

# PNV3411

## Dinâmica de Sistemas I

Prof. Helio Mitio Morishita  
Aula 20\_A 01/07/2021

## EXEMPLOS DE SISTEMAS DEFINIDOS

Sistemas definidos: sistemas que apresentam um ou mais pontos fixos

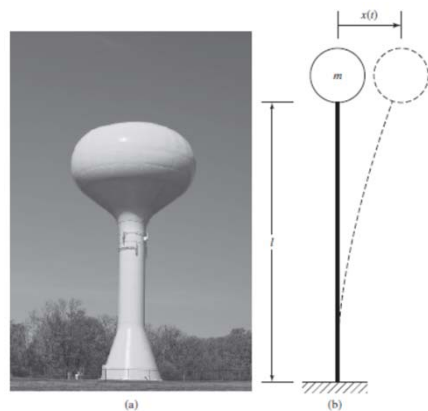
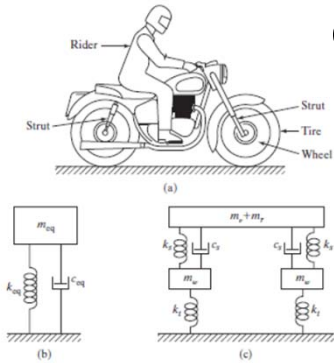


FIGURE 2.10 Elevated tank. (Andrea Izzotti/Fotolia.)

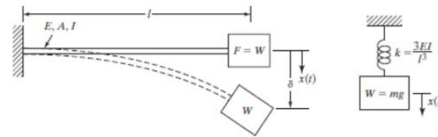


FIGURE 3.18 Vehicle moving over a rough road.

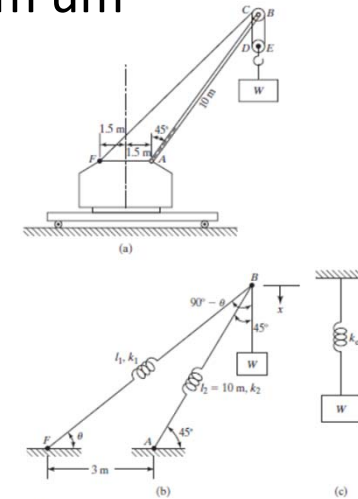


FIGURE 1.32 Crane lifting a load.

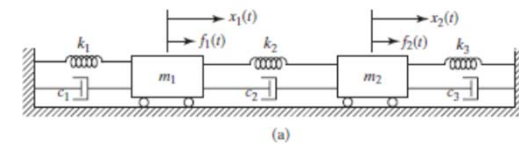
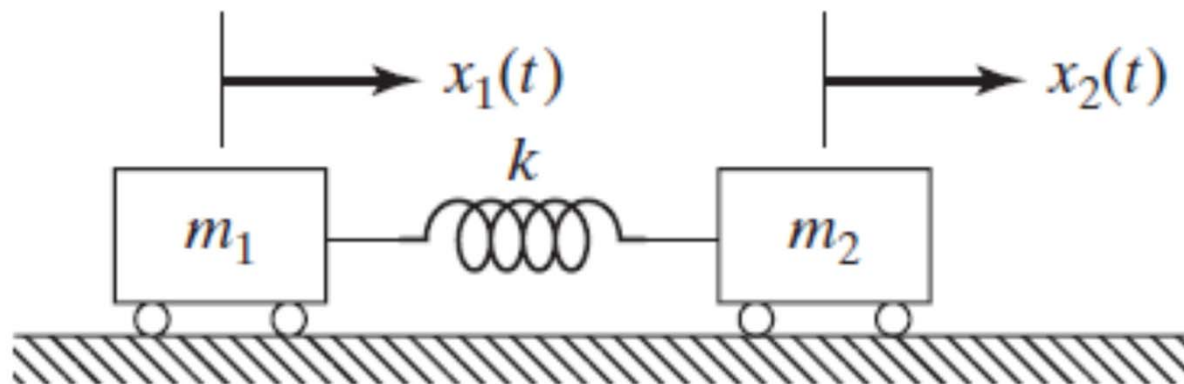


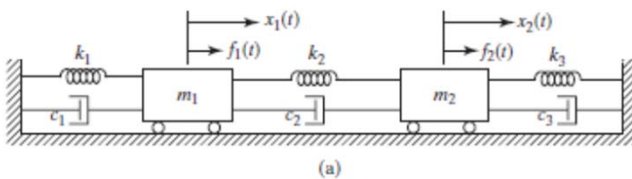
FIGURE 5.5 A two-degree-of-freedom spring-mass-damper system.

Estes sistemas apresentam frequências naturais diferentes de zero.

## SISTEMAS SEMIDEFINIDOS (irrestritos ou degenerados)



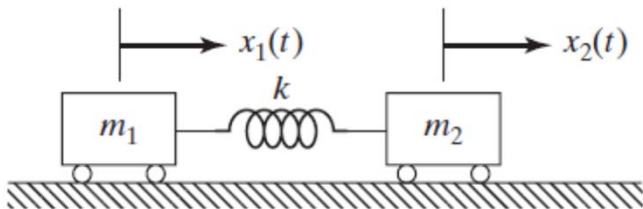
Sistema semidefinido: uma das  
frequências naturais é zero



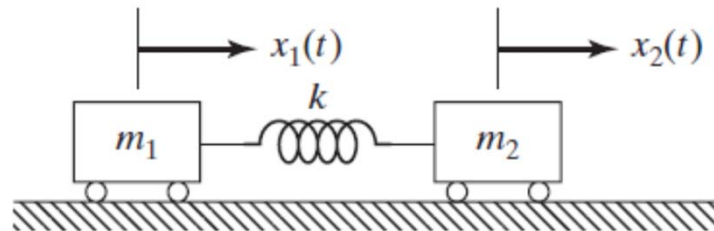
Sistema definido

Ver secção 5.7 Semidefinite Systems do  
livro do RAO

## SISTEMAS SEMIDEFINIDOS (irrestritos ou degenerados)



Exemplo: Reboque de um navio



Equação do movimento

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + k(x_1 - x_2) &= 0 \\ m_2 \ddot{x}_2 + k(x_2 - x_1) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Para oscilação livre pode-se admitir que

$$x_j(t) = X_j \cos(\omega t + \phi_j), \quad j = 1, 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (-m_1 \omega^2 + k)X_1 - kX_2 &= 0 \\ -kX_1 + (-m_2 \omega^2 + k)X_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -m_1\omega^2 + k & -k \\ -k & (-m_2\omega^2 + k) \end{bmatrix}}_D \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Para haver soluções não triviais deveremos ter  $|D| = 0$

$$\omega^2[m_1m_2\omega^2 - k(m_1 + m_2)] = 0$$

As frequências naturais são

$$\omega_1 = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad \omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{k(m_1 + m_2)}{m_1m_2}}$$

$\omega_1 = 0$   Não há movimento relativo entre as massas  Sistema semidefinido

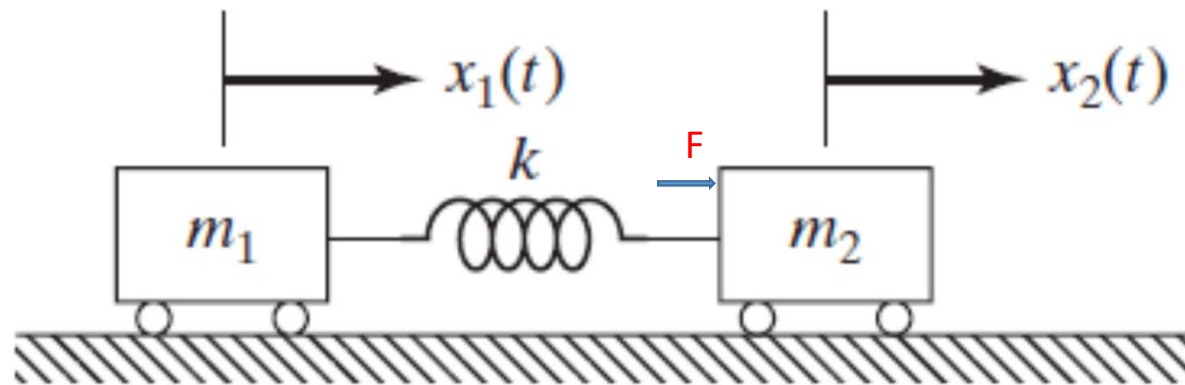
Substituindo  $\omega_2$  em uma das equações abaixo

$$\begin{aligned}(-m_1\omega^2 + k)X_1 - kX_2 &= 0 \\ -kX_1 + (-m_2\omega^2 + k)X_2 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Tem-se

$$X_1 = -\frac{m_2}{m_1}X_2$$

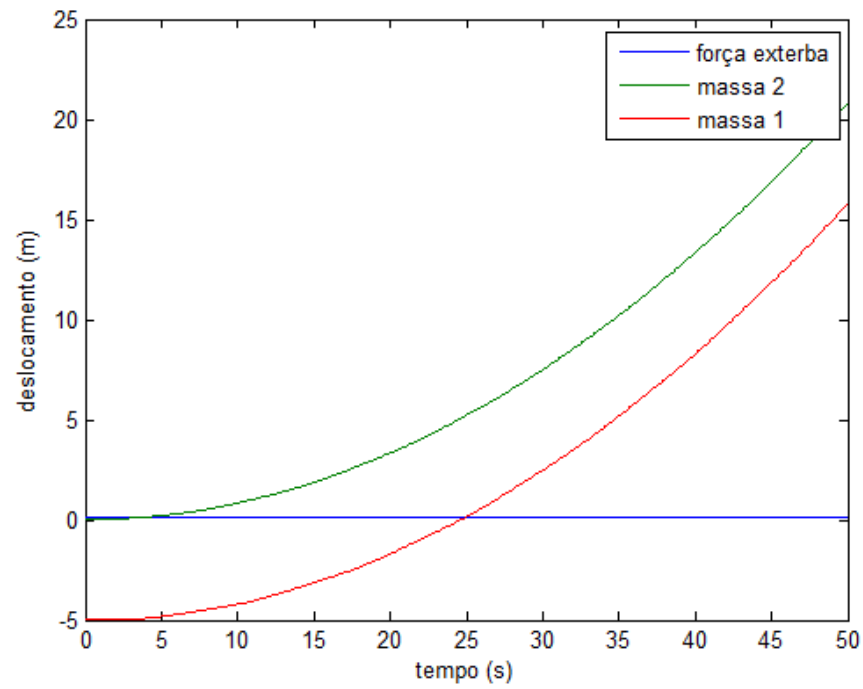
Exemplo: reboque de um navio



$$F = \sin \omega t + 0.1$$



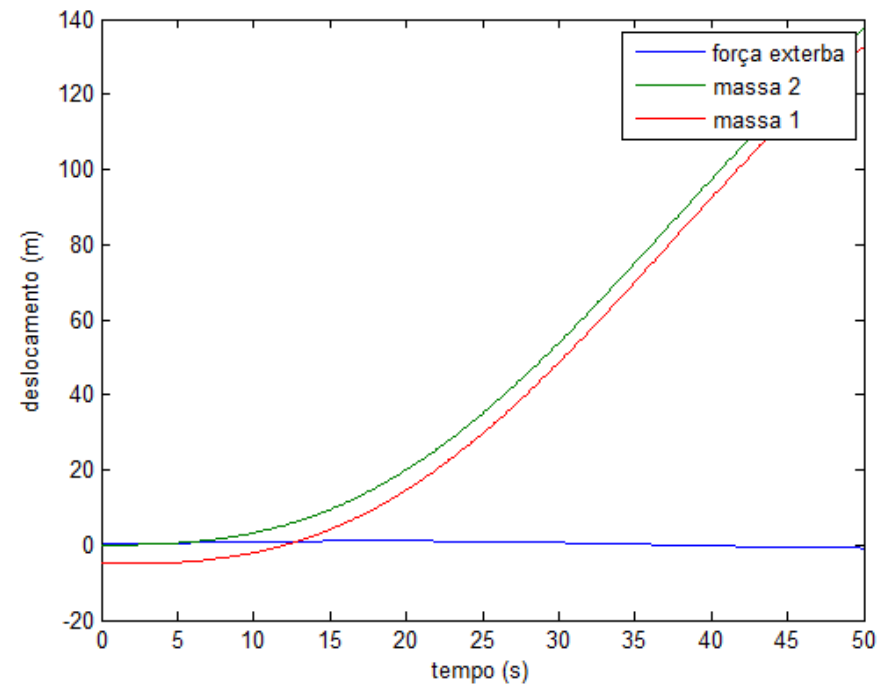
$$\omega = 0$$



$$F = \sin \omega t + 0.1$$

No caso de F constante  
não se observa nenhum  
problema.

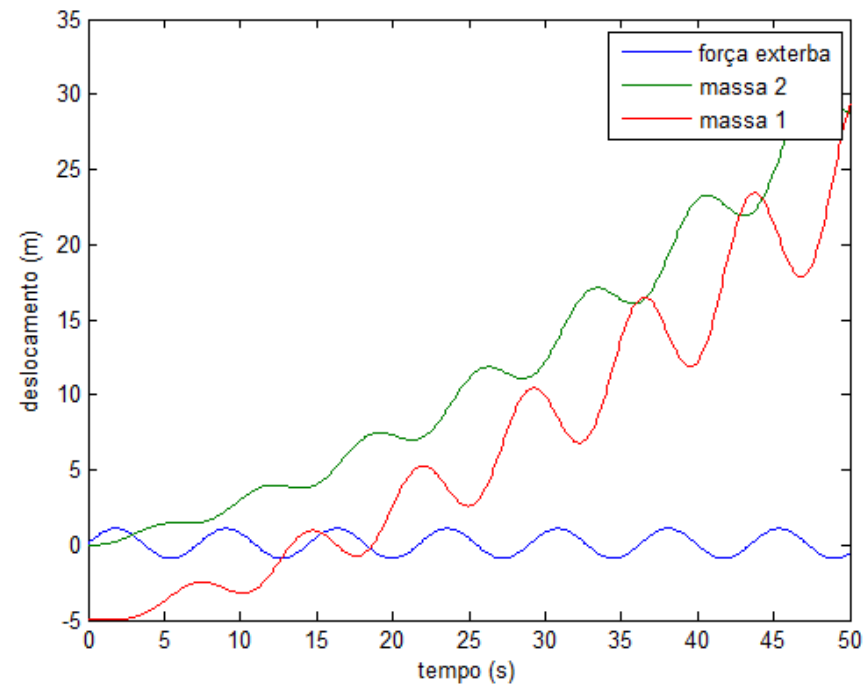
$$\omega \ll \omega_0$$



$$F = \sin \omega t + 0.1$$

Para a força  $F$  contendo uma variação harmônica com frequência bem menor do que a frequência natural do sistema não se observa nenhum problema.

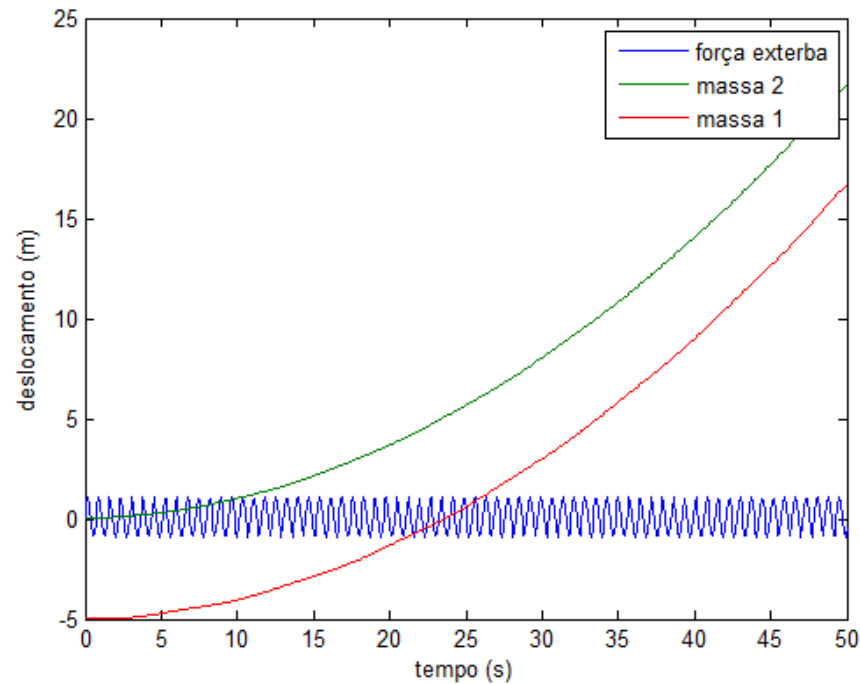
$$\omega \approx \omega_0$$



$$F = \sin \omega t + 0.1$$

Para a força  $F$  contendo uma variação harmônica com frequência próxima à frequência natural do sistema pode haver colisão entre os dois corpos.

$$\omega \gg \omega_0$$



$$F = \sin \omega t + 0.1$$

Para a força  $F$  contendo uma variação harmônica com frequência bem maior do que a frequência natural do sistema não se observa nenhum problema.

# ABSORVEDOR DE VIBRAÇÃO

Ver secção 9.11 Vibration  
Absorbers do livro do RAO

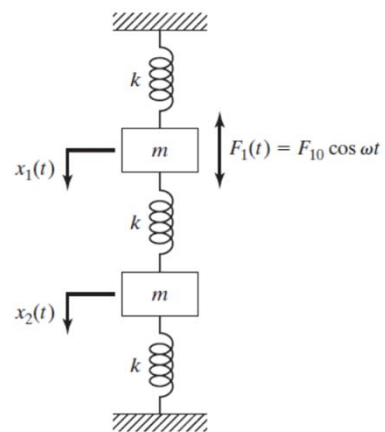


FIGURE 5.15 A two-mass system subjected to harmonic force.

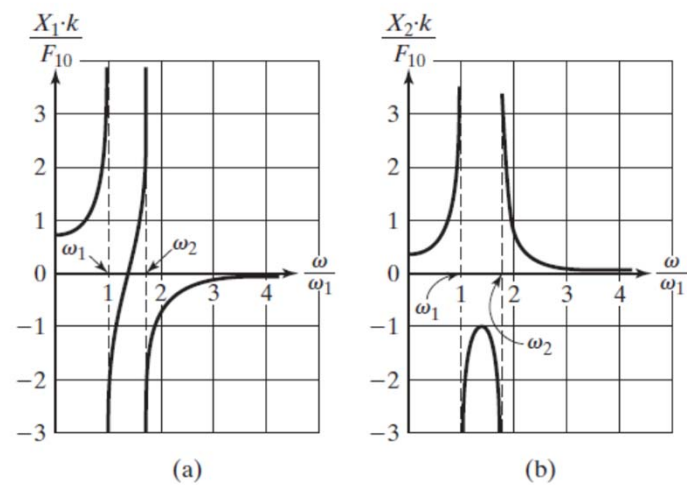
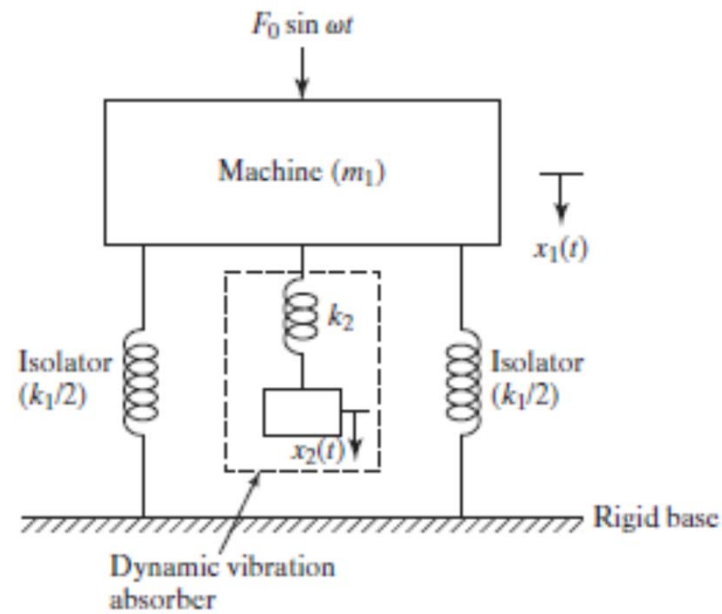


FIGURE 5.16 Frequency-response curves of Example 5.8.



**FIGURE 9.34** Undamped dynamic vibration absorber.

Frequência de operação:

$$\omega^2 \simeq \omega_1^2 = k_1/m_1,$$

## Equacionamento

$$m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + k_1 x_1 + k_2 (x_1 - x_2) = F_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$m_2 \ddot{x}_2 + k_2 (x_2 - x_1) = 0$$

Hipótese:

$$x_j(t) = X_j \sin \omega t, \quad j = 1, 2$$

Solução

$$X_1 = \frac{(k_2 - m_2 \omega^2) F_0}{(k_1 + k_2 - m_1 \omega^2)(k_2 - m_2 \omega^2) - k_2^2}$$

$$X_2 = \frac{k_2 F_0}{(k_1 + k_2 - m_1 \omega^2)(k_2 - m_2 \omega^2) - k_2^2}$$

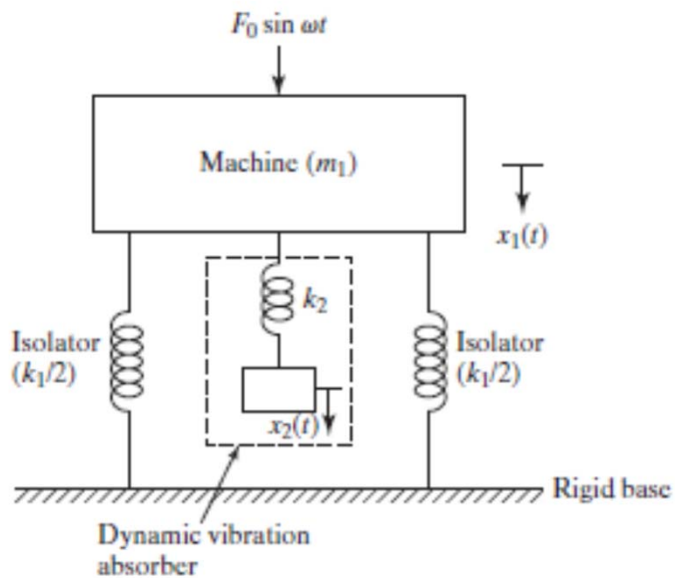


FIGURE 9.34 Undamped dynamic vibration absorber.

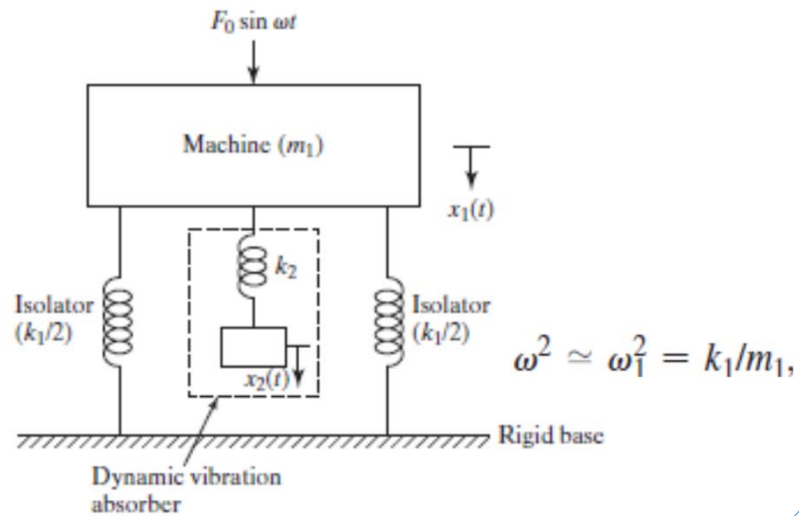


FIGURE 9.34 Undamped dynamic vibration absorber.

Requisto:  $X_1 = 0$

$$X_1 = 0 \longrightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{k_2}{m_2}$$

Se o absorvedor for projetado tal que:

$$\omega^2 = \frac{k_2}{m_2} = \frac{k_1}{m_1}$$

$$\delta_{st} = \frac{F_0}{k_1}, \quad \omega_1 = \left( \frac{k_1}{m_1} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\omega_2 = \left( \frac{k_2}{m_2} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$X_1 = \frac{(k_2 - m_2\omega^2)F_0}{(k_1 + k_2 - m_1\omega^2)(k_2 - m_2\omega^2) - k_2^2}$$

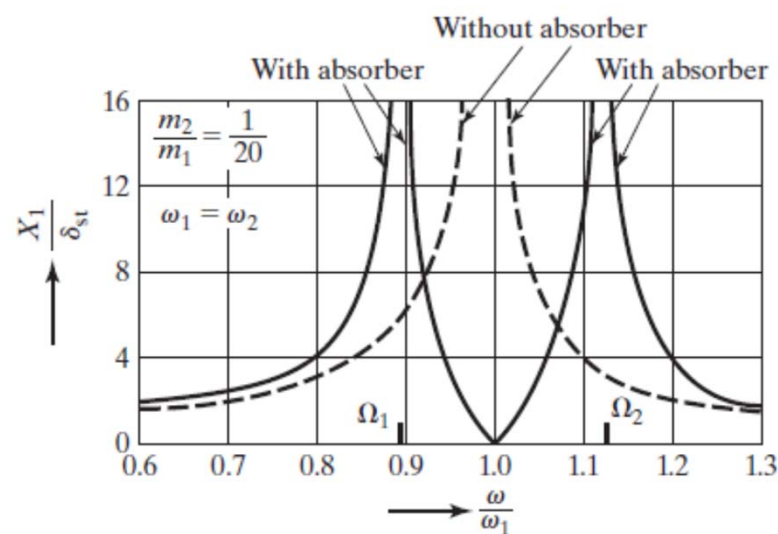
$$X_2 = \frac{k_2 F_0}{(k_1 + k_2 - m_1\omega^2)(k_2 - m_2\omega^2) - k_2^2}$$

$$X_1 = \frac{(k_2 - m_2\omega^2)F_0}{(k_1 + k_2 - m_1\omega^2)(k_2 - m_2\omega^2) - k_2^2}$$

$$X_2 = \frac{k_2 F_0}{(k_1 + k_2 - m_1\omega^2)(k_2 - m_2\omega^2) - k_2^2}$$

$$\frac{X_1}{\delta_{st}} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_2}\right)^2}{\left[1 + \frac{k_2}{k_1} - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1}\right)^2\right]\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_2}\right)^2\right] - \frac{k_2}{k_1}}$$

$$\frac{X_2}{\delta_{st}} = \frac{1}{\left[1 + \frac{k_2}{k_1} - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1}\right)^2\right]\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_2}\right)^2\right] - \frac{k_2}{k_1}}$$



**FIGURE 9.35** Effect of undamped vibration absorber on the response of machine.

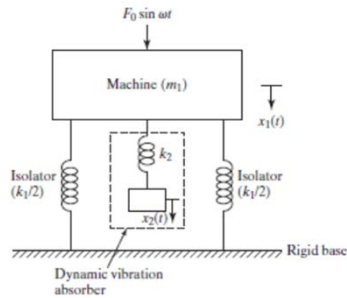


FIGURE 9.34 Undamped dynamic vibration absorber.

Para  $\omega = \omega_1$  tem-se  $X_1 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad X_2 = -\frac{k_1}{k_2} \delta_{st} = -\frac{F_0}{k_2}$

Ou seja, a força imposta pela mola auxiliar tem sentido contrário à força imposta  $F_0$  forçando  $X_1$  para zero.

A Fig. 9.35 mostra que ao instalar um absorvedor de vibração introduz-se duas frequências de ressonância,  $\Omega_1$  e  $\Omega_2$

Através do denominador da expressão de  $X_1$  pode-se obter que:

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \left( \frac{\Omega_1}{\omega_2} \right)^2 \\ \left( \frac{\Omega_2}{\omega_2} \right)^2 \end{matrix} \right\} = \frac{\left\{ \left[ 1 + \left( 1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} \right) \left( \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \right)^2 \right] \right\} \mp \left\{ \left[ 1 + \left( 1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} \right) \left( \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \right)^2 \right]^2 - 4 \left( \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \right)^2 \right\}^{1/2}}{2 \left( \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \right)^2}$$

$$X_1 = \frac{(k_2 - m_2 \omega^2) F_0}{(k_1 + k_2 - m_1 \omega^2)(k_2 - m_2 \omega^2) - k_2^2}$$

$$X_2 = \frac{k_2 F_0}{(k_1 + k_2 - m_1 \omega^2)(k_2 - m_2 \omega^2) - k_2^2}$$

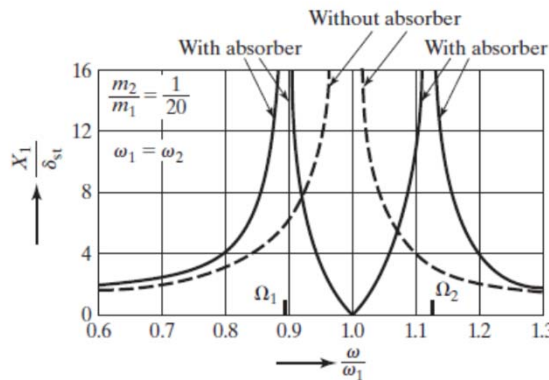


FIGURE 9.35 Effect of undamped vibration absorber on the response of machine.

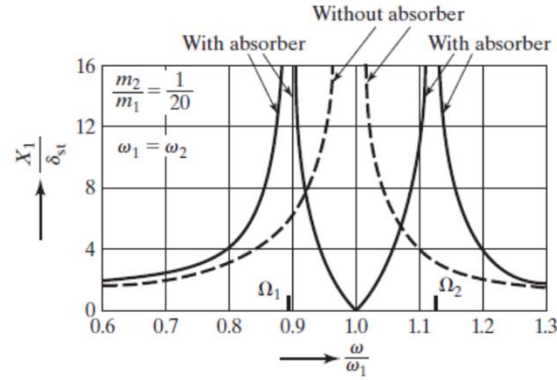


FIGURE 9.35 Effect of undamped vibration absorber on the response of machine.

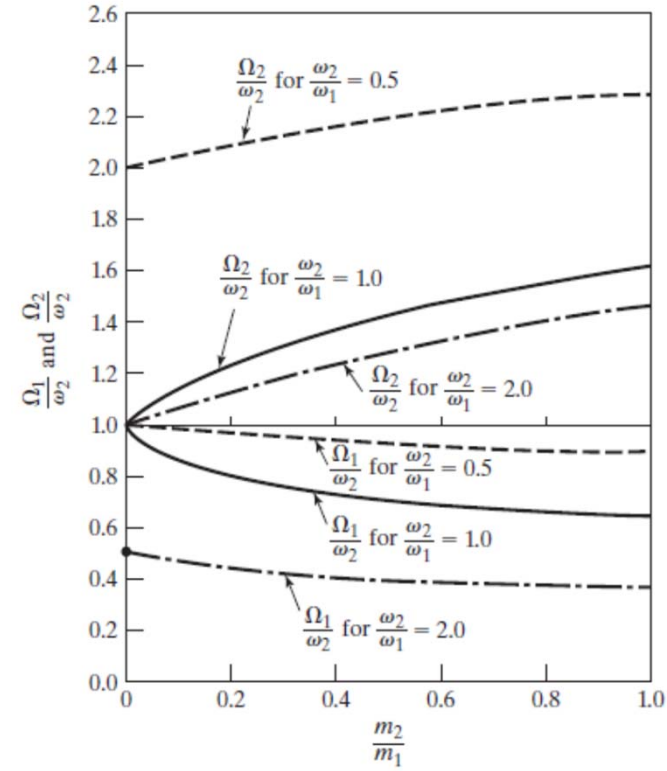


FIGURE 9.36 Variations of  $\Omega_1$  and  $\Omega_2$  given by Eq. (9.146).

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left( \frac{\Omega_1}{\omega_2} \right)^2 \\ \left( \frac{\Omega_2}{\omega_2} \right)^2 \end{aligned} \right\} = \frac{\left\{ \left[ 1 + \left( 1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} \right) \left( \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \right)^2 \right]^2 - 4 \left( \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \right)^2 \right\}^{1/2}}{2 \left( \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \right)^2} \mp$$

Exemplo de absorvedor de vibração

Ver a vibração da Ponte Rio-Niterói no link abaixo:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ehL1xtzc-C8>



Estrutura da viga  
caixão da ponte  
Rio-Niterói

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ehL1xtzc-C8>



Absorvedores de vibração