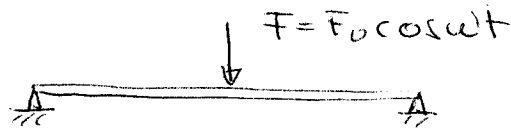


$\frac{Fx}{\cos t}$



Determine the deflection of the beam when subjected to the shown loading. The beam is at rest at $t=0$.

Last time we showed:

$$y(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\left(A_{2n-1} \sin \omega_{2n-1} t + B_{2n-1} \cos \omega_{2n-1} t + \frac{2F_0/PAL}{\omega_{2n-1}^2 - \omega^2} \cos \omega t \right) \cdot \sin \frac{2n-1}{L} \pi x \right] + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(A_{2n} \sin \omega_{2n} t + B_{2n} \cos \omega_{2n} t \right) \sin \frac{2n}{L} \pi x$$

We now need to determine the A's and B's.

Initial cond: $H(x) = 0 = y(x,0)$ (1)

$$G(x) = 0 = \dot{y}(x,0) \quad (2)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \int_0^L 0 \cdot \sin \frac{2m-1}{L} \pi x dx = \int_0^L \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(B_{2n-1} + \frac{2F_0/PAL}{\omega_{2n-1}^2 - \omega^2} \right) \cdot \sin \frac{2n-1}{L} \pi x \cdot \sin \frac{2m-1}{L} \pi x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow B_{2m-1} = - \frac{2F_0/PAL}{\omega_{2m-1}^2 - \omega^2}$$

also $\int_0^L \sin \frac{2m}{L} \pi x dx = \int_0^L B_{2n} \cdot \sin \frac{2n}{L} \pi x \cdot \sin \frac{2m}{L} \pi x dx$

$$\Rightarrow B_{2n} = 0$$

Similarly

$$A_{2m-1} = 0$$

$$A_{2m} = 0$$

So

$$y(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{2F_0/pAL}{\omega_{2n-1}^2 - \omega^2} \right) \left(\cos \omega_{2n-1} t \right) \cdot \sin \frac{2n-1}{l} \pi x \right]$$

$$\text{where } \omega_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2} \sqrt{\frac{EI}{\rho A}}$$

For steady state:

$$y(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2F_0/pA}{\omega_{2n-1}^2 - \omega^2} \cdot \sin \frac{2n-1}{l} \pi x \right) \cos \omega t$$