

Sistema a 3 gdl con smorzamento e con forzanti costanti

Parametri del sistema

$$\begin{array}{lll} m_1 := 3 & c_1 := 50 & k_1 := 1000 \\ m_2 := 4 & c_2 := 10 & k_2 := 2500 \\ m_3 := 2 & c_3 := 25 & k_3 := 4000 \\ & c_4 := 30 & k_4 := 2000 \end{array}$$

Condizioni iniziali

$$\begin{array}{ll} x_{10} := 0.1 & x'_{10} := 1 \\ x_{20} := 0.05 & x'_{20} := -2 \\ x_{30} := 0.12 & x'_{30} := 3 \end{array}$$

Durata simulazione e intervallo di campionamento

$$T_{max} := 2 \quad \Delta t := 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

Matrici

$$\mathbf{M} := \text{diag} \begin{pmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\mathbf{C} := \begin{bmatrix} c_1 + c_2 & -c_2 & 0 \\ -c_2 & c_2 + c_3 & -c_3 \\ 0 & -c_3 & c_3 + c_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 60 & -10 & 0 \\ -10 & 35 & -25 \\ 0 & -25 & 55 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\mathbf{K} := \begin{bmatrix} k_1 + k_2 & -k_2 & 0 \\ -k_2 & k_2 + k_3 & -k_3 \\ 0 & -k_3 & k_3 + k_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{K} = \begin{pmatrix} 3500 & -2500 & 0 \\ -2500 & 6500 & -4000 \\ 0 & -4000 & 6000 \end{pmatrix}$$

Valori delle forzanti (tutte costanti)

$$F_1 := 80$$

$$F_2 := 60$$

$$F_3 := 100$$

$$\mathbf{F} := \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{F} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 80 \\ 60 \\ 100 \end{pmatrix}$$

Approccio numerico per la risoluzione delle equazioni differenziali di moto

$$\mathbf{y} := \begin{pmatrix} x_{10} \\ x_{20} \\ x_{30} \\ x'_{10} \\ x'_{20} \\ x'_{30} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.05 \\ 0.12 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Condizioni iniziali del sistema}$$

$$N_{\text{max}} := \text{ceil} \left(\frac{T_{max}}{\Delta t} \right) = 1000 \quad \Delta t = 2 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{K} = \begin{pmatrix} 3500 & -2500 & 0 \\ -2500 & 6500 & -4000 \\ 0 & -4000 & 6000 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 60 & -10 & 0 \\ -10 & 35 & -25 \\ 0 & -25 & 55 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{I} := \text{identity}(3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{O} := 0 \cdot \mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{\text{sup}} := \text{augment}(\mathbf{O}, \mathbf{I}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{\text{inf}} := \text{augment}(-\mathbf{M}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{K}, -\mathbf{M}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{C}) = \begin{pmatrix} -1166.667 & 833.333 & 0 & -20 & 3.333 & 0 \\ 625 & -1625 & 1000 & 2.5 & -8.75 & 6.25 \\ 0 & 2000 & -3000 & 0 & 12.5 & -27.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} := \text{stack}(\mathbf{A}_{\text{sup}}, \mathbf{A}_{\text{inf}}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1166.667 & 833.333 & 0 & -20 & 3.333 & 0 \\ 625 & -1625 & 1000 & 2.5 & -8.75 & 6.25 \\ 0 & 2000 & -3000 & 0 & 12.5 & -27.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{o} := \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{F} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 80 \\ 60 \\ 100 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{b} := \text{stack}(\mathbf{o}, \mathbf{M}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{F})$$

$$\mathbf{b} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{80}{3} \\ 15 \\ 50 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$EQMOTO(t, \mathbf{y}) := \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{b} \quad \text{Equazioni di moto nello spazio di stato}$$

$$TAB := \text{rkfixed}(\mathbf{y}, 0, T_{\text{max}}, N, EQMOTO) \quad \text{Soluzione in forma tabellare ottenuta con il metodo di Runge-Kutta}$$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0	0.1	0.05	0.12	1	-2	3		
2	2·10 ⁻³	0.102	0.046	0.125	0.849	-1.684	2.362		
3	4·10 ⁻³	0.103	0.043	0.129	0.696	-1.36	1.726		
4	6·10 ⁻³	0.105	0.041	0.132	0.544	-1.033	1.1		
5	8·10 ⁻³	0.106	0.039	0.134	0.394	-0.708	0.496		
6	0.01	0.106	0.038	0.134	0.248	-0.388	-0.08		
7	0.012	0.107	0.038	0.134	0.107	-0.08	-0.62		
8	0.014	0.107	0.038	0.132	-0.027	0.215	-1.116		
9	0.016	0.106	0.038	0.129	-0.153	0.492	-1.565		
10	0.018	0.106	0.04	0.126	-0.27	0.749	-1.961		
11	0.02	0.105	0.041	0.121	-0.377	0.983	-2.301		
12	0.022	0.105	0.044	0.116	-0.473	1.193	-2.582		
13	0.024	0.104	0.046	0.111	-0.559	1.376	-2.805		
14	0.026	0.102	0.049	0.105	-0.633	1.532	-2.968		
15	0.028	0.101	0.052	0.099	-0.695	1.659	-3.073		
16	0.03	0.1	0.056	0.093	-0.745	1.759	...		

$$tempo := TAB^{(1)}$$

$$x_1 := TAB^{(2)} \quad x_2 := TAB^{(3)} \quad x_3 := TAB^{(4)}$$

$$x'_1 := TAB^{(5)} \quad x'_2 := TAB^{(6)} \quad x'_3 := TAB^{(7)}$$

Calcolo delle accelerazioni

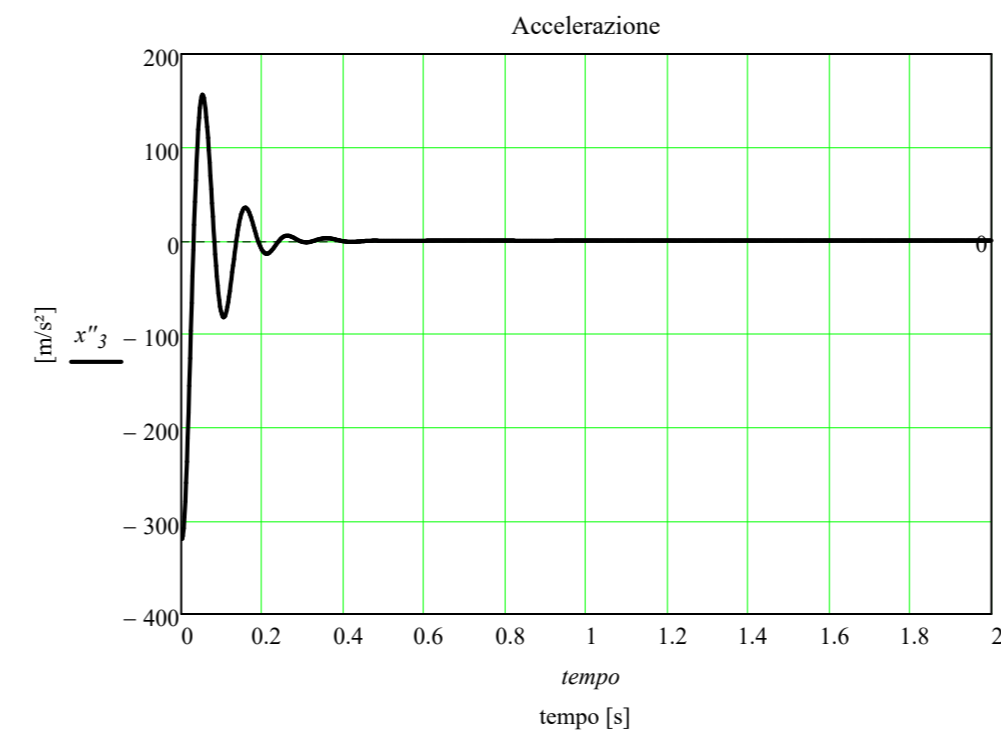
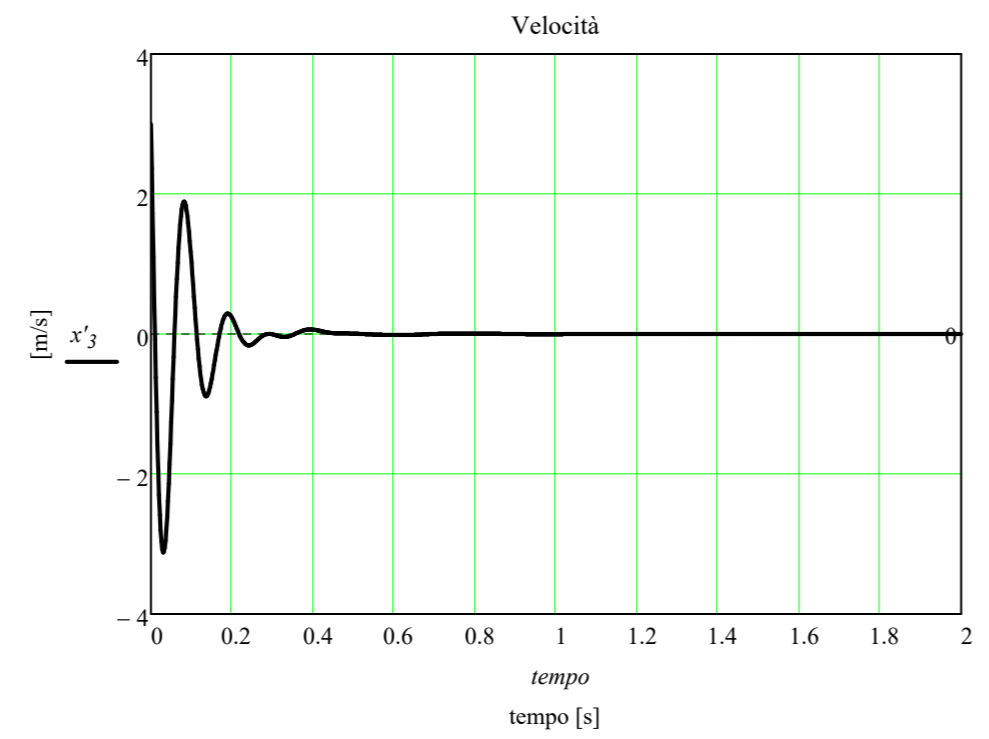
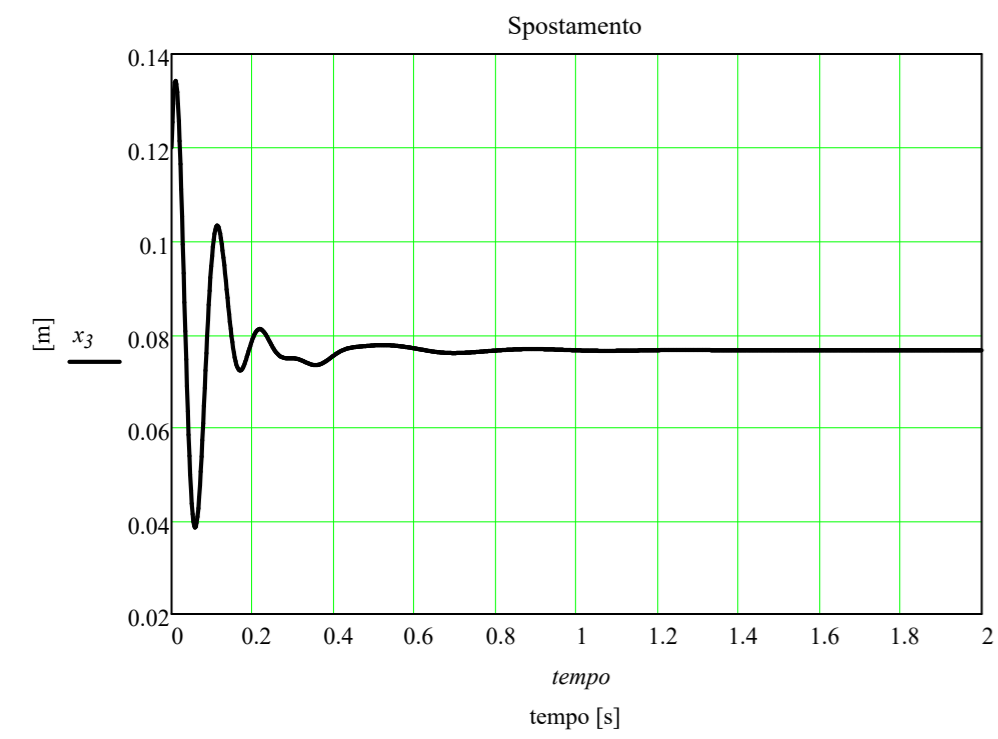
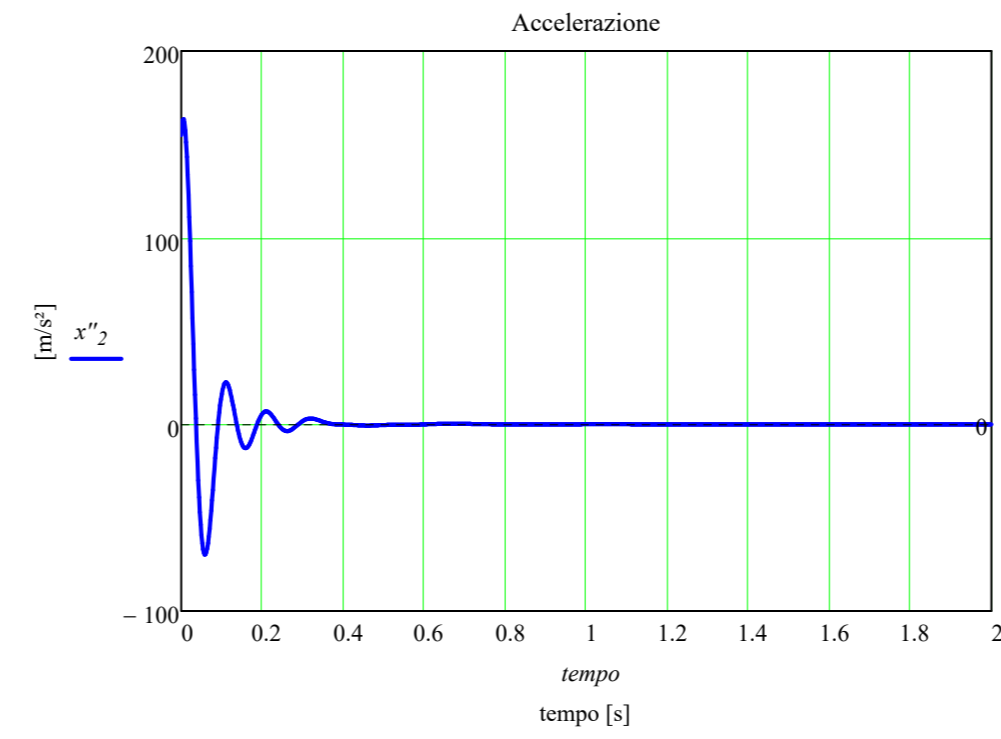
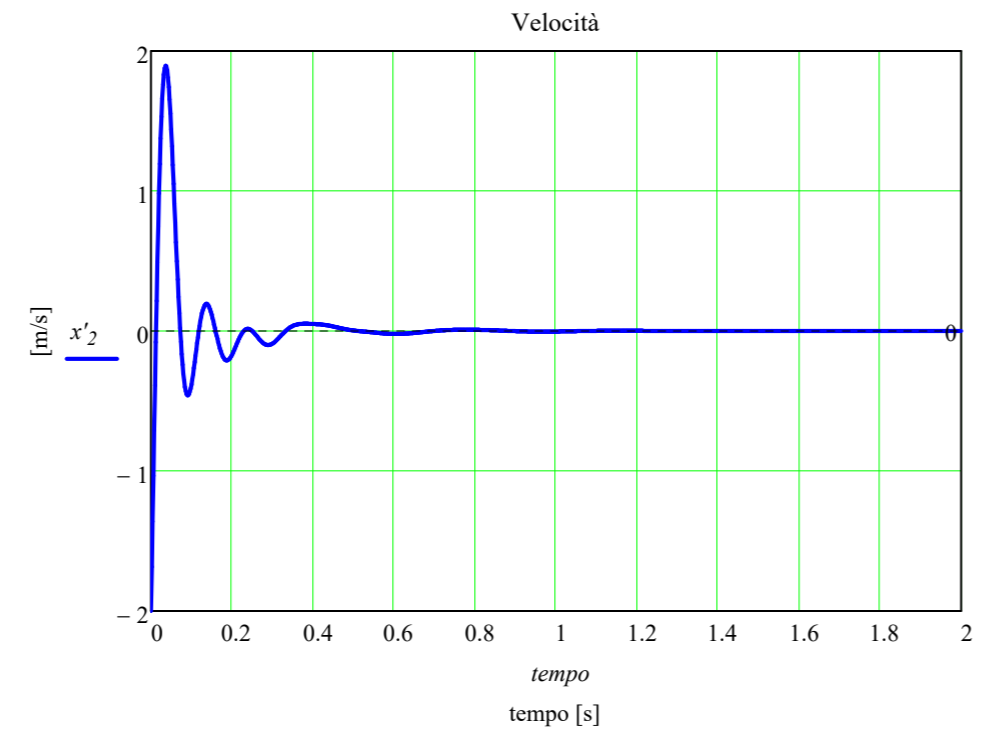
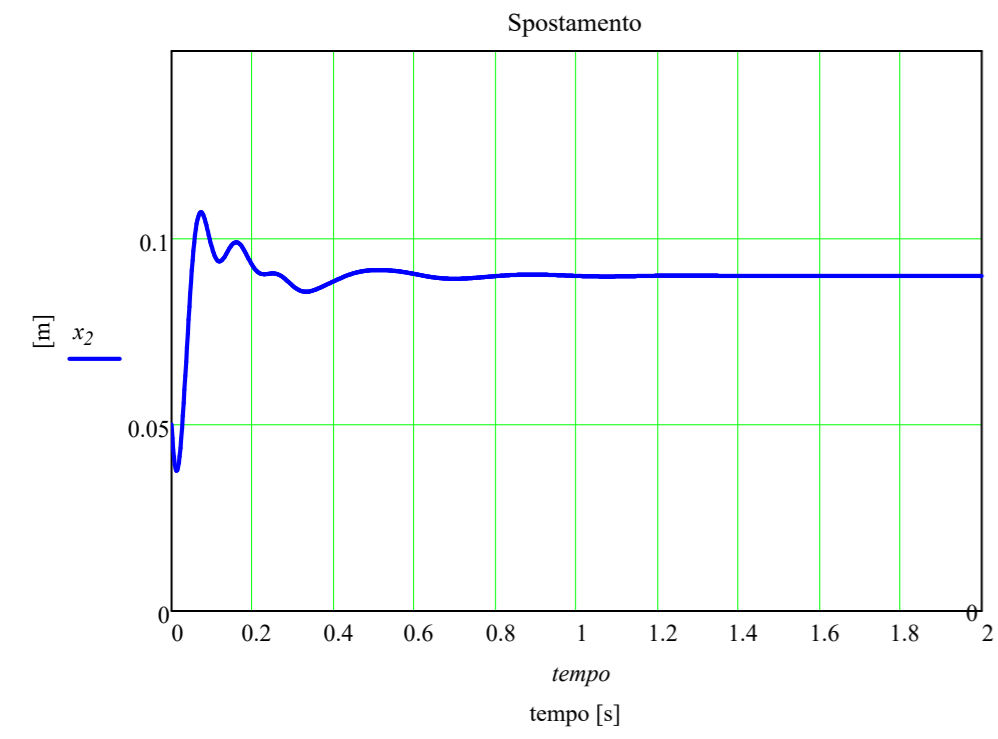
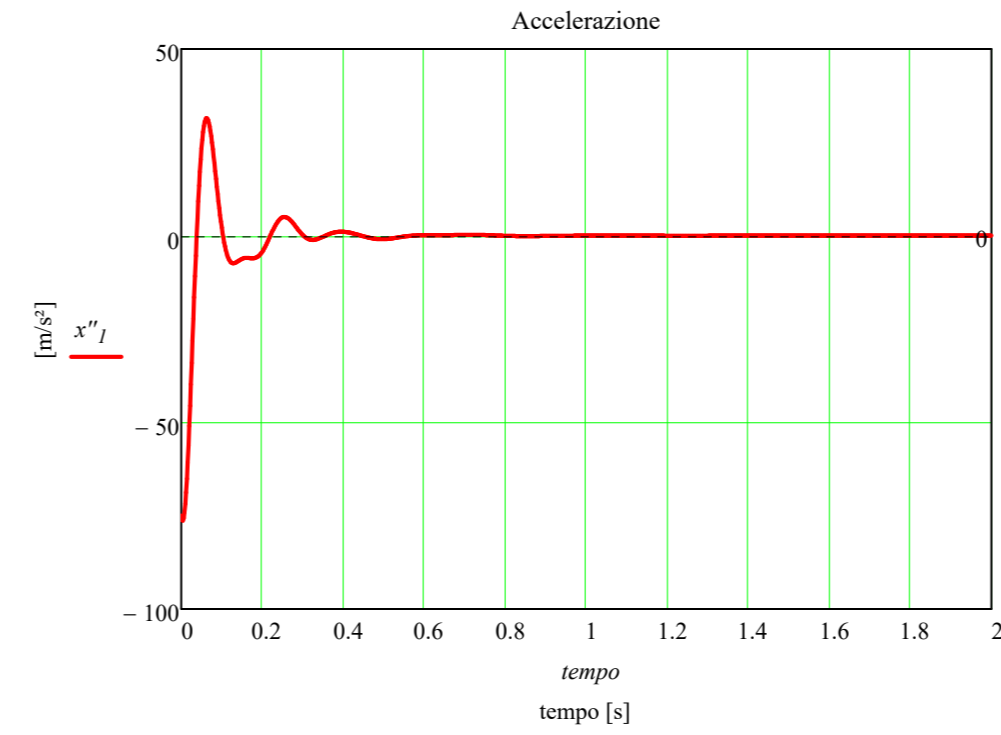
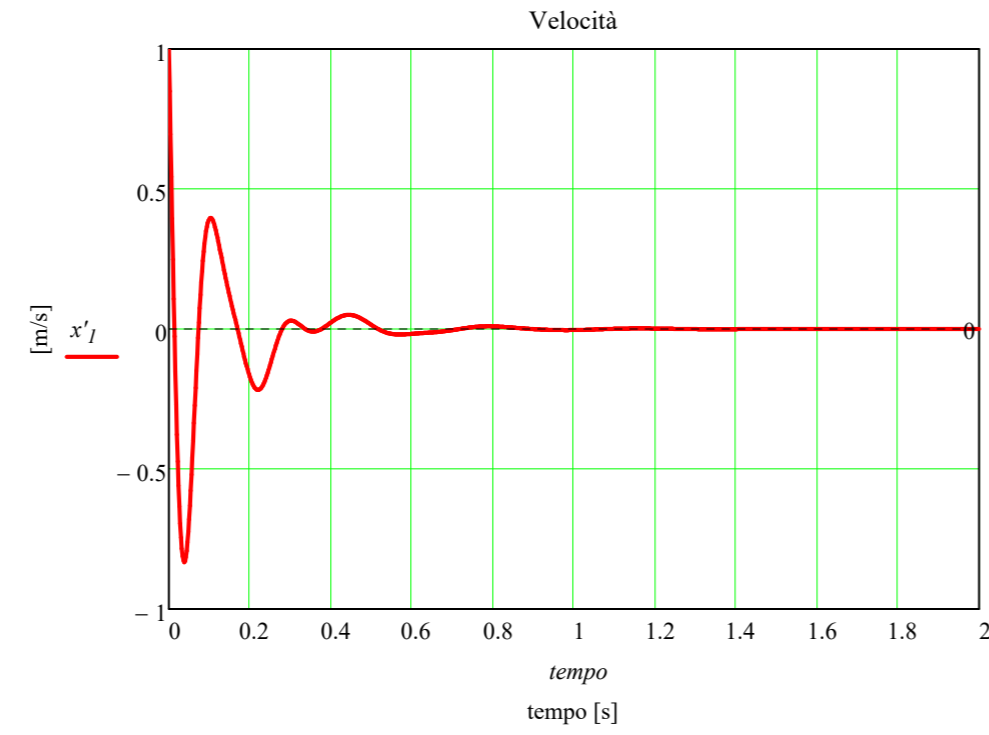
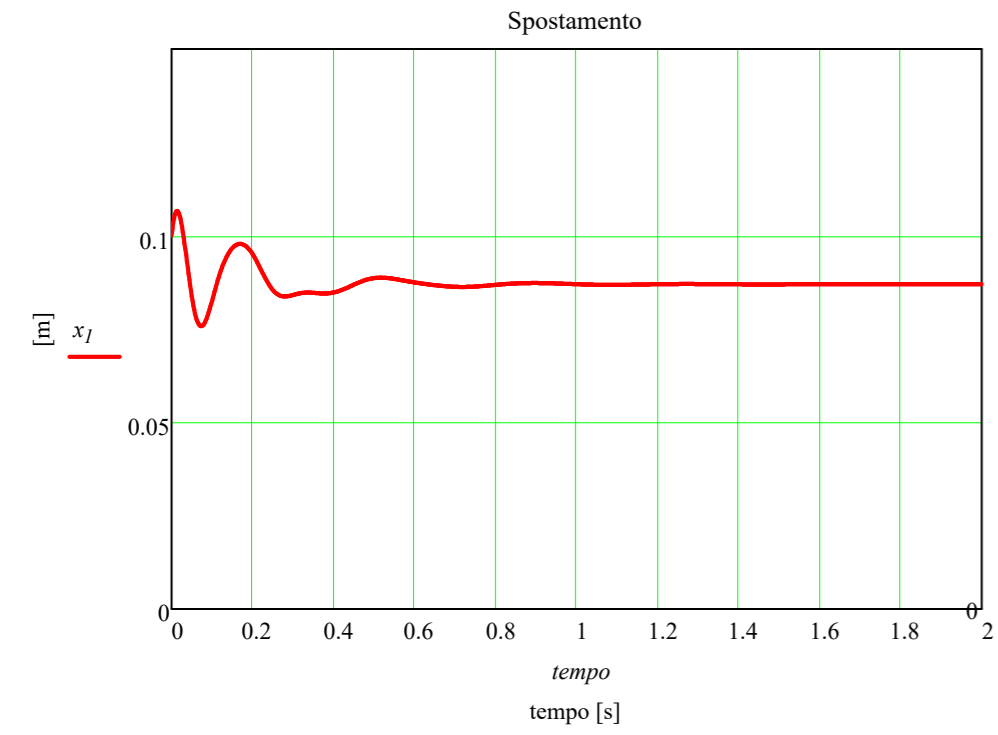
$i := 1..N + 1$

$$x''_{1_i} := \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1_i} \\ x_{2_i} \\ x_{3_i} \\ x'_{1_i} \\ x'_{2_i} \\ x'_{3_i} \end{pmatrix} + \mathbf{b} \quad \left[\begin{matrix} x_{1_i} \\ x_{2_i} \\ x_{3_i} \\ x'_{1_i} \\ x'_{2_i} \\ x'_{3_i} \end{matrix} \right]_{-4}$$

$$x''_{2_i} := \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1_i} \\ x_{2_i} \\ x_{3_i} \\ x'_{1_i} \\ x'_{2_i} \\ x'_{3_i} \end{pmatrix} + \mathbf{b} \quad \left[\begin{matrix} x_{1_i} \\ x_{2_i} \\ x_{3_i} \\ x'_{1_i} \\ x'_{2_i} \\ x'_{3_i} \end{matrix} \right]_{-5}$$

$$x''_{3_i} := \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1_i} \\ x_{2_i} \\ x_{3_i} \\ x'_{1_i} \\ x'_{2_i} \\ x'_{3_i} \end{pmatrix} + \mathbf{b} \quad \left[\begin{matrix} x_{1_i} \\ x_{2_i} \\ x_{3_i} \\ x'_{1_i} \\ x'_{2_i} \\ x'_{3_i} \end{matrix} \right]_{-6}$$

Risultati ottenuti con il metodo di integrazione numerica



$$F_1 = 80 \quad F_2 = 60 \quad F_3 = 100$$

Risoluzione del sistema lineare, per il calcolo delle soluzioni a regime (spostamenti delle tre masse quando la vibrazione è terminata)

$$\mathbf{X} := \mathbf{K}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.087 \\ 0.09 \\ 0.077 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calcolo delle ampiezze e delle fasi per le sinusoidi corrispondenti al moto a regime

$$X_1 := \mathbf{X}_1 = 0.087$$

$$X_2 := \mathbf{X}_2 = 0.09$$

$$X_3 := \mathbf{X}_3 = 0.077$$

$$t := 0, \Delta t .. T_{max}$$

Calcolo del transitorio con metodo analitico e confronto con il metodo numerico

$$\mathbf{y}(t) = \mathbf{y}_{omo}(t) + \mathbf{y}_{part}(t)$$

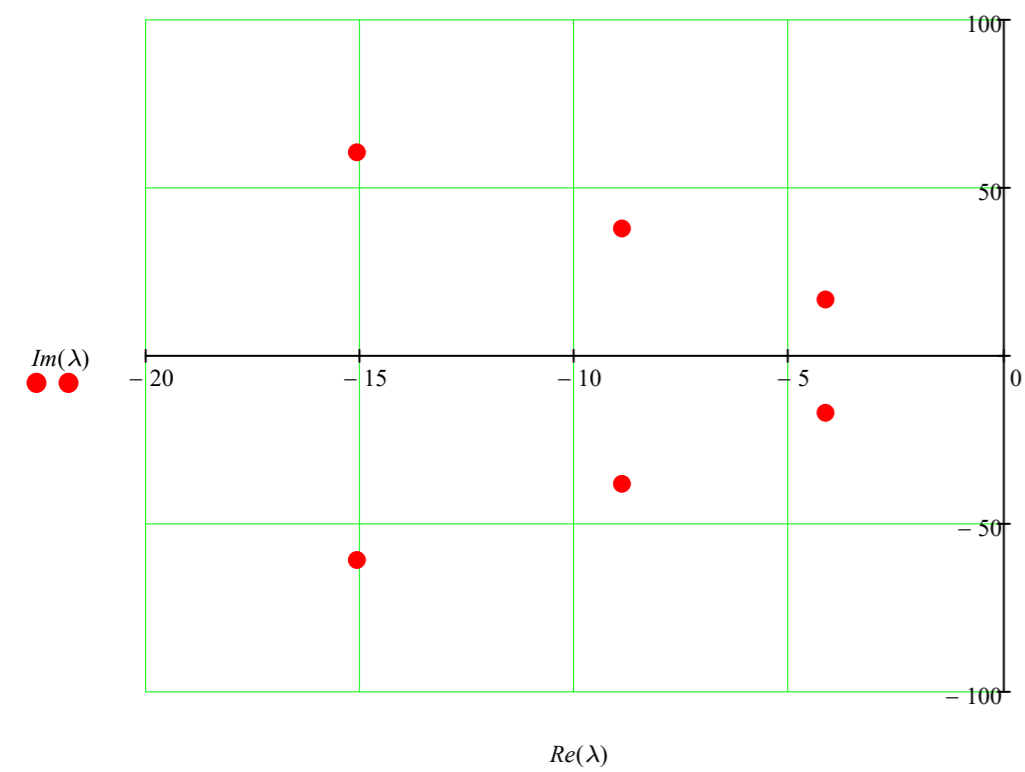
Questa formula fornisce la soluzione generale del sistema di equazioni differenziali (vedere Analisi Matematica)

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1166.667 & 833.333 & 0 & -20 & 3.333 & 0 \\ 625 & -1625 & 1000 & 2.5 & -8.75 & 6.25 \\ 0 & 2000 & -3000 & 0 & 12.5 & -27.5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Matrice di stato}$$

$$\lambda := \text{eigenvals}(\mathbf{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} -15.074 + 60.689i \\ -15.074 - 60.689i \\ -8.896 + 38.029i \\ -8.896 - 38.029i \\ -4.154 + 16.826i \\ -4.154 - 16.826i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sqrt{\text{genvals}(\mathbf{K}, \mathbf{M})} = \begin{pmatrix} 17.073 \\ 39.497 \\ 62.771 \end{pmatrix}$$

Pulsazioni proprie (sist. non smorzato)



$$\mathbf{Y} := \text{eigenvecs}(\mathbf{A})$$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	-0.00084-0.00179i	-0.00084+0.00179i	-0.00455-0.01944i	-0.00455+0.01944i	-0.01416-0.0326i	-0.01416+0.0326i	
2	0.00288+0.00585i	0.00288-0.00585i	0.00541+0.00782i	0.00541-0.00782i	-0.00872-0.03534i	-0.00872+0.03534i	
3	-0.00349-0.01404i	-0.00349+0.01404i	0.00747+0.01051i	0.00747-0.01051i	-0.00687-0.02613i	-0.00687+0.02613i	
4	0.12148-0.02394i	0.12148+0.02394i	0.77968	0.77968	0.60742-0.10286i	0.60742+0.10286i	
5	-0.39837+0.08655i	-0.39837-0.08655i	-0.34559+0.13595i	-0.34559-0.13595i	0.6308	0.6308	
6	0.90456	0.90456	-0.46606+0.19057i	-0.46606-0.19057i	0.46817-0.00706i	0.46817+0.00706i	
7							
8							
9							
10							

Autovettori della matrice di stato, visualizzati come matrice
(la k-esima colonna della matrice è l'autovettore corrispondente al k-esimo autovalore)

Soluzione generale del sistema omogeneo

$$\mathbf{Y}_{\text{omo}}(t) = \sum_{k=1}^6 \left(C_k \cdot \mathbf{Y}^{(k)} \cdot e^{\lambda_k t} \right)$$

IMPORTANTE: Le costanti C_k non devono essere calcolate subito !!!

Soluzione particolare del sistema completo (è quella di regime)

$$\mathbf{Y}_{\text{part}}(t) := \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{Y}'_{\text{part}}(t) := \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

All'istante iniziale t=0 si avrà:

$$\mathbf{Y}(0) = \mathbf{Y}_{\text{omo}}(0) + \mathbf{Y}_{\text{part}}(0)$$

Sviluppando i calcoli...

$$\sum_{k=1}^6 \left(C_k \cdot \mathbf{Y}^{(k)} \right) + \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{10} \\ x_{20} \\ x_{30} \\ x'_{10} \\ x'_{20} \\ x'_{30} \end{pmatrix}$$

Le incognite sono le costanti C_k

Possiamo riscrivere le precedenti equazioni nella forma più chiara di sistema lineare: la matrice dei coefficienti di questo sistema è la matrice degli autovettori \mathbf{Y}

$$\mathbf{Y} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \\ C_4 \\ C_5 \\ C_6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{10} - X_1 \\ x_{20} - X_2 \\ x_{30} - X_3 \\ x'_{10} \\ x'_{20} \\ x'_{30} \end{pmatrix}$$

La risoluzione di questo sistema fornisce le 6 costanti di integrazione

$$\mathbf{C}_{\text{ov}} = \mathbf{Y}^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_{10} - X_1 \\ x_{20} - X_2 \\ x_{30} - X_3 \\ x'_{10} \\ x'_{20} \\ x'_{30} \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.80196 + 2.64585i \\ 1.80196 - 2.64585i \\ 0.18969 + 0.555i \\ 0.18969 - 0.555i \\ 0.13928 - 0.14332i \\ 0.13928 + 0.14332i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{Y}_{\text{omo}}(t) := \sum_{k=1}^6 \left(C_k \cdot \mathbf{Y}^{(k)} \cdot e^{\lambda_k t} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}'_{\text{omo}}(t) := \sum_{k=1}^6 \left(\lambda_k \cdot C_k \cdot \mathbf{Y}^{(k)} \cdot e^{\lambda_k t} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}(t) := \mathbf{Y}_{\text{omo}}(t) + \mathbf{Y}_{\text{part}}(t)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}'(t) := \mathbf{Y}'_{\text{omo}}(t) + \mathbf{Y}'_{\text{part}}(t)$$

Nei grafici seguenti le tracce rossa e blu si sovrappongono perfettamente

$q := 1$

Comando ON/OFF

