

Vibrations and Acoustics - 1DOF

Number of participants: 33

0

Is podcasting important for me

Yes



63%

19 votes

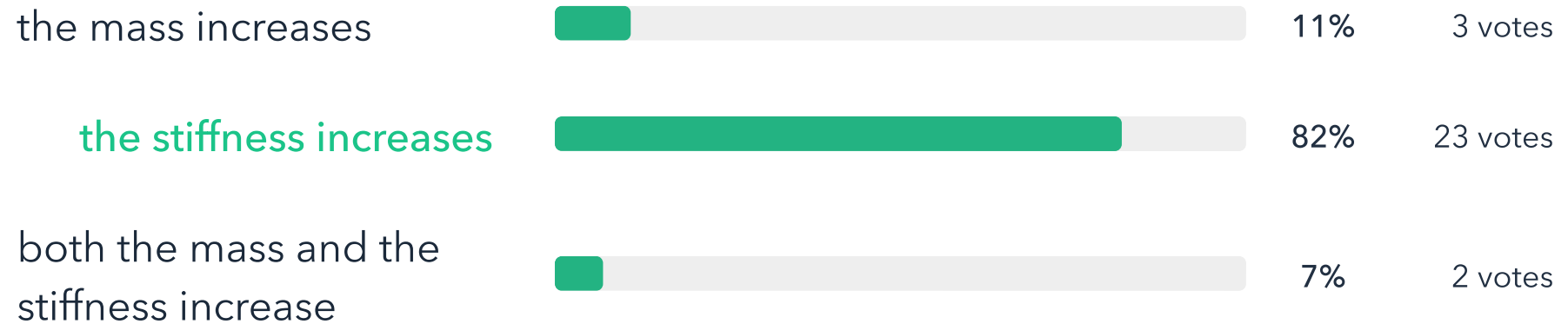
Not really

37%

11 votes

2

The natural frequency of a mass-spring system increases when



3

The natural frequency of a mass-spring system depends on

the mass of the system



71%

20 votes

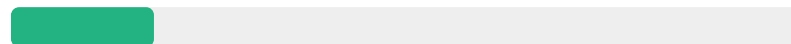
the stiffness of the system



96%

27 votes

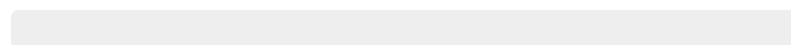
the force with which we excite the system



18%

5 votes

the location of the force applied to the system



0%

0 votes

4

For a undamped 1DOF system, when excited at its natural frequency, the amplitude of the motion is

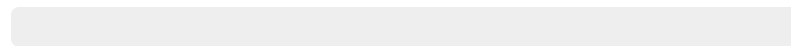
in phase with the excitation force



4%

1 vote

180° out-of-phase with the excitation force



0%

0 votes

infinite



96%

23 votes

5

It is possible to break a wine glass with your voice by

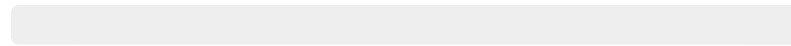
exciting it at very high frequency



4%

1 vote

exciting it at low frequency



0%

0 votes

exciting it at one of its natural frequencies



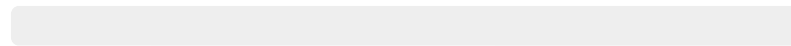
96%

27 votes

6

When the damping coefficient of a one dof system is 1% and considering a free vibration, the amplitude decreases of a factor 0.5 after

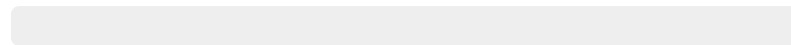
5 oscillations



0%

0 votes

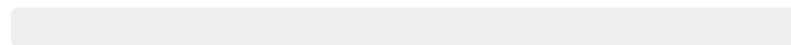
10 oscillations



0%

0 votes

100 oscillations



0%

0 votes

7

When damping increases in a one dof system, the amplitude of vibration when excited near its natural frequency

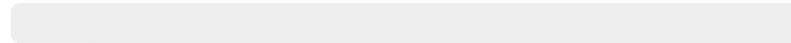
increases



0%

0 votes

decreases



0%

0 votes

remains constant



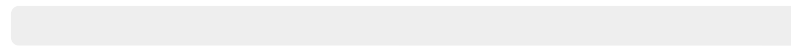
0%

0 votes

8

When damping increases in a one dof system, the amplitude of vibration when excited far from its natural frequency

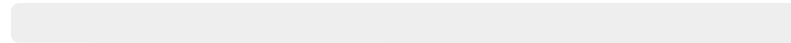
decreases



0%

0 votes

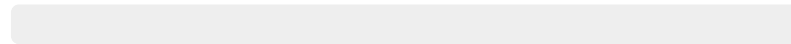
increases



0%

0 votes

remains constant



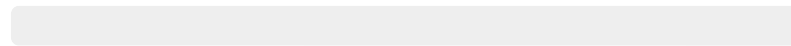
0%

0 votes

9

The Fourier transform of the impulse response of a system is

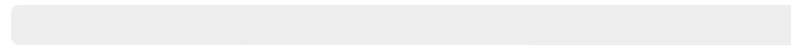
a dirac function



0%

0 votes

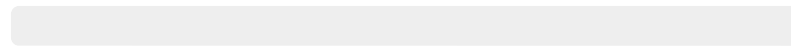
a sinc function



0%

0 votes

the transfer function of
the system



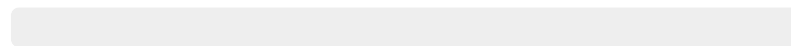
0%

0 votes

10

The equivalent stiffness of a bar in traction
is

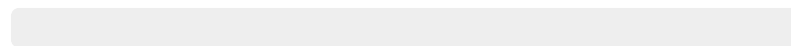
Proportional to the
Young's modulus



0%

0 votes

Proportional to the length
of the bar



0%

0 votes

Proportional to the
density of the bar



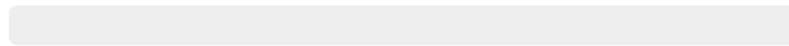
0%

0 votes

11

The computation of the equivalent mass of a system is based on

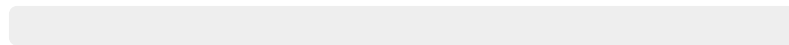
an equivalence of strain energy



0%

0 votes

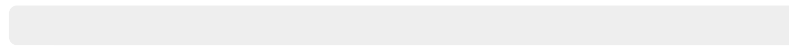
an equivalence of kinetic energy



0%

0 votes

an equivalence of the dissipated energy



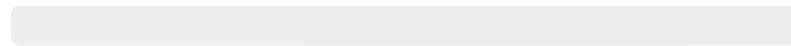
0%

0 votes

12

The damping ratio of a one dof system is proportional to

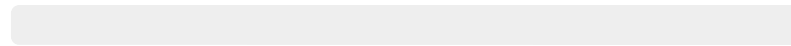
the dissipated energy



0%

0 votes

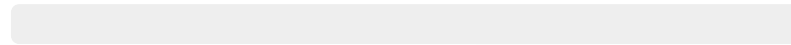
the strain energy



0%

0 votes

the ration of the
dissipated energy in one
cycle divided by the
maximum strain energy



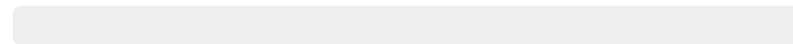
0%

0 votes

13

An equivalent viscous damping model can be defined by

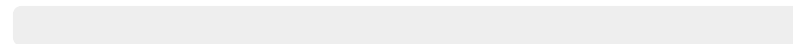
equating the
dissipated energy at the
natural frequency of the
system



0%

0 votes

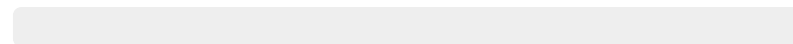
equating the dissipated
energy at specific
frequencies



0%

0 votes

using complex integral
formulations



0%

0 votes

14

Coulomb friction damping depends on

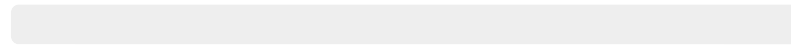
the frequency of
excitation



0%

0 votes

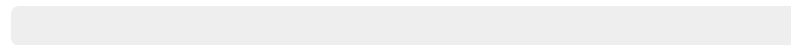
the amplitude of
motion of the 1DOF
system



0%

0 votes

the stiffness of the spring



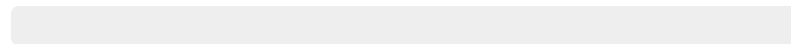
0%

0 votes

15

When reducing a system to a one dof system, the response computed with the reduced model

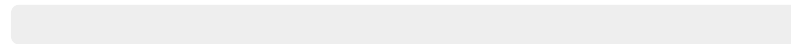
is exact



0%

0 votes

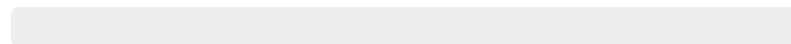
is only valid in a certain frequency band



0%

0 votes

is only valid at the first natural frequency of the system



0%

0 votes

