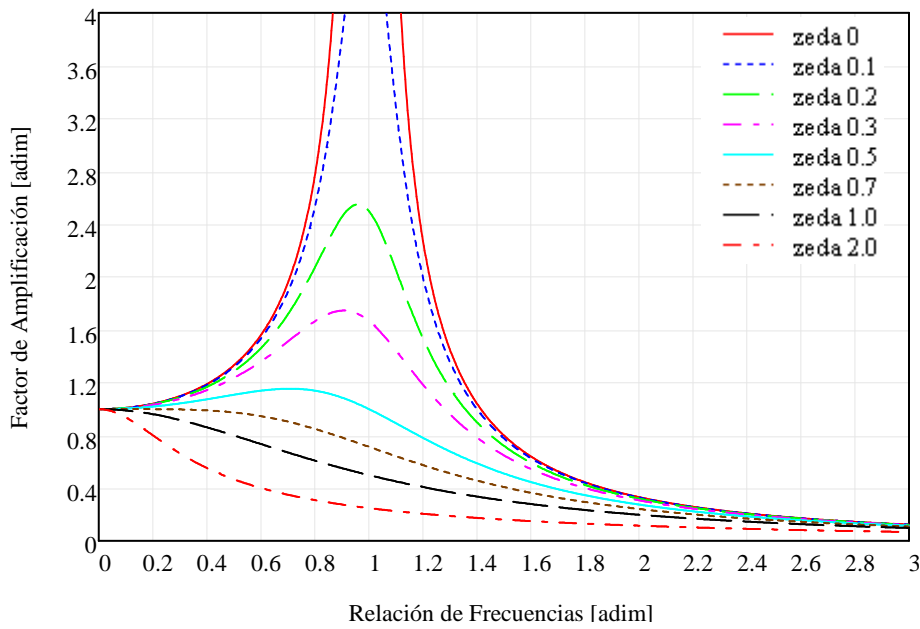


EXCITACIÓN ARMÓNICA SIMPLE



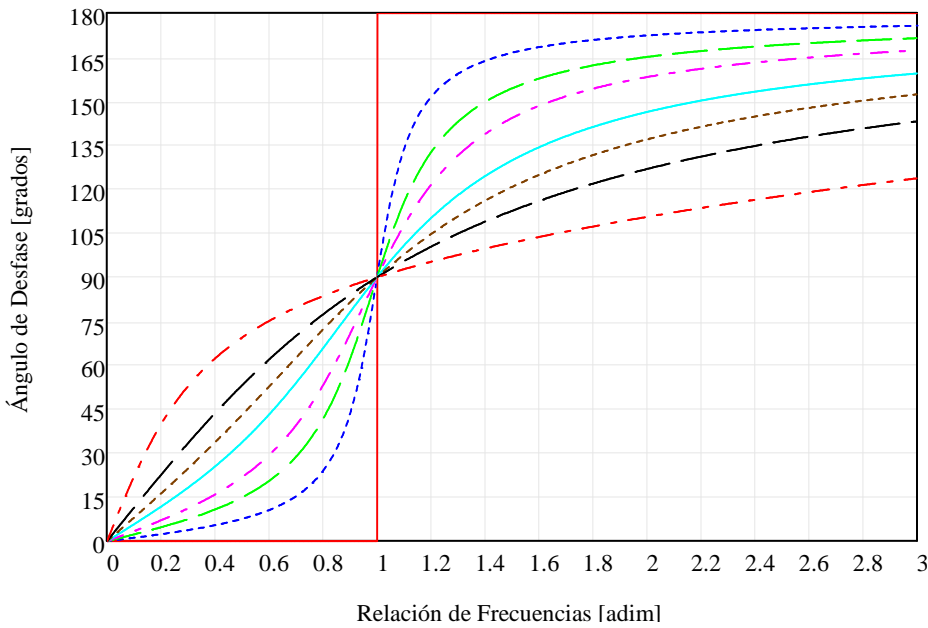
$$M_{eq} \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt^2}x(t) + C_{eq} \cdot \frac{d}{dt}x(t) + K_{eq} \cdot x(t) = F_0 \cdot \cos(\Omega \cdot t)$$

$$x_p(t) = \frac{F_0}{K_{eq}} \cdot FA(\zeta, r) \cdot \cos(\Omega \cdot t - \gamma)$$

$$FA(\zeta, r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-r^2)^2 + (2 \cdot \zeta \cdot r)^2}}$$

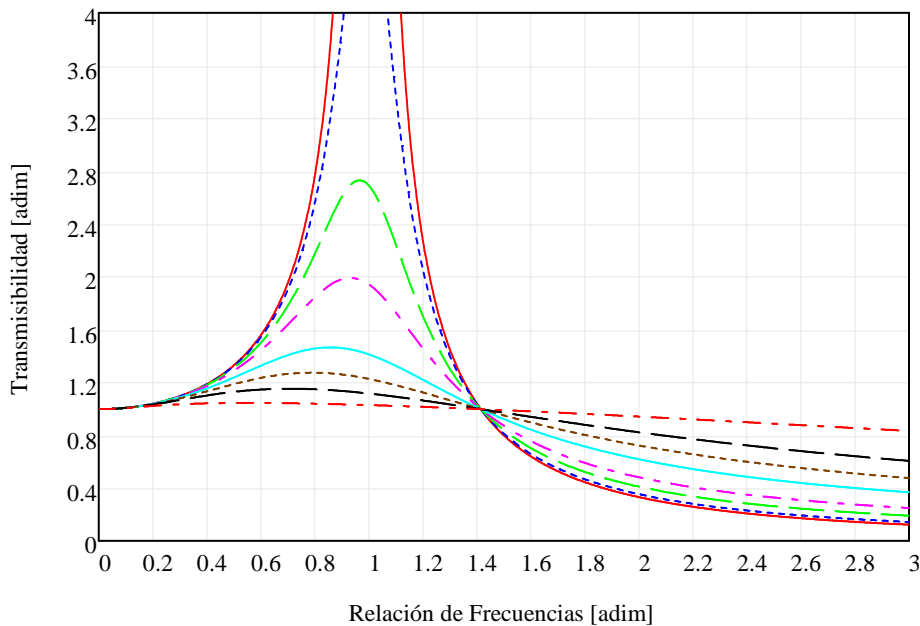
$$r_{crit}(\zeta) = \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \zeta^2}$$

EXCITACIÓN ARMÓNICA SIMPLE



$$\gamma(\zeta, r) = \text{atan}\left(\frac{2 \cdot \zeta \cdot r}{1 - r^2}\right)$$

EXCITACIÓN ARMÓNICA SIMPLE



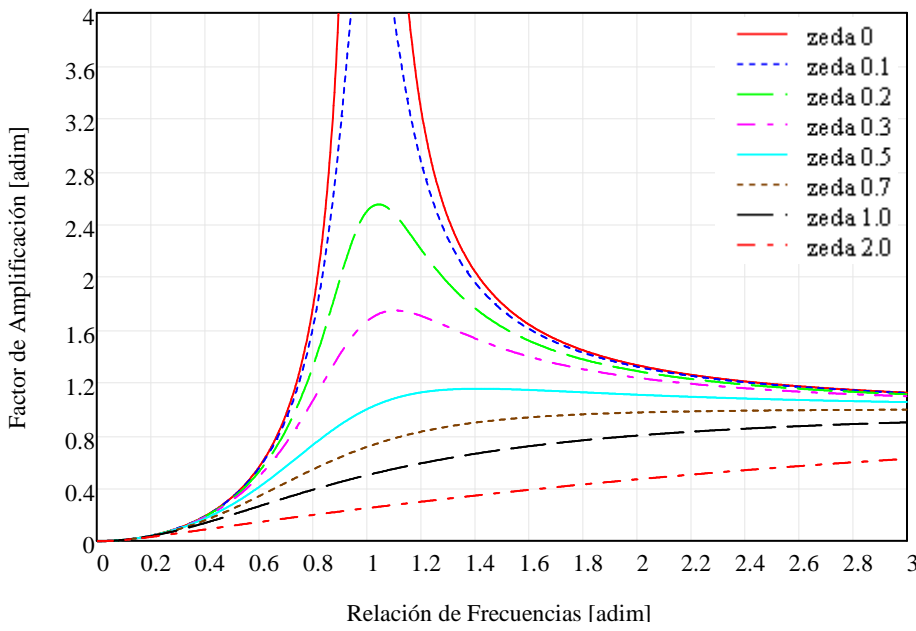
$$F_{T,d}(t) = F_0 \cdot Tr(\zeta, r) \cdot \cos(\Omega \cdot t - \gamma + \alpha)$$

$$Tr(\zeta, r) = \frac{\sqrt{1 + (2 \cdot \zeta \cdot r)^2}}{\sqrt{(1-r^2)^2 + (2 \cdot \zeta \cdot r)^2}}$$

$$r_{crit}(\zeta) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \zeta} \cdot \sqrt{\sqrt{1 + 8 \cdot \zeta^2} - 1}$$

$$\alpha(\zeta, r) = \text{atan}(2 \cdot \zeta \cdot r)$$

EXCITACIÓN POR DESBALANCE



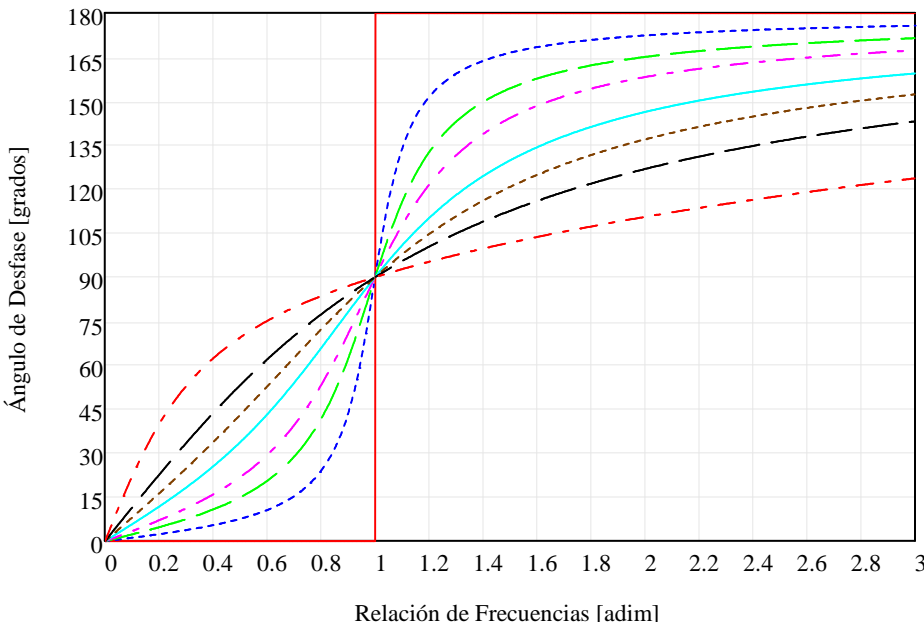
$$M_{eq} \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt^2} x(t) + C_{eq} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} x(t) + K_{eq} \cdot x(t) = m \cdot e \cdot \Omega^2 \cdot \cos(\Omega \cdot t)$$

$$x_p(t) = \frac{m \cdot e}{M_{eq}} \cdot FA(\zeta, r) \cdot \cos(\Omega \cdot t - \gamma)$$

$$FA(\zeta, r) = \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{(1-r^2)^2 + (2 \cdot \zeta \cdot r)^2}}$$

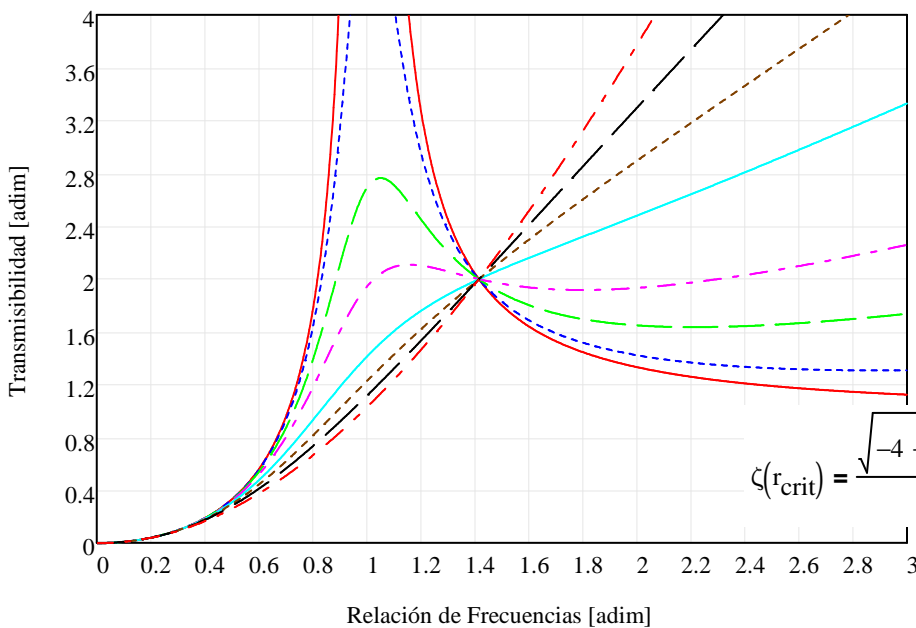
$$r_{crit}(\zeta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \zeta^2}}$$

EXCITACIÓN POR DESBALANCE



$$\gamma(\zeta, r) = \text{atan}\left(\frac{2 \cdot \zeta \cdot r}{1 - r^2}\right)$$

EXCITACIÓN POR DESBALANCE



$$F_{T,d}(t) = F_0 \cdot Tr(\zeta, r) \cdot \cos(\Omega \cdot t - \gamma + \alpha)$$

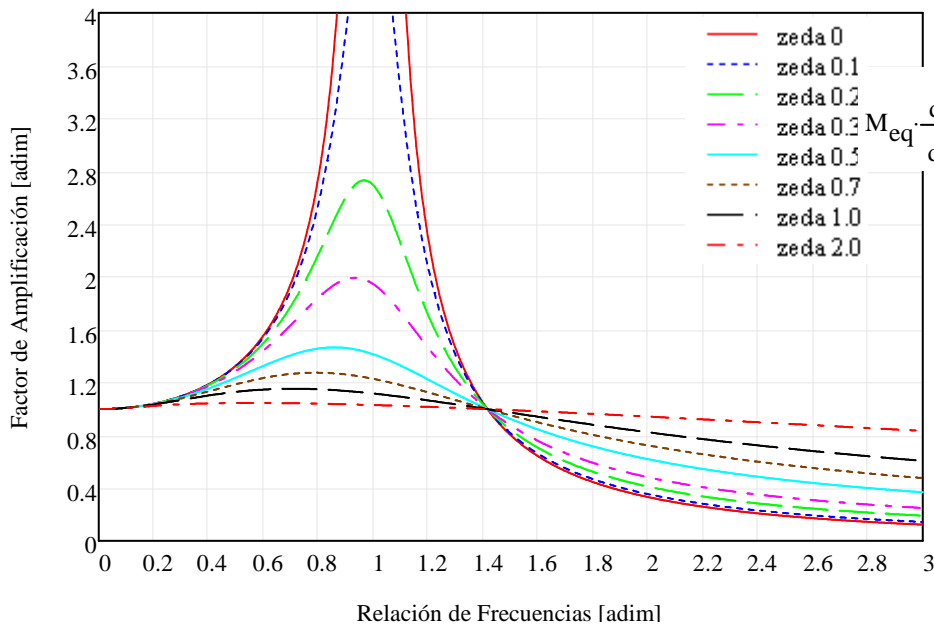
$$Tr(\zeta, r) = \frac{r^2 \cdot \sqrt{1 + (2 \cdot \zeta \cdot r)^2}}{\sqrt{(1-r^2)^2 + (2 \cdot \zeta \cdot r)^2}}$$

Para hallar r_{crit} , dado un ζ , se puede resolver numéricamente (e.g. tanteo) la siguiente ecuación:

$$\zeta(r_{crit}) = \frac{\sqrt{-4 + 4r_{crit}^2 - r_{crit}^4 + \sqrt{r_{crit}^8 - 8 \cdot r_{crit}^6 + 24 \cdot r_{crit}^4 - 16r_{crit}^2}}}{4r_{crit}}$$

$$\alpha(\zeta, r) = \text{atan}(2 \cdot \zeta \cdot r)$$

EXCITACIÓN POR MOV. EN LA BASE (RESPUESTA ABSOLUTA $x(t)$)



$$z(t) = Z_0 \cdot \cos(\Omega \cdot t)$$

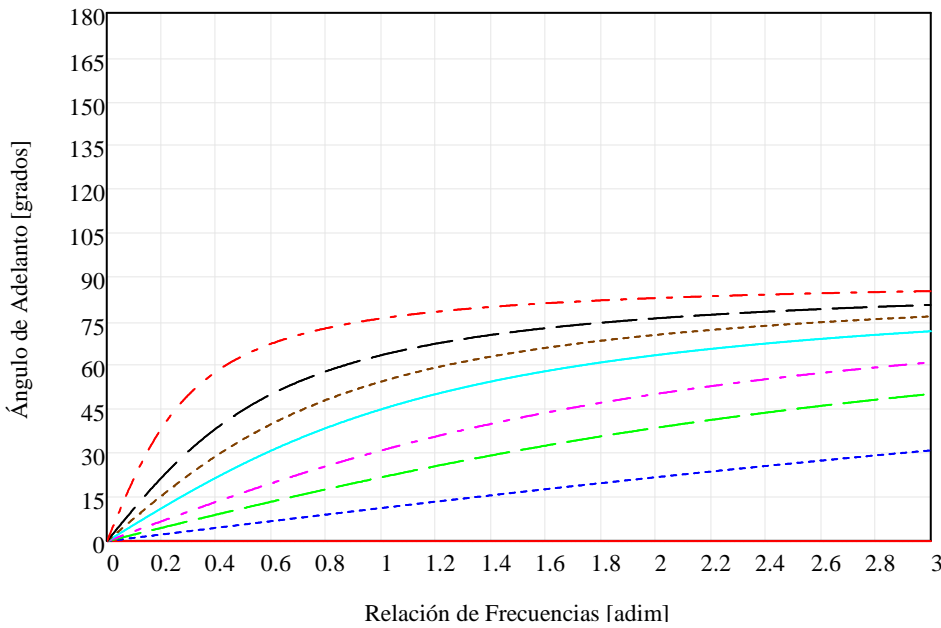
$$M_{eq} \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt^2} x(t) + C_{eq} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} x(t) + K_{eq} \cdot x(t) = K_{eq} \cdot z(t) + C_{eq} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} z(t)$$

$$x_p(t) = Z_0 \cdot FA(\zeta, r) \cdot \cos(\Omega \cdot t - \gamma + \alpha)$$

$$FA(\zeta, r) = \frac{\sqrt{1 + (2 \cdot \zeta \cdot r)^2}}{\sqrt{(1 - r^2)^2 + (2 \cdot \zeta \cdot r)^2}}$$

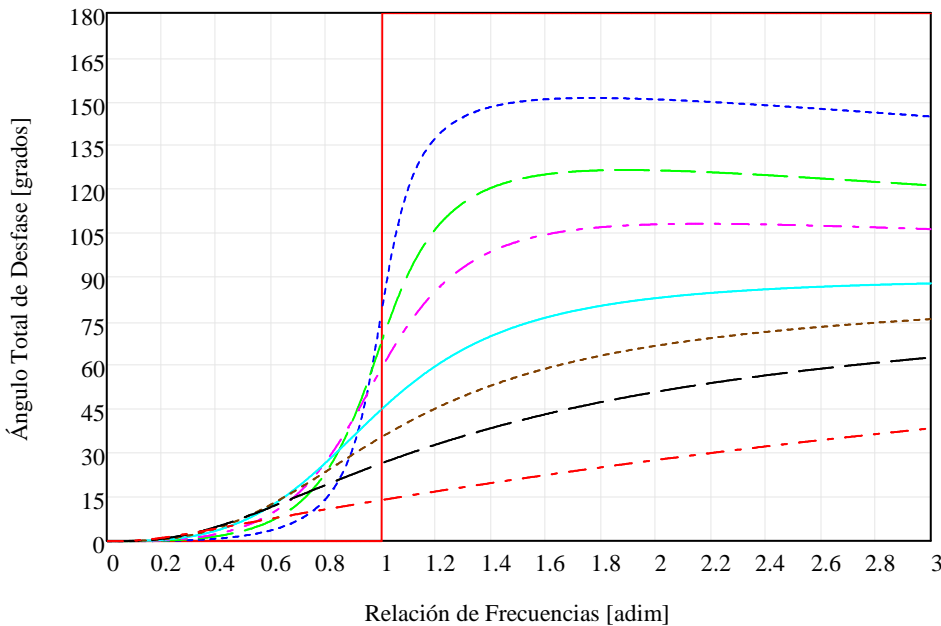
$$r_{crit}(\zeta) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \zeta} \cdot \sqrt{\sqrt{1 + 8 \cdot \zeta^2} - 1}$$

EXCITACIÓN POR MOV. EN LA BASE (RESPUESTA ABSOLUTA $x(t)$)



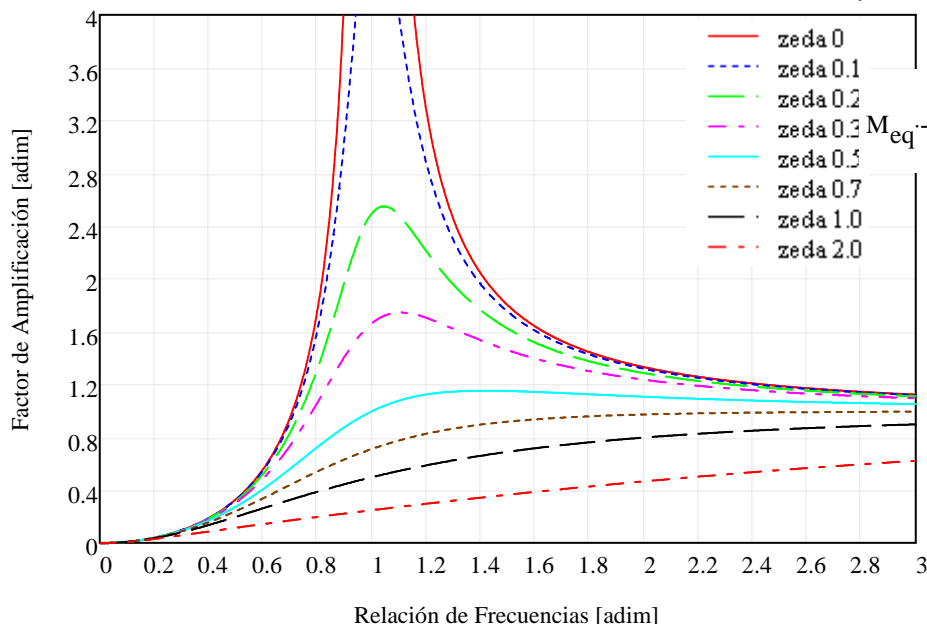
$$\alpha(\zeta, r) = \text{atan}(2 \cdot \zeta \cdot r)$$

EXCITACIÓN POR MOV. EN LA BASE (RESPUESTA ABSOLUTA $x(t)$)



$$\gamma(\zeta, r) - \alpha(\zeta, r) = \text{atan}\left(\frac{2 \cdot \zeta \cdot r}{1 - r^2}\right) - \text{atan}(2 \cdot \zeta \cdot r)$$

EXCITACIÓN POR MOV. EN LA BASE (RESPUESTA RELATIVA $y(t)$)



$$z(t) = Z_0 \cdot \cos(\Omega \cdot t)$$

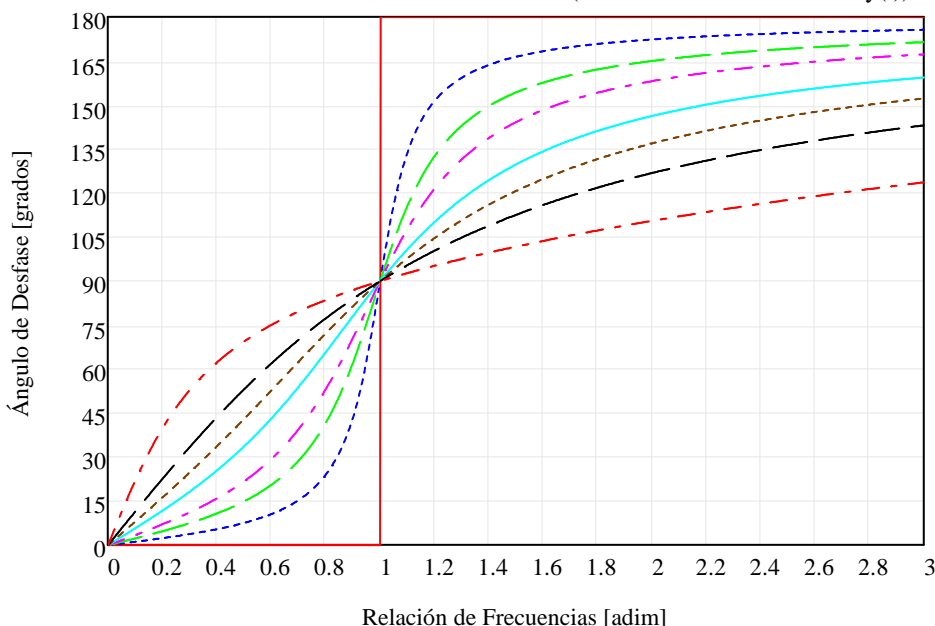
$$M_{eq} \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt^2} y(t) + C_{eq} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} y(t) + K_{eq} \cdot y(t) = M_{eq} \cdot Z_0 \cdot \Omega^2 \cdot \cos(\Omega \cdot t)$$

$$y_p(t) = Z_0 \cdot FA(\zeta, r) \cdot \cos(\Omega \cdot t - \gamma)$$

$$FA(\zeta, r) = \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{(1-r^2)^2 + (2 \cdot \zeta \cdot r)^2}}$$

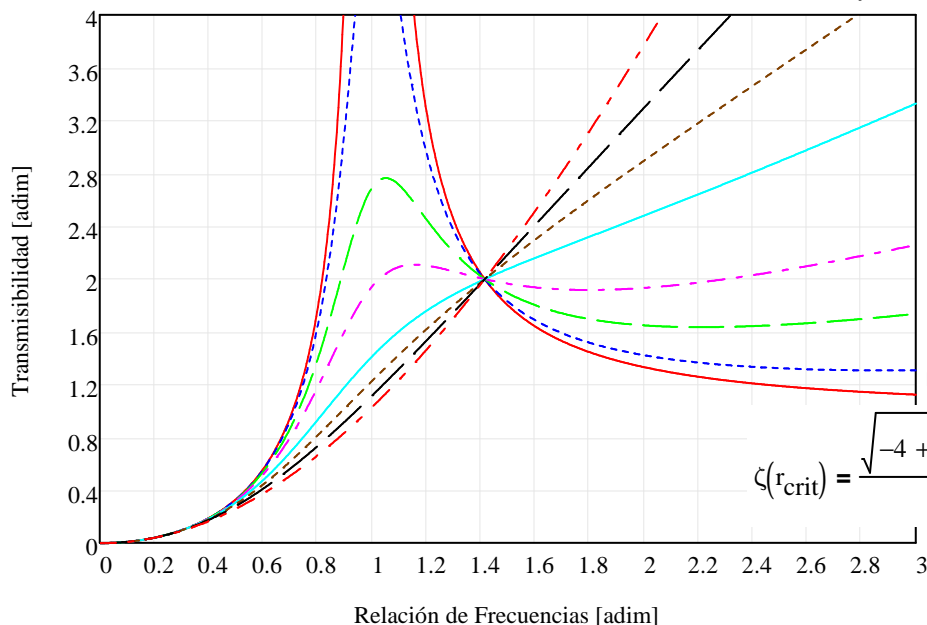
$$r_{crit}(\zeta) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \zeta} \cdot \sqrt{1 + 8 \cdot \zeta^2} - 1$$

EXCITACIÓN POR MOV. EN LA BASE (RESPUESTA RELATIVA $y(t)$)



$$\gamma(\zeta, r) = \text{atan}\left(\frac{2 \cdot \zeta \cdot r}{1 - r^2}\right)$$

EXCITACIÓN POR MOV. EN LA BASE (RESPUESTA RELATIVA $y(t)$)



$$F_{T,d}(t) = Z_0 \cdot K_{eq} \cdot Tr(\zeta, r) \cdot \cos(\Omega \cdot t - \gamma + \alpha)$$

$$Tr(\zeta, r) = \frac{r^2 \cdot \sqrt{1 + (2 \cdot \zeta \cdot r)^2}}{\sqrt{(1-r^2)^2 + (2 \cdot \zeta \cdot r)^2}}$$

Para hallar r_{crit} , dado un ζ , se puede resolver numéricamente (e.g. tanteo) la siguiente ecuación:

$$\zeta(r_{crit}) = \frac{\sqrt{-4 + 4r_{crit}^2 - r_{crit}^4 + \sqrt{r_{crit}^8 - 8 \cdot r_{crit}^6 + 24 \cdot r_{crit}^4 - 16r_{crit}^2}}}{4r_{crit}}$$

$$\alpha(\zeta, r) = \text{atan}(2 \cdot \zeta \cdot r)$$