

《结构动力学》中多频激励多自由度系统稳态解的新方法^{*}

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摘要 本文建立了一种多频激励下多自由度系统的特征值和稳态解的解析求解新方法.基于叠加原理,首先将稳态响应根据激励频率数量展开成多个简谐响应的叠加;其次,根据简谐平衡原理,将弹簧力、激励荷载以及惯性力分解成同样个数的对应荷载叠加;再次,根据达朗贝尔原理建立弹簧和质点的动态平衡方程;最后,根据传递矩阵法进行求解.通过 4 自由度系统的算例表明该方法求解结果和振型叠加法完全一致.研究表明该方法可同时求解特征值问题和系统的稳态解,在求解稳态解时不需先求特征值问题.

关键词 稳态解, 强迫振动, 多频激励, 传递矩阵法, 叠加原理

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引言

第一作者自 2013 年开始担任《结构动力学》研究生课程教学以来,崇尚研究性教学,鼓励学生结合自己的研究方向,针对教学内容和参考书目中的不足,提出相应的建设性建议,让学生主动“找茬”.丛云跃博士给第一作者反馈多自由度动力学方面只有单频激励的相关例题,并无多频甚至两频激励的内容,似乎与工程实际有一定的脱节.课后经过对目前能够买到的相关教材的调研,查阅诸多教材和专著^[1-9],作者发现在目前的教材中的确没有相关的内容,便指导他用模态叠加法计算分析了两频激励下两自由度无阻尼系统的强迫振动问题.模态叠加法求解多自由度系统的强迫振动问题,需要先求解特征值问题,在此基础上对特解进一步求解,特别是对于多频激励的求解过程相当繁琐,有必要发展一种针对多频激励下多自由度系统问题求解的简便计算方法.

工程中荷载对结构的激励往往都是多频激励:海洋立管^[10]、索^[11]、索梁结构^[12]、板^[13]、齿轮^[13]、甚至经典的振子模型^[14]等,以及利用多频激励设计能量采集系统^[15].然而,从上面的研究论文中可以发现,大多研究两个频率激励下系统的动力学行为,至多

研究了三个频率的激励,再多频率激励下的相关研究几乎没有看到.主要原因可能为:一是研究两个频率的激励具有代表性,另外,研究更多的频率激励下系统的动力学行为相当困难.因此,发展任意多频激励下多自由度系统的分析计算方法,可以为工程实际中结构动力学行为研究提供新的手段.

本文针对任意多频激励下无阻尼多自由度系统的稳态响应问题,基于叠加原理和简谐平衡原理^[9],提出了一种简单的通用计算分析方法.通过该方法可以直接得到系统的稳态响应解,也可以得到系统的固有频率和振型.

1 计算方法

1.1 方法描述

如图 1 所示多频激励下的多自由度线性系统,设由 n 个质量块和 n 根弹簧组成,各弹簧刚度为 $k_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$,各质量块质量分别为 $m_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$,质量块上作用外荷载为 $P_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$,相应幅值为 F_i ,各质量块的位移为 $u_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$.忽略质量块与台面的摩擦,荷载可以表示为

$$P_i = F_i \sin \theta_i t (i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n) \quad (1)$$

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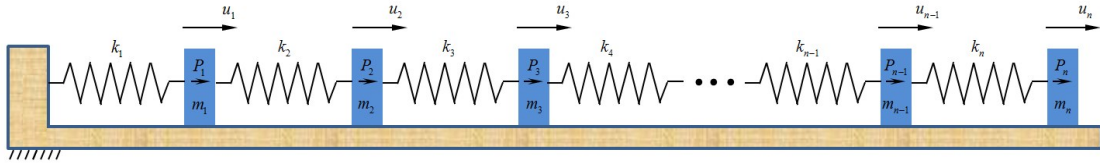


图1 多频激励的多自由度质量弹簧系统

Fig. 1 Multi-DOF spring-mass system with multi-frequency excitations

假设外荷载不同激励频率的个数为 l ($l \leq n$). 将系统根据质量块的数量分成 n 段, 如图2所示为第 $i-1, i$ 和 $i+1$ 段. 第 i 段弹簧和质量块的受力图如图3所示. f_i^l 为质量块 i 上的惯性力, 当系统为多频激励时, 很难将响应写为 $-\Omega^2 u_i^R$ 的形式, 虽然这对于单频激励是显而易见的. 这也可能是教材中仅给出单频激励响应的一个原因. 对于单频激励, Ω 代表激励频率, 也就是稳态响应的频率. 对于多频激励系统, 必须克服惯性力的问题. 因此, 我们采用叠加原理, 将稳态响应分解成多个简谐响应的合成, 即

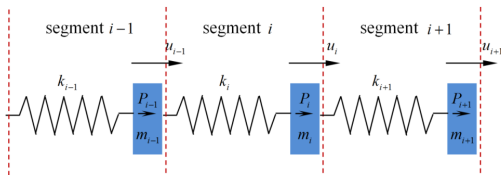
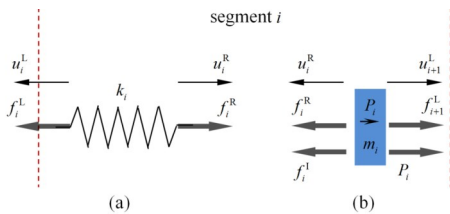


图2 质量弹簧系统的任意三段

Fig. 2 Three segments of spring-mass system

图3 第 i 段弹簧和质量块的受力图Fig. 3 The force vectors at the (a) spring i and (b) mass i .

$$u_i^R = \sum_{j=1}^l x_{i,j}^R \quad (2)$$

这里,

$$x_{i,j}^R = A_{i,j} \sin(\Omega_j t) \quad (3)$$

Ω_j ($j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, l$) 可以是激励频率, 也可以是系统的特征值, 这需根据实际情况决定, $A_{i,j}$ 为对应幅值. 类似地, 有

$$u_i^L = \sum_{j=1}^l x_{i,j}^L \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{s}_i^R = [x_{i,1}^R \quad x_{i,2}^R \quad x_{i,3}^R \quad \cdots \quad x_{i,l}^R \quad f_{i,1}^R \quad f_{i,2}^R \quad f_{i,3}^R \quad \cdots \quad f_{i,l}^R \quad 1]_{2l+1}^T$$

$$\mathbf{s}_i^L = [x_{i,1}^L \quad x_{i,2}^L \quad x_{i,3}^L \quad \cdots \quad x_{i,l}^L \quad f_{i,1}^L \quad f_{i,2}^L \quad f_{i,3}^L \quad \cdots \quad f_{i,l}^L \quad 1]_{2l+1}^T$$

相应地, 可以将弹性恢复力、外荷载、惯性力类似地写为

$$f_i^R = \sum_{j=1}^l f_{i,j}^R \quad (5)$$

$$f_i^L = \sum_{j=1}^l f_{i,j}^L \quad (6)$$

$$f_{i+1}^L = \sum_{j=1}^l f_{i+1,j}^L \quad (7)$$

$$f_i^l = \sum_{j=1}^l f_{i,j}^l \quad (8)$$

$$P_i = \sum_{j=1}^l P_{i,j} \quad (9)$$

这里, L 和 R 分别为左和右英语的简写, I 表示惯性的简写, f_i^R 和 f_i^L 分别为弹簧右边和左边的弹簧恢复力. 图3中的平衡方程可以写为

$$f_i^R = f_i^L \quad (10)$$

将式(5)和(6)代入上式, 有

$$\sum_{j=1}^l f_{i,j}^R = \sum_{j=1}^l f_{i,j}^L \quad (11)$$

根据简谐平衡原理, 有

$$f_{i,j}^R = f_{i,j}^L, \quad (j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, l) \quad (12)$$

类似地, 由图3(a)知

$$f_i^L = k_i(u_i^R - u_i^L) \quad (13)$$

将式(2)、(4)和(6)代入上式, 有

$$\sum_{j=1}^l f_{i,j}^L = \sum_{j=1}^l k_i(x_{i,j}^R - x_{i,j}^L) \quad (14)$$

由简谐平衡原理, 有

$$f_{i,j}^L = k_i(x_{i,j}^R - x_{i,j}^L), \quad (j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, l) \quad (15)$$

即

$$x_{i,j}^R = \frac{1}{k_i} f_{i,j}^L + x_{i,j}^L, \quad (j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, l) \quad (16)$$

可以将式(12)和式(16)写成如下的矩阵形式

$$\mathbf{s}_i^R = \mathbf{T}_i^F \mathbf{s}_i^L \quad (17)$$

这里,

$$\mathbf{T}_i^F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1/k_i & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1/k_i & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/k_i & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1/k_i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{(2l+1) \times (2l+1)}$$

至此,我们建立了弹簧*i*的场矩阵,下面接着建立质量块*i*的点矩阵.

从图 3(b)可得

$$u_{i+1}^L = u_i^R \tag{18}$$

$$f_{i+1}^L + P_i = f_i^R + f_i^L \tag{19}$$

将式(4)改写为

$$u_{i+1}^L = \sum_{j=1}^l x_{i+1,j}^L \tag{20}$$

将式(2)和式(20)代入式(18),可得

$$\sum_{j=1}^l x_{i+1,j}^L = \sum_{j=1}^l x_{i,j}^R \tag{21}$$

同样,根据简谐平衡原理,可得

$$x_{i+1,j}^L = x_{i,j}^R, (j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, l) \tag{22}$$

将式(5)、式(7)和式(8)代入式(19),可得

$$\sum_{j=1}^l f_{i+1,j}^L + \sum_{j=1}^l P_{i,j} = \sum_{j=1}^l f_{i,j}^R + \sum_{j=1}^l f_{i,j}^L \tag{23}$$

$$\mathbf{s}_{i+1}^L = [x_{i+1,1}^L \quad x_{i+1,2}^L \quad x_{i+1,3}^L \quad \cdots \quad x_{i+1,l}^L \quad f_{i+1,1}^L \quad f_{i+1,2}^L \quad f_{i+1,3}^L \quad \cdots \quad f_{i+1,l}^L \quad 1]_{2l+1}^T$$

$$\mathbf{T}_i^D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -m_i \Omega_1^2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -\delta_{i,1} F_i \sin \theta_i t \\ 0 & -m_i \Omega_2^2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -\delta_{i,2} F_i \sin \theta_i t \\ 0 & 0 & -m_i \Omega_3^2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & -\delta_{i,3} F_i \sin \theta_i t \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -m_i \Omega_l^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -\delta_{i,l} F_i \sin \theta_i t \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{(2l+1) \times (2l+1)}$$

将式(17)代入式(28),可得

$$\mathbf{s}_{i+1}^L = \mathbf{T}_i^D \mathbf{T}_i^F \mathbf{s}_i^L = \mathbf{T}_i^S \mathbf{s}_i^L \tag{29}$$

这里, \mathbf{T}_i^S 为质量弹簧系统第*i*段的传递矩阵,根据传递矩阵原理,可得

$$\mathbf{s}_{n+1}^L = \mathbf{T}_n^S \mathbf{s}_n^L = \mathbf{T}_n^S \mathbf{T}_{n-1}^S \mathbf{s}_{n-1}^L \cdots \mathbf{T}_1^S \mathbf{s}_1^L = \mathbf{T}^S \mathbf{s}_1^L \tag{30}$$

$$\mathbf{T}^S = \mathbf{T}_n^S \mathbf{T}_{n-1}^S \mathbf{T}_{n-2}^S \cdots \mathbf{T}_1^S \tag{31}$$

类似地,根据简谐平衡原理,有

$$f_{i+1,j}^L + P_{i,j} = f_{i,j}^R + f_{i,j}^L (j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, l) \tag{24}$$

这里,

$$P_{i,j} = \delta_{i,j} F_i \sin \theta_i t \tag{25}$$

(j = 1, 2, 3, ..., l, i = 1, 2, 3, ..., n)

δ 为 Kronecker Delta 函数,当且仅当*i* = *j*时,有 $\delta_{i,j} = 1$.

惯性力可以表示为

$$f_{i,j}^L = m_i \frac{\partial^2 x_{i,j}^R}{\partial t^2} = -m_i \Omega_j^2 x_{i,j}^R (j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, l) \tag{26}$$

由此,可以将式(24)改写为

$$f_{i+1,j}^L = f_{i,j}^R - \delta_{i,j} F_i \sin \theta_i t - m_i \Omega_j^2 x_{i,j}^R \tag{27}$$

(j = 1, 2, 3, ..., l, i = 1, 2, 3, ..., n)

将式(22)和式(27)写成矩阵的形式

$$\mathbf{s}_{i+1}^L = \mathbf{T}_i^D \mathbf{s}_i^R \tag{28}$$

这里, \mathbf{T}_i^D 为质量块*i*的点矩阵, \mathbf{s}_i^R 为弹簧*i*的右端状态向量, \mathbf{s}_{i+1}^L 为弹簧*i* + 1的左端状态向量,它们为

这里, \mathbf{T}^S 为 $(2l + 1) \times (2l + 1)$ 的总传递矩阵. \mathbf{s}_1^L 和 \mathbf{s}_{n+1}^L 分别为系统最左端和最右端的状态向量.

1.2 边界条件

对于右端的边界条件,可以是一个质量加一个外激励,也有可能同左端一样固定.

1) 一个质量块和一个外激励

$$f_{n+1,j}^L = 0, (j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, l) \quad (32)$$

2) 固定端

$$x_{n+1,j}^L = 0, (j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, l) \quad (33)$$

$$\mathbf{s}_{n+1}^L = [x_{n+1,1}^L \ x_{n+1,2}^L \ x_{n+1,3}^L \ \cdots \ x_{n+1,l}^L \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \cdots \ 0 \ 1]_{2l+1}^T \quad (35)$$

$$\mathbf{s}_{n+1}^L = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \cdots \ 0 \ f_{n+1,1}^L \ f_{n+1,2}^L \ f_{n+1,3}^L \ \cdots \ f_{n+1,l}^L \ 1]_{2l+1}^T \quad (36)$$

$$\mathbf{s}_1^L = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \cdots \ 0 \ f_{1,1}^L \ f_{1,2}^L \ f_{1,3}^L \ \cdots \ f_{1,l}^L \ 1]_{2l+1}^T \quad (37)$$

1.3 特征值问题

特征值问题通过上述方法求解非常方便. 将式

(30) 改写为

$$\mathbf{s}_{n+1}^L = \mathbf{T}^S \mathbf{s}_1^L \quad (38)$$

这里, $\mathbf{T}_{rs}^S (r = 1, 2; s = 1, 2)$ 为 $l \times l$ 的总传递矩阵, 具体表达式为

$$\mathbf{T}^S = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{T}_{11}^S & \mathbf{T}_{12}^S & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{T}_{21}^S & \mathbf{T}_{22}^S & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \quad (39)$$

(1) 假如右端为固定端, 则左右两端的状态向量可以写为

$$\mathbf{s}_1^L = [0 \ f_1^L \ 1]_{2l+1}^T \quad (40)$$

$$\mathbf{s}_{n+1}^L = [0 \ f_{n+1}^L \ 1]_{2l+1}^T \quad (41)$$

其中,

$$\mathbf{0} = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \cdots \ 0]_{l \times 1}^T \quad (42)$$

$$\mathbf{f}_1^L = [f_{1,1}^L \ f_{1,2}^L \ f_{1,3}^L \ \cdots \ f_{1,l}^L]_{l \times 1}^T \quad (43)$$

$$\mathbf{f}_{n+1}^L = [f_{n+1,1}^L \ f_{n+1,2}^L \ f_{n+1,3}^L \ \cdots \ f_{n+1,l}^L]_{l \times 1}^T \quad (44)$$

根据上述两个边界条件和式(38), 可以得到

$$\mathbf{T}_{12}^S \mathbf{f}_1^L = 0 \quad (45)$$

$$\mathbf{T}_{22}^S \mathbf{f}_1^L - \mathbf{f}_{n+1}^L = 0 \quad (46)$$

要使 \mathbf{f}_1^L 有非零解, \mathbf{T}_{12}^S 行列式的值必为零, 可以得到系统的特征值即系统的固有频率. 当然, 在计算前需要将 $\Omega_i (i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, l)$ 用 $\lambda_i (i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$ 代替. 为了得到系统第 h 阶频率对应的模态, 可将 $\lambda_h (h = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$ 代入式(45), 从而可求得 \mathbf{f}_1^L , 再将其代入式(46)可求得 \mathbf{f}_{n+1}^L . 至此, 可根据式(30)和(40)求得第 h 阶频率对应所有状态向量 $\mathbf{s}_i^L (i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$, 即可得到对应的模态. 该模态可以表示为

$$\mathbf{u}_h^L = [u_1^L \ u_2^L \ u_3^L \ \cdots \ u_{n+1}^L]_{(n+1) \times 1}^T \quad (47)$$

(2) 假如右端为一集中质量块和外荷载, 则右端的

对于左端的边界条件, 有

$$x_{1,j}^L = 0, (j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, l) \quad (34)$$

式(32)至(34)可以用状态向量分别表示为

$$\mathbf{s}_{n+1}^L = [x_{n+1,1}^L \ x_{n+1,2}^L \ x_{n+1,3}^L \ \cdots \ x_{n+1,l}^L]_{l \times 1}^T \quad (48)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{n+1}^L = [x_{n+1,1}^L \ x_{n+1,2}^L \ x_{n+1,3}^L \ \cdots \ x_{n+1,l}^L]_{l \times 1}^T \quad (49)$$

状态向量可以表示为

$$\mathbf{s}_{n+1}^L = [\mathbf{x}_{n+1}^L \ \mathbf{0} \ 1] \quad (48)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{n+1}^L = [x_{n+1,1}^L \ x_{n+1,2}^L \ x_{n+1,3}^L \ \cdots \ x_{n+1,l}^L]_{l \times 1}^T \quad (49)$$

类似地, 通过式(38)–(40)和式(48), 可得

$$\mathbf{T}_{22}^S \mathbf{f}_1^L = 0 \quad (50)$$

$$\mathbf{T}_{12}^S \mathbf{f}_1^L - \mathbf{x}_{n+1}^L = 0 \quad (51)$$

后续求解特征值和特征向量的方法类似(1)这里不再赘述.

1.4 稳态解

在多个不同频率激励下, 应用本文方法, 多质量弹簧多自由度系统的稳态响应求解非常方便. 注意到式(2)和式(4)是根据系统的不同激励频率外荷载的个数展开, 将式(3)中的 Ω_j 用 θ_j 代替, 有

$$x_{i,j}^R = A_{i,j} \sin \theta_j t \quad (52)$$

类似地, 用 θ_j 取代式(38)中总传递矩阵的 Ω_j , 通过边界条件, 求解式(38)中的未知量, 即(i) \mathbf{f}_1^L 和 \mathbf{f}_{n+1}^L 或(ii) \mathbf{f}_1^L 和 \mathbf{x}_{n+1}^L , 再将其代入式(30)得到所有的状态向量, 再代入式(4)可得到系统的稳态响应, 无需求解系统的特征值和特征向量.

2 算例

如图4所示, 试求4自由度的弹簧质量系统, 在4个不同频率激励下的稳态响应. 这里, $P_1 = F_1 \sin \theta_1 t$, $P_2 = F_2 \sin \theta_2 t$, $P_3 = F_3 \sin \theta_3 t$ 和 $P_4 = F_4 \sin \theta_4 t$. 我们将应用前述方法直接求解系统的稳态响应. 由方程(3), $l = 4$ 有

$$x_{i,j}^R = A_{i,j} \sin(\Omega_j t) (j = 1, 2, 3, 4) \quad (53)$$

设荷载为

$$P_{i,j} = \delta_{i,j} F_i \sin \theta_i t (i = 1, 2, 3, 4) \quad (54)$$

由前述处理, 可以得到相应的矩阵, $\mathbf{T}_i^F, \mathbf{T}_i^D$ 的表达式如下

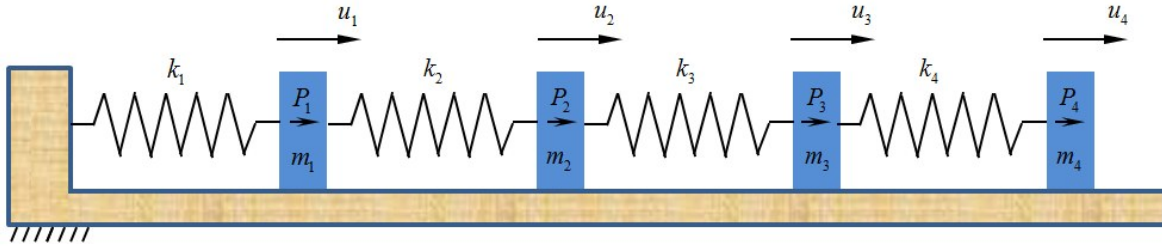


图 4 4 自由度弹簧质量系统

Fig. 4 4-DOF spring-mass system

$$\mathbf{T}_i^F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/k_i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/k_i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/k_i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/k_i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4) \quad (55)$$

$$\mathbf{T}_i^D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -m_i \Omega_i^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -F_i \sin \theta_i t \\ 0 & -m_i \Omega_i^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -m_i \Omega_i^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -m_i \Omega_i^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4) \quad (56)$$

在本算例中,有 $\Omega_i^2 = \theta_i^2$. 根据式(29)至(31),可以得到该系统的传递矩阵为

$$\mathbf{s}_1^L = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ f_{1,1}^L \ f_{1,2}^L \ f_{1,3}^L \ f_{1,4}^L \ 1]_9^T \quad (58)$$

$$\mathbf{s}_5^L = [x_{5,1}^L \ x_{5,2}^L \ x_{5,3}^L \ x_{5,4}^L \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]_9^T \quad (59)$$

$$\mathbf{T}^S = \mathbf{T}_4^D \mathbf{T}_4^F \mathbf{T}_3^D \mathbf{T}_3^F \mathbf{T}_2^D \mathbf{T}_2^F \mathbf{T}_1^D \mathbf{T}_1^F \quad (57)$$

从而,根据上述方法得

边界条件为

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{U_1} \frac{F_1 \sin \theta_1 t}{k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4} (k_2 k_3 k_4 - k_3 k_4 m_2 \theta_1^2 - k_2 k_4 m_3 \theta_1^2 - k_3 k_4 m_3 \theta_1^2 - k_2 k_3 m_4 \theta_1^2 - k_2 k_4 m_4 \theta_1^2 - k_3 k_4 m_4 \theta_1^2 + k_4 m_2 m_3 \theta_1^4 + k_3 m_2 m_4 \theta_1^4 + k_4 m_2 m_4 \theta_1^4 + k_2 m_3 m_4 \theta_1^4 + k_3 m_3 m_4 \theta_1^4 - m_2 m_3 m_4 \theta_1^6) + \frac{1}{U_2} \frac{F_2 \sin \theta_2 t}{k_1 k_3 k_4} (k_3 k_4 - k_4 m_3 \theta_2^2 - k_3 m_4 \theta_2^2 - k_4 m_4 \theta_2^2 + m_3 m_4 \theta_2^2) + \frac{1}{U_3} \frac{F_3 \cos \theta_3 t}{k_1 k_4} (k_4 - m_4 \theta_3^2) + \frac{1}{U_4} \frac{F_4 \cos \theta_4 t}{k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4} \quad (60)$$

$$u_2 = \frac{F_1 \sin \theta_1 t}{k_2} + \frac{1}{U_1} \frac{F_1 \sin \theta_1 t}{k_1 k_2^2 k_3 k_4} (k_1 + k_2 - m_1 \theta_1^2) (k_2 k_3 k_4 - k_3 k_4 m_2 \theta_1^2 - k_2 k_4 m_3 \theta_1^2 - k_3 k_4 m_3 \theta_1^2 - k_2 k_3 m_4 \theta_1^2 - k_2 k_4 m_4 \theta_1^2 - k_3 k_4 m_4 \theta_1^2 + k_4 m_2 m_3 \theta_1^4 + k_3 m_2 m_4 \theta_1^4 + k_4 m_2 m_4 \theta_1^4 + k_2 m_3 m_4 \theta_1^4 + k_3 m_3 m_4 \theta_1^4 - m_2 m_3 m_4 \theta_1^6) + \frac{1}{U_2} \frac{F_2 \sin \theta_2 t}{k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4} (k_1 + k_2 - m_1 \theta_2^2) (k_3 k_4 - k_4 m_3 \theta_2^2 - k_3 m_4 \theta_2^2 - k_4 m_4 \theta_2^2 + m_3 m_4 \theta_2^2) + \frac{1}{U_3} \frac{F_3 \cos \theta_3 t}{k_1 k_2 k_4} (k_1 + k_2 - m_1 \theta_3^2) (k_4 - m_4 \theta_3^2) + \frac{1}{U_4} \frac{F_4 \cos \theta_4 t}{k_1 k_2} (k_1 + k_2 - m_1 \theta_4^2) \quad (61)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u_3 = & \frac{1}{k_2 k_3} (F_1 \sin \theta_1 t (-k_2 - k_3 + m_2 \theta_1^2) - F_2 k_2 \sin \theta_2 t) + \frac{1}{U_1} \frac{F_1 \sin \theta_1 t}{k_1 k_2^2 k_3^2 k_4} (k_1 k_2 + k_1 k_3 + k_2 k_3 - \\
& k_2 m_1 \theta_1^2 - k_3 m_1 \theta_1^2 - k_1 m_2 \theta_1^2 - k_2 m_2 \theta_1^2 + m_1 m_2 \theta_1^4) (k_2 k_3 k_4 - k_3 k_4 m_2 \theta_1^2 - k_2 k_4 m_3 \theta_1^2 - \\
& k_3 k_4 m_3 \theta_1^2 - k_2 k_3 m_4 \theta_1^2 - k_2 k_4 m_4 \theta_1^2 - k_3 k_4 m_4 \theta_1^2 + k_4 m_2 m_3 \theta_1^4 + k_3 m_2 m_4 \theta_1^4 + k_4 m_2 m_4 \theta_1^4 + \\
& k_2 m_3 m_4 \theta_1^4 + k_3 m_3 m_4 \theta_1^4 - m_2 m_3 m_4 \theta_1^6) + \frac{1}{U_2} \frac{F_2 \sin \theta_2 t}{k_1 k_2 k_3^2 k_4} (k_1 k_2 + k_1 k_3 + k_2 k_3 - k_2 m_1 \theta_2^2 - \\
& k_3 m_1 \theta_2^2 - k_1 m_2 \theta_2^2 - k_2 m_2 \theta_2^2 + m_1 m_2 \theta_2^4) (k_3 k_4 - k_4 m_3 \theta_2^2 - k_3 m_4 \theta_2^2 - k_4 m_4 \theta_2^2 + m_3 m_4 \theta_2^4) + \\
& \frac{1}{U_3} \frac{F_3 \cos \theta_3 t}{k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4} (k_4 - m_4 \theta_3^2) (k_1 k_2 + k_1 k_3 + k_2 k_3 - k_2 m_1 \theta_3^2 - k_3 m_1 \theta_3^2 - k_1 m_2 \theta_3^2 - k_2 m_2 \theta_3^2 + \\
& m_1 m_2 \theta_3^4) + \frac{1}{U_4} \frac{F_4 \cos \theta_4 t}{k_1 k_2 k_3} (k_1 k_2 + k_1 k_3 + k_2 k_3 - k_2 m_1 \theta_4^2 - k_3 m_1 \theta_4^2 - k_1 m_2 \theta_4^2 - k_2 m_2 \theta_4^2 + m_1 m_2 \theta_4^4)
\end{aligned} \quad (62)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u_4 = & -\frac{F_3 \cos \theta_3 t}{k_4} + \frac{1}{U_1} \frac{F_1 \sin \theta_1 t}{k_1} - \frac{1}{U_2} \frac{F_2 \sin \theta_2 t}{k_1 k_2} (-k_1 - k_2 + m_1 \theta_2^2) + \frac{1}{U_3} \frac{F_3 \cos \theta_3 t}{k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4} (1 - \frac{m_4 \theta_3^2}{k_4}) (k_1 k_2 k_3 + \\
& k_1 k_2 k_4 + k_1 k_3 k_4 + k_2 k_3 k_4 - k_2 k_3 m_1 \theta_3^2 - k_2 k_4 m_1 \theta_3^2 - k_3 k_4 m_1 \theta_3^2 - k_1 k_3 m_2 \theta_3^2 - k_2 k_3 m_2 \theta_3^2 - \\
& k_1 k_4 m_2 \theta_3^2 - k_2 k_4 m_2 \theta_3^2 - k_1 k_2 m_3 \theta_3^2 - k_1 k_3 m_3 \theta_3^2 - k_2 k_3 m_3 \theta_3^2 + k_3 m_1 m_2 \theta_3^4 + k_4 m_1 m_2 \theta_3^4 + \\
& k_2 m_1 m_3 \theta_3^4 + k_3 m_1 m_3 \theta_3^4 + k_1 m_2 m_3 \theta_3^4 + k_2 m_2 m_3 \theta_3^4 - m_1 m_2 m_3 \theta_3^6) + \frac{1}{U_4} \frac{F_4 \cos \theta_4 t}{k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4} (k_1 k_2 k_3 + \\
& k_1 k_2 k_4 + k_1 k_3 k_4 + k_2 k_3 k_4 - k_2 k_3 m_1 \theta_4^2 - k_2 k_4 m_1 \theta_4^2 - k_3 k_4 m_1 \theta_4^2 - k_1 k_3 m_2 \theta_4^2 - k_2 k_3 m_2 \theta_4^2 - \\
& k_1 k_4 m_2 \theta_4^2 - k_2 k_4 m_2 \theta_4^2 - k_1 k_2 m_3 \theta_4^2 - k_1 k_3 m_3 \theta_4^2 - k_2 k_3 m_3 \theta_4^2 + k_3 m_1 m_2 \theta_4^4 + k_4 m_1 m_2 \theta_4^4 + \\
& k_2 m_1 m_3 \theta_4^4 + k_3 m_1 m_3 \theta_4^4 + k_1 m_2 m_3 \theta_4^4 + k_2 m_2 m_3 \theta_4^4 - m_1 m_2 m_3 \theta_4^6)
\end{aligned} \quad (63)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
U_i = & \frac{1}{k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4} (k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4 - k_2 k_3 k_4 m_1 \theta_i^2 - k_1 k_3 k_4 m_2 \theta_i^2 - k_2 k_3 k_4 m_2 \theta_i^2 - k_1 k_2 k_4 m_3 \theta_i^2 - \\
& k_1 k_3 k_4 m_3 \theta_i^2 - k_2 k_3 k_4 m_3 \theta_i^2 - k_1 k_2 k_3 m_4 \theta_i^2 - k_1 k_2 k_4 m_4 \theta_i^2 - k_1 k_3 k_4 m_4 \theta_i^2 - k_2 k_3 k_4 m_4 \theta_i^2 + \\
& k_3 k_4 m_1 m_2 \theta_i^4 + k_2 k_4 m_1 m_3 \theta_i^4 + k_3 k_4 m_1 m_3 \theta_i^4 + k_1 k_4 m_2 m_3 \theta_i^4 + k_2 k_4 m_2 m_3 \theta_i^4 + k_2 k_3 m_1 m_4 \theta_i^4 + \\
& k_2 k_4 m_1 m_4 \theta_i^4 + k_3 k_4 m_1 m_4 \theta_i^4 + k_1 k_3 m_2 m_4 \theta_i^4 + k_2 k_3 m_2 m_4 \theta_i^4 + k_1 k_4 m_2 m_4 \theta_i^4 + k_2 k_4 m_2 m_4 \theta_i^4 + \\
& k_1 k_2 m_3 m_4 \theta_i^4 + k_1 k_3 m_3 m_4 \theta_i^4 + k_2 k_3 m_3 m_4 \theta_i^4 - k_4 m_1 m_2 m_3 \theta_i^6 - k_3 m_1 m_2 m_4 \theta_i^6 - k_4 m_1 m_2 m_4 \theta_i^6 - \\
& k_2 m_1 m_3 m_4 \theta_i^6 - k_3 m_1 m_3 m_4 \theta_i^6 - k_1 m_2 m_3 m_4 \theta_i^6 - k_2 m_2 m_3 m_4 \theta_i^6 + m_1 m_2 m_3 m_4 \theta_i^8)
\end{aligned} \quad (64)$$

从上面可以看出,求解结果相当复杂.为使结果更为简单,我们假设: $m_1 = 2m, m_2 = m, m_3 = 2m, m_4 = 3m$ 和 $k_1 = 3k, k_2 = 2k, k_3 = 2k, k_4 = k$.并进一步令 $m = 2, k = 1, F_1 = F_2 = F_3 = F_4 = 1$,

$$\theta_1 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, \theta_2 = 2\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, \theta_3 = 3\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \text{ 和 } \theta_4 = 4\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}},$$

从而可以得到

$$u_1 = -0.11110 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2} t}{2} - 0.31033 \sin \sqrt{2} t - 0.00464 \cos \frac{3\sqrt{2} t}{2} + 0.00001 \cos 2\sqrt{2} t \quad (65)$$

$$u_2 = -0.66667 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2} t}{2} + 0.46552 \sin \sqrt{2} t + 0.03021 \cos \frac{3\sqrt{2} t}{2} - 0.00013 \cos 2\sqrt{2} t \quad (66)$$

$$u_3 = -0.88889 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2} t}{2} - 0.18966 \sin \sqrt{2} t - 0.07088 \cos \frac{3\sqrt{2} t}{2} + 0.00074 \cos 2\sqrt{2} t \quad (67)$$

$$u_4 = 0.44445 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2} t}{2} + 0.01724 \sin \sqrt{2} t + 0.00273 \cos \frac{3\sqrt{2} t}{2} - 0.02129 \cos 2\sqrt{2} t \quad (68)$$

通过振型叠加法可以得到完全相同的结果,限于篇幅这里不再赘述.在实际研究中,我们还推导计算了1个自由度和2个自由度的情况,本文仅呈现了具有代表性的4个自由度的算例.

3 结论

通过以上方法的描述和算例可以看出,本文建议的方法为解析方法,对于更高维的计算分析,同

样相当复杂,但易于程序化处理,得到结果为半解析解,具有相当高的精度和普适性.相比于模态叠加法,不必先对系统的特征值问题进行求解.另外,该方法可以延伸处理多频激励下连续系统的振动,也为更为复杂的问题研究提供了一种新的措施.

本文暂时未考虑阻尼的影响,在后续教学和研究工作中将进一步完善该方面的工作.

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A NEW METHOD FOR STEADY-STATE RESPONSE OF MULTI-DOF SYSTEM WITH MULTI-FREQUENCY HARMONIC EXCITATIONS IN STRUCTURAL DYNAMICS *

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Abstract A new method is developed to obtain the eigen frequency and steady state response of multi-DOF system with multi-frequency harmonic excitation. Based on the superposition principle, the steady state response is divided into several components with different excitation frequencies. Correspondingly, the spring force, external excitation force and inertia force of the system are also divided into a number of components similar to that of the response. The quasi-static equilibrium among the spring force, external excitation force and inertia force of mass based on D'Alembert's principle is imposed between the corresponding components of these forces. Then, the transfer matrix method is employed to attain the eigen frequency and steady state response of multi-DOF system without resolving the eigenvalue problem in advance. A 4-DOF system is used to demonstrate the proposed method, suggesting that application of the new method can easily obtain analytical solutions, which is verified by the modal superposition method and shows that the proposed method is also effective for obtaining the eigen frequency and mode shape of multi-DOF system without resolving the eigenvalue problem in advance.

Key words steady state response, forced vibration, multi-frequency excitation, transfer matrix method, superposition principle

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