
Oscillateur non linéaire à un degré de liberté

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1.1

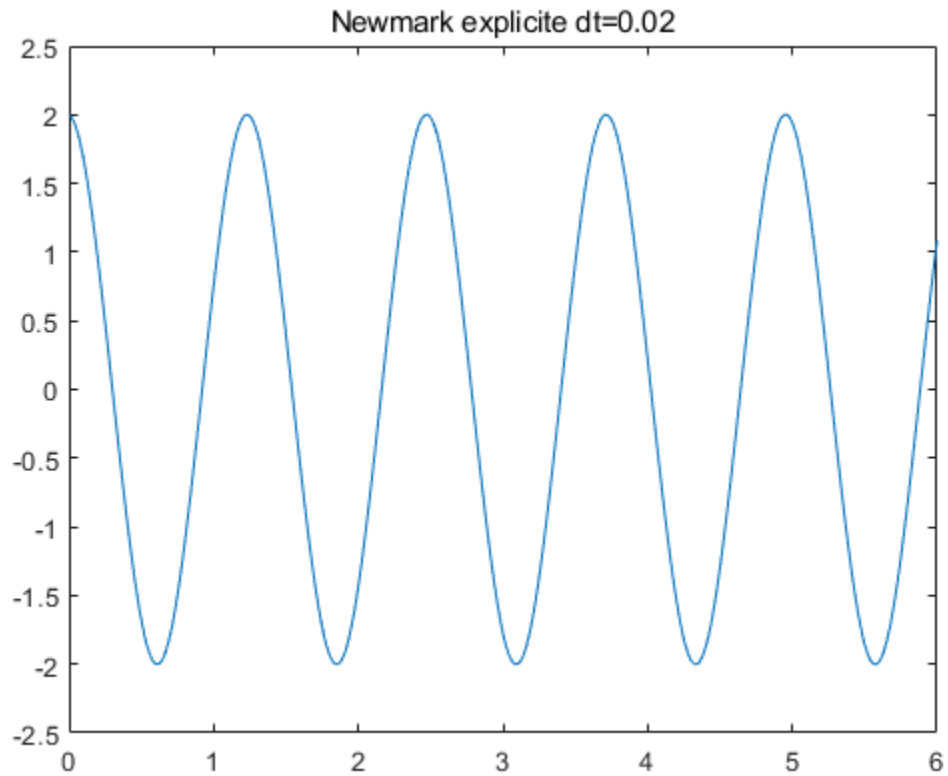
c'est pas facile de calculer la matrice d'amplification de ce cas là#alors je vais utiliser la méthode sans matrice d'amplification les relations:

```
%q(inc+1) = q(inc) + dt * dq(inc)+ dt*dt*(0.5 - beta)*ddq(inc)
  +beta*dt*dt*ddq(inc+1)
%dq(inc+1) = dq(inc) + dt * (1- gamma)*ddq(inc) + gamma*dt*ddq(inc+1)
%ddq(inc+1)=- w0c*q(inc+1)*(1+alpha*q(inc+1)^2)
% avec alpha = 0.1,w0 = 2*pi, gamma = 0.5, beta = 0
```

1.2

```
alpha = 0.1;
beta = 0;
gamma = 0.5;
w0 = 2*pi;
w0c = w0*w0;
T0 = 6;
q0 = 2;
dq0 = 0;
ddq0 = - w0c*q0*(1+alpha*q0^2);
dt =0.02;
t =(0:dt:T0)';
np = size(t,1);
q = zeros(np,1);
dq = zeros(np,1);
ddq = zeros(np,1);
energ = zeros(np,1);
q(1)= q0;
dq(1)= dq0;
```

```
ddq(1)= ddq0;  
for inc =1:(np-1)  
    q(inc+1) = q(inc) + dt * dq(inc)+ dt*dt*(0.5 - beta)*ddq(inc)  
    +beta*dt*dt*ddq(inc+1);  
    dq(inc+1) = dq(inc) + dt * (1- gamma)*ddq(inc) + gamma*dt*ddq(inc  
+1);  
    ddq(inc+1)=- w0c*q(inc+1)*(1+alpha*q(inc+1)^2);  
end  
plot(t,q)  
title('Newmark explicite dt=0.02')
```



1.3

```
clf;  
q(1) %t=0  
q(2) %t=dt  
q(3) %t=2*dt  
q(301) %t=T0
```

ans =

2

ans =

1.9779

ans =

1.9341

ans =

1.0809

2.1

```
gamma2=0.5;  
beta2=0.25;  
%on cherche à minimiser la valeur absolue de: ddq+w0^2*q*(1+alpha*q^2)  
%on voudrais cette valeur egale 0
```

2.2

```
A = imread('2.2.jpg');  
imshow(A);
```

On sait que $\Delta q_{m1} = -\frac{f(\dot{q}_{m1}^{i,x}, q_{m1}^{i,x}, q_{m1}^{i,x^2})}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial q_{m1}^{i,x}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_{m1}^{i,x^2}} \beta \Delta t^2}$

et $\Delta q_{m1} = \beta \Delta t^2 \Delta \ddot{q}_{m1}$

$f = \dot{q} + \omega_0^2 q (1 + \alpha q^2)$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial q_{m1}^{i,x}} = 1$; $\frac{\partial f}{\partial q_{m1}^{i,x^2}} = \omega_0^2 + 3\omega_0^2 \alpha q_{m1}^{i,x}$

Donc l'expression analytique de la correction de $\dot{q}_{m1}^{i,x}$ est

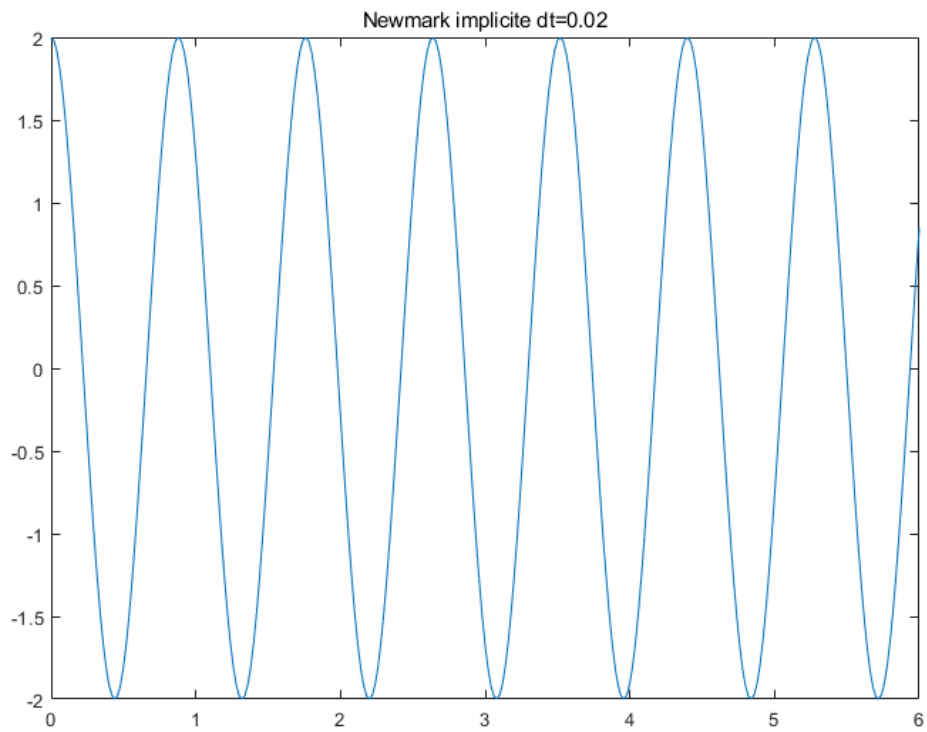
$$\Delta \dot{q}_{m1}^{i,x} = \frac{-(\dot{q}_{m1}^{i,x} + \omega_0^2 q_{m1}^{i,x^2} + \alpha q_{m1}^{i,x^4})}{1 + \beta \Delta t^2 (\omega_0^2 + 3\omega_0^2 \alpha q_{m1}^{i,x^2})}$$

2.3

```

q2 = zeros(np1,1);
dq2 = zeros(np1,1);
ddq2 = zeros(np1,1);
energ2 = zeros(np1,1);
q2(1) = q0;
dq2(1) = dq0;
ddq2(1)=ddq0;
for inc = 1:(np1-1)
    q2(inc+1) = q2(inc) + dt * dq2(inc)+ dt*dt*(0.5-beta2)*ddq2(inc);
    dq2(inc+1) = dq2(inc) +dt *(1-gamma2)*ddq2(inc);
    ddq2(inc+1)=0;
    cddq2 = (- (ddq2(inc+1)+w0c*q2(inc+1)*(1+alpha*q2(inc+1)*q2(inc+1)))) / (1+beta2*dt1*dt1*(w0c+3*w0c*alpha*q2(inc+1)*q2(inc+1)));
    cdq2=gamma2*dt* cddq2;
    cq2=beta2*dt*dt* cddq2;
    q2(inc+1)=q2(inc+1)+cq2;
    dq2(inc+1)=dq2(inc+1)+cdq2;
    ddq2(inc+1)=ddq2(inc+1)+cddq2;
end
plot(t,q2)
title('Newmark implicite dt=0.02')

```



2.4

```
q2(1)%t=0  
q2(2)%t=dt1  
q2(3)%t=2*dt1  
q2(301)%t=T0
```

```
ans =
```

```
2
```

```
ans =
```

```
1.9781
```

```
ans =
```

```
1.9131
```

```
ans =
```

```
0.8478
```

3.1

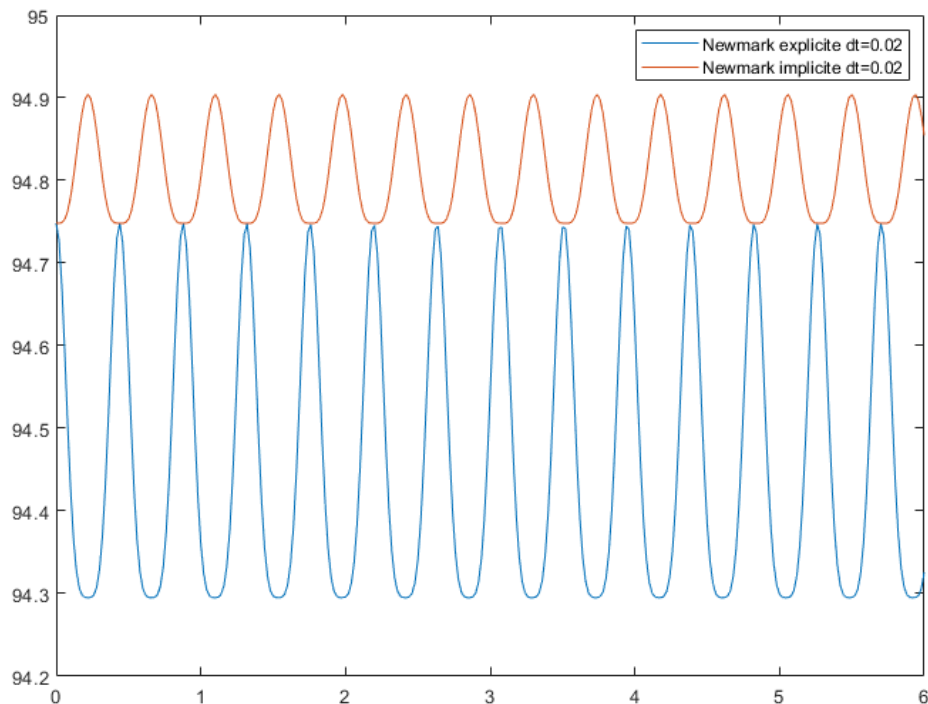
```
%il y a deux partie : l'energie cinetique et l'energie potentiel  
%pour l'energie cinetique, c'est 0.5*dq^2  
%pour l'energie potentiel,on fait un integrale,  
%c'est 0.5*w0c*q*q+0.25*alpha*w0c*q^4
```

3.2

```
for inc =1:np1  
    energ1(inc)= 0.5*dq1(inc)^2 +  
    0.5*w0c*q1(inc)*q1(inc)+0.25*alpha*w0c*q1(inc)^4;  
    energ2(inc)= 0.5*dq2(inc)^2 +  
    0.5*w0c*q2(inc)*q2(inc)+0.25*alpha*w0c*q2(inc)^4;  
end
```

3.3

```
clf;  
plot(t,energ1,t,energ2);  
legend('Newmark explicite dt=0.02','Newmark implicite dt=0.02')  
%l'energie implicite est toujours plus grande de l'energie explicite  
%mais, quelque fois, ils ont la meme l'energie
```



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