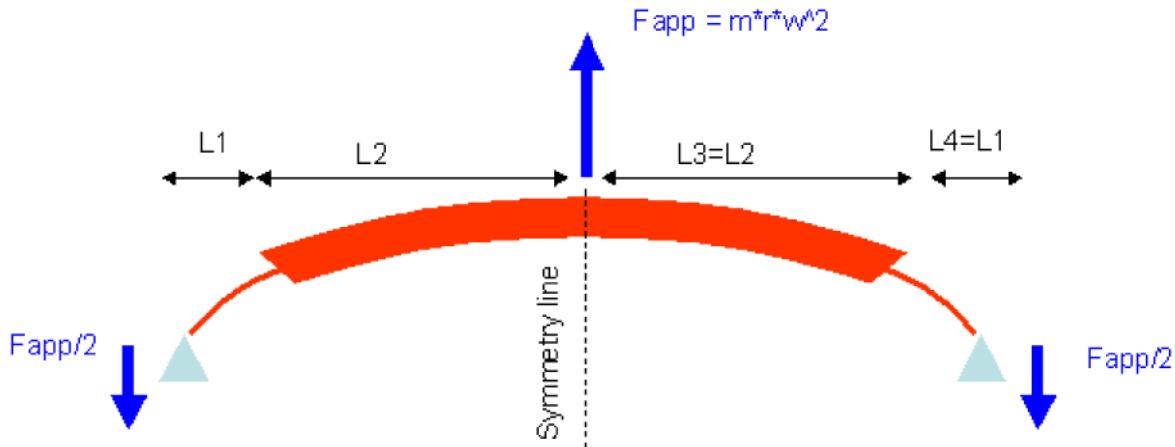


Objective: Analyse unbalance response assuming far below resonance -> neglect mass effects



Since the problem is symmetric about the center, we need only solve the left side.

### Symbols

$x$  = axial coordinate.  $x=0$  at LHS

$V(x)$  = Beam shear at position  $x$

$M(x)$  = Beam moment at position  $x$

$T_1(x)$ ,  $T(x)$  = Beam slope at position  $x$  in regions 1 and 2 (T stands for "Theta")

$Y_1(x)$ ,  $Y_2(x)$  = Beam displacement at position  $x$  in regions 1 and 2

Subscripts 1 and 2 - refer to region 1 (thin) and region 2 (thick) of beam defined by  $L_1$  and  $L_2$

Neglect the small cavity at center of thick portion of beam - it does not contribute much to  $I$

$E_s$  = Young's Modulus of steel

$I$  = Diametral Moment of Inertia

$CY_1$ ,  $CT_1$  - are integration constants associated with  $Y_1(x)$ ,  $T_1(x)$

$CY_2$ ,  $CT_2$  - are integration constants associated with  $Y_2(x)$ ,  $T_2(x)$

$Eq_1$ ,  $Eq_2$ ,  $Eq_3$ ,  $Eq_4$  - 4 boundary conditions used to solve 4 unknowns constants.

$F_{app}$  = applied Force =  $m \cdot r \cdot w^2$  = unbalance force

$w$  = radian speed =  $2 \cdot \pi \cdot \text{speed}$

All items in SI units

Note that bearing stiffness is assumed infinite. It does not affect the bending of the beam since the same force must be transferred through beam (under static analysis) regardless of bearing stiffness. If bearing stiffness is known, add displacement associated with bearing stiffness carrying  $F_{app}/2$

Initialize:

```

[ reset( )
# Shear is constant (both regions)
[ V(x):=-Fapp/2
  - Fapp
  -- 2
[ M(x):=int(V(x),x); // moment is 0 at LHS -> integration constant is 0
  - Fapp x
  -- 2
[ T1(x):=(1/Es/I1)*int(M(x),x)+CT1;
  CT1 - Fapp x^2
  -- 4 Es I1
[ Y1(x):=int(T1(x),x)+CY1;
  CY1 + CT1 x - Fapp x^3
  -- 12 Es I1

```

```

T2(x):=(1/Es/I2)*int(M(x),x)+CT2;
CT2 - Fapp x2
-----  

4 Es I2
Y2(x):=int(T2(x),x)+CY2;
CY2 + CT2 x - Fapp x3
-----  

12 Es I2

```

List 4 boundary conditions (Eq1, Eq2, Eq3, Eq4)

```

Eq1:=0 = T2(x) | x=L1+L2
0 = CT2 - Fapp (L1 + L2)2
-----  

4 Es I2

```

```

Eq2:=0 = Y1(x) | x=0
0 = CY1

```

```

Eq3:= (Y1(x) | x=L1) = (Y2(x) | x=L1)
CY1 + CT1 L1 - Fapp L13
-----  

12 Es I1 = CY2 + CT2 L1 - Fapp L13
-----  

12 Es I2

```

```

Eq4:= (T1(x) | x=L1) = (T2(x) | x=L1)
CT1 - Fapp L12
-----  

4 Es I1 = CT2 - Fapp L12
-----  

4 Es I2

```

Solve 4 above equations in 4 unknowns:

```
solution:=solve({Eq1,Eq2,Eq3,Eq4},{CY1,CY2,CT1,CT2});
```

Display solution:

```

solution[1][1];
CT1 = Fapp I2 L12 + 2 Fapp I1 L1 L2 + Fapp I1 L22
-----  

4 Es I1 I2

```

```

solution[1][2];
CT2 = Fapp L12 + 2 Fapp L1 L2 + Fapp L22
-----  

4 Es I2

```

```

solution[1][4];
CY2 = - Fapp I1 L13 - Fapp I2 L13
-----  

6 Es I1 I2

```

```

solution[1][4];
CY2 = - Fapp I1 L13 - Fapp I2 L13
-----  

6 Es I1 I2

```

```

Y1(x):=subs(Y1(x),solution[1]);
x (Fapp I2 L12 + 2 Fapp I1 L1 L2 + Fapp I1 L22) - Fapp x3
-----  

4 Es I1 I2 - 12 Es I1

```

```

Y2(x):=subs(Y2(x),solution[1]);
x (Fapp L12 + 2 Fapp L1 L2 + Fapp L22) - Fapp x3 - Fapp I1 L13 - Fapp I2 L13
-----  

4 Es I2 - 12 Es I2 - 6 Es I1 I2

```

Now we have the solution for displacement. We just need to find the numerical values and plug them in. The remainder of this file does that.

```
w:=float(2*PI*50)
314.1592654
mr:=1
```

```

1
Fapp:=mr*w^2
98696.04401

L1:=0.1801
0.1801

L2:=0.80060045
0.80060045

Es:=2.3E11
2.3 1011

I1:=float( PI * 0.0738^4/64)
0.000001456113894

I2:=float(PI*0.24230673^4/64)
// neglect small portion missing in middle... not significant

0.0001692122521

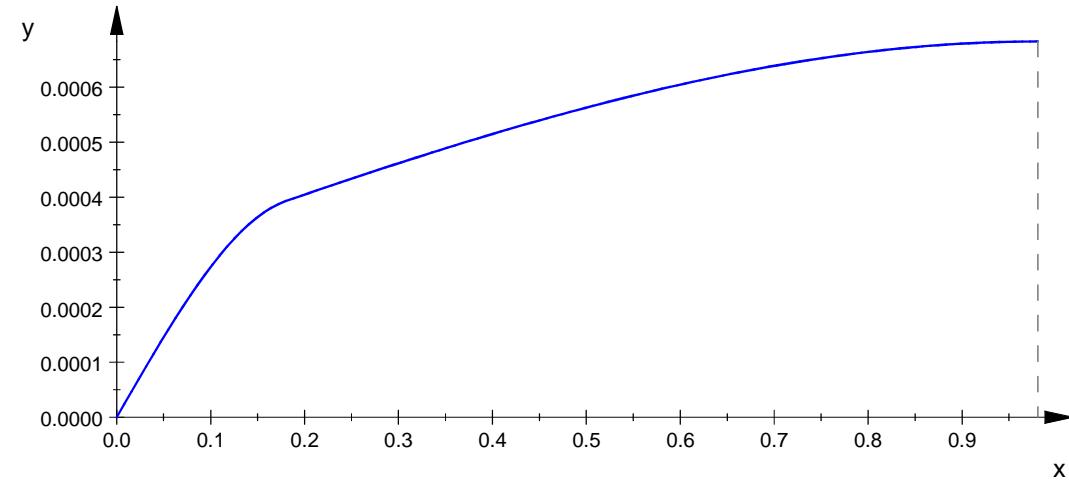
```

$$Y1(x) = \frac{x(Fapp I2 L1^2 + 2 Fapp I1 L1 L2 + Fapp I1 L2^2)}{4 Es I1 I2} - \frac{Fapp x^3}{12 Es II}$$

$$Y_{tot}(x) := \text{piecewise}([x < L1, Y1(x)], [x \leq L1 + L2, Y2(x)]);$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x(Fapp I2 L1^2 + 2 Fapp I1 L1 L2 + Fapp I1 L2^2)}{4 Es II I2} - \frac{Fapp x^3}{12 Es II} & \text{if } x < 0.1801 \\ \frac{x(Fapp L1^2 + 2 Fapp L1 L2 + Fapp L2^2)}{4 Es I2} - \frac{Fapp x^3}{12 Es I2} - \frac{Fapp I1 L1^3 - Fapp I2 L1^3}{6 Es II I2} & \text{if } x \leq 0.98070045 \end{cases}$$

```
plot(Ytot(x), x=0..L1+L2)
```



$$Y_{tot}(x) | x=(L1+L2)$$

$$0.0006831103676$$