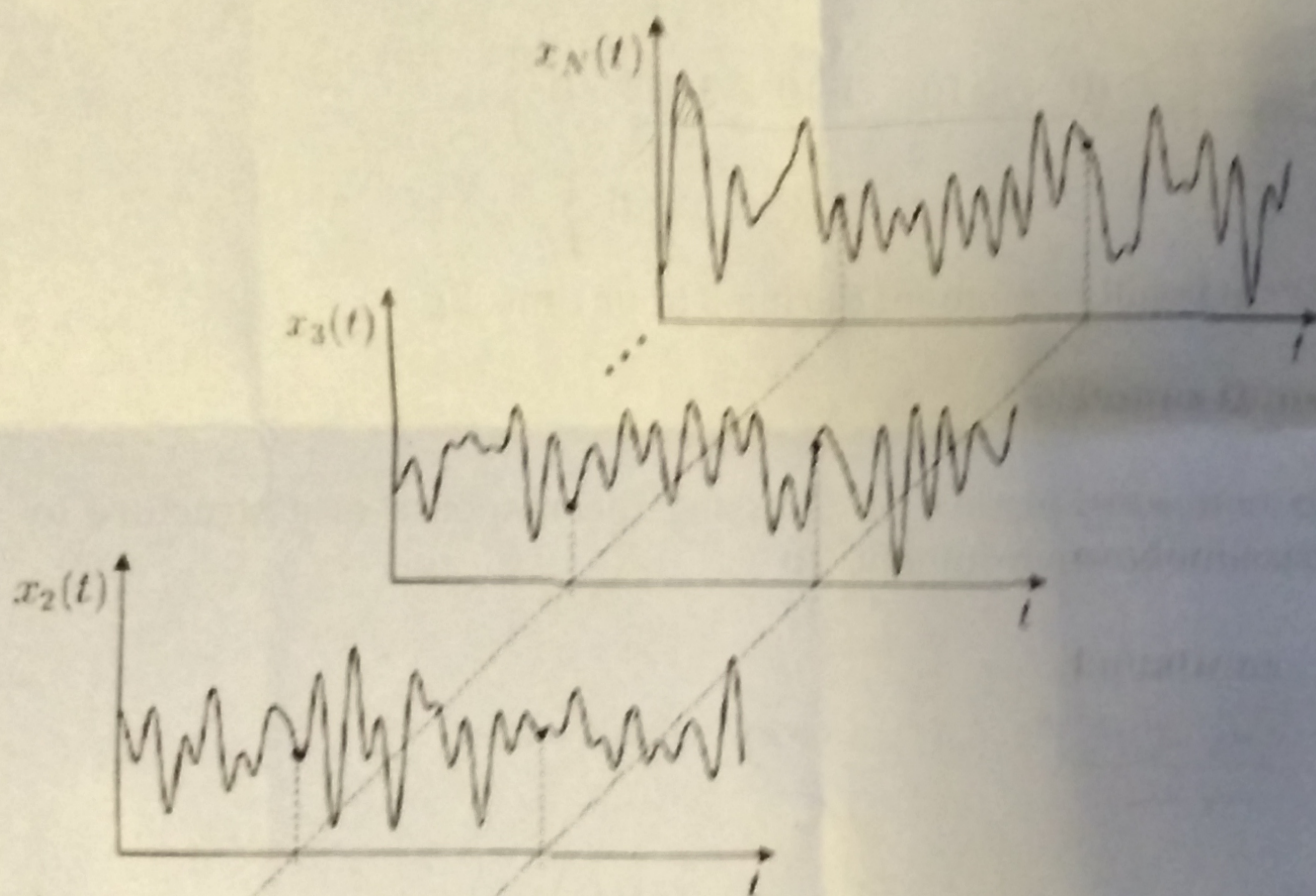


**Question 1. Deterministic vs. Stochastic Loads**

- ✓ A. Explain the difference between deterministic and stochastic loads. **2p**  
*certain value*      *probability of certain value*
- ✓ B. What is needed to define the response of random load and the probability of exceeding certain reference value (e.g. stress)? **2p** *Input \* RAO = Response*
- ✓ C. How are the continuous probability distributions connected (e.g. Weibull, Rayleigh, Gaussian)? **2p**  
*sign wave height wave elevation*      *mathematical extremes*

**Question 2. Mathematics of Random Process**

- ✓ A. What does stationary, ergodic process mean? Use attached figure to explain this. **2p**



- ✓ B. Long-term response is known to be broad-banded and non-Gaussian. What measures you could use to make it narrow-banded and Gaussian? What mathematical criteria you can use to assess the success of this process? **2p**
- ✓ C. Describe the process to calculate the time average and standard deviation for random signal and resulting probability distributions? What affects the results? **2p**

$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{m_2}{m_0 m_4}} < 0,5$$

**Question 3. Environmental Loads**

- ✓ A. Describe how the random load in your application case <sup>1</sup>(project work) forms (physical process). What are the random and static parts of the load in your application case and associated time spans? **2p**

<sup>1</sup> If you do not have one, describe ocean waves.



✗ B. What is the scatter diagram? How is it associated with the load spectra? **2p**

✓ C. What is the link between spectrum and probability? What assumptions need to be valid that the link can be derived based on mathematics? **2p**

*MOMENTS*

#### Question 4. Deterministic vs. Stochastic Loads

✓ A. What does quasi-static response mean in terms of natural frequency of the system? What is the benefit we obtain for design with this assumption? **2p**

✗ B. How can you obtain Rayleigh distribution for peak values of a Gaussian process? Explain the steps and assumptions made? **2p**

✗ C. The wave spectrum [ $\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ ] and response amplitude operator [ $\text{ton}^2/\text{m}^2$ ] of the bending moment of the ship is given as:

$$\omega_{RAO} = \{ 0.3 \quad 0.4 \quad 0.5 \quad 0.6 \quad 0.7 \},$$

$$S_{\text{wave}} = \{ 2 \cdot 10^1 \quad 4 \cdot 10^1 \quad 3 \cdot 10^1 \quad 3 \cdot 10^1 \quad 0 \}$$

$$RAO = \{ 0 \quad 2 \cdot 10^9 \quad 4 \cdot 10^9 \quad 3 \cdot 10^9 \quad 0 \}$$

$$\frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}} \cdot \frac{\text{ton}^4}{\text{m}^4} = \frac{\text{ton}^4}{\text{s m}^2}$$

Calculate maximum bending moment during 3 hour time. **2p**

#### Bonus Question. Big Picture

Draw and explain the big picture of assessing the response of a structure to random excitation due to environment. **2p**

#### Equations

$$n = \frac{T}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_0}}$$

$$S_{yy}(\omega) = |H(\omega)|^2 S_{xx}(\omega)$$

$$R = k \int_0^\infty S(\omega) d\omega, k = 2 \text{ or } 8$$

$$\bar{\omega}_1 = \frac{m_1}{m_0} = \frac{\int_0^\infty \omega S(\omega) d\omega}{\int_0^\infty S(\omega) d\omega}$$

$$\hat{z} = \sqrt{\ln \frac{n}{\alpha}} \sqrt{R}$$

$$m_k = \int_0^\infty \omega^k S(\omega) d\omega$$