

SECTION-B

2. Explain the principle of dynamic vibration absorber? What is the main disadvantage of such an absorber?
3. Find the damping factor of a vibrating system which consists of a mass of 3.5 kg a spring stiffness 2.5 N/mm and a damper of damping coefficient 0.018 N/mm/s. What is the natural frequency of damped vibration?
4. A 50 kg mass is attached to a base through a spring in parallel with a damper. The base undergoes a harmonic excitation of $y(t) = 0.2 \sin(30t)$. The stiffness of the spring is 3×10^4 N/m and the damping constant is 200 Ns/m. Determine
 - (a) the amplitude of the mass's absolute displacement
 - (b) the amplitude of its displacement relative to its base.
5. A compressor weighing 600 N and operating at 1000 rpm, is mounted on six parallel springs of stiffness 6000 N/m each. Determine the maximum permissible unbalance in order to limit the steady state deflection to 2.5 mm peak-to-peak.
6. Draw a neat sketch of dry friction damper and explain its working.

SECTION-C

7. A solid shaft is loaded as shown in figure below. Determine the natural frequency of vibration for the system. (Take $E = 2.1 \times 10^{11}$ N/m²)

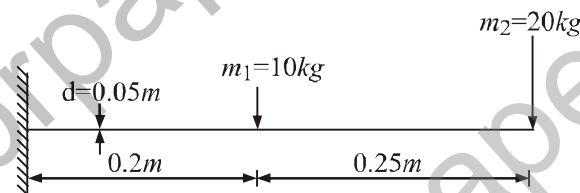


Fig.

8. A uniform string is tightly stretched between $x = 0$ and $x = l$ and is plucked at $x = l/4$, through a distance h and then released from rest. Find its subsequent displacement.
9. Write a short note on the following :
 - a) Stodola method.
 - b) Torsional vibration of a circular shaft.