

VIBRATION OF A SIMPLY SUPPORTED BEAM WITH CONCENTRATED MASS

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Consider a simply-supported beam with a discrete mass. Neglect rotary inertia and shear deformation.

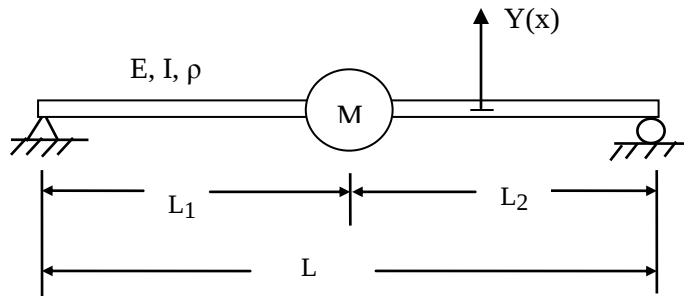


Figure 1.

- E is the modulus of elasticity
- I is the area moment of inertia
- L is the length
- ρ is the beam mass/length
- M is the discrete mass
- Y is the lateral displacement

Determine the natural frequencies using the Rayleigh-Ritz method from Reference 1.

The boundary conditions at the left end $x = 0$ are

$$Y(0) = 0 \quad (\text{zero displacement}) \quad (1)$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 Y}{dx^2} \right|_{x=0} = 0 \quad (\text{zero bending moment}) \quad (2)$$

The boundary conditions at the free end $x = L$ are

$$Y(L) = 0 \quad (\text{zero displacement}) \quad (3)$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 Y}{dx^2} \right|_{x=L} = 0 \quad (\text{zero bending moment}) \quad (4)$$

$$\phi_1(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) \quad (5)$$

$$\phi_1'(x) = \left(\frac{\pi}{L}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) \quad (6)$$

$$\phi_1''(x) = -\left(\frac{\pi}{L}\right)^2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) \quad (7)$$

$$\phi_2(x) = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) \quad (8)$$

$$\phi_2'(x) = \left(\frac{2\pi}{L}\right) \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) \quad (9)$$

$$\phi_2''(x) = -\left(\frac{2\pi}{L}\right)^2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) \quad (10)$$

$$\phi_3(x) = \sin\left(\frac{3\pi x}{L}\right) \quad (11)$$

$$\phi_3'(x) = \left(\frac{3\pi}{L}\right) \cos\left(\frac{3\pi x}{L}\right) \quad (12)$$

$$\phi_3''(x) = -\left(\frac{3\pi}{L}\right)^2 \sin\left(\frac{3\pi x}{L}\right) \quad (13)$$

The bending oscillation of a beam has the following stiffness and mass coefficients

$$k_{ij} = \int EI \phi_i'' \phi_j'' dx \quad (14)$$

$$m_{ij} = M \phi_i(L_1) \phi_j(L_1) + \int \rho \phi_i \phi_j dx \quad (15)$$

$$m_{11} = M \phi_1(L_1) \phi_1(L_1) + \int \rho \phi_1 \phi_1 dx \quad (16)$$

$$m_{11} = M [\phi_1(L_1)]^2 + \int \rho \phi_1^2 dx \quad (17)$$

$$m_{11} = M \left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi L_1}{L}\right) \right]^2 + \rho \int \left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) \right]^2 dx \quad (18)$$

$$m_{11} = M \left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi L_1}{L}\right) \right]^2 + \frac{\rho}{2} \int \left[1 - \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) \right] dx \quad (19)$$

$$m_{11} = M \left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi L_1}{L}\right) \right]^2 + \frac{\rho}{2} \left[x - \left(\frac{L}{2\pi}\right) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) \right] \Big|_0^L \quad (20)$$

$$m_{11} = M \left[\sin \left(\frac{\pi L_1}{L} \right) \right]^2 + \frac{\rho L}{2} \quad (21)$$

$$m_{12} = M \phi_1(L_1) \phi_2(L_1) + \int \rho \phi_1 \phi_2 dx \quad (22)$$

$$m_{12} = M \sin \left(\frac{\pi L_1}{L} \right) \sin \left(\frac{2\pi L_1}{L} \right) + \int \rho \sin \left(\frac{\pi x}{L} \right) \sin \left(\frac{2\pi x}{L} \right) dx \quad (23)$$

$$m_{12} = M \sin \left(\frac{\pi L_1}{L} \right) \sin \left(\frac{2\pi L_1}{L} \right) + \frac{\rho}{2} \int \left[-\cos \left(\frac{3\pi x}{L} \right) + \cos \left(\frac{\pi x}{L} \right) \right] dx \quad (24)$$

$$m_{12} = M \sin \left(\frac{\pi L_1}{L} \right) \sin \left(\frac{2\pi L_1}{L} \right) + \frac{\rho}{2} \left[-\left(\frac{L}{3\pi} \right) \sin \left(\frac{3\pi x}{L} \right) + \left(\frac{L}{\pi} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\pi x}{L} \right) \right] \Bigg|_0^L \quad (25)$$

$$m_{12} = M \sin \left(\frac{\pi L_1}{L} \right) \sin \left(\frac{2\pi L_1}{L} \right) \quad (26)$$

$$m_{13} = M \phi_1(L_1) \phi_3(L_1) + \int \rho \phi_1 \phi_2 dx \quad (27)$$

$$m_{13} = M \sin \left(\frac{\pi L_1}{L} \right) \sin \left(\frac{3\pi L_1}{L} \right) + \int \rho \sin \left(\frac{\pi x}{L} \right) \sin \left(\frac{3\pi x}{L} \right) dx \quad (28)$$

$$m_{13} = M \sin \left(\frac{\pi L_1}{L} \right) \sin \left(\frac{3\pi L_1}{L} \right) + \frac{\rho}{2} \int \left[-\cos \left(\frac{4\pi x}{L} \right) + \cos \left(\frac{2\pi x}{L} \right) \right] dx \quad (29)$$

$$m_{13} = M \sin\left(\frac{\pi L_1}{L}\right) \sin\left(\frac{3\pi L_1}{L}\right) + \frac{\rho}{2} \left[-\left(\frac{L}{4\pi}\right) \sin\left(\frac{4\pi x}{L}\right) + \left(\frac{L}{2\pi}\right) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) \right] \Bigg|_0^L \quad (30)$$

$$m_{13} = M \sin\left(\frac{\pi L_1}{L}\right) \sin\left(\frac{3\pi L_1}{L}\right) \quad (31)$$

$$m_{22} = M \phi_2(L_1) \phi_2(L_1) + \int \rho \phi_2 \phi_2 \, dx \quad (32)$$

$$m_{22} = M [\phi_2(L_1)]^2 + \int \rho \phi_2^2 \, dx \quad (33)$$

$$m_{22} = M \left[\sin\left(\frac{2\pi L_1}{L}\right) \right]^2 + \rho \int \left[\sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) \right]^2 \, dx \quad (34)$$

$$m_{22} = M \left[\sin\left(\frac{2\pi L_1}{L}\right) \right]^2 + \frac{\rho}{2} \int \left[1 - \cos\left(\frac{4\pi x}{L}\right) \right] \, dx \quad (35)$$

$$m_{22} = M \left[\sin\left(\frac{2\pi L_1}{L}\right) \right]^2 + \frac{\rho}{2} \left[x - \left(\frac{L}{4\pi}\right) \sin\left(\frac{4\pi x}{L}\right) \right] \Bigg|_0^L \quad (36)$$

$$m_{22} = M \left[\sin\left(\frac{2\pi L_1}{L}\right) \right]^2 + \frac{\rho L}{2} \quad (37)$$

$$m_{23} = M\phi_2(L_1)\phi_3(L_1) + \int \rho \phi_2 \phi_3 dx \quad (38)$$

$$m_{23} = M\sin\left(\frac{2\pi L_1}{L}\right)\sin\left(\frac{3\pi L_1}{L}\right) + \int \rho \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right)\sin\left(\frac{3\pi x}{L}\right) dx \quad (39)$$

$$m_{23} = M\sin\left(\frac{2\pi L_1}{L}\right)\sin\left(\frac{3\pi L_1}{L}\right) + \frac{\rho}{2} \int \left[-\cos\left(\frac{5\pi x}{L}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) \right] dx \quad (40)$$

$$m_{23} = M\sin\left(\frac{2\pi L_1}{L}\right)\sin\left(\frac{3\pi L_1}{L}\right) + \frac{\rho}{2} \left[-\left(\frac{L}{5\pi}\right)\sin\left(\frac{5\pi x}{L}\right) + \left(\frac{L}{\pi}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) \right] \Big|_0^L \quad (41)$$

$$m_{23} = M\sin\left(\frac{2\pi L_1}{L}\right)\sin\left(\frac{3\pi L_1}{L}\right) \quad (42)$$

$$m_{33} = M\phi_3(L_1)\phi_3(L_1) + \int \rho \phi_3 \phi_3 dx \quad (43)$$

$$m_{33} = M[\phi_3(L_1)]^2 + \int \rho \phi_3^2 dx \quad (44)$$

$$m_{33} = M \left[\sin\left(\frac{3\pi L_1}{L}\right) \right]^2 + \rho \int \left[\sin\left(\frac{3\pi x}{L}\right) \right]^2 dx \quad (45)$$

$$m_{33} = M \left[\sin\left(\frac{3\pi L_1}{L}\right) \right]^2 + \frac{\rho}{2} \int \left[1 - \cos\left(\frac{6\pi x}{L}\right) \right] dx \quad (46)$$

$$m_{33} = M \left[\sin\left(\frac{3\pi L_1}{L}\right) \right]^2 + \frac{\rho}{2} \left[x - \left(\frac{L}{6\pi}\right) \sin\left(\frac{6\pi x}{L}\right) \right] \Big|_0^L \quad (47)$$

$$m_{33} = M \left[\sin \left(\frac{3\pi L_1}{L} \right) \right]^2 + \frac{\rho L}{2} \quad (48)$$

$$k_{ij} = \int EI \phi_i'' \phi_j'' dx \quad (49)$$

$$\phi_1''(x) = - \left(\frac{\pi}{L} \right)^2 \sin \left(\frac{\pi x}{L} \right) \quad (50)$$

$$k_{11} = \int EI \phi_1'' \phi_1'' dx \quad (51)$$

$$k_{11} = EI \left(\frac{\pi}{L} \right)^4 \int \left[\sin \left(\frac{\pi x}{L} \right) \right]^2 dx \quad (52)$$

$$k_{11} = \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{\pi}{L} \right)^4 \int \left[1 - \cos \left(\frac{2\pi x}{L} \right) \right] dx \quad (53)$$

$$k_{11} = \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{\pi}{L} \right)^4 \int \left[1 - \cos \left(\frac{2\pi x}{L} \right) \right] dx \quad (54)$$

$$k_{11} = \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{\pi}{L} \right)^4 \left[x - \left(\frac{L}{2\pi} \right) \sin \left(\frac{2\pi x}{L} \right) \right] \Big|_0^L \quad (55)$$

$$k_{11} = \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{\pi}{L} \right)^4 L \quad (56)$$

$$k_{12} = \int EI \phi_1'' \phi_2'' dx \quad (57)$$

$$k_{12} = EI \left(\frac{\pi}{L} \right)^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \right)^2 \int \left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L} \right) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L} \right) \right] dx \quad (58)$$

$$k_{12} = \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{\pi}{L} \right)^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \right)^2 \int \left[-\cos\left(\frac{3\pi x}{L} \right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{L} \right) \right] dx \quad (59)$$

$$k_{12} = \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{\pi}{L} \right)^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \right)^2 \left[-\left(\frac{L}{3\pi} \right) \sin\left(\frac{3\pi x}{L} \right) + \left(\frac{L}{\pi} \right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L} \right) \right] \Big|_0^L \quad (60)$$

$$k_{12} = 0 \quad (61)$$

$$k_{13} = \int EI \phi_1'' \phi_3'' dx \quad (62)$$

$$k_{13} = EI \left(\frac{\pi}{L} \right)^2 \left(\frac{3\pi}{L} \right)^2 \int \left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L} \right) \sin\left(\frac{3\pi x}{L} \right) \right] dx \quad (63)$$

$$k_{13} = \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{\pi}{L} \right)^2 \left(\frac{3\pi}{L} \right)^2 \int \left[-\cos\left(\frac{4\pi x}{L} \right) + \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L} \right) \right] dx \quad (64)$$

$$k_{13} = \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{\pi}{L} \right)^2 \left(\frac{3\pi}{L} \right)^2 \left[-\left(\frac{L}{4\pi} \right) \sin\left(\frac{4\pi x}{L} \right) + \left(\frac{L}{2\pi} \right) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L} \right) \right] \Big|_0^L \quad (65)$$

$$k_{13} = 0 \quad (66)$$

$$k_{22} = \int EI \phi_2'' \phi_2'' dx \quad (67)$$

$$k_{22} = EI \left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \right)^4 \int \left[\sin \left(\frac{2\pi x}{L} \right) \right]^2 dx \quad (68)$$

$$k_{22} = \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \right)^4 \int \left[1 - \cos \left(\frac{4\pi x}{L} \right) \right] dx \quad (69)$$

$$k_{22} = \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \right)^4 \int \left[1 - \cos \left(\frac{4\pi x}{L} \right) \right] dx \quad (70)$$

$$k_{22} = \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \right)^4 \left[x - \left(\frac{L}{4\pi} \right) \sin \left(\frac{4\pi x}{L} \right) \right] \Big|_0^L \quad (71)$$

$$k_{22} = \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \right)^4 L \quad (72)$$

$$k_{23} = \int EI \phi_2'' \phi_3'' dx \quad (73)$$

$$k_{23} = EI \left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \right)^2 \left(\frac{3\pi}{L} \right)^2 \int \left[\sin \left(\frac{2\pi x}{L} \right) \sin \left(\frac{3\pi x}{L} \right) \right] dx \quad (74)$$

$$k_{23} = \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \right)^2 \left(\frac{3\pi}{L} \right)^2 \int \left[-\cos \left(\frac{5\pi x}{L} \right) + \cos \left(\frac{\pi x}{L} \right) \right] dx \quad (75)$$

$$k_{23} = \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \right)^2 \left(\frac{3\pi}{L} \right)^2 \left[-\left(\frac{L}{5\pi} \right) \sin \left(\frac{5\pi x}{L} \right) + \left(\frac{L}{\pi} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\pi x}{L} \right) \right] \Big|_0^L \quad (76)$$

$$k_{23} = 0 \quad (77)$$

$$k_{33} = \int EI \phi_3'' \phi_3'' dx \quad (78)$$

$$k_{33} = EI \left(\frac{3\pi}{L} \right)^4 \int \left[\sin \left(\frac{3\pi x}{L} \right) \right]^2 dx \quad (79)$$

$$k_{33} = \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{3\pi}{L} \right)^4 \int \left[1 - \cos \left(\frac{6\pi x}{L} \right) \right] dx \quad (80)$$

$$k_{33} = \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{3\pi}{L} \right)^4 \int \left[1 - \cos \left(\frac{6\pi x}{L} \right) \right] dx \quad (81)$$

$$k_{33} = \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{3\pi}{L} \right)^4 \left[x - \left(\frac{L}{6\pi} \right) \sin \left(\frac{6\pi x}{L} \right) \right] \Big|_0^L \quad (82)$$

$$k_{33} = \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{3\pi}{L} \right)^4 L \quad (83)$$

The generalized eigenvalue problem is

$$\begin{bmatrix} k_{11} - \omega^2 m_{11} & k_{12} - \omega^2 m_{12} & k_{13} - \omega^2 m_{13} \\ & k_{22} - \omega^2 m_{22} & k_{23} - \omega^2 m_{23} \\ & & k_{33} - \omega^2 m_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (84)$$

The coefficient matrix is shown in upper triangular form due to symmetry.

The natural frequencies are

$$f_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \omega_n \quad (85)$$

Reference

1. T. Irvine, Rayleigh-Ritz Methods for Beams and Rods, Vibrationsdata, 1999.

APPENDIX A

The equations in the main text are implemented in a Matlab script.

Example 1

```
>> ss_beam_mass
```

```
ss_beam_mass.m    ver 1.0    Feb 15, 2011
```

```
by Tom Irvine    Email: tomirvine@aol.com
```

```
This program calculates natural frequencies of  
a simply-supported beam with a discrete mass via  
Rayleigh-Ritz Method.
```

```
Enter the total length (in) 24
```

```
Enter the length to the discrete mass (in) 0
```

```
Enter the cross-section:
```

```
1=rectangle  2=solid cylinder  3=other 2
```

```
Enter the diameter (inch) 1
```

```
Enter material:
```

```
1=aluminum  2=steel  3=other 1
```

```
Enter the discrete mass (lbm) 0
```

```
Beam Mass =      1.885 lbm
```

```
Total Mass =      1.885 lbm
```

n	fn(Hz)
1	133.9
2	535.8
3	1206

Example 2

```
>> ss_beam_mass
```

```
ss_beam_mass.m    ver 1.0  Feb 15, 2011
```

```
by Tom Irvine  Email: tomirvine@aol.com
```

```
This program calculates natural frequencies of  
a simply-supported beam with a discrete mass via  
Rayleigh-Ritz Method.
```

```
Enter the total length (in) 24
```

```
Enter the length to the discrete mass (in) 12
```

```
Enter the cross-section:
```

```
1=rectangle  2=solid cylinder  3=other 2
```

```
Enter the diameter (inch) 1
```

```
Enter material:
```

```
1=aluminum  2=steel  3=other 1
```

```
Enter the discrete mass (lbm) 2
```

```
Beam Mass =      1.885 lbm
```

```
Total Mass =     3.885 lbm
```

n	fn(Hz)
1	75.59
2	535.8
3	932.8