


<b>Name:</b> <b>Enrolment No:</b>	
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**UPES**  
**End Semester Examination, May 2024**

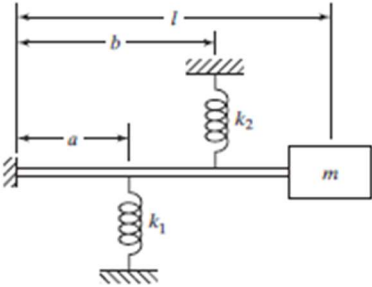
**Course: Structure Dynamics** **Semester: VI**  
**Program: B. Tech. AM&NT** **Time : 03 hrs.**  
**Course Code: MECH 3053** **Max. Marks: 100**

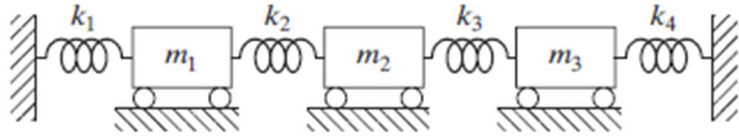
**Instructions: Assume suitable right-handed coordinate system if it is not mentioned in problem.**

**SECTION A**  
**(5Qx4M=20Marks)**

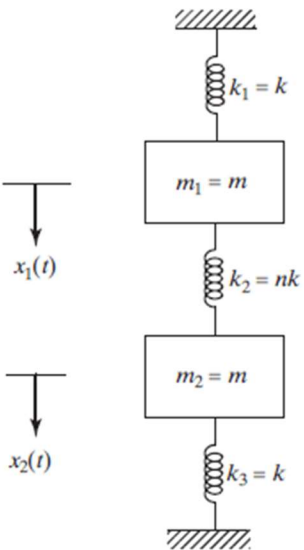
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Define the term <i>magnification factor</i> . How is the magnification factor related to the frequency ratio?	4	CO1
Q 2	What is a normal mode shape? How is it computed?	4	CO1
Q 3	What is the difference between the peak amplitude and the resonant amplitude?	4	CO1
Q 4	Will the force transmitted to the base of a spring-mounted machine decrease with the addition of damping? Explain it.	4	CO1
Q 5	Define the flexibility and stiffness influence coefficients. What is the relation between them?	4	CO1

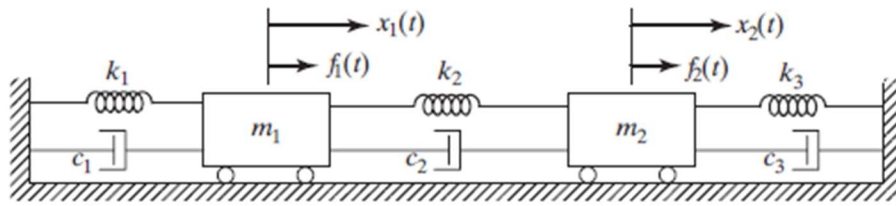
**SECTION B**  
**(4Qx10M= 40 Marks)**

Q 6	A spring-mass-damper system is subjected to a harmonic force. The amplitude is found to be 20 mm at resonance and 10 mm at a frequency 0.75 times the resonant frequency. Determine the damping ratio of the system.	10	CO2
Q 7	Drive the equation of motion of the system as shown in figure. Also, determine the natural frequency of the system. <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div>	10	CO2
Q 8	A vibrating system consists of mass of 50 kg, a spring with a stiffness of 30 kN/m and a damper. The damping factor is 0.2 i.e. damping provided 20% of the critical damping. Derermine, the a) critical damping	10	CO2

	coefficient b) logarithmic decrement c) natural frequency of damped vibration d) ratio of two consecutive amplitudes.		
Q 9	<p>Determine the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a vibrating system for which,</p> $[m] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad [k] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p>Determine the natural frequencies of the system shown below where <math>k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = k_4 = k</math>, <math>m_1 = 2m</math>, <math>m_2 = 3m</math>, and <math>m_3 = 2m</math>.</p> 	<b>10</b>	<b>CO4</b>

**SECTION-C**  
**(2Qx20M=40 Marks)**

Q 10	<p>Determine the natural frequencies and mode shapes of a spring-mass system, as shown in figure, which is constrained to move in the vertical direction only. Take <math>n=1</math>. Also determine the initial conditions that need to be applied to the system shown as to make it vibrate in (a) the first mode, and (b) the second mode.</p> 	<b>20</b>	<b>CO3</b>
Q 11	<p>Determine the free-vibration response of the system shown in figure below with <math>k_1 = 30</math>, <math>k_2 = 5</math>, <math>k_3 = 0</math>, and <math>c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = 0</math> for the initial conditions <math>x_1(0) = 1</math>, <math>x_2(0) = \dot{x}_1(0) = \dot{x}_2(0) = 0</math></p>	<b>20</b>	<b>CO4</b>



Or,

Determine the pitch (angular motion) and bounce (up-and-down linear motion) frequencies and the ratio of amplitudes (bounce/pitch ratio) of an automobile with the following data.

Mass ( $m$ ) = 1000 kg

Radius of gyration ( $r$ ) = 0.9 m

Distance between front axle and C.G. ( $l_1$ ) = 1.0 m

Distance between rear axle and C.G. ( $l_2$ ) = 1.5 m

Front spring stiffness ( $k_f$ ) = 18 kN/m

Rear spring stiffness ( $k_r$ ) = 22 kN/m

