omega_N, \quad s_2 = -i\omega_N$$

$$u(t) = A_1 e^{i\omega_N t} + A_2 e^{-i\omega_N t}$$

Rearrangement

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$$

$$u(t) = A_1 (\cos \omega_N t + i \sin \omega_N t) + A_2 (\cos \omega_N t - i \sin \omega_N t)$$

$$= (A_1 + A_2) \cos \omega_N t + (iA_1 - iA_2) \sin \omega_N t$$

$$= A \cos \omega_N t + B \sin \omega_N t$$

조건을 부여

$$u(t) = A \cos \omega_N t + B \sin \omega_N t$$

$$\dot{u}(t) = -A \omega_N \sin \omega_N t + B \omega_N \cos \omega_N t$$

$$u(0) = A = u(0)$$

$$\dot{u}(0) = B \omega_N, \quad B = \frac{1}{\omega_N} \dot{u}(0)$$

$$u(t) = u(0) \cos \omega_N t + \left( \frac{\dot{u}(0)}{\omega_N} \right) \sin \omega_N t$$

(2.1.3)

$$u(t) = A \cos \omega_N t + B \sin \omega_N t$$

$$= \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \left( \frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} \cos \omega_N t + \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} \sin \omega_N t \right)$$

$$\sqrt{A^2 + B^2} = R$$

$$\frac{A}{R} = \cos \phi, \quad \frac{B}{R} = \sin \phi$$

$$u(t) = R \cos(\omega_N t - \phi).$$

↑

Simple Harmonic Motion

$$\omega_N(t + T_n) - \phi = \omega_N t - \phi + 2\pi$$

$$\omega_N T_n = 2\pi$$

$$T_n = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_N}$$

↑

고주수

$\omega_N =$  고주 각진동수, Radian/sec

$f_n = \frac{1}{T_n} :$  고주진동수, cycle/sec

$R =$  진폭  $= u_0$  (chopra의 notation)

$$u(t) = \sqrt{[u(\omega)]^2 + \left[\frac{\dot{u}(\omega)}{\omega_N}\right]^2} \cos(\omega_N t - \phi)$$

||

R

$$\tan \phi = \frac{\dot{u}(\omega)}{u(\omega) \omega_N}$$

$$\omega_N = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{gk}{mg}} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{mg/k}} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{\delta_{st}}}$$

[ 주의사항 ]

식 (2.1.1) 은 힘의 평형 방정식이다.  
 따라서  $m\ddot{u}$  term과  $ku$  term은  
 힘의 단위가 같아야 한다. 만약 다른 단위를  
 고치진들수  $\omega_N = \sqrt{k/m}$  의 수치가 달라진다.  
 이것은 신각한 단위를 변하는 것이다.

(예제 2.1)

(a) 수직 방향

$$(0.04663) \ddot{u} + (38.6) u = 0$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{kip-sec}^2/\text{in}} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{kip/in}}$   
 $(\text{kip-sec}^2/\text{in}) \times (\text{in/sec}^2) \rightarrow \text{kip}$   
 $(\text{kip/in}) \times (\text{in}) \rightarrow \text{kip}$

$$\omega_N = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 28.77 \text{ Radians/sec}$$

$$f_N = \frac{\omega_N}{2\pi} = 4.58 \text{ Hz}$$

$$T_N = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_N} = 0.218 \text{ Sec}$$

(b) 동시 방향

$$(0.04663) \ddot{u} + (119.7) u = 0$$

$$\omega_N = \sqrt{k/m} = 50.67 \text{ Rad/sec}$$

$$f_N = \omega_N / 2\pi = 8.07 \text{ Hz}$$

$$T_N = 1/f_N = 0.124 \text{ Sec}$$

## 예제 2-4 Torsion 진자

$$I_0 \ddot{\theta} + K_{\theta} \theta = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \text{rad/sec}^2 \quad \downarrow \text{kip-ft/rad} \quad \downarrow \text{rad} \\ \downarrow \text{kip-sec}^2\text{-ft} \quad \text{kip-ft} \Rightarrow \frac{\text{kip-ft}}{\text{in}} \text{in} \\ \text{(Torque)} \end{array}$$

$$I_0 \ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow \text{kip-ft} \Rightarrow \frac{\text{kip-ft}}{\text{in}} \text{in} \text{ (Torque)}$$

$$K_{\theta} = k_x d^2 + k_y b^2$$

$$= (1.5)(12 \times 20)(20) + (1.0)(2 \times 30)(30) = 18000 \text{ kip-ft/rad}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \uparrow \text{kip/in} \quad \uparrow \text{in} \quad \uparrow \text{ft} \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{kip/in} \\ \text{in} \end{array} \right\} \text{kip-ft/rad} \end{array}$$

$$I_0 = m \frac{b^2 + d^2}{12}$$

$$= \frac{(0.1)(30)(20)}{32.2} \frac{30^2 + 20^2}{12} = 201.88$$

$\frac{\text{kips}}{\text{ft}^2/\text{sec}^2} \cdot \text{ft}^2 = \text{kip-ft-sec}^2$

$$= 201.88 \text{ kip-sec}^2\text{-ft}$$

$$\omega_n = 9.44 \text{ rad/sec}, f_n = 1.49 \text{ Hz}, T_n = 0.67 \text{ sec}$$

(observation)

$$u(t) = R \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$

$$\dot{u}(t) = -\omega R \sin(\omega t - \phi)$$

Potential Energy (Strain Energy):  $E_s$

$$E_s = \frac{1}{2} k u^2 = \frac{1}{2} k \cdot R^2 \cos^2(\omega t - \phi)$$

Kinetic Energy:  $E_k$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{u}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 R^2 \sin^2(\omega t - \phi)$$

무엇의 시스템의 에너지 보존의 법칙

$$E_s + E_k = \text{Constant}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_s + E_k &= \frac{1}{2} k R^2 \cos^2(\omega t - \phi) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 R^2 \sin^2(\omega t - \phi) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} k R^2 \end{aligned}$$

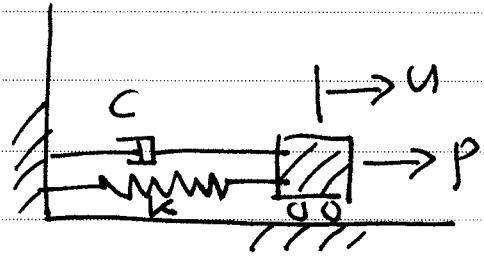
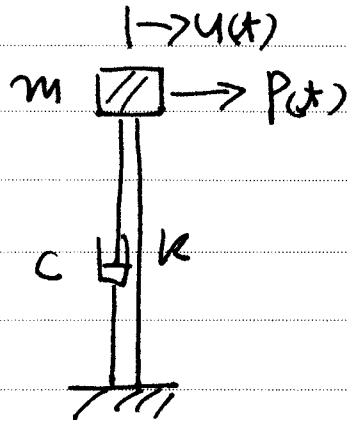
$$E_s(t) + E_k(t) = \text{Constant}$$

$$E_{s, \max} = E_{k, \max}$$

$$E_{s, \max} \rightarrow E_k = 0$$

$$E_{k, \max} \leftarrow E_s = 0$$

## 2.2 전성각의 자유진동



강제진동 지배방정식

$$f_D + f_0 + f_S = P(t)$$

$$m\ddot{u} + c\dot{u} + ku = P(t)$$

자유진동 지배방정식

$$m\ddot{u} + c\dot{u} + ku = 0 \quad (2.2.1a)$$

초기조건, 시각  $t=0$  이서

$$\dot{u} = \dot{u}(0), \quad u = u(0)$$

일반해

$$u = Ae^{st} \text{ 을 가정한다.}$$

$$\dot{u} = Ase^{st}, \quad \ddot{u} = As^2e^{st}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{식 (2.2.1a) 에 대입}$$

$$mAs^2e^{st} + cAse^{st} + kAe^{st} = 0$$

$$A(ms^2 + cs + k)e^{st} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \neq 0, \text{ nonzero}$$

$$ms^2 + cs + k = 0, \quad \leftarrow \text{should}$$

$$s = \frac{-c \pm \sqrt{c^2 - 4mk}}{2m}$$

Case #1.  $c > 2\sqrt{mk} = C_{cr}$

- ✓ 두개의 실근
- ✓ Non-oscillation
- ✓ 크리티컬다이시스턴스

Case #2.  $c = 2\sqrt{mk} = C_{cr}$

- ✓ 중근, 크리티컬다이시스턴스
- ✓ non-oscillation
- ✓ 임계값

Case #3.  $c < 2\sqrt{mk} = C_{cr}$

- ✓ 두개의 복소수근
- ✓ Oscillation
- ✓ 아임계값

감쇠비  $\zeta = \frac{c}{C_{cr}}, c = \zeta C_{cr}$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= 2\sqrt{mk} \zeta \\ &= 2m \sqrt{k/m} \zeta \\ &= 2m \omega_n \zeta \end{aligned}$$

$$k = m \cdot \frac{k}{m} = m \omega_n^2$$



## 지배방정식

$$m \ddot{u} + c \dot{u} + ku = 0$$

$$\ddot{u} + 2\omega_N \zeta + \omega_N^2 u = 0$$

$$s = -\omega_N \zeta \pm \omega_N \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}$$

초임계감쇠 시스템 ( $\zeta > 1$ )

$$s_1 = -\omega_N \zeta + \omega_N \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}$$

$$s_2 = -\omega_N \zeta - \omega_N \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}$$

$$u(t) = A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

임계감쇠 시스템 ( $\zeta = 1$ )

$$s_1 = -\omega_N \rightarrow u_1(t) = A_1 e^{-\omega_N t}$$

두번째 독립해를 구하기 위하여  
method of reduction - order 를  
적용한다.

$$u_2(t) = v(t) e^{-\omega_N t} \text{ 를 가정한다.}$$

$\ddot{u}_2(t)$ ,  $\dot{u}_2(t)$  를 주한류 지배방정식에  
대입하여  $v(t)$  를 구한다.

$$v(t) = B_1 + (B_2 t) = B_1 + B_2 t$$

↗ 상수

NO. 60/012

따라서  $U_2(t) = A_2 t e^{-\omega_n t}$

$$U(t) = A_1 e^{-\omega_n t} + A_2 t e^{-\omega_n t}$$

아인제라외 시스젠 ( $\zeta < 1$ )

$$s_1 = -\omega_n \zeta + i \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$$

$$s_2 = -\omega_n \zeta - i \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$$

$$\omega_D = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$$

$$s_1 = -\omega_n \zeta + i \omega_D$$

$$s_2 = -\omega_n \zeta - i \omega_D$$

$$U(t) = e^{-\omega_n \zeta t} [A_1 e^{i \omega_D t} + A_2 e^{-i \omega_D t}]$$

$$U(t) \Rightarrow e^{-\omega_n \zeta t} [A_1 \cos \omega_D t + A_2 \sin \omega_D t]$$

$$R = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2}$$

$$\frac{A_1}{R} = \cos \phi, \quad \frac{A_2}{R} = \sin \phi$$

$$U(t) = e^{-\omega_n \zeta t} \cdot R \cos(\omega_D t - \phi)$$

$$= R e^{-\omega_n \zeta t} \cos(\omega_D t - \phi)$$

↑ Decay

↑ Oscillation

✓ 진폭이 지수감쇠력으로 감소하는  
Harmonic 운동

Harmonic 운동의 주기,  $T_D$

$$T_D = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_D} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_N} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = \frac{T_N}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

$\therefore T_D > T_N$  이고  $T_D \neq T_N$  이다.

초기값 문제, 시각  $t=0$  에서

$$u = u(0), \quad \dot{u} = \dot{u}(0)$$

$$u = e^{-\omega_N \zeta t} [A_1 \cos \omega_D t + A_2 \sin \omega_D t]$$

$$u \Big|_{t=0} = A_1 = u(0)$$

$$\dot{u} = -\omega_N \zeta e^{-\omega_D t} [A_1 \cos \omega_D t + A_2 \sin \omega_D t]$$

$$+ e^{-\omega_D t} [-\omega_D A_1 \sin \omega_D t + \omega_D A_2 \cos \omega_D t]$$

$$\dot{u} \Big|_{t=0} = -\omega_N \zeta A_1 + \omega_D A_2 = \dot{u}(0)$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\omega_N \zeta u(0) + \dot{u}(0)}{\omega_D}$$

$$u(t) = e^{-\omega_N \zeta t} \left[ u(0) \cos \omega_D t + \left( \frac{\dot{u}(0) + \omega_N \zeta u(0)}{\omega_D} \right) \sin \omega_D t \right]$$

$$R = \sqrt{[U(0)]^2 + \left[ \frac{U(0) + \zeta \omega_N U(0)}{\omega_D} \right]^2}$$

$$\cos \phi = \frac{U(0)}{R}, \quad \sin \phi = \left( \frac{1}{R} \right) \left( \frac{U(0) + \zeta \omega_N U(0)}{\omega_D} \right)$$

$$U(t) = R e^{-\omega_N \zeta t} \cos(\omega_D t - \phi)$$

구조진동수  $\omega_N$  또는 구조주기에 대한 값의 차이

$$\zeta = 0.1 \quad (10\% \text{ 감쇠}) \text{ 가-림}$$

$$\omega_D = \omega_N \sqrt{1 - 0.1^2} = 0.995 \omega_N$$

$$T_D = T_N / \sqrt{1 - 0.1^2} = 1.005 T_N$$

Structural Damping : 2% ~ 1%

$$\text{실제적으, } \omega_D \approx \omega_N, T_D \approx T_N$$

$$\zeta = 0.2 \quad (20\% \text{ 감쇠}) \text{ 가-림}$$

$$\omega_D = \omega_N \sqrt{1 - 0.2^2} = 0.98 \omega_N$$

$$T_D = T_N / \sqrt{1 - 0.2^2} = 1.02 T_N$$

$$\omega_D \approx \omega_N, T_D \approx T_N$$

2.2.3. 운동의 감쇠

$$\omega_0 t + 2\pi - \phi$$

$$u(t) = R e^{-\zeta \omega_0 t} \cos(\omega_0 t - \phi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u(t)}{u(t+T_0)} &= \frac{R e^{-\zeta \omega_0 t} \cos(\omega_0 t - \phi)}{R e^{-\zeta \omega_0 (t+T_0)} \cos(\omega_0 (t+T_0) - \phi)} \\ &= e^{-\zeta \omega_0 T_0} \\ &= \exp\left[\frac{2\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}\right] \end{aligned}$$

이속가는 리얼 값의 비

$$\frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}} = \exp\left[\frac{2\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}\right]$$

Logarithmic decrement, 이속감쇠  $\delta$ 

$$\delta = \ln \frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}} = \frac{2\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

$$\text{약간 } \zeta \approx 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \approx 1$$

$$\delta \approx 2\pi\zeta$$

n번째 peak와 n+5번째 peak의 비

$$\frac{u_n}{u_{n+5}} = \frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_{n+2}} \dots \frac{u_{n+4}}{u_{n+5}} = e^{5\delta}$$

$$\ln \frac{u_1}{u_{1+j}} = \int \delta \approx \int 2\pi \zeta$$

$$\zeta = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi j}\right) \ln \frac{u_1}{u_{1+j}} = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi j}\right) \ln \frac{\ddot{u}_1}{\ddot{u}_{1+j}}$$

### 2.3. 자유진동시스템의 에너지

크기 변이  $u(t)$  와 속가속도  $\dot{u}(t)$  의역서 전달된 에너지  $E_T$  : 투입에너지

$$E_T = \frac{1}{2} k [u(t)]^2 + \frac{1}{2} m [\dot{u}(t)]^2$$

입력의 시간  $t$  에의 에너지

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m [\dot{u}(t)]^2, E_s = \frac{1}{2} k [u(t)]^2$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m \omega_n^2 \left[ -u(t) \sin \omega_n t + \frac{\dot{u}(t)}{\omega_n} \cos \omega_n t \right]^2$$

$$E_s = \frac{1}{2} k \left[ u(t) \cos \omega_n t + \frac{\dot{u}(t)}{\omega_n} \sin \omega_n t \right]^2$$

$$E_k + E_s = \frac{1}{2} k [u(t)]^2 + \frac{1}{2} m [\dot{u}(t)]^2$$

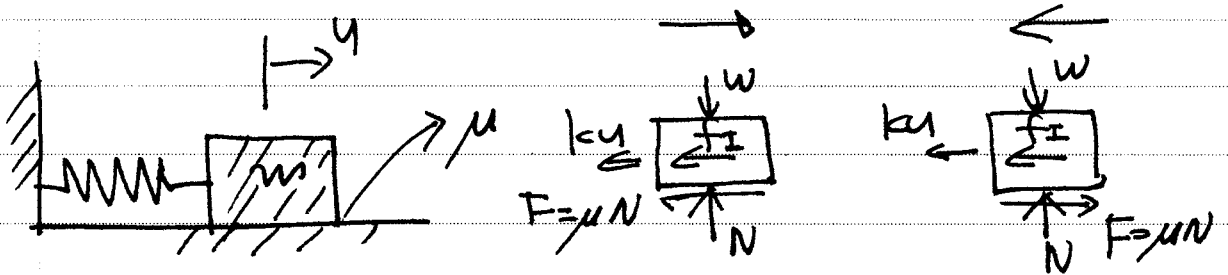
$$E_0 = \int_0^{t_1} f_0 du = \int_0^{t_1} c \dot{u} \dot{u} dt = \int_0^{t_1} c \dot{u}^2 dt$$

↑ (전달된 에너지)

$$E_k + E_s + E_D = E_I$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty \text{ (보일)} \quad E_k \rightarrow 0, \quad E_s \rightarrow 0 \\ E_D \rightarrow E_I$$

2-4 쿨롱 (Coulomb) 간의 자기진동



지하 방정식

$$f_I + f_F + f_S = p(t) \\ f_I = m\ddot{u}, \quad f_F = F \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{u}), \quad f_S = ku$$

$$m\ddot{u} + ku + F \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{u}) = p$$

자유진동

$$m\ddot{u} + ku + F \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{u}) = 0$$

초기변위  $u(0) > 0$  이서 출발한다.

①  $\dot{u} < 0$ , from right to left

$$m\ddot{u} + ku = F \quad (1)$$

$$u(x) = A_1 \cos \omega x + B_1 \sin \omega x + F/k \quad (2)$$

$$= A_1 \cos \omega x + B_1 \sin \omega x + U_F$$

(2)  $\ddot{u} > 0$  from left to right

$$m\ddot{u} + ku = -F \quad (3)$$

$$u(x) = A_2 \cos \omega x + B_2 \sin \omega x - U_F \quad (4)$$

(i) At  $x=0$ ,  $u(-) = u(0)$ ,  $\dot{u}(0) = 0$

$$\text{At } x=0, \quad u(0) = A_1 + U_F, \quad A_1 = u(0) - U_F$$

$$\dot{u}(0) = 0, \quad B_1 = 0$$

$$u(x) = [u(0) - U_F] \cos \omega x + U_F$$

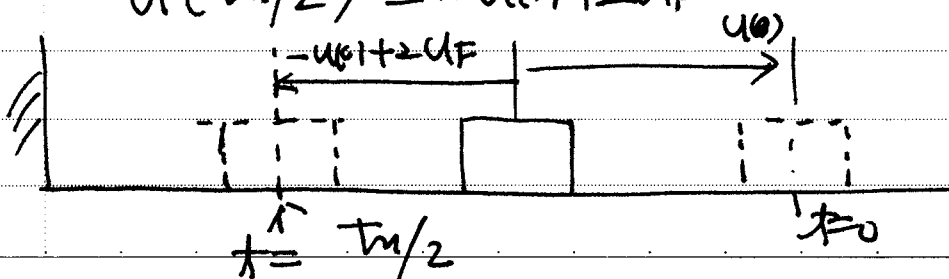
↳ 속도가 0이 될 때  $x = \pi/2$

$$x = \pi/\omega = T/2$$

$$u(T/2) = -[u(0) - U_F] + U_F = -u(0) + 2U_F$$

(ii) At  $t = T/2$

$$u(T/2) = -u(0) + 2U_F$$





여기서  $-u_0 + 2u_F > -u_F$  이면

$|-u_0 + 2u_F| < |u_F|$  이면  
전송은 왼쪽으로 질량을 정지한다.

⇒ 복굴절이 비굴절 보다는 작다.

반대로  $-u_0 + 2u_F < -u_F$  이면  $\star > \pi/\omega n$   
일 경우 오른쪽으로 질량을 정지한다.

식 (4) 이서,  $u(T_n/2) = -u_0 + 2u_F$   
 $\dot{u}(T_n/2) = 0$  를 얻는다.

$$u(T_n/2) = -A_2 - u_F = -u_0 + 2u_F$$

$$A_2 = u(0) - 3u_F$$

$$\dot{u}(T_n/2) = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad B_2 = 0$$

$$u(x) = [u(0) - 3u_F] \cos \omega n x - u_F$$

$$\dot{u}(x) = -\omega n [u(0) - 3u_F] \sin \omega n x$$

$$\frac{T_n}{2} = \frac{\pi}{\omega n} < x \leq \frac{2\pi}{\omega n} = T_n$$

(ii) 식 (2) 이서  $x = T_n$  이서 전송이 역전된다.

$$u(T_n) = u(0) - 4u_F$$

$$t > T_n$$

$$v(t) = [v(0) - 5V_F] \cos \omega_n t + 5V_F$$

✓ 한 cycle 이 걸리는 시간, 고주파기

$$T_n = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_n}$$

✓ 한 cycle 마다 진폭의 감소는

$$4V_F$$

- ✓  $\omega_n$ 의 크기  
진폭이  $V_F$  내려오게끔 반 사이클의 끝에서
- ✓ 쿨롱 감도가 시스템을 적리하게 한다.  
↳ 이득적인 것.
- ✓ Coulomb 감도의 경우에는 진폭이 선형적으로 감소한다.
- ✓ 전성감도에 있어서는 진폭이 지수적으로 감소하고 이득적으로는  $t \rightarrow \infty$  이라고 해서 "영" 이 되지는 않는다.