

学霸助手

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DV67/02
振動理論及應用詳解

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第一章 振盪運動

1.1 諧調運動之振幅為 0.20 cm，週期為 0.15 sec 求最大速度及加速度。

解 令位移： $x = A \sin(\omega t + \phi)$

則速度： $\dot{x} = A\omega \cos(\omega t + \phi)$

加速度： $\ddot{x} = -A\omega^2 \sin(\omega t + \phi)$

已知週期： $\tau = 0.15 \text{ s}$

角頻率： $\omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{\tau} = \frac{2\pi}{0.15} = 41.89 \text{ rad/s}$

$$\dot{x}_{\max} = A\omega = 0.2 \times 41.89 = 8.38 \text{ cm/s}$$

$$\ddot{x}_{\max} = A\omega^2 = 0.2 \times 41.89^2 = 350.95 \text{ cm/s}^2$$

1.2 某加速計指出結構在 82 cps 下諧調振動，其最大加速度為 50g，求振幅 (cps : cycle/sec)。

解 $\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \times 82 = 515.22 \text{ rad/s}$, $g = 980 \text{ cm/s}^2$

$$A = \frac{\ddot{x}_{\max}}{\omega^2} = \frac{50 \times 980}{(515.22)^2} = 0.1846 \text{ cm}$$

1.3 頻率 100 cps 的諧調運動，其最大速度為 4.57 m/sec，求其振幅，週期及最大加速度。

解 振幅： $A = \frac{\dot{x}_{\max}}{\omega} = \frac{4.57 \times 100}{2\pi \times 100} = 0.7273 \text{ cm}$

最大加速度：

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_{\max} &= \omega \dot{x}_{\max} = 2\pi \times 100 \times 4.57 \\ &= 2871 \text{ cm/s}^2 \end{aligned}$$

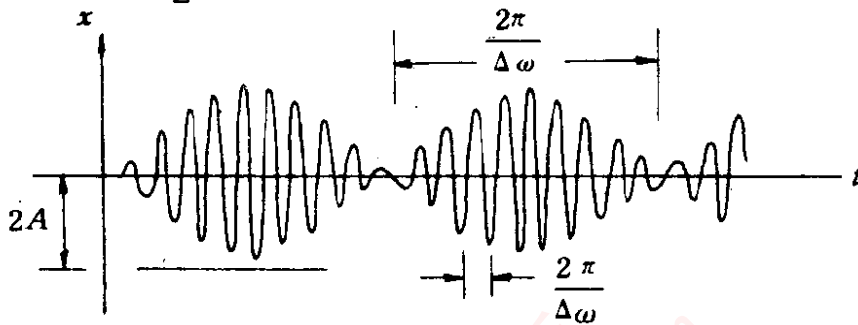
週期： $\tau = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{100} = 0.0628 \text{ sec}$

1.4 求兩振幅相等，頻率有微小差值的諧調運動之和，並討論其合成運動之拍擊現象 (beat phenomena)。

2 振動理論及應用詳解

解 令 $x_1 = A \sin \omega t$, $x_2 = A \sin (\omega + \Delta \omega) t$

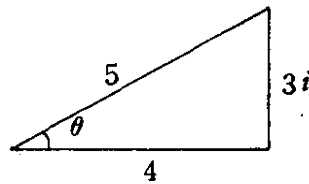
$$\begin{aligned} x &= x_1 + x_2 = A [\sin \omega t + \sin (\omega + \Delta \omega) t] \\ &= 2A \cos \frac{1}{2} (\omega + \Delta \omega - \omega) t \cdot \sin \frac{1}{2} (\omega + \omega + \Delta \omega) t \\ &\approx 2A \cos \frac{\Delta \omega}{2} t \cdot \sin \omega t \end{aligned}$$



1.5 以指數形式 $Ae^{i\theta}$ 表示複向量 $4 + 3i$ 。

解 $z = 4 + 3i = 5 \left(\frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{5}i \right)$
 $= 5 (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$
 $= 5 e^{i\theta}$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{4} = 0.6435 \text{ rad}$$

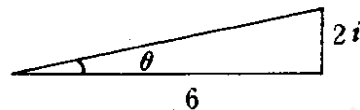


1.6 以 $A \angle \theta$ 表示兩複量 $(2 + 3i)$ 及 $(4 - i)$ 之和。

解 $(2 + 3i) + (4 - i)$
 $= 6 + 2i = \sqrt{40} \left(\frac{6}{\sqrt{40}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{40}}i \right)$

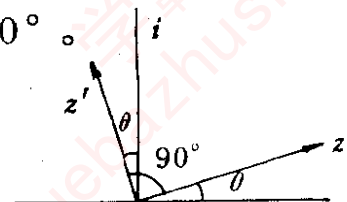
$$= 6.325 \angle \theta$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{6} = 18.43^\circ$$



1.7 求證向量 $z = Ae^{i\omega t}$ 乘以 i 的結果為原向量旋轉 90° 。

解 $iz = iAe^{i\omega t}$
 $= \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) Ae^{i\omega t}$



$$= e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} A e^{i\omega t}$$

$$= A e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2} + \omega t)}$$

1.8 求兩向量 $5e^{i\pi/6}$ 及 $4e^{i\pi/3}$ 之和，並找出合向量與原向量之夾角。

解 $z = 5e^{i\pi/6} + 4e^{i\pi/3}$

$$= 5\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{6} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 4\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= 5(0.866 + 0.5i) + 4(0.5 + 0.866i)$$

$$= 6.33 + 5.96i$$

$$= \sqrt{6.33^2 + 5.96^2} e^{i\theta}$$

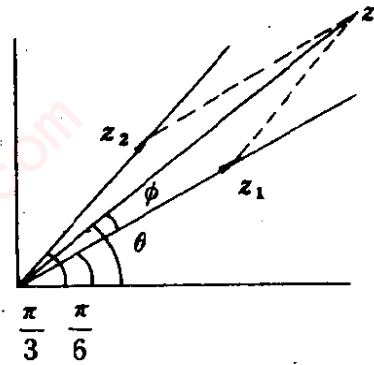
$$= 8.69 e^{i\theta}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{5.96}{6.33}$$

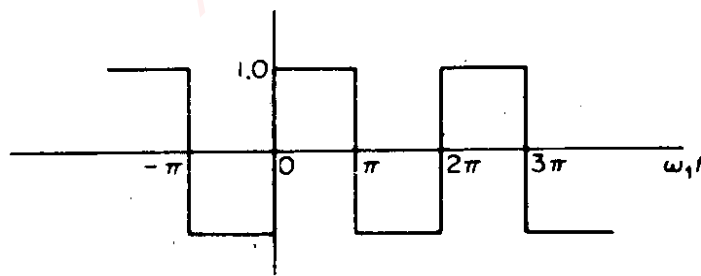
$$= 43.28^\circ$$

合向量與原第一向量之夾角：

$$\phi = \theta - \frac{\pi}{6} = 13.28^\circ$$



1.9 求如圖P1-9所示矩形波之 Fourier 級數。



圖P1-9

解 $x(t)$ 為奇 (odd) 函數， $\therefore a_n = 0$

$$x(\omega_1 t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n \sin n\omega_1 t = \begin{cases} 1 & , 0 < x < \pi \\ -1 & , \pi < x < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x \sin n\omega_1 t d(\omega_1 t)$$

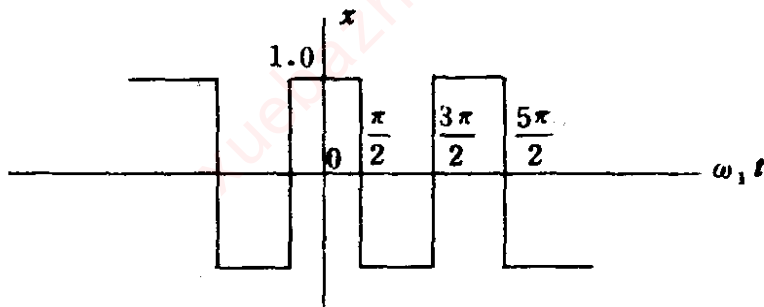
4 振動理論及應用詳解

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2}{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\pi} \sin n\tau d\tau - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin n\tau d\tau \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{n\pi} \left[-(\cos n\tau) \Big|_0^{\pi} + (\cos n\tau) \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{n\pi} \left[\cos 2n\pi - 2\cos n\pi + 1 \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{n\pi} (\cos 2n\pi - 2\cos n\pi + \cos 0) \\
 &= \frac{2}{n\pi} (1 - \cos n\pi) \\
 &= \begin{cases} \frac{4}{n\pi} & , \quad n = 2m+1 \\ 0 & , \quad n = 2m \end{cases} \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\sin \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\omega_1 t + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\omega_1 t + \dots \right)$$

1.10 若題 1-9 的方波自原點向右偏移 $\pi/2$ ，求其 Fourier 級數。

解



$x(t)$ 為偶 (even) 函數, $\therefore b_n = 0$

$$x(\omega_1 t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\omega_1 t$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_0 &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{2\pi} x(\omega_1 t) d(\omega_1 t) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_0^{\pi/2} d\tau - \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} d\tau + \int_{3\pi/2}^{2\pi} d\tau \right) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{2\pi} x(\omega_1 t) \cos n\omega_1 t d(\omega_1 t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2}{2\pi} \left(\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos n\tau d\tau - \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} \cos n\tau d\tau + \int_{3\pi/2}^{2\pi} \cos n\tau d\tau \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{n\pi} \left[(\sin n\tau) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} - (\sin n\tau) \Big|_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} + (\sin n\tau) \Big|_{3\pi/2}^{2\pi} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{n\pi} \left(\sin \frac{n\pi}{2} - \sin \frac{3n\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} - \sin \frac{3n\pi}{2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{2}{n\pi} \left(\sin \frac{n\pi}{2} - \sin \frac{3n\pi}{2} \right) \\
 &= \begin{cases} \frac{4}{n\pi} & , n = 4m + 1 \\ -\frac{4}{n\pi} & , n = 4m + 3 \quad , m = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ 0 & , n = 2m \end{cases} \\
 x(t) &= \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\sin \omega_1 t - \frac{\sin 3\omega_1 t}{3} + \frac{\sin 5\omega_1 t}{5} - + \dots \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

1.11 求圖 P1-11 所示三角形波之 Fourier 級數。

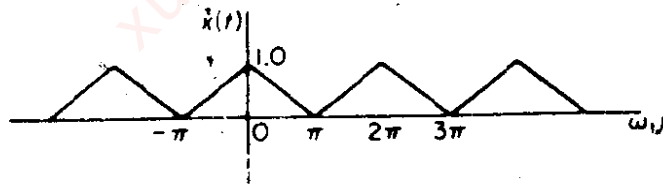


圖 P1-11

解 $x(t)$ 為偶函數， $\therefore b_n = 0$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{-1}{\pi} (\omega_1 t - \pi) & , 0 < \omega_1 t < \pi \\ \frac{1}{\pi} (\omega_1 t - \pi) & , \pi < \omega_1 t < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

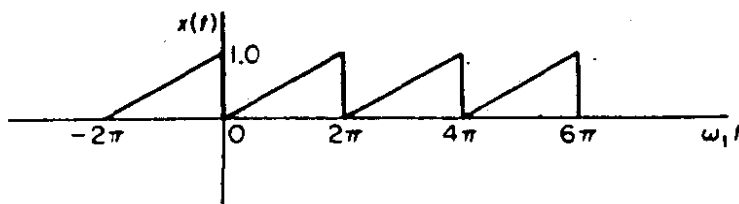
$$x(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\omega_1 t$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(\omega_1 t) d(\omega_1 t)$$

6 振動理論及應用詳解

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x(\tau) d\tau \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\pi} -\frac{1}{\pi} (\tau - \pi) d\tau + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\pi} (\tau - \pi) d\tau \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \left[\left(-\frac{\tau^2}{2} + \pi\tau \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} + \left(\frac{\tau^2}{2} - \pi\tau \right) \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \\
 a_n &= \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(\tau) \cos n\tau d\tau \\
 &= \frac{2}{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\pi} -\frac{1}{\pi} (\tau - \pi) + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\pi} (\tau - \pi) \right] \cos n\tau d\tau \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \left[\left(-\frac{\tau \sin n\tau}{n} - \frac{\cos n\tau}{n^2} + \frac{\pi \sin n\tau}{n} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{\tau \sin n\tau}{n} + \frac{\cos n\tau}{n^2} - \frac{\pi \sin n\tau}{n} \right) \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{n^2 \pi^2} (\cos 2n\pi - 2\cos n\pi + \cos 0) \\
 &= \begin{cases} 0 & , n = 2m & , m = 1, 2, \dots \\ \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} & , n = 2m-1 & , \end{cases} \\
 x(t) &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \left(\cos \omega_1 t + \frac{\cos 3\omega_1 t}{3^2} + \frac{\cos 5\omega_1 t}{5^2} + \dots \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

1.12 求如圖P1-12所示鋸齒曲線之Fourier級數，以(1.2-4)式之指數形式表示其結果。



圖P1-12

$$\text{解} \quad x(t) = \frac{\omega_1 t}{2\pi}, \quad 0 \leq \omega_1 t \leq 2\pi$$

$$2\pi c_0 = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\tau}{2\pi} d\tau = \pi, \quad c_0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2\pi c_n = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\tau}{2\pi} e^{-in\tau} d\tau$$

$$\text{令 } u = \tau, \quad dv = e^{-in\tau} d\tau$$

$$du = d\tau, \quad v = \frac{-1}{in} e^{-in\tau}$$

則

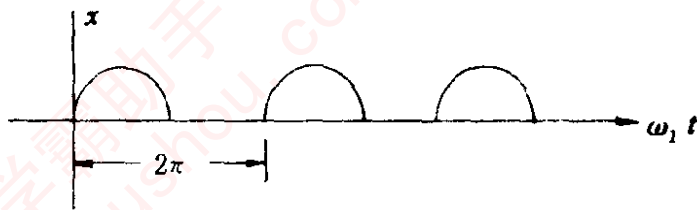
$$\begin{aligned} 4\pi^2 c_n &= \left[\frac{-\tau}{in} e^{-in\tau} \right]_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{in} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-in\tau} d\tau \\ &= \frac{-1}{in} (2\pi e^{-in(2\pi)}) + \frac{-1}{i^2 n^2} [e^{-in\tau}]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \frac{2\pi i}{n} (\cos 2n\pi - i \sin 2n\pi) + \frac{1}{n^2} (\cos 2n\pi - i \sin 2n\pi - 1) \\ &= \frac{2\pi i}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$c_n = \frac{i}{2\pi n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{2\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{in\omega_1 t}}{n}, \quad (n \neq 0) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{2\pi} \left[(e^{i\omega_1 t} - e^{-i\omega_1 t}) + \frac{1}{2} (e^{i2\omega_1 t} - e^{-i2\omega_1 t}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{3} (e^{i3\omega_1 t} - e^{-i3\omega_1 t}) + \dots \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\sin \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\omega_1 t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\omega_1 t + \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$

1.13 求出只含正值部分的正弦波 rms 值。

解



$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \sin \omega_1 t & , 0 \leq \omega_1 t \leq \pi \\ 0 & , \pi \leq \omega_1 t \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

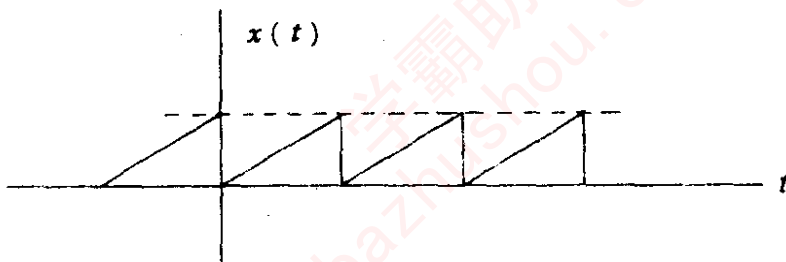
$$\overline{x^2} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi A^2 \sin^2 \tau d\tau$$

$$= \frac{A^2}{4\pi} \int_0^\pi (1 - \cos 2t) dt = \frac{A^2}{4}$$

$$\text{rms} = \sqrt{\overline{x^2}} = \frac{A}{2}$$

1.14 求題 1-12 鋸齒波之均方值，作此題之兩種方法，其一是由平方運算得到，另一是由 Fourier 級數得到。

解



$$x(t) = \frac{\omega_1 t}{2\pi} \quad , \quad 0 \leq \omega_1 t \leq 2\pi$$

$$x^2 = \frac{(\omega_1 t)^2}{4\pi^2}$$

$$\overline{x^2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\tau^2}{4\pi^2} d\tau = \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \left[\frac{\tau^3}{3} \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{3}$$

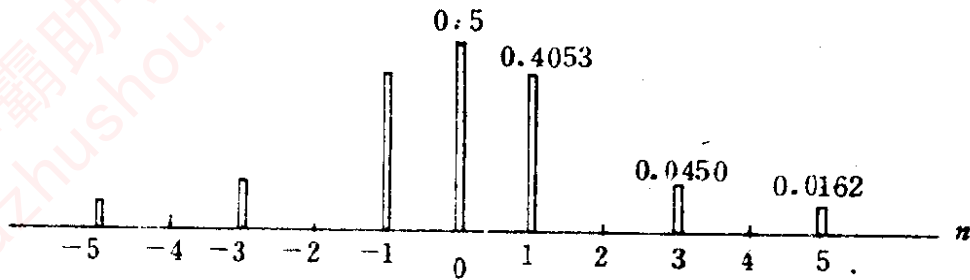
1.15 畫出題 1-11 中三角形波之頻譜。

解 由習題 1-11 所得結果，連續三角形函數展開成 Fourier 級數為

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \left(\cos \omega_1 t + \frac{\cos 3\omega_1 t}{3^2} + \frac{\cos 5\omega_1 t}{5^2} + \dots \right)$$

Fourier 頻譜 = 係數圖形。

$$\therefore b_n = 0, \quad c_n = \sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2} = a_n, \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$$



1.16 求圖 1-16 所示一組矩形波之 Fourier 級數，並畫出 c_n 及 ϕ_n 對應 n 的關係圖，其中 $k = 2/3$ 。

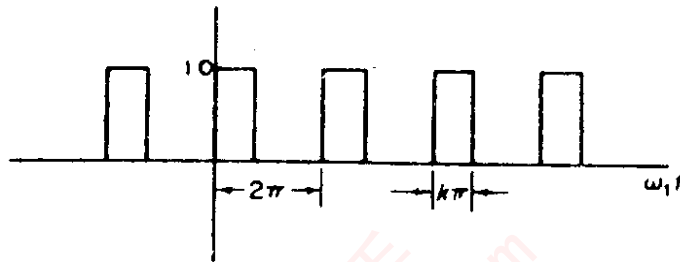


圖 P1-16

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1.0 & , 0 \leq \omega_1 t \leq k\pi \\ 0 & k\pi < \omega_1 t \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$2\pi c_0 = \int_0^{2\pi} d\tau = k\pi$$

$$2\pi c_n = \int_0^{2\pi} x e^{-in\tau} d\tau = \int_0^{k\pi} e^{-in\tau} d\tau = \frac{i}{n} (e^{-in k\pi} - 1)$$

已知

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$c_0 = \frac{\frac{2}{3}\pi}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$c_n = \frac{i}{2n\pi} (e^{-in \frac{2}{3}\pi} - 1) = \frac{i}{2n\pi} (\cos \frac{2}{3}n\pi - i \sin \frac{2}{3}n\pi - 1)$$

當 $n = 1, 4, 7, \dots, 3m-2, \dots$ 時

$$\cos \frac{2}{3}n\pi = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \sin \frac{2}{3}n\pi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$c_n = \frac{i}{2n\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 \right) = \frac{i}{4n\pi} (-3 - i\sqrt{3})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4n\pi} (\sqrt{3} - 3i) , \quad |c_n| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2n\pi}$$

當 $n = 2, 5, 8, \dots, 3m-1, \dots$ 時

$$c_n = \frac{i}{2n\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 \right) = \frac{i}{4n\pi} (-3 + i\sqrt{3})$$

$$= \frac{-1}{4n\pi} (\sqrt{3} + 3i) , \quad |c_n| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2n\pi}$$

當 $n = 3, 6, 9, \dots, 3m, \dots$ 時

$$c_n = \frac{i}{2n\pi} (1 - 0 - 1) = 0$$

$$\text{相角: } \phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{b_n}{a_n} = \tan^{-1} \frac{c_n^* - c_n}{i(c_n^* + c_n)}$$

$$\phi_n = \tan^{-1} 0 = 0$$

當 $n = 1, 4, 7, \dots, 3m-2, \dots$

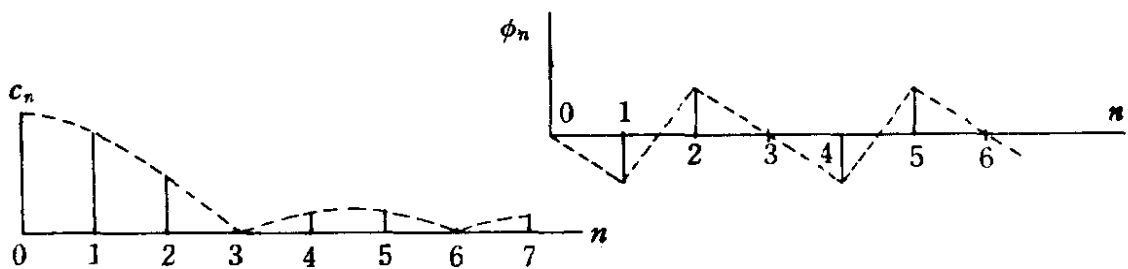
$$\tan \phi_n = \frac{6i}{2i\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} , \quad \phi_n = 60^\circ$$

當 $n = 2, 5, 8, \dots, 3m-1, \dots$

$$\tan \phi_n = \frac{-6i}{2i\sqrt{3}} = -\sqrt{3} , \quad \phi_n = -60^\circ$$

當 $n = 3, 6, 9, \dots, 3m, \dots$

$$\tan \phi_n = 0 , \quad \phi_n = 0$$



1.11 如圖 P1-17 所示為滑塊連桿機構，寫出其滑塊之位移 s 方程式，並求各部之諧調分量及其相對大小。當 $r/\ell = 1/3$ 時，求出第二及第一諧調分量之比為多少？

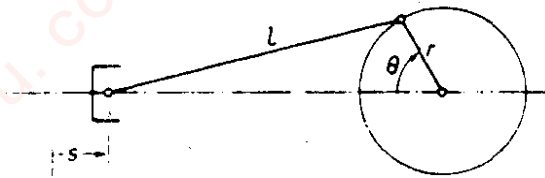


圖 P1-17

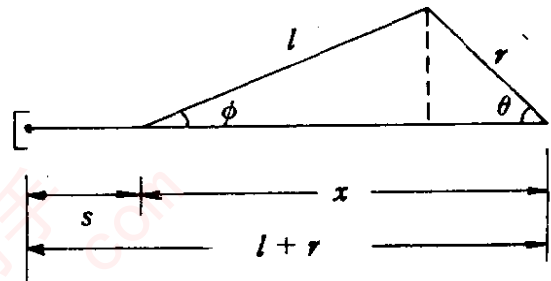
解 二項式原理：

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1+z)^m &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{m}{n} z^n, \quad n \text{ 爲整數, } m \text{ 爲實數} \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{m!}{(m-n)! n!} z^n = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{m(m-1)\cdots(m-n+1)}{n!} z^n \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\because r \sin \theta = l \sin \phi$$

$$\therefore \sin \phi = \frac{r \sin \theta}{l}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos \phi &= \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \phi} \\
 &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{r^2}{l^2} \sin^2 \theta}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$x = l \cos \phi + r \cos \theta = l \sqrt{1 - \frac{r^2}{l^2} \sin^2 \theta} + r \cos \theta$$

$$s = l + r - x = l + r - r \cos \theta - l \left[1 - \left(\frac{r}{l} \sin \theta \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

以二項式原理展開 $\left[1 - \left(\frac{r}{l} \sin \theta \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$c_0 = 1$$

$$c_1 = \frac{m}{n!} z^n = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{r^2}{l^2} \sin^2 \theta \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{r}{l} \sin \theta \right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_2 &= \frac{m(m-1)}{n!} z^n = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)}{2!} \left(-\frac{r^2}{l^2} \sin^2 \theta \right)^2 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{r}{l} \sin \theta \right)^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$c_3 = \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{n!} z^n$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(-1\frac{1}{2}\right)}{3 \times 2} \left(-\frac{r^2}{\ell^2} \sin^2 \theta\right)^3$$

$$= \frac{-1}{16} \left(\frac{r}{\ell} \sin \theta\right)^6 \dots\dots\dots$$

$$c_n = \frac{-1}{2^{n+1}} \left(\frac{r}{\ell} \sin \theta\right)^{2n}$$

$\because r \ll \ell$, $\therefore \left(\frac{r}{\ell}\right)^4$ 以上各項可以省略不計。

$$\text{則 } s = \ell + r - r \cos \theta - \ell \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{r}{\ell} \sin \theta\right)^2 - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{r}{\ell} \sin \theta\right)^4 \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{r}{\ell} \sin \theta\right)^6 - \dots \right]$$

$$\approx \ell + r - r \cos \theta - \ell + \frac{\ell}{2} \left(\frac{r}{\ell}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}\right)$$

$$= r \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{r}{\ell} - \cos \theta - \frac{1}{4} \frac{r}{\ell} \cos 2\theta \right)$$

諸調分量 (近似值) $a_0 \approx \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{r}{\ell} \right) r$

$$a_1 \approx -r$$

$$a_2 \approx -\frac{1}{4} \frac{r^2}{\ell}, \dots\dots\dots$$

當 $r/\ell = 1/3$ 時

$$\frac{\text{第二諧調分量}}{\text{第一諧調分量}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{r^2}{\ell}\right)}{r} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{r}{\ell}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12}$$

1.18 求如圖 P1-18 所示矩形脈衝之均方值，其 $k = 0.10$ ，若振幅為 A ，則 rms 電壓計的讀值為多少？

解 $\bar{x}^2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x^2(t) dt$

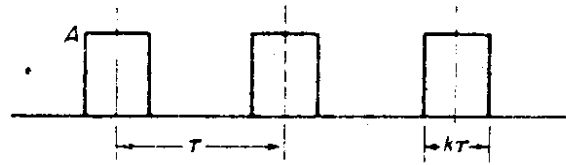
$$= \frac{A^2}{T} \left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}r} dt + \int_{r-\frac{1}{2}r}^r dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{A^2}{T} \left(\frac{k}{2}T + T - T + \frac{k}{2}T \right) = kA^2$$

當 $k = 0.1$ 時

$$\bar{x}^2 = 0.1A^2$$

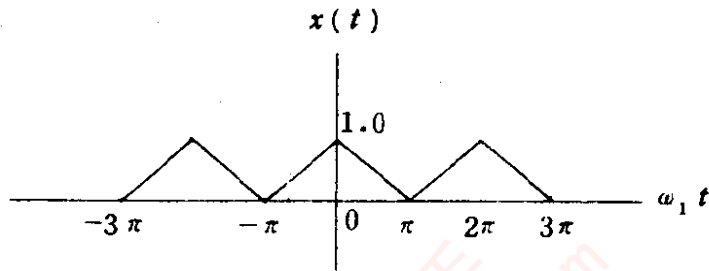
$$\text{rms} = \sqrt{\bar{x}^2} = 0.3162A$$



■ P1-18

1.19 求如圖 P1-11 所示三角形波的均方值。

解



$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \left(1 - \frac{\omega_1 t}{\pi}\right) & , 0 \leq \omega_1 t \leq \pi \\ \left(\frac{\omega_1 t}{\pi} - 1\right) & , \pi \leq \omega_1 t \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 = 1 - \frac{2\tau}{\pi} + \frac{\tau^2}{\pi^2} \quad , \quad 0 \leq \omega_1 t \leq 2\pi \quad , \quad \text{令 } \omega_1 t = \tau$$

$$\bar{x}^2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \left(1 - \frac{2\tau}{\pi} + \frac{\tau^2}{\pi^2}\right) d\tau = \frac{1}{3}$$

1.20 rms 電壓計的精確度設定為 $\pm 0.5 \text{ Db}$ ，若量得振動之 rms 為 2.5 mm ，以公分為單位時，求電壓計讀數之精確度。

解 $\text{Db}(+) = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{x}{x_0} \right) = 0.5$

$$\frac{x(+)}{2.5} = 10^{\frac{0.5}{20}} = 1.0593$$

$$x(+)=2.5 \times 1.0593 = 2.6481$$

$$\text{error}(+) = 2.6481 - 2.5 = 0.1481(\text{mm})$$

$$\text{Db}(-) = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{x_0}{x} \right) = -0.5$$

$$\frac{2.5}{x_0} = 10^{\frac{-0.5}{20}} = 0.9441$$

$$x_0 = \frac{2.5}{0.9441} = 2.6481$$

$$\text{error} (-) = 2.5 - 2.6481 = -0.1481 \text{ (mm)}$$

$$\text{error} = \pm 0.1481 \text{ mm}$$

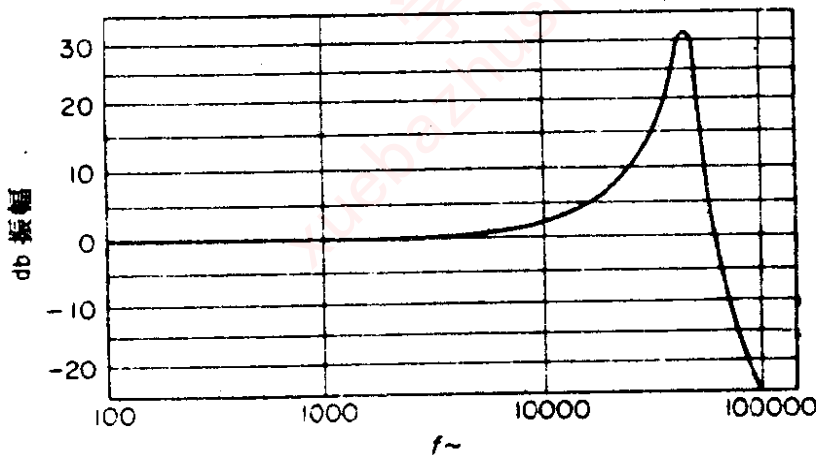
1.21 由加速計得到的振動，用電壓計測量其輸出，電壓計之放大因數已知為 10，50 及 100，求此階段之各個分貝值。

解 $20 \log_{10} 10 = 20 \text{Db}$

$$20 \log_{10} 50 = 20 \times 1.699 = 33.98 \text{ Db}$$

$$20 \log_{10} 100 = 20 \times 2 = 40 \text{Db}$$

1.22 壓電加速計 (piezoelectric accelerometer) 之校準曲線示於圖 P1-22，其縱座標為分貝刻劃，若所見峯值為 32 Db，在某些低頻如 1000 cps 時，其與共振反應之比為何？



■ P1-22

解 壓電加速計校準曲線峯值分貝： $\text{Db} = 20 \log_{10} \frac{A}{A_0} = 32$

$$\frac{A}{A_0} = 10^{1.6} = 39.81 = \text{峯值振幅與 } 1000 \text{ cps 振幅之比。}$$

1.23 使用類似於附錄 A 中圖 A-1 之座標紙，畫出下列振動規格之界限，最大加速度 = 2g，最大位移 = 0.08 in，最小及最大頻率：1 Hz 及 200 Hz。

圖 頻率： $f = 1 \sim 200 \text{ cps (Hz)}$ ， $\omega = 2\pi f \text{ (rad/s)}$

令 $x = X_0 \sin \omega t$ ， $X_0 = 0.08 \text{ in}$ ，

$\ddot{X}_0 = 2g = 2 \times 386.4 = 773 \text{ in/s}^2$

微分一次： $\dot{x} = \omega X_0 \cos \omega t$ ， $\dot{X}_0 = \dot{\omega} X_0 = 2\pi f X_0$

取上式兩側 \log_{10} 值：

$\log_{10} \dot{X}_0 = \log_{10} 2\pi f + \log_{10} X_0 = \log_{10} 2\pi f - 1.0969$

當 $f = 1$ 時， $\log_{10} \dot{X}_0 = -0.2987$ ， $\dot{X}_0 = 0.5027$

當 $f = 200$ 時， $\log_{10} \dot{X}_0 = 2.0023$ ， $\dot{X}_0 = 100.53$

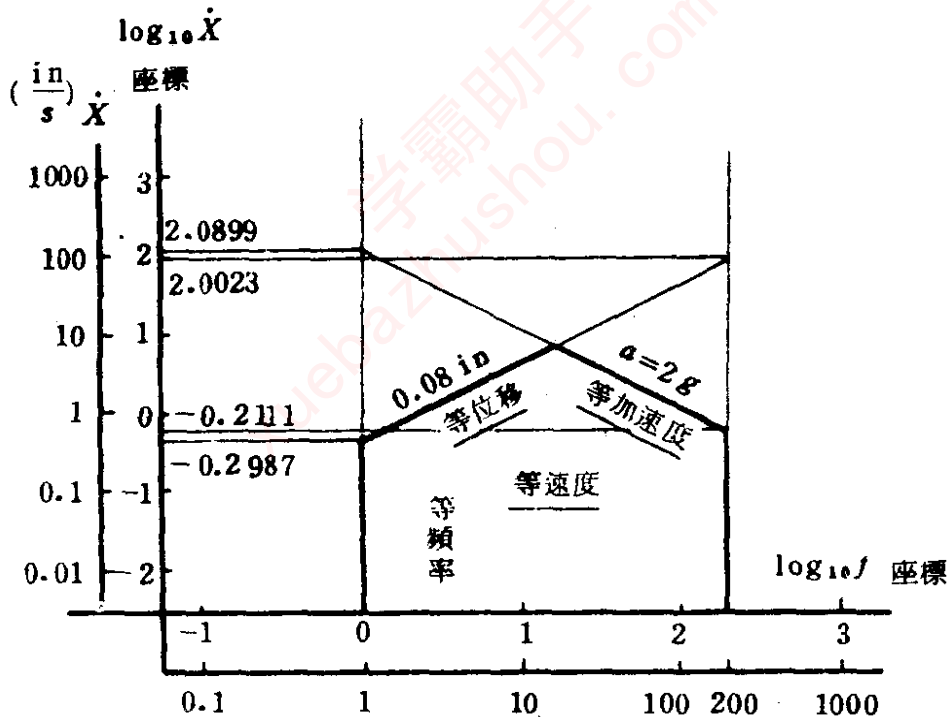
微分二次： $\ddot{x} = -\omega^2 X_0 \sin \omega t$ ， $\ddot{X}_0 = \omega^2 X_0 = \omega \dot{X}_0 = 2\pi f \dot{X}_0$

取上式兩側 \log_{10} 值： $\log_{10} \ddot{X}_0 = \log_{10} 2\pi f + \log_{10} \dot{X}_0$

$\log_{10} \ddot{X}_0 = -\log_{10} 2\pi f + \log_{10} \ddot{X}_0 = -\log_{10} 2\pi f + 2.8881$

當 $f = 1$ 時， $\log_{10} \ddot{X}_0 = 2.0899$ ， $\ddot{X}_0 = 123.00$

當 $f = 200$ 時， $\log_{10} \ddot{X}_0 = -0.2111$ ， $\ddot{X}_0 = 0.6150$



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第二章 自由振動

2.1 將 0.453 kg 之質量連接在輕質彈簧的下端，其靜伸長量為 7.87 mm，求此系統之自然頻率。

解 $k = \frac{w}{\delta} = \frac{0.453}{7.87} = 0.0576 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{mm}}$

$$f_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{0.0576 \times 9800}{0.453}}$$

$$= 5.62 \text{ cps}$$

其中 $9800 \cdot \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{mm}}{\text{s}^2} / \text{kgf}$ 為單位轉換因數

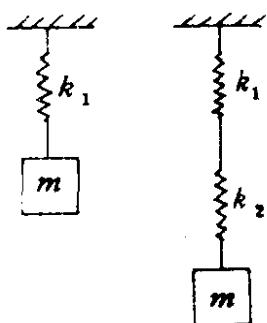


另解：根據 (2.1-10) 式

$$f_n = \frac{15.76}{\sqrt{\Delta_{\text{mm}}}} = \frac{15.76}{\sqrt{7.87}} = 5.62 \text{ cps}$$

2.2 某彈簧質量系統 k_1, m ，具自然頻率 f_1 ，第 2 個彈簧 k_2 串聯於第一個彈簧，其自然頻率降低至 $1/2 f_1$ ，求以 k_1 表示的 k_2 。

解



$$f_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k_1}{m}} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

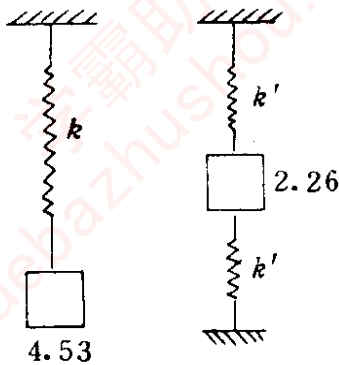
$$k = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2}} = \frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_2}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{1}{2} f_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k_1 k_2}{m(k_1 + k_2)}} \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\frac{\textcircled{1}}{\textcircled{2}} = 2 = \sqrt{\frac{k_1 + k_2}{k_2}}, \text{ 則 } k_2 = \frac{k_1}{3}$$

2.3 4.53 kg 質量連接於彈簧的下端，彈簧上端固定，質量以自然週期 0.45 sec 行上下振動。當 2.26 kg 質量連接於相同彈簧之中點且兩端固定時，求振動之自然頻率。

解



$$f = \frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{1}{0.45} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{4.53}}$$

$$k = 883$$

$$\frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{k'} + \frac{1}{k'} = \frac{2}{k'}, \quad k' = 2k$$

$$k'' = k' + k' = 4k = 3533$$

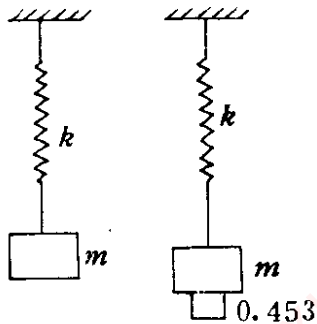
$$f'' = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k''}{2.26}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{3533}{2.26}}$$

$$= 6.29 \text{ cps}$$

$$\tau'' = \frac{1}{f''} = 0.159 \text{ sec}$$

2.4 未知質量 m kg 連接於未知彈簧 k N/m 時，已知其自然頻率為 94 cpm，當 0.453 kg 加於 m 上，自然頻率降低至 76.7 cpm，求未知量 m 值及 k 值。

解



$$94 \text{ cpm} = \frac{94}{60} = 1.5667 \text{ cps}$$

$$f_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 1.5667 \dots\dots\dots ①$$

$$76.7 \text{ cpm} = \frac{76.7}{60} = 1.2783 \text{ cps}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m+0.453}} = 1.2783 \dots\dots\dots ②$$

$$\frac{①}{②} \text{ 得到 } \frac{1.5667}{1.2783} = \frac{\sqrt{m+0.453}}{m}$$

$$m = 0.9024 \text{ kg} \dots\dots\dots ③$$

將 m 值代入①式中，得到

$$k = (2\pi \times 1.5667)^2 \times 0.9024 = 87.44 \frac{\text{kg}_m}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$= 87.44 \text{ Nt/m}$$

2.5 質量 m_1 掛在彈簧 k (N/m) 下端形成靜平衡，第二個質量 m_2 自高度 h 降落撞擊 m_1 ，為完全彈性碰撞，如圖 P2-5 所示，求碰撞後下方質量

之運動。

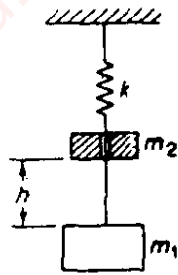


圖 2-5

解 由 m_1 之靜平衡位置量得之位移： x

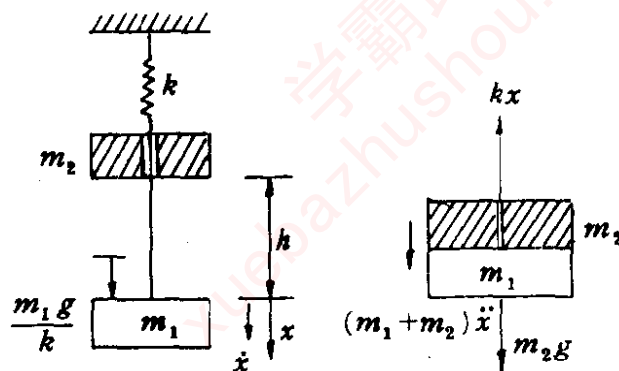
由衝擊後 $m_1 + m_2$ 之自由體，分析力系動平衡，得到振動之運動方程式：

$$(m_1 + m_2)x = m_2 g - kx$$

一般解：

$$x(t) = A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t + \frac{m_2 g}{k}$$

其中 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_1 + m_2}}$



m_2 自高度 h 處釋放，打擊到 m_1 之瞬間，其速度由能量守恆

$$m_2 gh = \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 \text{ 得到 } v_2 = \sqrt{2gh}。$$

m_1, m_2 碰撞後，由於 m_2 不反彈（完全塑性碰撞），所以能量守恆不適用，根據動量不滅定律 $m_2 v_2 = (m_1 + m_2)v$ ，得到兩者合體速度為 $m_2 \sqrt{2gh} / (m_1 + m_2)$ 。

初始條件： $x(0) = 0$ ， $\dot{x}(0) = m_2 \sqrt{2gh} / (m_1 + m_2)$

$$x(0) = A + \frac{m_2 g}{k} = 0, \quad A = -\frac{m_2 g}{k}$$

$$\dot{x}(0) = (-A\omega \sin \omega t + B\omega \cos \omega t)_{t=0} = B\omega = m_2 \sqrt{2gh} / (m_1 + m_2)$$

$$B = \frac{\sqrt{m_1 + m_2}}{k} \cdot \frac{m_2 \sqrt{2gh}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

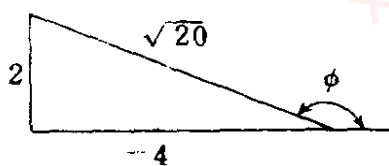
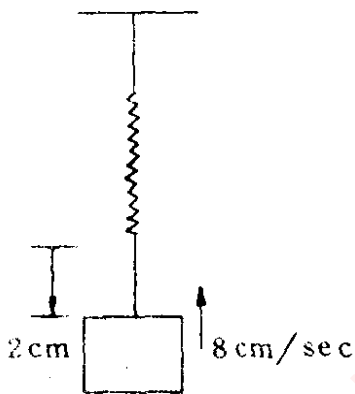
$$= \frac{m_2 \sqrt{2gh}}{\sqrt{h(m_1 + m_2)}}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{-m_2 g}{k} \cos \omega t + \frac{m_2 \sqrt{2gh}}{\sqrt{k(m_1 + m_2)}} \sin \omega t + \frac{m_2 g}{k}$$

$$= \frac{m_2 g}{k} (1 - \cos \omega t) + \frac{m_2 \sqrt{2gh}}{\sqrt{k(m_1 + m_2)}} \sin \omega t$$

2.6 k/m 比值為 4.0，若質量自平衡位置向下移動 2 cm，並給予 8 cm/sec 的向上速度，求其振幅及最大加速度。

解



根據 (2.1-3) 式 $\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 2.0$

根據 (2.1-6) 式

$$x = \frac{\dot{x}(0)}{\omega_n} \sin \omega_n t + x(0) \cos \omega_n t$$

$$= \frac{-8}{2} \sin 2t + 2 \cos 2t$$

$$= -4 \sin 2t + 2 \cos 2t$$

$$= \sqrt{20} \left(\frac{-4}{\sqrt{20}} \sin 2t + \frac{2}{\sqrt{20}} \cos 2t \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{20} \sin(2t + \phi)$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{-4} = 153.44^\circ$$

$$x_{\max} = \sqrt{20} = 4.4721 \text{ cm}$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\omega^2 x = -4\sqrt{20} \sin(2t + \phi)$$

$$\ddot{x}_{\max} = 17.8885 \text{ cm/sec}^2$$

2.7 飛輪重 70 lb，如同單擺般繞輪內緣之雙口擺邊，如圖 P2-7 所示，若量得之振盪週期為 1.22 sec，求飛輪繞其幾何中心軸之慣性矩為多少？

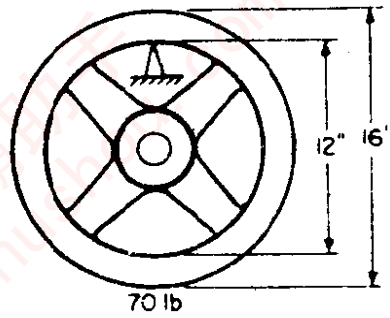


圖 P2-7

解

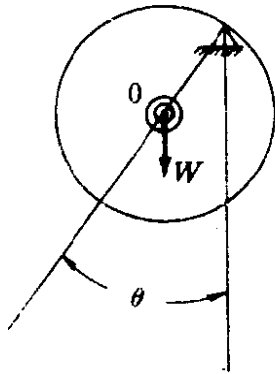
$$J_p \ddot{\theta} = -Wr \sin \theta \simeq -Wr \theta$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{Wr}{J_p}$$

$$J_p = \frac{Wr}{\omega^2} = \frac{70 \times 6}{\left(\frac{2\pi}{1.22}\right)^2} = 15.83$$

根據平行軸原理

$$J_o = J_p - \frac{W}{g} r^2 = 15.83 - \frac{70}{386} \times 6^2 = 9.30 \text{ lb-in-sec}^2$$



2.8 連桿重量 21.53 N，重心距支點 0.254 m，如圖 P2-8 所示。在 1 min 內振盪 53 次，求連桿繞其重心之慣性矩。

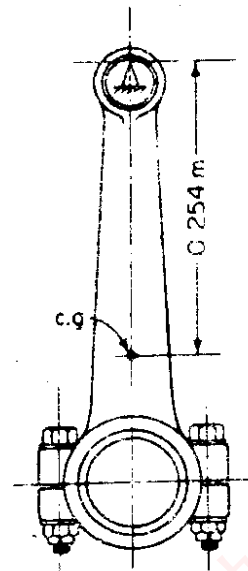


圖 P2-8

$$\text{解 } f_n = 53 \frac{\text{次}}{\text{min}} = \frac{53}{60} \frac{\text{次}}{\text{sec}}$$

$$\omega_n = 2\pi f_n = \frac{2\pi \times 53}{60} = 5.55 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\therefore J_p \ddot{\theta} + W r \sin \theta = 0 \quad , \quad \text{微小振盪 } \sin \theta \doteq \theta$$

$$\text{則 } \omega_n^2 = \frac{W r}{J_p}$$

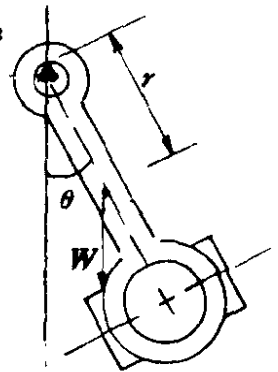
$$J_p = \frac{W r}{\omega_n^2} = \frac{21.35 \times 0.254}{5.55^2} = 0.1761 \text{ N.m.s}^2$$

$$J_{c.o.} = J_p - \frac{W}{g} r^2 = 0.1761 - \frac{21.35 \times 0.254^2}{9.8}$$

$$= 0.1761 - 0.1406 = 0.0355 \text{ N.m.s}^2$$

$$= 0.0355 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{sec}^2} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{sec}^2$$

$$= 0.355 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$$



- 2.9 質量 M 之飛輪以等長三繩等分角成水平懸吊，三個固定點均在飛輪內半徑 0.254 m 之圓上，若繞輪心垂直軸之振盪週期為 2.17 sec ，求飛輪之迴轉半徑 (radius of gyration)。

$$\text{解 } r\theta = \alpha L, \quad \alpha = \frac{r\theta}{L}$$

圓盤之垂直上昇位移：

$$\ell (1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$= \ell \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 + \dots \right) \right]$$

$$\doteq \frac{\ell \alpha^2}{2} = \frac{\ell}{2} \left(\frac{r\theta}{L} \right)^2$$

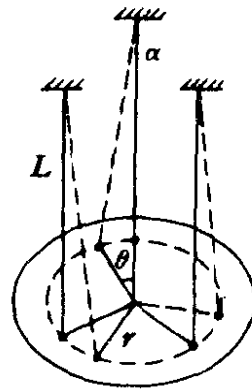
$$\text{動能 } T = \frac{1}{2} J \dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{m k^2}{2} \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\text{位能 } U = M g \ell (1 - \cos \alpha) = \frac{M g \ell}{2} \left(\frac{r\theta}{L} \right)^2$$

令圓盤簡諧振盪之運動方程式為 $\theta = A \sin \omega t$ ， $\dot{\theta} = A \omega \cos \omega t$ ，則動能及位能之最大值分別為：

$$T_{\max} = \frac{M k^2}{2} A^2 \omega^2, \quad U_{\max} = \frac{M g \ell}{2} \left(r \frac{A}{L} \right)^2$$

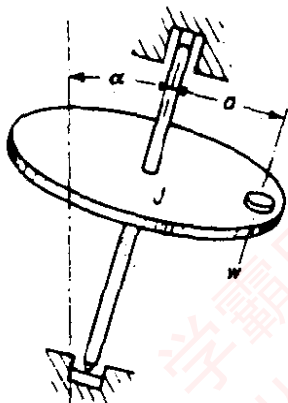
$$\therefore T_{\max} = U_{\max}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore k^2 &= glr^2 \frac{A^2}{l^2} \cdot \frac{1}{A^2 \omega^2} = \frac{gr^2}{l\omega^2} \\ &= \frac{9.8 \times 0.254^2}{1.829 \times \left(\frac{2\pi}{2.17}\right)^2} = 0.04123 \end{aligned}$$

$$k = 0.2031$$

2.10 轉輪及其軸之總合慣性矩為 J ，如圖 P2-10 所示斜置其軸與垂線成夾角 α ，不平衡小重量 w 置於距輪心 a 處，求由於此重量所造成振盪之自然頻率。

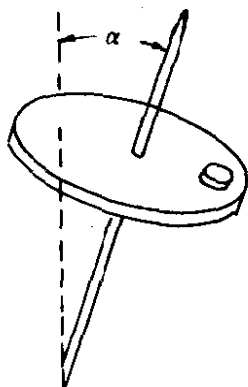


■ P2-10

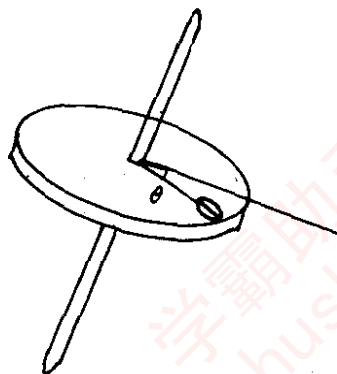
解 因不平衡質塊造成的繞軸轉矩 = $(a \sin \theta) w \sin \alpha$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(J + \frac{w}{g} a^2\right) \ddot{\theta} &= -(a \sin \theta) w \sin \alpha \\ &\cong -(aws \sin \alpha) \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$f_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{w a \sin \alpha}{J + \frac{w}{g} a^2}}$$



位能最小位置



2.11 圓筒質量 m ，質量慣性矩 J_0 ，在平面上在彈簧 k 的限制下作純滾動，如圖 P2-11 所示，求振盪之自然頻率。

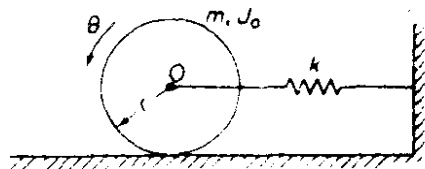
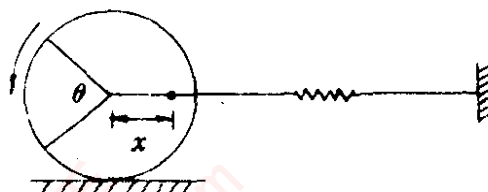


圖 P2-11

解 令 $x = A \sin \omega t$ ， $\dot{x} = A \omega \cos \omega t$

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_0 \dot{\theta}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_0 \left(\frac{\dot{x}}{r} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(m + \frac{J_0}{r^2} \right) \dot{x}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(m + \frac{J_0}{r^2} \right) A^2 \omega^2 \cos^2 \omega t \end{aligned}$$



$$U = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \sin^2 \omega t$$

$$\because T_{\max} = U_{\max}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(m + \frac{J_0}{r^2} \right) A^2 \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} k A^2$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m + J_0/r^2}}$$

2.12 如圖 P2-12 所示以單擺操作的計時器，擺錘掛在白金線端，當其擺盪至最低位置時，計時電路藉水銀滴落而完成，(a)白金線需要多少長度 (L)？(b)在左右各 0.3175 cm 內，白金線與水銀接觸，限定接觸時間為 0.01 sec ，求必要的振幅 θ_0 為多少？(假設振盪幅度很小，且在接觸時的速度為定值)。

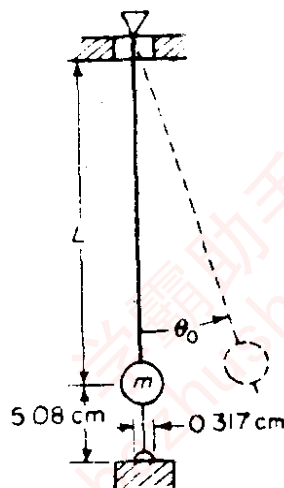


圖 P2-12

解 擺盪週期 $\tau = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$

$$L = g \left(\frac{\tau}{2\pi} \right)^2 = 9.8 \left(\frac{2}{2\pi} \right)^2 = 0.994 \text{ m}$$

$$v_{\max} = L(\omega\theta_0) = \frac{0.003175}{0.01} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\theta_0 = \frac{0.3175}{0.994\pi} = 0.1017 \text{ rad} = 5.826^\circ$$

- 2.13 如圖 P2-13 所示之浮標比重計，用來量測液體之比重。浮標之質量為 0.0372 kg，伸在水面外，圓柱剖面直徑為 0.0064 m，當浮標在比重 1.2 之液體中上下浮沈時，求其振動週期。



■ P2-13

- 解 水比重 $\rho_w = 9.8 \times 1000 = 9800 \text{ N/m}^3$
 液體比重 $\rho = 1.2 \times 9800 = 11762 \text{ N/m}^3$
 使比重計沈入水中 x 之深度，所造成的浮力為 ρAx (A 為管剖面積)，根據 Newton 運動方程式，得到

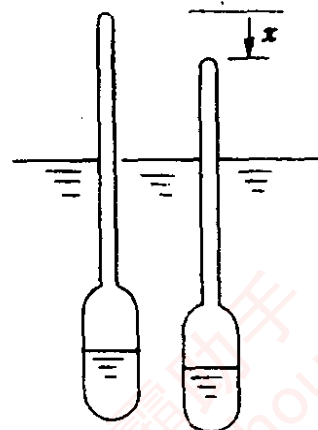
$$m\ddot{x} = -\rho Ax = -\rho \frac{\pi d^2}{4} x$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{\tau} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi \rho d^2}{4m}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\pi \times 11762 \times 0.0064^2}{4 \times 0.0372}}$$

$$= 3.19 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\tau = \frac{2\pi}{3.19} = 1.97 \text{ sec}$$



2.14 球形浮筒直徑 3 ft，如圖 P2-14 所示，其一半露出水面之外，浮筒之重心在其形心下方 8 in 處，旋轉振動之週期為 1.3 sec，求浮筒繞其旋轉軸之慣性矩。

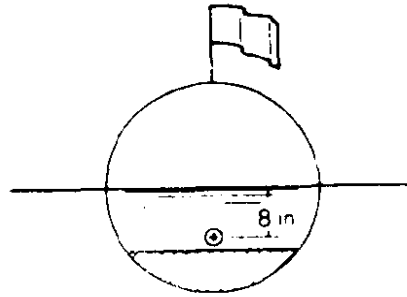


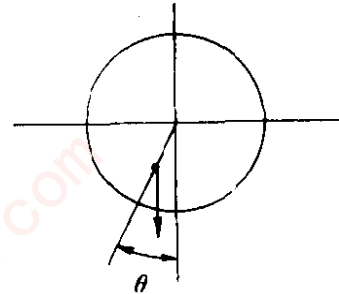
圖 P2-14

解 當浮筒旋轉微小 θ 角時，繞形心之轉矩平衡方程式如下：

$$J_0 \ddot{\theta} = -8w \sin \theta \doteq -8\theta w$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{8w}{J_0} = \left(\frac{2\pi}{1.3} \right)^2 = 23.36$$

$$J_0 = \frac{8w}{\omega^2} = \frac{8w}{23.36} = 0.3428 w$$



2.15 船之旋轉振動特性根據定傾中心 (metacenter) M 對重心 G 之位置而定。定傾中心之定義為浮力作用力線與船中心線之交點，自重心量至 M 的距離 h 稱為定傾高度，如圖 P2-15 所示。 M 的位置取決於船身形狀，而與小量之傾斜角 θ 無關。求證旋轉週期為

$$\tau = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{J}{Wh}}$$

其中 J 為繞船心之質量慣性矩， W 為船重。通常不知道轉軸之位置，由模型試驗得到振盪週期，而用以求出 J 值。

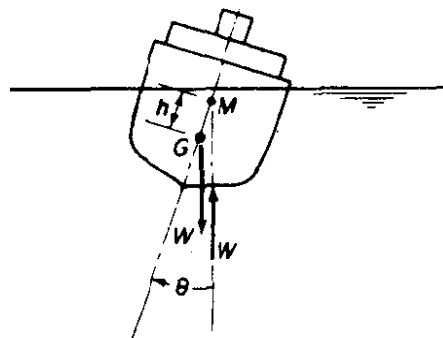


圖 P2-15

解 當船中心旋轉微小 θ 角時，繞滾軸之撓矩平衡方程式為

$$J\ddot{\theta} = -Wh \sin \theta \doteq -Wh\theta$$

$$\tau = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\frac{Wh}{J}}} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{J}{Wh}}$$

2.16 矩形薄板彎成半圓筒狀，如圖P2-16所示，若予許其在水平表面搖滾振盪，求其週期。

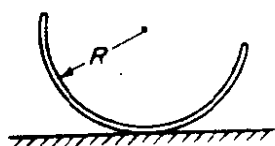


圖 P2-16

解 薄板繞半圓中心振盪一個小角度 θ 時，薄板重心的垂直位移是 $(R - \bar{r}) \sin\theta \approx (R - \bar{r})\theta$ ，則

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\max} &= \frac{1}{2} m (R - \bar{r})^2 \dot{\theta}_{\max}^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_o \dot{\theta}_{\max}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m \{ (R - \bar{r})^2 + (R^2 - \bar{r}^2) \} \omega^2 \theta_{\max}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$U_{\max} = mg\bar{r} (1 - \cos\theta_{\max}) \approx mg\bar{r} \frac{\theta_{\max}^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore T_{\max} = U_{\max}$$

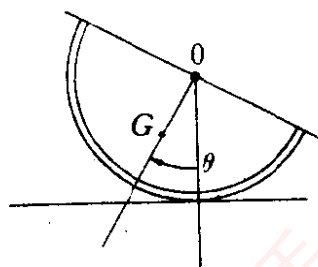
$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} m \{ (R - \bar{r})^2 + (R^2 - \bar{r}^2) \} \omega^2 = \frac{mg\bar{r}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \bar{r} = \frac{2R}{\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \omega^2 &= \frac{g\bar{r}}{(R - \bar{r})^2 + (R^2 - \bar{r}^2)} \\ &= \frac{g\bar{r}}{2R(R - \bar{r})} = \frac{\frac{2gR}{\pi}}{2R(R - \frac{2R}{\pi})} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{g}{(\pi - 2)R}$$

$$\tau = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{R(\pi - 2)}{g}}$$



2.17 長 L 且重 W 之均勻桿，在對稱位置以兩繩懸吊如圖 P2-17 所示，桿繞其本身之垂直軸 $O-O$ 作小角度之振盪，求運動微分方程式及其週期。

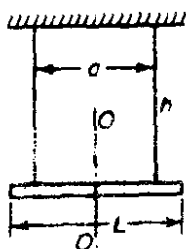


圖 P2-17

解 線擺繞垂直軸旋轉振盪，角度為 θ 時

$$\therefore \phi = \frac{\frac{a}{2}\theta}{h}$$

\therefore 擺線上升 $h(1 - \cos\phi)$

$$U = mgh(1 - \cos\phi) = mgh\left(2\sin^2\frac{\phi}{2}\right)$$

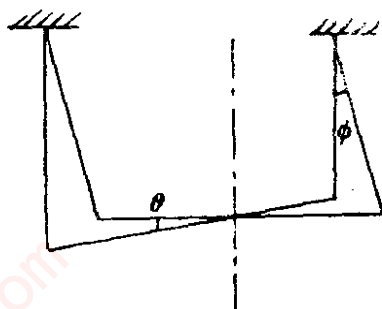
$$\approx mgh \frac{\phi^2}{2} = \frac{mgh}{2} \cdot \frac{a^2\theta^2}{4h^2} = \frac{mga^2\theta^2}{8h}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2}J\dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{1}{2}\left(m\frac{L^2}{12}\right)\dot{\theta}^2 = m\frac{L^2}{24}\omega^2\theta^2$$

$\therefore T_{\max} = U_{\max}$

$$\therefore \frac{mga^2\theta^2}{8h} = \frac{m}{24}L^2\omega^2\theta^2$$

$$\text{移項得到, } \omega^2 = \frac{3ga^2}{hL^2}, \quad \tau = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi\frac{L}{a}\sqrt{\frac{m}{3g}}$$

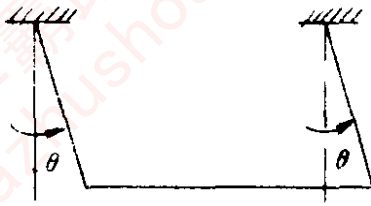
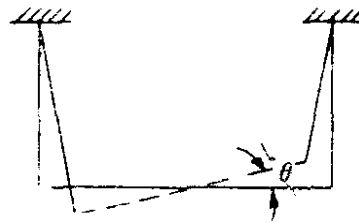


2.18 長 L 之均勻桿以等長兩繩在對稱位置懸吊成水平狀態。若桿在其本身與繩構成之平面內振盪時，週期為 t_1 ，若繞通過其重心之垂直軸振盪時，週期 t_2 ，求證均勻桿繞其本身重心之迴轉半徑為

$$k = \left(\frac{t_2}{t_1}\right)\frac{L}{2}$$

$$\text{解 } T = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{v}^2 = \frac{1}{2}m(h\dot{\theta})^2 = \frac{1}{2}mh^2\omega^2\theta^2$$

$$U = mgh(1 - \cos\theta) = mgh\frac{\theta^2}{2}$$

(1) 面內振盪 $\tau = t_1$ (2) 擺振 $\tau = t_2$

$$(1) T_{\max} = U_{\max} \quad , \quad \omega^2 = \frac{gh}{h^2} = \frac{g}{h}$$

$$t_1 = \tau_1 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{h}{g}}$$

$$(2) T = \frac{1}{2} J \dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (mk^2) \dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{1}{2} mk^2 \omega^2 \theta^2$$

$$U = mgh(1 - \cos \phi) = \frac{mgL^2}{8h} \theta^2$$

$$\therefore T_{\max} = U_{\max} \quad \therefore \omega^2 = \frac{\frac{gL^2}{8h}}{\frac{1}{2}k^2} = \frac{gL^2}{4hk^2}$$

$$t_2 = \tau_2 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{4hk^2}{gL^2}} = 2 \frac{k}{L} \times 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{h}{g}} = \frac{2kt_1}{L}$$

$$k = \left(\frac{t_2}{t_1} \right) \frac{L}{2}$$

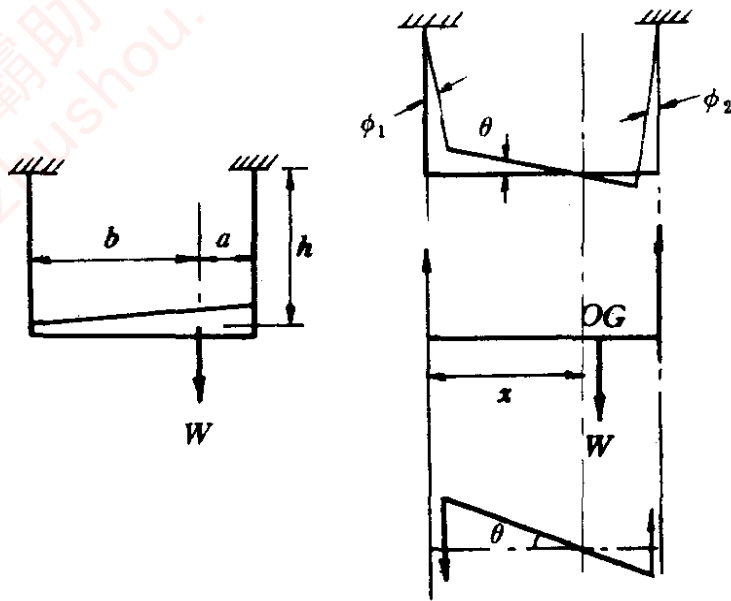
2.19 均勻桿繞其重心的迴轉半徑為 k ，以長度 h 之兩個相等垂直繩，懸吊在距離質心 a 及 b 處，求證桿之振盪以其質心垂直軸為中心，並求振盪頻率。

解 支持擺桿兩繩索之張力分別是

$$\text{左: } \frac{Wa}{a+b} \quad , \quad \text{右: } \frac{Wb}{a+b}$$

假設擺桿繞點 O (距左端 x 距離) 之垂直線振盪，振動轉動角 θ 時，張力在水平方向之分量為

$$\text{左: } \frac{Wa}{a+b} \sin \phi_1 \cong \frac{Wa}{a+b} \phi_1 = \frac{Wa}{a+b} \times \frac{x\theta}{h}$$



$$\text{右: } \frac{Wb}{a+b} \sin \phi_2 \cong \frac{Wb}{a+b} \phi_2 = \frac{Wb}{a+b} \frac{a+b-x}{h} \theta$$

左右兩張力水平分量必須相等，否則擺桿將在水平面上平移，而振盪中心不在O點，因此

$$\frac{Wa}{a+b} \cdot \frac{x\theta}{h} = \frac{Wb}{a+b} \cdot \frac{a+b-x}{h} \theta$$

$$ax = (a+b-x)b$$

$$x = \frac{(a+b)b}{a+b} = b$$

所以振盪中心位於擺桿之質心，得證。

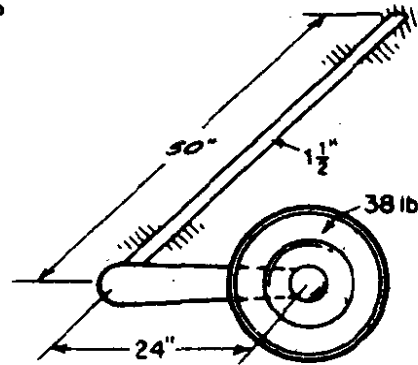
根據牛頓第二定律：

$$\begin{aligned} J_o \ddot{\theta} &= \frac{W}{g} k^2 \ddot{\theta} = \Sigma M_o = -\frac{Wa}{a+b} \cdot \frac{b\theta}{h} b - \frac{Wb}{a+b} \cdot \frac{a\theta}{h} a \\ &= \frac{-W}{h} ab \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{\frac{W}{h} ab}{\frac{W}{g} k^2} = \frac{gab}{k^2 h}$$

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{gab}{k^2 h}}$$

- 2.20 鋼軸長 50 in. 直徑 $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.，屬於輕型車輪車輛之扭轉彈簧，如圖 P2-20 所示。若車輪及輪胎總成重 38 lb，繞車軸之迴轉半徑 9.0 in. 求此系統之自然頻率，並討論車輪固定在搖臂上或浮置在搖臂上兩種情形之頻率差。



■ P2-20

解 扭轉振盪之運動方程式 $J\ddot{\theta} + K\theta = 0$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{K}{J}, \quad f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{K}{J}}$$

鋼質扭桿抗剪模數 $G = 11.2 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2$

$$\text{扭桿剖面極慣性矩爲 } I_p = \frac{\pi d^4}{32} = \frac{\pi (1.50)^4}{32} = 0.497 \text{ in}^4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{扭桿之勁性 } K &= \frac{GI_p}{\ell} = \frac{11.2 \times 10^6 \times 0.497}{50} \\ &= 0.1113 \times 10^6 \text{ lb} \cdot \text{in} / \text{rad} \end{aligned}$$

當車輪鎖定在扭臂 (arm) 時，扭臂振盪 θ 角，車輪也繞其中心扭轉，車輪總成繞扭桿中心之極慣性矩 = $J_{cm} + mr^2 = mk^2 + mr^2$

$$= \frac{38}{386} (9^2 + 24^2) = 64.7$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{0.1113 \times 10^6}{64.68}} = 6.60 \text{ cps}$$

車輪未鎖定在扭臂時，具有扭臂之振盪，車輪總成如同臂端之集中質點，因此，繞扭桿中心之極慣性矩 = mr^2

$$= \frac{38}{386} \times 24^2 = 56.70$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{0.1113 \times 10^6}{56.7}} = 7.05 \text{ cps}$$

2.21 使用能量法，求證如圖 P2-21 所示，在 U 管壓力計內液體振盪之自然週期為

$$\tau = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{2g}}$$

其中 l = 流柱長度。

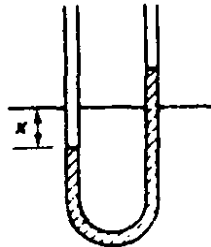


圖 P2-21

解 管內液體發生微小振盪時，右管液面上升 x ，左管液面下降 x ，兩管液面高度差 $2x$ ，造成壓力差 $2\rho x$

管內液體質量 $\frac{\rho}{g}l$ ， ρ 為單位長度之液體重量，則 Newton 第二定律運動公式成爲：

$$\frac{l\rho}{g}\ddot{x} = -2x\rho, \quad \ddot{x} + \frac{2g}{l}x = 0$$

$$\tau = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{2g}}$$

2.22 圖 P2-22 所示爲單層樓建築物之簡化模型，樓柱兩端分別成剛性固定於樓板及基礎上，參考本章勁性表以計算自然週期 τ 。

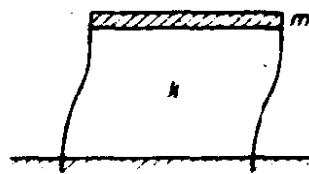
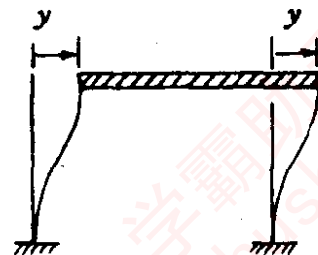


圖 P2-22

解 單柱之勁性 $k = \frac{12EI}{l^3}$ ，

$$\text{總勁性 } 2k = \frac{24EI}{l^3}$$

$$m\ddot{y} + \frac{24EI}{l^3}y = 0, \quad \tau = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{ml^3}{24EI}}$$



2.23 假設習題 2-22 之橫板水平位移如下所示，求柱之有效質量為

$$y = \frac{1}{2} y_{\max} \left(1 - \cos \frac{\pi x}{\ell} \right)$$

解 令振盪運動方程式為可分離形式，其時間變化為 $f(t)$ ，則

$$y(x, t) = y(x)f(t) = \frac{1}{2} y_{\max} \left(1 - \cos \frac{\pi x}{\ell} \right) \sin \omega t$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} y_{\max} \left(1 - \cos \frac{\pi x}{\ell} \right) \omega \cos \omega t$$

振動時，柱本身之動能為

$$\begin{aligned} T_c &= \frac{m_c}{2} \int_0^{\ell} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{m_c}{2} \int_0^{\ell} \frac{\omega^2 y_{\max}^2}{4} \left(1 - \cos \frac{\pi x}{\ell} \right)^2 \cos^2 \omega t dx \\ &= \frac{m_c \omega^2 y_{\max}^2}{8} \cos^2 \omega t \int_0^{\ell} \left(1 - \cos \frac{\pi x}{\ell} \right)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3m_c \ell}{8} \right) \omega^2 y_{\max}^2 \cos^2 \omega t \end{aligned}$$

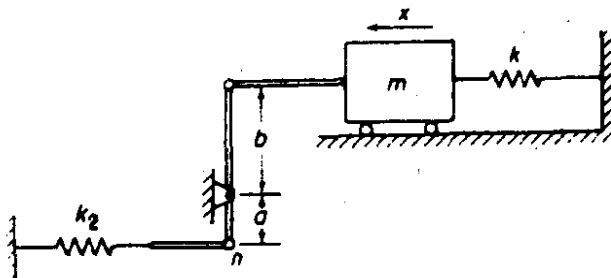
橫板之運動方程式 $y(t) = y_{\max} \sin \omega t$ ， $\dot{y} = \omega y_{\max} \cos \omega t$

$$\text{橫板動能 } T_r = \frac{m}{2} \dot{y}^2 = \frac{m\omega^2}{2} y_{\max}^2 \cos^2 \omega t$$

兩式比較，根據例題 2.2-4，得知柱之效應質量為

$$m_{\text{eff}} = \frac{3}{8} m \ell$$

2.24 求如圖 P2-24 所示系統止，點 n 之有效質量及其自然頻率。



■ P2-24

解 連接彈簧 k_2 及台車 m 的連桿組 $ABCD$ ， AB 及 CD 平移振動，其質量集中在點 n ， BC 旋轉振動，其慣性矩（繞樞接點）為 J ，則發生微小振動時，系統之動能為

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} J \left(\frac{\dot{x}}{b} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(m + \frac{J}{b^2} \right) \dot{x}^2$$

$$\text{點 } n \text{ 之位移 } x_n = \frac{a}{b} x, \quad \dot{x} = \frac{b}{a} \dot{x}_n$$

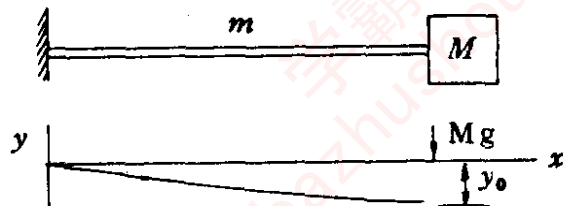
代入 T 中，得到

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \left(m + \frac{J}{b^2} \right) \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^2 \dot{x}_n^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[m \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^2 + \frac{J}{a^2} \right] \dot{x}_n^2$$

$$\therefore m_{\text{eff}} = m \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^2 + \frac{J}{a^2}$$

2.25 均勻懸臂樑總質量 m ，集中質量 M 作用在其自由端，假設撓度為集中負荷作用於無質量樑之自由端，求必須附加在 M 上，樑之有效質量，並寫出基態頻率之方程式。

解



$$\text{剪力 } V = Mg, \quad \frac{dM}{dx} = V = Mg$$

$$EIy'' = M = Mg x + c_1$$

$$B.C.s, \quad x = l, \quad M = 0, \quad c_1 = -Mg l$$

$$EIy' = \frac{Mg}{2} x^2 - Mg l x + c_2$$

$$B.C.s, \quad x = 0, \quad y' = 0, \quad c_2 = 0$$

$$EIy = \frac{Mg}{6} x^3 - \frac{Mg l}{2} x^2 + c_3$$

$$B.C.s, \quad x = 0, \quad y = 0, \quad c_3 = 0$$

$$y_{\max} = y(l) = \frac{1}{EI} \left(\frac{Mg}{6} l^3 - \frac{Mg l}{2} l^2 \right) = -\frac{Mg l^3}{3EI}$$

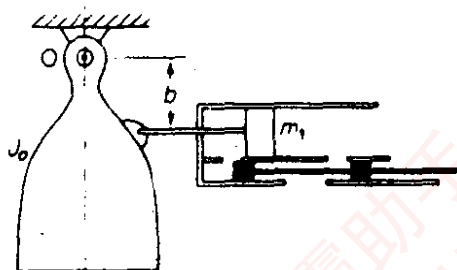
$$y = y_{\max} \left[\frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{x}{\ell} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{\ell} \right)^3 \right] f(t)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \int_0^{\ell} \dot{y}^2 dx = \frac{m}{8} y_{\max}^2 \dot{f}^2(t) \int_0^{\ell} \left[\frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{x}{\ell} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{\ell} \right)^3 \right]^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{33}{140} m \ell \right) y_{\max}^2 \dot{f}^2(t)$$

$$m_{\text{eff}} = \frac{33}{140} m \ell$$

2.26 求如圖 P2-26 所示火箭引擎加在激振質量 m_1 上之有效質量為多少？



■ P2-26

解 當火箭振盪角度 θ 時，激振活塞之位移是 $b\theta$ ，則總動能

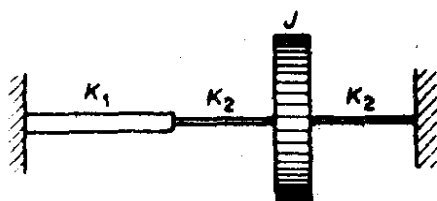
$$T = \frac{1}{2} \{ J_0 \dot{\theta}^2 + m_1 (b \dot{\theta})^2 \} = \frac{1}{2} (J_0 + m_1 b^2) \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\therefore \dot{x} = b \dot{\theta}$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{1}{2 b^2} (J_0 + m_1 b^2) (b \dot{\theta})^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{J_0}{b^2} + m_1 \right) \dot{x}^2, \quad m_{\text{eff}} = \frac{J_0}{b^2} + m_1$$

2.27 求如圖 P2-27 所示軸之有效旋轉勁性，及系統之自然週期。



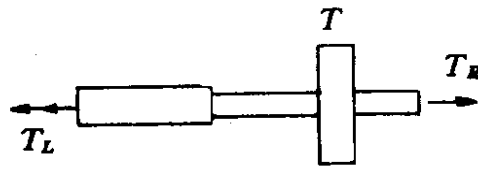
■ P2-27

解 假設扭矩 T 作用於飛輪上，造成飛輪之旋轉角度為 θ ，則定

T_L = 飛輪作用在左側軸之扭矩

T_R = 飛輪作用在右側軸之扭矩

因此，左側軸 1 之扭角 $\theta_{L1} = \frac{T_L}{K_1}$ ，



左側軸 2 之扭角 $\theta_{L2} = \frac{T_L}{K_2}$ ，左側扭角和為

$$\theta = \theta_{L1} + \theta_{L2} = \frac{T_L}{K_1} + \frac{T_L}{K_2} = \frac{K_1 + K_2}{K_1 K_2} T_L$$

同理，右側軸之扭角為

$$\theta = \frac{T_R}{K_2}$$

$$T_L = \frac{K_1 K_2}{K_1 + K_2} \theta, \quad T_R = K_2 \theta$$

$$\text{合力矩 } T = T_L + T_R = \frac{K_1 K_2}{K_1 + K_2} \theta + K_2 \theta = \left(\frac{K_1 K_2}{K_1 + K_2} + K_2 \right) \theta$$

$$\text{軸之效應勁性 } K = \frac{K_1 K_2}{K_1 + K_2} + K_2 = \frac{2K_1 K_2 + K_2^2}{K_1 + K_2}$$

$$\text{自然週期 } \tau = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\frac{K}{J}}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{J}{K}}$$

2.28 爲了分析目的，欲使如圖 P2-28 所示系統化簡成簡單之線性彈簧質量系統，由圖上已知各量，試求簡化系統之有效質量 m_{eff} 及有效勁性 K_{eff} 。

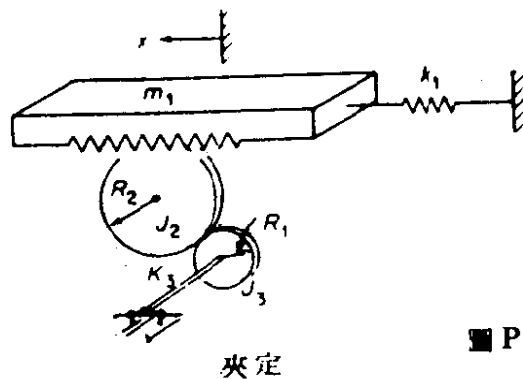


圖 P2-28

圖 質量 m_1 之平台振動位移 x 時，圓盤 J_2 及 J_3 之振動扭角為 $\frac{x}{R_2}$ ， $\frac{x}{R_1}$ ，

因此，系統的動能是

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_2 \left(\frac{\dot{x}}{R_2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_3 \left(\frac{\dot{x}}{R_1} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(m_1 + \frac{J_2}{R_2^2} + \frac{J_3}{R_1^2} \right) \dot{x}^2$$

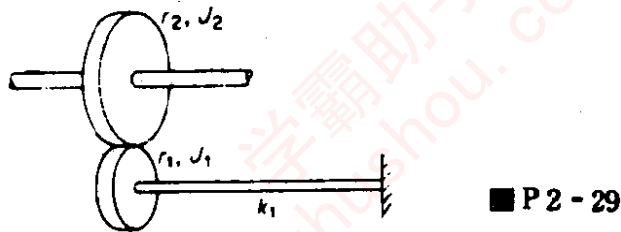
$$m_{\text{eff}} = m_1 + \frac{J_2}{R_2^2} + \frac{J_3}{R_1^2}$$

同時，系統的位能是

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k_1 x^2 + \frac{1}{2} K_3 \left(\frac{x}{R_1} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(k_1 + \frac{K_3}{R_1^2} \right) x^2$$

$$K_{\text{eff}} = k_1 + \frac{K_3}{R_1^2}$$

2.29 如圖P2-29 所示系統，求軸1之有效質量慣性矩。



■ P2-29

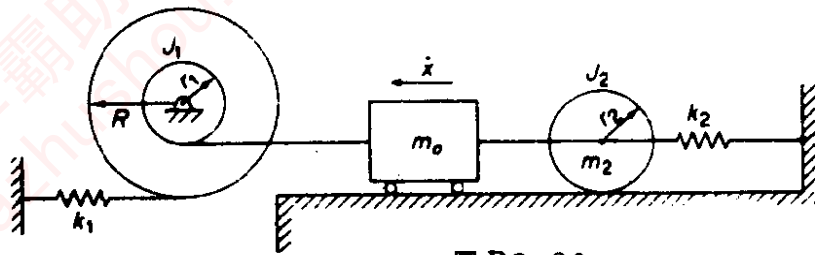
解 圓盤 J_1 振動角位移定為 θ_1 ，則 J_2 之振動角位移是 $\frac{r_1}{r_2} \theta_1$ ，因此系統位能是

$$T = \frac{1}{2} J_1 \dot{\theta}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_2 \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2} \dot{\theta}_1 \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[J_1 + J_2 \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2} \right)^2 \right] \dot{\theta}_1^2$$

$$J_{\text{eff}} = J_1 + J_2 \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2} \right)^2$$

2.30 寫出以 \dot{x} 表示如圖P2-30 所示系統之動能，並求 m_0 處之勁性及寫出自然頻率之方程式。



■ P2-30

解 質量 m_0 的台車振動位移 x ，則 m_2 滾輪平移 x ，角位移 $\frac{x}{r_2}$ ，捲盤角

位移 $\frac{x}{r_1}$ ，勁性 k_1 之彈簧變形 $R \frac{x}{r_1}$ ，因此，系統動能是

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m_0 \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_2 \left(\frac{\dot{x}}{r_2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_1 \left(\frac{\dot{x}}{r_1} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(m_0 + m_2 + \frac{J_2}{r_2^2} + \frac{J_1}{r_1^2} \right) \dot{x}^2$$

同時，系統位能

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k_1 \left(R \frac{x}{r_1} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} k_2 x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[k_1 \left(\frac{R}{r_1} \right)^2 + k_2 \right] x^2$$

令振動為簡諧性，其位移函數 $x = X_0 \sin \omega t$ ，速度函數 $\dot{x} = X_0 \omega \cos \omega t$

$$\therefore T_{\max} = U_{\max}$$

$$\therefore \omega^2 = \frac{k_1 \left(\frac{R}{r_1} \right)^2 + k_2}{m_0 + m_2 + \frac{J_1}{r_1^2} + \frac{J_2}{r_2^2}}$$

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

2.31 簧式頻率計 (tachometer) 是以很多小的懸臂樑置重量於其自由端構成的，用來量測頻率。當振動頻率對應其中一懸臂簧之自然頻率時，此簧發生振動而指出頻率，彈簧鋼製的懸臂簧厚度 0.1016 cm，寬度 0.635 cm，長 8.890 cm，求自然頻率 20 cps 需要多大之重量置於自由端。

解



鋼之比重 = 0.07655 N/cm^3

簧片 (reed) 之重量 = $w = \gamma V$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0.07655 (0.1016 \times 0.635 \times 8.89) \\ &= 0.0439 \text{ Nt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{簧片之質量} = m\ell = \frac{w}{g} = \frac{0.0439}{9.81} = 0.00475 \text{ kg}$$

參考習題 2-25 得知，簧片本身之效應質量是

$$m_{\text{eff}} = \frac{33}{140} m\ell = \frac{33}{140} \times 0.00475 = 0.001055 \text{ kg}$$

鋼之彈性模數 $E = 200 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$

簧片剖面慣性矩

$$I = \frac{bh^3}{12} = \frac{0.635 \times 0.1016^3}{12} = 5.55 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m}^4$$

根據習題 2-25，

$$y_{\text{max}} = \frac{Mg\ell^3}{3EI} = \frac{Mg}{k}, \quad \text{簧片勁性即}$$

$$k = \frac{3EI}{\ell^3} = \frac{3 \times 2 \times 10^{11} \times 5.55 \times 10^{-13}}{(0.0889)^3} = 473.96 \text{ N/m}$$

簧片及端質量之有效質量 $M_{\text{eff}} = M + 0.001055$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{M_{\text{eff}}}}, \quad \text{所以端質量應為}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M &= M_{\text{eff}} - 0.001055 = \frac{k}{4\pi^2 f^2} - 0.001055 \\ &= \frac{473.96}{4\pi^2 \times 20^2} - 0.001055 = 0.0290 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

2.32 質量 0.907 kg 連接於勁性 7.0 N/cm 之彈簧一端，求其臨界阻尼係數。

解 根據 2.3-10 式，臨界阻尼

$$c_c = 2\sqrt{km} = \sqrt{0.907 \times 7 \times 10^3} = 50.4 \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{sec}}{\text{m}}$$

2.33 爲了校正緩衝缸，當力量作用於衝柱時，量得其速度如下， $1/21b$ 重

量造成等速度，求習題 2-32 所用的阻尼因數 ζ 。

解 阻尼力 $F_d = cv$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{F_d}{v} = \frac{0.50}{1.20} = 0.417 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{sec}}{\text{in}} \\ &= 0.417 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{s}}{\text{in}} \times 4.448 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{lb}} \times \frac{100}{2.54} \frac{\text{in}}{\text{m}} \\ &= 73.03 \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{sec}}{\text{m}} \\ \zeta &= \frac{c}{c_c} = \frac{73.03}{50.4} = 1.45 \end{aligned}$$

2.34 振動系統由下列初值條件開始運動： $x=0$ ， $\dot{x}=v_0$ ，當 ζ 分別等於(a) 2.0，(b) 0.5，(c) 1.0 時，求其運動方程式，並以 $\omega_n t$ 為橫軸， $x\omega_n/v_0$ 為縱軸畫出三種情況之無因次曲線。

解 自由振盪運動方程式： $m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = 0$ ，令 $x = e^{st}$ 得到其解

$$\begin{aligned} s_{1,2} &= -\frac{c}{2m} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{c}{2m}\right)^2 - \frac{k}{m}} \\ &= (-\zeta \pm \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}) \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \\ &= (-\zeta \pm \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}) \omega_n \end{aligned}$$

令 $c_1 = -\zeta + \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}$ ， $c_2 = -\zeta - \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}$

當 $\zeta^2 \neq 1$ 時， $c_1 \neq c_2$ ， $x = Ae^{c_1\omega_n t} + Be^{c_2\omega_n t}$

$$\dot{x} = \omega_n (c_1 A e^{c_1\omega_n t} + c_2 B e^{c_2\omega_n t})$$

代入初值條件 $x(0) = 0$ ， $\dot{x}(0) = v_0$ ，得到

$$A + B = 0 \quad , \quad \omega_n (c_1 A + c_2 B) = v_0$$

$$\text{聯立求解：} A = \frac{v_0}{(c_1 - c_2)\omega_n} = \frac{v_0}{2\omega_n \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}} = -B$$

$$\text{(a) } \zeta = 2 \quad , \quad A = -B = \frac{v_0}{2\omega_n \sqrt{2^2 - 1}} = \frac{v_0}{3.464\omega_n}$$

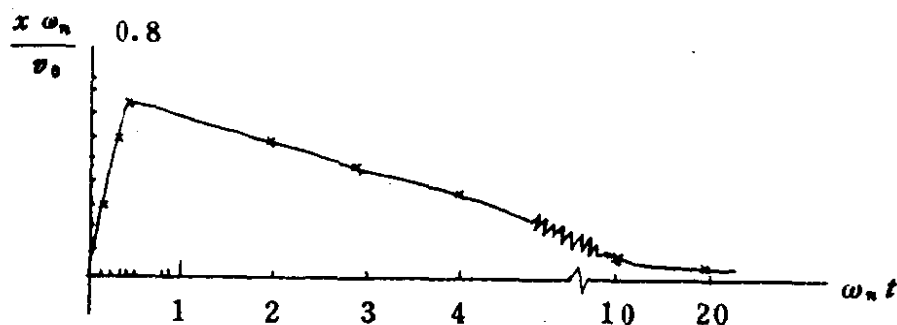
$$c_1 = -2 + \sqrt{2^2 - 1} = -0.268$$

$$c_2 = -2 - \sqrt{2^2 - 1} = -3.732$$

代入振盪位移方程式得

$$x = \frac{v_0}{3.464 \omega_n} (e^{-0.268 \omega_n t} - e^{-3.732 \omega_n t})$$

以 $\omega_n t$ 為橫軸， $\frac{x \omega_n}{v_0}$ 為縱軸，得到圖形如下：



$\omega_n t$	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	2	3	4	10	20
$\frac{x \omega_n}{v_0}$	0.2851	0.4737	.5963	.7565	.7509	.7410	.5845	.4475	.3423	.0686	.0047

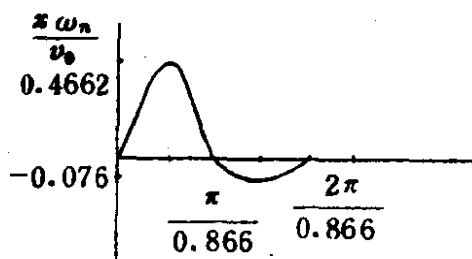
(b) $\zeta = 0.50$, $A = -B = \frac{v_0}{1.732 \omega_n i}$

$$c_1 = -0.5 + \sqrt{0.5^2 - 1} = -0.5 + 0.866 i$$

$$c_2 = -0.5 - 0.866 i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{則 } x &= \frac{2v_0}{1.732 \omega_n} \times \frac{e^{-0.5 \omega_n t}}{2i} (e^{0.866 i \omega_n t} - e^{-0.866 i \omega_n t}) \\ &= \frac{v_0 e^{-0.5 \omega_n t}}{0.866 \omega_n} \sin 0.866 \omega_n t \end{aligned}$$

以 $\omega_n t$ 為橫軸， $\frac{x \omega_n}{v_0}$ 為縱軸，得到圖形如下：



$\omega_n t$	$\frac{\pi}{0.866}$	$\frac{2\pi}{0.866}$	$\frac{3\pi}{0.866}$	$\frac{4\pi}{0.866}$	$\frac{5\pi}{0.866}$
$\frac{x \omega_n}{v_0}$	0.4662	0	-0.076	0	0.0001

(c) $\zeta = 1.0$ 時, $\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1} = 0$, 不能使用前述之 A, B 算法, 回到最初的運動方程式: $m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = 0$, 其解 $s_{1,2} = -\zeta\omega_n = -\omega_n$ 為重根, 由微分方程式之原理, 得知 $x = (A + Bt)e^{-\omega_n t}$ 。

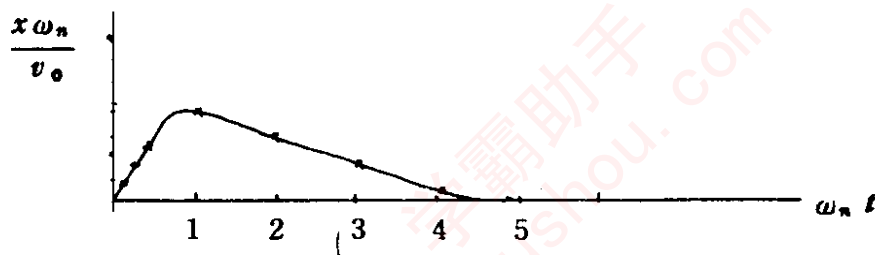
將初值條件 $x(0) = 0$, $\dot{x}(0) = v_0$ 代入上式中, 得到

$$A = 0, \dot{x} = B(1 - \zeta\omega_n t)e^{-\omega_n t}, B = v_0, \text{ 則}$$

$$x = v_0 t e^{-\omega_n t}$$

以 $\omega_n t$ 為橫軸, $\frac{x\omega_n}{v_0}$ 為縱軸, 得到圖形如下:

$\omega_n t$	0.1	0.2	0.3	1	2	3	5	6
$\frac{x\omega_n}{v_0}$	0.090	0.164	0.22	0.37	0.27	0.15	0.03	0.01



2.35 振動系統包含質量 2.267 kg , 及勁性 17.5 N/cm 之彈簧, 受粘滯阻尼作用, 任意兩個相隣振幅之比為 $1.00 : 0.98$, 求 (a) 阻尼系統之自然頻率, (b) 對數衰減, (c) 阻尼因數, 以及 (d) 阻尼係數。

$$\text{解 (a) } \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{1750}{2.267}} = 27.78 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{sec}}$$

$$\text{(b) } \delta = \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} = \ln \frac{1.00}{0.98} = 0.0202$$

$$\text{(c) 由式 (2.4-4), 得知 } \zeta \cong \frac{\delta}{2\pi} = \frac{0.0202}{2\pi} = 0.003215$$

$$\text{(d) 由式 (2.4-10), 得知 } \zeta = \frac{c}{c_c} = \frac{c}{2\sqrt{mk}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{則 } c &= 2\zeta\sqrt{mk} = 2 \times 0.003215 \sqrt{1750 \times 2.267} \\ &= 0.405 \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{sec}}{\text{m}} \end{aligned}$$

- 2.36 振動系統包含 4.534 kg 的質量，勁性 35.0 N/cm 之彈簧，以及阻尼數為 0.1243 N/cm/sec 之緩衝缸，求(a)阻尼因數，(b)對數衰減，(c)兩相隣振幅之比。

$$\text{解 (a)} \quad \zeta = \frac{c}{2\sqrt{mk}} = \frac{12.43}{2\sqrt{4.534 \times 3500}} = 0.0493$$

(b)由式(2.4-3)得知

$$\delta = \frac{2\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = \frac{2\pi \times 0.0493}{\sqrt{1-0.0493^2}} = 0.3101$$

$$(c) \because \delta = \ln \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}}, \therefore \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} = e^\delta = e^{0.3101} = 1.364$$

- 2.37 振動系統之數據如右： $m = 17.5 \text{ kg}$ ， $k = 70.0 \text{ N/cm}$ 及 $c = 0.70 \text{ N/cm/sec}$ ，求(a)阻尼因數，(b)阻尼振盪之自然頻率，(c)對數衰減，及(d)兩相隣振幅之比。

$$\text{解 (a)} \quad \zeta = \frac{c}{2\sqrt{mk}} = \frac{0.70 \times 100}{2\sqrt{17.5 \times 7000}} = 0.10$$

(b)由式(2.3-17)

$$\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} = \sqrt{1-0.1^2} \sqrt{\frac{7000}{17.5}} = 19.90$$

$$f_d = \frac{\omega_d}{2\pi} = 3.167$$

$$(c) \delta = \frac{2\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = \frac{2\pi \times 0.1}{\sqrt{1-0.1^2}} = 0.6315$$

$$(d) \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} = e^\delta = e^{0.6315} = 1.8804$$

- 2.38 以如圖 P2-38 所示系統之運動方程式，求其(a)臨界阻尼係數，及(b)阻尼振盪之自然頻率。

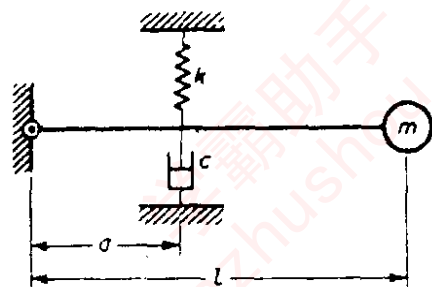
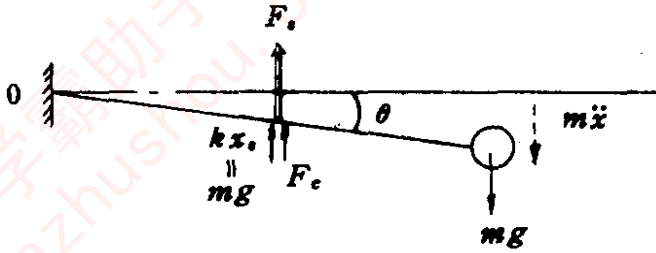


圖 P2-38

解



桿發生角 θ 之振動位移時，繞點 O 之轉矩平衡方程式為

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma M_o &= -a(F_c + F_s) = m\ddot{x} \\ &= -a(ca\ddot{\theta} + ka\theta) = ml^2\ddot{\theta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{調整成 } \ddot{\theta} + \frac{c}{m} \left(\frac{a}{l}\right)^2 \dot{\theta} + \frac{k}{m} \left(\frac{a}{l}\right)^2 \theta = 0$$

令 $\theta = e^{st}$ ，微分方程式之解為

$$s_{1,2} = -\frac{c}{2m} \left(\frac{a}{l}\right)^2 \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{ca^2}{2ml^2}\right)^2 - \frac{k}{m} \left(\frac{a}{l}\right)^2}$$

(a) 發生臨界阻尼之條件是上式根號項為 0，即

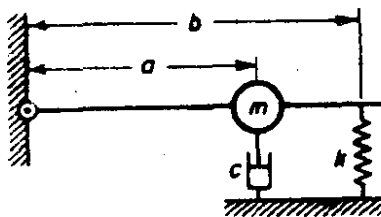
$$\left(\frac{ca^2}{2ml^2}\right)^2 = \frac{k}{m} \left(\frac{a}{l}\right)^2, \text{ 則 } c_c = 2\frac{l}{a}\sqrt{mk}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } \omega_d &= \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} \left(\frac{a}{l}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{ca^2}{2ml^2}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{a}{l} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} \left[1 - \left(\frac{ca}{2l\sqrt{km}}\right)^2\right]} \end{aligned}$$

與式 (2.3-17) $\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$ 比較

$$\therefore \zeta = \frac{c}{c_c} = \frac{ca}{2l\sqrt{km}}, \quad \therefore \omega_n = \frac{a}{l} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

2.39 如圖 P2-39 所示系統，寫出其運動微分方程式，並求其自然頻率及臨界阻尼係數。



■ P2-39

解 $\Sigma M_o = a(ma\ddot{\theta}) = -b(kb\theta) - a(ca\dot{\theta})$

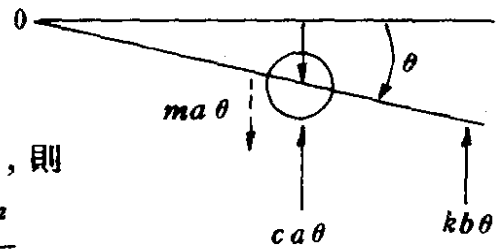
振動微分方程式可寫成

$$m\ddot{\theta} + c\dot{\theta} + k\frac{b^2}{a^2}\theta = 0$$

∴ 臨界阻尼發生時，微分方程式為重根，則

$$c^2 - 4mk\frac{b^2}{a^2} = 0, \quad c_c^2 = 4mk\frac{b^2}{a^2}$$

$$\therefore c_c = \frac{2b}{a}\sqrt{mk}$$



- 2.40 具有粘滯阻尼的彈簧質量系統，自平衡位置移開質量後再釋放，若每循環振幅衰減 5%，求此系統的阻尼為臨界值百分之多少？

解 $\therefore \delta = \frac{2\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = \ln \frac{x_n}{x_{n+a}} = \ln \frac{1.00}{0.95} = 0.05129$

$$4\pi^2\zeta^2 = 0.05129^2(1-\zeta^2)$$

$$\zeta = 0.00816$$

- 2.41 質量 m ，長度 l 之剛性均勻桿，梢接於 O 點，並以彈簧及粘滯阻尼器支持，如圖 P2-41 所示。位移角 θ 自靜平衡位置量起，求(a)微小 θ 的運動方程式（桿繞 O 之慣性矩為 $m\ell^2/3$ ），(b)無阻尼自然頻率之方程式，及(c)臨界阻尼之方程式。

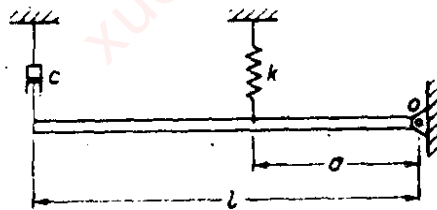
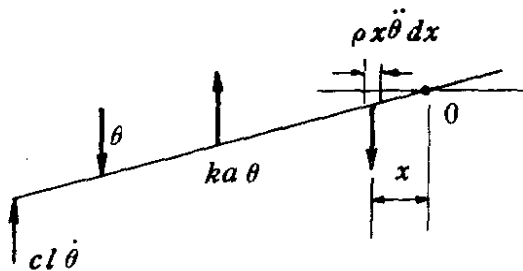


圖 P2-41

解



$$\therefore \Sigma M_o = -\ell(c\ell\dot{\theta}) - a(ka\theta)$$

令剛性均勻桿單位長度之比重為 ρ ，則桿振動慣性力矩為：

$$\int_0^l x \rho x \ddot{\theta} dx = \left[\frac{\rho x^3}{3} \ddot{\theta} \right]_0^l = (\rho l) \frac{l^2 \ddot{\theta}}{3} = \frac{m l^2 \ddot{\theta}}{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{微分方程式 } \frac{m l^2 \ddot{\theta}}{3} + c l^2 \dot{\theta} + k a^2 \theta = 0$$

$$(a) \text{改寫成 } m \ddot{\theta} + 3c \dot{\theta} + 3k \frac{a^2}{l^2} \theta = 0$$

$$(b) \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{3k a^2}{m l^2}}$$

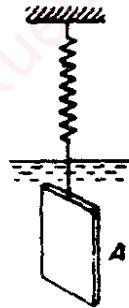
$$(c) (3c)^2 - 4m \times 3k \frac{a^2}{l^2} = 0, \quad 9c_c^2 = \frac{12 m k a^2}{l^2}$$

$$c_c = \frac{2a}{l} \sqrt{\frac{m k}{3}}$$

2.42 薄板面積 A 之重量為 W ，連接於彈簧之下端，在粘滯流體中振盪，如圖 P 2-42 所示。若 τ_1 為無阻尼振盪之自然週期（系統於空氣中振盪）， τ_2 為板沒於流體中振盪之阻尼週期，求證

$$\mu = \frac{2\pi W}{g A \tau_1 \tau_2} \sqrt{\tau_2^2 - \tau_1^2}$$

作用於板之阻尼力為 $F_d = \mu 2A v$ ， $2A$ 為板之總面積， v 為速度。



■ P 2-42

解 平面在液體內上下振盪時，由於受到粘滯阻力作用，所以運動方程式為

$$\frac{w}{g} \ddot{x} + 2\mu A \dot{x} + kx = 0$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\tau_1} = \sqrt{\frac{kg}{w}}, \quad \omega_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\tau_2} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{4kw}{g} - (2\mu A)^2}}{\frac{2w}{g}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \left(\frac{2\pi}{\tau_1}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2\pi}{\tau_2}\right)^2 &= \frac{\tau_2^2 - \tau_1^2}{\tau_1^2 \tau_2^2} \\ &= \frac{kg}{w} - \frac{\frac{4kw}{g} - 4\mu^2 A^2}{\frac{4w^2}{g^2}} = \left(\frac{\mu Ag}{w}\right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \mu = \frac{2\pi w}{Ag} \sqrt{\frac{\tau_2^2 - \tau_1^2}{\tau_1^2 \tau_2^2}} = \frac{2\pi w}{Ag\tau_1\tau_2} \sqrt{\tau_2^2 - \tau_1^2}$$

- 2.43 火砲管重量 1200 lb，其後座彈簧之勁性為 20000 lb/ft。若射擊後砲管後座距離為 4 ft，求 (a) 砲管後座之初速度，(b) 後座行程終止前作用的緩衝缸，其臨界阻尼值，(c) 砲管回到離初位置 2 in. 處所需的時間。

解 (a) $\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{kg}{w}} = \sqrt{\frac{20000 \times 32.2}{1200}} = 23.17 \text{ r/s}$

$$x_{\max} = 4 \text{ ft}, \quad \dot{x}_{\max} = \omega_n x_{\max} = 23.17 \times 4 = 92.66 \text{ ft/s}$$

(b) $c_c = 2\sqrt{mk} = 2\sqrt{\frac{w}{g}k} = 2\sqrt{\frac{1200 \times 20000}{32.2}}$
 $= 1726.66 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{s}}{\text{ft}}$

(c) 由 (2.3-19) 式, $x = e^{-\omega_n t} [0 + \omega_n x(0)]t + x(0)e^{-\omega_n t}$
 $= 4e^{-\omega_n t} (1 + \omega_n t)$

當反彈至 2" 時

$$x = \frac{2}{12} \text{ ft} = 4e^{-\omega_n t} (1 + \omega_n t)$$

利用求解非線性方程式方法得到最小值 $\omega_n t \cong 4.96$

$$\therefore t = \frac{4.96}{23.17} = 0.214 \text{ sec}$$

- 2.44 質量 4.53 kg 之活塞以 15.24 m/s 之速度在管中運動，最後撞擊在管端之彈簧及阻尼器上，如圖 P2-44 所示，求彈簧及阻尼器之最大位移及發生時間為幾秒？

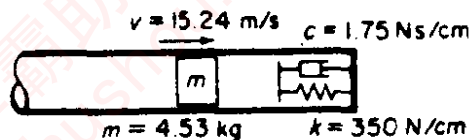


圖 P2-44

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } c_c &= 2\sqrt{mk} = 2\sqrt{4.53 \frac{\text{Nt}}{\text{m/sec}^2} \times 350 \times 100 \frac{\text{Nt}}{\text{m}}} \\ &= 796.37 \frac{\text{Nt}}{\text{m}} \cdot \text{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\zeta = \frac{c}{c_c} = \frac{1.75 \times 100}{796.37} = 0.2197$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{35000}{4.53}} = 87.89 \text{ r/s}, \quad \tau_n = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_n} = 0.0715 \text{ sec}$$

$$\tau_d = \tau_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} = 0.0715 \sqrt{1 - 0.2197^2} = 0.0698 \text{ sec}$$

因爲 $x(0) = 0$, $\dot{x}(0) \neq 0$, 所以根據 (2.3-16) 式

$$x = \frac{\dot{x}(0)}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} \sin \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \omega_n t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= \frac{\dot{x}(0)}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \left(-\zeta \omega_n e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} \sin \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \omega_n t \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \omega_n e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \omega_n t \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{x(0) e^{-\zeta \omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \left(-\zeta \sin \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \omega_n t + \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \cos \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \omega_n t \right)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\zeta \sin \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \omega_n t = \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \cos \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \omega_n t$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \omega_n t = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}{\zeta} \right)$$

$$t = \frac{\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 - (0.2197)^2}}{0.2197} \right)}{87.89 \sqrt{1 - (0.2197)^2}} = 0.0157 \text{ sec}$$

- 2.45 避振器設計成質量在初位移下釋放，振動至反向的超限量為初位移的 10%，求避振器之阻尼因數 ζ ，若設計新的避振器，其 $\zeta' = \zeta/2$ 時，求前述質量的超限量。

解 因爲 $x(0) \neq 0$, $\dot{x}(0) = 0$, 所以根據 (2.3-16) 式

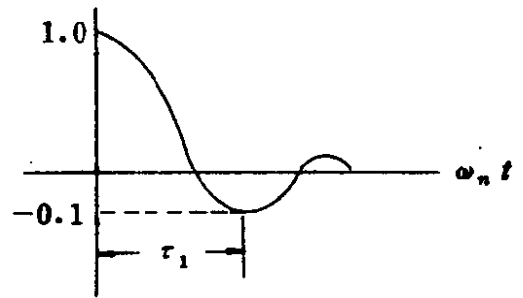
$$x = x(0)e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \cos \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t$$

當 $\cos \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t = -1$ 時

避振器逆超 10%

此時 $\sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t = \pi$

$$\text{即 } \omega_n t = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$



在此條件下, 原方程式 $x = -0.1 = 1.0 e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} (-1)$

$$e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} = 0.1$$

$$\zeta = \frac{\ln(0.1)}{-\omega_n t} = \frac{2.3026}{\pi / \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = 0.7329 \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$$

兩邊平方 $\zeta^2 = 0.5371 (1-\zeta^2)$, $\zeta = 0.59$

$$\text{當 } \zeta' = \frac{\zeta}{2} = 0.295$$

逆超限界 (overshoot)

$$x = -e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} = -e^{\frac{-\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} = -0.3791 = -37.91\%$$

2.46 考慮 $x_2/x_1 = 1/2$ 時, 討論方程式 $\Delta U/U = 2\delta$ 之限制。

$$\text{解 } \frac{\Delta U}{U} = \frac{U_1 - U_2}{U_1} = 1 - \frac{\frac{1}{2} k x_2^2}{\frac{1}{2} k x_1^2} = 1 - \left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)^2$$

$$\therefore \text{對數衰減率 } \delta = \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} , \quad \frac{x_2}{x_1} = e^{-\delta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{\Delta U}{U} &= 1 - e^{-2\delta} = 1 - \left(1 - 2\delta + \frac{(2\delta)^2}{2!} - \frac{(2\delta)^3}{3!} + \dots\right) \\ &= 2\delta - \frac{(2\delta)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2\delta)^3}{3!} - \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\Delta U}{U} = 2\delta \text{ 時}$$

$$\text{誤差 } E_{\text{error}} \left(\frac{\Delta U}{U}\right) = -\frac{(2\delta)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2\delta)^3}{3!} - \dots$$

$$= 1 - e^{-2\delta} - 2\delta = 1 - \left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)^2 - 2 \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2}$$

$$\text{誤差百分比 } E.r = \frac{\text{誤差}}{\text{正確值}} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)^2 - 2 \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2}}{1 - \left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)^2}$$

$$= 1 - 2 \frac{\ln \frac{x_1}{x_2}}{1 - \left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)^2}$$

例如 $x_2/x_1 = 1/2$ 時

$$E.r = 1 - 2 \frac{\ln 2}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = -0.8484 = -84.84\%$$

2.47 求如圖 P2-47 所示系統彈簧之有效勁性。

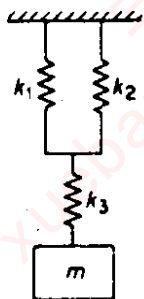


圖 P2-47

解 k_1, k_2 並聯之等效彈簧勁性 $= k_1 + k_2$ ，並聯後與 k_3 串聯之等效彈簧勁性。

$$\frac{1}{k_{\text{eff}}} = \frac{1}{k_1 + k_2} + \frac{1}{k_3} = \frac{k_3 + k_1 + k_2}{(k_1 + k_2)k_3}$$

$$k_{\text{eff}} = \frac{k_1 k_3 + k_2 k_3}{k_1 + k_2 + k_3}$$

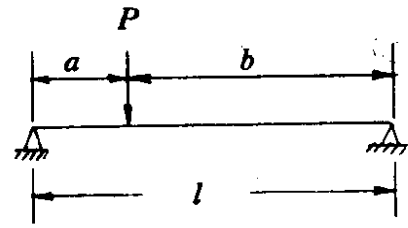
2.48 長 L 之均勻簡支樑，求距離端點 $L/3$ 處之撓性。

解 根據材料力學，求出 $0 \leq x \leq a$ 之樑段撓度函數為

$$y = \frac{Pbx}{6EI\ell} (\ell^2 - x^2 - b^2)$$

$$y\left(\frac{l}{3}\right) = \frac{P \frac{2l}{3} \times \frac{l}{3}}{6EI l} \left(l^2 - \frac{l^2}{9} - \frac{4l^2}{9} \right)$$

$$= \frac{4 Pl^3}{243 EI}$$



$$x = \frac{l}{3} \text{ 外之撓性係數} = \frac{y}{P} = \frac{4 l^3}{243 EI}$$

2.49 求圖 P2-49 所示系統之有效質量(以位移 x 表示)。

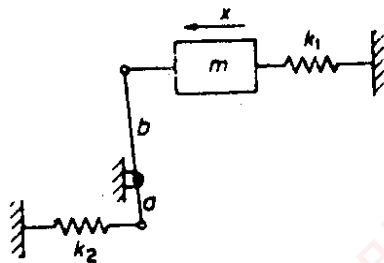


圖 P2-49

解 令點 1 向左位移 x ，則

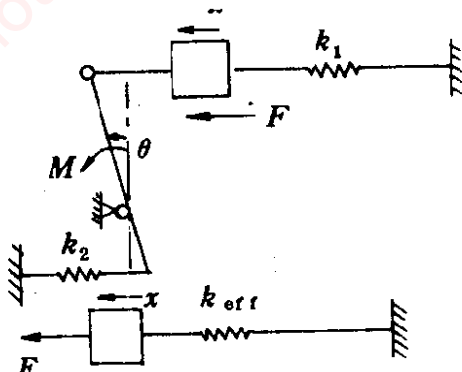
點 2 向右位移 $\frac{ax}{b}$

使擺桿發生微小角位移 θ 時，
作用力矩為

$$M = bk_1 x + ak_1 \frac{ax}{b} = bF$$

$$F = k_1 x + \frac{a^2}{b^2} k_2 x = \left(k_1 + \frac{a^2}{b^2} k_2 \right) x$$

$$k_{\text{eff}} = k_1 + \frac{a^2}{b^2} k_2$$



2.50 求如圖 P2-50 所示轉動系統之有效勁性。串聯之兩軸轉動勁性分別為 k_1 及 k_2 。

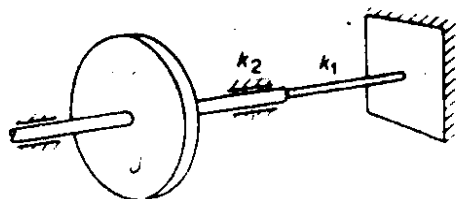


圖 P2-50

解 作用在輪軸上的均勻扭矩為 T ，造成在 k_1 軸段之扭角為 θ_1 ，在 k_2 軸段之淨扭角為 θ_2 ，則總扭角 $\theta = \theta_1 + \theta_2$

$$\because T = k_{orr} \theta = k_1 \theta_1 = k_2 \theta_2$$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{k_{orr} \theta}{k_1}, \quad \theta_2 = \frac{k_{orr} \theta}{k_2}, \quad \theta_1 + \theta_2 = \theta = \left(\frac{k_{orr}}{k_1} + \frac{k_{orr}}{k_2} \right) \theta$$

$$k_{orr} = \frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_2}$$

2.51 包含彈簧 k ，質量 m 之系統，初速度為 0，初位移為 1，第 n 次循環時的振幅為 X ，畫出 X 對 n 之關係圖，在 (a) $\zeta = 0.05$ 之粘滯阻尼，(b) 阻尼力 $F_c = 0.05k$ 之 Coulomb 阻尼兩種情形，什麼時候兩者之振幅將相等？



根據 (2.3-16) 式，

$$x(t) = e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} \left(\frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t + \cos \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t \right)$$

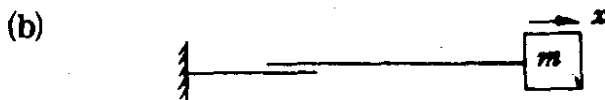
在 $\omega_n t = 2n\pi$ 時， $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ， $\because \zeta$ 很小。

$$\sqrt{1-\zeta^2} = \sqrt{1-0.05^2} = 0.9987 \approx 1$$

$$\therefore x(t) \approx e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} (0 + 1) = e^{-0.05 \omega_n t}$$

$$\therefore x(t) \approx e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} (0 + 1) = e^{-0.05 \times 2\pi n} = e^{-0.3142 n}$$

$$\ln X = -0.3142 n$$



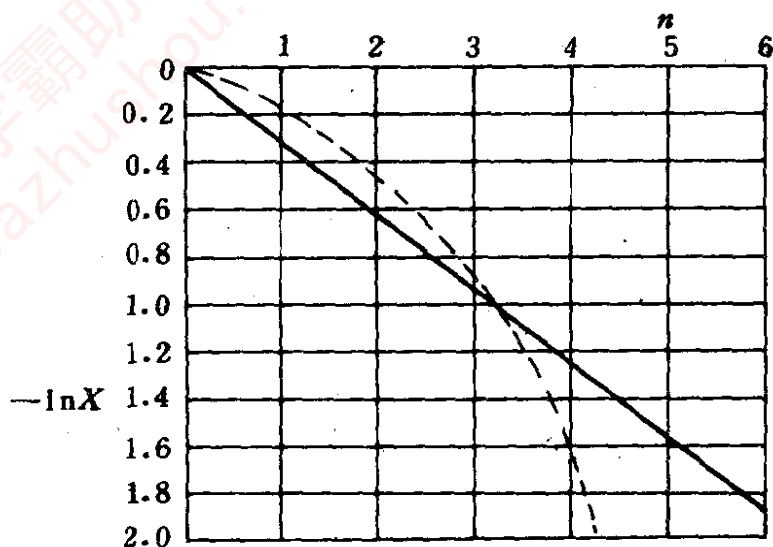
根據 (2.5-1) 式

$$X_n - X_{n+1} = \frac{4F_c}{k} = \frac{4 \times 0.05k}{k} = 0.2$$

$$X_n = X_0 - 0.2n = 1 - 0.2n$$

$$\ln X = \ln(1 - 0.2n)$$

以循環數 n 為橫座標， $\ln x$ 為縱座標，畫出下圖所示之實線表示粘滯阻尼振動情形，虛線表示 Coulomb 阻尼情形。



兩振幅相等時

$$e^{-0.3142n} = 1 - 0.2n$$

改寫成 $n = 5(1 - e^{-0.3142n})$

以迭代法求解，首先令 $n = 3.1$ ，最後 n 收斂至 3.1297。

所以 $n \doteq 3$ 時兩振幅相等。

2.52 求如圖 P2-52 所示系統之運動微分方程式及臨界阻尼。

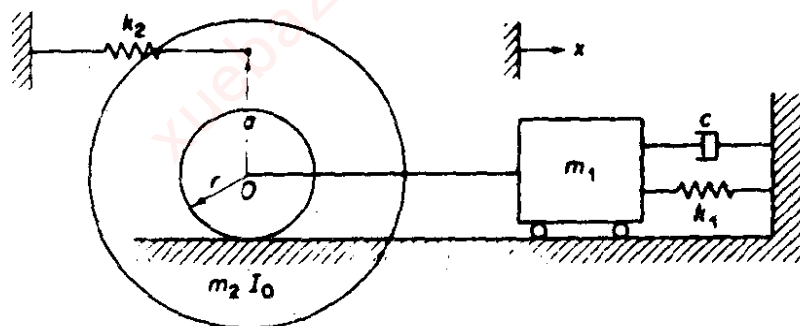


圖 P2-52

解 台車與地輪由剛性桿相連，所以兩者運動具有一定關係，令台車振動位移為 x ，則地輪中心 O 的位移也是 x ，地輪轉動角度為 $\frac{x}{r}$ ， k_2 彈簧之伸

長量則為 $(a \frac{x}{r} + x)$ ，系統運動之動能及位能分別如下所示：

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_0 \left(\frac{\dot{x}}{r} \right)^2$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k_1 x^2 + \frac{1}{2} k_2 \left(a \frac{x}{r} + x \right)^2$$

粘滯阻尼力 $F_d = c\dot{x}$ ，單位時間阻尼消耗能量為 $F_d \dot{x} = c\dot{x}^2$ ，其負值等於總能量隨時間之變化率，即

$$-c\dot{x}^2 = \frac{d}{dt}(T+U)$$

$$= (m_1\ddot{x} + m_2\ddot{x} + \frac{I_0}{r^2}\ddot{x})\dot{x} + (k_1x + k_2x + \frac{a}{r}k_2x)\dot{x}$$

各項除以 \dot{x} ，調整後得到

$$(m_1 + m_2 + \frac{I_0}{r^2})\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + (k_1 + k_2 + \frac{a}{r}k_2)x = 0$$

根據(2.3-10)式

$$c_c = 2\sqrt{k_{\text{eff}} m_{\text{eff}}} = 2\sqrt{(k_1 + k_2 + \frac{a}{r}k_2)(m_1 + m_2 + \frac{I_0}{r^2})}$$

2.53 求如圖 P2-53 所示系統自由振動之微分方程式。

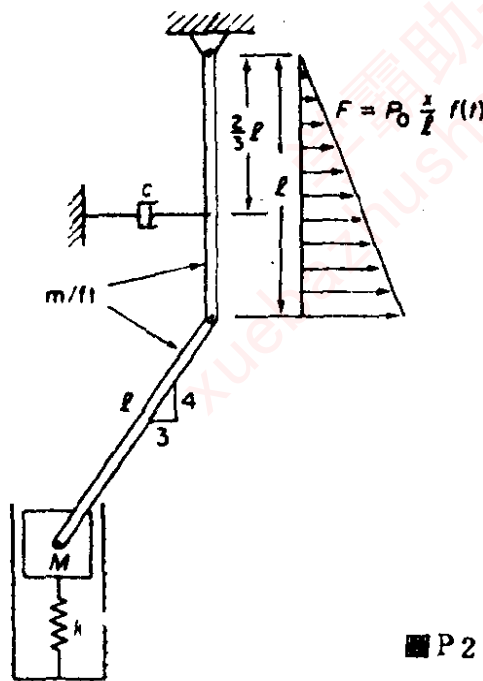
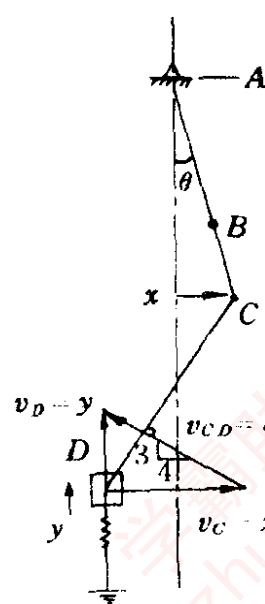


圖 P2-53

解 令 AC 桿振盪 θ 角，C 點之位移 $x = l\theta$ ，D 點之位移為 y ，CD 桿振盪 ϕ 角，由圖解法求出 y ， x 及 θ ， ϕ 間之關係。

$$\frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{3}{4}, \quad \dot{y} = \frac{3}{4}\dot{x}$$

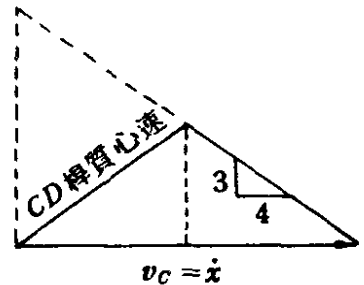


$$\frac{v_{CD}}{v_C} = \frac{l\dot{\phi}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{5}{4}, \quad \dot{\phi} = \frac{5\dot{x}}{4l}$$

又 AC 桿質心速度 $\frac{l}{2}\dot{\theta} = \frac{\dot{x}}{2}$, CD 桿質心速度

$$\text{如圖所示爲 } \frac{l}{2}\dot{\phi} = \frac{5\dot{x}}{8}$$

則系統之動能及位能分別是：



$$\begin{aligned} T &= \frac{1}{2}(ml)\left(\frac{\dot{x}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{(ml)l^2}{12}\left(\frac{\dot{x}}{l}\right)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}(ml)\left(\frac{5\dot{x}}{8}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{(ml)l^2}{12}\left(\frac{5\dot{x}}{4l}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}M\left(\frac{3\dot{x}}{4}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(0.8542ml + 0.5625M)\dot{x}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2}ky^2 = \frac{1}{2}k\left(\frac{3}{4}x\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}(0.5625k)x^2$$

$F(x, t)$ 之作功率減去阻尼消耗能率等於系統動能加位能之時間變化率，即

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d(T+U)}{dt} &= \frac{1}{2}(0.8542ml + 0.5625M) \cdot 2\dot{x} \cdot \ddot{x} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}(0.5625k) \cdot 2x \cdot \dot{x} \\ &= \int_0^t F \cdot \dot{x} dx - F_d \cdot \dot{x}_B \\ &= \int_0^t P_0 \frac{x}{l} f(t) \cdot x\dot{\theta} dx - c \frac{2\dot{x}}{3} \cdot \frac{2\dot{x}}{3} \\ &= \frac{P_0 l^3 \dot{\theta}}{3l} f(t) = \frac{P_0 l \dot{x}}{3} f(t) - 0.4444c\dot{x} \end{aligned}$$

將上式各項除以 \dot{x} 並重行調整，得到

$$\begin{aligned} &(0.8542ml + 0.5625M)\ddot{x} + 0.4444c\dot{x} + 0.5625kx \\ &= \frac{P_0 l}{3} f(t) \end{aligned}$$

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第三章 諧調激勵振動

3.1 質量 1.95 kg 之機械某部分在粘滯流體中振動，當諧調激振力 24.46 N 作用於其上時，產生的共振振幅為 1.27 cm，週期為 0.20 sec，求其阻尼係數。

解 根據 (3.1-9) 式 $X = \frac{F_0}{c\omega_n} = \frac{F_0\tau_n}{2\pi c}$

$$c = \frac{F_0\tau_n}{2\pi X} = \frac{24.46 \times 0.20}{2\pi \times 1.27 \times 10^{-2}} = 61.3 \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{sec}}{\text{m}}$$

3.2 若習題 3-1 的系統以頻率 4 cps 之諧調力激振，取掉緩衝筒時，其強迫振動之振幅增加多少百分比。

解 $\omega_n = \frac{2\pi}{\tau_n} = \frac{2\pi}{0.2} = 10\pi \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{sec}}$

$$\zeta = \frac{c}{c_c} = \frac{c}{2m\omega_n} = \frac{61.3}{2 \times 1.95 \times 31.42} = 0.50$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 8\pi \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{sec}}$$

令 X_u 代表無阻尼振幅， X_d 代表有阻尼振幅，則無阻尼時振幅增加百分比為：

$$\frac{X_u - X_d}{X_d} = \frac{X_u}{X_d} - 1$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right]^2}}{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2} - 1$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{8\pi}{10\pi}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left[2 \times 0.5 \times \frac{8\pi}{10\pi}\right]^2}}{1 - \left(\frac{8\pi}{10\pi}\right)^2} - 1$$

$$= 1.44 = 144\%$$

3.3 一重量連接於勁性 525 N/m 之彈簧上，並具有粘滯阻尼裝置。當重量被移離平衡位置後釋放，其自由振動週期為 1.8 sec，而相隣兩振幅之比為 4.2，當激振力 $F = 2 \cos 3t$ 作用於此系統時，求其振幅及相角。

解 根據 (2.4-1) 式及 (2.4-3) 式

$$\delta = \ln \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} = \ln 4.2 = 1.4351 = \frac{2\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

$$\text{則 } \zeta = 0.2227$$

根據 (2.3-17) 式

$$\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$$

$$\text{則 } \omega_n = \frac{\omega_d}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = \frac{\frac{2\pi}{\tau_d}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = \frac{\frac{2\pi}{1.8}}{\sqrt{1-0.2227^2}} = 3.5806 \text{ rad/s}$$

根據 (3.1-7) 式

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \frac{F_0/k}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right]^2}} \\ &= \frac{2/525}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{3}{3.5806}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left[2 \times 0.2227 \times \frac{3}{3.5806}\right]^2}} \\ &= 0.007977 \text{ m} = 0.7977 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

根據 (3.1-8) 式

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &= \tan^{-1} \frac{2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}}{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2} = \tan^{-1} \frac{2 \times 0.2227 \times \frac{3}{3.5806}}{1 - \left(\frac{3}{3.5806}\right)^2} \\ &= \tan^{-1}(1.2522) \\ &= 51.39^\circ \end{aligned}$$

3.4 求證阻尼彈簧質量系統的峰值振幅發生在頻率比如下所示時

$$\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)_p = \sqrt{1-2\zeta^2}$$

解 將 (3.1-7) 式兩邊平方得到

$$\left(\frac{X}{F/k}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right]^2}$$

$\left(\frac{X}{F/k}\right)^2$ 隨 $\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2$ 而變，使 $\left(\frac{X}{F/k}\right)^2$ 對 $\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2$ 之一次偏微分爲 0

，求出 X 在峯值時 $\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}$ 之值。

$$\frac{\partial \left(\frac{X}{F/k}\right)^2}{\partial \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2} = \frac{2\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right] - 4\zeta^2}{\text{上式分母之平方}} = 0$$

$$2\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right] - 4\zeta^2 = 0, \quad \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)_p = \sqrt{1 - 2\zeta^2}$$

- 3.5** 彈簧質量系統以 $F_0 \sin \omega t$ 激振，在共振時量得之振幅爲 0.58 cm。在 0.8 倍共振頻率時，量得的振幅是 0.46 cm，求系統之阻尼因數。

解 根據 (3.1-9) 式。共振振幅 $X_{res} = \frac{F_0}{2\zeta k} = \frac{X_0}{2\zeta}$

$$\text{靜偏位 } X_0 = 2\zeta X_{res} = 1.16\zeta$$

根據 (3.1-7) 式， $\omega = 0.8\omega_n$ 時，

$$\frac{X}{F_0/k} = \frac{X}{X_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right]^2}}$$

將 $X = 0.46$ ， $X_0 = 1.16\zeta$ 及 $\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} = 0.8$ 代入上式成爲

$$\frac{0.46}{1.16\zeta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left[1 - 0.8^2\right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \times 0.8\right]^2}}$$

求解得 $\zeta = 0.1847$

- 3.6** 將一般性穩態解 $x = C_1 \sin \omega t + C_2 \cos \omega t$ 代入運動微分方程式中，求 C_1 及 C_2 以得到 (3.1-3) 式及 (3.1-4) 式，利用 3.1 節之步驟，讀者試作一遍。

解 令 (3.1-1) 式之穩態解爲非齊次項及其微分項分別乘以未定係數之和：

$$x = C_1 \sin \omega t + C_2 \cos \omega t$$

$$\dot{x} = \omega (C_1 \cos \omega t - C_2 \sin \omega t)$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\omega^2 (C_1 \sin \omega t + C_2 \cos \omega t)$$

代入 (3.1-1) 式

$$\begin{aligned} & -m\omega^2 (C_1 \sin \omega t + C_2 \cos \omega t) + c\omega (C_1 \cos \omega t - C_2 \sin \omega t) \\ & + k (C_1 \sin \omega t + C_2 \cos \omega t) \\ & = (-m\omega^2 C_1 - c\omega C_2 + kC_1) \sin \omega t + (-m\omega^2 C_2 + c\omega C_1 + kC_2) \\ & \quad \cos \omega t = F_0 \sin \omega t \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{則 } -m\omega^2 C_1 - c\omega C_2 + kC_1 = F_0$$

$$-m\omega^2 C_2 + c\omega C_1 + kC_2 = 0$$

聯立求解得

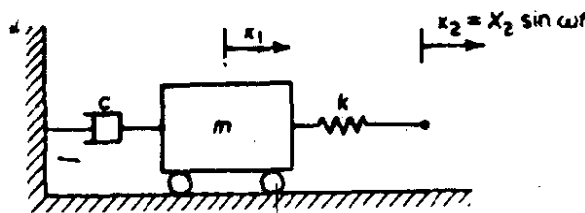
$$C_1 = \frac{(k - m\omega^2)F_0}{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{-c\omega F_0}{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}$$

則

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \frac{F_0}{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2} \left[(k - m\omega^2) \sin \omega t - c\omega \cos \omega t \right] \\ &= \frac{F_0}{\sqrt{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}} \left[\frac{(k - m\omega^2) \sin \omega t}{\sqrt{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{c\omega \cos \omega t}{\sqrt{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}} \right] \\ &= \frac{F_0 \sin(\omega t - \phi)}{\sqrt{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}}, \quad \phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{c\omega}{k - m\omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

3.1 建立如圖 P3-7 所示系統的運動方程式，並以複變代數求解穩態振幅及相角。



■ P3-7

解 根據台車自由體之動平衡, 得到

$$m\ddot{x}_1 = k(x_2 - x_1) - c\dot{x}_1$$

將 $x_2 = X_2 \sin \omega t$ 代入上式, 得到

$$m\ddot{x}_1 + c\dot{x}_1 + kx_1 = kX_2 \sin \omega t$$

$$= \frac{kX_2}{2i} (e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t})$$

$$\text{令 } x_1 = c_1 e^{i\omega t} + c_2 e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = i\omega (c_1 e^{i\omega t} - c_2 e^{-i\omega t}), \quad \ddot{x}_1 = -\omega^2 (c_1 e^{i\omega t} + c_2 e^{-i\omega t})$$

將 $x_1, \dot{x}_1, \ddot{x}_1$ 代入微分方程式中, 得到

$$(-m\omega^2 + ci\omega + k) c_1 e^{i\omega t} + (-m\omega^2 - mi\omega + k) c_2 e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$= \frac{kX_2}{2i} (e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t})$$

$$c_1 = \frac{kX_2}{2i(-m\omega^2 + ci\omega + k)}$$

$$= \frac{[(k - m\omega^2) - ci\omega] kX_2}{2i[(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2]}$$

$$c_2 = \frac{-kX_2}{2i(-m\omega^2 - ci\omega + k)}$$

$$= \frac{-[(k - m\omega^2) + ci\omega] kX_2}{2i[(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2]}$$

$$\text{則 } x_1 = c_1 e^{i\omega t} + c_2 e^{-i\omega t}$$

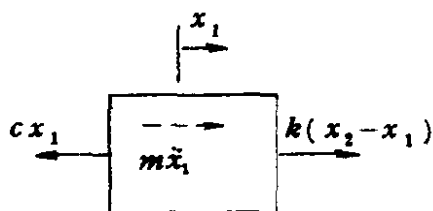
$$= c_1 (\cos \omega t + i \sin \omega t) + c_2 (\cos \omega t - i \sin \omega t)$$

$$= (c_1 + c_2) \cos \omega t + (c_1 - c_2) i \sin \omega t$$

$$= kX_2 \left\{ \frac{-c\omega \cos \omega t}{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2} + \frac{(k - m\omega^2) \sin \omega t}{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{kX_2}{\sqrt{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}} \left[\frac{-c\omega \cos \omega t}{\sqrt{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}} + \frac{(k - m\omega^2) \sin \omega t}{\sqrt{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}} \right]$$

$$= X_1 \sin(\omega t - \phi)$$



$$X_1 = \frac{kX_2}{\sqrt{(k-m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{c\omega}{k-m\omega^2}$$

在此我們只求振幅及相角，而不是求完整的穩態解時，上述方法嫌繁，因此，我們以 $e^{i\omega t}$ 取代 $\sin\omega t$ ，則原式變成 $m\ddot{x}_1 + c\dot{x}_1 + kx = kX_2 e^{i\omega t}$

並令 $x_1 = X_1 e^{i(\omega t - \phi)} = X_1 e^{-i\phi} e^{i\omega t} = A e^{i\omega t}$

$\dot{x}_1 = i\omega A e^{i\omega t}$ ， $\ddot{x}_1 = -\omega^2 A e^{i\omega t}$ ，代入運動微分方程式中，得到

$$(-m\omega^2 + i\omega c + k) A e^{i\omega t} = kX_2 e^{i\omega t}$$

$$A = X_1 e^{-i\phi} = \frac{kX_2}{(k-m\omega^2) + i\omega c}$$

$$= \frac{[(k-m\omega^2) - i\omega c] kX_2}{(k-m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}$$

$$= \frac{kX_2}{\sqrt{(k-m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}} \cdot \frac{(k-m\omega^2) - i\omega c}{\sqrt{(k-m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}}$$

$$X_1 = \frac{kX_2}{\sqrt{(k-m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}}$$

$$e^{-i\phi} = \cos\phi - i\sin\phi = \frac{(k-m\omega^2) - i\omega c}{\sqrt{(k-m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{c\omega}{k-m\omega^2}$$

此解與前法所得結果相同，但求穩態解時，不同激振項導致不同之穩態振動，所以不能用第二種方法。

- 3.8 如圖 P3-8 所示的圓筒，質量為 m ，連接於勁性為 k 的彈簧右端，其內盛有摩擦係數為 c 的粘滯流體。活塞沿圓筒軸向以 $y = A \sin\omega t$ 的位移振盪，求圓筒運動微分方程式，及其對應活塞運動之相差。

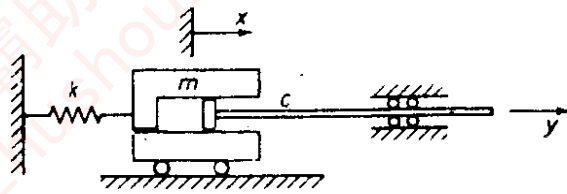
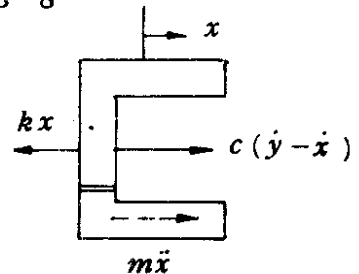


圖 P3-8



解 根據液壓筒自由體之動平衡，得到

$$m\ddot{x} = c(y - \dot{x}) - kx$$

$\because y = A \sin \omega t$, $\dot{y} = \omega A \cos \omega t$, 代入上式

$$\text{得到 } m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = c\omega A \cos \omega t$$

以 $e^{i\omega t}$ 取代 $\cos \omega t$, 則原式變成 $m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = c\omega A e^{i\omega t}$

令 $x = X e^{i(\omega t - \phi)} = X e^{-i\phi} e^{i\omega t} = B e^{i\omega t}$

$\dot{x} = i\omega B e^{i\omega t}$, $\ddot{x} = -\omega^2 B e^{i\omega t}$, 代入運動微分方程式中，得到

$$(-m\omega^2 + i\omega c + k) B e^{i\omega t} = c\omega A e^{i\omega t}$$

$$B = X e^{-i\phi} = \frac{c\omega A}{(k - m\omega^2) + i\omega c}$$

$$= \frac{c\omega A [(k - m\omega^2) - i\omega c]}{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}$$

$$X = \frac{c\omega A}{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2} , \quad \phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{c\omega}{k - m\omega^2}$$

3.9 如圖 P3-9 所示的彈簧質量系統，以兩個反向旋轉的偏心轉子激振，用來測試質量 181.4 kg 的結構振動特性。在速度 900 rpm 時，閃光測頻計量出結構向上運動至其靜平衡位置時，偏心質量在最高點，此時質量 M 之振幅為 21.6 mm。若各偏心轉子之不平衡為 0.0921 m·kg，求 (a) 結構之自然頻率，(b) 結構之阻尼因數，(c) 1200 rpm 時之振幅，以及 (d) 當結構向上運動，通過其平衡點時，偏心質量瞬間之角位置。

解 (a) 閃光測頻器顯示 900 rpm 為結構之共振頻率 (偏心質量轉動與結構振動相角 90° ，根據 (3.2-5) 式， $\phi = 90^\circ$ 時 $\omega' = \omega_n$)

$$f_n = 900 \text{ cpm} = \frac{900}{60} = 15 \text{ 1/s}$$

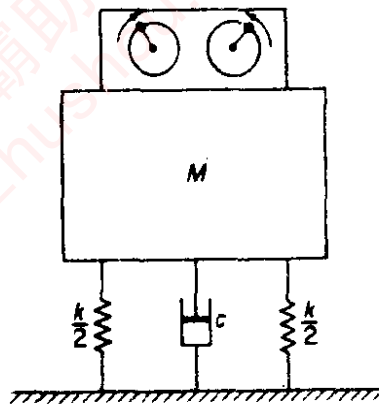


圖 P3-9

(b) 當 $\omega = \omega_n$ 時, (3.2-4) 式變成 $\frac{Mx}{me} = \frac{1}{2\zeta}$

$$\zeta = \frac{me}{2Mx} = \frac{0.0921}{2 \times 181.4 \times 21.6 \times 10^{-3}} = 0.01175$$

(c) 根據 (3.2-4) 式

$$X = \frac{\frac{me}{M} \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)^2}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)^2 \right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right]^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{0.0921}{181.4} \left(\frac{1200}{900} \right)^2}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{1200}{900} \right)^2 \right]^2 + \left[2 \times 0.01175 \frac{1200}{900} \right]^2}}$$

$$X = \frac{\frac{me}{M} \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)^2}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)^2 \right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right]^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{0.0921}{181.4} \left(\frac{1200}{900} \right)^2}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{1200}{900} \right)^2 \right]^2 + \left[2 \times 0.01175 \times \frac{1200}{900} \right]^2}}$$

$$= \frac{9.0261 \times 10^{-4}}{0.7784} = 0.00116\text{m} = 1.16 \text{ mm}$$

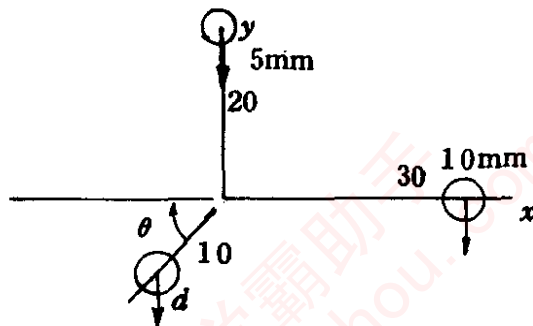
(d) 根據 (3.2-5) 式

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{2\zeta \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)}{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2} = \tan^{-1} \frac{2 \times 0.01175 \times \frac{1200}{900}}{1 - \left(\frac{1200}{900}\right)^2}$$

$$= \tan^{-1} (-0.0403) = 177.69^\circ, -2.31^\circ$$

3.10 圓盤繞其本身之幾何軸旋轉，其上鑽穿兩孔A及B，孔A之直徑及位置分別是 $d_A = 10 \text{ mm}$ ， $r_A = 30 \text{ cm}$ ， $\theta_A = 0^\circ$ ，孔B之直徑及位置分別是 $d_B = 5 \text{ mm}$ ， $r_B = 20 \text{ cm}$ ， $\theta_B = 90^\circ$ 。為了使此圓盤達成動平衡，求出在半徑 10 cm 處，所需鑽第三孔的直徑。

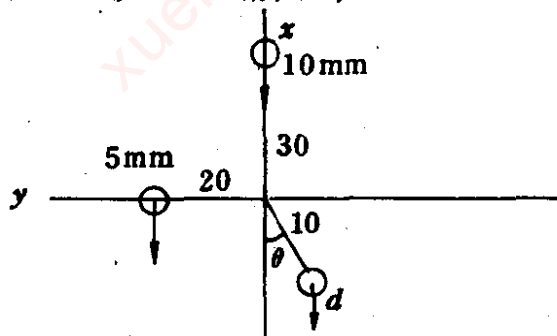
解 鑽孔減少的質量與孔徑之平方成正比，令單位面積比重為 ρ



$$\Sigma M_x = 10^2 \rho \times 30 - d^2 \rho \times 10 \cos \theta = 0$$

$$d^2 \cos \theta = 300 \dots\dots\dots ①$$

將圓盤旋轉 90° ，如下圖所示，



$$\Sigma M_x = 5^2 \rho \times 20 - d^2 \rho \times 10 \sin \theta = 0$$

$$d^2 \sin \theta = 50 \dots\dots\dots ②$$

$$\frac{②}{①} = \tan \theta = \frac{50}{300} = \frac{1}{6}, \quad \theta = 9.46^\circ$$

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{50}{\sin \theta}} = 17.44 \text{ mm}$$

3.11 兩缸引擎之曲軸臂及曲軸梢如圖 P3-11 所示，相當於在半徑 r in 處之偏心質量 w lb。將平衡配重置於飛輪上，若所在位置同樣距離軸心 r in，求平衡配重所需重量？

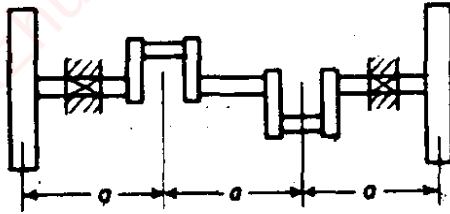
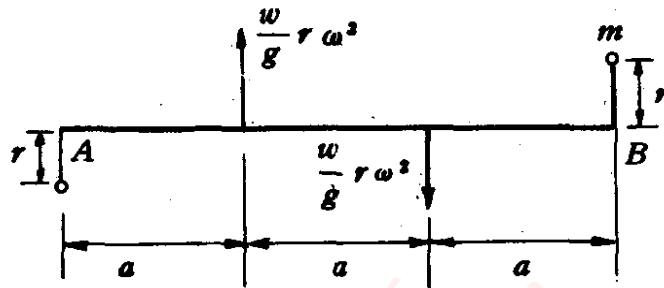


圖 P3-11

解



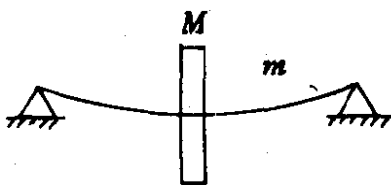
曲軸偏心重量造成之離心力為 $\frac{w}{g} r \omega^2$ ，以 A 為中心產生順時針指向不平衡轉矩 $\frac{w}{g} r \omega^2 a$ 。在飛輪上半徑 r 處附加偏心質量以平衡前述轉矩，該質量為了達成靜平衡條件，左右飛輪相對 180° 位置各附加相等質量 m 。又為了達成動平衡條件，質量 m 必須產生繞 A 逆時針轉矩，且等於曲軸偏心質量轉矩，即

$$m r \omega^2 \times 3a = \frac{w}{g} r \omega^2 a, \quad m = \frac{w}{3g}$$

飛輪 A 處附加質量在下， B 處附加質量在上。

3.12 實心圓盤重量 10 lb，以鍵固定於長 2 ft，直徑 1 in 軸的中央，軸兩端為簡單支持，求其最低之臨界轉速。

解



最低臨界轉速 = 橫向振動之基頻
查樑表得知

$$y = \frac{F \cdot x}{48 EI} (3\ell^2 - 4x^2)$$

$$\delta = y_{x=\ell/2} = \frac{F\ell^3}{48EI}$$

$$k = \frac{F}{\delta} = \frac{48EI}{l^3} = \frac{48E \times \frac{\pi d^4}{64}}{l^3}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_{\text{eff}}}}$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2} \text{ in} \quad \ell = 2 \text{ ft} = 24 \text{ in}$$

鋼鐵 $E : 29 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2$, $\rho = 0.283 \text{ lbm/in}^3$

參考習題 2.2-6 , 樑之有效質量 $m_{\text{eff}} = M + 0.4857 m$

$$\text{樑質量 } m = \rho \frac{\pi d^3}{4} \times \ell = 1.3336 \text{ lbm}$$

$$m_{\text{eff}} = \frac{10}{386} + 0.4857 \times 1.3336 = 10.6477$$

$$k = \frac{48 \times 29 \times 10^6 \times \pi \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4}{(24)^3 \times 64} = 308.9267 \text{ lb/in}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{308.9267 \times 386}{10.6477}} = 16.84 \text{ cps} = 1010 \text{ rpm}$$

3.13 將習題 3-12 各量化成 SI 單位後，重新計算其結果。

解 $E = 29 \times 10^6 \times 0.07045 = 2.04 \times 10^6 \text{ kg/cm}^2$

$$d = \frac{1}{2} \times 2.54 = 1.27 \text{ cm}$$

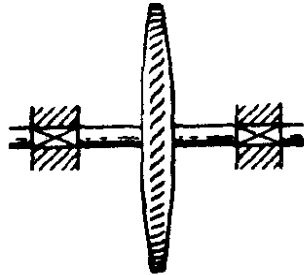
$$\ell = 24 \times 2.54 = 60.96 \text{ cm}$$

$$m_{\text{eff}} = 10.6477 \times \frac{1}{2.2} = 4.8399 \text{ kgm}$$

$$k = \frac{48 \times 2.04 \times 10^6 \times \pi \times (1.27)^4}{(60.96)^3 \times 64} = 55.1977 \text{ kg/cm}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{55.1977 \times 980}{4.8399}} = 16.83 \text{ cps} = 1010 \text{ rpm}$$

- 3.14 渦輪機轉子質量 13.6 kg，位於軸中央，如圖 P3-14 所示，軸承相距 0.4064 m，並假設軸承為簡單支持。已知轉子不平衡是 0.2879 kg·m，軸直徑為 2.54 cm，求速度在 6000 rpm 時，作用在軸承上之力量，並比較此轉子安裝在直徑 1.905 cm 軸上之情形。



■ P3-14

解 根據習題 3-12

(a) 軸徑 $d = 2.54$ cm

$$k = \frac{48 \times 2.04 \times 10^6 \cdot \pi (2.54)^4}{(40.64)^3 \times 64} = 2981 \text{ kg/cm}$$

$$m_{\text{eff}} = 13.6 + 0.4857 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times 2.54^2 \times 40.64 \right) \left(\frac{0.283}{2.2 \times 2.54^3} \right) \\ = 14.3851 \text{ kg}$$

$$f_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{2981 \times 980}{14.3851}} = 71.72 \text{ Hz} = 4303 \text{ rpm}$$

$$\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{f}{f_n} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{6000}{4304} \right)^2 = 1.9434$$

當 $\zeta = 0$ 時，(3.2-4) 式變成

$$\frac{MX}{me} = \frac{\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)^2}{\left| 1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)^2 \right|} = \frac{1.9434}{1.9434 - 1} = 2.06$$

$$X = \frac{2.06 me}{M} = \frac{2.06 \times 0.2879}{13.6} = 0.04361 \text{ cm}$$

離心力 $F = m_{\text{eff}} (X + e) \omega^2$

$$= 14.38 \left(0.04361 + \frac{0.2879}{13.6} \right) \left(2\pi \times \frac{6000}{60} \right)^2$$

$$= 367750.82 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{cm}}{\text{sec}^2} = 3678 \text{ Nt}$$

(b) 軸徑 $d = 1.905$

$$k = 2981 \left(\frac{1.905}{2.54} \right)^4 = 943.207$$

$$M = 13.6 \times \left(\frac{1.905}{2.54} \right)^2 = 7.65$$

$$m_{\text{ecc}} = 7.65 + 0.4857 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times 1.905^2 \times 40.64 \right) \left(\frac{0.283}{2.2 \times 2.54^3} \right) \\ = 8.0916 \text{ kg}$$

$$f_n = 4303 \times \sqrt{\frac{14.3851}{8.0916}} \times \sqrt{\frac{943.207}{2981}} = 3227 \text{ rpm}$$

$$\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{6000}{3227} \right)^2 = 3.4565$$

$$X = \frac{0.2879}{8.0916} \times \frac{3.4565}{3.4565 - 1} = 0.0501$$

$$\text{離心力 } F = 8.0916 \left(0.0501 + \frac{0.2879}{7.65} \right) \left(2\pi \times \frac{6000}{60} \right)^2 \\ = 280261 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{cm}}{\text{sec}^2} = 2803 \text{ Nt}$$

3.15 渦輪機在其臨界速度以上運轉，當其由起動增加速度到臨界值時，使用停止塊限制其振幅。在習題 3-14 中的渦輪機，若軸徑為 2.54 cm，與停止塊之間隙為 0.0508 cm，偏心量為 0.0212 cm，假設到達臨界速度時之振幅為 0，求此軸擊中阻止塊所需的時間。

解 參考例題 3.4-1，利用其(b)式

$$r = \frac{e\omega}{2} t \sin\varphi + r_0, \quad \varphi = 90^\circ, r_0 = 0$$

$$\text{則 } t = \frac{2r}{e\omega} = \frac{2 \times 0.0508}{0.0212 \times 2\pi \times 100} = 0.0076 \text{ sec}$$

3.16 圖 P3-16 所示為簡化的車輪支持系統，在粗糙路面上行進時，試以速度表示 W 之振幅方程式，並找出令乘員最不舒適的速率。

解 由車身自由體動力平衡得到

$$m\ddot{x} = k(y - x)$$

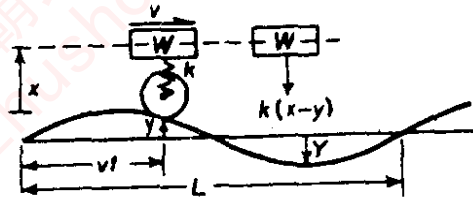


圖 P3-16

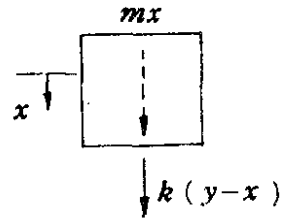
將 $y = Y \sin \frac{2\pi vt}{L}$ 代入上式，得到

$$m\ddot{x} + kx = kY \sin \frac{2\pi vt}{L} = kY \sin \omega t,$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi v}{L}$$

當 $\omega = \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ 時，因為振幅最大，所以是乘員感覺最不舒適的車速，

$$\text{即 } \frac{2\pi v}{L} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, \quad v = \frac{L}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$



3.17 自動拖車的彈簧在車體重量作用下被壓縮 10.16 cm 長度。當拖車以 64.4 km/hr 速度，行駛在振幅為 7.62 cm，波長為 14.63 m 的正弦函數波狀路面上，忽略阻力作用，求拖車之振幅。

$$\text{解 } \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{g}{\Delta}} = \sqrt{\frac{9.8}{10.16 \times 10^{-2}}} = 9.8212 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi v}{L} = \frac{2\pi \times 64.4 \times 10^3 / 3600}{14.63} = 7.6828 \text{ rad/s}$$

將 $c = 0$ 代入 (3.5-8) 式，得到

$$\begin{aligned} X &= Y \sqrt{\frac{k^2 + (c\omega)^2}{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}} = \frac{kY}{k - m\omega^2} = \frac{Y}{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{7.62}{1 - \left(\frac{7.6828}{9.8212}\right)^2} = 19.6362 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

3.18 令單擺支點沿水平線作諧調運動，其位移 $x = X_0 \sin \omega t$ ，如圖 P3-18 所示。寫出小振幅運動微分方程式，使用座標如圖所示，求出 x/x_0 ，

並求證當 $\omega = \sqrt{2} \omega_n$ 時，振動節點位於擺桿（長 ℓ ）之中點，通常節點至節點距離 $h = \ell (\omega_n / \omega)^2$ （其中 $\omega_n = \sqrt{g/\ell}$ ）。

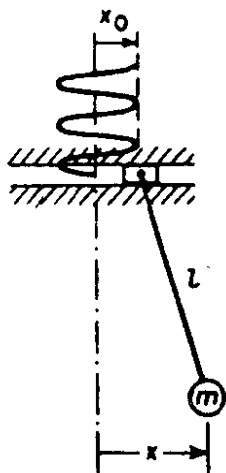
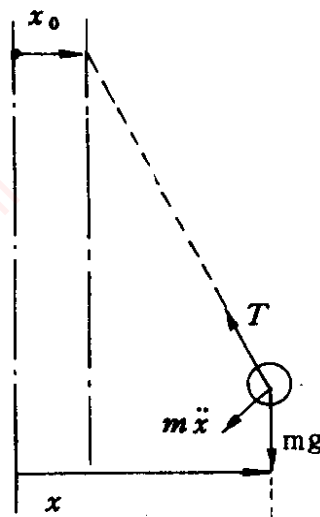


圖 P3-18 .



解 根據擺錘自由體動平衡，得到

$$\begin{aligned} m\ddot{x} &= -mg \sin \theta \doteq -mg \theta \\ &= -mg \frac{(x - x_0)}{\ell} \dots\dots\dots ① \end{aligned}$$

各項除以 m 得到

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{g}{\ell} (x - x_0) = 0 \dots\dots\dots ②$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{x - x_0}{\ell}, \quad \ddot{x} = \ell \ddot{\theta} + \ddot{x}_0$$

$$\therefore ② \text{式變成 } \ell \ddot{\theta} + g \theta = -\ddot{x}_0 \dots\dots\dots ③$$

$$\text{則 } \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell}}$$

將 $x_0 = X_0 \sin \omega t$ ， $\ddot{x}_0 = -\omega^2 X_0 \sin \omega t$ 代入③式中，得到

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{\ell} \theta = \frac{\omega^2 X_0}{\ell} \sin \omega t$$

令 $\theta = A \sin(\omega t + \phi)$ ，根據(3.5-4)式，令 $c = 0$ ，並以

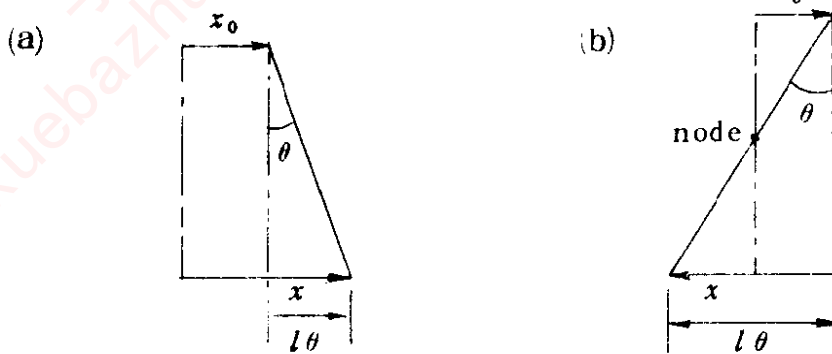
$\frac{g}{\ell}$ 代替 $\frac{k}{m}$ ，得到角振幅為

$$A = \frac{\frac{\omega^2 X_0}{\ell}}{\frac{g}{\ell} - \omega^2} = \frac{\omega^2 X_0}{g - \ell \omega^2} = \frac{X_0 / \ell}{\left(\frac{\omega_n}{\omega}\right)^2 - 1}$$

根據(3.5-5)式，得到相對位移 $(\ell\theta - x_0)$ 與 x_0 之相角

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} 0 = 0^\circ \text{ 或 } 180^\circ$$

相角 0° 所代表的振態如圖(a)，相角 180° 所代表的振態如圖(b)，後者存在擺動節點，振盪時，此點位移恆為 0。



令擺線節點至滑塊距離為 y ，則節點位移

$$x_n = x_0 - y\theta = 0$$

$$= X_0 \sin \omega t - \frac{yX_0 \sin(\omega t - 180^\circ)}{\ell \left[\left(\frac{\omega_n}{\omega} \right)^2 - 1 \right]}$$

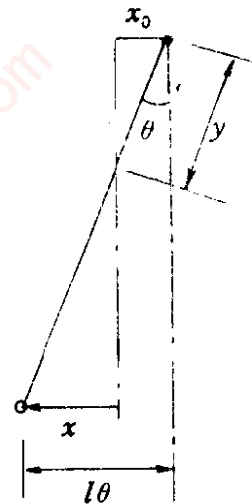
$$= X_0 \left[1 + \frac{y/\ell}{\left(\frac{\omega_n}{\omega} \right)^2 - 1} \right] \sin \omega t$$

$$y = \left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega_n}{\omega} \right)^2 \right] \ell$$

則節點至擺錘之距離為

$$\ell - y = \ell \left(\frac{\omega_n}{\omega} \right)^2$$

當 $\omega = \sqrt{2} \omega_n$ 時，代入上式得到節點至擺錘之距離為 $\frac{\ell}{2}$



3.19 令微分方程式(3.5-1)中， $y = Y \sin \omega t$ 且 $x = X(\sin \omega t - \phi)$ ，導出(3.5-8)及(3.5-9)式的振幅及相角方程式。

解 由(3.5-1)式 $m\ddot{x} = -k(x-y) - c(\dot{x}-\dot{y})$ 開始，將 $y = Y \sin \omega t$ 及 $x = X \sin(\omega t - \phi)$ 代入上式，得到

$$\begin{aligned} & (-m\omega^2 + k)X \sin(\omega t - \phi) + c\omega X \cos(\omega t - \phi) \\ & = kY \sin \omega t + c\omega Y \cos \omega t \end{aligned}$$

展開 $\sin(\omega t - \phi)$ 及 $\cos(\omega t - \phi)$ ，上式變成

$$\begin{aligned} & [(k - m\omega^2) \cos\phi + c\omega \sin\phi] X \sin\omega t + [-(k - m\omega^2) \sin\phi \\ & \quad + c\omega \cos\phi] \cdot X \cos\omega t \\ & = kY \sin\omega t + c\omega Y \cos\omega t \end{aligned}$$

比較等號兩側同項係數

$$[(k - m\omega^2) \cos\phi + c\omega \sin\phi] X = kY \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$[-(k - m\omega^2) \sin\phi + c\omega \cos\phi] X = c\omega Y \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$\frac{(1)}{(2)} \text{ 得 } k [-(k - m\omega^2) \sin\phi + c\omega \cos\phi]$$

$$= c\omega [(k - m\omega^2) \cos\phi + c\omega \sin\phi]$$

$$\tan\phi = \frac{\sin\phi}{\cos\phi} = \frac{c\omega [(k - m\omega^2) - k]}{-k(k - m\omega^2) - (c\omega)^2}$$

$$= \frac{m c \omega^3}{k(k - m\omega^2) - (c\omega)^2}$$

將①式及②式分別平方，得到

$$\begin{aligned} & [(k - m\omega^2)^2 \cos^2\phi + 2c\omega(k - m\omega^2) \cos\phi \sin\phi + (c\omega)^2 \sin^2\phi] X^2 \\ & = k^2 Y^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [(k - m\omega^2)^2 \sin^2\phi - 2c\omega(k - m\omega^2) \cos\phi \sin\phi + (c\omega)^2 \cos^2\phi] X^2 \\ & = (c\omega)^2 Y^2 \end{aligned}$$

相加成

$$[(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2] X^2 = [k^2 + (c\omega)^2] Y^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{X}{Y} = \sqrt{\frac{k^2 + (c\omega)^2}{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}}$$

3.20 飛機通訊機重 106.75 N，爲了隔絕頻率自 1600 rpm 至 2200 rpm 之引擎振動，對於 80% 的絕緣而言，絕緣體必須有多少靜變形？

解 根據(3.6-5)式， $f = 15.76 \sqrt{\frac{1}{\Delta} \left(\frac{1}{TR} + 1 \right)}$

$$\therefore \frac{1600}{60} = 15.76 \sqrt{\frac{1}{\Delta} \left(\frac{1}{0.15} + 1 \right)}, \Delta = 2.678 \text{ mm}$$

當頻率爲 2200 cpm 時

$$\frac{2200}{60} = 15.76 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2.678} \left(\frac{1}{TR} + 1 \right)}$$

$TR = 7.41\% < 15\%$ ，故避震墊靜偏位至少必須為 2.678 mm。

- 3.21 冷凍機組的重量是 65 lb，以勁性為 k lb/in 的三根相同彈簧支持，機組在速度 580 rpm 下運轉時，若僅有 10% 的振盪力被傳遞到支持機組的結構上，求所需的彈簧 k 值。

解 根據 (3.6-3) 式， $TR = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 - 1} = 0.10$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 = 11.0, \quad \omega_n^2 = \frac{k}{m} = \frac{\omega^2}{11.0}$$

$$\Sigma k = \frac{m\omega^2}{11} = \frac{65}{386} \left(\frac{2\pi \times 580}{60}\right)^2 \frac{1}{11} = 56.4737 \text{ lb/in}$$

$$k = \frac{\Sigma k}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \times 56.4737 = 18.825 \text{ lb/in}$$

- 3.22 工作機械質量為 453.4 kg，以彈簧支持，其靜偏位量是 0.508 cm，若機械的旋轉不平衡為 0.2303 kgm，求 (a) 在 1200 rpm 運轉時，傳遞至地板之力量，(b) 在此轉速時的振幅（忽略阻尼不計）。

解 $k = \frac{Mg}{\Delta} = \frac{453.4 \times 9.81}{0.508 \times 10^{-2}} = 875561.81 \text{ N/m}$

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{k}{M} = \frac{875561.81}{453.4} = 1931.10 \text{ 1/s}^2$$

$$\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1200 \times 2\pi}{60}\right)^2 \frac{1}{1931.1} = 8.1774$$

根據 (3.2-4) 式， $\zeta = 0$ ，且 $\omega > \omega_n$ 時

$$X = \frac{\frac{me}{M} \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 - 1} = \frac{0.2303 \times 8.1774}{453.4 (8.1774 - 1)}$$

$$= 0.5787 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} = 0.5787 \text{ mm}$$

$$F_{Tr} = kX = 875561.81 \times 0.5787 \times 10^{-3} = 506.7 \text{ N}$$

- 3.23 若習題 3-22 的機械置於質量 1136 kg 之大塊混凝土基座上，而且增

加支持此基座的彈簧或墊塊動性，使靜變形仍保持在0.508 cm，求動態振幅為多少？

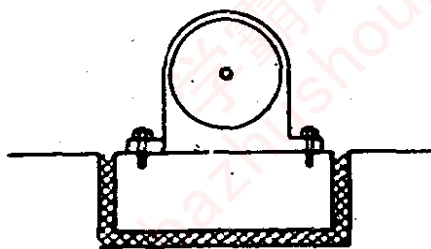
$$\text{解 } M' = 453.4 + 1136 = 1589.4 \text{ kg}$$

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{k'}{M'} = \frac{M' g}{\Delta M'} = \frac{g}{\Delta} \quad \text{同上題，等於 } 8.1774$$

$$X' = \frac{\frac{Me}{M'} \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)^2}{\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)^2 - 1} = \frac{M}{M'} X = \frac{453.4}{1589.4} \times 0.5787 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= 0.1649 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} = 0.1649 \text{ mm}$$

- 3.24 電動馬達質量 68 kg 置於質量 1200 kg 之絕緣體上，此組合之自然頻率為 160 rpm，阻尼因數為 $\zeta = 0.10$ （見圖 P3-24），若馬達轉子上的不平衡質量，產生諧調力 $F = 100 \sin 31.4 t$ ，求絕緣體之振幅及傳到地面的力量。



■ P3-24

$$\text{解 } M = 68 + 1200 = 1268 \text{ kg}$$

$$\omega_n = 2\pi f_n = \frac{2\pi \times 160}{60} = 16.7552 \text{ 1/s}$$

$$\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{31.4}{16.7552} \right)^2 = 3.512$$

$$k = \omega_n^2 M = 16.7552^2 \times 1268 = 355974.17 \text{ N/m}$$

根據 (3.1-7) 式

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \frac{F_0/k}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)^2 \right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right) \right]^2}} \\ &= \frac{100/355974.17}{\sqrt{(1-3.512)^2 + (2 \times 0.1 \times 3.512)^2}} \\ &= 0.1077 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} = 0.1077 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

根據 (3.6-1) 式

$$\begin{aligned} F_{rr} &= kX \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{c\omega}{k}\right)^2} = kX \sqrt{1 + \left(2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2} \\ &= 355974.17 \times 0.1077 \times 10^{-3} \sqrt{1 + (2 \times 0.1)^2 \times 3.512} \\ &= 40.9428 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

3.25 質量 113 kg 的靈敏儀器，其基座頻率 20 Hz 時，加速度是 15.24 cm/s²，將此儀器置於動態性質為 $k = 280 \text{ N/cm}$ 及 $\zeta = 0.10$ 橡皮，求傳遞至儀器上的加速度。

$$\text{解 } \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2802 \times 100}{113}} = 49.796 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi \times 20 = 125.6637 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{125.6637}{49.796}\right)^2 = 6.3684$$

$$\text{令 } y = Y \sin \omega t, \quad \ddot{y} = -\omega^2 Y \sin \omega t$$

$$Y = \frac{\text{加速度}}{\omega^2} = \frac{15.24}{(125.6637)^2} = 0.9651 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}$$

根據 (3.5-8) 式

$$\begin{aligned} \left|\frac{X}{Y}\right| &= \sqrt{\frac{k^2 + (c\omega)^2}{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1 + \left(2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left(2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1 + (2 \times 0.1)^2 \times 6.3684}{(1 - 6.3684)^2 + (2 \times 0.1)^2 \times 6.3684}} \\ &= 0.2077 \end{aligned}$$

$$X = 0.2077 Y = 0.2005 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{傳遞加速度} = \omega^2 X = 125.6637^2 \times 0.2005 \times 10^{-3} = 3.1662 \text{ cm/s}^2$$

3.26 若習題 3-25 的儀器，只能容許 2.03 cm/sec² 的加速度，仍使用上題的橡皮墊，是否能保證儀器不受損害？

解 使用上題相同之振動絕緣橡皮墊 $k = 280200 \text{ N/m}$

因為儀器允許的加速度為 2.03 cm/sec^2 ，所以振動振幅 X' 必須小於

$$\frac{A'}{A} X = \frac{2.03}{3.1662} \times 0.2005 \times 10^{-3} = 0.1286 \times 10^{-3}$$

當儀器座發生頻率 20 Hz ，強度 15.24 cm/s^2 之加速度時，為了使儀器本身加速度降低至 2.03 cm/s^2 以下，我們必須改變儀器之 ω_n 。

$$\therefore X \leq 0.1286 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{X}{Y} \leq \frac{1285}{9650} = 0.1332 = \sqrt{\frac{1 + (0.2 \frac{\omega}{\omega_n'})^2}{[1 - (\frac{\omega}{\omega_n'})^2]^2 + (0.2 \frac{\omega}{\omega_n'})^2}}$$

求解上式，得到 $(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n'})^2 \geq 9.8433$ ， $(\omega_n')^2 \leq \frac{\omega^2}{9.8433}$

ω 同上題為 125.6 1/s ，因為不改變絕緣墊，所以唯有增加儀器本身

之質量， $\therefore \omega_n'^2 = \frac{k}{M_0 + M} \leq \frac{\omega^2}{9.8433}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore M_0 &\geq \frac{9.8433 k}{\omega^2} - M = \frac{9.8433 \times 280200}{125.6^2} - 113 \\ &= 61.8355 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

3.27 如圖 P3-27 所示的系統，求證其傳遞率 $|X/Y|$ 與力的傳遞率相同， $\zeta = 0.02, 0.04, \dots, 0.10$ ，在 $\omega/\omega_n = 1.5$ 至 10 之間，畫出以分貝為單位表示的傳遞率，即 $20 \log |TR|$ 對應 ω/ω_n 之關係曲線。

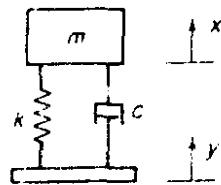


圖 P3-27

解 (3.5-8) 式表示支承運動穩態振幅比。

$$\frac{X}{Y} = \sqrt{\frac{k^2 + (c\omega)^2}{(k - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}}$$

(3.6-2) 式表示傳遞至承座力量與作用力之比

$$\frac{F_T}{F_0} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{c\omega}{k}\right)^2}}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \frac{m\omega^2}{k}\right]^2 + \left(\frac{c\omega}{k}\right)^2}}$$

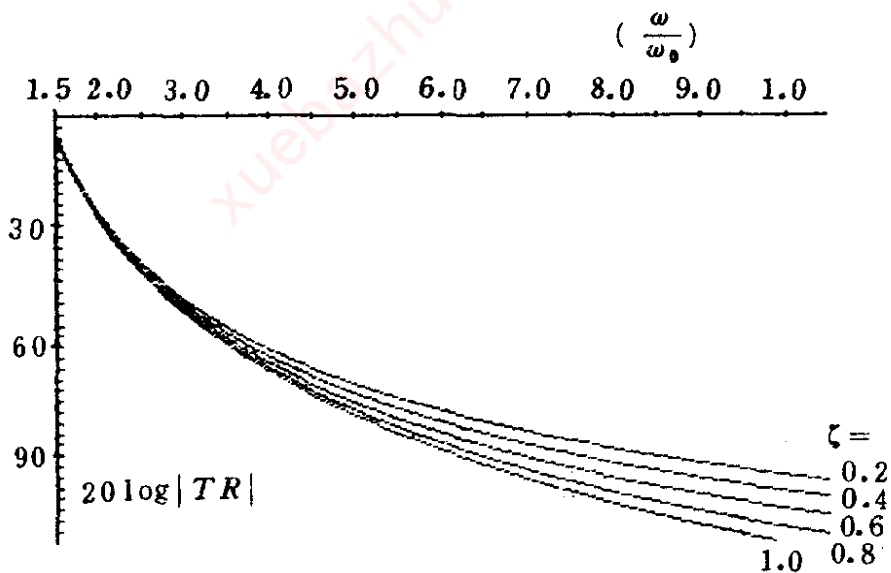
比較兩式，得證振幅傳遞率等於力量傳遞率。

$$TR = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{c\omega}{k}\right)^2}}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \frac{m\omega^2}{k}\right]^2 + \left(\frac{c\omega}{k}\right)^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \left(2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2}}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left(2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2}}$$

$$20 \log |TR| = 10 \log \frac{1 + \left(2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left(2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2}$$

$$= 10 \left\{ \log \left[1 + \left(2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 \right] - \log \left[\left(1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right)^2 + \left(2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 \right] \right\}$$

以 $20 \log |TR|$ 為縱座標， ω/ω_n 為橫座標，並以 $\zeta = 0.02, 0.04, \dots, 0.10$ 為參數，畫出 TR 在 $1.50 \leq \omega/\omega_n \leq 10$ 範圍內之分貝圖形。



習題 3-27

3.28 求證粘滯摩擦每循環的能量散失為

$$W_d = \frac{\pi F_0^2}{k} \frac{2\zeta (\omega/\omega_n)}{\left[1 - (\omega/\omega_n)^2\right]^2 + \left[2\zeta (\omega/\omega_n)\right]^2}$$

解 令穩態振盪位移 $x = X \sin(\omega t - \phi)$, $\dot{x} = \omega X \cos(\omega t - \phi)$, 則每循環因粘滯阻力 $F_d = c\dot{x}$ 所消耗的能量

$$\begin{aligned} W_d &= \oint F_d dx = \oint c\dot{x} dx = \oint c\dot{x}^2 dx \\ &= c\omega^2 X^2 \int_0^{2\pi/\omega} \cos^2(\omega t - \phi) dt = \pi c\omega X^2 \end{aligned}$$

因作用力 $F = F_0 \sin \omega t$, 根據 (3.1-7) 式

$$X = \frac{F_0/k}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left[2\zeta\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)\right]^2}}$$

代入上式中, 得證

$$\begin{aligned} W_d &= \pi c\omega X^2 = \pi \frac{2\zeta k}{\omega_n} \omega X^2 \\ &= \frac{\pi F_0^2}{k} \frac{2\zeta(\omega/\omega_n)}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left[2\zeta\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)\right]^2} \end{aligned}$$

3.29 求證粘滯阻尼的損失因數 η 正比於頻率而與振幅無關。

解 應變能 $U = \frac{1}{2} k X^2$

每循環能量損失 $W_d = \pi c\omega X^2$

損失係數 $\eta = \frac{W_d}{2\pi U} = \frac{c\omega}{k}$

3.30 以共振時的損失因數來表示單自由度自由振動的方程式：

解 首先, 由 $m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = F \sin \omega t$ 的各項除以 m 開始, 並將

$c = \frac{2\zeta k}{\omega_n}$ 及 $\omega_n = k/m$ 代入, 得到

$$\ddot{x} + 2\zeta\omega_n\dot{x} + \omega_n^2 x = \frac{F}{m} \sin \omega t$$

根據上題, 共振損失係數 $\eta_{res} = c\omega_n/k = 2\zeta$

根據 (3.1-9) 式, 共振振幅 $X_{res} = F/(c\omega_n)$

$$\frac{c}{m} \omega_n X_{res} = 2\zeta \frac{k}{m} X_{res} = \eta_{res} \omega_n^2 X_{res}$$

將這些代入上式中，單自由度振盪微分方程式變成

$$\ddot{x} + \eta_{res} \omega_n \dot{x} + \omega_n^2 x = \eta_{res} \omega_n^2 X_{res} \sin \omega t$$

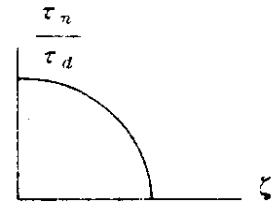
3.31 求證 τ_d / τ_n 對應 ζ 的曲線為四分之一圓，此處 τ_d = 阻尼自然週期， τ_n = 無阻尼自然週期。

解 根據 (2.3-17) 式，
$$\frac{\tau_d}{\tau_n} = \frac{\omega_n}{\omega_d} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\tau_n}{\tau_d}\right)^2 = 1 - \zeta^2, \text{ 即 } \left(\frac{\tau_n}{\tau_d}\right)^2 + \zeta^2 = 1$$

$$\because \tau_n / \tau_d > 0, \quad \zeta > 0$$

\therefore 以 τ_n / τ_d 為縱軸， ζ 為橫軸，兩者之關係曲線為圓心在原點，半徑 = 1，位於第一象限內之圓。



3.32 對小阻尼而言，每循環的能量散失除以位能峯值，等於 2δ 也等於 $1/Q$ （見 (3.7-6) 式）。求證粘滯阻尼的 δ 值為

$$\delta = \frac{\pi c \omega_n}{k}$$

解 根據 (3.7-3) 式 $W_d = 2\zeta \pi k X^2$

$$\therefore \frac{W_d}{U} = \frac{2\zeta \pi k X^2}{\frac{1}{2} k X^2} = 4\pi\zeta = 2\delta$$

$$\therefore \delta = 2\pi\zeta = 2\pi \frac{c \omega_n}{2m\omega_n^2} = \frac{\pi c \omega_n}{m} = \frac{\pi c \omega_n}{k}$$

3.33 通常每循環散失的能量為振幅及頻率的函數，試說明對數衰減率 δ 與振幅無關的條件。

解 由上述所證，在粘滯阻尼情形 $\delta = \frac{\pi c \omega_n}{k}$ ，與振幅無關。

3.34 在乾燥表面上的 Coulomb 阻尼力為常數 D ，其與運動方向相反，求其

對等粘滯阻尼。

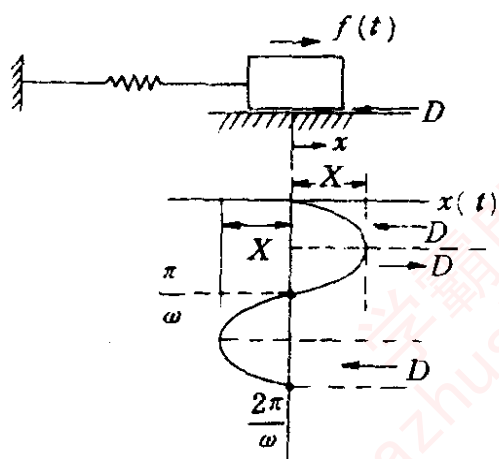
解 Coulomb 阻力 D 為定值，等於摩擦係數乘以正向力。假設質量在乾表面上受到振盪力 $f(t) = F \sin \omega t$ 之激勵，穩態振動位移為 $x = X \sin \omega t$ 。

則質量振動 $\frac{1}{4}$ 個循環時，阻力 D 消耗之能量等於

$$\frac{W_d}{4} = \int_0^{\pi/2\omega} D dx = \omega X D \int_0^{\pi/2\omega} \cos \omega t dt = DX$$

$$W_d = 4DX = \pi C_{eq} \omega X^2 \quad (\text{根據 (3.8-2) 式})$$

$$C_{eq} = \frac{4D}{\pi \omega X}$$



Note: 每 $\frac{1}{4}$ 個循環， D 方向改變一次，故消耗能量必須分開成 4 段計算。

3.35 彈簧質量系統具有 Coulomb 阻尼，以諧調力 $F_0 \sin \omega t$ 激振，使用習題 3-24 的結果，求質量運動之振幅。並說明在什麼條件下能保持此運動？

解 利用對等阻尼取代乾摩擦阻尼之振動微分方程式如下所示

$$m\ddot{x} + C_{eq}\dot{x} + kx = F_0 \sin \omega t$$

根據 (3.1-7) 式，得到穩態振幅為

$$X = \frac{F_0/k}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left[2\zeta_{eq} \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right]^2}} \quad \text{①}$$

根據上題得知

$$\zeta_{eq} = \frac{C_{eq}}{C_c} = \frac{4D/(\pi\omega X)}{2m\omega_n} = \frac{2D \cdot \frac{\omega_n}{\omega}}{\pi X m \omega_n^2}$$

$$2\zeta\omega_n \frac{\omega}{\omega_n} = \frac{4D}{\pi X m \frac{k}{m}} = \frac{4D}{\pi k X} \dots\dots\dots ②$$

將②代入①式中，兩邊平方移項後，求得

$$X = \frac{\sqrt{\pi^2 F_0^2 - 16D^2}}{\pi k |1 - (\frac{\omega}{\omega_n})^2|}$$

必須注意到，若要成立振幅 $x = X \sin \omega t$ ，則 X 必為實數，即

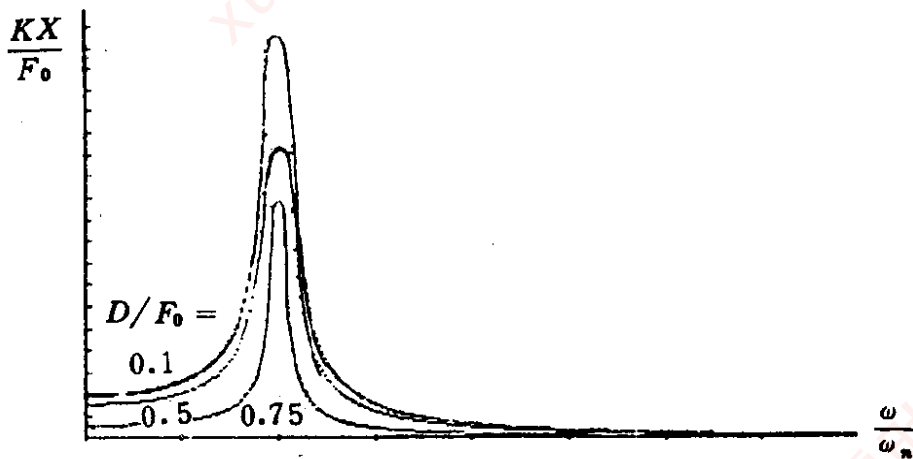
$$F_0 > \frac{4D}{\pi}$$

3.36 在適當的範圍內，畫出習題 3-35 的結果。

解 將題 3-35 之解，改寫成

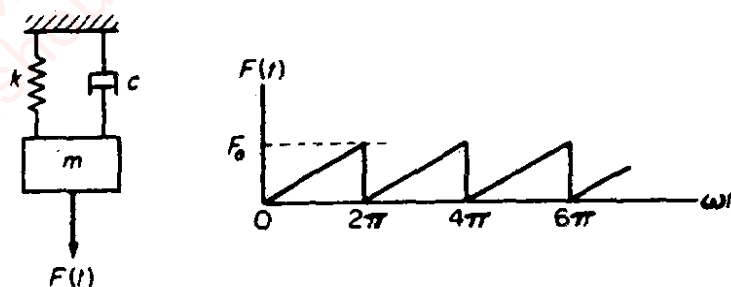
$$\frac{kX}{F_0} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{4}{\pi} \cdot \frac{D}{F_0})^2}}{|1 - (\frac{\omega}{\omega_n})^2|}$$

以 $\frac{kX}{F_0}$ 為縱座標， ω/ω_n 為橫座標， D/F_0 為參數（假設 $D/F_0 = 0.1, 0.5, 0.75$ ）畫出其關係圖形。



習題 3-36

3.37 以習題 1-12 的作用力激振，求如圖 P3-37 所示彈簧質量阻尼系統之穩態反應。



■ P3-37

解 參考習題 1-12，激振力 $F(t)$ 化成 ωt 之 Fourier 三角級數如下：

$$F(t) = F_0 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\sin \omega t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\omega t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\omega t + \dots \right) \right\}$$

振動微分方程式變成

$$m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = F(t) = \frac{F_0}{2} - \frac{F_0 \sin \omega t}{\pi} - \frac{F_0 \sin 2\omega t}{2\pi} - \dots$$

$$\text{令 } x = c_0 + (c_1 \sin \omega t + c_1' \cos \omega t) + (c_2 \sin 2\omega t + c_2' \cos 2\omega t) + \dots$$

代入上式，並根據 (3.11-2) 式，得到

$$c_0 = \frac{F_0}{2k}, \quad \text{當 } r = 1, 2, 3, \dots \text{時, } c_r' = 0 \quad \text{且}$$

$$c_r = \frac{-F_0}{r\pi k} \frac{\sin(r\omega t - \phi_r)}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{r\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \frac{r\omega}{\omega_n}\right]^2}}$$

$$\tan \phi_r = \frac{2\zeta(r\omega/\omega_n)}{1 - (r\omega/\omega_n)^2}$$

$$\text{則 } x = \frac{F_0}{k} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin(\omega t - \phi_1)}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right]^2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin(2\omega t - \phi_2)}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{2\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \frac{2\omega}{\omega_n}\right]^2}} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{3} \sin(3\omega t - \phi_3)}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{3\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \frac{3\omega}{\omega_n}\right]^2}} \dots\dots\dots \}$$

3.38 如圖P3-38 所示之週期力作用於彈簧質量系統，試比較各諧調分量與基態之反應比。

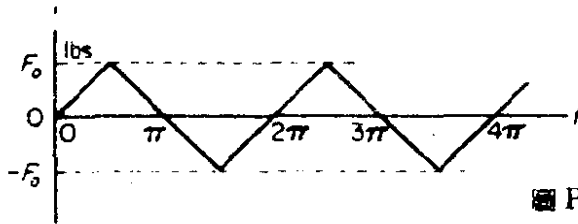


圖 P3-38

解 參考 1.2 節將 $F(t)$ 化成 Fourier 級數，在此不佔篇幅，寫出

$$F(t) = \frac{8F_0}{\pi^2} \left(\sin \omega t - \frac{1}{3^2} \sin 3\omega t + \frac{1}{5^2} \sin 5\omega t - \dots\dots\dots \right)$$

根據上題得知， $F(t)$ 激勵之穩態振動位移是

$$x(t) = \frac{8F_0}{k\pi^2} \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{r-1} \frac{\sin(2r-1)\omega t}{(2r-1)^2 \sqrt{\left\{1 - \left[\frac{(2r-1)\omega}{\omega_n}\right]^2\right\}^2 + \left\{2\zeta \frac{(2r-1)\omega}{\omega_n}\right\}^2}}$$

因此

$$\left| \frac{X_r}{X_1} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right]^2}}{(2r-1)^2 \sqrt{\left\{1 - \left[\frac{(2r-1)\omega}{\omega_n}\right]^2\right\}^2 + \left\{2\zeta \frac{(2r-1)\omega}{\omega_n}\right\}^2}}$$

3.39 若圖P3-38 所示為彈簧支點的位移激振時，求質量(a)與支點的相對運動方程式，(b)絕對運動方程式。假設此系統之結構阻尼 $\gamma = 0.05$ 。

解 參考 (3.5-1) 式， $c = 0$ ， \tilde{k} 為複動性 $k(1 + i\gamma)$ ，得到 (3.9-4) 式之變化形

$$m\ddot{x} + k(1 + i\gamma)(x - y) = 0$$

改寫成

$$m\ddot{x} + k(1+i\gamma)x = k(1+i\gamma)y$$

令相對運動座標 $z = x - y$ 代入上式，得到

$$m(\ddot{z} + \ddot{y}) + k(1+i\gamma)z = 0$$

改寫成

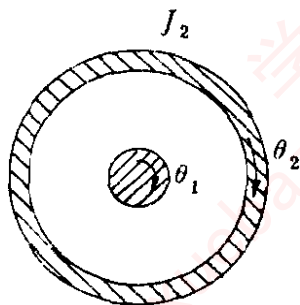
$$m\ddot{z} + k(1+i\gamma)z = -m\ddot{y}$$

3.40 如圖P3-40 所示為扭矩記錄器的軸、彈簧及軸套組，其軸承受諧調扭轉位移 $\theta = \theta_0 \sin \omega t$ 激振，求軸套對(a)軸，及(b)固定參考點的相對振幅。



圖 3-40

解



$$J_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + K(\theta_2 - \theta_1) = 0, \quad \omega_n^2 = \frac{K}{J_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{\theta}_2 + \omega_n^2 \theta_2 &= \omega_n^2 \theta_1 \\ &= \omega_n^2 A_1 \sin \omega t \end{aligned}$$

令 $\theta_2 = A_2 \sin \omega t$ 代入上式，得到

$$A_2 = \frac{\omega_n^2 A_1}{\omega_n^2 - \omega^2}$$

將相對角位移 $\phi = \theta_2 - \theta_1$ 代入第一式，成爲

$$J_2(\ddot{\phi} + \ddot{\theta}_1) + K\phi = 0$$

又可寫成 $J_2 \ddot{\phi} + K\phi = -J_2 \ddot{\theta}_1 = J_2 \omega^2 A_1 \sin \omega t$

令 $\phi = A_{12} \sin \omega t$ 代入上式，得到

$$A_{12} = \frac{\omega^2 J_2 A_1}{K - \omega^2 J_2} = \frac{\omega^2 A_1}{\omega_n^2 - \omega^2}$$

3.41 商用型式振動檢取器之自然頻率爲 4.75 cps，阻尼因數 $\zeta = 0.65$ ，欲使量測值的誤差小於(a) 1%，(b) 2%時，求所能量測之最低頻率。

解 根據(3.12-4)式，已知

$$\frac{Z}{Y} = \frac{\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right]^2}} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$\frac{Z}{Y}$ 隨 $\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}$ 而變，求 $\frac{Z}{Y}$ 之最大值時，令

$$\frac{\partial \left(\frac{Z}{Y}\right)}{\partial \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{4 \frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \left\{ \left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left(2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 \right\}}{2 \left\{ \left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left(2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 \right\}^{3/2}} \\ &\quad - \frac{\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 \left\{ 2 \left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right] \left(-2 \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right) + 4\zeta \left(2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right) \right\}}{\dots\dots\dots} \end{aligned}$$

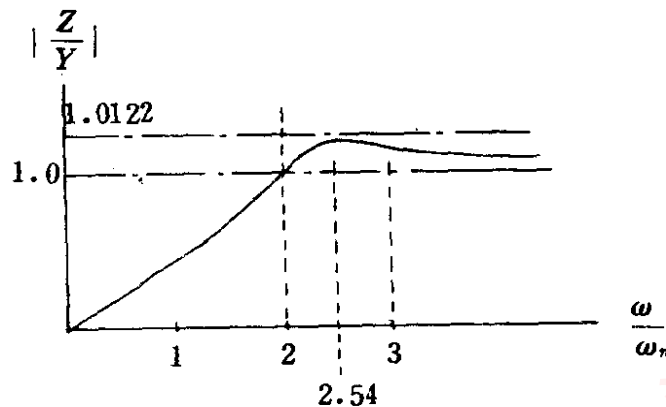
(續上行)

$$\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)_p^2 = \frac{1}{1 - 2\zeta^2} : \zeta \text{ 爲峯值時之角頻率比。}$$

(a) 當 $\zeta = 0.650$ 時， $\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)_p = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - 2\zeta^2}} = \sqrt{6.4516} = 2.54$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{Z}{Y}\right)_p &= \frac{6.4516}{\sqrt{(1 - 6.4516)^2 + (2 \times 0.65)^2 \times 6.4516}} \\ &= 1.0122 \end{aligned}$$

因此 $\left|\frac{Z}{Y}\right|$ 隨 $\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}$ 變化圖形大致如下所示：



信號拾取器可用之範圍在 $\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} > 1.9$ 。若欲使測量值 Z 與實際振動值 Y 之誤差小於 1%，則其範圍在 $\omega/\omega_n > 3$ 以外的區域，精確之邊界值如下所求。首先，將振幅比公式之等號兩側平方後展開，得到

$$\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^4 \left[1 - \left(\frac{Y}{Z}\right)^2\right] - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 (2 - 4\zeta^2) + 1 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

將 $\frac{Y}{Z} = \frac{1}{1.01}$ 及 $\zeta = 0.65$ 代入上式，求解得到 $\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} = 3.3476$ 及 2.1285 (不合)。因此，若 3.3476 使誤差不超過 1%，則所能量測的最低頻率是

$$\omega = 3.35 \omega_n = 3.3476 \times 4.75 = 15.9 \text{ cps}$$

使量測量 Z 之誤差小於 2% 時，在 $\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}$ 大於 2 以外的區域均適合，在 $\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} < 2$ 之區域內， Z 比 Y 小，同理將 $\frac{Y}{Z} = \frac{1}{0.98}$ 及 $\zeta = 0.65$ 代入(2) 得到

$$-4.1233 \times 10^{-2} \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^4 - 0.3100 \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + 1 = 0$$

求解得 $\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} = 1.5609$ ，因此，若使誤差不超過 2%，則所能量測的最低頻率是

$$\omega = 1.5609 \times 4.75 = 7.4 \text{ cps}$$

3.42 無阻尼振動檢取器的自然頻率為 1 cps，用來量測 4 cps 之諧調振動時，若接受器指出的振幅為 0.052 cm (其質塊與架的相對振幅)，求正確的振幅為多少？

解 根據 (3.12-4) 式，且 $\zeta = 0$ ，則

$$\left|\frac{Z}{Y}\right| = \frac{\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2}}$$

$$|Y| = Z \left| \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 - 1 \right| = 0.052 \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \right] = 0.0488 \text{ cm}$$

3.43 振動量測儀器廠商，其產製振動檢取器的規格如下所示

頻率範圍：由 10 cps 至 1000 cps 時具有平坦的速度反應。

鑑別率：0.096 volts / (cm/sec)，電壓及速度都以均方根值表示。

振幅範圍：在到阻止塊之最大行程 0.60 in 以內，幾乎沒有最低的限界。

(a) 此儀器用來測量已知頻率 30 cps 的機械振動，若輸出讀值為 0.024 volts，求振幅均方根。

(b) 此儀器能否測量已知頻率為 12 cps，雙邊振幅為 0.80 cm 的機械振動，並說明其理由。

解 鑑別率 $s = 0.096 \text{ rms volts / (cm/s)}$

電壓 rms 讀值 $\bar{V} = 0.024 \text{ volt}$

速度 rms 讀值 $\bar{v} = \frac{\bar{V}}{s} = \frac{0.024}{0.096} = 0.25 \text{ cm/s}$

(a) 振動角頻率 $\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \times 30 = 188.50 \text{ 1/s}$

振幅均方值 $\bar{x} = \frac{\bar{v}}{\omega} = \frac{0.25}{188.50} = 0.001326 \text{ cm}$

(b) $\frac{0.60 \text{ in}}{2} = 0.7620 \text{ cm}$

$\frac{0.8 \text{ cm}}{2} = 0.4 \text{ cm} < 0.7620 \text{ cm}$

測量振幅在此儀器可量度範圍內，故能使用之。

3.44 在 $f = 10 \text{ Hz}$ 至 2000 Hz 之間，振動檢取器的鑑別率為 40 mV / cm/sec ，在整個頻率範圍內，若保持 $1g$ 的加速度，求 (a) 10 Hz 時，及 (b) 2000 Hz 時，其輸出電壓為多少？

解 令位移振幅為 Y ，則加速度振幅 $= \omega^2 Y$

速度振幅 $= \omega Y = \frac{\text{加速度振幅}}{\omega}$

$1g$ 加速度 $= 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2 = 981 \text{ cm/s}^2$

(a) $10 \text{ Hz} = 20\pi = 62.83 \text{ rad/s}$

速度振幅 $= \omega Y = \frac{981}{62.83} = 15.6136 \text{ cm/s}$

輸出電壓 $= 40 \times 15.6136 = 40 \text{ mV}$

$$(b) 2000 \text{ Hz} = 4000\pi = 12566.3706 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{速度振幅} = \omega Y = \frac{981}{12566.3706} = 0.07807 \text{ cm/s}$$

$$\text{輸出電壓} = 40 \times 0.07807 = 3.1226 \text{ mV}$$

3.45 將諧調運動方程式應用在速度檢取器，試求出速度與頻率的關係。

解 速度檢取器： $\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \gg 1$ ，回看(3.12-4)式，

得到 $Z = Y$ ，速度 $= \omega Y = \omega Z$ 。

3.46 振動檢取器之鑑別率為 30 mV/cm/sec ，假設儀器的精確限度為 3 mV ，在激振為 1 g 時，求此儀器的頻率上限，以及在 200 Hz 頻率時，產生多少電壓。

$$\text{解 (a)} \quad \frac{3 \text{ mV}}{30 \text{ mV}/(\text{cm/s})} = 0.1 \text{ cm/s} = \text{限界速度 (最小速度)}$$

$$\therefore \omega = \frac{\text{加速度振幅}}{\text{速度振幅}}$$

$$\therefore \omega_n = \frac{981 \text{ cm/s}^2}{0.1 \text{ cm/s}} = 9810 \text{ rad/s} = 1561 \text{ cps} = \text{頻率上限}$$

$$(b) \text{速度振幅} = \frac{981 \text{ cm/s}^2}{200 \text{ Hz}} = \frac{981 \text{ cm/s}^2}{2\pi \times 200 \text{ rad/s}} = 0.7807 \text{ cm/s}$$

$$\text{輸出電壓} = 30 \times 0.7807 = 23.42 \text{ mV}$$

3.47 某晶體加速計之鑑別率為 18 pC/g ，其容抗為 450 pF ，以容抗 50 pF/m ，長 5 m 的電線連接真空管電壓計，求每 g 加速度之電壓輸出。

解 總容抗 $= 450 + 5 \times 50 = 700 \text{ pF}$

$$\text{每 g 之輸出電壓} = \frac{18}{70} = 0.2571 \text{ volt} = 25.71 \text{ mV}$$

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第四章 暫態振動

4.1 以衝量激勵彈簧質量系統振動，求證其反應峯值之發生時間，如下所示

$$\tan \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t_p = \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} / \zeta$$

解
$$x = \frac{\hat{F}}{m \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} \sin \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t$$

取 x 對時間 t 之一次導數為 0，得到 x 之極大值。

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= \frac{\hat{F}}{m \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} \{-\zeta \omega_n \sin \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t \\ &\quad + \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n \cos \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t\} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$-\zeta \omega_n \sin \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t_p + \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n \cos \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t_p = 0$$

$$\tan \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t_p = \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} / \zeta$$

4.2 以衝量激勵彈簧質量系統振動，求證其位移峯值如下所示：

$$\frac{x_{\text{peak}} \sqrt{km}}{\hat{F}} = \exp\left(-\frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\zeta}\right)$$

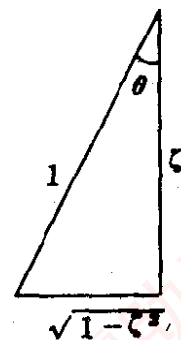
解 根據上題之解，

$$\text{令 } \theta_p = \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t_p,$$

$$\tan \theta = \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} / \zeta$$

則 $\sin \theta_p = \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$ ，代入位移反應中

$$\begin{aligned} x_p &= \frac{\hat{F}}{m \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta \omega_n t_p} \cdot \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \\ &= \frac{\hat{F}}{m \omega_n} e^{-\zeta \omega_n t_p} \cdot \frac{\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{1-\zeta^2} / \zeta)}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{\hat{F}}{m \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}} \exp \left[\frac{-\zeta \omega_n}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\zeta} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{x_p \sqrt{mk}}{\hat{F}} = \exp \left[\frac{-\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\zeta} \right]$$

4.3 以階梯函數力 F_0 激勵 阻尼彈簧質量系統振動，求證其反應峯值的發生時間 t_p 可以表示成 $\omega_n t_p = \pi / \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$ 。

解 根據 4.2 節練習 4.2-1

$$\frac{xk}{F_0} = 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta \omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \cos(\sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t - \phi)$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}, \text{ 取 } \frac{xk}{F_0} \text{ 對 } \omega_n t \text{ 之一次導數為 } 0。$$

$$\frac{d\left(\frac{xk}{F_0}\right)}{d(\omega_n t)} = \frac{e^{-\zeta \omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \left[-\zeta \omega_n \cos(\sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t - \phi) - \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n \sin(\sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t - \phi) \right]$$

$$= 0$$

$$\zeta \omega_n \cos(\sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t - \phi) + \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n \sin(\sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t - \phi) = 0$$

$$\tan(\sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t - \phi) = \frac{-\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}, \text{ 展開成}$$

$$\frac{\tan \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t - \tan \phi}{1 + \tan \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t \tan \phi}$$

$$= \frac{\tan \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t - \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}}{1 + \left(\tan \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t \right) \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}} = \frac{-\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

化簡成

$$\left(1 + \frac{\zeta^2}{1-\zeta^2} \right) \tan \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t = \frac{\tan \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t}{1-\zeta^2} = 0$$

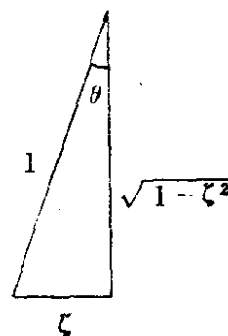
$$\because t_p \neq 0 \quad \therefore \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t = \pi, \quad \omega_n t_p = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

4.4 如同習題 4-3，求證其反應峯值為

$$\left(\frac{xk}{F_0} \right)_{\max} = 1 + \exp\left(-\frac{\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}\right)$$

解 將上題之解代入位移反應式中，得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x_p k}{F_0} &= 1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t_p}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \cos\left(\sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} - \phi\right) \\ &= 1 + \frac{\cos\phi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \exp\left(\frac{-\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}\right) \\ &= 1 + \exp\left(\frac{-\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}\right) \end{aligned}$$



4.5 強度 F_0 ，持續時間 t_0 的矩形脈衝，作用在無阻尼彈簧質量系統。將此脈衝想成是兩個階梯脈衝之和，如圖 P4-5 所示。以重疊法求 $t > t_0$ 時系統的反應。

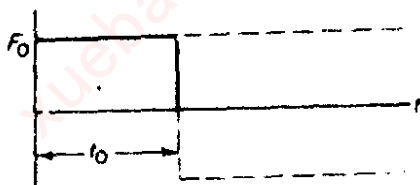


圖 P4-5

解 $\zeta = 0$ ，根據練習 4.2-1，階梯脈衝 F_0 之反應，

$$x = \frac{F_0}{k} (1 - \cos \omega_n t) \quad t \geq 0 \quad \text{.....①}$$

在 $t = t_0$ ，階梯脈衝 $-F_0$ 之反應

$$x = -\frac{F_0}{k} [1 - \cos \omega_n (t - t_0)] \quad t \geq t_0 \quad \text{.....②}$$

①+② 得到矩形脈衝在 $t \geq t_0$ 時之反應，

$$x = \frac{F_0}{k} [\cos \omega_n (t - t_0) - \cos \omega_n t]$$

4.6 若以任意力 $f(t)$ 作用於無阻尼振盪器，其初值條件不為 0 時，求證解的形式為

$$x(t) = x_0 \cos \omega_n t + \frac{v_0}{\omega_n} \sin \omega_n t + \frac{1}{m\omega_n} \int_0^t f(\xi) \sin \omega_n (t - \xi) d\xi$$

解 無阻尼振盪之運動方程式

$$m\ddot{x} + kx = f(t), \quad x = x_h + x_p$$

$$x_h = c_1 \cos \omega_n t + c_2 \sin \omega_n t, \quad \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

由初值條件 $x_h(0) = x_0$, $\dot{x}_h(0) = v_0$ 得到

$$c_1 = x_0, \quad c_2 = v_0 / \omega_n$$

$$\therefore x_h(t) = x_0 \cos \omega_n t + \frac{v_0}{\omega_n} \sin \omega_n t$$

根據 (4.2-1) 式，得知 $x_p(t) = \int_0^t f(\xi) h(t - \xi) d\xi$

根據 (4.1-4) 式及 (4.1-6) 式，得到

$$h(t - \xi) = \frac{\sin \omega_n (t - \xi)}{m\omega_n}$$

則 $x_p(t)$ 變成 $\frac{1}{m\omega_n} \int_0^t f(\xi) \sin \omega_n (t - \xi) d\xi$

由 $x = x_h + x_p$ 得證。

4.7 單位階梯函數的反應為 $g(t)$ ，求證 $g(t)$ 與衝量反應 $h(t)$ 之關係式為 $h(t) = \dot{g}(t)$ 。

解 根據 (4.2-1) 式，單位階梯函數之激振反應

$$g(t) = \int_0^t h(t - \xi) d\xi$$

兩邊微分得證

$$\dot{g}(t) = \frac{dg}{dt} = h(t)$$

4.8 求證以 $g(t)$ 寫成的旋積分形式爲

$$x(t) = f(0)g(t) + \int_0^t f(\xi) \dot{g}(t-\xi) d\xi$$

解 將上題所得 $h(t-\xi) = \dot{g}(t-\xi)$ 代入 (4.2-1) 式, 得到

$$x(t) = \int_0^t f(\xi) \dot{g}(t-\xi) d\xi$$

以部分積分法, 令 $u = f(\xi)$, $du = \frac{df}{d\xi}$

$dv = \dot{g}(t-\xi) d\xi$, $v = -g(t-\xi)$, 得到

$$x(t) = -f(\xi)g(t-\xi) \Big|_0^t + \int_0^t f(\xi)g(t-\xi) d\xi$$

$$= -f(t)g(0) + f(0)g(t) + \int_0^t f(\xi)g(t-\xi) d\xi$$

\therefore 階梯激振在 $t=0$ 時反應爲 0, 即 $g(0) = 0$

$$\therefore x(t) = f(0)g(t) + \int_0^t f(\xi)g(t-\xi) d\xi$$

4.9 具有粘滯阻尼的彈簧質量系統, 其輔助方程式爲 4.3 節之 (a) 式, 以反轉換求解由初始條件所致的第二項。

解 將 4-3 節 (a) 式寫出如下

$$\bar{x}(s) = \frac{\bar{F}(s)}{ms^2 + cs + k} + \frac{(ms + c)x(0) + m\dot{x}(0)}{ms^2 + cs + k}$$

第二項得自初始條件 $x(0)$, $\dot{x}(0)$, 其 Laplace 反轉換如下:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{(ms + c)x(0) + m\dot{x}(0)}{ms^2 + cs + k} \right\} \\ &= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{(s + 2\zeta\omega_n)x(0) + \dot{x}(0)}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \right\} \\ &= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{sx(0)}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \right\} + \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2\zeta\omega_n x(0) + \dot{x}(0)}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

參考附錄 B ,

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \right\} = \frac{1}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \sin \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \right\} = \frac{d}{dt} \zeta^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \right\}$$

$$= e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \left\{ \cos \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t - \frac{\zeta\omega_n}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{兩式相加} &= e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \left\{ \frac{x(0) + \zeta\omega_n x(0)}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t \right. \\ &\quad \left. + x(0) \cos \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t \right\} \end{aligned}$$

4.10 無阻尼彈簧質量系統的基礎，以 $\dot{y}(t) = 20(1 - 5t)$ 激振，若系統之自然頻率為 10 sec^{-1} ，求最大的相對位移。

解 在 $t \leq 0$ 時， $\dot{y}(t) = 0$ ，按題意將速度激振改寫成

$$\dot{y}(t) = 20 [u(t) - 5t] \text{ , 則 } \ddot{y}(t) = 20 [\delta(t) - 5]$$

參考 (3.5-3) 式，得到質量相對支承運動方程式如下：

$$m\ddot{z} + kz = -m\ddot{y} = -20m [\delta(t) - 5]$$

將上式各項除以 m ，並使 $k/m = \omega_n^2$ 代入上式

設，等號兩側取其 Laplace 轉換，得到

$$\bar{z}(s) = \frac{100}{s(s^2 + \omega_n^2)} - \frac{20}{(s^2 + \omega_n^2)}$$

反轉換成

$$z(t) = \frac{100}{\omega_n^2} (1 - \cos \omega_n t) - \frac{20}{\omega_n} \sin \omega_n t$$

求 z 之最大值，令

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = 0 = \frac{100}{\omega_n^2} \sin \omega_n t - 20 \cos \omega_n t$$

得到 $\tan \omega_n t = \frac{\omega_n}{5}$ ，由三角幾何求出

$$\sin \omega_n t = \frac{\omega_n}{\sqrt{25 + \omega_n^2}}, \quad \cos \omega_n t = \frac{5}{\sqrt{25 + \omega_n^2}},$$

代入 $z(t)$ 中，得到

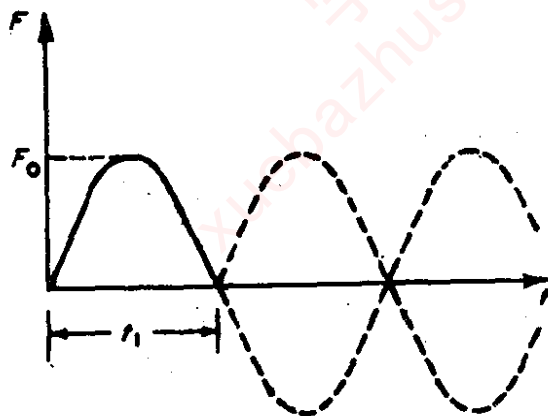
$$z(t) = \frac{100}{\omega_n} \left(1 - \frac{5}{\sqrt{25 + \omega_n^2}} \right) - \frac{20}{\sqrt{25 + \omega_n^2}}$$

4.11 正弦單脈波可想成兩個正弦波之疊加，如圖 P4-11 所示，求證其解為

$$\left(\frac{xk}{F_0} \right) = \frac{1}{(\tau/2t_1 - 2t_1/\tau)} \left(\sin \frac{2\pi t}{\tau} - \frac{2t_1}{\tau} \sin \frac{\pi t}{t_1} \right), \quad t < t_1$$

$$\left(\frac{xk}{F_0} \right) = \frac{1}{(\tau/2t_1 - 2t_1/\tau)} \left\{ \left(\sin \frac{2\pi t}{\tau} - \frac{2t_1}{\tau} \sin \frac{\pi t}{t_1} \right) + \left(\sin 2\pi \frac{t-t_1}{\tau} - \frac{2t_1}{\tau} \sin \pi \frac{t-t_1}{t_1} \right) \right\}, \quad t > t_1$$

其中， $\tau = 2\pi/\omega$



■ P4-11

$$F = \begin{cases} 0, & t \leq 0 \\ F_0 \sin \frac{\pi t}{t_1}, & 0 < t \leq t_1 \\ F_0 \sin \frac{\pi t}{t_1} + F_0 \sin \frac{\pi(t-t_1)}{t_1}, & t > t_1 \end{cases}$$

首先，考慮 $0 < t \leq t_1$ 之微分方程式

$$\ddot{x} + \omega_n^2 x = \frac{F_0}{m} \sin \frac{\pi}{t_1} t$$

其一般解為

$$x(t) = A \sin \omega_n t + B \cos \omega_n t + \frac{\frac{F_0}{m} \sin \frac{\pi}{t_1} t}{1 - \left(\frac{\pi}{t_1 \omega_n}\right)^2}$$

由初值條件 $x(0) = \dot{x}(0) = 0$ 得到 $B = 0$ 及

$$x = -\frac{\frac{F_0}{m} \left(\frac{\pi}{t_1 \omega_n}\right)}{1 - \left(\frac{\pi}{t_1 \omega_n}\right)^2}, \quad \because \frac{\pi}{t_1 \omega_n} = \frac{\pi}{t_1} \frac{\tau}{2\pi} = \frac{\tau}{2t_1}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{F_0}{m} \left\{ \frac{-\tau \sin \frac{2\pi t}{\tau}}{2t_1 \left[1 - \left(\frac{\tau}{2t_1}\right)^2\right]} + \frac{\sin \frac{\pi t}{t_1}}{1 - \left(\frac{\tau}{2t_1}\right)^2} \right\}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = \frac{\frac{F_0}{m}}{\left(\frac{\tau}{2t_1} - \frac{2t_1}{\tau}\right)} \left(\sin \frac{2\pi t}{\tau} - \frac{2t_1}{\tau} \sin \frac{\pi t}{t_1} \right), \quad t < t_1$$

接著考慮激振力為 $F_0 \sin \frac{\pi(t-t_1)}{t_1}$ 的微分方程式

$$\ddot{x} + \omega_n^2 x = \frac{F_0}{m} \sin \frac{\pi}{t_1} (t - t_1)$$

$t = t_1$ 為其起始點，因為 $x(t_1)$ ， $\dot{x}(t_1)$ 為 $F_0 \sin \frac{\pi t}{t_1}$ 之動力反應，

故仍令 $\frac{F_0}{m} \sin \frac{\pi}{t_1} (t - t_1)$ 激振分量之 $x(t_1) = \dot{x}(t_1)$ 為其初值條件，得到

$$x = \frac{F_0/m}{\left(\tau/2t_1 - 2t_1/\tau\right)} \left[\sin \frac{2\pi(t-t_1)}{\tau} - \frac{2t_1}{\tau} \sin \frac{\pi(t-t_1)}{t_1} \right]$$

在 $t > t_1$ 時，兩個激振力同時作用於系統，故動力反應為兩位移之和，即

$$x(t) = \frac{F_0/m}{(\tau/2t_1 - 2t_1/\tau)} \left[\sin \frac{2\pi t}{\tau} - \frac{2t_1}{\tau} \sin \frac{\pi t}{t_1} + \sin \frac{2\pi(t-t_1)}{\tau} - \frac{2t_1}{\tau} \sin \frac{\pi(t-t_1)}{t_1} \right], t > t_1$$

4.12 三角形脈衝如圖 P4-12 所示，求證其反應為

$$x = \frac{2F_0}{k} \left(\frac{t}{t_1} - \frac{\tau}{2\pi t_1} \sin 2\pi \frac{t}{\tau} \right), 0 < t < \frac{1}{2} t_1$$

$$x = \frac{2F_0}{k} \left\{ 1 - \frac{t}{t_1} + \frac{\tau}{2\pi t_1} \left[2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \left(t - \frac{1}{2} t_1 \right) - \sin 2\pi \frac{t}{\tau} \right] \right\},$$

$$\frac{1}{2} t_1 < t < t_1$$

$$x = \frac{2F_0}{k} \left\{ \frac{\tau}{2\pi t_1} \left[2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \left(t - \frac{1}{2} t_1 \right) - \sin \frac{2\pi}{\tau} (t - t_1) - \sin 2\pi \frac{t}{\tau} \right] \right\}$$

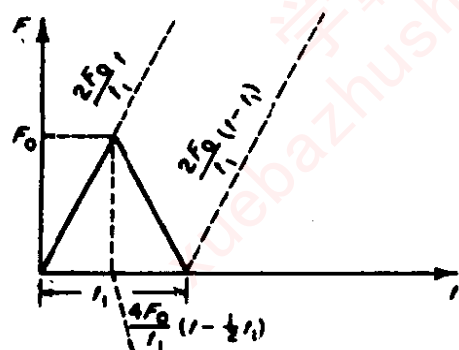


圖 P4-12

解 激振力表示如下

$$\begin{cases} F_1 = \frac{2F_0}{t_1} t & , 0 \leq t \leq t_1/2 \\ F_2 = -\frac{4F_0}{t_1} \left(t - \frac{t_1}{2} \right) + F_1 & , t_1/2 \leq t \leq t_1 \\ F_3 = \frac{2F_0}{t_1} (t - t_1) + F_2 & , t_1 \leq t \end{cases}$$

則運動方程式為

$$\ddot{x} + \omega_n^2 x = \begin{cases} \frac{2F_0}{mt_1} t & , 0 \leq t \leq t_1/2 \\ -\frac{4F_0}{mt_1} (t - t_1/2) + F_1 & , t_1/2 \leq t \leq t_1 \\ \frac{2F_0}{mt_1} (t - t_1) + F_2 & , t_1 \leq t \end{cases}$$

取其 Laplace 轉換，得到

$$(s^2 + \omega_n^2) \bar{x}(s) = \begin{cases} \frac{2F_0}{mt_1 s^2} \\ -\frac{4F_0}{mt_1} \left(\frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{t_1}{2s} \right) + F_1 \\ \frac{2F_0}{mt_1} \left(\frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{t_1}{s} \right) + F_2 \end{cases}$$

求解第一式

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x}_1(s) &= \frac{2F_0}{mt_1 s^2 (s^2 + \omega_n^2)} \\ x_1(t) &= \frac{2F_0}{mt_1} \times \frac{1}{\omega_n^2} \left(t - \frac{\sin \omega_n t}{\omega_n} \right) \\ &= \frac{2F_0}{k} \left(\frac{t}{t_1} - \frac{\tau}{2\pi t_1} \sin 2\pi \frac{t}{\tau} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore F_2(t) - F_1(t) = -2F_1 \left(t - \frac{t_1}{2} \right) \text{ 且}$$

$$F_3(t) - F_2(t) = F_1(t - t_1)$$

$\therefore \bar{x}_2(s), \bar{x}_3(s)$ 之 Fourier 反轉換，直接由對比得到

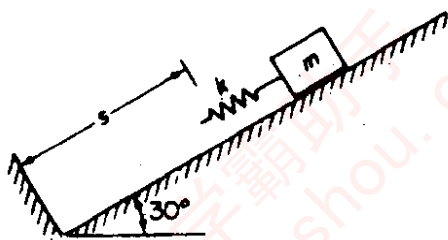
$$\begin{aligned} x_2(t) &= x_1(t) - 2x_1 \left(t - \frac{t_1}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{2F_0}{k} \left[\frac{t}{t_1} - \frac{\tau}{2\pi t_1} \sin \frac{2\pi t}{\tau} - 2 \left(\frac{t - \frac{t_1}{2}}{t_1} - \frac{\tau}{2\pi t_1} \sin 2\pi \frac{t - \frac{t_1}{2}}{\tau} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{2F_0}{k} \left[1 - \frac{t}{t_1} + \frac{\tau}{2\pi t_1} \left(2 \sin 2\pi \frac{t - \frac{t_1}{2}}{\tau} - \sin \frac{2\pi t}{\tau} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$x_3(t) = x_2(t) + x(t - t_1)$$

$$= \frac{2F_0}{k} \left[1 - \frac{t}{t_1} + \frac{\tau}{2\pi t_1} \left(2\sin 2\pi \frac{t - \frac{t_1}{2}}{\tau} - \sin \frac{2\pi t}{\tau} \right) + \frac{t - t_1}{t_1} - \frac{\tau}{2\pi t_1} \sin 2\pi \frac{t - t_1}{\tau} \right]$$

$$= \frac{F_0 \tau}{\pi k t_1} \left(2\sin 2\pi \frac{t - \frac{t_1}{2}}{\tau} - \sin \frac{2\pi t}{\tau} - \sin 2\pi \frac{t - t_1}{\tau} \right)$$

- 4.13 彈簧質量系統沿 30° 光滑斜面降落，如圖 P4-13 所示。自彈簧開始接觸底面到離開為止，求所需的時間為多少？



■ P4-13

解 彈簧恰接觸端面時，質塊速度 v_0 ，則

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 = m g s \sin 30^\circ = \frac{m g s}{2}, \quad v_0 = \sqrt{g s}$$

此時，如同彈簧之一端固定，質塊以 $x(0) = -X$ ， $\dot{x}(0) = \sqrt{g s}$ 之初態開始運動。其中 X 表示振幅，因為

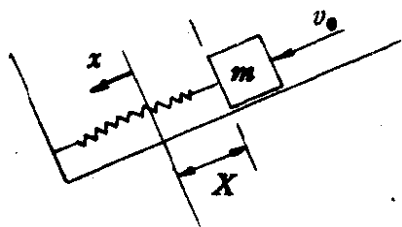
$$kx = mg \sin 30^\circ, \quad \text{所以 } X = \frac{mg}{2k}, \quad \text{則}$$

$$\text{運動方程式: } m\ddot{x} + kx = 0, \quad \text{或} \\ \ddot{x} + \omega_n^2 x = 0$$

$$\text{位移 } x = -X \cos \omega_n t + \frac{v_0}{\omega_n} \sin \omega_n t$$

$$\text{速度 } \dot{x} = -\omega_n X \sin \omega_n t + v_0 \cos \omega_n t$$

當彈簧伸張，質塊回到初始位置時，位移、速度分別是 $x(\tau) = -X$ 及



$\dot{x}(\tau) = -v_0$ 代入上兩式中，聯立求解逃離時間 τ

$$-X = -X \cos \omega_n \tau + \frac{v_0}{\omega_n} \sin \omega_n \tau \cdots \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$-v_0 = \omega_n X \sin \omega_n \tau + v_0 \cos \omega_n \tau \cdots \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\frac{\textcircled{1}}{\cos \omega_n \tau} \div \frac{\textcircled{2}}{\cos \omega_n \tau} \text{ 得到}$$

$$\frac{X}{v_0} = \frac{-X + \frac{v_0}{\omega_n} \tan \omega_n \tau}{\omega_n X \tan \omega_n \tau + v_0}, \text{ 則}$$

$$\tan \omega_n \tau = \frac{2Xv_0}{\frac{v_0^2}{\omega_n} - \omega_n X^2}$$

$$\because \omega_n = \frac{k}{m} \quad \therefore \tau = \frac{1}{\omega_n} \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{mgs/k}}{s - gm/(4k)} \right\}$$

- 4.14 重量 38.6 lb 的物體以數個彈簧支持，彈簧的合勁性為 6.4 lb/in，若將整個系統舉高到彈簧底端恰好剛離開地面而且完全鬆解，然後釋放。求最大壓縮所經的時間，以及 m 之最大位移。

$$\text{解} \quad \delta = \frac{38.6}{6.4} = 6.0313 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{最大位移} = 2\delta = 12.0626 \text{ in}$$

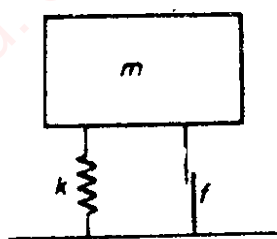
$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{g}{\delta}} = \sqrt{\frac{386 \times 6.4}{38.6}} = 8 \text{ rad/s} = \frac{2\pi}{\tau}$$

$$t = \frac{\tau}{2} = \frac{\pi}{8} = 0.3925 \text{ sec}$$

- 4.15 如圖 P4-15 所示的彈簧質量系統，其 Coulomb 阻尼器產生定值摩擦力 f ，在基礎受到激振時，求證其解為

$$\frac{\omega_n z}{v_0} = \frac{1}{\omega_n t_1} \left(1 - \frac{ft_1}{mv_0} \right) (1 - \cos \omega_n t) - \sin \omega_n t$$

此題假設速度如同習題 4-24。



■ P4-15

解 運動方程式： $m\ddot{x} = -k(x-y) - f\dot{x}$

令相對運動 $z = x - y$

則上式變成： $m\ddot{z} + \omega_n z = -\ddot{y} - \frac{f}{m}\dot{z}$

$$\therefore y = v_0 u(t) - \frac{v_0 t}{t_1}$$

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1, & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \ddot{y} = v_0 \delta(t) - \frac{v_0}{t_1}$$

$$\delta(t) = \begin{cases} \infty, & t = 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

參考(4.2-5)式，得知

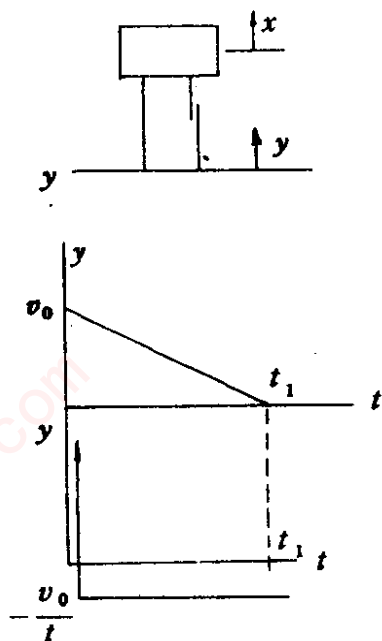
$$\begin{aligned} z &= -\frac{1}{\omega_n} \int_0^t \left[\ddot{y}(\xi) + \frac{f}{m} \dot{z} \right] \sin \omega_n(t - \xi) d\xi \\ &= -\frac{v_0}{\omega_n} \int_0^t \left[\delta(\xi) - \frac{1}{t_1} + \frac{f}{m v_0} \dot{z} \right] \sin \omega_n(t - \xi) d\xi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{v_0}{\omega_n} \left[\frac{1}{t_1} \left(1 - \frac{f t_1}{m v_0} \right) \int_0^t \sin \omega_n(t - \xi) d\xi \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_0^t \delta(\xi) \sin \omega_n(t - \xi) d\xi \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{v_0}{\omega_n} \left[\frac{1}{\omega_n t_1} \left(1 - \frac{f t_1}{m v_0} \right) (1 - \cos \omega_n t) - \sin \omega_n t \right]$$

移項得證

$$\frac{\omega_n z}{v_0} = \frac{1}{\omega_n t_1} \left(1 - \frac{f t_1}{m v_0} \right) (1 - \cos \omega_n t) - \sin \omega_n t$$



4.16 求證習題 4-15 之反應峯值為

$$\frac{\omega_n z_{\max}}{v_0} = \frac{1}{\omega_n t_1} \left(1 - \frac{ft_1}{mv_0} \right) \left\{ 1 - \frac{\frac{1}{\omega_n t_1} \left(1 - \frac{ft_1}{mv_0} \right)}{\sqrt{1 + \left[\frac{1}{\omega_n t_1} \left(1 - \frac{ft_1}{mv_0} \right) \right]^2}} \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left[\frac{1}{\omega_n t_1} \left(1 - \frac{ft_1}{mv_0} \right) \right]^2}}$$

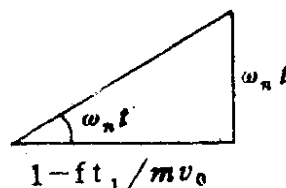
各項除以 $\omega_n t_1$ ，等號左側的量變成 $z_{\max}/v_0 t_1$ ，以 ft_1/mv_0 為參數，畫出 $\omega_n t_1$ 的函數圖形。

解 取習題 4-15 中 z 之一次微分為 0，得到

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{v_0}{\omega_n} \left[\frac{1}{t_1} \left(1 - \frac{ft_1}{mv_0} \right) \sin \omega_n t - \omega_n \cos \omega_n t \right] = 0$$

$$\text{則 } \tan \omega_n t = \frac{\omega_n t_1}{1 - \frac{ft_1}{mv_0}}$$

$$\sin \omega_n t = \frac{\omega_n t_1}{\sqrt{(\omega_n t_1)^2 + (1 - ft_1/mv_0)^2}}$$



$$\cos \omega_n t = \frac{1 - ft_1/mv_0}{\sqrt{(\omega_n t_1)^2 + (1 - ft_1/mv_0)^2}}$$

將 $\sin \omega_n t$ ， $\cos \omega_n t$ 代入 z 式中，得證 z 之極大值。

4.17 在習題 4-16 中，傳遞至 m 之最大力量為

$$F_{\max} = f + |k z_{\max}|$$

將各項乘以 t_1/mv_0 ，得到無因次表示式。

$$\frac{F_{\max} t_1}{mv_0} = \frac{ft_1}{mv_0} + (\omega_n t_1)^2 \left(\frac{z_{\max}}{v_0 t_1} \right)$$

以 ft_1/mv_0 為參數，畫出上式以 $\omega_n t_1$ 為變數的函數圖形。令 ft_1/mv_0 分別為 0，0.20 及 1.0，畫出 $\omega_n t_1$ 的函數 $| \omega_n z_{\max}/v_0 |$ 及 $| z_{\max}/v_0 t_1 |$ 的圖形。

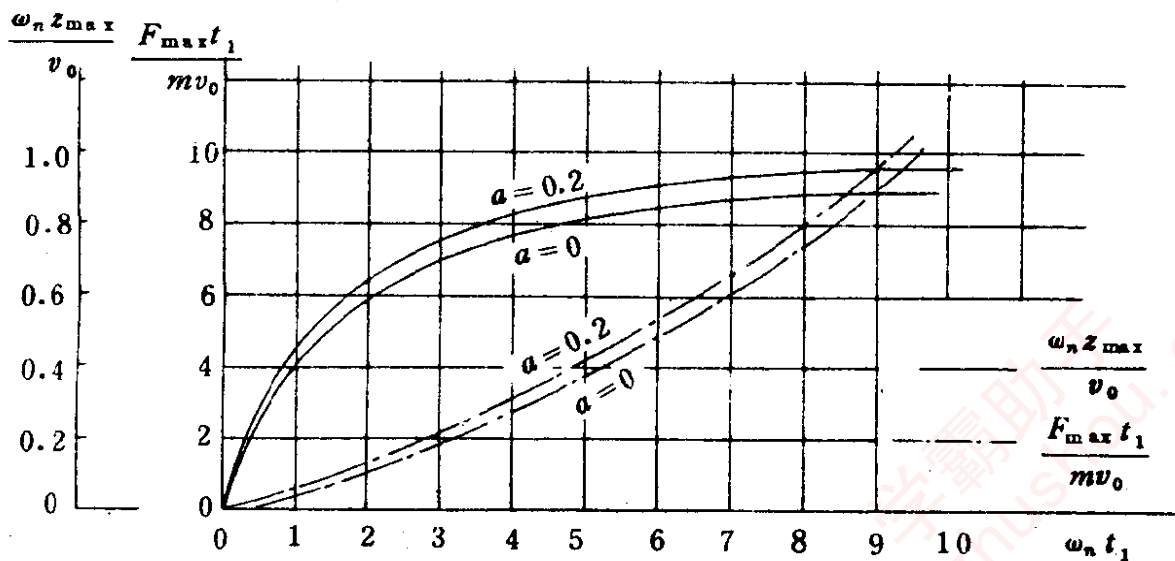
令 $a = \frac{ft_1}{mv_0}$ 及 $b = \omega_n t_1$

$$\left| \frac{\omega_n z_{\max}}{v_0} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{b} (1-a) \left[1 - \frac{1-a}{\sqrt{b^2 + (1-a)^2}} \right] - \frac{b}{\sqrt{b^2 + (1-a)^2}} \right|$$

$$\left| \frac{F_{\max} t_1}{mv_0} \right| = a + \left| (\omega_n t_1)^2 \left(\frac{\omega_n z_{\max}}{v_0} \right) \frac{1}{\omega_n t_1} \right|$$

$$= a + b \left| \frac{\omega_n z_{\max}}{v_0} \right|$$

b	a = 0		a = 0.2	
	$\left \frac{\omega_n z_{\max}}{v_0} \right $	$\left \frac{F_{\max} t_1}{mv_0} \right $	$\left \frac{\omega_n z_{\max}}{v_0} \right $	$\left \frac{F_{\max} t_1}{mv_0} \right $
1	0.4142	0.4142	0.4806	0.6806
2	0.6180	1.2360	0.6770	1.5540
3	0.7208	2.1624	0.7682	2.5049
4	0.7808	3.1232	0.8198	3.4792
5	0.8198	4.0990	0.8527	4.4635
6	0.8471	5.0826	0.8755	5.4530
8	0.8828	7.0624	0.9050	7.440
10	0.9050	9.050	0.9232	9.4320



4.18 矩形脈波持續時間為 t_0 ，如圖 P4-18 所示，求證其反應頻譜為

$$\left(\frac{xk}{F_0}\right)_{\max} = 2 \sin \frac{\pi t_0}{\tau}, \quad \frac{t_0}{\tau} < 0.50$$

$$= 2, \quad \frac{t_0}{\tau} > 0.50$$

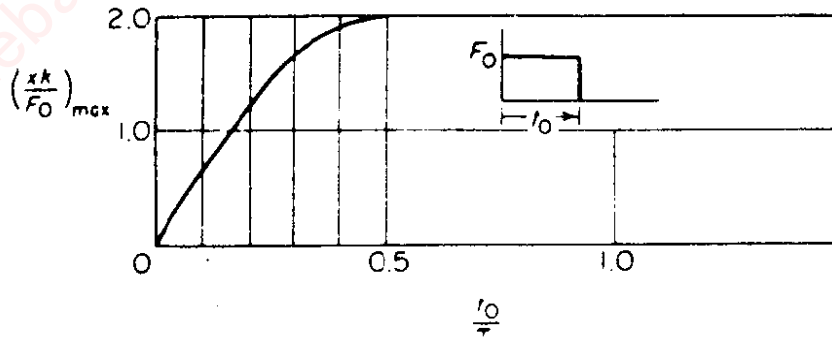


圖 P4-18

其中 $\tau = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_n}$

解 $x = \frac{F_0}{k} (1 - \cos \omega_n t), \quad 0 < t < t_0$

$$= \frac{F_0}{k} [\cos \omega_n (t - t_0) - \cos \omega_n t], \quad t > t_0$$

當 $t < t_0, \therefore \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{F_0 \omega_n}{k} \sin \omega_n t = 0 \quad \therefore \omega_n t_p = \pi$

$$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n} = \frac{\tau}{2}$$

$$x_{\max} = \frac{F_0}{k} (1 + 1) = \frac{2F_0}{k}$$

又 $\because t_p = \frac{\tau}{2} < t_0, \therefore \frac{t_0}{\tau} > 0.50$

當 $t > t_0, \therefore \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{F_0 \omega_n}{k} [\sin \omega_n t - \sin \omega_n (t - t_0)] = 0$

$$\therefore \tan \omega_n t_p = \frac{\sin \omega_n t_0}{\cos \omega_n t_0 - 1}$$

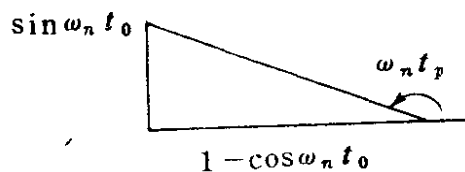
$$\sin \omega_n t_p = \frac{\sin \omega_n t_0}{\sqrt{2(1 - \cos \omega_n t_0)}}$$

$$\cos \omega_n t_p = \frac{-(1 - \cos \omega_n t_0)}{\sqrt{2(1 - \cos \omega_n t_0)}}$$

將 $\sin \omega_n t_p$, $\cos \omega_n t_p$ 代入 x 中
得到

$$\begin{aligned} x_{\max} &= \frac{F_0}{k} \sqrt{2(1 - \cos \omega_n t_0)} \\ &= \frac{2F_0}{k} \sin \frac{\omega_n t_0}{2} = \frac{2F_0}{k} \sin \frac{\pi t_0}{\tau} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又} \because t_p = \frac{\tau}{2} > t_0, \therefore \frac{t_0}{\tau} < 0.50$$



4.19 如圖P4-19所示為正弦脈波之反應頻譜，若 t_1/τ 很小，求證反應峯值發生在 $t > t_1$ 之區域內。當 $t_1/\tau = 1/2$ ，求 t_p/t_1 。

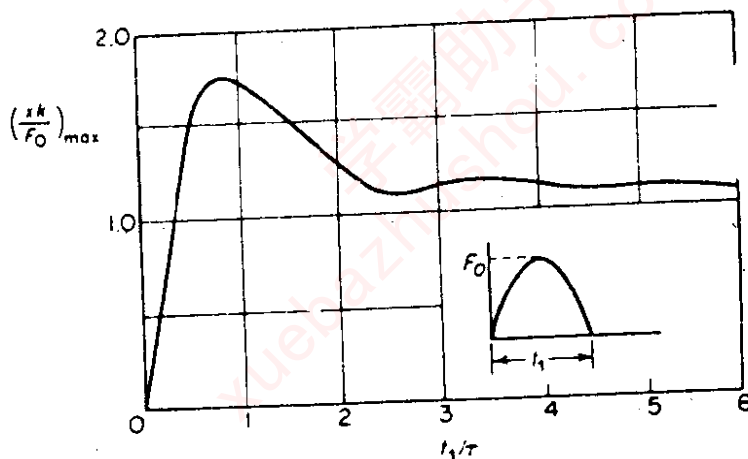


圖 P4-19

解 當 t_1/τ 很小時，正弦波近似於單脈衝

$$\hat{F} = F_0 \int_0^{t_1} \sin \frac{\pi t}{t_1} dt = \frac{2}{\pi} F_0 t_1$$

$$\text{動力反應 } x = \frac{\hat{F}}{m\omega_n} \sin \omega_n t = \frac{F_0}{k} \frac{4t_1}{\tau} \sin \frac{2\pi t}{\tau}$$

$$\left(\frac{xk}{F_0}\right)_{\max} = \frac{4t_1}{\tau} \text{ 發生在 } t_p = \frac{\tau}{4}$$

\therefore 峯值反應必發生在 $t = t_p > t_1$

$$\therefore \frac{\tau}{4} > t_1 \text{ 即 } \frac{t_1}{\tau} < \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{令 } \alpha = \frac{t_1}{\tau}, \quad \xi = \frac{t}{t_1}, \quad \text{當 } t \geq t_1$$

$$\left(\frac{xk}{F_0} \right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2\alpha} - 2\alpha} [\sin 2\pi\alpha\xi + \sin 2\pi\alpha(\xi - 1)]$$

當 $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ 時，上式為不定值，其分子、分母分別對 x 取導數後，再將

$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ 代入，得到其最大值。

$$\left(\frac{xk}{F_0} \right)_{\alpha=\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \pi\xi \quad \text{發生在 } \xi = 1 = \frac{t}{t_1} \text{ 時}$$

$$\therefore t_p = t_1 \quad \text{且} \quad \frac{x_{\max}k}{F_0} = \frac{\pi}{2} = 1.57$$

- 4.20** 無阻尼的彈簧質量系統，其重量 $w = 16.1 \text{ lb}$ ，自然週期為 0.5 sec 。當其承受持續時間為 0.4 sec 之三角形衝量 $2.0 \text{ lb}\cdot\text{sec}$ 時，求此系統質塊的最大位移。

$$\text{解} \quad m = \frac{16.1}{386} = 0.0417, \quad \frac{t_1}{\tau} = \frac{0.4}{0.5} = 0.8$$

$$\text{由圖 P4-21 得知 } \left(\frac{xk}{F_0} \right)_{\max} = 1.54$$

$$\omega_n = \frac{2\pi}{0.5} = 4\pi, \quad k = m\omega_n^2 = 0.0417(4\pi)^2 = 6.585 \text{ lb/in}$$

$$x_{\max} = 1.54 \frac{F_0}{k}, \quad \because \hat{F} = 2.0 \text{ lb} = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.4 \times F_0$$

$$\therefore F_0 = 10, \quad x_{\max} = 1.54 \times \frac{10}{6.585} = 2.339''$$

- 4.21** 持續時間 t_1 的三角形脈衝，當 $t_1/\tau = 1/2$ 時，反應峯值發生時間在 $t = t_p$ 時，則 t_p 由下列方程式所建立。

$$2 \cos \frac{2\pi t_1}{\tau} \left(\frac{t_p}{t_1} - 0.5 \right) - \cos 2\pi \frac{t_1}{\tau} \left(\frac{t_p}{t_1} - 1 \right) - \cos \frac{2\pi t_1}{\tau} \frac{t_p}{t_1} = 0$$

由微分 $t > t_1$ 之位移方程式，令其為 0 得到上式。三角形脈衝之反應

頻譜如圖 P4-21 所示。

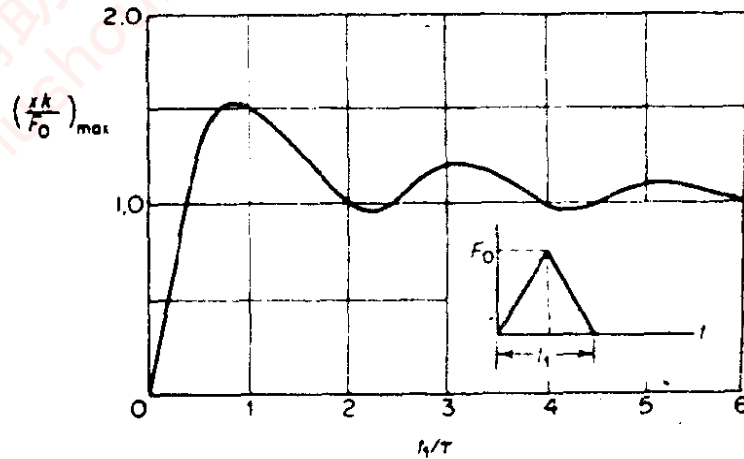


圖 P4-21

解 將習題 4-12 第三式對時間 t 取微分

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2F_0}{kt_1} \left[2 \cos \frac{2\pi t_1}{\tau} \left(\frac{t}{t_1} - 0.5 \right) - \cos \frac{2\pi t_1}{\tau} \left(\frac{t}{t_1} - 1.0 \right) - \cos \frac{2\pi t}{\tau} \right] = 0$$

$$\text{或 } 2 \cos \frac{2\pi t_1}{\tau} \left(\frac{t_p}{t_1} - 0.5 \right) - \cos \frac{2\pi t_1}{\tau} \left(\frac{t_p}{t_1} - 1 \right) - \cos \frac{2\pi t_p}{\tau} = 0$$

求解得到 $t_p = t_1$

4.22 若振盪器之自然週期 τ 大於脈波持續時間 t_1 ，最大峯值反應則發生在 $t > t_1$ 的區域內，對於無阻尼振盪器，以積分表示的位移是

$$x = \frac{\omega_n}{k} \left\{ \sin \omega_n t \int_0^t f(\xi) \cos \omega_n \xi d\xi - \cos \omega_n t \int_0^t f(\xi) \sin \omega_n \xi d\xi \right\}$$

此式在 $t > t_1$ 時並不改變，因為在此時 $f(t) = 0$ 。因此，將

$$A \cos \phi = \omega_n \int_0^{t_1} f(\xi) \cos \omega_n \xi d\xi$$

$$A \sin \phi = \omega_n \int_0^{t_1} f(\xi) \sin \omega_n \xi d\xi$$

代入原式中，得知在 $t > t_1$ 之反應是振幅為 A 之簡諧運動，討論此情。

況下反應頻譜之特性。

解 將 $A\cos\phi$ 及 $A\sin\phi$ 代入， x 變成

$$x = \frac{A}{k} (\sin\omega_n t \cos\phi - \cos\omega_n t \sin\phi) = \frac{A}{k} \sin(\omega_n t - \phi)$$

最大反應發生在 $\omega_n t - \phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 時，則

$$x_{\max} = \frac{A}{k}, \quad \text{其中 } A = A\cos^2\phi + A\sin^2\phi$$

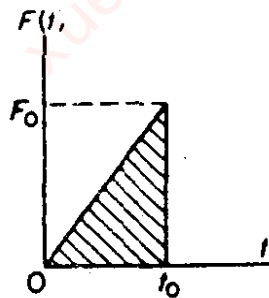
$$= \omega_n \sqrt{\left[\int_0^t f(\xi) \sin\omega_n \xi d\xi \right]^2 - \left[\int_0^t f(\xi) \cos\omega_n \xi d\xi \right]^2}$$

4.23 無阻尼的彈簧質量系統，其質量及勁性分別為 m 及 k 。若受到如圖 P4-23 所示作用力 F 之激振時，求證，在 $t < t_0$ 之區域內

$$\frac{kx(t)}{F_0} = \frac{1}{\omega_n t_0} (\omega_n t - \sin\omega_n t)$$

在 $t > t_0$ 的區域內

$$\frac{kx(t)}{F_0} = \frac{1}{\omega_n t_0} [\sin\omega_n(t - t_0) - \sin\omega_n t] + \cos\omega_n(t - t_0)$$



■ P4-23

$$\text{解 } F = \begin{cases} F_0 t/t_0, & t < t_0 \\ 0, & t > t_0 \end{cases}$$

參考 4.2-1 式，其 $h(t) = \frac{1}{m\omega_n} \sin\omega_n t$

$$f(\xi) = \begin{cases} F_0 \xi/t_0, & t < t_0 \\ 0, & t > t_0 \end{cases}$$

當 $t < t_0$ 時

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \frac{F_0}{m\omega_n} \int_0^t \frac{\xi}{t_0} \sin \omega_n (t - \xi) d\xi \\ &= \frac{F_0}{k} \left(\frac{t}{t_0} - \frac{\sin \omega_n t}{\omega_n t_0} \right) \end{aligned}$$

當 $t > t_0$ 時，在 t_0 之後的積分未變

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \frac{F_0}{m\omega_n} \int_0^t \frac{\xi}{t_0} \sin \omega_n (t - \xi) d\xi \\ &= \frac{F_0}{k} \left[\frac{\xi}{t_0} \cos \omega_n (t - \xi) + \frac{\sin \omega_n (t - t_0)}{\omega_n t_0} \right]_0^{t_0} \\ &= \frac{F_0}{k} \left\{ \cos \omega_n (t - t_0) + \frac{1}{\omega_n t_0} [\sin \omega_n (t - t_0) - \sin \omega_n t] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

4.24 無阻尼彈簧質量系統 (m, k) 的基礎，受到如圖 P4-24 所示的速度脈衝，若反應峯值發生在 $t < t_1$ ，求證反應頻譜由下式所定義

$$\frac{\omega_n z_{\max}}{v_0} = \frac{1}{\omega_n t_1} \frac{1}{\omega_n t_1 \sqrt{1 + (\omega_n t_1)^2}} = \frac{\omega_n t_1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega_n t_1)^2}}$$



圖 P4-24

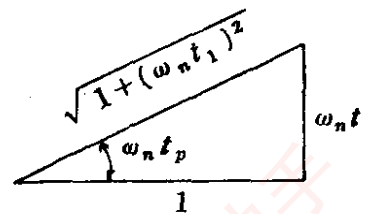
解 已知 $v = v_0 [u(t) - t/t_1] = \dot{y}(t)$

$$a = \dot{v} = v_0 \left[\delta(t) - \frac{1}{t_1} \right] = \ddot{y}(t)$$

代入 (4.2-5) 式中，得到

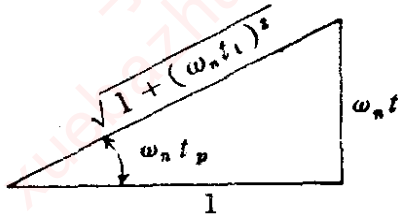
$$\begin{aligned} z &= -\frac{v_0}{\omega_n} \int_0^t \left[\delta(\xi) - \frac{1}{t_1} \right] \sin \omega_n (t - \xi) d\xi \\ &= \frac{v_0}{\omega_n} \left[-\sin \omega_n t + \frac{1}{\omega_n t_1} (1 - \cos \omega_n t) \right], \quad 0 < t < t_1 \end{aligned}$$

求 z 之最大值，取 z 對 t 之一次導數為 0。



$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{v_0}{\omega_n} \left(-\omega_n \cos \omega_n t + \frac{1}{t_1} \sin \omega_n t \right) = 0$$

則 $\tan \omega_n t_p = \omega_n t_1$



$$\therefore \sin \omega_n t_p = \frac{\omega_n t_1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega_n t_1)^2}}$$

$$\cos \omega_n t_p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega_n t_1)^2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{z_{\max} \omega_n}{v_0} = \frac{1}{\omega_n t_1} \frac{1}{\omega_n t_1 \sqrt{1 + (\omega_n t_1)^2}} = \frac{\omega_n t_1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega_n t_1)^2}}$$

4.25 在習題 4-24 中，若 $t > t_1$ ，求證其解為

$$\frac{\omega_n z}{v_0} = -\sin \omega_n t + \frac{1}{\omega_n t_1} \{ \cos \omega_n (t - t_1) - \cos \omega_n t \}$$

解 若 $t > t_1$ ，其解為

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \frac{-v_0}{\omega_n} \int_0^{t_1} \left[\delta(\xi) - \frac{1}{t_1} \right] \sin \omega_n (t - \xi) d\xi \\ &= \frac{v_0}{\omega_n} \left\{ -\sin \omega_n t + \frac{1}{\omega_n t_1} \{ \cos \omega_n (t - t_1) - \cos \omega_n t \} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

4.26 使用數值積分法，求解習題 4-10 之時間反應。

解 $\ddot{z} + \omega_n^2 z = -\ddot{y} = 100 - 20\delta(t)$

$$\tau = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_n} = 0.628\text{s} \quad , \quad \text{選擇 } \Delta t = 0.05\text{s} < \frac{\tau}{10}$$

將兩項激振力分開處理，其中 $-20\delta(t)$ 之反應為

$$z' = -\frac{20}{\omega_n} \int_0^t \delta(\xi) \sin \omega_n (t - \xi) d\xi = -2 \sin 10t$$

另一激振 (100) 之反應由數值方法求解微分方程式，已知

初值條件： $z_1 = \dot{z}_1 = 0$

微分方程式之數值形式： $\ddot{z}_i = 100 - 100 z_i \dots\dots\dots(a)$

根據 (4.5-8) 式，寫成：

$$\underline{z}_i = \underline{z}_{i-1} + \dot{\underline{z}}_{i-1} \Delta t + \ddot{\underline{z}}_{i-1} \frac{\Delta t^2}{2} \dots\dots\dots (b)$$

將 $\underline{z}_1 = 0$ 代入(a)式中，由 $\ddot{\underline{z}}_1 = 100$ 開始，代入(b)式，得到

$$\ddot{\underline{z}}_2 = \frac{1}{2} (0.05)^2 100 = 0.125, \text{ 代入(a)式，得到}$$

$$\underline{z}_2 = 100 - 100(0.125) = 87.5。$$

根據(4.5-6)式，寫成： $\underline{z}_{i+1} = 2\underline{z}_i - \underline{z}_{i-1} + \ddot{\underline{z}}_i \Delta t^2 \dots\dots\dots (c)$

將(a)式代入(c)得到 $\underline{z}_{i+1} = 2\underline{z}_i - \underline{z}_{i-1} + 100(1 - \underline{z}_i) \Delta t^2 \dots\dots\dots (d)$

當 $n \geq 3$ 以上，反覆使用(d)式；則可以求得各時間點 t_n 之 \underline{z}_n 值，則

$\underline{z}_n = \underline{z}'_n + \underline{z}_n$ 如下表所示

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
t_n	0	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.55
\underline{z}'_n	0	-0.959	-1.683	-1.995	-1.819	-1.197	-0.282	0.702	1.514	1.995	1.918	1.411
\underline{z}_n	0	0.125	0.469	0.946	1.436	1.817	1.994	1.923	1.621	1.164	0.666	0.252
$\underline{z}_n = \underline{z}'_n + \underline{z}_n$	0	-0.834	-1.214	-1.050	-0.382	0.62	1.712	2.624	3.135	3.159	2.584	1.663

4.27 使用數值積分法，求解習題 4-20 之時間反應。

解 本題與書本上例題 4.5-2 完全相同。可參照該題之步驟求解。

4.28 無阻尼彈簧質量系統，其基礎承受兩種不同的速度激振，如圖 P4-28 為系統的反應頻譜。求其振動速度為 $\dot{y}(t) = 60e^{-0.10t}$ 的問題，並以圖上幾個點證明頻譜曲線之真實性。

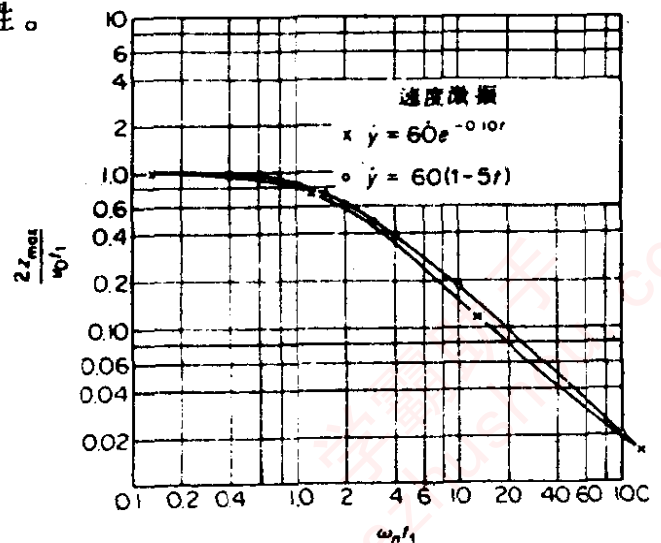


圖 P4-28

解 例題 4.4-2 之速度激振為 $\dot{y} = v_0 e^{-t/t_0}$ ，如圖 P4-28 所分析的 $\dot{y} = 60 e^{-0.10t}$ ，其反應頻譜對應值為 $v_0 = 60$ ， $t_0 = 10$ 。當 $\omega_n t_0$

值很大時， $\frac{2 z_{\max}}{v_0 t_0} \simeq \frac{2}{\omega_n t_0}$ 所表現的是矩形雙曲線。在 $\omega_n t_0 = 100$ ，

圖 P4-28 表示出 $\frac{2 z_{\max}}{v_0 t_0} = 0.02$ 之值，當 $\omega_n t_0$ 值小時，

$$\frac{2 z_{\max}}{v_0 t_0} \simeq 1.0$$

4.29 具粘滯阻尼的彈簧質量系統，開始時靜止在 0 的位置，若此系統以頻率為 $\omega = \omega_n = \sqrt{k/m}$ 的諧調力激振，求其運動方程式。

解 將運動方程式 $m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = F_0 \sin \omega_n t$ 改寫成

$$\ddot{x} + 2\omega_n \zeta \dot{x} + \omega_n^2 x = \frac{F_0}{m} \sin \omega_n t, \text{ 已知初態條件 } \dot{x}(0) = x(0) = 0,$$

上式行 Laplace 轉換，變成

$$(s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2) \bar{x}(s) = \frac{F_0}{m} \frac{\omega_n}{s^2 + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\bar{x}(s) = \frac{F_0 \omega_n / m}{(s^2 + \omega_n^2)(s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2)}$$

$$x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\bar{x}(s)]$$

$$= \frac{F_0}{c\omega_n} \left[\frac{e^{-\zeta\omega_n t}}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sin(\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}\omega_n t + \sin^{-1}\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}) - \cos \omega_n t \right]$$

4.30 在習題 4-29 中，系統若為小阻尼，求證振幅將增強至 $(1 - e^{-1})$ 乘以時間在 $t = 1/f_n \delta$ 之穩態值 ($\delta =$ 對數衰減率)。

解 小阻尼 $\delta = 2\pi\zeta$ ，當 $t = \frac{1}{f_n \delta}$ 時，

$$\zeta\omega_n t = \frac{2\pi\zeta}{\delta} \simeq 1.0; \text{ 代入習題 4-29 最後一式中}$$

$$x = \frac{F_0}{c\omega_n} \left[e^{-1} \sin(\omega_n t + 90^\circ) - \cos \omega_n t \right]$$

$$= \frac{F_0}{c \omega_n} (e^{-1} - 1) \cos \omega_n t$$

$$\text{穩態解} = \frac{-F}{c \omega_n} \cos \omega_n t$$

4.31 假設輕阻尼系統以 $F_0 \sin \omega_n t$ 激勵，若此力突然被移開，求其運動方程式，並求證振幅將衰減至 e^{-1} 乘上時間 $t = 1/f_n \delta$ 的初值。

解 激振頻率 ω_n 的諧調力，其穩態振盪是

$$x(t) = \frac{F_0}{c \omega_n} \cos \omega_n t, \quad x(0) = \frac{F_0}{c \omega_n}, \quad \dot{x}(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{暫態解 } x(t) &= X_1 e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} \sin(\sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \omega_n t + \phi_1) \\ &\simeq X_1 e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} \sin(\omega_n t + \phi_1) \end{aligned}$$

上式之近似，由假設 ζ 很小而得到。

$$x(0) = X_1 \sin \phi_1 = \frac{F_0}{c \omega_n}$$

$$\dot{x}(0) = X_1 (\omega_n \cos \phi_1 - \zeta \omega_n \sin \phi_1) \simeq X_1 \omega_n \cos \phi_1 = 0$$

$$\phi_1 = 90 \text{ 且 } X_1 = \frac{F_0}{c \omega_n}$$

則上列初值條件之暫態解為

$$x(t) = \frac{F_0}{c \omega_n} e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} \cos \omega_n t$$

$$\text{當 } \zeta \omega_n t = \frac{2\pi\zeta}{\delta} \simeq 1.0 \text{ 時, } x(t) = e^{-1} \frac{F_0}{c \omega_n} \cos \omega_n t$$

4.32 建立例題 4.5-1 的計算機程式。

解 根據例題 4.5-1，得知微分方程式為

$$\ddot{x} = 0.25 F(t) - 500 x$$

$$\text{令 } h = H = 0.02$$

$$t = T(I) = H * (I - 1), \quad I = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$x = X(I), \quad X(1) = 0$$

$$\ddot{x} = DX2(I)$$

令 I 自 1 至 $25 = N$

其計算機程式如下所示：

```

DIMENSION T(28), X(28), DX2(28), F(28)
N=25
H=.02
T(1)=0
X(1)=0
DO I = 1, 25
  T(I) = H*(I-1)
  IF(I, GT, 1) GO TO 2
  F(I) = 100
  DX2(I) = .25 * F(I) - 500 * X(I)
  X(I+1) = .50 * DX2(I) * H**2
  GO TO 3
2  IF(I, LT, 6) F(I) = 100
  IF(I, GE, 6) F(I) = 100 - 1000 * (T(I) - .10)
  IF(I, GT, 10) F(I) = 0
  DX2(I) = .25 * F(I) - 500 * X(I)
  X(I+1) = 2 * X(I) - X(I-1) + DX2(I) * H**2
  IF(I=N+1) GO TO 4
3  CONTINUE
4  WRITE(6, 5)
5  FORMAT (4 IH1, TIME, FORCE, DSPL)
  WRITE(6, 6) (I(I), F(I), X(I))
6  FORMAT (3X, F6, 3, 3X, F6, 3, 3X, F6, 4)
  STOP
END

```

4.33 阻尼系統的初始條件為 0，以作用力激振。試繪其計算流程圖。

解 首先我們應用例題 4.5-2 討論初值條件不為 0 的情形，根據微分方程式，得知加速度為

$$\ddot{x}_1 = \frac{F_1}{m} - \omega_n^2 x_1 - 2\zeta\omega_n \dot{x}_1 = f(x_1, \dot{x}_1, t_1)$$

由 Tayer 級數得到下列兩式

$$(a) \quad x_2 = x_1 + \dot{x}_1 h + \frac{h^2}{2} \left(\frac{F_1}{m} - \omega_n^2 x_1 - 2\zeta\omega_n \dot{x}_1 \right)$$

$$(b) \quad \dot{x}_2 = \dot{x}_1 + \ddot{x}_1 h + \frac{h^2}{2} \left(\frac{F_2}{m} - \omega_n^2 x_2 - 2\zeta\omega_n \dot{x}_2 \right)$$

因為已知 $x_1(0)$ ， $\dot{x}_1(0)$ 及 F_1 ，所以由(a)式得 x_2 ，接著以(b)式，求出 \dot{x}_2

$$(c) \dot{x}_2 = \frac{x_2 - x_1 + \frac{h^2}{2} \left(\frac{F_2}{m} - \omega_n^2 x_2 \right)}{h + h^2 \zeta \omega_n}$$

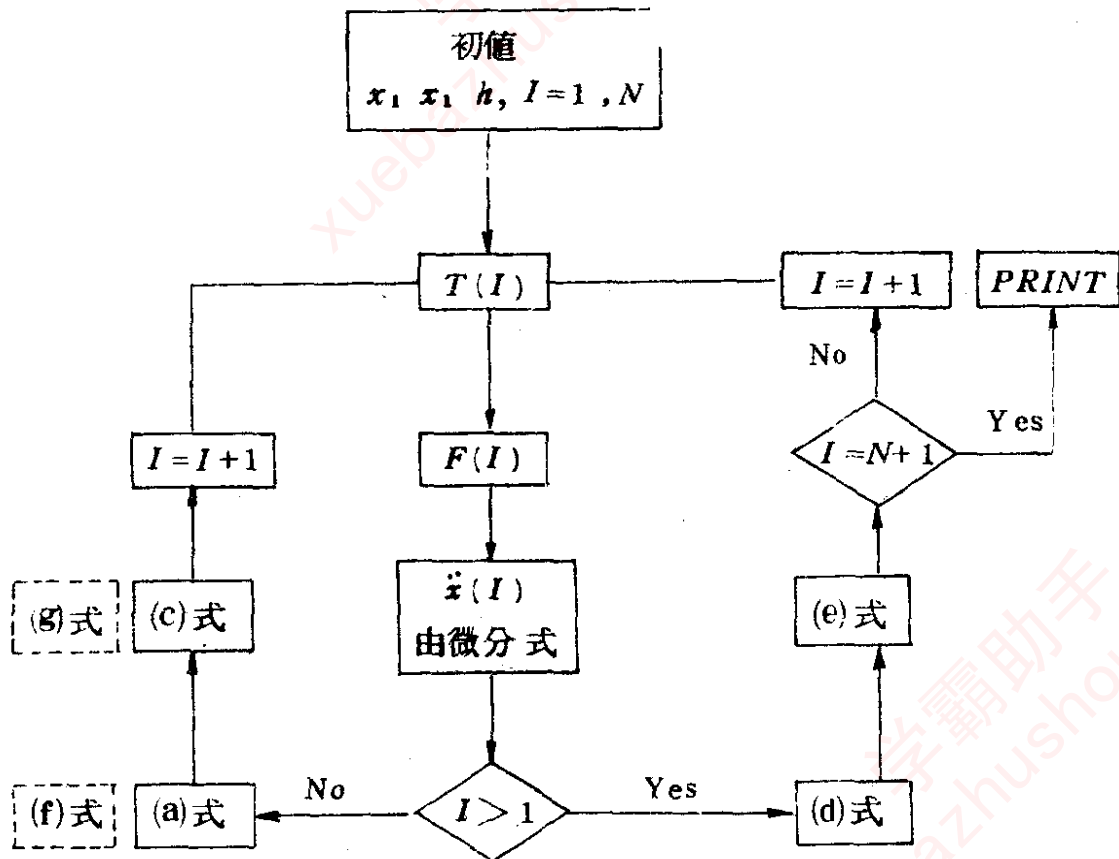
因此在第一段時間內 x_2 及 \dot{x}_2 能由(a)式及(b)式求出。 $x_3, \dot{x}_3, x_4, \dot{x}_4$ 等則須以(4.5-7')式及例題4.5-2(c)式求出。以 i 為標註，寫出其運算式如下：

$$(d) x_{i+1} = 2x_i - x_{i-1} + h^2 \left(\frac{F_i}{m} - \omega_n^2 x_i - 2\zeta \omega_n \dot{x}_i \right)$$

$$(e) \dot{x}_{i+1} = \frac{x_{i+1} - x_i + \frac{h^2}{2} \left(\frac{F_{i+1}}{m} - \omega_n^2 x_{i+1} \right)}{h + h^2 \zeta \omega_n}$$

則計算流程近似於流程圖4.5-1，不同處只是加上了用以計算速度的(c)式及(e)式的功能方塊，如下圖所示：

當初值條件為0且初力也等於0時，由(a)式得到 $x_2 = 0$ 後，仍無法起動運算。我們必須使用(4.5-9)式及(4.5-10)式，並將 \ddot{x}_2 代入微分方程式中，所得到的兩式可以聯立求解 x_2 及 \dot{x}_2 ，這些值再代入(d)，(e)中進行運算。 x_2 及 \dot{x}_2 之計算如下：



$$x_2 = \frac{h^2}{6} \left(\frac{F_2}{m} - \omega_n^2 x_2 - 2\zeta \omega_n \dot{x}_2 \right) \quad (4.5-10)$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = \frac{h}{2} \left(\frac{F_2}{m} - \omega_n^2 x_2 - 2\zeta \omega_n \dot{x}_2 \right) \quad (4.5-9)$$

調整成

$$\left(1 + \frac{h^2}{6} \omega_n^2 \right) x_2 + \left(\frac{h^2}{3} \zeta \omega_n \right) \dot{x}_2 = \frac{h^2}{6} \left(\frac{F_2}{m} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{h}{2} \omega_n^2 \right) x_2 + \left(1 + h\zeta \omega_n \right) \dot{x}_2 = \frac{h}{2} \left(\frac{F_2}{m} \right)$$

解為

$$x_2 = \frac{\frac{h^2}{6} \left(\frac{F_2}{m} \right)}{1 + h\omega_n \left(\frac{h}{6} + \zeta \right)} \quad (f)$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = \frac{\frac{h}{2} \left(\frac{F_2}{m} \right)}{1 + h\omega_n \left(\frac{h}{6} + \zeta \right)} \quad (g)$$

前流程圖在此改成以(f)式代替(a)式，以(g)式代替(c)式，右迴路則無變動。

- 4.34** 阻尼系統的初始條件 $x(0) = X_1$ 且 $\dot{x}(0) = V_1$ ，以基礎運動 $y(t)$ 激振，試繪其計算流程圖。

解 支承激勵振動之微分方程式為

$$m\ddot{x} + c(\dot{x} - \dot{y}) + k(x - y) = 0$$

令 $z = x - y$ ，則上式變成

$$\ddot{z} = -\ddot{y} - \omega_n^2 z - 2\zeta \omega_n \dot{z}$$

此式相似於習題 4-33 的微分方程式，只是以 z 代替 x ，以 $-\ddot{y}$ 代替 F/m ，因此其流程圖同上題。

- 4.35** 若習題 4-34 的基礎運動為正弦半波，試寫出其 Fortran 程式。

解 參考習題 4-33，已知本題具相同之流程圖。僅以 $-\ddot{y}$ 代替 F/m ，並令支承振動位移

$$y = y_0 \sin \omega t \quad , \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{\omega}$$

$$\text{則 } \ddot{y} = -y_0 \omega^2 \sin \omega t$$

時間增量 h 必須選擇小於 $\frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{\pi}{\omega} \right)$ 及 $\frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega_n} \right)$ 兩者中最小之一。計

算程式根據習題 4-33 的流程。

- 4.36 將如圖 P4-36 所示的反覆方波化成一系列階梯函數，在每一變化的時間區域內，將無阻尼彈簧質量系統對階梯函數之反應位移及速度分別重疊起來，求得此系統對於反覆方波之反應。畫出此結果的時間函數圖形，並求證反應的峯值將自原點成直線增加。

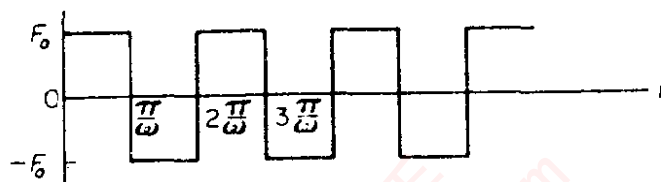
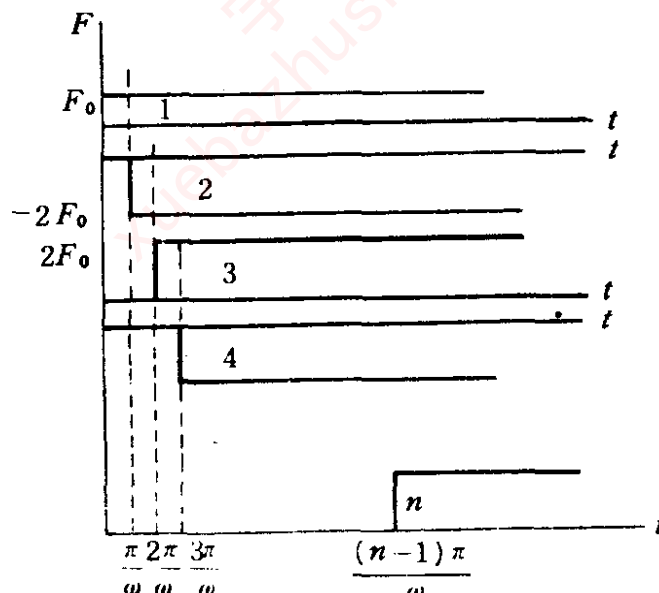


圖 P4-36

解 將激振力分解成階梯函數之和。



第一個階梯函數之反應為 $x_1(t) = \frac{F_0}{k} (1 - \cos \omega_n t)$

在 $t = \pi/\omega$ 之後，加上第二個階梯函數之反應。

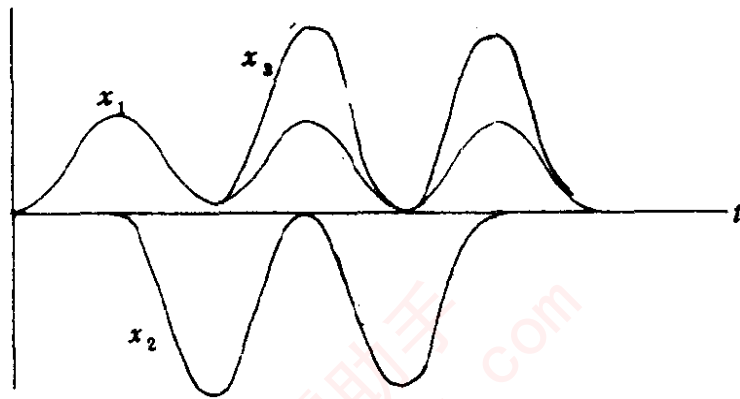
$$x_2(t) = -\frac{2F_0}{k} \left[1 - \cos \omega_n \left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega} \right) \right]$$

在 $t = 2\pi/\omega$ 之後，加上第三個階梯函數之反應。

$$x_3(t) = \frac{2F_0}{k} \left[1 - \cos \omega_n \left(t - \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \right) \right]$$

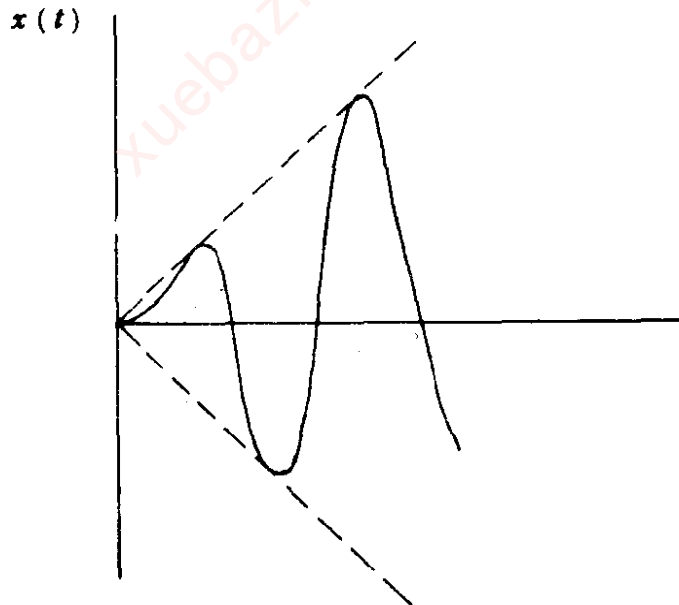
……以此類推，在 $t = (n-1)\pi/\omega$ 之後，加上第 n 個階梯函數之反應

$$x_n(t) = \frac{2F_0}{k} \left\{ 1 - \cos \omega_n \left[t - \frac{(n-1)\pi}{\omega} \right] \right\}$$



$$x_1(t) + x_2(t) + x_3(t) + \dots + x_n(t) + \dots = x(t)$$

將各階梯函數分別之反應相加得到結果，如圖所示振幅成線性增加。



4.37 在中央差值法中，保留 x_i 迭代公式內第一個被刪除的高次項時，求證其誤差為 $O(h^2)$ 。

解 保留(4.5-4)式的第五項，則變成

$$x_{i+1} = x_i + \dot{x}_i h + \ddot{x}_i \frac{h^2}{2} + \ddot{\ddot{x}}_i \frac{h^3}{6} + \ddot{\ddot{\ddot{x}}}_i \frac{h^4}{24} + \dots \quad (a)$$

$$x_{i-1} = x_i - \dot{x}_i h + \ddot{x}_i \frac{h^2}{2} - \ddot{\ddot{x}}_i \frac{h^3}{6} + \ddot{\ddot{\ddot{x}}}_i \frac{h^4}{24} - \dots \quad (b)$$

(a)式加上(b)式，得到

$$x_{i+1} + x_{i-1} = 2x_i + \ddot{x}_i h^2 + \ddot{\ddot{\ddot{x}}}_i \frac{h^4}{12}$$

$$\therefore \ddot{\ddot{\ddot{x}}}_i = \frac{x_{i-1} - 2x_i + x_{i+1}}{h^2} - \ddot{\ddot{x}}_i \frac{h^2}{12}$$

$$\therefore \text{誤差} = -\frac{\ddot{\ddot{\ddot{x}}}_i}{12} h^2 = O(h^2)$$

4.38 考慮曲線 $x = t^3$ ，求 $t = 0.8, 0.9, 1.0, 1.1$ 及 1.2 時之 x_i 。使用 $h = 0.20$ 及 0.10 兩種時間增量， $\dot{x}_i = 1/2 h (x_{i+1} - x_{i-1})$ ，求 $\dot{x}_{1.0}$ ，並求證誤差等於 $O(h^2)$ 。

t	$x = t^3$	\dot{x} 的正解為 $\dot{x} = 3t^2$
0.8	0.512	$\dot{x}(1) = 3.0$
0.9	0.729	以有限差分求 \dot{x} ，使用公式
1.0	1.0	$\dot{x}_i = \frac{1}{2h} (x_{i+1} - x_{i-1})$
1.1	1.331	
1.2	1.728	

當 $h = 0.1$ 時， $\dot{x}_1 = \frac{1}{2 \times 0.1} (1.331 - 0.729) = 3.01$

誤差 = $0.01 = 0.1^2 = O(h^2)$

當 $h = 0.2$ 時， $\dot{x}_1 = \frac{1}{2 \times 0.2} (1.728 - 0.512) = 3.04$

誤差 = $0.04 = 0.2^2 = O(h^2)$

4.39 以 $\dot{x}_i = 1/h (x_i - x_{i-1})$ 重覆習題 4-38，並求證誤差約等於 $O(h)$ 。

解 參考習題 4-38，但使用公式 $\dot{x}_i = \frac{1}{h} (x_i - x_{i-1})$

$$\text{當 } h = 0.1 \text{ 時, } \dot{x}_1 = \frac{1}{0.1} (1.0 - 0.729) = 2.71$$

$$\text{誤差} = 0.29 = 2.9h = 0(h)$$

$$\text{當 } h = 0.2 \text{ 時, } \dot{x}_1 = \frac{1}{0.2} (1.0 - 0.512) = 2.44$$

$$\text{誤差} = 0.56 = 2.8h = 0(h)$$

4.40 求證例題 4.5-1 之重疊解為正確的。

解 激振力表示成

$$F(t) = \begin{cases} 100 & , 0 \leq t \leq 0.1 \\ -10000(t - 0.1) + 100 & , 0.1 \leq t \leq 0.2 \\ 1000(t - 0.2) - 1000(t - 0.1) + 100 & , 0.2 \leq t \end{cases}$$

$$\text{運動微分方程式 } 4\ddot{x} + 2000x = F(t)$$

$$\text{因此 } x_1 = 0.05(1 - \cos 22.36t), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 0.1$$

$$x_2 = -\left[\frac{1}{2}(t - 0.1) - 0.02236 \sin 22.36(t - 0.1)\right],$$

, 在 0.1 時疊加。

$$x_3 = -\left[\frac{1}{2}(t - 0.2) - 0.02236 \sin 22.36(t - 0.2)\right],$$

在 0.2 時疊加。

4.41 使用 Runge - Kutta 方法計算例題 4.5-2 之問題。

解 欲求解之微分方程式

$$\ddot{x} + 16\pi^2 x = 2F(t)$$

$$\text{令 } y = \dot{x}, \text{ 則 } \dot{y} = f(x, t) = 2F(t) - 16\pi^2 x$$

$$\omega_n = 4\pi = 12.56 = \frac{2\pi}{\tau}, \quad \tau = 0.5$$

$$\text{建議 } h = 0.02 \leq \frac{\tau}{10}$$

以例題 4.6-1 相同之計算程序求解。其計算程式，及計算結果如下。

```

PROBLEM4-41 THOMSON
DIMENSION T(50), T1(50), T2(50), T3(50), T4(50), X(50), X1(50),
1 X2(50), X3(50), X4(50), Y1(50), Y2(50), Y3(50), Y4(50), F(50), F1(50),
1 F2(50), F3(50), F4(50)
N = 49
DH = 0.02
X(1) = 0.0
Y(1) = 0.0
T(1) = 0.0
PRINT5
5 FORMAT(20X, 'J', 5X, 'TIME', 9X, 'DISPL', 5X, 'ACCELERATION'
11X, 'F(J)', 110X, 'FORCE')
DO 10 J = 1, N
F(J) = FXY(T(J), X(J), Y(J), DF)
PRINT8, J, T(J), X(J), Y(J), F(J), DF
8 FORMAT(18X, I3, 2X, F7.3, 2X, E12.3, 5X, E12.3, 3X, E12.3, 7X,
F8.3)
T1(J) = T(J)
X1(J) = X(J)
Y1(J) = Y(J)
F1(J) = FXY(T1(J), X1(J), Y1(J), DF)
T2(J) = T(J) + DH/2.
X2(J) = S(J) + Y1(J)*DH/2.
Y2(J) = Y(J) + F1(J)*DH/2.
F2(J) = FXY(T2(J), X2(J), Y2(J), DF)
T3(J) = T(J) + DH/2.
X3(J) = X(J) + Y2(J)*DH/2.
Y3(J) = Y(J) + F2(J)*DH/2.
F3(J) = FXY(T3(J), X3(J), Y3(J), DF)
T4(J) = T(J) + DH
X4(J) = X(J) + Y3(J)*DH
Y4(J) = Y(J) + F3(J)*DH
F4(J) = FXY(T4(J), X4(J), Y4(J), DF)
X(J+1) = X(J) + DH/6. *(Y1(J) + 2. *Y2(J)+2. *Y3(J)+Y4(J))
Y(J+1) = Y(J) + DH/6. *(F1(J) + 2. *F2(J)+2. *F3(J)+F4(J))
T(J+1) = T(J) + DH
10 CONTINUE
STOP
END

FUNCTION FXY(T, X, Y, DF)
IF(T.GT.0.4) GO TO 50
IF(T.GT.0.2) GO TO 40
DF = 500. *T
GO TO 51
49 DF = 200. -500. *T
GO TO 51
50 DF = 0.0

```

```

51 FXY = 2.*DF-16.*3.1415**2*X
RETURN
END

```

TIME	DISPL	ACCELERATION	F(J)	J	FORCE
0.000	0.000E 00	0.000E 00	0.000E 00	1	0.000
0.020	0.133E -02	0.199E 00	0.198E 02	2	10.000
0.040	0.105E -01	0.783E 00	0.383E 02	3	20.000
0.060	0.350E -01	0.172E 01	0.545E 02	4	30.000
0.080	0.811E -01	0.294E 01	0.672E 02	5	40.000
0.100	0.154E 00	0.438E 01	0.757E 02	6	50.000
0.120	0.257E 00	0.593E 01	0.794E 02	7	60.000
0.140	0.392E 00	0.752E 01	0.782E 02	8	70.000
0.160	0.557E 00	0.903E 01	0.720E 02	9	80.000
0.180	0.752E 00	0.104E 02	0.613E 02	10	90.000
0.200	0.970E 00	0.115E 02	0.468E 02	11	100.000
0.220	0.120E 01	0.118E 02	-0.103E 02	12	90.000
0.240	0.144E 01	0.110E 02	-0.667E 02	13	80.000
0.260	0.164E 01	0.918E 01	-0.119E 03	14	70.000
0.280	0.180E 01	0.634E 01	-0.164E 03	15	60.000
0.300	0.189E 01	0.271E 01	-0.198E 03	16	50.000
0.320	0.190E 01	-0.150E 01	-0.220E 03	17	40.000
0.340	0.183E 01	-0.601E 01	-0.228E 03	18	30.000
0.360	0.166E 01	-0.105E 02	-0.222E 03	19	20.000
0.380	0.141E 01	-0.148E 02	-0.202E 03	20	10.000
0.400	0.107E 01	-0.185E 02	-0.169E 03	21	0.000
0.420	0.671E 00	-0.213E 02	-0.106E 03	22	0.000
0.440	0.229E 00	-0.227E 02	-0.361E 02	23	0.000
0.460	-0.228E 00	-0.227E 02	0.360E 02	24	0.000
0.480	-0.671E 00	-0.213E 02	0.106E 03	25	0.000
0.500	-0.107E 01	-0.185E 02	0.169E 03	26	0.000
0.520	-0.140E 01	-0.146E 02	0.222E 03	27	0.000
0.540	-0.165E 01	-0.976E 01	0.260E 03	28	0.000
0.560	-0.179E 01	-0.430E 01	0.283E 03	29	0.000
0.580	-0.182E 01	0.143E 01	0.287E 03	30	0.000
0.600	-0.173E 01	0.707E 01	0.274E 03	31	0.000
0.620	-0.154E 01	0.123E 02	0.243E 03	32	0.000
0.640	-0.125E 01	0.167E 02	0.197E 03	33	0.000
0.660	-0.879E 00	0.201E 02	0.139E 03	34	0.000
0.680	-0.454E 00	0.222E 02	0.717E 02	35	0.000
0.700	-0.712E -03	0.229E 02	0.112E 00	36	0.000
0.720	0.453E 00	0.222E 02	-0.715E 02	37	0.000
0.740	0.878E 00	0.201E 02	-0.139E 03	38	0.000
0.760	0.125E 01	0.167E 02	-0.197E 03	39	0.000
0.780	0.154E 01	0.123E 02	-0.243E 03	40	0.000
0.800	0.173E 01	0.709E 01	-0.274E 03	41	0.000
0.820	0.182E 01	0.145E 01	-0.287E 03	42	0.000
0.840	0.179E 01	-0.428E 01	-0.283E 03	43	0.000

0.860	0.165 E 01	- 0.974 E 01	- 0.261 E 03	44	0.000
0.880	0.141 E 01	- 0.146 E 02	- 0.222 E 03	45	0.000
0.900	0.107 E 01	- 0.185 E 02	- 0.169 E 03	46	0.000
0.920	0.672 E 00	- 0.213 E 02	- 0.106 E 03	47	0.000
0.940	0.230 E 00	- 0.227 E 02	- 0.362 E 02	48	0.000
0.960	-0.227 E 00	- 0.227 E 02	0.359 E 02	49	0.000

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第五章 2 自由度系統

5.1 寫出如圖 P5-1 所示系統之運動方程式，並求其自然頻率及振態形狀。

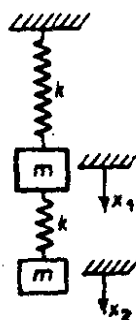


圖 P5-1

解 由上質塊及下質塊之自由體動平衡，
分別得到

$$m\ddot{x}_1 = k(x_2 - x_1) - kx_1$$

$$\text{及 } m\ddot{x}_2 = -k(x_2 - x_1)$$

整理成

$$\begin{cases} m\ddot{x}_1 + 2kx_1 - kx_2 = 0 \\ m\ddot{x}_2 - kx_1 + kx_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

令 $x_1 = X_1 \sin \omega t$ ， $x_2 = X_2 \sin \omega t$ 代入聯立方程組中，並令

$$\lambda = \frac{m\omega^2}{k} \text{，則上式成爲}$$

$$\begin{cases} (2 - \lambda)X_1 - X_2 = 0 \\ -X_1 + (1 - \lambda)X_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

若要 X_1 及 X_2 不恆為 0，則聯立方程式係數之行列式為 0，即

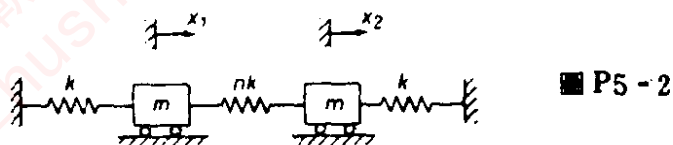
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2 - \lambda)(1 - \lambda) - 1 = \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$\lambda_{1,2} = 0.3820$ 及 2.6181 ，將 λ_1 及 λ_2 代回原式第一振態及第二振態
分別是 $(\frac{X_1}{X_2})_1 = 0.6180$ ， $(\frac{X_1}{X_2})_2 = -1.6181$

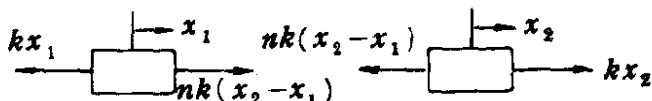
由 $\lambda_{1,2} = 0.3820$ 及 2.6181 ，得自然頻率分別是

$$\omega_1 = (\frac{k}{m}\lambda_1)^{1/2} = \sqrt{0.3820 \frac{k}{m}} \text{， } \omega_2 = (\frac{k}{m}\lambda_2)^{1/2} = \sqrt{2.6181 \frac{k}{m}}$$

5.2 當如圖P5-2所示系統 $n=1$ 時，求其自然頻率。



解 根據左質塊及右質塊的自由體動平衡，分別得到



$$m\ddot{x}_1 = nk(x_2 - x_1) - kx_1 \Rightarrow m\ddot{x}_1 + (n+1)kx_1 - nkx_2 = 0$$

$$m\ddot{x}_2 = -nk(x_2 - x_1) - kx_2 \Rightarrow m\ddot{x}_2 - nkx_1 + (n+1)kx_2 = 0$$

令 $x_1 = X_1 \sin \omega t$ ， $x_2 = X_2 \sin \omega t$ ，並令 $\lambda = m\omega^2/k$ ，代入上式，而得到

$$[(n+1)k - m\omega^2]X_1 - nkX_2 = 0 \Rightarrow (n+1 - \lambda)X_1 - nX_2 = 0$$

$$-nkX_1 + [(n+1)k - m\omega^2]X_2 = 0 \Rightarrow -nX_1 + (n+1 - \lambda)X_2 = 0$$

因 X_1 及 X_2 不恆為 0，所以聯立方程組之係數行列式為 0，即

$$\begin{vmatrix} (n+1-\lambda) & -n \\ -n & (n+1-\lambda) \end{vmatrix} \\ = (n+1-\lambda)^2 - n^2 = 0 \\ = (n+1-\lambda+n)(n+1-\lambda-n) \\ = (2n+1-\lambda)(1-\lambda)$$

則 $\lambda = 1, 2n+1$

當 $n=1$ ，則 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 3$ ，分別代入原方程組，得到第一振態及第二振態為

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{k}{m}, \quad \left(\frac{X_1}{X_2}\right)_1 = 1$$

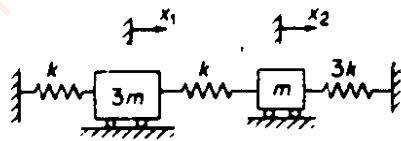
$$\omega_2^2 = \frac{3k}{m}, \quad \left(\frac{X_1}{X_2}\right)_2 = -1$$

5.3 導出習題 5.2 系統自然頻率為 n 的函數

解 由上題得 $\lambda_2 = 2n+1, \lambda_1 = 1$ ，所以其自然頻率函數分別是

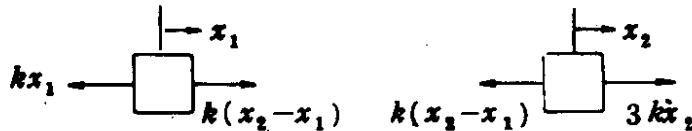
$$\omega_2 = \left(\frac{k}{m}\lambda_1\right)^{1/2} = \sqrt{(2n+1)\frac{k}{m}}, \quad \omega_1 = \left(\frac{k}{m}\lambda_2\right)^{1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

5.4 求如圖 P5 - 4 所示系統之自然頻率及振態形狀。



■ P5 - 4

解 根據自由體動平衡，得到



$$3m\ddot{x}_1 = k(x_2 - x_1) - kx_1 \Rightarrow 3m\ddot{x}_1 + 2kx_1 - kx_2 = 0$$

$$m\ddot{x}_2 = -k(x_2 - x_1) - 3kx_2 \Rightarrow m\ddot{x}_2 - kx_1 + 4kx_2 = 0$$

令 $x_1 = X_1 \sin \omega t$, $x_2 = X_2 \sin \omega t$ 代入上式，得到

$$(2k - 3m\omega^2)X_1 - kX_2 = 0 \quad \text{及} \quad -kX_1 + (4k - m\omega^2)X_2 = 0$$

令 $\lambda = \frac{m\omega^2}{k}$ ，則兩方程式化簡成

$$(2 - 3\lambda)X_1 - X_2 = 0 \quad \text{及} \quad -X_1 + (4 - \lambda)X_2 = 0$$

若欲 X_1 及 X_2 不恆為 0，則方程式組係數之行列式為 0，即

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 - 3\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 4 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2 - 3\lambda)(4 - \lambda) - 1 = 0$$

$$= 3\lambda^2 - 14\lambda + 7$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{14 \pm \sqrt{14^2 - 4 \times 3 \times 7}}{6} = 0.5695, 4.0972$$

將 λ_1, λ_2 代入原式，得到第一振態，第二振態分別是

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{0.5695k}{m}, \quad \left(\frac{X_1}{X_2}\right)_1 = 3.4305$$

$$\omega_2^2 = \frac{4.0972k}{m}, \quad \left(\frac{X_1}{X_2}\right)_2 = -0.0972$$

5.5 求如圖 P5 - 5 所示扭轉系統，當 $K_1 = K_2$ 及 $J_1 = 2J_2$ 時之正規振態。

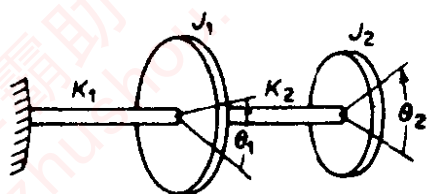


圖 P5-5

解 根據自由體動平衡，得到

$$J_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 = K_2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1) - K_1 \theta_1 \Rightarrow J_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 + (K_1 + K_2) \theta_1 - K_2 \theta_2 = 0$$

$$J_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 = -K_2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1) \Rightarrow J_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + K_2 \theta_2 - K_2 \theta_1 = 0$$

令 $\theta_1 = A_1 \sin \omega t$ ， $\theta_2 = A_2 \sin \omega t$ ，代入上式，得到

$$(K_1 + K_2 - \omega^2 J_1) A_1 - K_2 A_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2K_2 - 2\omega^2 J_2) A_1 - K_2 A_2 = 0$$

$$\text{及 } -K_2 A_1 + (K_2 - \omega^2 J_2) A_2 = 0 \Rightarrow -K_2 A_1 + (K_2 - \omega^2 J_2) A_2 = 0$$

令 $\frac{\omega^2 J_2}{K_2} = \lambda$ ，若欲 A_1 及 A_2 不恆為 0，則

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(1-\lambda) & -1 \\ -1 & (1-\lambda) \end{vmatrix} = 2(1-\lambda)^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$= 2\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 1$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-8}}{4} = 0.2929, 1.7071$$

將 $\lambda_1 = 0.2929$ 代入原式，得到第一振態

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{0.2929 K_2}{J_2}, \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)_1 = \frac{K_2}{2K_2 - 2\omega^2 J_2} = 0.7071$$

將 $\lambda_2 = 1.7071$ 代入原式，得到第二振態

$$\omega_2^2 = \frac{1.7071 K_2}{J_2}, \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)_2 = -0.7071$$

5.6 在習題 5-5 中，若 $K_1 = 0$ ，變成 2 自由度退化系統，只具有一個自然頻率。求其正規振態，討論與此系統對等的線性彈簧質量系統。並求證使用 $\phi = (\theta_1 - \theta_2)$ 為座標時，系統被看成單自由度。

解 根據兩圓盤自由體之動平衡

$$J_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 = K_2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1) \Rightarrow J_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 + K_2 \theta_1 - K_2 \theta_2 = 0$$

$$J_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 = -K_2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1) \Rightarrow J_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + K_2 \theta_2 - K_2 \theta_1 = 0$$

令 $\theta_1 = A_1 \sin \omega t$,

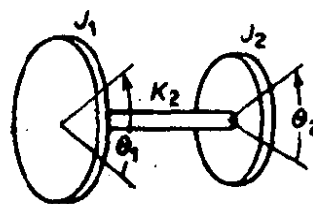
$\theta_2 = A_2 \sin \omega t$ 代入上式, 得到

$$(K_2 - \omega^2 J_1) A_1 - K_2 A_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (K_2 - 2\omega^2 J_2) A_1 - K_2 A_2 = 0$$

及 $-K_2 A_1 + (K_2 - \omega^2 J_2) A_2 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow -K_2 A_1 + (K_2 - \omega^2 J_2) A_2 = 0$$



令 $\lambda = \frac{\omega^2 J_2}{K_2}$, 若欲 A_1, A_2 不恆為 0, 則

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-2\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-2\lambda)(1-\lambda) - 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(2\lambda-3)$$

$\lambda_1 = 0$, 即 $\omega^2 = 0$, 代表自由運動, 兩圓盤角位移同步。

$\lambda_2 = 1.5$, $\omega^2 = \frac{1.5 K_2}{J_2}$ 代入原式中得到系統唯一的振態形狀

$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{K_2 - \omega^2 J_2}{K_2} = 1 - 1.5 = -0.5$$

對等線性彈簧系統如右圖所示,

其運動方程式為

$$m_1 \ddot{x}_1 = K_2 (x_2 - x_1)$$

$$m_2 \ddot{x}_2 = -K_2 (x_2 - x_1)$$



與轉動系統運動方程式相似, 故得相同形式之解, 即

$$\omega^2 = \frac{1.5 K_2}{m_2}, \quad \frac{X_1}{X_2} = -0.5$$

原式改寫成

$$\ddot{\theta}_1 = \frac{K_2}{J_1} (\theta_2 - \theta_1) = \frac{-K_2}{J_1} (\theta_1 - \theta_2)$$

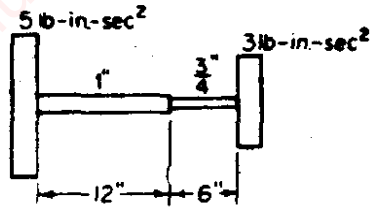
$$\ddot{\theta}_2 = \frac{-K_2}{J_2} (\theta_2 - \theta_1) = \frac{K_2}{J_2} (\theta_1 - \theta_2)$$

兩式相減, 並令 $\phi = \theta_1 - \theta_2$, 得到

$$\ddot{\theta}_1 - \ddot{\theta}_2 = \ddot{\phi} = - \left(\frac{K_2}{J_1} + \frac{K_2}{J_2} \right) (\theta_1 - \theta_2) = -K_2 \left(\frac{J_1 + J_2}{J_1 J_2} \right) \phi$$

而具有單自由度振動方程式的形式。

5.7 求如圖 P5-7 所示扭轉系統之自然頻率，並書出其正規振態曲線。其中 $G = 11.5 \times 10^6 \text{ psi}$ 。



■ P5-7

$$K_1 = \frac{GI_{p1}}{l_1} = \frac{11.5 \times 10^6}{12} \times \frac{\pi}{32} = 9.4004 \times 10^4 \text{ lb} \cdot \text{in}$$

$$K_2 = \frac{GI_{p2}}{l_2} = \frac{11.5 \times 10^6}{6} \times \frac{\pi \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^4}{32} = 5.9538 \times 10^4 \text{ lb} \cdot \text{in}$$

$$K_{\text{eff}} = \frac{K_1 K_2}{K_1 + K_2} = \frac{9.4004 \times 5.9538}{9.4004 + 5.9538} \times 10^4$$

$$= 3.6451 \times 10^4$$

根據習題 5-6 之結果

$$\omega_n^2 = \sqrt{K_{\text{eff}} \left(\frac{J_1 + J_2}{J_1 J_2} \right)} = \sqrt{3.6451 \times 10^4 \left(\frac{5 + 3}{5 \times 3} \right)}$$

$$= 139.43 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{K_2}{K_2 - \omega^2 J_1} = \frac{K_{\text{eff}}}{K_{\text{eff}} - \omega_n^2 J_1} = \frac{3.6451 \times 10^4}{3.6451 \times 10^4 - 139.43^2 \times 5}$$

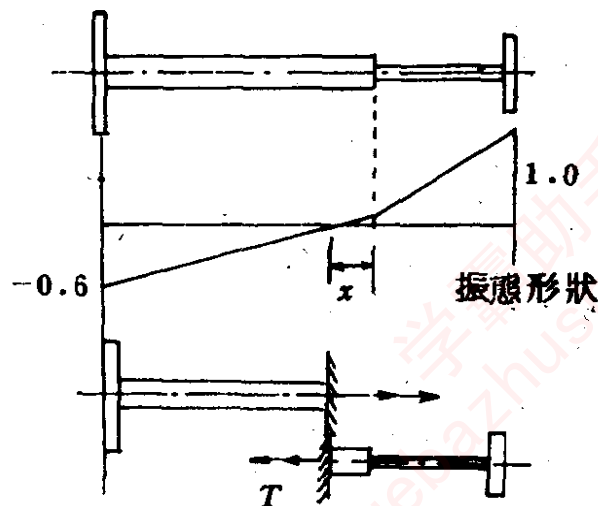
$$= -0.60$$

接下來，我們求節點的位置，令其至兩軸交接位置的距離是 x ，且位於左軸上。

$$A_1 = \frac{T(12-x)}{GJ_1}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{Tx}{GJ_1} + \frac{T \times 6}{GJ_2}$$

$$= \frac{T}{G} \left(\frac{x}{J_1} + \frac{6}{J_2} \right)$$



$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} = 0.6 = \frac{\frac{12-x}{(1)^4}}{\frac{x}{(1)^4} + \frac{6}{(\frac{3}{4})^4}}, \text{ 展開如下}$$

$$0.6(x + 18.9630) = 12 - x$$

$$x = \frac{12 - 0.6 \times 18.9630}{1.6} = 0.3889$$

5.8 電動火車具兩個重 50000 lb 的車箱，以勁性為 16000 lb/in. 的聯結器彈簧相連接，求系統之自然頻率。

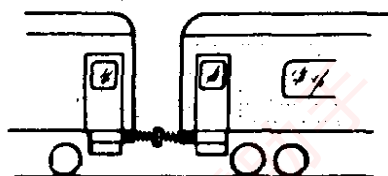


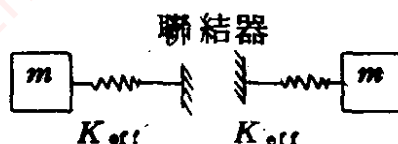
圖 P5-8

解 完整彈簧之勁性為 16000 lb/in，中間置一聯結器，故長度變成一半，聯結器如同節點，因此左右車廂各可視為兩獨立振盪系統，其彈簧勁性

$$\frac{1}{1600} = \frac{1}{K_{eff}} + \frac{1}{K_{eff}}$$

$$K_{eff} = 32000 \text{ lb/in}$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{K_{eff}}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{32000 \times 386}{50000}} = 15.72 \text{ rad/s}$$



i.9 使用如圖 P5-9 所示雙擺之座標，假設其振幅很小，試建立此系統的運動微分方程式，並求證其自然頻率是

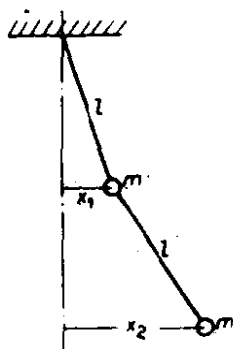


圖 P5-9

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}(2 \pm \sqrt{2})}$$

以及求振幅比及兩振態之節點位置。

解 微小振動時

$$\cos \theta_1 \doteq 1, \quad \cos \theta_2 \doteq 1,$$

$$\sin \theta_1 = \frac{x_1}{l} \doteq \theta_1,$$

$$\sin \theta_2 = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{l} \doteq \theta_2$$

根據擺錘 m_2 自由體動平衡關係，
得到

$$mg = T_2 \cos \theta_2 \doteq T_2$$

$$m\ddot{x}_2 = -T_2 \sin \theta_2 = -\frac{mg \sin \theta_2}{\cos \theta_2} \doteq -mg \theta_2 = -mg \frac{x_2 - x_1}{l}$$

$$x_2 = -g \frac{x_2 - x_1}{l} \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

根據擺錘 m_1 自由體動力平衡

$$mg = T_1 \cos \theta_1 - T_2 \cos \theta_2 \doteq T_1 - T_2$$

$$T_1 = mg + T_2 \doteq 2mg$$

$$m_1 \ddot{x}_1 = -T_1 \sin \theta_1 + T_2 \sin \theta_2$$

$$\doteq -2mg \theta_1 + mg \theta_2 = -2mg \frac{x_1}{l} + mg \frac{x_2 - x_1}{l}$$

$$\ddot{x}_1 = \frac{g}{l} (-3x_1 + x_2) \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

令 $x_1 = X_1 \sin \omega t$, $x_2 = X_2 \sin \omega t$ 代入①, ②中, 並使

$$\frac{\omega^2 l}{g} = \lambda, \text{ 則此兩式變成}$$

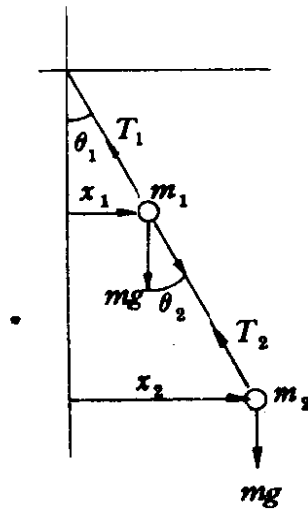
$$(3 - \lambda) X_1 - X_2 = 0 \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$-X_1 + (1 - \lambda) X_2 = 0 \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{4}$$

若欲 X_1 及 X_2 不恆為 0, 則③, ④兩式係數之行列表為 0

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 - \lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3 - \lambda)(1 - \lambda) - 1$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 2 = 0$$



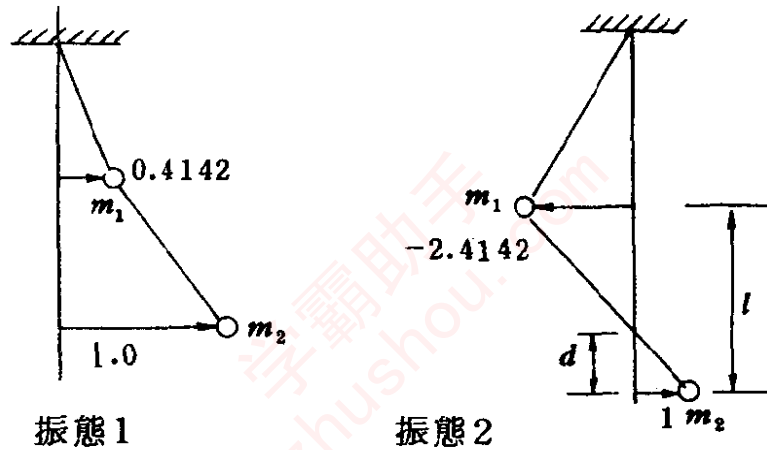
$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-8}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{2} = \frac{\omega^2 \ell}{g}$$

$$\omega^2 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell}} (2 \pm \sqrt{2})$$

將 $\lambda_{1,2}$ 分別代入③, ④式中, 得到正規振態

$$\left(\frac{X_1}{X_2}\right)_1 = \frac{1}{3-\lambda_1} = \frac{1}{3-2+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}} = 0.4142$$

$$\left(\frac{X_1}{X_2}\right)_2 = \frac{1}{3-\lambda_2} = \frac{1}{3-2-\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{2}} = -2.4142$$



以相似三角形對應邊成比例, 求得振態 2 之節點到 m_2 距離

$$\frac{d}{\ell-d} = \frac{1}{2.4142} \quad \therefore d = 0.2929 \ell$$

5.10 習題 5.9 中, 使用自垂直位置量起的角度 θ_1 及 θ_2 為座標, 建立其運動方程式。

解 $\therefore \theta_1 = \frac{x_1}{\ell}, \quad \theta_2 = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{\ell}$

則 $x_1 = \ell \theta_1, \quad x_2 = \ell (\theta_1 + \theta_2)$

代入習題 5-9 之運動方程式中, 得到

$$\ell (\ddot{\theta}_1 + \ddot{\theta}_2) = -g \theta_2 \quad \dots\dots\dots ①$$

$$\text{及 } \ell \ddot{\theta}_1 = \frac{g}{\ell} [-3\ell \theta_1 + \ell (\theta_1 + \theta_2)] = g (-2\theta_1 + \theta_2) \quad \dots\dots\dots ②$$

令 $\theta_1 = A_1 \sin \omega t$, $\theta_2 = A_2 \sin \omega t$, 代入①, ②, 並令

$$\lambda = \frac{\omega^2 l}{g} \text{ 得到}$$

$$\lambda A_1 + (\lambda - 1) A_2 = 0 \dots\dots\dots ③$$

$$(2 - \lambda) A_1 - A_2 = 0 \dots\dots\dots ④$$

若欲 A_1, A_2 不恆為 0, 則③, ④兩式之係數行列式為 0, 即

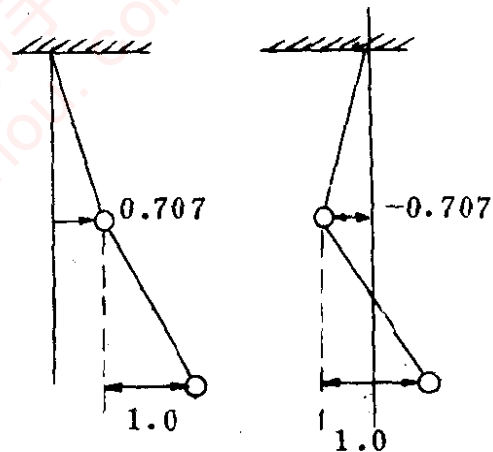
$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & \lambda - 1 \\ 2 - \lambda & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda - (\lambda - 1)(2 - \lambda) = \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 8}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{2} \quad \text{同習題 5-9}$$

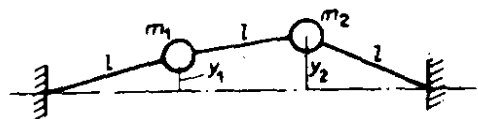
根據式④, $\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{1}{2 - \lambda}$ 則

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)_1 &= \frac{1}{2 - (2 - \sqrt{2})} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707 \end{aligned}$$

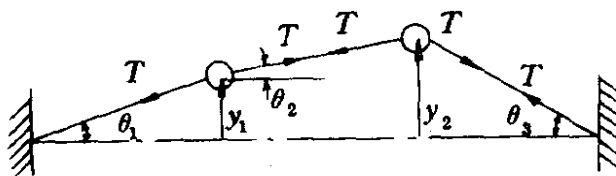
$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)_2 &= \frac{1}{2 - (2 + \sqrt{2})} \\ &= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} = -0.707 \end{aligned}$$



5.11 兩質量 m_1 及 m_2 以輕質弦線連接, 如圖 P5-11 所示, 假設質量作垂直位移時, 弦線的張力不變, 以矩陣形式寫出其運動方程式。



■ P5-11



$$\sin \theta_1 \doteq \theta_1 = y_1 / \ell$$

$$\sin \theta_2 \doteq \theta_2 = (y_2 - y_1) / \ell$$

$$\sin \theta_3 \doteq \theta_3 = y_2 / \ell$$

根據 m_1 及 m_2 之自由體動力平衡關係，得到

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 y_1 &= -T \sin \theta_1 + T \sin \theta_2 \doteq -T \frac{y_1}{\ell} + T \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{\ell} \\ &= \frac{T}{\ell} (y_2 - 2y_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_2 y_2 &= -T \sin \theta_2 - T \sin \theta_3 \doteq -T \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{\ell} - T \frac{y_2}{\ell} \\ &= \frac{T}{\ell} (y_1 - 2y_2) \end{aligned}$$

寫成矩陣形式如下

$$\begin{bmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{y}_1 \\ \ddot{y}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \frac{T}{\ell} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{Bmatrix} = 0$$

5.12 習題 5-11 中，若兩質量相等，求證正規振態頻率為 $\omega_1 = \sqrt{T/m\ell}$ 及 $\omega_2 = \sqrt{3T/m\ell}$ ，並求其正規振態之形狀。

解 令 $y_1 = Y_1 \sin \omega t$ ， $y_2 = Y_2 \sin \omega t$ ，並令 $\lambda = \frac{\omega^2 m \ell}{T}$ 代入習題 5-

11 之運動方程式中，得到

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \{0\}$$

若欲 Y_1 及 Y_2 不恆為 0，則係數矩陣之行列式為 0

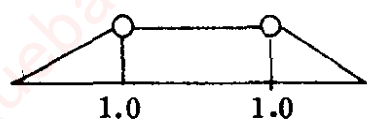
$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} &= (2-\lambda)^2 - 1 = 0 \\ &= \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 1, 3$$

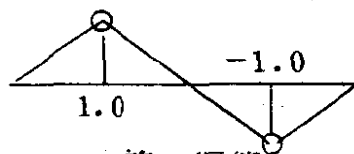
$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{T}{m\ell} \lambda_1 = \frac{T}{m\ell}, \quad \omega_2^2 = \frac{T}{m\ell} \lambda_2 = \frac{3T}{m\ell}$$

根據 $(2-\lambda)Y_1 - Y_2 = 0$ ，得到

$$\left(\frac{Y_1}{Y_2}\right)_1 = \frac{1}{2-\lambda_1} = 1, \quad \left(\frac{Y_1}{Y_2}\right)_2 = \frac{1}{2-\lambda_2} = -1$$



第一振態



第二振態

5.13 在習題 5-11 中，若 $m_1 = 2m$ ， $m_2 = m$ ，求正規振態頻率及振態形狀。

解 因為 $m_1 = 2m$ ， $m_2 = m$ 習題 5-12 之矩陣方程式變成

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2-2\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \{0\}$$

頻率方程式為 $(2-2\lambda)(2-\lambda) - 1 = 2\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 3 = 0$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36-24}}{4} = \frac{1}{2}(3 \pm \sqrt{3}) = 0.634, 2.366$$

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{0.634T}{m\ell}, \quad \omega_2^2 = \frac{2.366T}{m\ell}$$

根據 $(2-2\lambda)Y_1 - Y_2 = 0$ ，得到

$$\left(\frac{Y_2}{Y_1}\right)_1 = 2 - 2\lambda_1 = 0.732, \quad \left(\frac{Y_2}{Y_1}\right)_2 = 2 - 2\lambda_2 = -2.732$$

5.14 如圖 P5-14 所示扭轉系統，由軸，軸套，輪以及四個葉片彈簧所構成，軸勁性 K_1 ，軸套半徑 r 且慣性矩 J_1 ，彈簧勁性 k_2 ，輪半徑 R 且慣性矩 J_2 ，假設軸端固定，求扭轉振動方程式，並證明頻率方程式能化簡成

$$\omega^4 - (\omega_{11}^2 + \omega_{22}^2 + \frac{J_2}{J_1} \omega_{22}^2) \omega^2 + \omega_{11}^2 \omega_{22}^2 = 0$$

其 ω_{11} 及 ω_{22} 是未耦合頻率，表示如下

$$\omega_{11}^2 = \frac{K_1}{J_1}, \quad \omega_{22}^2 = \frac{4k_2 R^2}{J_2}$$

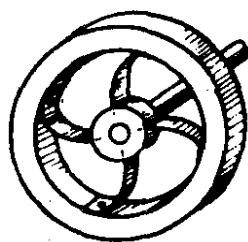
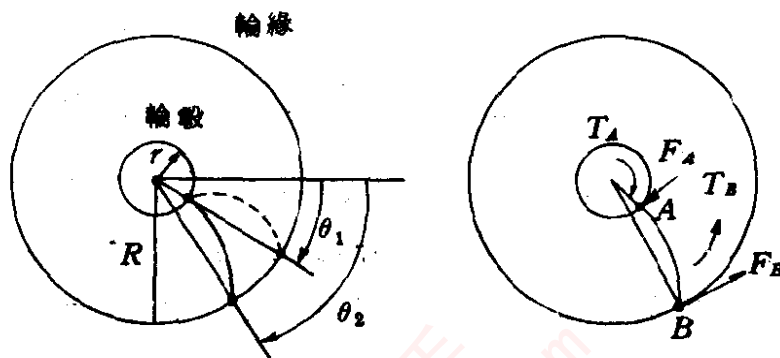


圖 P5-14

解



令軸套 (hub) 振動角位移為 θ_1 ，輪環 (wheel) 振動角位移為 θ_2 ，則葉片彈簧 B 點，產生切向恢復力

$$F_B = k_2 R (\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$

繞軸心之恢復轉矩則為 $T_B = R F_B = k_2 R^2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1)$ ，4 個彈簧產生四倍 T_B ，輪環之動平衡方程式則為

$$J_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 = -4 k_2 R^2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$

同時，反向恢復轉矩 T_A 作用於軸套上，軸本身之恢復轉矩為 $K_1 \theta_1$ ，所以軸套之動平衡方程式為

$$J_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 = -K_1 \theta_1 + 4 k_2 R^2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$

令 $\theta_1 = A_1 \sin \omega t$ ， $\theta_2 = A_2 \sin \omega t$ ，代入上兩式中，並寫成矩陣形式如下：

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{K_1 + 4 k_2 R^2}{J_1} - \omega^2 & \frac{-4 k_2 R^2}{J_1} \\ \frac{-4 k_2 R^2}{J_2} & \frac{4 k_2 R^2}{J_2} - \omega^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{Bmatrix} = 0$$

若欲 A_1, A_2 不全為 0，則矩陣方程式之行列式為 0，得到

$$\left(\frac{K_1 + 4k_2 R^2}{J_1} - \omega^2 \right) \left(\frac{4k_2 R^2}{J_2} - \omega^2 \right) - \frac{(4k_2 R^2)^2}{J_1 J_2} = 0$$

展開成

$$\omega^4 - \left(\frac{K_1}{J_1} + \frac{4k_2 R^2}{J_1} + \frac{4k_2 R^2}{J_2} \right) \omega^2 + \frac{K_1}{J_1} \cdot \frac{4k_2 R^2}{J_2} = 0$$

令 $\omega_{11}^2 = \frac{K_1}{J_1}$, $\omega_{22}^2 = 4k_2 R^2 / J_2$ 代入上式, 得到

$$\omega^4 - \left(\omega_{11}^2 + \frac{J_2}{J_1} \omega_{22}^2 + \omega_{22}^2 \right) \omega^2 + \omega_{11}^2 \cdot \omega_{22}^2 = 0$$

5.15 兩相同單擺繞 $x-x$ 軸自由旋轉, 如圖 P5-15 所示軸的中段是橡膠軟管, 其扭轉勁性為 k in. lb/rad, 求正規振態之自然頻率, 並描述其運動如何開始。

若 $\ell = 19.3$ in., $mg = 3.86$ lb, $k = 20$ in. lb/rad, 當運動開始於 $\theta_1 = 0$ 及 $\theta_2 = \theta_0$ 時, 求其拍擊週期, 並查明振幅趨近於 0 時, 運動之相變化。

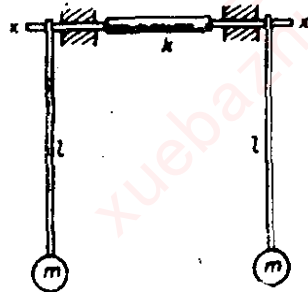
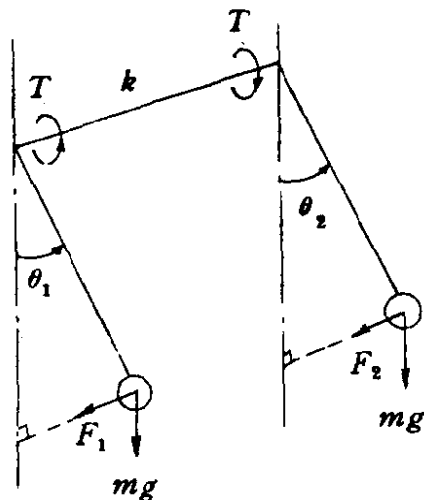


圖 P5-15

解



$$T = k(\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$

$$F_1 = mg \sin \theta_1 \doteq mg \theta_1$$

$$F_2 = mg \sin \theta_2 \doteq mg \theta_2$$

$$m\ell^2 \ddot{\theta}_1 = -\ell F_1 + T$$

$$= -mg\ell \theta_1 + k(\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$

$$m\ell^2 \ddot{\theta}_2 = -\ell F_2 - T$$

$$= -mg\ell \theta_2 - k(\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$

令 $\theta_1 = A_1 \sin \omega t$, $\theta_2 = A_2 \sin \omega t$, 代入上兩式中, 得到矩陣方程式如下:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \left(\frac{g}{l} + \frac{k}{m\ell^2} - \omega^2 \right) & -\frac{k}{m\ell^2} \\ -\frac{k}{m\ell^2} & \left(\frac{g}{l} + \frac{k}{m\ell^2} - \omega^2 \right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \{ 0 \}$$

令此方程式之矩陣行列式為 0 , 得到頻率方程式,

$$\omega^4 - 2 \left(\frac{g}{l} + \frac{k}{m\ell^2} \right) \omega^2 + \frac{g}{l} \left(\frac{g}{l} + 2 \frac{k}{m\ell^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^2 &= \frac{g}{l} + \frac{k}{m\ell^2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{g}{l} + \frac{k}{m\ell^2} \right)^2 - \frac{g}{l} \left(\frac{g}{l} + 2 \frac{k}{m\ell^2} \right)} \\ &= \frac{g}{l} + \frac{k}{m\ell^2} \pm \frac{k}{m\ell^2} \\ &= \frac{g}{l} + \frac{k}{m\ell^2} (1 \pm 1) \end{aligned}$$

根據矩陣方程式, 得知

$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{\frac{g}{l} + \frac{k}{m\ell^2} - \omega^2}{k/m\ell^2}$$

因此

$$\left(\frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)_1 = \frac{\frac{g}{l} + \frac{k}{m\ell^2} - \left(\frac{g}{l} \right)}{k/m\ell^2} = 1, \quad \begin{Bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{Bmatrix}_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\left(\frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)_2 = \frac{\frac{g}{l} + \frac{k}{m\ell^2} - \left(\frac{g}{l} + \frac{2k}{m\ell^2} \right)}{k/m\ell^2} = -1, \quad \begin{Bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{Bmatrix}_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

當 $l = 19.3''$, $mg = 3.86 \text{ lb}$, $k = 2.0 \text{ lb-in/rad}$ 時

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} = 4.4721, \quad \omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l} + \frac{2k}{m\ell^2}} = 4.5906$$

根據正規振態 $(A_1/A_2)_1 = 1$, $(A_1/A_2)_2 = B_1/B_2 = -1$

$$\theta_1 = A \sin(\omega_1 t + \phi_1) - B \sin(\omega_2 t + \phi_2) \dots \dots \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\theta_2 = A \sin(\omega_1 t + \phi_1) + B \sin(\omega_2 t + \phi) \dots \dots \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$\therefore \theta_1(0) = 0$, $\theta_2(0) = \theta_0$, 代入①, ②兩式, 聯立求解, 得到
 $\therefore A \sin \phi_1 = \theta_0/2$, $B \sin \phi_2 = \theta_0/2$ ③

微分角位移 θ_1 及 θ_2 , 得到角速度

$$\dot{\theta}_1 = \omega_1 A \cos(\omega_1 t + \phi_1) - \omega_2 B \cos(\omega_2 t + \phi_2) \dots\dots\dots ④$$

$$\dot{\theta}_2 = \omega_1 A \cos(\omega_1 t + \phi_1) + \omega_2 B \cos(\omega_2 t + \phi_2) \dots\dots\dots ⑤$$

$\therefore \dot{\theta}_1(0) = 0 = \dot{\theta}_2(0)$, 代入④, ⑤兩式, 得到

$$\cos \phi_1 = 0 = \cos \phi_2 \dots\dots\dots ⑥$$

將③, ⑥兩式代入①, ②中, 得到

$$\theta_1 = \frac{\theta_0}{2} (\cos \omega_1 t - \cos \omega_2 t)$$

$$= \theta_0 \sin \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2} t \cdot \sin \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t$$

$$= \theta_0 \sin 0.0593 t \cdot \sin 4.5314 t$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{\theta_0}{2} (\cos \omega_1 t + \cos \omega_2 t)$$

$$= \theta_0 \cos \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2} t \cdot \cos \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t$$

$$= \theta_0 \cos 0.0593 t \cdot \cos 4.5314 t$$

參考例題 5.1-3 , 得知拍擊週期 (beat period)

$$\tau = \frac{\pi}{0.0593} = 52.978 \text{ sec}$$

5.16 習題 5-4 的系統, 當其運動初態為 $x_1(0) = A$, $\dot{x}_1(0) = x_2(0) = \dot{x}_2(0) = 0$ 時, 求運動方程式。

解 根據習題 5-4 , 得到

$$x_1 = 3.4305 X_1 \sin(\omega_1 t + \phi_1) - 0.0972 X_2 \sin(\omega_2 t + \phi_2)$$

$$x_2 = X_1 \sin(\omega_1 t + \phi_1) + X_2 \sin(\omega_2 t + \phi_2)$$

已知 $x_1(0) = A$, $x_2(0) = 0$, 代入上式, 得到

$$X_1 \sin \phi_1 = 0.2835 A , X_2 \sin \phi_2 = -0.2835 A$$

微分線性位移 x_1 及 x_2 , 得到線性速度

$$\dot{x}_1 = 3.4305 \omega_1 X_1 \cos(\omega_1 t + \phi_1) - 0.0972 \omega_2 X_2 \sin(\omega_2 t + \phi_2)$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = \omega_1 X_1 \cos(\omega_1 t + \phi_1) + \omega_2 X_2 \cos(\omega_2 t + \phi_2)$$

已知 $\dot{x}_1(0) = 0 = \dot{x}_2(0)$ 代入上式, 得到

$$\cos \phi_1 = 0 = \cos \phi_2$$

代回 x_1 及 x_2 表示式中，得到

$$x_1 = 3.4305 \times 0.2835 A \cos \omega_1 t - 0.0972 \times (-0.2835) A \cos \omega_2 t \\ = 0.9725 A \cos \omega_1 t + 0.0276 A \cos \omega_2 t$$

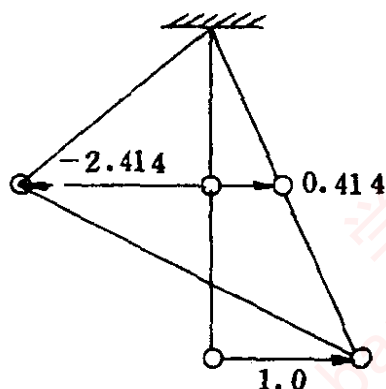
$$x_2 = 0.2835 A \cos \omega_1 t - 0.2835 A \cos \omega_2 t$$

$$\text{其中 } \omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{0.5695 k}{m}} = 0.7547 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{4.0972 k}{m}} = 2.0242 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

- 5.17 習題 5-9 的雙擺以初態 $x_1(0) = x_2(0) = X$ ， $\dot{x}_1(0) = \dot{x}_2(0) = 0$ 開始運動，求其運動微分方程式。

解



根據上兩題之作法，令

$$x_1 = 0.414 X_1 \cos \omega_1 t \\ - 2.414 X_2 \cos \omega_2 t$$

$$x_2 = X_1 \cos \omega_1 t + X_2 \cos \omega_2 t$$

已知 $x_1(0) = x_2(0) = X$

聯立求解，得到

$$X_1 = 1.2072 X, X_2 = -0.2072 X$$

- 5.18 習題 5-1 中，在低位置的質量受到迅速打擊，使其具有初速度 $x_2(0) = V$ ，求運動加速度。

解 根據上面習題 5-15 之作法，將習題 5-1 的系統位移方程式寫成矩陣形式

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = X_1 \begin{Bmatrix} 0.614 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \sin(\omega_1 t + \phi_1) + X_2 \begin{Bmatrix} -1.618 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \sin(\omega_2 t + \phi_2)$$

微分上式，得到速度方程式為

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \omega_1 X_1 \begin{Bmatrix} 0.614 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \cos(\omega_1 t + \phi_1) \\ + \omega_2 X_2 \begin{Bmatrix} -1.618 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \cos(\omega_2 t + \phi_2)$$

將初值條件

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x_1(0) \\ x_2(0) \end{Bmatrix} = \{ 0 \}, \quad \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(0) \\ \dot{x}_2(0) \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$$

代入位移方程式及速度方程式，得到

$$X_1 \begin{Bmatrix} 0.614 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \sin \phi_1 + X_2 \begin{Bmatrix} -1.618 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \sin \phi_2 = \{ 0 \}$$

$$\omega_1 X_1 \begin{Bmatrix} 0.614 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \cos \phi_1 + \omega_2 X_2 \begin{Bmatrix} -1.618 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \cos \phi_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$$

第一方程式組聯立求解，得到

$$\sin \phi_1 = 0 = \sin \phi_2, \quad \text{即 } \phi_1 = \phi_2 = 0$$

因此 $\cos \phi_1 = 1 = \cos \phi_2$

第二方程式組聯立求解，得到

$$X_1 \cos \phi_1 = X_1 = 0.7249 \frac{V}{\omega_1}$$

$$X_1 \cos \phi_2 = X_2 = 0.2751 \frac{V}{\omega_2}$$

原式變成

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = 0.7249 \frac{V}{\omega_1} \begin{Bmatrix} 0.614 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \sin \omega_1 t + 0.2751 \frac{V}{\omega_2} \begin{Bmatrix} -1.618 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \sin \omega_2 t$$

$$\text{其中 } \omega_1 = \sqrt{\lambda_1 \frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{0.382 \frac{k}{m}} = 0.6181 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\omega_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_2 \frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{2.6181 \frac{k}{m}} = 1.6181 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

5.19 若習題 5-1 的系統，以初態 $x_1(0) = 0$ ， $x_2(0) = 1.0$ ， $\dot{x}_1(0) = \dot{x}_2(0) = 0$ 開始運動，求證其運動方程式為

$$x_1(t) = 0.447 \cos \omega_1 t - 0.447 \cos \omega_2 t$$

$$x_2(t) = 0.722 \cos \omega_1 t + 0.278 \cos \omega_2 t$$

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{0.382 k/m} \quad \omega_2 = \sqrt{2.618 k/m}$$

解 將初值條件改為

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x_1(0) \\ x_2(0) \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}, \quad \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(0) \\ \dot{x}_2(0) \end{Bmatrix} = \{ 0 \}$$

重作習題 5-18，將方程式改寫成

$$X_1 \begin{Bmatrix} 0.614 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \sin \phi_1 + X_2 \begin{Bmatrix} -1.618 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \sin \phi_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\omega_1 X_1 \begin{Bmatrix} 0.614 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \cos \phi_1 + \omega_2 X_2 \begin{Bmatrix} -1.618 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \cos \phi_2 = \{ 0 \}$$

聯立求解，得到

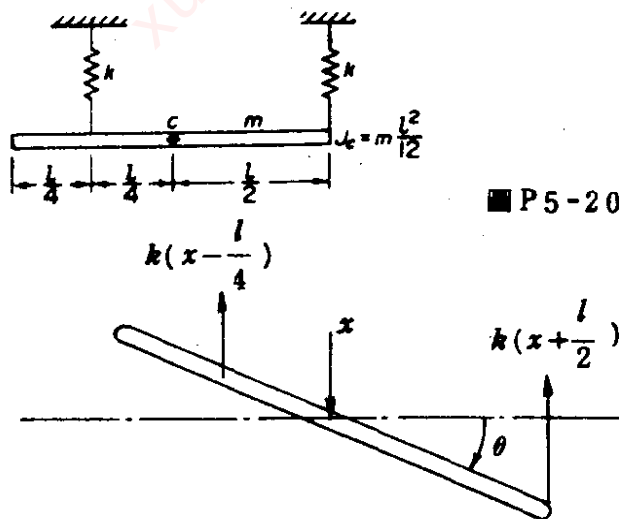
$$X_1 \sin \phi_1 = 0.7249, \quad X_2 \sin \phi_2 = 0.2751$$

且 $\cos \phi_1 = 0 = \cos \phi_2$

原式變成

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} &= 0.7249 \begin{Bmatrix} 0.614 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \cos \omega_1 t + 0.2751 \begin{Bmatrix} -1.618 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \cos \omega_2 t \\ &= \begin{Bmatrix} 0.4451 \\ 0.7249 \end{Bmatrix} \cos \omega_1 t + \begin{Bmatrix} -0.4456 \\ 0.2751 \end{Bmatrix} \cos \omega_2 t \end{aligned}$$

5.20 選擇 c 點位移 x ，以及均勻桿順時針旋轉角 θ 為座標，求圖 P5-20 所示系統之自然頻率及振態形狀。



■ P5-20

解

$$m\ddot{x} = -k\left(x + \frac{l}{2}\theta\right) - k\left(x - \frac{l}{4}\theta\right)$$

$$J\ddot{\theta} = -k\left(x + \frac{\ell}{2}\theta\right)\frac{\ell}{2} + k\left(x - \frac{\ell}{4}\theta\right)\frac{\ell}{4}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & J \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x} \\ \ddot{\theta} \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2k & k\frac{\ell}{4} \\ k\frac{\ell}{4} & k\frac{5\ell^2}{16} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ \theta \end{Bmatrix} = \{0\}$$

令 $x = X \sin \omega t$, $\theta = A \sin \omega t$ 代入上式

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2k - m\omega^2 & k\frac{\ell}{4} \\ k\frac{\ell}{4} & \frac{5k\ell^2}{16} - J\omega^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} X \\ A \end{Bmatrix} = \{0\}$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{vmatrix} 2k - m\omega^2 & \frac{k\ell}{4} \\ \frac{k\ell}{4} & \frac{5k\ell^2}{16} - J\omega^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$= (2k - m\omega^2) \left(\frac{5k\ell^2}{16} - J\omega^2 \right) - \left(\frac{k\ell}{4} \right)^2$$

$$= mJ\omega^4 - \left(\frac{5mk\ell^2}{16} + 2kJ \right) \omega^2 + \frac{5k^2\ell^2}{8} - \frac{k^2\ell^2}{16}$$

$$= \frac{m^2\ell^2}{12} \omega^4 - \frac{23}{48} mk\ell^2 \omega^2 + \frac{9}{16} k^2\ell^2$$

$$= \frac{m^2\ell^2}{12} \left(\omega^2 - 1.6439 \frac{k}{m} \right) \left(\omega^2 - 4.1061 \frac{k}{m} \right)$$

$$\omega_1^2 = 1.6439 \frac{k}{m} \quad , \quad \omega_2^2 = 4.1061 \frac{k}{m}$$

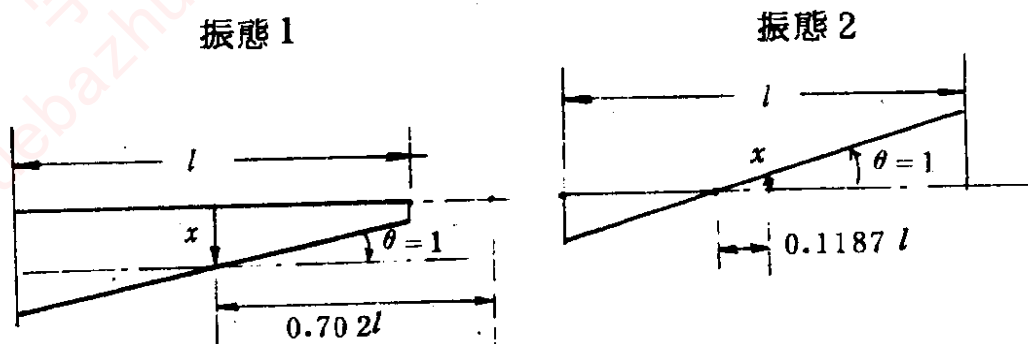
回到振幅矩陣方程式，求得振幅比為

$$\frac{X}{A} = - \frac{k\ell/4}{2k - m\omega^2}$$

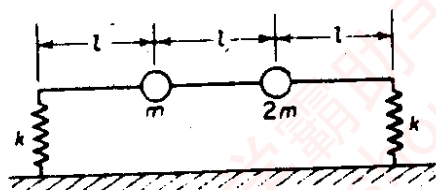
將 ω_1^2 及 ω_2^2 代入上式，得到兩個正規振態分別是

$$\left(\frac{X}{A} \right)_1 = - \frac{k\ell/4}{2k - 1.6439k} = -0.702\ell$$

$$\left(\frac{X}{A}\right)_2 = \frac{-k\ell/4}{2k - 4.1061k} = 0.1187\ell$$

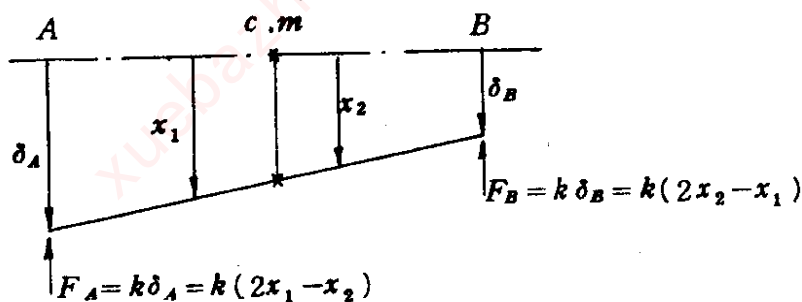


5.21 建立如圖 P5-21 所示系統之運動矩陣方程式，使用座標為 m 及 $2m$ 之位移 x_1 ， x_2 ，求正規振態頻率方程式並且描述其振態形狀。



■ P5 - 21

解



質心 (c.m) 至 $2m$ 質量距離 = $\frac{\ell}{3}$

$$J_{c.m} = m\left(\frac{2}{3}\ell\right)^2 + 2m\left(\frac{\ell}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{2}{3}m\ell^2$$

$$\theta = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{\ell}$$

線性動平衡方程式

$$m\ddot{x}_1 + 2m\ddot{x}_2 = -k(2x_1 - x_2) - k(2x_2 - x_1)$$

$$m\ddot{x}_1 + 2m\ddot{x}_2 + kx_1 + kx_2 = 0$$

繞 c.m 點旋轉動平衡方程式

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_{c.m.} \ddot{\theta} &= \frac{2}{3} m \ell^2 \ddot{\theta} = \frac{4\ell}{3} F_B - \frac{5\ell}{3} F_A \\
 &= \frac{4\ell}{3} k (2x_2 - x_1) - \frac{5\ell}{3} k (2x_1 - x_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_{c.m.} \ddot{\theta} &= \frac{2}{3} m \ell (\ddot{x}_1 - \ddot{x}_2) = \frac{4\ell}{3} F_B - \frac{5\ell}{3} F_A \\
 &= \frac{4\ell}{3} k (2x_2 - x_1) - \frac{5\ell}{3} k (2x_1 - x_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2m\ddot{x}_1 - 2m\ddot{x}_2 + 14kx_1 - 13kx_2 = 0$$

聯立動平衡方程式，寫成矩陣形式如下：

$$\begin{bmatrix} m & 2m \\ 2m & -2m \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k & k \\ 14k & -13k \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \{0\}$$

令 $x_1 = X_1 \sin \omega t$ ， $x_2 = X_2 \sin \omega t$ 代入上式，變成

$$\begin{bmatrix} k - m\omega^2 & k - 2m\omega^2 \\ 14k - 2m\omega^2 & -13k + 2m\omega^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \{0\}$$

若欲 X_1 及 X_2 不全為 0，則上式矩陣之行列式為 0，即

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(k - m\omega^2)(-13k + 2m\omega^2) - (k - 2m\omega^2)(14k - 2m\omega^2) \\
 &= -6m^2\omega^4 + 45mk\omega^2 - 27k^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -3m^2 \left(\omega^2 - 6.8423 \frac{k}{m} \right) \left(\omega^2 - 0.6577 \frac{k}{m} \right) = 0$$

$$\omega_1 = 0.8110 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, \quad \omega_2 = 2.6158 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

回到振幅之矩陣方程式，得到振幅比為

$$\frac{X_1}{X_2} = -\frac{k - 2m\omega^2}{k - m\omega^2}$$

分別將 ω_1^2 及 ω_2^2 代入上式，得到振態形狀

$$\left(\frac{X_1}{X_2} \right)_1 = \frac{k - 2 \times 0.6577k}{-(k - 0.6577k)} = 0.9214, \quad \begin{Bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.92 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\left(\frac{X_1}{X_2} \right)_2 = \frac{k - 2 \times 6.8423k}{-(k - 6.8423k)} = -2.3423, \quad \begin{Bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} -2.34 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix}$$

5.22 在習題 5-21 中，若使用 m 之位移及桿之角位移為座標，則運動方程式將產生何種耦合形式。

解 以質量 m 之位移 $x = x_1$ 及桿之角位移 θ 為座標改寫前題之兩動平衡方程式如下：

$$\begin{cases} m\ddot{x} + 2m(\ddot{x} - \ell\ddot{\theta}) + kx + k(x - \ell\theta) = 0 \\ 2m\ddot{x} - 2m(\ddot{x} - \ell\ddot{\theta}) + 14kx - 13k(x - \ell\theta) = 0 \end{cases}$$

聯立成矩陣形式如下：

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3m & -2m\ell \\ 0 & 2m\ell \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x} \\ \ddot{\theta} \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2k & -k\ell \\ k & 13k\ell \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ \theta \end{Bmatrix} = \{0\}$$

檢查質量矩陣及勁性矩陣均非對角線性，故此座標系統既為靜耦合亦為動耦合。

5.23 以運動方程式之矩陣形式，比較習題 5-9 及 5-10，指出各題中座標系統之耦合形式。

解 回看習題 5-9 及習題 5-10，將其矩陣方程式列出如下：

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \frac{g}{\ell} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \{0\}$$

x_1, x_2 座標系統不具動耦合，但具靜耦合

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{\theta}_1 \\ \ddot{\theta}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \frac{g}{\ell} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \{0\}$$

θ_1, θ_2 座標系統既為動耦合亦稱靜耦合。

5.24 如圖 P5-24 所示之汽車，具有下列數據

$$W = 3500 \text{ lb} \quad k_1 = 2000 \text{ lb/ft}$$

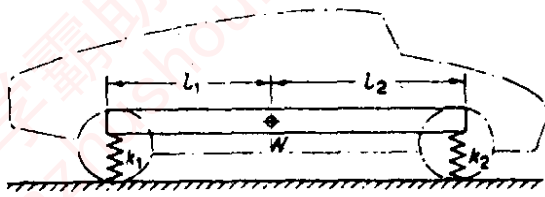
$$l_1 = 4.4 \text{ ft} \quad k_2 = 2400 \text{ lb/ft}$$

$$l_2 = 5.6 \text{ ft} \quad r = 4 \text{ ft} = \text{繞 } cg \text{ 之旋轉半徑 (radius of gyration)}$$

求正規振態，並定出各振態之節點位置。

解 線性動平衡方程式

$$\frac{W}{g} \ddot{x} = -k_1(x - l_1\theta) - k_2(x + l_2\theta)$$



■ P5-24

$$\ddot{x} + ax + b\theta = 0$$

$$J_{c.m.} = \frac{W}{g} r^2$$

$$a = \frac{g}{W} (k_1 + k_2)$$

$$b = \frac{g}{W} (k_2 l_2 - k_1 l_1)$$

$$c = \frac{g}{r^2 W} (k_1 l_1^2 + k_2 l_2^2)$$

繞 $c.m.$ 旋轉動平衡方程式

$$\frac{W}{g} r^2 \ddot{\theta} = l_1 k_1 (x - l_1 \theta) - l_2 k_2 (x + l_2 \theta)$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + c\theta + \frac{b}{r^2} x = 0$$

寫成矩陣形式

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x} \\ \ddot{\theta} \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b/r^2 & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ \theta \end{Bmatrix} = \{0\}$$

令 $x = X \sin \omega t$, $\theta = A \sin \omega t$ 代入上式, 變成

$$\begin{bmatrix} a - \omega^2 & b \\ b/r^2 & c - \omega^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} X \\ A \end{Bmatrix} = 0, \quad \frac{X}{A} = \frac{-b}{\omega^2 - a}$$

若欲 X, A 不全為 0, 則其係數矩陣之行列式為 0, 即

$$(a - \omega^2)(c - \omega^2) - \frac{b^2}{r^2} = \omega^4 - (a + c)\omega^2 + (ac - \frac{b^2}{r^2}) = 0$$

已知 W, l_1, l_2, k_1, k_2, r 得到

$$a = \frac{32.2}{3500} (2000 + 2400) = 40.48 \frac{1}{\text{sec}^2}$$

$$b = \frac{32.2}{3500} (2400 \times 5.6 - 2000 - 4.4) = 42.69 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{sec}^2}$$

$$c = \frac{32.2}{16 \times 3500} (2000 \times 4.4^2 + 2400 \times 5.6^2) = 65.54 \frac{1}{\text{sec}^2}$$

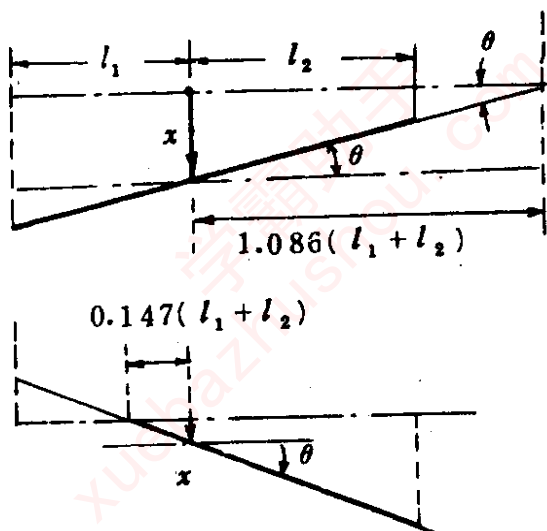
頻率方程式變成

$$\omega^4 - 106.02 \omega^2 + 2539.16 = (\omega^2 - 36.55)(\omega^2 - 69.47) = 0$$

$$\omega_{1,2}^2 = 36.55, 69.47$$

$$\left(\frac{X}{A}\right)_1 = \frac{42.69}{36.55 - 40.48} = -10.86 \text{ ft} = -1.086(l_1 + l_2)$$

$$\left(\frac{X}{A}\right)_2 = \frac{42.69}{69.47 - 40.48} = 1.47 \text{ ft} = 0.147(l_1 + l_2)$$



5.25 機翼置於風洞中試驗，其剖面以線性彈簧 k 及扭轉彈簧 K 支持於 O 點，如圖 P5-25 所示，若剖面重心在支點前方距離 e 處，求此系統之運動方程式。

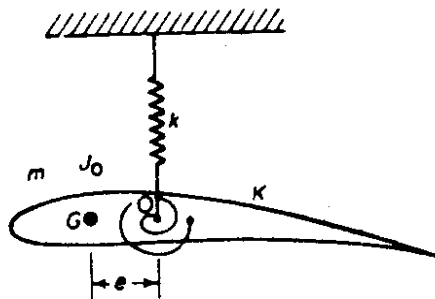
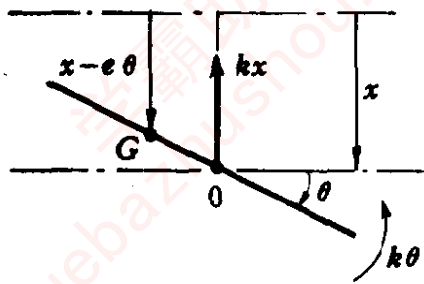


圖 P5-25

解 線性動平衡方程式



$$m(\ddot{x} - e\ddot{\theta}) = -kx$$

$$m\ddot{x} - me\ddot{\theta} + kx = 0$$

繞重心旋轉之動平衡方程式

$$(J_0 - me^2)\ddot{\theta} = -K\theta - e(kx)$$

$$(J_0 - me^2)\ddot{\theta} + K\theta + kex = 0$$

寫成矩陣形式

$$\begin{bmatrix} m & -me \\ 0 & J_0 - me^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x} \\ \ddot{\theta} \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k & 0 \\ ke & k \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ \theta \end{Bmatrix} = \{0\}$$

5.26 求圖P5-26 所示系統之自然頻率及正規振態，其重量及彈簧常數如下

$$gm_1 = 3.86 \text{ lb} \quad k_1 = 20 \text{ lb/in.}$$

$$gm_2 = 1.93 \text{ lb} \quad k_2 = 10 \text{ lb/in}$$

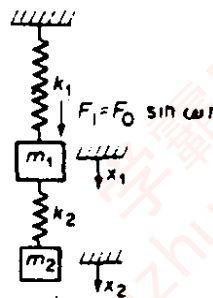


圖 P5-26

當作用力 $F_1 = F_0 \sin \omega t$ 時，求振幅方程式，並畫出振幅隨 ω/ω_{11} 而變的函數圖形。

解 將習題 5-1 系統運動方程式加上激振外力，變成

$$\begin{bmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k_1 + k_2 & -k_2 \\ -k_2 & k_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} F_0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \sin \omega t$$

將各物理量之已知數值代入上式中，得到

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{3.86}{386} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1.93}{386} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 30 & -10 \\ -10 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} F_0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \sin \omega t$$

自然頻率之特性方程式參照習題 5-1

$$(30 - 0.01\omega^2)(10 - 0.005\omega^2) - 100 = 0$$

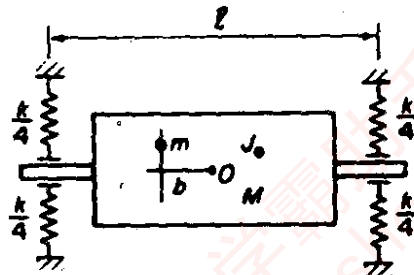
$$\omega_{1,2}^2 = 1000, 4000, \omega_{1,2} = 31.62 \text{ 1/s}, 63.24 \text{ 1/s}$$

$$\frac{X_1}{X_2} = \frac{10}{30 - 0.01\omega^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{X_1}{X_2}\right)_1 = \frac{10}{30 - 0.01 \times 1000} = 0.5$$

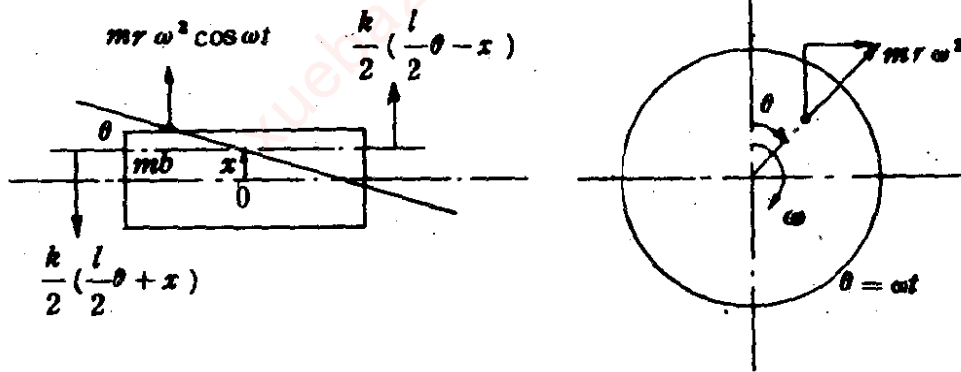
$$\left(\frac{X_1}{X_2}\right)_2 = \frac{10}{30 - 0.01 \times 4000} = -1$$

5.27 轉子置於軸承上，予許其在單平面上移動，如圖 P5-27 所示。轉子的總質量為 M ，對稱於 O 點，繞轉軸垂線（垂直書面）的慣性矩為 J_0 ，當不平衡質量為 mr ，作用在距離 O 點 b 處時，求其運動方程式（定轉速為 ω ）。



■ P5-27

解



線性動平衡方程式

$$(m+M)\ddot{x} = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{l}{2}\theta - x \right) - \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{l}{2}\theta + x \right)$$

化簡成

$$(m+M)\ddot{x} + kx = mr\omega^2 \cos \omega t$$

繞 O 旋轉動平衡方程式

$$(mb^2 + J_0)\ddot{\theta} = -\frac{l}{2} \cdot \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{l}{2}\theta - x \right) - \frac{l}{2} \cdot \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{l}{2}\theta + x \right) + mrb\omega^2 \cos \omega t$$

化簡成

$$(mb^2 + J_0) \ddot{\theta} + \frac{k\ell^2}{4} \theta = mrb\omega^2 \cos \omega t$$

5.28 兩層樓建築物以分立質量系統表示，如圖 P5-28 所示，其中 $m_1 = 1/2 m_2$ 且 $k_1 = 1/2 k_2$ ，求證其正規振態為

$$\left(\frac{x_1}{x_2} \right)^{(1)} = 2, \quad \omega_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{k_1}{m_1}$$

$$\left(\frac{x_1}{x_2} \right)^{(2)} = -1, \quad \omega_2^2 = 2 \frac{k_1}{m_1}$$

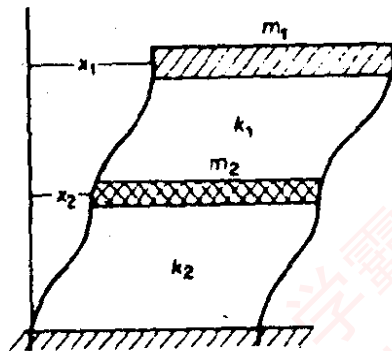


圖 P5-28

解 $m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + k_1(x_1 - x_2) = 0$
 $m_2 \ddot{x}_2 - k_1(x_1 - x_2) + k_2 x_2 = 0$

已知 $m_2 = 2m_1$ ， $k_2 = 2k_1$ ，令 $\lambda = \frac{\omega^2 m_1}{k_1}$

根據以上各題之方法，得到特性方程式為

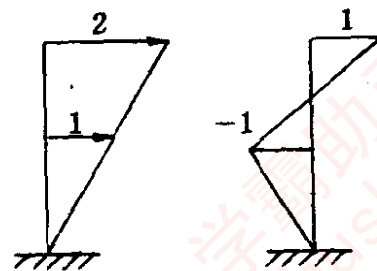
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 3-2\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(3-2\lambda) - 1 = 0$$

$$= 2\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 2 = (2\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2}, 2$$

$$\omega_{1,2}^2 = \frac{k_1}{m_1} \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{k_1}{2m_1}, \frac{2k_1}{m_1}$$

且 $\left(\frac{X_1}{X_2} \right)_{1,2} = \frac{1}{1-\lambda_{1,2}} = 2, -1$



5.29 在習題 5-28 中，若力量作用在 m_1 ，使其發生一個單位的變形，然後

釋放 m_1 ，由正規振態總和法，求各質量的運動方程式。

解 參考習題 5-4 及習題 5-16，得到

$$x_1 = 2X_1 \sin(\omega_1 t + \phi_1) - X_2 \sin(\omega_2 t + \phi_2)$$

$$x_2 = X_1 \sin(\omega_1 t + \phi_1) + X_2 \sin(\omega_2 t + \phi_2)$$

已知橫向力 F 作用於 m_1 上， m_1 之橫向初位移為 1，根據靜力平衡，求出 m_2 之橫向初位移是 $1/3$ ，求法如下：

$$1 = \frac{F}{k_1} + \delta = \frac{F}{k_1} + \frac{F}{2k_1}$$

$$= \frac{3F}{2k_1}$$

$$\delta = \frac{F}{2k_1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1(0) \\ x_2(0) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 1/3 \end{cases}$$

並且已知兩質塊之初速度

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(0) \\ \dot{x}_2(0) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

代入位移方程式，聯立求解，得到

$$X_1 \sin \phi_1 = \frac{4}{9}, \quad X_2 \sin \phi_2 = \frac{-1}{9}, \quad \cos \phi_1 = 0 = \cos \phi_2$$

因此，原式變成

$$x_1 = \frac{8}{9} \cos \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{9} \cos \omega_2 t, \quad \text{其中 } \omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{k_1}{2m_1}}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{4}{9} \cos \omega_1 t - \frac{1}{9} \cos \omega_2 t, \quad \omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2k_1}{m_1}}$$

5.30 在習題 5-29 中的系統，求其第一層樓及第二層樓之最大剪力比。

解 根據上題：

一樓立柱之剪力 = $k_2 x_2 = 2k_1 x_2$

二樓立柱之剪力 = $k_1 (x_1 - x_2)$

接著求取各剪力之最大值，分別令其對 t 之一次導數為 0，即

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial x_2}{\partial t} &= -\frac{8}{9}\omega_1 \sin\omega_1 t + \frac{\omega_2}{9} \sin\omega_2 t \\ &= -\frac{\omega_1}{9}(4 \sin\omega_1 t - 2 \sin 2\omega_1 t) \\ &= -\frac{4\omega_1}{9} \sin\omega_1 t (1 - \cos\omega_1 t) = 0, \Rightarrow \cos\omega_1 t = 1\end{aligned}$$

$$(x_2)_{\max} = \left(\frac{4}{9} \cos\omega_1 t - \frac{1}{9} \cos 2\omega_1 t\right)_{\max} = \frac{1}{3}$$

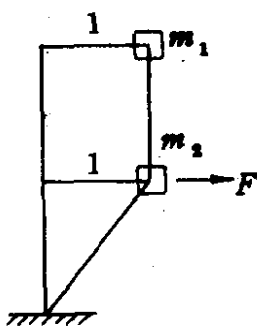
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial(x_1 - x_2)}{\partial t} &= -\frac{4}{9}\omega_1 \sin\omega_1 t - \frac{2}{9}\omega_2 \sin\omega_2 t \\ &= -\frac{\omega_1}{9}(4 \sin\omega_1 t + 4 \sin 2\omega_1 t) \\ &= -\frac{4\omega_1}{9} \sin\omega_1 t (1 + 2 \cos\omega_1 t) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin\omega_1 t = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$(x_1 - x_2)_{\max} = \left(\frac{4}{9} \cos\omega_1 t + \frac{2}{9} \cos\omega_2 t\right)_{\max} = \frac{6}{9}$$

$$\text{最大剪力比} = \frac{k_2 (x_2)_{\max}}{k_1 (x_1 - x_2)_{\max}} = \frac{2(1/3)}{6/9} = 1$$

5.31 重覆習題 5-29，令負荷施於 m_2 使其發生單位變形。

圖 已知橫向力 F 作用於 m_2 上，使 m_2 發生單位橫向初位移，根據靜力平衡，得知 m_1 之橫向初位移是 1



$$\begin{cases} x_1(0) \\ x_2(0) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 1 \end{cases}, \text{ 已知}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(0) \\ \dot{x}_2(0) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

代入習題 5-29 的運動位移完全方程式，聯立求解，得到

$$X_1 \sin\phi_1 = \frac{2}{3}, X_2 \sin\phi_2 = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 且 } \cos\phi_1 = 0 = \cos\phi_2$$

因此，原式變成

$$x_i = 2X_1 (\sin\omega_1 t \cos\phi_1 + \sin\phi_1 \cos\omega_1 t) - X_2 (\sin\omega_2 t \cos\phi_2)$$

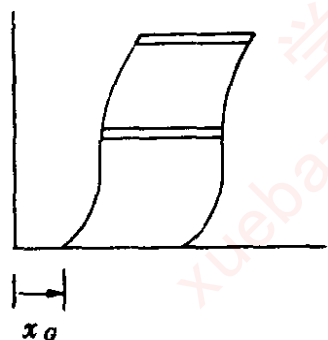
$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \sin \phi_2 \cos \omega_2 t) \\
 & = \frac{4}{3} \cos \omega_1 t - \frac{1}{3} \cos \omega_2 t \\
 x_2 & = X_1 (\underbrace{\sin \omega_1 t \cos \phi_1}_0 + \underbrace{\sin \phi_1 \cos \omega_1 t}_0) + X_2 (\underbrace{\sin \omega_2 t \cos \phi_2}_0 \\
 & \quad + \sin \phi_2 \cos \omega_2 t) \\
 & = \frac{2}{3} \cos \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{3} \cos \omega_2 t
 \end{aligned}$$

寫成矩陣形式如下：

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 4/3 \\ 2/3 \end{Bmatrix} \cos \omega_1 t + \begin{Bmatrix} -1/3 \\ 1/3 \end{Bmatrix} \cos \omega_2 t$$

5.32 假設習題 5-29 中，地震造成地面在水平方向之振盪是 $x_0 = X_0 \sin \omega t$ ，求建築物之動力反應，並畫出隨 ω/ω_1 而變的函數曲線。

解



參考習題 5-28，將動力平衡方程式改寫成

$$m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + k_1 (x_1 - x_2) = 0$$

$$m_2 \ddot{x}_2 - k_1 (x_1 - x_2) + k_2 (x_2 - x_0) = 0$$

已知 $m_2 = 2m_1$ ， $k_2 = 2k_1$ ，且令

$$\lambda = \frac{\omega^2 m_1}{k_1} = \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1} \right)^2,$$

$x_1 = X_1 \sin \omega t$ ， $x_2 = X_2 \sin \omega t$ ，代入上式聯立方程組，得到

$$(1 - \lambda) X_1 - X_2 = 0$$

$$-X_1 + (3 - 2\lambda) X_2 = 2X_0$$

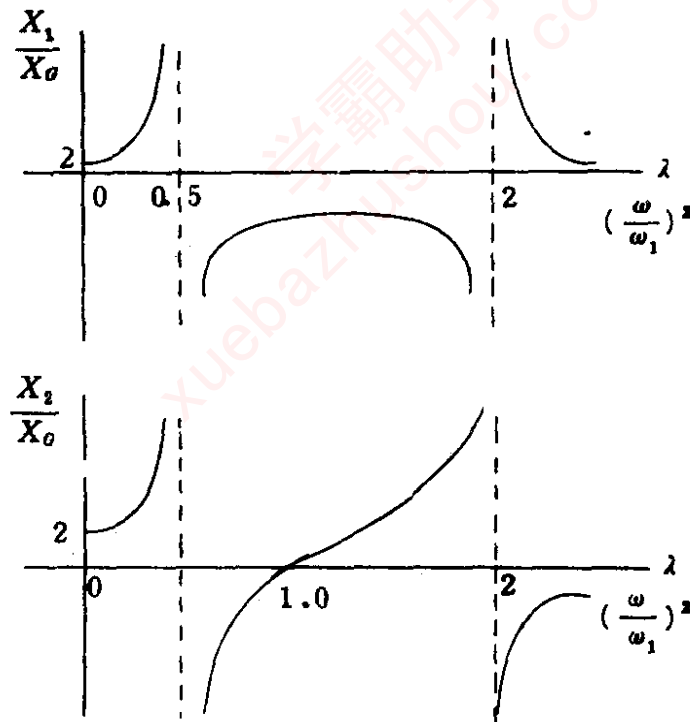
$$X_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 2X_0 & 3-2\lambda \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 3-2\lambda \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{2X_0}{2\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 2}$$

$$\frac{X_1}{X_0} = \frac{2}{2\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 2} = \frac{2}{2\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1}\right)^4 - 5\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1}\right)^2 + 2}$$

$$X_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 \\ -1 & 2X_0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 3-2\lambda \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{2X_0(1-\lambda)}{2\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 2},$$

$$\frac{X_2}{X_0} = \frac{2(1-\lambda)}{2\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 2} = \frac{2 - 2\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1}\right)^2}{2\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1}\right)^4 - 5\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1}\right)^2 + 2}$$

由習題 5-28 得知 $\lambda_{1,2} = \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1}\right)_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2}, 2$ ，為共振發生點，在此處振幅反應無數學意義（無限大）。另外再找出 X_1 在 $0 \leq \lambda < 0.5$ 及 $\lambda > 2$ 之區域為正值，在 $0.5 < \lambda < 2$ 之區域為負值，而 $\lambda = 1$ 時 $X_2 = 0$ ，且 X_2 在 $0 \leq \lambda < 0.5$ 及 $1.0 < \lambda < 2$ 為正值，在 $0.5 < \lambda \leq 1.0$ 及 $\lambda > 2$ 之區域為負值，則畫出 X_1 及 X_2 之反應曲線如下所示。



- 5.33 如圖 P5-33 所示系統模擬剛性建築物對地震之反應，假設其基底以兩個彈簧連接地面。 K_t 是平移勁性， K_r 是轉動勁性，地面的運動方式是 $y_0 = Y_0 \sin \omega t$ ，以圖示座標建立系統之運動方程式。

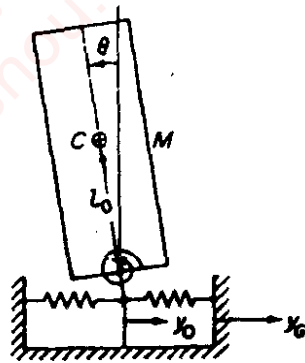
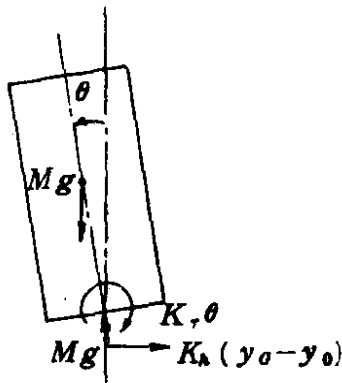


圖 P5-33

解



質心 G 在 y 方向之線性動平衡

$$M(\ddot{y}_0 - l_0 \ddot{\theta}) = K_h (y_0 - y_0)$$

繞質心 G 之力矩平衡 (令 ρ_c 為旋轉半徑)

$$M\rho_c^2 \ddot{\theta} = K_h (y_0 - y_0) l_0 - K_r \theta + Mg l_0 \theta$$

5.34 令

$$\omega_h^2 = \frac{K_h}{M}, \quad \left(\frac{\rho_c}{l_0}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\omega_r^2 = \frac{K_r}{M\rho_c^2}, \quad \left(\frac{\omega_r}{\omega_h}\right)^2 = 4$$

求解習題 5.33 的方程式，其第一自然頻率及振態形狀為

$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_h} = 0.734 \quad \text{且} \quad \frac{Y_0}{l_0 A_0} = -1.14$$

指出其主要運動為平移，試建立第二自然頻率及其振態 ($Y_1 = Y_0 - 2l_0 A_0$ = 樓頂位移)。

圖 將 $y_0 = Y_0 \sin \omega t$ ， $\theta_0 = A_0 \sin \omega t$ ， $y_G = Y_0 e^{i\phi} \sin \omega t$ 代入前題 5-33 的兩個運動方程式中，得到

$$\left(\frac{K_h}{M} - \omega^2\right) Y_0 - l_0 \omega^2 A_0 = \frac{K_h}{M} Y_0 e^{i\phi}$$

$$\frac{K_h}{M\rho_c^2} l_0 Y_0 + \left(\frac{K_r}{M\rho_c^2} - \frac{g l_0}{\rho_c^2} - \omega^2\right) A_0 = \frac{K_h}{M\rho_c^2} l_0 Y_0 e^{i\phi}$$

$$\therefore \omega_h^2 = \frac{K_h}{M}, \quad \omega_r^2 = \frac{K_r}{M\rho_c^2} = 4\omega_h^2, \quad \lambda = \frac{\omega}{\omega_h} \quad \therefore \text{上兩式變成}$$

$$(1 - \lambda^2) Y_0 + \lambda^2 \ell_0 A_0 = Y_0 e^{i\phi} \dots\dots\dots ①$$

$$Y_0 + \frac{1}{3} (4 - \lambda^2) \ell_0 A_0 = Y_0 e^{i\phi} \dots\dots\dots ②$$

其中第二式中，假設 $Mg\ell_0 \ll K$ ，而忽略不計。若欲 Y_0 及 A_0 不全為 0，則方程式組係數行列式為 0，得到特性方程式

$$(1 - \lambda^2)(4 - \lambda^2) - 3\lambda^2 = \lambda^4 - 8\lambda^2 + 4 = 0$$

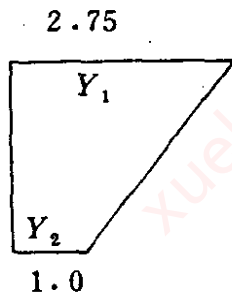
已知 $\lambda_1 = 0.734$ 則 $\lambda_2 = \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_n} = 2.732$

$$\left(\frac{Y_0}{\ell_0 A}\right)_2 = \frac{\lambda_2^2}{1 - \lambda_2^2} = 1.15$$

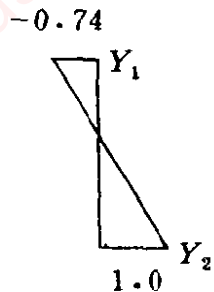
$$\left(\frac{Y_1}{\ell_0 A}\right)_2 = \left(\frac{Y_0 - 2\ell_0 A}{\ell_0 A}\right)_2 = 1.15 - 2 = -0.85$$

則 $\left(\frac{Y_1}{Y_0}\right)_2 = \frac{-0.85}{1.15} = -0.74$

同理 $\left(\frac{Y_1}{Y_0}\right)_1 = \left(\frac{Y_0 - 2\ell_0 A}{Y_0}\right)_1 = \frac{-1.14 - 2}{-1.14} = 2.75$



第一振態

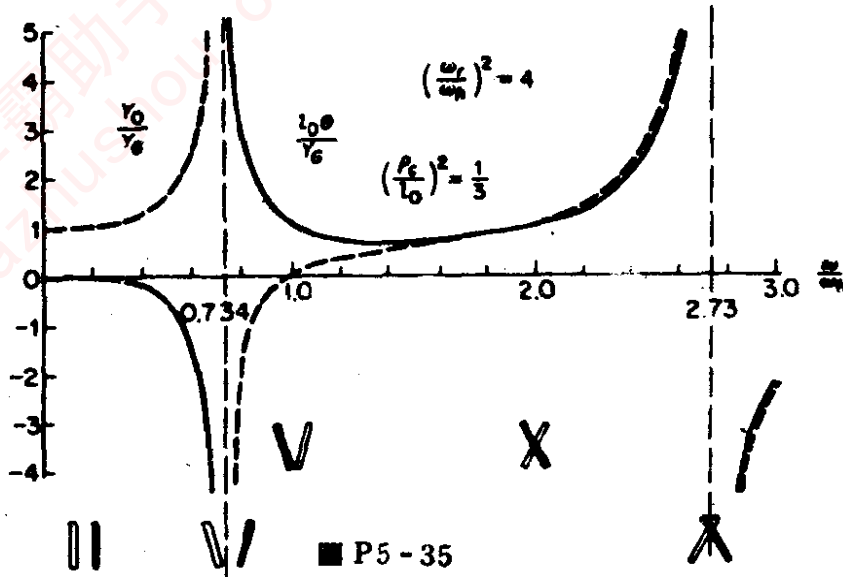


第二振態

5.35 習題 5-33 及 5-34 的反應及振態如圖 P5-35 所示，選擇數個頻率比，求證其振態形狀為真。

解 回到前題①，②兩式，由 Cramer's 規則得到

$$\frac{Y_0}{Y_0} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda^2 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3}(4 - \lambda^2) \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda^2 & \lambda^2 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3}(4 - \lambda^2) \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{4(1 - \lambda^2)}{(\lambda^4 - 8\lambda^2 + 4)}$$



$$\frac{l_0 A}{Y_0} = \frac{3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda^2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\lambda^4 - 8\lambda^2 + 4} = \frac{-3\lambda^2}{\lambda^4 - 8\lambda^2 + 4}$$

檢查表如下所示，各數值由計算機求出。

$\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}$	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.5
$\lambda = (\frac{\omega}{\omega_n})^2$	0	0.16	0.36	0.64	1.0	1.44	1.96	2.56	4.0	6.25
Y_0/Y_0	1	1.23	2.05	-2.03	0	0.32	0.49	0.63	1	3.03
$l_0 A/Y_0$	0	-0.17	-0.87	2.70	1	0.79	0.75	0.77	1	2.70

5.36 混凝土公路每隔 45 ft 有一個膨脹接頭，當車輛等速前進時，這些接頭每隔一段時間造成一個衝擊。求如圖 5-24 所示的汽車，在何種速度下最容易發生拋轉及顛動。

圖 參考習題 5-24 車輛的共振頻率及振態

$$f_1 = \frac{\omega_1}{2\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{36.55}}{2\pi} = 0.9622, \quad \left(\frac{X}{A}\right)_1 = -1.086 (l_1 + l_2)$$

見其振態形狀為車體之顛動 (up-down)

$$f_2 = \frac{\omega_2}{2\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{69.49}}{2\pi} = 1.3267, \quad \left(\frac{X}{A}\right)_2 = 0.147 (l_1 + l_2)$$

見其振態形狀為車體之拋轉 (pitch)

$$\therefore l = \frac{v}{f} \quad \therefore \text{不舒適速度 } v_1 = lf_1 = 45 \times 0.9622 = 43.3 \text{ ft/s},$$

$$v_2 = lf_2 = 45 \times 1.3267 = 59.7 \text{ ft/s}$$

5.37 如圖 P5-37 所示系統， $W_1 = 200 \text{ lb}$ ，避振器重量 $W_2 = 50 \text{ lb}$ ，若 W_1 具有 2 in. lb 的偏心不平衡，在 1800 rpm 轉速激勵下，求避振器彈簧應當是多大的 k 值。並求 W_2 的振幅為多少？

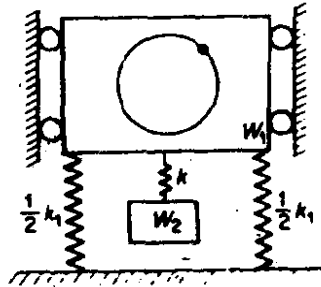


圖 P5-37

解 $m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + k_1 x_1 + k_2 (x_1 - x_2) = m_0 e \omega^2 \sin \omega t$
 $m_2 \ddot{x}_2 + k_2 (x_2 - x_1) = 0$

$\therefore \frac{k_2}{m_2}$ 必須等於激振頻率 ω ，才能達到避振之目的

$$\therefore k_2 = \omega^2 m_2 = \left(\frac{2\pi \times 1800}{60} \right)^2 \left(\frac{50}{386} \right) = 4602.41$$

\therefore 避振效果使 W_1 在此頻率之激振下，位移 = 0，且避振力與激振力相等，即

$$k_2 X_2 = m_0 e \omega^2$$

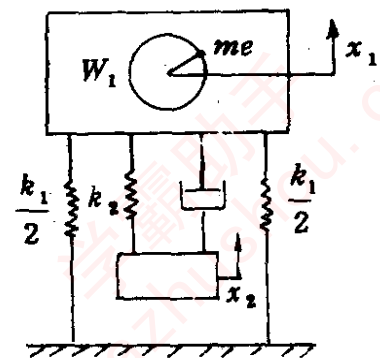
$$X_2 = \frac{m_0 e \omega^2}{k_2} = \frac{m_0 e}{m_2} = \frac{2}{50} = 0.04''$$

5.38 若習題 5-37 中，以緩衝筒 c 介入 W_1 及 W_2 之中，使用複變代數試求振幅方程式。

解 運動方程式較前題增加一項阻滯力，變成

$$m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + c(\dot{x}_1 - \dot{x}_2) + k_1 x_1 + k_2 (x_1 - x_2) = m_0 e \omega^2 \sin \omega t = \frac{m_0 e \omega^2}{2i} (e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t})$$

$$m_2 \ddot{x}_2 + c(\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1) + k_2 (x_2 - x_1) = 0$$



$$\text{令 } x_1 = X_1 e^{i\omega t} + Y_1 e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$x_2 = X_2 e^{i\omega t} + Y_2 e^{-i\omega t}$$

其中 X_1, X_2, Y_1, Y_2 均為複數，代入上式中，得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\left(\frac{k_1 + k_2}{m_1} - \omega^2 + \frac{ic\omega}{m_1} \right) X_1 - \left(\frac{k_2}{m_1} + \frac{ic\omega}{m_1} \right) X_2 \right] e^{i\omega t} \\ & + \left[\left(\frac{k_1 + k_2}{m_1} - \omega^2 - \frac{ic\omega}{m_1} \right) Y_1 - \left(\frac{k_2}{m_1} - \frac{ic\omega}{m_1} \right) Y_2 \right] e^{-i\omega t} \\ & = \frac{m_0 e \omega^2}{2i} (e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t}) \\ & \left[\left(\frac{k_2}{m_2} - \frac{ic\omega}{m_2} \right) X_1 + \left(\frac{k_2}{m_2} + \frac{ic\omega}{m_2} - \omega^2 \right) X_2 \right] e^{i\omega t} \\ & + \left[- \left(\frac{k_2}{m_2} - \frac{ic\omega}{m_2} \right) Y_1 + \left(\frac{k_2}{m_2} + \frac{ic\omega}{m_2} - \omega^2 \right) Y_2 \right] e^{-i\omega t} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

∴ 彼此相對應的指數項其係數相等，得到四個聯立方程式。

$$\textcircled{1} \left(\frac{k_1 + k_2}{m_1} - \omega^2 + \frac{ic\omega}{m_1} \right) X_1 - \left(\frac{k_2}{m_1} + \frac{ic\omega}{m_1} \right) X_2 = \frac{m_0 e \omega^2}{2i m_1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \left(\frac{k_1 + k_2}{m_1} - \omega^2 - \frac{ic\omega}{m_1} \right) Y_1 - \left(\frac{k_2}{m_1} - \frac{ic\omega}{m_1} \right) Y_2 = -\frac{m_0 e \omega^2}{2i m_1}$$

$$\textcircled{3} - \left(\frac{k_2}{m_2} + \frac{ic\omega}{m_2} \right) X_1 + \left(\frac{k_2}{m_2} + \frac{ic\omega}{m_2} - \omega^2 \right) X_2 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{4} - \left(\frac{k_2}{m_2} - \frac{ic\omega}{m_2} \right) Y_1 + \left(\frac{k_2}{m_2} - \frac{ic\omega}{m_2} - \omega^2 \right) Y_2 = 0$$

聯立①，③兩式求得

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= \frac{m_0 e \omega^2 \left(\frac{k_2}{m_2} + \frac{ic\omega}{m_2} - \omega^2 \right)}{2i m_1 \left[\left(\frac{k_1 + k_2}{m_1} - \omega^2 + \frac{ic\omega}{m_1} \right) \left(\frac{k_2}{m_2} + \frac{ic\omega}{m_2} - \omega^2 \right) - \frac{1}{m_1 m_2} \right.} \\ & \quad \left. \cdot (k_2 + ic\omega)^2 \right]} \\ &= \frac{-im_0 e \omega^2 (k_2 - m_2 \omega^2 + ic\omega)}{2 \left[(k_1 + k_2 - m_1 \omega^2 + ic\omega) (k_2 - m_2 \omega^2 + ic\omega) - (k_2 + ic\omega)^2 \right]} \end{aligned}$$

$$X_2 = \frac{(k_2 + ic\omega) X_1}{k_2 - m_2\omega^2 + ic\omega} = \frac{-im_0 e\omega^2 (k_2 + ic\omega)}{\text{與 } X_1 \text{ 同分母}}$$

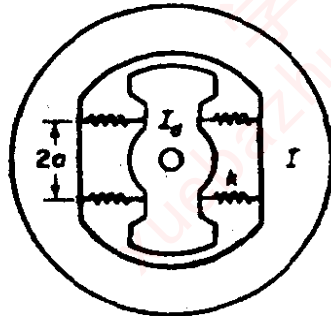
聯立②，④兩式求得

$$Y_1 = \frac{-m_0 e\omega^2 \left(\frac{k_2}{m_2} - \frac{ic\omega}{m_2} - \omega^2 \right)}{2im_1 \left[\left(\frac{k_1+k_2}{m_1} - \omega^2 - \frac{ic\omega}{m_1} \right) \left(\frac{k_2}{m_2} - \omega^2 - \frac{ic\omega}{m_2} \right) - \frac{1}{m_1 m_2} (k_2 - ic\omega)^2 \right]}$$

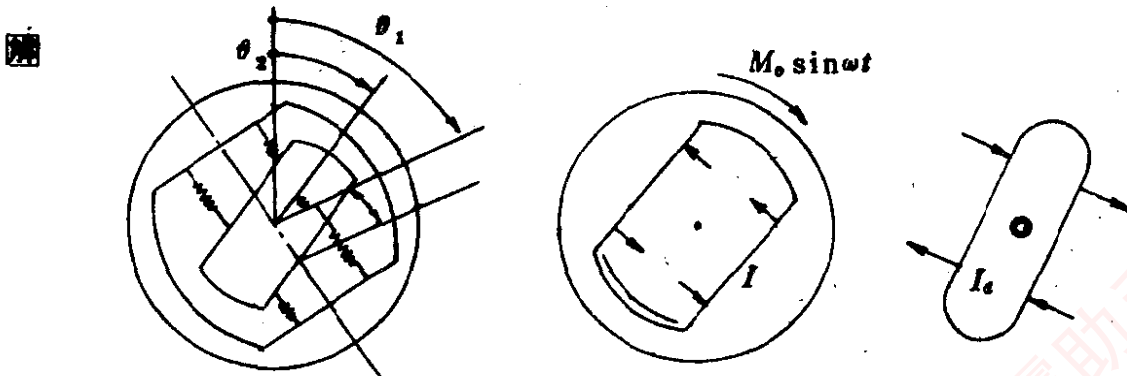
$$= \frac{im_0 e\omega^2 (k_2 - m_2\omega^2 - ic\omega)}{2 \left[(k_1+k_2 - m_1\omega^2 - ic\omega)(k_2 - m_2\omega^2 - ic\omega) - (k_2 - ic\omega)^2 \right]}$$

$$Y_2 = \frac{(k_2 - ic\omega) Y_1}{k_2 - m_2\omega^2 - ic\omega} = \frac{im_0 e\omega^2 (k_2 - ic\omega)}{\text{與 } Y_1 \text{ 同分母}}$$

5.39 飛輪慣性矩 I ，扭轉避振器之慣性矩 I_c ，避振器在軸上自由旋轉，飛輪與避振器兩者以四個 k lb/in 的彈簧連接，如圖 P5-39 所示。求系統之運動微分方程式，並討論其對於振盪轉矩之反應。



■ P5-39



右上；左下之彈簧伸長量為 $a(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$ ，右下，左上之彈簧收縮量也為 $a(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$ ，則兩迴轉盤之動平衡方程式如下：

$$I\ddot{\theta}_1 = M_0 \sin \omega t - 4ka^2(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$$

$$I_a \ddot{\theta}_2 = 4ka^2 (\theta_1 - \theta_2)$$

$$\text{令 } \theta_1 = A_1 \sin \omega t \quad , \quad \theta_2 = A_2 \sin \omega t$$

並令 $\lambda = \frac{\omega^2 I}{ka^2}$ 及 $n = \frac{I_a}{I}$ 代入上兩式中，使其化簡成

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 - \lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 4 - n\lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} M_0 / 4ka^2 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

聯立求解得到

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \frac{(4 - n\lambda) \frac{M_0}{4ka^2}}{(4 - \lambda)(4 - n\lambda) - 1} \\ &= \frac{(4 - n\lambda) M_0}{4ka^2 [15 - 4(1 + n)\lambda + n\lambda^2]} \end{aligned}$$

- 5.40 如圖 P5-40 所示的雙線擺 (bifilar-type pendulum)，如同離心擺用來消除扭轉振動。U 形塊與直徑 d_2 之兩梢成鬆配合，梢孔直徑 d_1 大於梢直徑。對應曲柄的旋轉運動，求證配重上每一點均沿半徑 $r = d_1 - d_2$ 之圓弧路徑移動。

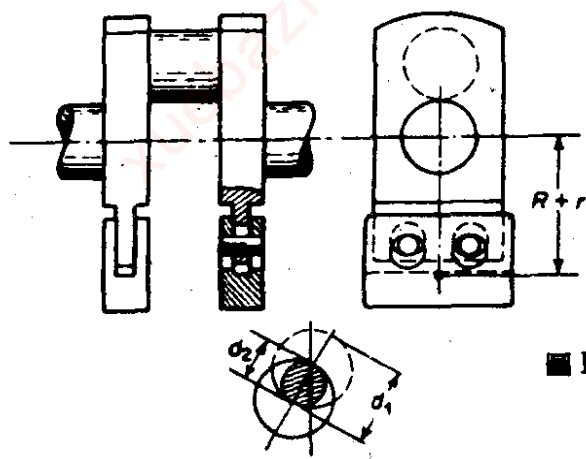


圖 P5-40

- 圖 圓梢及配重孔接觸點 c 沿半徑 $r = d_1 - d_2$ 的圓路徑移動；因為配重為剛體，每一點均與 c 點具相同的路徑。

- 5.41 雙線形離心擺用來消除以 4 倍轉速為頻率的扭轉振動。若曲軸中心至擺的質心距離 $R = 4.0 \text{ in}$ ， $d_1 = 3/4 \text{ in}$ ，求梢直徑 d_2 必須為多少？

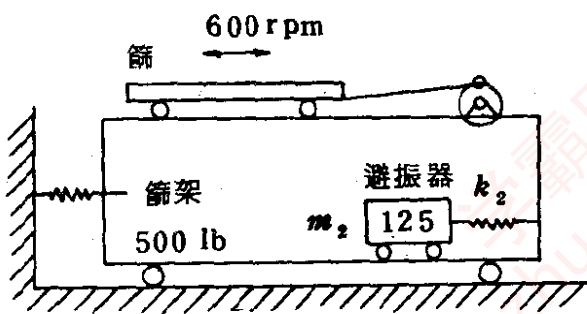
解 根據 (5.6-5) 式，自然頻率 $\omega_n = n \sqrt{\frac{R}{r}} = 4n$

$$\therefore \frac{r}{R} = \frac{1}{16}, \quad r = d_1 - d_2 = \frac{3}{4} - d_2 = \frac{R}{16}$$

$$d_2 = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{2}$$

- 5.42 篩選煤塊的篩網以 600 cpm 速率往復運動。篩選器重量 500 lb，其基本自然頻率為 400 cpm，若避振器重 125 lb，用來消除篩架的振動，求避振器彈簧勁性，以及此系統的兩個自然頻率為多少？

解



$$f_1 = 400 \text{ cpm}$$

$$\text{激頻 } \omega = \frac{2\pi 600}{60} = 20\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

避振器之自然頻率必須等於激振頻率

$$\omega_{22}^2 = \frac{k_2}{m_2} = \frac{386 k_2}{125} = (20\pi)^2$$

$$k_2 = 1278 \text{ lb/in}$$

系統之自然頻率由 (5.5-1) 式的分母得到，並化簡成

$$\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{22}}\right)^4 - \left[1 + \left(\frac{\omega_{11}}{\omega_{22}}\right)^2 \left\{1 + \mu \left(\frac{\omega_{22}}{\omega_{11}}\right)^2\right\}\right] \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{22}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\omega_{11}}{\omega_{22}}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\mu = \frac{m_2}{m_1} = \frac{125}{500} = 0.25, \quad \left(\frac{\omega_{11}}{\omega_{22}}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{400}{600}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2.25}$$

$$\text{令 } \lambda = \frac{\omega}{\omega_{22}}, \quad \text{原式變成 } \lambda^4 - 1.695 \lambda^2 + \frac{1}{2.25} = 0$$

$$\text{求解 } \lambda^2 = \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{22}}\right)^2 = 0.8475 \pm 0.5233$$

- 5.43 某冷凍場部分輸送冷凍劑的管子，在壓縮機轉速 232 rpm 下劇烈振動，為了消除此現象，我們將彈簧質量系統夾在管子上當作避振器使用。以 2.0 lb 的避振器試驗，將 232 cpm 調整成 198 cpm 及 272 cpm 兩

個自然頻率。若將避振器設計成自然頻率在 160 至 320 cpm 範圍之外，求其重量及彈簧勁性必須是多少？

解 參考圖 5.5-3，以 2 lb 為試重，得出 232 rpm，兩個自然頻率為

$$\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{22}}\right) = \frac{198}{232} = 0.854 \quad \text{且} \quad \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{22}}\right) = \frac{272}{232} = 1.17$$

根據此兩值，由圖 5.5-3 查出質量比 $\mu \approx 0.10$

將自然頻率移出此頻率之外

$$\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{22}}\right) = \frac{160}{232} = 0.69 \quad \text{及} \quad \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{22}}\right) = \frac{320}{232} = 1.38$$

圖 5.5-3 顯示出 $\mu \geq 0.57$

因爲 $\mu_1 = \frac{(m_2)_1}{m_1} = \frac{2}{20} = 0.10$ ， $\therefore m_1 = 20$

$$\mu_2 = \frac{(m_2)_2}{m_1} = 0.57, \quad (m_2)_2 = 0.57 \times 20 = 11.4 \text{ lb}$$

$$\text{勁度必須爲 } k_2 = m_2 \omega^2 = \frac{11.4}{386} \left(\frac{2\pi \cdot 232}{60}\right)^2 = 17.9 \text{ lb/in}$$

5.44 常用在汽車曲軸之阻尼器如圖 P5-44 所示， J 代表在軸上自由轉動之實心圓盤，阻尼箱充滿了粘滯係數為 μ 的矽油，兩者之相對運動產生阻尼作用。試導出由於相對速度 ω ，圓盤作用在外箱的轉矩方程式。

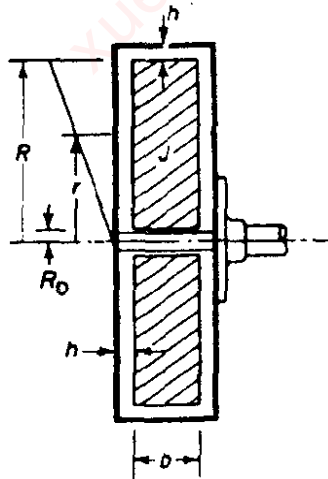


圖 P5-44

解 假設在轉盤及箱中空部分之流體速度成線性分佈，轉矩則為
 $T = \mu$ (速度勢) (半徑) (面積)

$$= 2 \int_{R_0}^R 2\pi\mu \left(\frac{\omega r}{k}\right) r^2 dr + 2\pi\mu \left(\frac{\omega R}{k}\right) R^2 b$$

$$= 2\pi \frac{\mu\omega R^3}{k} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(R - \frac{R_0^4}{R^3} \right) + b \right\}$$

5.45 質量比 $\mu = 0.25$ 的 Houdaille 粘滯阻尼器，求其在最大效益時之最佳阻尼比 ζ_0 及頻率。

解 由 (5.7-7) 式得知最佳阻尼比為

$$\zeta_0 = \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{2(1+\mu)(2+\mu)}} = \frac{0.25}{\sqrt{2(1.25)(2.25)}} = 0.1054$$

$$\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2+\mu}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2.25}} = 0.943$$

在 $\omega = 0.943 \omega_n$ 的頻率時，阻尼器在峯值振幅最具效益。

5.46 若習題 5-45 中，粘滯阻尼器的阻尼比 $\zeta = 0.10$ ，求峯值振幅與最佳阻尼時峯值振幅之比。

解 任意 μ 及 ζ 的峯值振幅能由圖 5.7-5 得到。可見 $\mu = 0.25$ 時最佳值（曲線上最低點）如同習題 5-45 所求為 $\zeta \approx 0.1054$ ，因此

$$\frac{\text{在 } \zeta = 0.10 \text{ 時的 } \theta_{\max}}{\text{在 } \zeta = 0.1054 \text{ 時的 } \theta_{\max}} \cong 1.0$$

5.47 建立 5.7 節中 (5.7-7) 式及 (5.7-8) 式兩者之關係。

解 在圖 5.7-4 中，所有的曲線通過同一點 P ，此點所在頻率為最佳阻尼，因此令 $\zeta = 0$ 及 $\zeta = \infty$ 的兩個

$\left| \frac{k\theta}{M_0} \right|^2$ 值相等，由 (5.7-8) 式得到

$$\frac{\mu^2 (\omega/\omega_n)^2}{\mu^2 (\omega/\omega_n)^2 (1 - \omega^2/\omega_n^2)} = \frac{4}{4 \{ \mu (\omega/\omega_n)^2 - (1 - (\omega^2/\omega_n^2)) \}^2}$$

$$\text{或 } \frac{1}{1 - (\frac{\omega}{\omega_n})^2} = \frac{1}{(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n})^2 (1 + \mu) - 1}$$

因此 $\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2+\mu}}$ ，取 $\left| \frac{k\theta_0}{M_0} \right|^2$ 對 $(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n})^2$ 之一次微分為 0 並代入

(5.7-8) 式，得到(5.2-7)式。

$$\text{令 } r^2 = \frac{2}{2+\mu} = \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2, \quad (1-r^2) = \frac{\mu}{2+\mu} = r^2(1+\mu) - 1$$

$$q = \frac{4\zeta^2}{\mu^2}, \quad \text{重寫(5.7-6)式成爲}$$

$$\left| \frac{k\theta_0}{M_0} \right|^2 = \frac{r^2 + q}{r^2(1-r^2)^2 + q[r^2(1+\mu) - 1]^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \left| \frac{k\theta_0}{M_0} \right|^2}{\partial r^2} = r^2(1-r^2)^2 + q[r^2(1+\mu) - 1]^2 - (r^2 + q) \cdot \{ (1-r^2)^2 - 2r^2(1-r^2) + 2q[r^2(1+\mu) - 1] \cdot (1+\mu) \} = 0$$

$$\therefore r^2 - q(1+\mu) = 0 \quad \text{且} \quad q = \frac{r^2}{1+\mu} = \frac{4\zeta^2}{\mu^2}$$

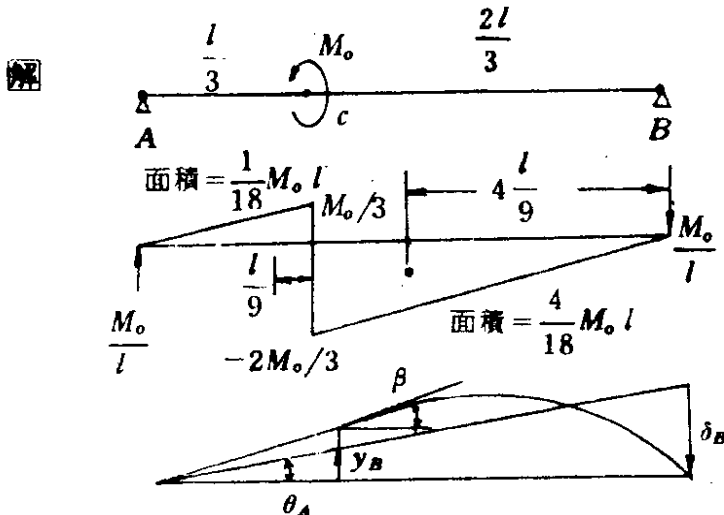
$$\zeta^2 = \frac{\mu^2}{4} \frac{1}{1+\mu} \frac{2}{2+\mu} = \frac{\mu^2}{2(1+\mu)(2+\mu)}$$

$$\text{最佳阻尼: } \zeta_{opt} = \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{2(1+\mu)(2+\mu)}}$$

5.48 長度 l ，勁性 EI 的簡支軸，將薄圓盤以鍵 (key) 固定在 $l/3$ 之位置，如圖 P5-48 所示。建立 y (撓度) 及 θ (撓角) 之運動方程式。



■ P5-48



使用面矩法，求 $\frac{\ell}{3}$ 處由 M_0 造成的斜率及撓度。

$$\delta_B = \ell \theta_A = \left[\frac{M_0 \ell}{18} \left(\frac{2}{3} \ell + \frac{\ell}{9} \right) - \frac{4M_0 \ell}{18} \left(\frac{4\ell}{9} \right) \right] \frac{1}{EI} = -\frac{M_0 \ell^2}{18EI}$$

$$\delta_C = \left(\frac{M_0 \ell}{18} \right) \frac{\ell}{9} \frac{1}{EI}, \quad y_B = |\theta_B| \frac{\ell}{2} + \delta_C = \frac{4}{9} \frac{M_0 \ell^2}{18EI}$$

$$\theta_B - \theta_A = \frac{M_0 \ell}{18} \frac{1}{EI}$$

$$\therefore \theta_B = \frac{1}{9} \frac{M_0 \ell}{EI}$$

求解 F_0 造成之撓度及斜率

$$y = \frac{F_0 b x}{6EI \ell} (\ell^2 - x^2 - b^2), \quad y \left(\frac{\ell}{3} \right) = \frac{4}{3 \times 81} \times \frac{F_0 \ell^2}{EI}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{F_0 b}{6EI \ell} (\ell^2 - 3x^2 - b^2)$$

$$\frac{dy \left(\frac{\ell}{3} \right)}{dx} = \frac{2}{81} \frac{F_0 \ell^2}{EI}$$

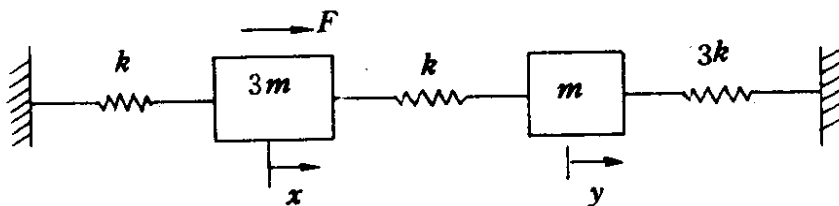
$$\therefore y = \left(\frac{4}{3 \times 81} \frac{\ell^2}{EI} \right) F_0 + \left(\frac{4}{9 \times 18} \frac{\ell^2}{EI} \right) M_0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} F_0 = m \omega^2 y \\ M_0 = (J_p - J_s) \omega_1 \omega \theta \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\theta = \left(\frac{2}{81} \frac{\ell^2}{EI} \right) F_0 + \left(\frac{\ell}{9EI} \right) M_0$$

其中 $\omega_1 =$ 迴旋速 $=\omega$ (在同步迴旋時)

5.49 以計算機方法求解習題5-4之系統反應，寫出其流程圖及Fortran程式。 $3m$ 的質量以持續時間 $6\pi\sqrt{m/k}$ 之矩形脈波 100 lb 激振。

解



運動方程式：

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{k}{m} x + \frac{1}{3} \frac{k}{m} y + \frac{F}{3m}$$

$$\ddot{y} = \frac{k}{m} x - 4 \frac{k}{m} y$$

令 $x = X \sin \omega t$, $y = Y \sin \omega t$ 代入上式中, 求出兩自然頻率

$$\omega_1 = 0.751 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad , \quad \omega_2 = 2.04 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

令 $k = m = 1$, 則 $\tau_1 = 8.35 \text{ sec}$, $\tau_2 = 3.07 \text{ sec}$

並令 $\Delta t = 0.20$, $x_{i+1} = \ddot{x}_i \Delta t^2 + 2x_i - x_{i-1}$

$$y_{i+1} = \ddot{y}_i \Delta t^2 + 2y_i - y_{i-1}$$

初態 ($I = 1$) , $x(1) = y(1) = \dot{y}(1) = 0$, $\ddot{x}_1(1) = \frac{100}{3}$

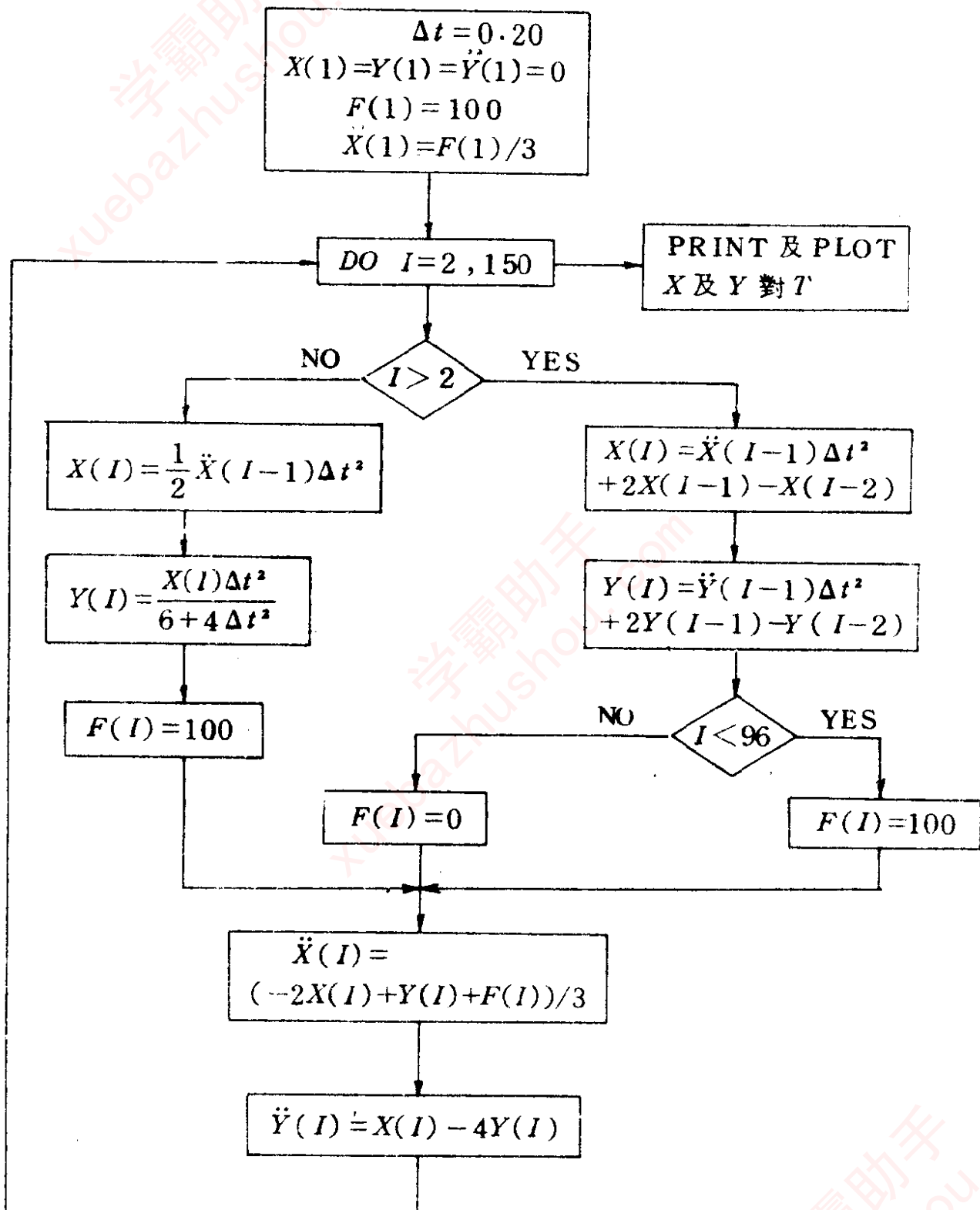
根據 (4.5-8) 式, $x(2) = \frac{1}{2} (0.20)^2 \left(\frac{100}{3} \right) = 0.666$

又根據 (4.5-10) 式及 y 的差分方程式

$$y(2) = \frac{1}{6} \Delta t^2 \ddot{y}(2) = \frac{\Delta t^2}{6} [x(2) - 4y(2)]$$

$$y(2) \left[1 + \frac{2}{3} \Delta t^2 \right] = \frac{1}{6} \Delta t^2 \times 0.666 \quad , \quad y(2) = 0.00432$$

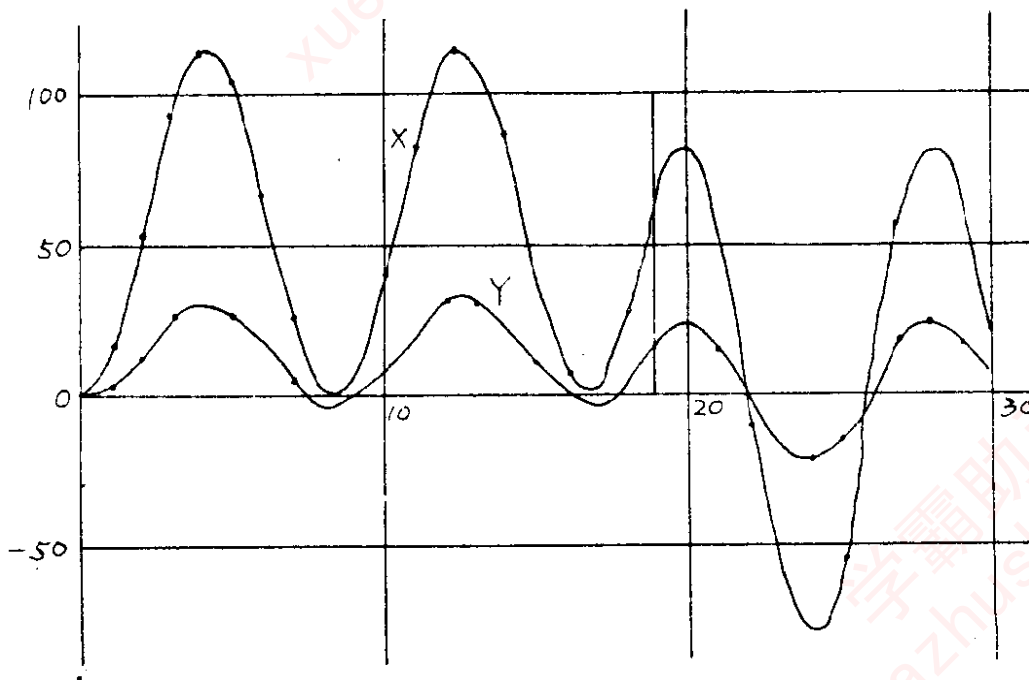
流程圖, 計算機程式及計算結果如下:



```

1      PROBLEM 5-49 THOMSON
2      DIMENSION X(155), Y(155), DX(155), DY(155), T(155)
3      DT = 0.20
4      F = 100.
5      X(1) = 0.0
6      Y(1) = 0.0
7      DY(1) = 0.0
8      DX(1) = F/3.
9      T(1) = 0.0
10     I = 2
11     5 IF ( I. GT. 2 ) GOTO 10
12     X(I) = 0.5*DX(I-1)*DT**2
13     Y(I) = X(I)*DT**2/(6.+4.*DT**2)
14     GO TO 30
15     10 X(I) = DX(I-1)*DT**2+2.*X(I-1)-X(I-2)
16     Y(I) = DY(I-1)*DT**2+2.*Y(I-1)-Y(I-2)
17     IF(I.GT.95) GOTO 20
18     F = 100.
19     GO TO 30
20     20 F = 0.0
21     30 DX(I) = ( -2.*X(I) + Y(I) + F )/3
22     DY(I) = X(I)-4.*Y(I)
23     T(I) = T(I-1) + DT
24     I = I + 1
25     IF (I.LE.151) GOTO 5
26     DO 50 I = 1, 150
27     50 PRINT, T(I), X(I), Y(I)
28     STOP
29     END

```

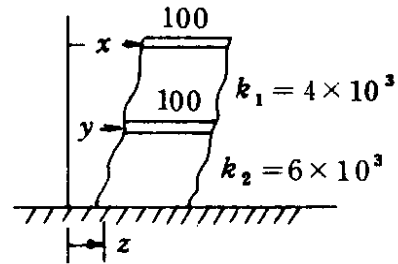


5.50 在習題 5-28 中，假設系統之性質為 $k_1 = 4 \times 10^3$ lb/in， $k_2 = 6 \times 10^3$ lb/in， $m_1 = m_2 = 100$ lb，求解地面位移 $y = 10 \sin \pi t$ （持續時間 4 sec）之系統反應，發展出計算流程圖及 Fortran 程式。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad 100\ddot{x} &= -4 \times 10^3 (x - y) \\ 100\ddot{y} &= 4 \times 10^3 (x - y) - 6 \times 10^3 (y - z) \\ \therefore \ddot{x} &= -40x + 40y \\ \ddot{y} &= 40x - 100y + 60z \\ z &= 10 \sin \pi t \end{aligned}$$

使用 (4.5-10) 式開始計算

$$\begin{aligned} x(2) &= \frac{1}{6} \ddot{x}(2) h^2 \\ &= \frac{h^2}{6} [-40x(2) + 40y(2)] \end{aligned}$$



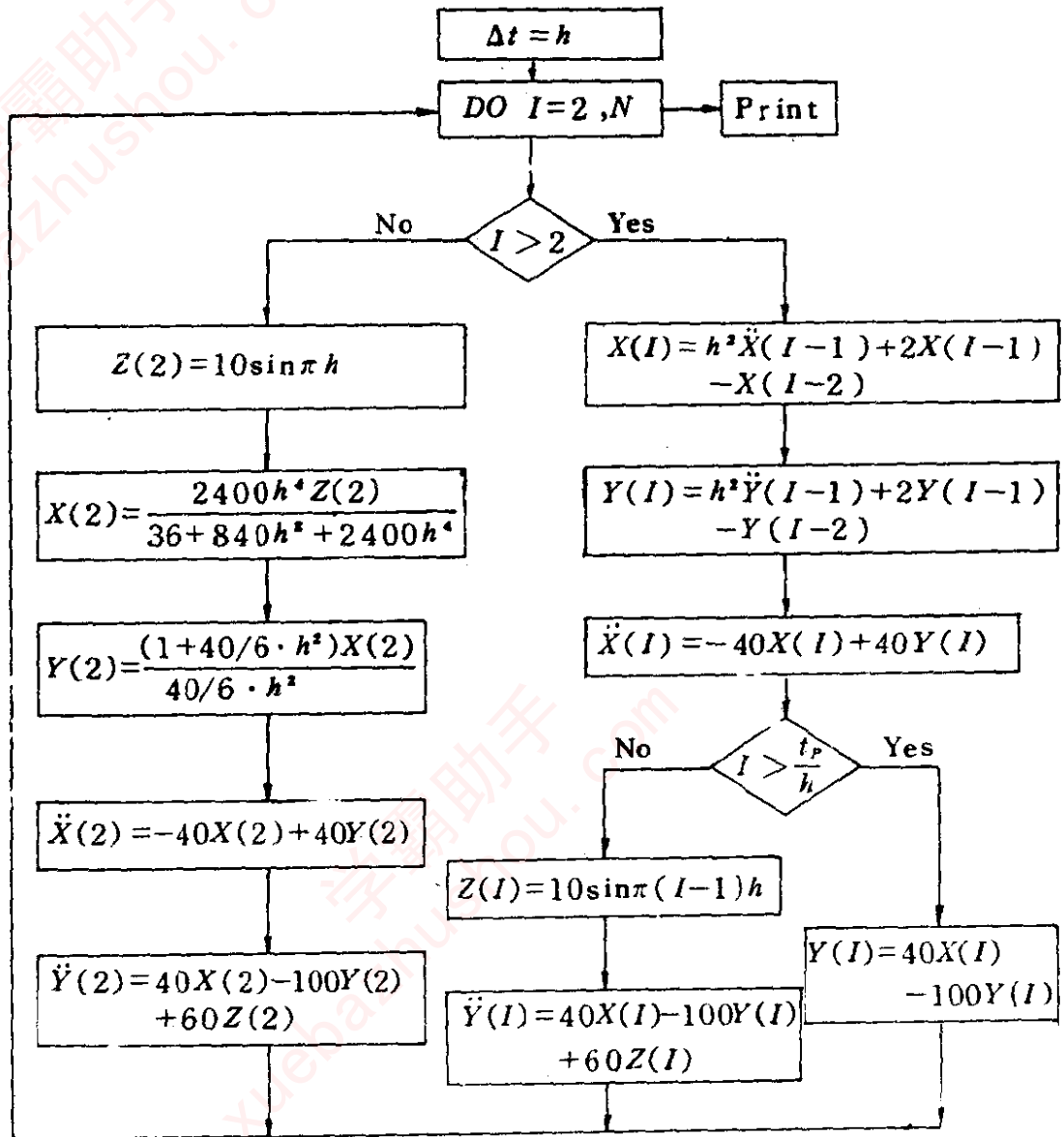
$$x(2) \left[1 + \frac{40}{6} h^2 \right] = y(2) \frac{40}{6} h^2$$

$$y(2) = \frac{h^2}{6} \ddot{y}(2) = \frac{h^2}{6} [40x(2) - 100y(2) + 60z(2)]$$

$$y(2) \left[1 + \frac{100}{6} h^2 \right] = x(2) \frac{40}{6} h^2 + 10h^2 z(2)$$

$$\therefore x(2) = \frac{40}{6} h^2 \frac{1}{1 + \frac{40}{6} h^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{100}{6} h^2} \cdot [x(2) \frac{40}{6} h^2 + 10h^2 z(2)]$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x(2) &= 2400 h^4 z(2) / (36 + 840 h^2 + 2400 h^4) \\ y(2) &= (1 + \frac{40}{6} h^2) x(2) / \frac{40}{6} h^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{起始方程式}$$



PROBLEM 5-50 THOMSON

DIMENSION X(220), Y(220), DX(220), DY(220), T(220), Z(220)

DT = 0.05

F = 100.

X(1) = 0.0

Y(1) = 0.0

DY(1) = 0.0

DX(1) = 0.

T(1) = 0.0

I = 2

Z(1) = 0.0

5 T(I) = T(I-1) + DT

IF(T(I),GT,4.) GO TO 10

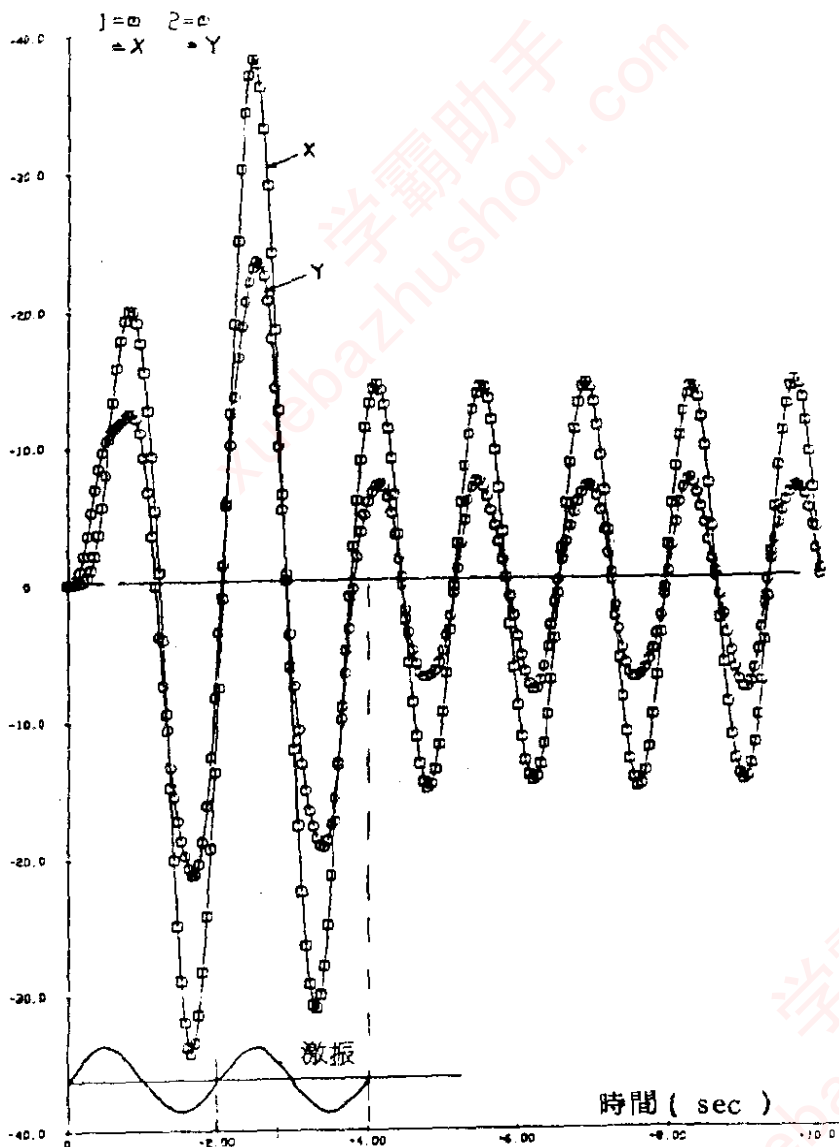
Z(I) = 10. *SIN(3.14*T(I))

GO TO 15

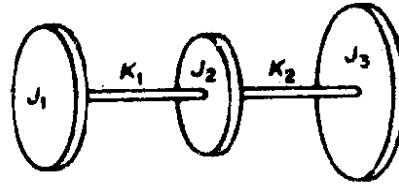
```

10 Z(I) = 0.0
15 IF(I.GT.2) GOTO 20
   X(I) = ( 400. *I. *DT**4*Z(I))/(36. +840. *DT**2+2400. *DT**4)
   Y(I) = (1 + 40. /6. *DT**2)*X(I)/(40. /6. DT**2)
   GO TO 50
20 X(I) = DX (I-1) *DT**2+2. *X(I-1)-X(I-2)
   Y(I) = DY(I-1)*DT**2+2. *Y(I-1)-Y(I-2)
50 DX(I) = -40. *X(I) + 40. *Y(I)
   DY(I) = 40. *X(I)-100. *Y(I)+60. *Z(I)
   I = I + 1.
   IF ( I. LE. 202 ) GOTO 5
   DO 70 I=1,202
   PRINT 60, T(I), Z(I), X(I), Y(I)
60 FORMAT(10X,4F12.4)
70 CONTINUE
   CALL EZPLOT(T,X,202)
   CALL EZPLOT(T,Y,-202)
   CALL FINISH
   STOP
END

```



5.51 如圖 P5-51 所示為退化的 3 自由度系統，其特性方程式具有一個零根和兩個彈性振動頻率，試討論必要的三個座標只對應兩個自然頻率的物理意義。



■ P5-51

首先，寫出三圓盤之動力方程式

$$\begin{cases} J_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 = K_1 (\theta_2 - \theta_1) & \text{..... ①} \\ J_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 = -K_1 (\theta_2 - \theta_1) + K_2 (\theta_3 - \theta_2) & \text{..... ②} \\ J_3 \ddot{\theta}_3 = -K_2 (\theta_3 - \theta_2) & \text{..... ③} \end{cases}$$

若令 $\theta_2 - \theta_1 = \phi$, $\theta_3 - \theta_2 = \psi$

$$\frac{J_1}{J_2} \text{②} - \text{①} :$$

$$J_1 (\ddot{\theta}_2 - \ddot{\theta}_1) = \frac{-J_1}{J_2} K_1 (\theta_2 - \theta_1) + \frac{J_1}{J_2} K_2 (\theta_3 - \theta_2) - K_1 (\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$

$$\frac{J_2}{J_3} \text{③} - \text{②} :$$

$$J_2 (\ddot{\theta}_3 - \ddot{\theta}_2) = \frac{-J_2}{J_3} K_2 (\theta_3 - \theta_2) + K_1 (\theta_2 - \theta_1) - K_2 (\theta_3 - \theta_2)$$

則原來三式變成

$$J_1 \ddot{\phi} = -K_1 \left(1 + \frac{J_1}{J_2} \right) \phi + \frac{J_1}{J_2} K_2 \psi$$

$$J_2 \ddot{\psi} = -K_2 \left(1 + \frac{J_2}{J_3} \right) \psi + \frac{J_2}{J_3} K_1 \phi$$

顯然系統運動僅具兩個座標。

5.52 兩個均勻剛性桿如圖 5-52 所示，具有相同長度但不同質量，以矩陣方法求系統之運動方程式，自然頻率及振態形狀。

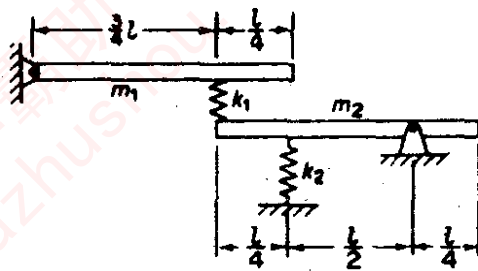


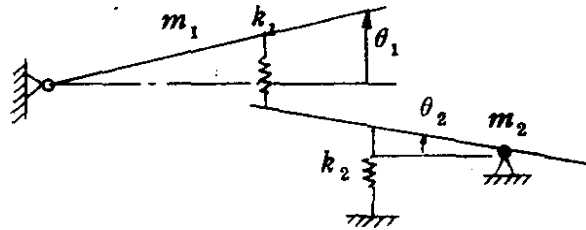
圖 P5-52

解

桿 1，桿 2 繞其固定點之慣性矩分別為

$$J_1 = \frac{m_1 \ell^2}{3}$$

$$J_2 = \frac{m_2 \ell^2}{12} + m_2 \left(\frac{\ell}{4}\right)^2 = 7/48 m_2 \ell^2$$



兩桿繞其固定定點之動平衡方程式分別是

$$I_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 = -\frac{3}{4} \ell K_1 \left(\frac{3\ell}{4} \theta_1 - \frac{3\ell}{4} \theta_2 \right) = -\frac{9}{16} \ell^2 K_1 (\theta_1 - \theta_2)$$

$$J_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 = \frac{9}{16} \ell^2 K_1 (\theta_1 - \theta_2) - \frac{\ell}{2} K_2 \frac{\ell}{2} \theta_2 = -\ell^2 \left(\frac{9}{16} K_1 + \frac{K_2}{4} \right) \theta_2 + \frac{9}{16} \ell^2 K_1 \theta_1$$

寫成矩陣形式如下：

$$\begin{bmatrix} J_1 & 0 \\ 0 & J_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{\theta}_1 \\ \ddot{\theta}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \ell^2 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{9}{16} K_1 & -\frac{9}{16} K_1 \\ -\frac{9}{16} K_1 & \frac{9}{16} K_1 + \frac{K_2}{4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix} = 0$$

5.53 求證習題 5-51 系統的正規振態具有正交性。

解 令 $\phi = A_1 \sin \omega t$ ， $\psi = A_2 \sin \omega t$ 代入習題 5-51 之運動方程式中，變成振幅方程式：

$$\begin{bmatrix} K_1 \left(1 + \frac{J_1}{J_2}\right) - J_1 \omega^2 & -\frac{J_1}{J_2} K_2 \\ -\frac{J_2}{J_3} K_1 & K_2 \left(1 + \frac{J_2}{J_3}\right) - J_2 \omega^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{Bmatrix} = 0$$

若欲 A_1, A_2 不全為 0，則係數矩陣之行列式值為 0，即

$$\left[K_1 \left(1 + \frac{J_1}{J_2} \right) - J_1 \omega^2 \right] \left[K_2 \left(1 + \frac{J_2}{J_3} \right) - J_2 \omega^2 \right] - \frac{J_1}{J_3} K_1 K_2 = 0$$

展開成爲

$$J_1 J_2 \omega^4 - \left[K_1 J_2 \left(1 + \frac{J_1}{J_2} \right) + K_2 J_1 \left(1 + \frac{J_2}{J_3} \right) \right] \omega^2 + K_1 K_2 \left(1 + \frac{J_1}{J_2} \right) \left(1 + \frac{J_2}{J_3} \right) - \frac{J_1}{J_3} K_1 K_2 = 0$$

則

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 &= \frac{\omega^2 \text{ 係數之負值}}{\omega^4 \text{ 係數}} \\ &= \frac{1}{J_1 J_2} \left[K_1 J_2 \left(1 + \frac{J_1}{J_2} \right) + K_2 J_1 \left(1 + \frac{J_2}{J_3} \right) \right] \\ \omega_1^2 \cdot \omega_2^2 &= \frac{\text{常係數}}{\omega^4 \text{ 係數}} = \frac{1}{J_1 J_2} \left[K_1 K_2 \left(1 + \frac{J_1}{J_2} \right) \left(1 + \frac{J_2}{J_3} \right) - \frac{J_1}{J_3} K_1 K_2 \right] \\ &= \frac{K_1 K_2}{J_1 J_2} \left(1 + \frac{J_1}{J_2} + \frac{J_2}{J_3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

同時，根據振幅方程式，得到振幅比

$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{\frac{J_1}{J_2} K_2}{K_1 \left(1 + \frac{J_1}{J_2} \right) - J_1 \omega^2} = \frac{J_1 K_2}{K_1 (J_1 + J_2) - J_1 J_2 \omega^2}$$

則正規振態爲

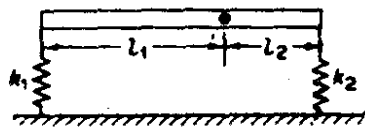
$$\begin{aligned} \begin{Bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{Bmatrix}_t &= \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{J_1 K_2}{K_1 (J_1 + J_2) - J_1 J_2 \omega_t^2} \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \\ (A_1 \ A_2)_1 &\begin{bmatrix} J_1 & 0 \\ 0 & J_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{Bmatrix}_2 \\ &= \frac{J_1^3 K_2}{\left[K_1 (J_1 + J_2) - J_1 J_2 \omega_1^2 \right] \left[K_1 (J_1 + J_2) - J_1 J_2 \omega_2^2 \right] + J_2} \\ &= \frac{J_1^3 K_2 + \left[K_1 (J_1 + J_2) - J_1 J_2 \omega_1^2 \right] \left[K_1 (J_1 + J_2) - J_1 J_2 \omega_2^2 \right] J_2}{\text{分母}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{J_1^2 K_2 + J_2 K_1^2 (J_1 + J_2)^2 - J_1 J_2^2 K_1 (J_1 + J_2) (\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2) + J_1^2 J_2^2 \omega_1^2 \omega_2^2}{\text{分母}}$$

將 $\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2$ 及 $\omega_1^2 \omega_2^2$ 代入分子，得到原式 = 0。同理可證

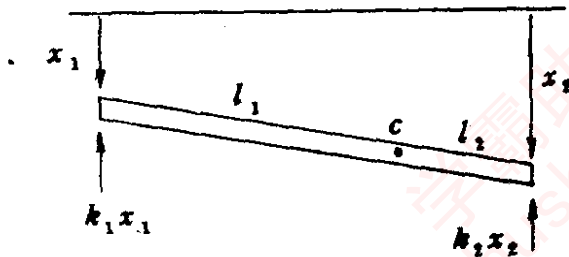
$$(A_1 \ A_2)_1 [K_{ij}] \begin{Bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{Bmatrix}_2 = 0, \text{ 即正規振態具有正交性。}$$

5.54 如圖 P5-54 所示系統中，選擇兩端位移 x_1 及 x_2 為座標，求運動方程式之耦合形式。



■ P5-54

解



質心 c 之平移

$$\begin{aligned} &= x_1 + \frac{l_1}{l_1 + l_2} (x_2 - x_1) \\ &= \frac{l_2 x_1 + l_1 x_2}{l_1 + l_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{則 } T &= \frac{1}{2} m v_c^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_c \omega^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m \left(\frac{l_2 \dot{x}_1 + l_1 \dot{x}_2}{l_1 + l_2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_c \left(\frac{\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1}{l_1 + l_2} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k_1 x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} k_2 x_2^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}_1} \right) + \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_1} &= \frac{m}{l_1 + l_2} (l_2 \ddot{x}_1 + l_1 \ddot{x}_2) l_2 - \frac{J_c}{l_1 + l_2} (\ddot{x}_2 - \ddot{x}_1) \\ &\quad + k_1 x_1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}_2} \right) + \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_2} &= \frac{m}{l_1 + l_2} (l_2 \ddot{x}_1 + l_1 \ddot{x}_2) l_1 + \frac{J_c}{l_1 + l_2} (\ddot{x}_2 - \ddot{x}_1) \\ &\quad + k_2 x_2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

寫成矩陣形式，發現慣量矩陣非對角線上元素不為 0，因此此座標系統屬動態耦合。

5.55 在 5.4 節中，以數位計算機解析 5.4 的例題，使用 Laplace 轉換法求證其解為

$$x(t) = 1.499(1 - \cos 16.09t) - 0.3875(1 - \cos 31.64t) \text{ cm}$$

$$y(t) = 2.334(1 - \cos 16.09t) + 0.993(1 - \cos 31.64t) \text{ cm}$$

解 首先寫出 5.4 節例題之運動方程式

$$100\ddot{x} = -36000x + 18000(y - x)$$

$$25\ddot{y} = -18000(y - x) + 400$$

$$\text{及初值條件 } x = \dot{x} = y = \dot{y} = 0$$

取其 Laplace 轉換，得到

$$(s^2 + 540)\bar{x}(s) - 180\bar{y}(s) = 0$$

$$-720\bar{x}(s) + (720 + s^2)\bar{y}(s) = 16/s$$

聯立求解得到

$$\bar{y}(s) = \frac{16(s^2 + 540)}{s(s^4 + 1260s^2 + 259200)}$$

$$= \frac{16(s^2 + 540)}{s(s^2 + 258.92)(s^2 + 1001.08)}$$

$$= \frac{0.03333}{s} - \frac{1.6861}{s^2 + 258.92} s + \frac{1.6528}{s^2 + 1001.08} s$$

$$\bar{x}(s) = \frac{180\bar{y}(s)}{s^2 + 540} = \frac{2880}{s(s^2 + 258.92)(s^2 + 1001.08)}$$

$$= \frac{0.01111}{s} - \frac{0.01499}{s^2 + 258.92} s + \frac{0.003878}{s^2 + 1001.08} s$$

根據 Laplace 轉換表，得到

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[\bar{x}(s)] = x(t) = 0.01111 - 0.01499 \cos \sqrt{258.92} t$$

$$+ 0.003878 \cos \sqrt{1001.08} t$$

$$= 0.01499(1 - \cos 16.09t) - 0.003878(1 - \cos 31.64t) \text{ (m)}$$

$$= 1.499(1 - \cos 16.09t) - 0.3878(1 - \cos 31.64t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[\bar{y}(s)] = y(t) = 0.03333 - 0.0234 \cos \sqrt{258.92} t \quad (\text{cm})$$

$$- 0.00993 \cos \sqrt{1001.08} t$$

$$= 0.0234(1 - \cos 16.09t) + 0.00993(1 - \cos 31.64t) \text{ (m)}$$

$$= 2.340(1 - \cos 16.09t) + 0.993(1 - \cos 31.64t) \text{ (cm)}$$

5.56 考慮任意的 2 自由度系統在任意初值條件開始的自由振動，以檢查 Laplace 轉換的輔助方程式來求證其解為正規振態之和。

解 2 自由度運動方程式之一般形式為

$$a_1 \ddot{x} + b_1 \ddot{y} + c_1 x + d_1 y = F_1(t)$$

$$a_2 \ddot{x} + b_2 \ddot{y} + c_2 x + d_2 y = F_2(t)$$

假設其初值條件為 x_0 , y_0 , \dot{x}_0 及 \dot{y}_0 , 則兩式之 L, T 為

$$a_1 (s^2 \bar{x}(s) - s x_0 - \dot{x}_0) + b_1 (s^2 \bar{y}(s) - s y_0 - \dot{y}_0) + c_1 \bar{x}(s) + d_1 \bar{y}(s) = \bar{F}_1(s)$$

$$a_2 (s^2 \bar{x}(s) - s x_0 - \dot{x}_0) + b_2 (s^2 \bar{y}(s) - s y_0 - \dot{y}_0) + c_2 \bar{x}(s) + d_2 \bar{y}(s) = \bar{F}_2(s)$$

聯立求解得到 $\bar{x}(s) = \sum \frac{C_{1i}}{s - s_i}$ 及 $\bar{y}(s) = \sum \frac{C_{2i}}{s - s_i}$, 由上題得知

$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[\bar{x}(s)] = x(t)$ 及 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[\bar{y}(s)] = y(t)$ 均為正規振態項之和。

5.57 如圖 P5 - 57 所示系統的初態為 $x_1(0)$, $\dot{x}_1(0)$, $x_2(0)$ 及 $\dot{x}_2(0)$, 以 Laplace 轉換方法求其強迫振動之解。

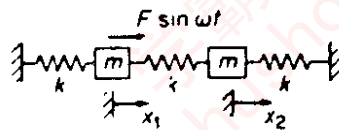
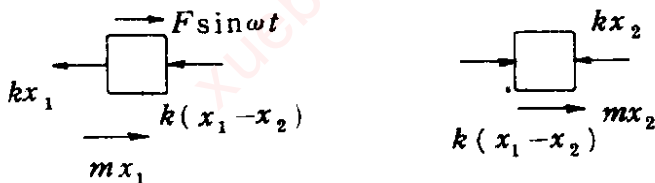


圖 P5 - 57

解



$$m \ddot{x}_1 = -kx_1 - k(x_1 - x_2) + F \sin \omega t$$

$$m \ddot{x}_2 = k(x_1 - x_2) - kx_2$$

取其 Laplace 轉換式

$$m [s^2 \bar{x}_1 - s x_1(0) - \dot{x}_1(0)] + 2k \bar{x}_1 - k \bar{x}_2 = \frac{F \omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$-k \bar{x}_1 + m [s^2 \bar{x}_2 - s x_2(0) - \dot{x}_2(0)] + 2k \bar{x}_2 = 0$$

寫成矩陣形式

$$\begin{bmatrix} m s^2 + 2k & -k \\ -k & m s^2 + 2k \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{F\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} + m s x_1(0) + m \dot{x}_1(0) \\ m s x_2(0) + m \dot{x}_2(0) \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{(ms^2 + 2k) \left(\frac{F\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} + m s x_1(0) + m \dot{x}_1(0) \right) + k (m s x_2(0) + m \dot{x}_2(0))}{(ms^2 + 2k)^2 - k^2}$$

$$= \frac{\text{分子}}{\left(s^2 + \frac{3k}{m} \right) \left(s^2 + \frac{k}{m} \right) (s^2 + \omega^2)}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{(ms^2 + 2k) (m s x_2(0) + m \dot{x}_2(0)) + k \left(\frac{F\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} + m s x_1(0) + m \dot{x}_1(0) \right)}{(ms^2 + 2k)^2 - k^2}$$

$$= \frac{\text{分子}}{\left(s^2 + \frac{3k}{m} \right) \left(s^2 + \frac{k}{m} \right) (s^2 + \omega^2)}$$

$$x_1(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\bar{x}_1] \quad , \quad x_2(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\bar{x}_2]$$

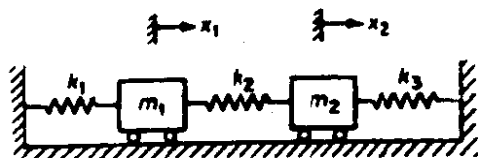
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第六章 振動系統之性質

6.1 求如圖 P6-1 所示彈簧質量系統之撓性矩陣。



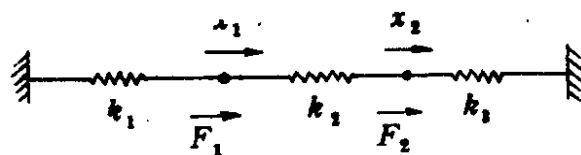
■ P6-1

解 根據靜平衡關係

$$F_1 = -k_1 x_1 - k_2 (x_1 - x_2)$$

$$F_2 = -k_3 x_2 - k_2 (x_2 - x_1)$$

寫成矩陣形式，得到系統之勁性矩陣。



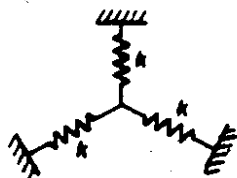
$$\begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(k_1 + k_2) & k_2 \\ k_2 & -(k_2 + k_3) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

撓性矩陣為勁性矩陣之反矩陣

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{k_1 k_2 + k_1 k_3 + k_2 k_3} \begin{bmatrix} k_2 + k_3 & k_2 \\ k_2 & k_1 + k_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

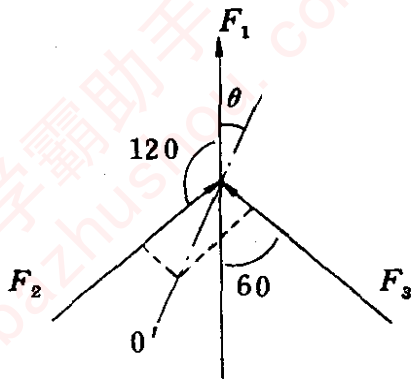
6.2 三個勁性常數為 k lb/in 之相同彈簧，一端相連彼此成 120° 對稱排列，如圖 P6-2 所示。當接觸方向與任意彈簧之夾角為 θ 時，求證此點之撓性影響係數與 θ 無關，而等於 $1/1.5k$ 。



■ P6-2

解 令三彈簧交點 O 微小振盪至 O' ，位移記為 δ 。

則彈簧 1 伸長量 $\delta \cos \theta$ ，彈簧 2 伸長量為 $\delta \cos (180^\circ - 120^\circ - \theta)$ ，彈簧 3 伸長量為 $\delta \sin (90^\circ - 60^\circ - \theta)$ ，因此



$$F_1 \doteq \delta k \cos \theta$$

$$F_2 \doteq \delta k \cos (60 - \theta)$$

$$F_3 \doteq \delta k \cos (60 + \theta)$$

各力在 δ 方向之分量和為

$$F_\delta = F_1 \cos \theta + F_2 \cos (60 - \theta) + F_3 \cos (60 + \theta)$$

$$= k \delta [\cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 (60 - \theta) + \cos^2 (60 + \theta)]$$

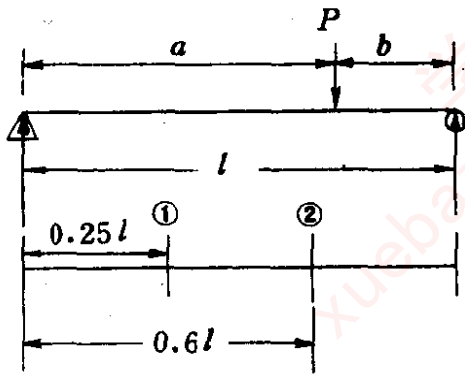
$$\doteq k \delta [\cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos^2 60] \doteq 1.5 k \delta$$

$$\frac{\delta}{F_\delta} = \frac{1}{1.5k}$$

顯然，微小振盪時，接頭之影響係數與 θ 無關。

6.3 長度 l 之簡支樑，在 $0.25l$ 及 $0.6l$ 處承受重量負荷，求這些位置的撓性影響係數。

解



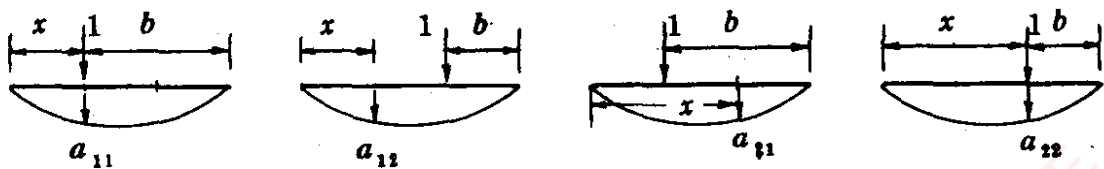
首先，考慮受集中負荷簡支樑撓曲，查樑表得知

$$y = \frac{Pbx}{6\ell EI} (\ell^2 - b^2 - x^2), \quad x \leq a$$

$$y = \frac{Pa(\ell - x)}{6\ell EI} [\ell^2 - a^2 - (\ell - x)^2]$$

$$a \leq x \leq \ell$$

$\therefore a_{ij}$ 代表單位力作用於①點時②點之撓曲



$$\therefore a_{11} = \frac{0.75 \times 0.25 \ell^2}{6\ell EI} (1 - 0.75^2 - 0.25^2) \ell^2 = 0.01172 \frac{\ell^2}{EI}$$

$$a_{12} = \frac{0.4 \times 0.25 \ell^2}{6\ell EI} (1 - 0.4^2 - 0.25^2) \ell^2 = 0.01296 \frac{\ell^2}{EI}$$

$$a_{11} = \frac{0.25 \times 0.4 \ell^2}{6 \ell EI} (1 - 0.25^2 - 0.4^2) \ell^2 = a_{12} = 0.01296 \frac{\ell^3}{EI}$$

$$a_{22} = \frac{0.4 \times 0.6 \ell^2}{6 \ell EI} (1 - 0.4^2 - 0.6^2) \ell^2 = 0.01920 \frac{\ell^3}{EI}$$

$$[a] = \frac{\ell^3}{EI} \begin{bmatrix} 0.01172 & 0.01296 \\ 0.01296 & 0.01920 \end{bmatrix}$$

6.4 求如圖 P6-4 所示懸臂樑(1), (2), (3)及(4)各點之撓性影響係數。

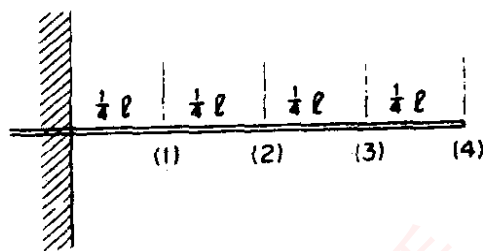
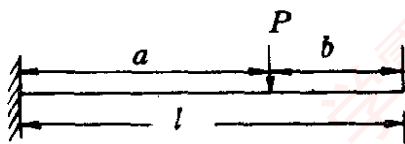
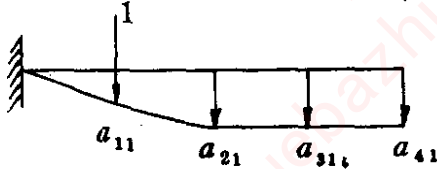


圖 P6-4

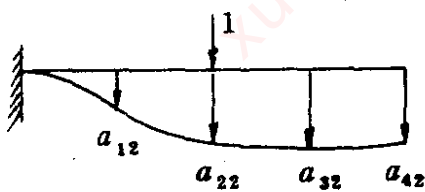
解 查樑表，懸臂樑受集中負荷的撓度及撓角



$$y = \frac{Px^2}{6EI} (3a - x) \quad 0 \leq x \leq a$$

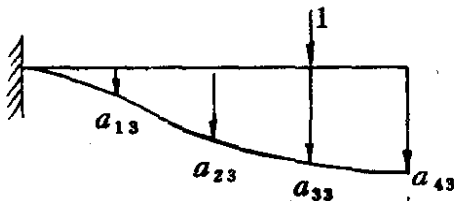


$$a_{11} = \frac{(\frac{\ell}{4})^2}{6EI} (3 \times \frac{\ell}{4} - \frac{\ell}{4}) = \frac{\ell^3}{192EI}$$

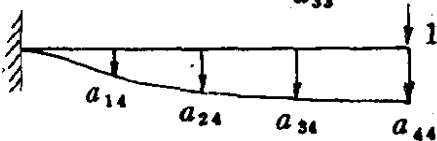


$$a_{12} = \frac{(\frac{\ell}{4})^2}{6EI} (3 \times \frac{\ell}{2} - \frac{\ell}{4}) = \frac{5\ell^3}{384EI}$$

$$= a_{21}$$



$$a_{22} = \frac{(\frac{\ell}{2})^2}{6EI} (3 \times \frac{\ell}{2} - \frac{\ell}{2}) = \frac{\ell^3}{24EI}$$



$$a_{13} = \frac{(\frac{\ell}{4})^2}{6EI} (3 \times \frac{3\ell}{4} - \frac{\ell}{4}) = \frac{\ell^3}{48EI}$$

$$= a_{31}$$

$$a_{23} = \frac{(\frac{\ell}{2})^2}{6EI} (3 \times \frac{3\ell}{4} - \frac{\ell}{2}) = \frac{7\ell^3}{96EI} = a_{32}$$

$$a_{33} = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\ell\right)^2}{6EI} \left(3 \times \frac{3\ell}{4} - \frac{3}{4}\ell\right) = \frac{9\ell^3}{64EI}$$

$$a_{14} = \frac{\left(\frac{\ell}{4}\right)^2}{6EI} \left(3\ell - \frac{\ell}{4}\right) = \frac{11\ell^3}{384EI} = a_{41}$$

$$a_{24} = \frac{\left(\frac{\ell}{2}\right)^2}{6EI} \left(3\ell - \frac{\ell}{2}\right) = \frac{5\ell^3}{48EI} = a_{42}$$

$$a_{34} = \frac{\left(\frac{3\ell}{4}\right)^2}{6EI} \left(3\ell - \frac{3\ell}{4}\right) = \frac{27\ell^3}{128EI} = a_{43}$$

$$a_{44} = \frac{\ell^2}{6EI} (3\ell - \ell) = \frac{\ell^3}{3EI}$$

$$[a] = \frac{\ell^3}{EI} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{192} & \frac{5}{384} & \frac{1}{48} & \frac{11}{384} \\ \frac{5}{384} & \frac{1}{24} & \frac{7}{96} & \frac{5}{48} \\ \frac{1}{48} & \frac{7}{96} & \frac{9}{64} & \frac{27}{128} \\ \frac{11}{384} & \frac{5}{48} & \frac{27}{128} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\ell^3}{100EI} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5208 & 1.3021 & 2.0833 & 2.8646 \\ 1.3021 & 4.1667 & 7.2917 & 10.4167 \\ 2.0833 & 7.2917 & 14.0625 & 21.0938 \\ 2.8646 & 10.4167 & 21.0938 & 33.3333 \end{bmatrix}$$

以伴隨矩陣法求 $[a]$ 之反矩陣，令 $[a'] = \frac{100EI}{\ell^3} [a]$ 及 c_{ij} 為

$[a']$ 之伴隨元素 (cofactor)

$$c_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 4.1667 & 7.2917 & 10.4167 \\ 7.2917 & 14.0625 & 21.0938 \\ 10.4167 & 21.0938 & 33.3333 \end{vmatrix} = 5.3672$$

$$c_{12} = c_{21} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1.3021 & 7.2917 & 10.4169 \\ 2.0833 & 14.0625 & 21.0938 \\ 2.8646 & 21.0938 & 33.3333 \end{vmatrix} = -3.3721$$

$$c_{13} = c_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 1.3021 & 4.1667 & 7.2917 \\ 2.0833 & 7.2917 & 14.0625 \\ 2.8646 & 10.4167 & 21.0938 \end{vmatrix} = 1.2712$$

$$c_{14} = c_{41} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1.3021 & 4.1667 & 7.2917 \\ 2.0833 & 7.2917 & 14.0625 \\ 2.8646 & 10.4167 & 21.0938 \end{vmatrix} = -0.2118$$

$$c_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 0.5208 & 2.0833 & 2.8646 \\ 2.0833 & 14.0625 & 21.0938 \\ 2.8646 & 21.0938 & 33.3333 \end{vmatrix} = 4.0960$$

$$c_{23} = c_{32} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0.5208 & 1.3021 & 2.8646 \\ 2.0833 & 7.2917 & 21.0938 \\ 2.8646 & 10.4167 & 33.3333 \end{vmatrix} = -2.7366$$

$$c_{24} = c_{42} = \begin{vmatrix} 0.5208 & 1.3021 & 2.0833 \\ 2.0833 & 7.2917 & 14.0625 \\ 2.8646 & 10.4167 & 21.0938 \end{vmatrix} = 0.7415$$

$$c_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 0.5208 & 1.3021 & 2.8646 \\ 1.3021 & 4.1667 & 10.4167 \\ 2.8646 & 10.4167 & 33.3333 \end{vmatrix} = 2.8249$$

$$c_{34} = c_{43} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0.5208 & 1.3021 & 2.0833 \\ 1.3021 & 4.1667 & 7.2917 \\ 2.8646 & 10.4167 & 21.0938 \end{vmatrix} = -1.0331$$

$$c_{44} = \begin{vmatrix} 0.5208 & 1.3021 & 2.0833 \\ 1.3021 & 4.1667 & 7.2917 \\ 2.0833 & 7.2917 & 14.0625 \end{vmatrix} = 0.4591$$

$$\begin{aligned} |a'| &= a'_{11}c_{11} + a'_{12}c_{12} + a'_{13}c_{13} + a'_{14}c_{14} \\ &= 0.5208 \times 5.3672 - 1.3021 \times 3.3721 + 2.0833 \times 1.2712 \\ &\quad - 2.8646 \times 0.2118 = 0.446 \end{aligned}$$

$$[a']^{-1} = \frac{1}{0.446} \begin{bmatrix} 5.3672 & -3.3721 & 1.2712 & -0.2118 \\ -3.3721 & 4.0960 & -2.7366 & 0.7415 \\ 1.2712 & -2.7366 & 2.8249 & -1.0331 \\ -0.2118 & 0.7415 & -1.0331 & 0.4591 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[k] = [a]^{-1} = \frac{100EI}{\ell^3} [a']^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{EI}{\ell^3} \begin{bmatrix} 1203.41 & -756.08 & 285.02 & -47.49 \\ -756.08 & 918.39 & -613.59 & 166.26 \\ 285.02 & -613.59 & 633.39 & -231.64 \\ -47.49 & 166.26 & -231.64 & 102.94 \end{bmatrix}$$

6.5 求如圖P6-5所示三重單擺之撓性影響係數。

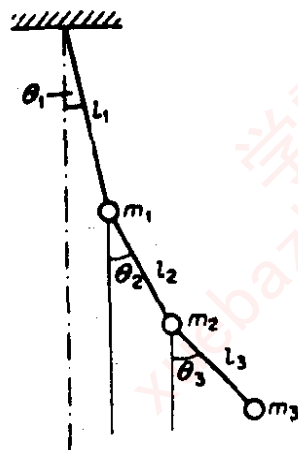
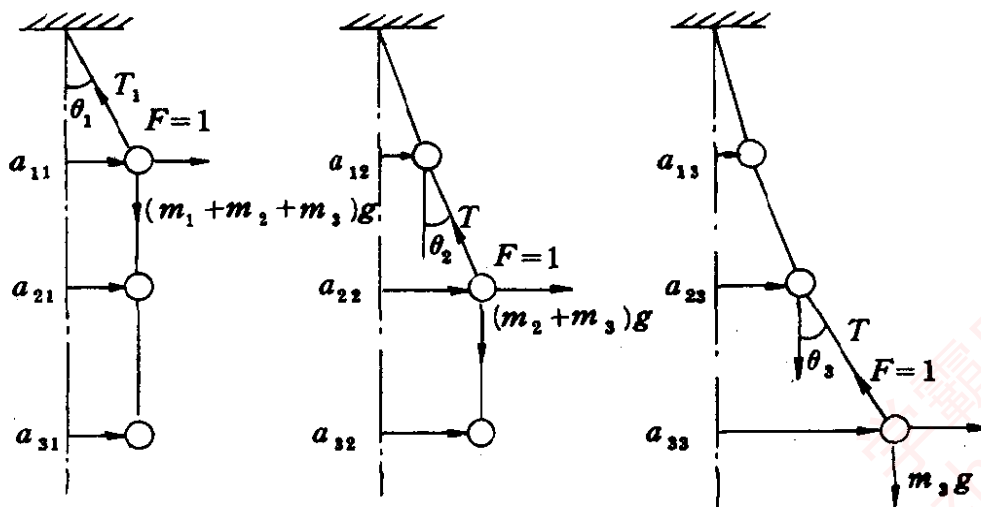


圖 P6-5

解



$$\tan \theta_1 = \frac{F=1}{(m_1+m_2+m_3)g} \doteq \sin \theta_1 = \frac{a_{11}}{l_1}$$

$$a_{11} = a_{21} (= a_{12}) = a_{31} (= a_{13}) = \frac{l_1}{(m_1 + m_2 + m_3)g} = a_1$$

$$\tan \theta_2 = \frac{F=1}{(m_2 + m_3)g} \doteq \sin \theta_2 = \frac{a_{22} - a_{12}}{l_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{22} = a_{32} (= a_{23}) &= \frac{l_2}{(m_2 + m_3)g} + a_{12} \\ &= \frac{l_2}{(m_2 + m_3)g} + \frac{l_1}{(m_1 + m_2 + m_3)g} = a_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\tan \theta_3 = \frac{F=1}{m_3 g} \doteq \sin \theta_3 = \frac{a_{33} - a_{23}}{l_3}$$

$$a_{33} = \frac{l_3}{m_3 g} + a_{23} = \frac{l_3}{m_3 g} + \frac{l_2}{(m_2 + m_3)g} + \frac{l_1}{(m_1 + m_2 + m_3)g} = a_3$$

$$[a] = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_1 & a_1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

6.6 求如圖 P6-6 所示系統之勁性矩陣，並由矩陣之反運算求撓性矩陣。

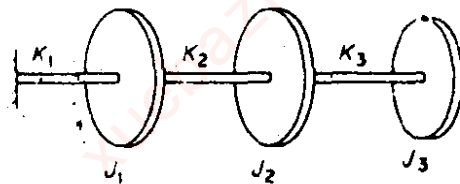
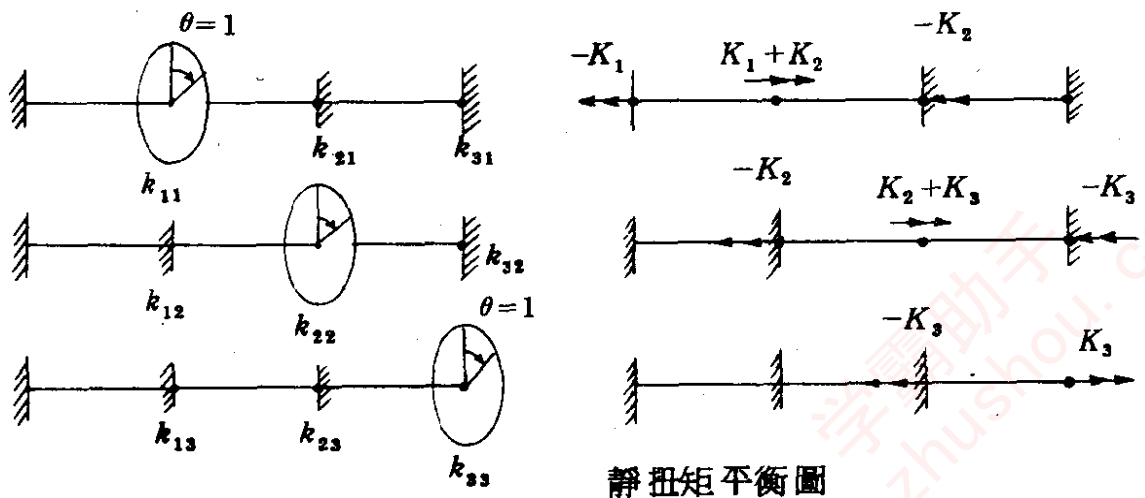


圖 P6-6

解 $T_{ij}(k_{ij})$ 代表①點發生單位位移時②點之反作用力矩。



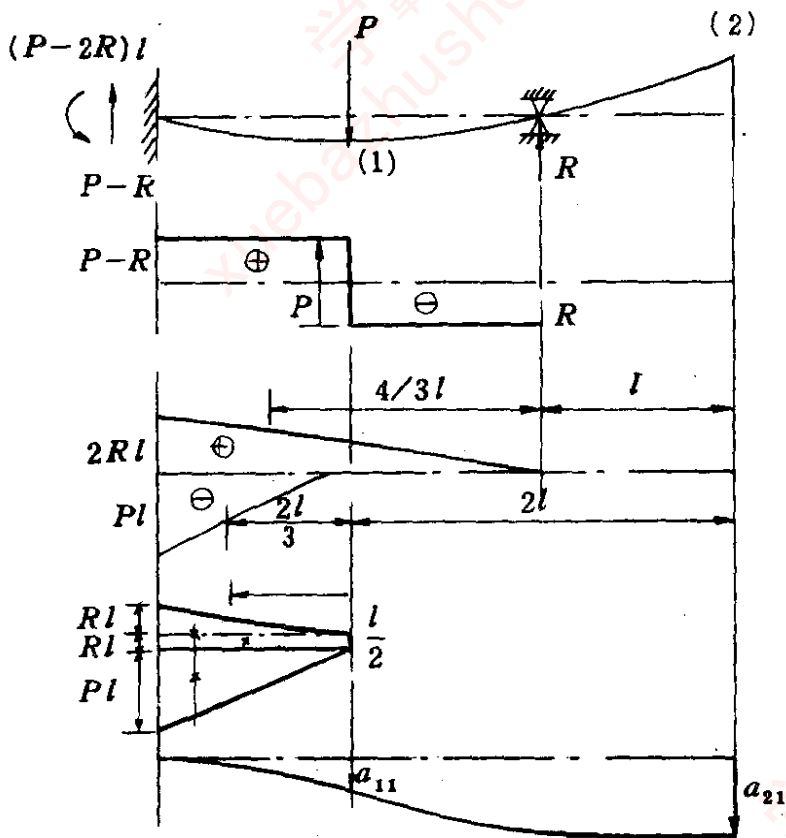
靜扭矩平衡圖

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{11} &= K_1 + K_2 = k_{11} \quad , \quad T_{21} = -K_2 = k_{21} (= k_{12}) \\
 T_{31} &= 0 = k_{31} (= k_{13}) \quad , \quad T_{22} = K_2 + K_3 = k_{22} \\
 T_{23} &= -K_3 = k_{23} (= k_{32}) \quad , \quad T_{33} = K_3 = k_{33}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$[k] = \begin{bmatrix} K_1 + K_2 & -K_2 & 0 \\ -K_2 & K_2 + K_3 & -K_3 \\ 0 & -K_3 & K_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[a] = [k]^{-1} = \frac{1}{K_1 K_2 K_3} \begin{bmatrix} K_2 K_3 & K_2 K_3 & K_2 K_3 \\ K_2 K_3 & (K_1 + K_2) K_3 & (K_1 + K_2) K_3 \\ K_2 K_3 & (K_1 + K_2) K_3 & K_1 K_2 + K_1 K_3 + K_2 K_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

6.7 使用面矩法，求如圖 P6-7 所示均勻樑之撓性矩陣。



以贅餘力 R 代替右支承，因贅餘支承點之位移等於 0，即

$$EI\delta = EI(\delta_P + \delta_R) = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(2R \times 2l) \times \frac{4l}{3} - \frac{1}{2}(Pl \times l) \frac{5}{3}l$$

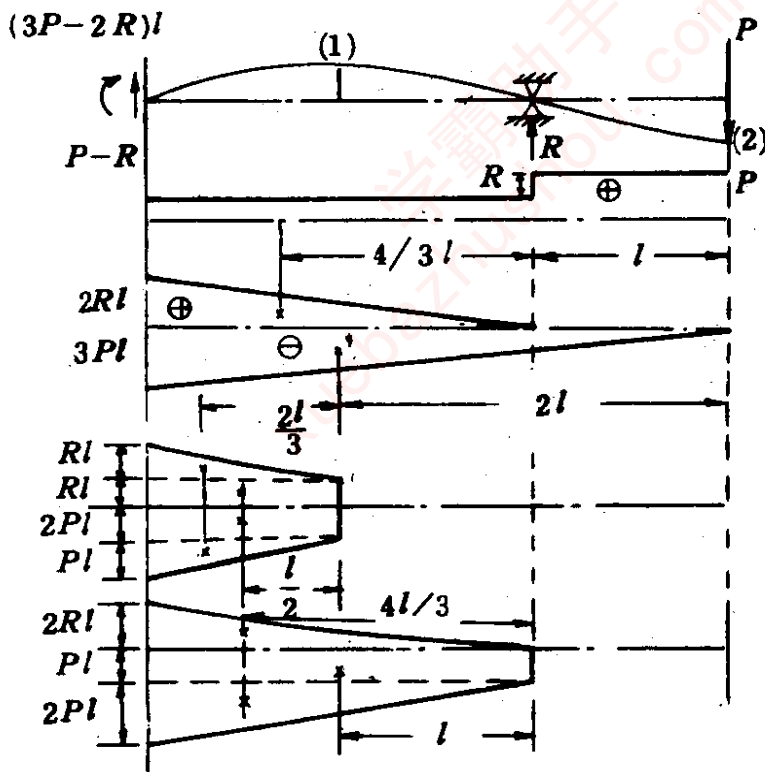
所以 $R = \frac{5}{16}P$

$$-EIy_1 = \frac{Rl^2}{2} \times \frac{2l}{3} + Rl^2 \times \frac{l}{2} - \frac{Pl^2}{2} \times \frac{2l}{3} = \frac{-7}{96}Pl^3$$

$$a_{11} = (y_1)_{P=1 \text{ at } (1)} = \frac{7l^3}{96EI}$$

$$-EIy_2 = \frac{4Rl^2}{2} \times \frac{7l}{3} - \frac{Pl^2}{2} \times \frac{8l}{3} = \frac{Pl^3}{8}$$

$$a_{21} = (y_2)_{P=1 \text{ at } (1)} = -\frac{l^3}{8EI} = a_{12}$$



$$EI\delta = 2Rl^2 \times \frac{4l}{3} - 2Pl^2 \times l - 2Pl^2 \times \frac{4l}{3} = 0$$

$$R = \frac{7}{4}P$$

$$-EIy_1 = \frac{Rl^2}{2} \times \frac{2l}{3} + Rl^2 \times \frac{l}{2} - 2Pl^2 \times \frac{l}{2} - \frac{Pl}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}l = \frac{1}{8}Pl^3$$

同 $(y_2)_{p=1 \text{ at } (1)}$ ，得證 $a_{12} = a_{21}$

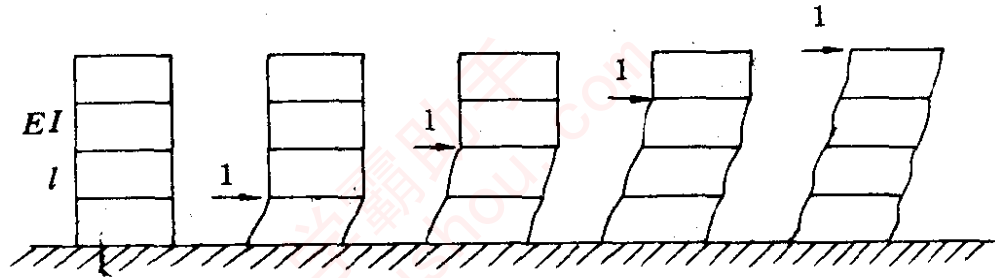
$$-EI y_2 = 2R\ell^2 \times \frac{7\ell}{3} - \frac{9P\ell^2}{2} \times 2\ell = -\frac{5}{6}P\ell^3$$

$$a_{22} = (y_2)_{p=1 \text{ at } (2)} = \frac{5}{6} \frac{\ell^3}{EI}$$

$$[a] = \frac{\ell^3}{EI} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{96} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{8} & \frac{5}{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

6.8 求如圖 6.1-3 所示四層樓建築物之撓性矩陣，並由矩陣反運算求勁性矩陣。

解



$$a_{11} = \frac{1}{12} \frac{\ell^3}{EI} = a_{12} = a_{13} = a_{14}$$

$$a_{21} = \frac{1}{12} \frac{\ell^3}{EI}, \quad a_{22} = \frac{2}{12} \frac{\ell^3}{EI} = a_{23} = a_{24}$$

$$a_{31} = \frac{1}{12} \frac{\ell^3}{EI}, \quad a_{32} = \frac{2}{12} \frac{\ell^3}{EI}, \quad a_{33} = \frac{3}{12} \frac{\ell^3}{EI} = a_{34}$$

$$a_{41} = \frac{1}{12} \frac{\ell^3}{EI}, \quad a_{42} = \frac{2}{12} \frac{\ell^3}{EI}, \quad a_{43} = \frac{3}{12} \frac{\ell^3}{EI}, \quad a_{44} = \frac{4}{12} \frac{\ell^3}{EI}$$

$$[a] = \frac{\ell^3}{12EI} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{12EI}{\ell^3} |a| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$[k] = [a]^{-1} = \frac{12EI}{l^3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

6.9 考慮如圖 P6-9 所示 n 個串聯彈簧，求證其勁性矩陣沿對角線成帶矩陣 (band matrix)。

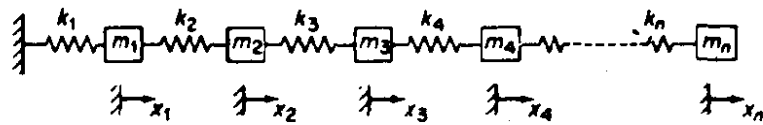
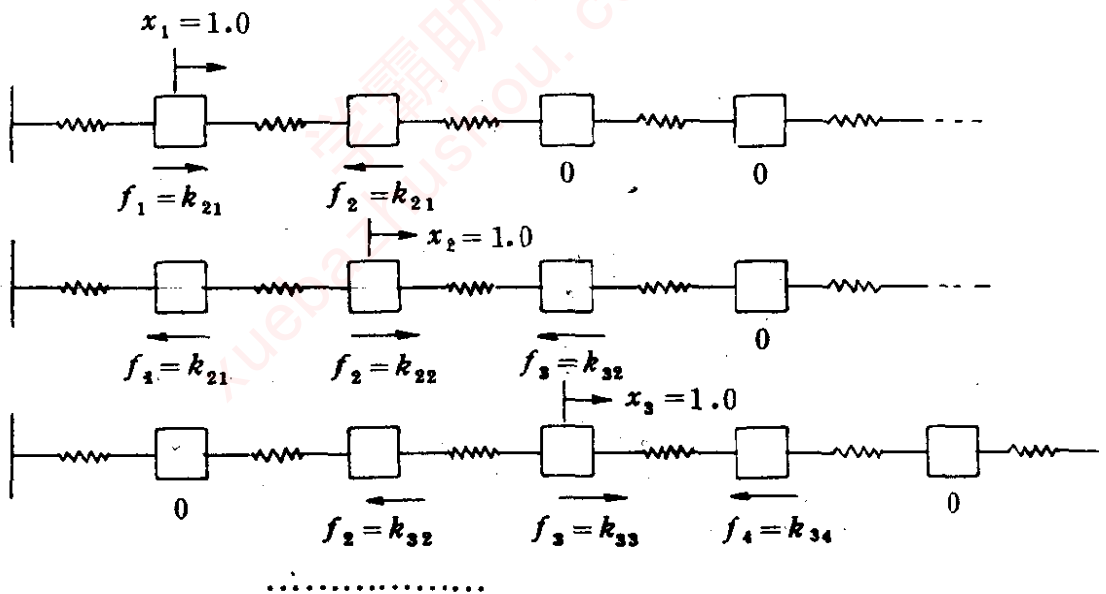


圖 P6-9

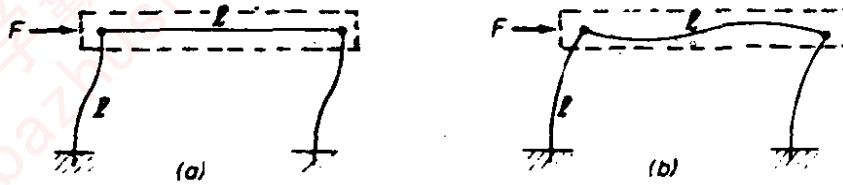
解 使其中一個質量發生單位位移，其餘質量保持不動，各質量所需之作用力量即為勁性係數。



$$[k] = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 + k_2 & -k_2 & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ -k_2 & k_2 + k_3 & -k_3 & 0 & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & -k_3 & k_3 + k_4 & -k_4 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & -k_4 & k_4 + k_5 & -k_5 & \dots \\ \vdots & & & & & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

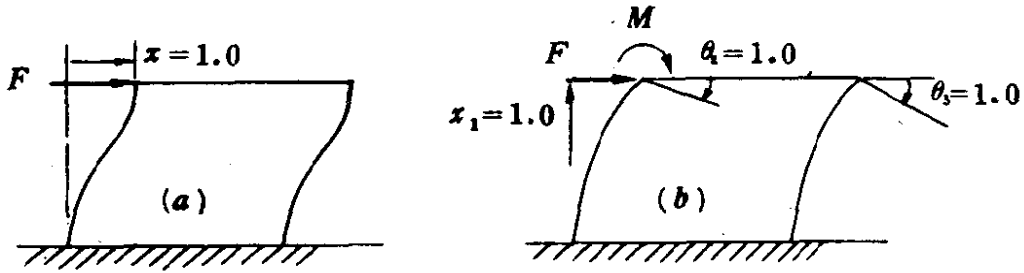
6.10 比較分別具有剛性地板樑 (floer beam) 及撓性地板樑兩種剛架結構物之勁性。假設所有的樓柱長度及 EI 均相等，並令地板質量集中在樑

柱交點上，如圖P6-10所示，求兩個自然頻率之比。



■ P6-10

解



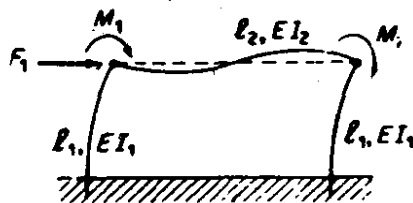
$$k_a = F_a = 2 \times \frac{12EI}{l^3} = \frac{24EI}{l^3}, \quad M = \frac{EI}{l^2}(-6 + 8\theta_2 l + 2\theta_3 l) = 0$$

$$\theta_2 = \theta_3 = \theta \text{ 代入上式, 得 } \theta = \frac{6}{10l}, \quad \theta_2 = \theta_3 = \theta \text{ 代入上式, 得 } \theta = \frac{6}{10l}$$

$$k_b = F_b = \frac{EI}{l^3}(24 - 6\theta_2 l - 6\theta_3 l) = \frac{EI}{l^3}(24 - 12\theta l) = 16.8 \frac{EI}{l^3}$$

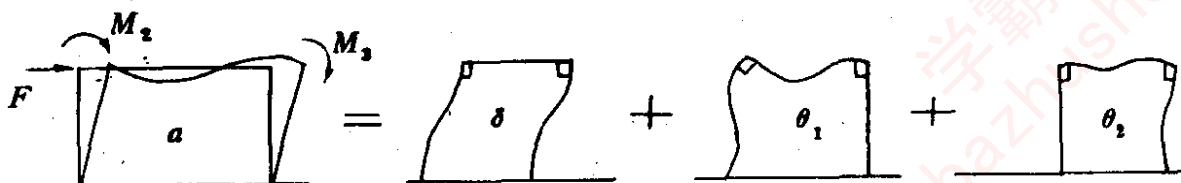
$$\frac{(\omega_n^2)_a}{(\omega_n^2)_b} = \frac{\frac{k_a}{m}}{\frac{k_b}{m}} = \frac{F_a}{F_b} = \frac{24}{16.8}, \quad \frac{(\omega_n)_a}{(\omega_n)_b} = \sqrt{\frac{24}{16.8}} = 1.1952$$

6.11 如圖P6-11所示矩形剛架固定於地面，求此受力系統之勁性矩陣。

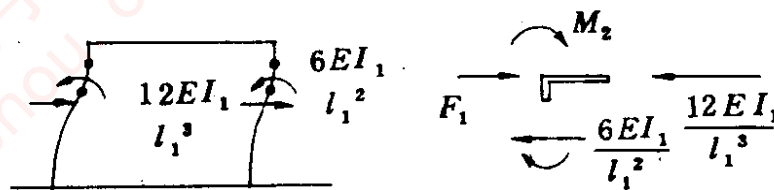


■ P6-11

解 參考表 6-1，將各分量變形 δ ， θ_1 ， θ_2 疊加成 a 。

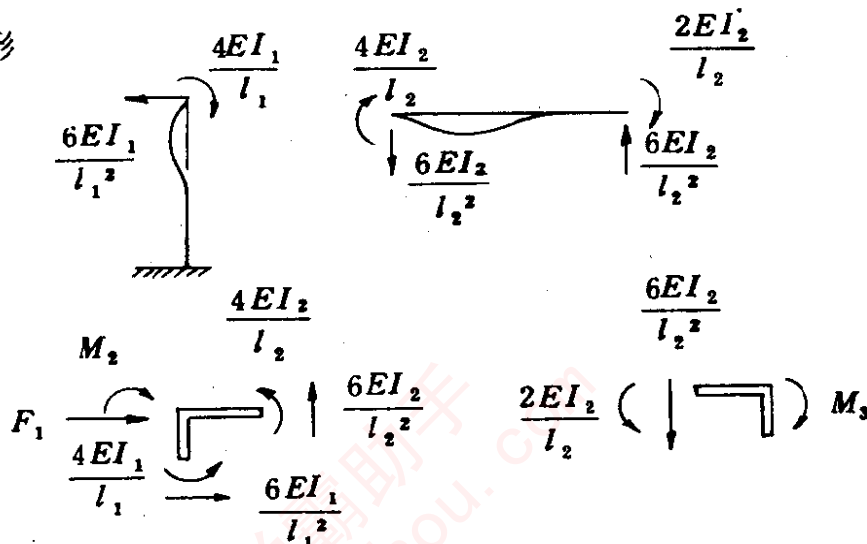


δ 變形



$$F_1 = 24 \frac{EI_1}{l_1^3} \delta, \quad M_2 = M_3 = -\frac{6EI_1}{l_1^2} \delta$$

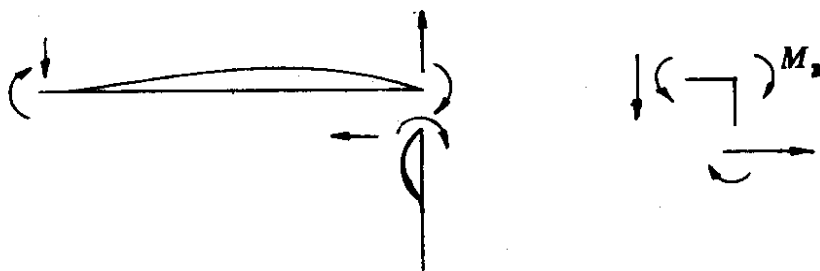
θ_1 變形



$$F_1 = -\frac{6EI_1 \theta_1}{l_1^2}, \quad M_2 = \left(\frac{4EI_1}{l_1} + \frac{4EI_2}{l_2} \right) \theta_1$$

$$M_3 = \frac{2EI_2 \theta_1}{l_2}$$

θ_2 變形

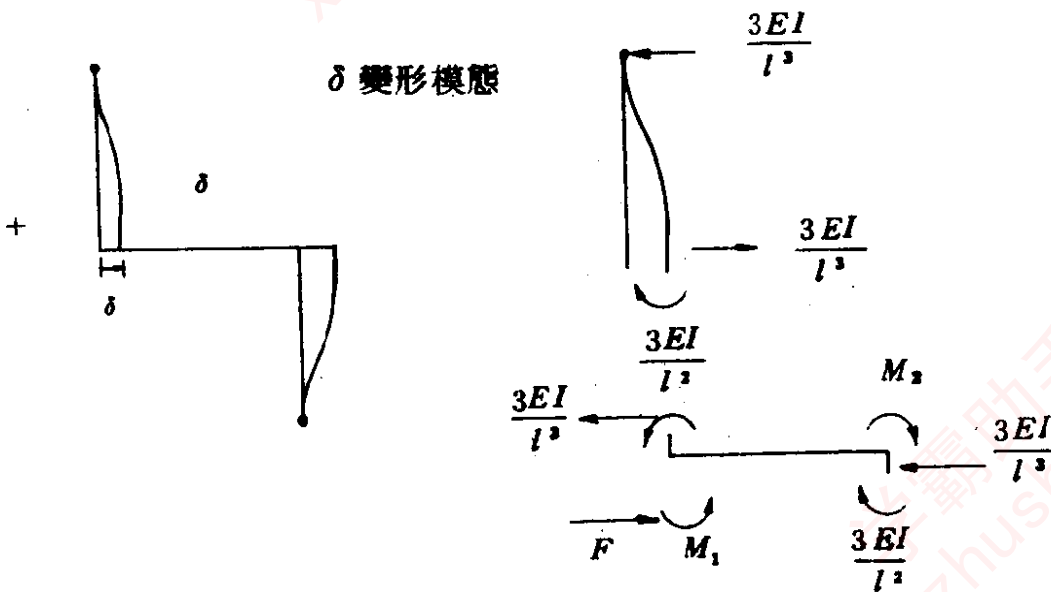
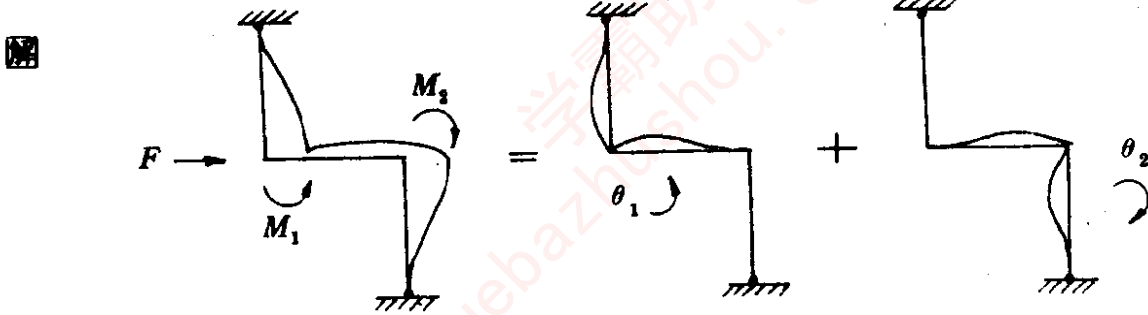
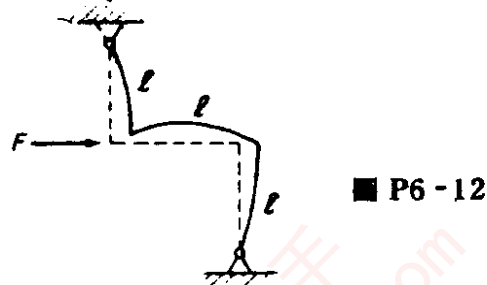


$$F_1 = -\frac{6EI_1}{l_1^2}, \quad M_2 = \frac{2EI_2}{l_2}, \quad M_3 = \frac{4EI_1}{l_1} + \frac{4EI_2}{l_2}$$

三個變形態疊加

$$\begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ M_2 \\ M_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{24EI_1}{l_1^3} & -6\frac{EI_1}{l_1^2} & -6\frac{EI_1}{l_1^2} \\ -6\frac{EI_1}{l_1^2} & \frac{4EI_1}{l_1} + \frac{4EI_2}{l_2} & \frac{2EI_2}{l_2} \\ -6\frac{EI_1}{l_1^2} & \frac{2EI_2}{l_2} & \frac{4EI_1}{l_1} + \frac{4EI_2}{l_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \delta \\ \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

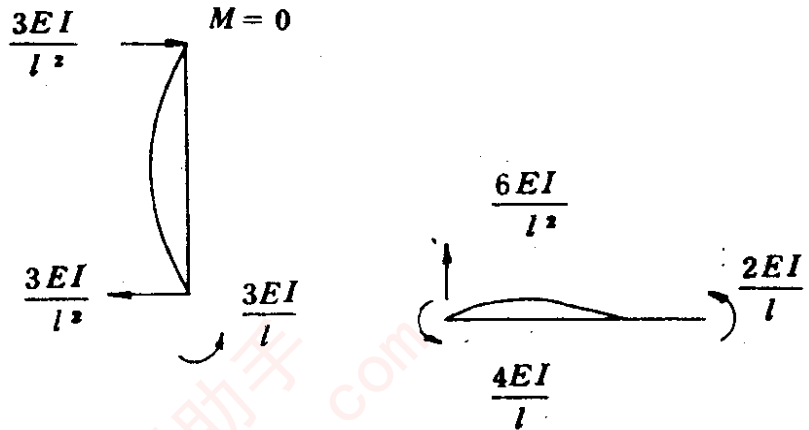
6.12 如圖P6-12所示為兩端榫接之剛架系統，求其抵抗作用力之勁性。



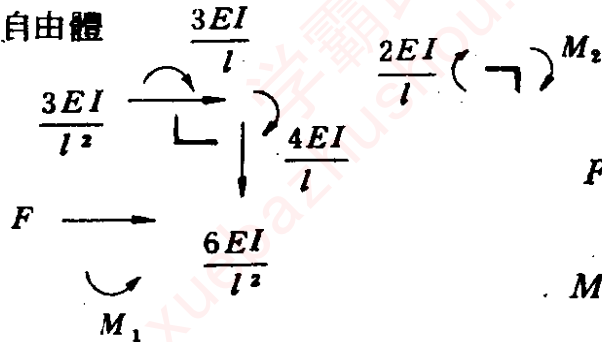
$$\left. \begin{aligned} F &= \frac{6EI}{\ell^3} \delta \\ M_1 &= -\frac{3EI}{\ell^2} \delta \\ M_2 &= -\frac{3EI}{\ell^2} \delta \end{aligned} \right\}$$

由接角自由體靜力平衡，得到

θ_1 變形模態



接角自由體



$$F = -\frac{3EI}{\ell^2} \theta_1$$

$$M_1 = \left(\frac{3EI}{\ell} + \frac{4EI}{\ell} \right) (\theta_1)$$

$$M_2 = -\frac{2EI}{\ell} (\theta_1)$$

θ_2 變形模態 以 θ_2 代換 θ_1 ， M_1 及 M_2 交換位置，其餘與 θ_1 變形態相似。

疊加結果

$$\begin{Bmatrix} F \\ M_1 \\ M_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{6EI}{\ell^3} & -\frac{3EI}{\ell^2} & -\frac{3EI}{\ell^2} \\ -\frac{3EI}{\ell^2} & \left(\frac{3EI}{\ell} + \frac{4EI}{\ell} \right) & -\frac{2EI}{\ell} \\ -\frac{3EI}{\ell^2} & -\frac{2EI}{\ell} & \left(\frac{3EI}{\ell} + \frac{4EI}{\ell} \right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \delta \\ \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

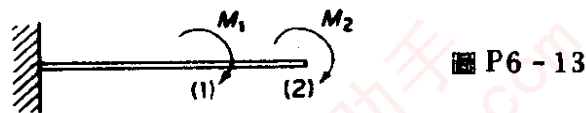
因為沒有撓矩作用在接角上，即 $M_1 = M_2 = 0$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 0 &= -\frac{3EI}{\ell^2} \delta + \frac{7EI}{\ell} \theta_1 - \frac{2EI}{\ell} \theta_2 \\ 0 &= -\frac{3EI}{\ell^2} \delta - \frac{2EI}{\ell} \theta_1 + \frac{7EI}{\ell} \theta_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{兩式相減, 由於對稱性, 發} \\ \text{現 } \theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta \end{array}$$

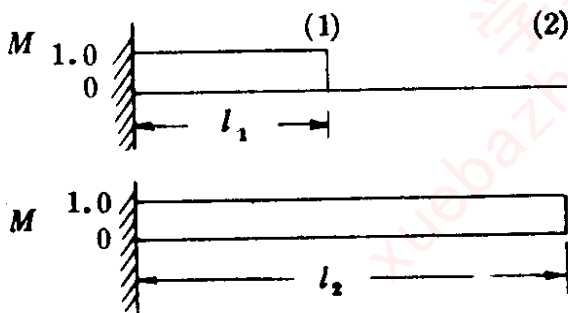
$$M_1 = -\frac{3EI}{\ell^2} \delta + \frac{5EI}{\ell} \theta = 0 \quad \therefore \theta = \frac{3\delta}{5\ell}$$

$$F = \frac{6EI}{\ell^3} \delta - \frac{6EI}{\ell^2} \left(\frac{3\delta}{5\ell} \right) = 2.40 \frac{EI}{\ell^3} \delta$$

6.13 使用如圖 P6-13 所示懸臂樑，求證對力矩而言，互易定理仍然成立。



解 撓矩圖



$$EI \theta_{21} = EI \theta_{12} = M_1 \ell_1 = M_2 \ell_2$$

$$M_1 = M_2 = 1$$

$$\therefore \theta_{12} = \theta_{21}$$

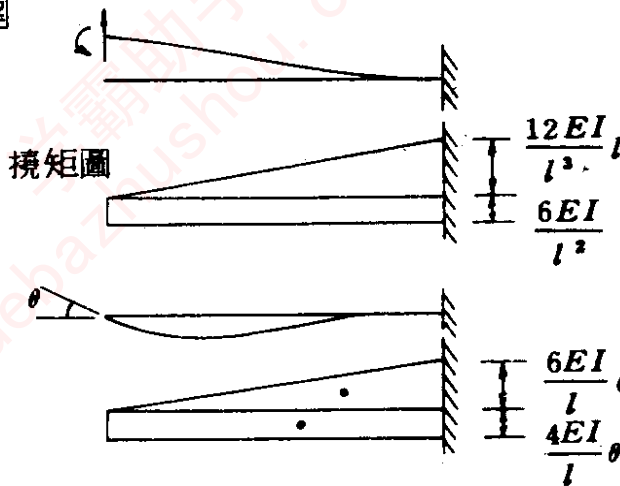
作功量

先 M_1 後 M_2 $W = \frac{1}{2} M_1 \theta_{11} + \frac{1}{2} M_2 \theta_{22} + M_1 \theta_{12}$

先 M_2 後 M_1 $W = \frac{1}{2} M_2 \theta_{22} + \frac{1}{2} M_1 \theta_{11} + M_2 \theta_{21}$

6.14 利用力矩法及重疊方法，求證表 6.1 所列的每一個結果。

解



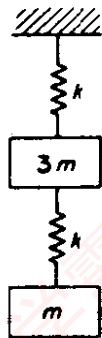
斜率差 = 0

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{12EI}{l^3} \cdot l\right) - \left(\frac{6EI}{l^2} \cdot l\right) = 0$$

撓度差 = 0

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{6EI}{l} \cdot l\right) \frac{2}{3} l - \left(\frac{4EI}{l} \cdot l\right) \frac{l}{2} = 0$$

6.15 使用伴隨矩陣 求如圖P6-15 所示彈簧質量系統之正規振態。



■ P6-15

解

$$m \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + k \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \{ 0 \}$$

令 $\lambda = \frac{m\omega^2}{k}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} (2-3\lambda) & -1 \\ -1 & (1-\lambda) \end{vmatrix} = 0, \lambda^2 - \frac{5}{3}\lambda + \frac{1}{3} = 0$$

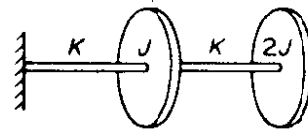
伴隨矩陣 = $\begin{vmatrix} (1-\lambda) & 1 \\ 1 & (2-3\lambda) \end{vmatrix}$

$$\lambda = 0.8333 \pm \sqrt{0.6944 - 0.3333} = 0.8333 \pm 0.6010 = \begin{cases} 0.2323 \\ 1.4343 \end{cases}$$

將 λ_1 代入第一振態的各行中 = $\begin{Bmatrix} 0.7677 \\ 1.000 \end{Bmatrix}$

將 λ_2 代入第二振態的各行中 = $\begin{Bmatrix} -0.4343 \\ 1.000 \end{Bmatrix}$

6.16 如圖P6-16 所示系統，以矩陣形式寫出其運動方程式，並由伴隨矩陣求其正規振態。



$$\begin{matrix} \text{---} & k & \text{---} & \text{---} & k & \text{---} & \text{---} \\ & \circlearrowleft & & & \circlearrowleft & & \\ & J & & & 2J & & \end{matrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} J & 0 \\ 0 & 2J \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{\theta}_1 \\ \ddot{\theta}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2k & -k \\ -k & k \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix} = 0$$

令 $\lambda = \frac{\omega^2 J}{k}$, $\begin{vmatrix} (2-\lambda) & -1 \\ -1 & (1-2\lambda) \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad 2\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 1 = 0$

$$\lambda = \frac{5}{4} \pm \sqrt{\frac{25}{16} - \frac{8}{16}} = \begin{cases} 0.2192 \\ 2.2808 \end{cases}$$

伴隨矩陣 = $\begin{bmatrix} (1-2\lambda) & 1 \\ 1 & (2-\lambda) \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix}_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1.000 \\ 1.781 \end{Bmatrix}, \quad \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix}_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1.00 \\ -0.2808 \end{Bmatrix}$$

6.17 求如圖P6-17 所示系統之振態矩陣 P 及加權振態矩陣 \tilde{P} ，並證明 P 及 \tilde{P} 能將勁性矩陣對角線化。

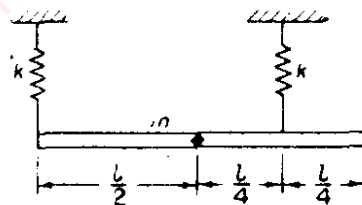
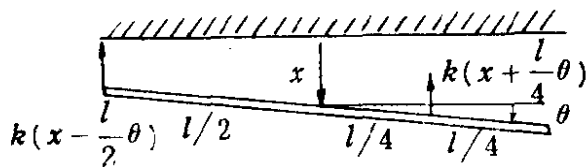


圖 P6-17



$$m \frac{\ell^2}{12} \ddot{\theta} = \frac{\ell}{2} k \left(x - \frac{\ell}{2} \theta \right) - \frac{\ell}{4} k \left(x + \frac{\ell}{4} \theta \right) = \frac{k\ell}{4} x - \frac{5\ell^2}{16} k\theta.$$

$$m\ddot{x} = -k \left(x - \frac{\ell}{2} \theta \right) - k \left(x + \frac{\ell}{4} \theta \right) = -2kx + \frac{k\ell}{4} \theta$$

$$m \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\ell^2}{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{\theta} \\ \ddot{x} \end{Bmatrix} + k \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{16} \ell^2 & -\frac{\ell}{4} \\ -\frac{\ell}{4} & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ x \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

令 $\lambda = \frac{\omega^2 m}{k}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \left(\frac{5}{16} \ell^2 - \frac{\ell^2}{12} \lambda \right) & -\frac{\ell}{4} \\ -\frac{\ell}{4} & (2-\lambda) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \frac{23}{4} \lambda + \frac{9 \times 12}{16} = 0, \quad \lambda = \frac{23}{8} \pm \sqrt{\frac{97}{16}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{8} (23 \pm 9.849) = \begin{cases} 1.644 \\ 4.106 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\ell \theta}{x} = 4(2-\lambda) = \begin{cases} 1.424 \\ -8.424 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta \\ x \end{cases}_1 = \begin{cases} 1.424/\ell \\ 1.000 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \theta \\ x \end{cases}_2 = \begin{cases} -8.424/\ell \\ 1.000 \end{cases}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1.424/\ell & -8.424/\ell \\ 1.000 & 1.000 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P'KP = \begin{bmatrix} 1.424/\ell & 1.0 \\ -8.424/\ell & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{16} \ell^2 - \frac{\ell}{4} \\ -\frac{\ell}{4} & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1.424/\ell & -8.424/\ell \\ 1.000 & 1.000 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1.424/\ell & 1.0 \\ -8.424/\ell & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.195\ell & -2.8825 \\ 1.644 & 4.106 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1.9217 & 0.0013 \\ 0.0013 & 28.388 \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} 1.9217 & 0 \\ 0 & 28.388 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 爲對角線矩陣}$$

6.18 求如圖P6-18 所示 3 自由度彈簧質量系統之撓性矩陣，並以矩陣形式寫出其運動方程式。

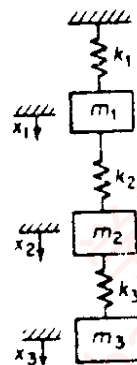


圖 P6 - 18

解 將單位負荷置於位置 1

$$a_{11} = \frac{1}{k_1} = a_{21} = a_{31} = a_{12} = a_{13}$$

將單位負荷置於 2

$$a_{22} = \left(\frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2} \right) = a_{32} = a_{23}$$

將單位負荷置於 3

$$a_{33} = \left(\frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2} + \frac{1}{k_3} \right)$$

運動方程式：

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \omega^2 \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

6.19 求如圖 P6-19 所示系統之振態矩陣及加權振態矩陣，並利用振態矩陣使勁性矩陣對角線化，藉以消除聯立方程式之耦合。

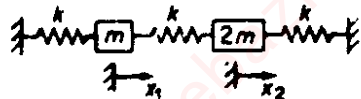


圖 P6-19

解
$$\begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & 2m \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2k & -k \\ -k & 2k \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}, \text{ 令 } \lambda = \frac{m\omega^2}{k}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} (2-\lambda) & -1 \\ -1 & (2-2\lambda) \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \frac{3}{2}} = 1.5 \pm 0.866 = \begin{cases} 0.634 \\ 2.366 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{2(1-\lambda)}{1} = \begin{cases} 0.732 \\ -2.732 \end{cases}$$

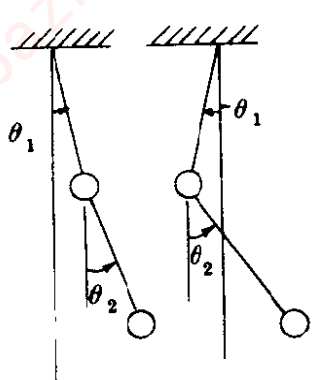
$$\therefore P = \begin{bmatrix} 0.732 & -2.732 \\ 1.000 & 1.000 \end{bmatrix}$$

$P'MP \ddot{y} + P'KP y = 0$ ，為無耦合方程式

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2.535 & 0 \\ 0 & 9.48 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{y}_1 \\ \ddot{y}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1.606 & 0 \\ 0 & 22.33 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{Bmatrix} = 0$$

6.20 以座標 θ_1 及 θ_2 求雙擺之 \tilde{P} ，並證明能以 \tilde{P} 消除方程式之耦合。

解



$$\frac{l}{g} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{\theta}_1 \\ \ddot{\theta}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix} = 0$$

方程式顯示 θ_1 ， θ_2 座標系統為動態耦合。

根據習題 5-10

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix}_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.707 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix}, \quad \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix}_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} -0.707 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix}$$

一般化質量

$$\text{振態 1: } m_1 = (0.707 \quad 1.0) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 0.707 \\ 1.0 \end{Bmatrix} = 3.414$$

$$\text{振態 2: } m_2 = (-0.707 \quad 1.0) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} -0.707 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix} = 0.586$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0.707 & -0.707 \\ 1.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \tilde{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.207 & -1.207 \\ 0.293 & 1.707 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{P}' M \tilde{P} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.207 & 0.293 \\ -1.207 & 1.707 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.207 & -1.207 \\ 0.293 & 1.707 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.293 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.707 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{P}' K \tilde{P} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.207 & 0.293 \\ -1.207 & 1.707 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.207 & -1.207 \\ 0.293 & 1.707 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1714 & 0 \\ 0 & 5.82 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

運動之正規化方程式變成

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.293 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.707 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{y}_1 \\ \ddot{y}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.1714 & 0 \\ 0 & 5.82 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \therefore \text{無耦合}$$

6.21 若習題 6-11 之質量及質量慣性矩 m_1 , J_1 , m_2 , J_2 被假設集中於交角處, 求運動方程式, 自然頻率及振態形狀。

解 見習題 6-11, 系統之運動方程式為

$$\begin{bmatrix} (m_1 + m_2) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & J_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & J_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x} \\ \ddot{\theta}_1 \\ \ddot{\theta}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{24EI_1}{l_1^3} & -6\frac{EI_1}{l_1^2} & -\frac{6EI_1}{l_1^2} \\ -\frac{6EI_1}{l_1^2} & (\frac{4EI_1}{l_1} + \frac{4EI_2}{l_2}) & \frac{2EI_2}{l_2} \\ -\frac{6EI_1}{l_1^2} & \frac{2EI_2}{l_2} & (\frac{4EI_1}{l_1} + \frac{4EI_2}{l_2}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \delta \\ \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix} = 0$$

自然頻率方程式為

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{24EI_1}{l_1^3} - (m_1 + m_2)\omega^2 & -\frac{6EI_1}{l_1^2} & -\frac{6EI_1}{l_1^2} \\ -\frac{6EI_1}{l_1^2} & (\frac{4EI_1}{l_1} + \frac{4EI_2}{l_2}) - J_1\omega^2 & \frac{2EI_2}{l_2} \\ -\frac{6EI_1}{l_1^2} & \frac{2EI_2}{l_2} & (\frac{4EI_1}{l_1} + \frac{4EI_2}{l_2}) - J_2\omega^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

求解得 ω_1^2 , ω_2^2 , ω_3^2 , 分別將其代入

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{24EI_1}{l_1^3} - (m_1 + m_2)\omega^2 & -\frac{6EI_1}{l_1^2} & -\frac{6EI_1}{l_1^2} \\ -\frac{6EI_1}{l_1^2} & \frac{4EI_1}{l_1} + \frac{4EI_2}{l_2} - J_1\omega^2 & \frac{2EI_2}{l_2} \\ -\frac{6EI_1}{l_1^2} & \frac{2EI_2}{l_2} & \frac{4EI_1}{l_1} + \frac{4EI_2}{l_2} - J_2\omega^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix} = 0$$

求出自然頻率所對應之振態形狀。

6.22 重覆習題 6-21，試求如圖 P6-12 所示的系統。

解 見習題 6-12，系統之運動方程式為

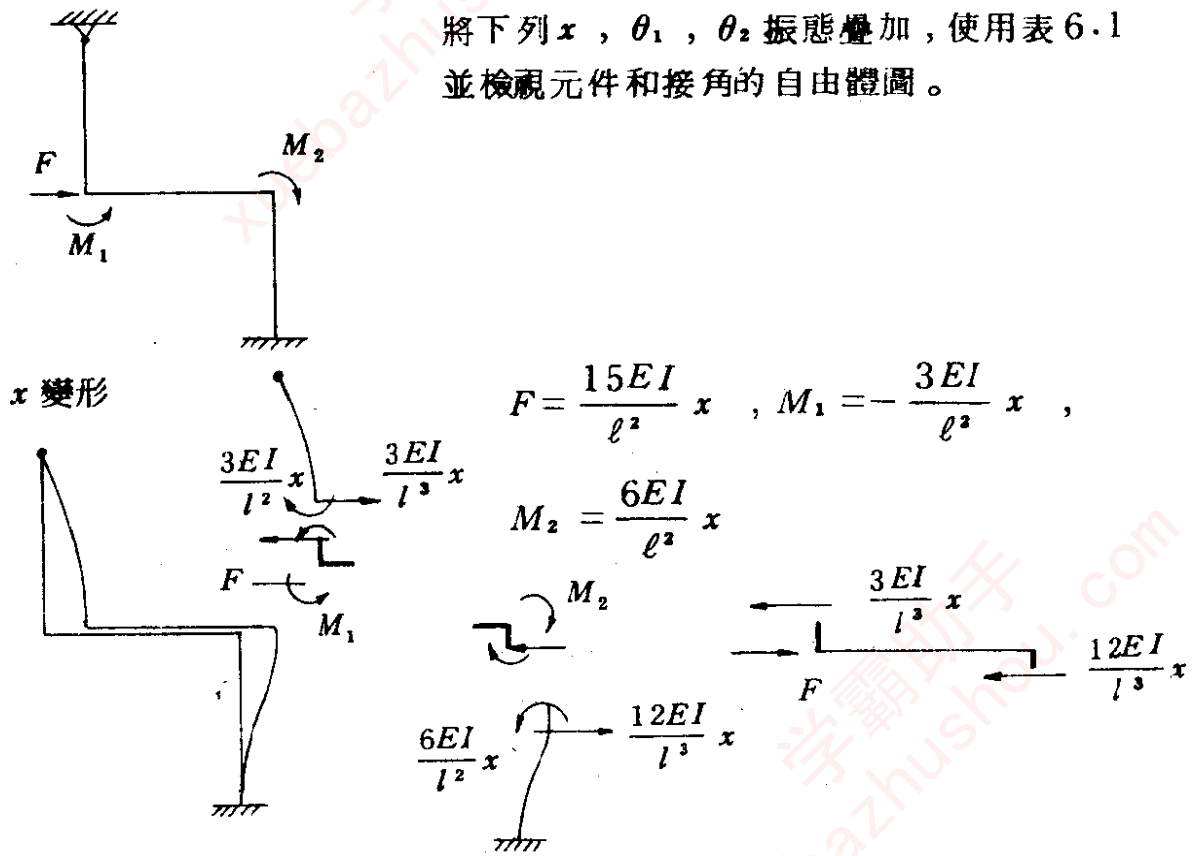
$$\begin{bmatrix} (m_1 + m_2) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & J_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & J_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x} \\ \ddot{\theta}_1 \\ \ddot{\theta}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{6EI}{l^3} & -\frac{3EI}{l^2} & -\frac{3EI}{l^2} \\ -\frac{3EI}{l^2} & \frac{7EI}{l} & -\frac{2EI}{l} \\ -\frac{3EI}{l^2} & -\frac{2EI}{l} & \frac{7EI}{l} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix} = 0$$

其他如同上題之作法。

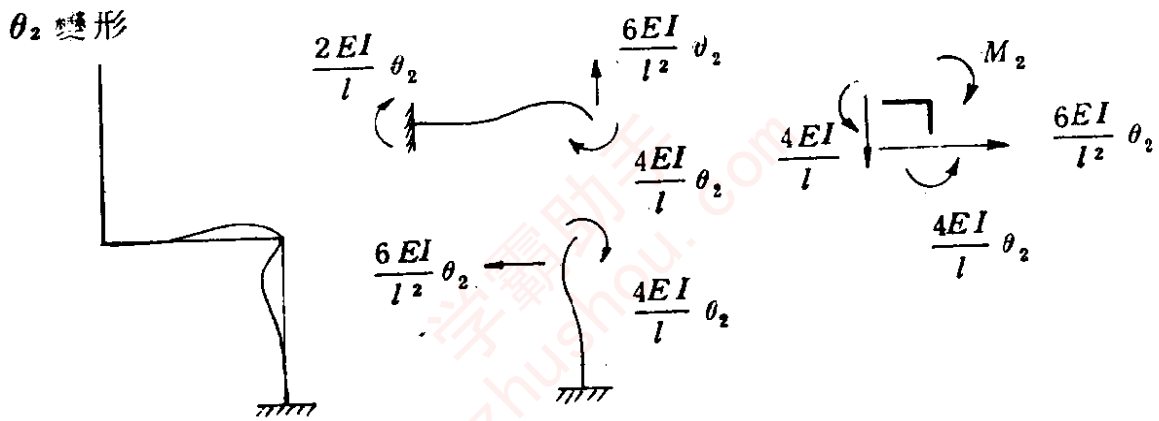
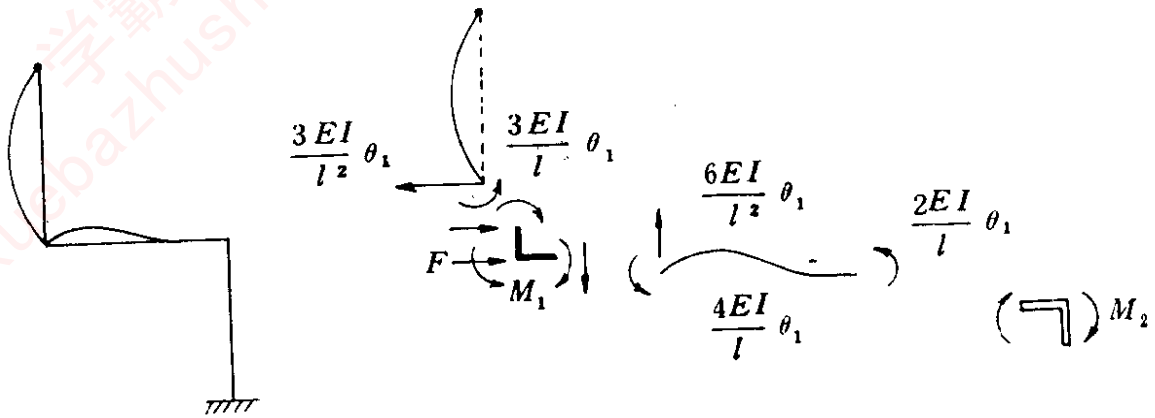
6.23 若習題 6-12 之剛架底端成剛性固定於地面，則交角之轉動與原剛架不同。假設 m_i ， J_i 分佈在交角上，求勁性矩陣，及矩陣形式之運動方程式。

解

將下列 x ， θ_1 ， θ_2 振態疊加，使用表 6.1 並檢視元件和接角的自由體圖。



$$\theta_1 \text{ 變形 } F = -\frac{3EI}{\ell^2} \theta_1, \quad M_1 = \frac{7EI}{\ell} \theta_1, \quad M_2 = -\frac{2EI}{\ell} \theta_1$$



$$\begin{Bmatrix} F \\ M_1 \\ M_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{15EI}{\ell^3} & -\frac{3EI}{\ell^2} & \frac{6EI}{\ell^2} \\ -\frac{3EI}{\ell^2} & \frac{7EI}{\ell} & -\frac{2EI}{\ell} \\ \frac{6EI}{\ell^2} & -\frac{2EI}{\ell} & \frac{8EI}{\ell} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

6.24 求如圖P6-24 所示系統之阻尼矩陣，並證明其不為比例性。

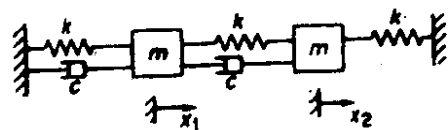


圖 P6-24

$$\text{解 } m \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + c \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + k \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{Bmatrix} F_0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \sin \omega t \quad \therefore \text{阻尼不具比例性。}$$

6.25 使用加權振態矩陣 \tilde{P} ，化簡習題 6-24 系統成爲只有阻尼矩陣仍具耦合，並用 Laplace 轉換方法，求解運動方程式。

$$\text{解 特性方程式 } \begin{vmatrix} (2-\lambda) & -1 \\ -1 & (2-\lambda) \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \lambda = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 3 \end{cases}, \quad \lambda = \frac{\omega^2 m}{k}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix}_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}, \quad \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix}_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \tilde{P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

令前題之 $x = \tilde{P}y$ ，並將各項前乘 \tilde{P}'

$$\tilde{P}' M \tilde{P} \ddot{y} + \tilde{P}' C \tilde{P} \dot{y} + \tilde{P}' K \tilde{P} y = \tilde{P}' F$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{y}_1 \\ \ddot{y}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \frac{c}{2m} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{y}_1 \\ \dot{y}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \frac{k}{m} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{Bmatrix} F_0 \\ -F_0 \end{Bmatrix} \frac{\sin \omega t}{\sqrt{2m}} \quad \therefore \text{僅有阻尼耦合。}$$

$$\ddot{y}_1 + \frac{c}{2m}(\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_2) + \frac{k}{m}y_1 = \frac{F_0}{\sqrt{2m}} \sin \omega t$$

$$\ddot{y}_2 + \frac{c}{2m}(-\dot{y}_1 + 5\dot{y}_2) + \frac{3k}{m}y_2 = \frac{-F_0}{\sqrt{2m}} \sin \omega t$$

穩態解

$$\left(\frac{k}{m} - \omega^2 + i \frac{c}{2m} \omega\right) Y_1 - i \left(\frac{c}{2m} \omega\right) Y_2 = \frac{F_0}{\sqrt{2m}}$$

$$-i \left(\frac{c}{2m} \omega\right) Y_1 + \left(\frac{3k}{m} - \omega^2 + i \frac{5c}{2m} \omega\right) Y_2 = \frac{-F_0}{\sqrt{2m}}$$

$$Y_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & i \omega \frac{c}{2m} \\ -1 & \left(\frac{3k}{m} - \omega^2 + i \omega \frac{5c}{2m}\right) \end{vmatrix} \frac{F_0}{\sqrt{2m}}}{\left(\frac{k}{m} - \omega^2 + i \frac{c}{2m} \omega\right) \left(\frac{3k}{m} - \omega^2 + i \omega \frac{5c}{2m}\right) + \left(\frac{\omega c}{2m}\right)^2}$$

6.26 考慮如圖 P6-26 所示粘彈性阻尼系統，此系統中因為增加彈簧 k_1 而不同於粘滯性阻尼系統。導出另一個座標 x_1 ，以慣性座標 x 及 x_1 表示的系統方程式為

$$\begin{aligned} m\ddot{x} &= -kx - c(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_1) + F \\ 0 &= c(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_1) - k_1 x_1 \end{aligned}$$

寫出此方程式之矩陣形式。

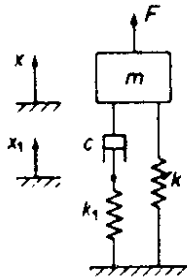


圖 P6-26

解 令 $\omega_0^2 = \frac{k}{m}$, $\alpha = \frac{k_1}{c}$, $\beta = \frac{k_1}{m}$

方程式重寫成：

$$m\ddot{x} = -kx - c(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_1) + F$$

$$c(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_1) - k_1 x_1 = 0$$

令 $\begin{cases} x_1 = z_1 \\ \dot{x}_1 = \dot{z}_1 \\ x = z_2 \\ \dot{x} = \dot{z}_2 = \dot{z}_3 \end{cases}$ 則 $\begin{cases} \dot{z}_1 \\ \dot{z}_2 \\ \dot{z}_3 \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\beta & -\omega_0^2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{cases} + \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ F/m \end{cases}$

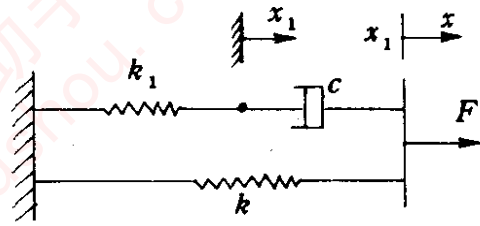
6.27 比較如圖 P6-26 所示粘彈系統與粘滯阻尼系統，證明粘彈系統之對等粘滯阻尼及對等勁性分別是

$$c_{eq} = \frac{c}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega c}{k_1}\right)^2}$$

$$k_{eq} = \frac{k + (k_1 + k) \left(\frac{\omega c}{k_1}\right)^2}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega c}{k_1}\right)^2}$$

解 $F = kx + c(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_1)$ (a)

$k_1 x_1 = c(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_1)$ (b)



假設 F 為簡諧，則根據(b)式

$$x_1 = \frac{i\omega c}{k_1 + i\omega c} x = \frac{i(\omega c/k_1)}{1 + i(\omega c/k_1)} x$$

代入(a)式

$$\begin{aligned} F &= kx + i\omega c \left[1 - \frac{i(\frac{\omega c}{k_1})}{1 + i(\frac{\omega c}{k_1})} \right] x \\ &= \frac{\left[k \left(1 + \frac{i\omega c}{k_1} \right) + i\omega c \right] \left(1 - \frac{i\omega c}{k_1} \right)}{\left(1 + \frac{i\omega c}{k_1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{i\omega c}{k_1} \right)} x \\ &= \left\{ \frac{k + (k + k_1) \left(\frac{\omega c}{k_1} \right)^2}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega c}{k_1} \right)^2} + \frac{i\omega c}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega c}{k_1} \right)^2} \right\} x \\ &= \{ k_{eq} + i\omega c_{eq} \} x \end{aligned}$$

6.28 應用習題 6-16 證明方程式(6.5-7)的關係

$$X_1' K X_2 = 0$$

解 參考習題 6-16

$$X_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix}_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1.00 \\ 1.781 \end{Bmatrix} \quad X_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix}_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1.00 \\ -0.2808 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_1' K X_2 &= (1.00 \quad 1.781) \begin{bmatrix} 2k & -k \\ -k & k \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 1.00 \\ -0.2808 \end{Bmatrix} \\ &= (1.00 \quad 1.781) \begin{Bmatrix} 2.2808 k \\ -1.2808 k \end{Bmatrix} = (2.2808 - 2.2811)k \\ &= -0.0003 k \cong 0 \end{aligned}$$

6.29 將矩陣方程式

$$K\phi_r = \omega_r^2 M\phi_r$$

前乘 KM^{-1} ，利用正交關係 $\phi_r' M\phi_s = 0$ ，求證

$$\phi_r' KM^{-1} K\phi_s = 0$$

重覆上述步驟，求證

$$\phi_r' [KM^{-1}]^h K\phi_s = 0$$

其中 $h = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ， n 為系統之自由度。

解 令 $\phi =$ 正規振態

$$K\phi_r = \omega_r^2 M\phi_r, \quad \text{前乘 } KM^{-1}$$

$$KM^{-1} K\phi_r = \omega_r^2 KM^{-1} M\phi_r = \omega_r^2 K\phi_r$$

$$\phi_r' [KM^{-1} K]\phi_s = \omega_r^2 [\phi_r' K\phi_s] = 0 \quad \text{當 } r \neq s \text{ 時}$$

重覆二次

$$KM^{-1} K\phi_r = \omega_r^2 K\phi_r, \quad \text{再前乘 } KM^{-1}$$

$$KM^{-1} KM^{-1} K\phi_r = \omega_r^2 [KM^{-1} K]\phi_r, \quad \text{前乘 } \phi_r'$$

$$\phi_r' [KM^{-1}]^2 K\phi_r = \omega_r^2 \phi_r' [KM^{-1} K]\phi_r = 0, \quad r \neq s$$

$$\text{重覆 } k \text{ 次得到 } \phi_r' [KM^{-1}]^k K\phi_r = 0$$

6.30 以習題 6-29 相同之方法，求證

$$\phi_r' [MK^{-1}]^h M\phi_s = 0, \quad h = 1, 2, \dots$$

解 $K\phi_r = \omega_r^2 M\phi_r, \quad MK^{-1} K\phi_r = \omega_r^2 MK^{-1} M\phi_r$

$$\therefore M\phi_r = \omega_r^2 MK^{-1} M\phi_r \quad \text{即 } K^{-1} K = 1$$

$$\phi_r' M\phi_s = \omega_r^2 \phi_r' [MK^{-1} M]\phi_s = 0, \quad r \neq s$$

$$\text{即 } \phi_r' M\phi_s = 0, \quad r \neq s$$

重覆運算

$$MK^{-1} M\phi_r = \omega_r^2 [MK^{-1}]^2 M\phi_r$$

$$\phi_r' MK^{-1} M\phi_s = \omega_r^2 \phi_r' [MK^{-1}]^2 M\phi_s = 0, \quad r \neq s$$

重覆 h 次

6.31 求出例題 6.9-1 第二振態及第三振態運動方程式係數的值。

解 參考例題 6.9-1，當第 i 個振態時為 ϕ_i 及 ω_i

第二振態

$$m_{22} \ddot{q}_2 + c_{22} \dot{q}_2 + k_{22} q_2 = -\ddot{u}_0(t) \sum_{i=1}^{10} m_i \phi_2(x_i)$$

$$m_{22} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} m_i \phi_2^2(x_i) = 5.5235 m$$

$$c_{22} = 2 \zeta_2 \omega_2 m_{22} = 2 \zeta_2 \left(0.4451 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \right) m_{22} = 0.8902 \zeta_2 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} m_{22}$$

$$k_{22} = \omega_2^2 m_{22} = \left(0.1981 \frac{k}{m} \right) m_{22}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} m_i \phi_2(x_i) = -2.2470 m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \ddot{q}_2 + 0.8902 \zeta_2 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \dot{q}_2 + 0.1981 \frac{k}{m} q_2 &= \frac{2.247}{5.5235} \ddot{u}_0(t) \\ &= 0.4068 \ddot{u}_0(t) \end{aligned}$$

第三振態

$$m_{33} = 8.5957 m, \quad \frac{c_{33}}{m_{33}} = 2 \zeta_3 \left(0.7307 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \right) = 1.4614 \zeta_3 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$k_{33} = 0.5339 \frac{k}{m}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{10} m_i \phi_3(x_i) = 2.8095 m$$

$$\ddot{q}_3 + 1.4614 \zeta_3 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \dot{q}_3 + 0.5339 \frac{k}{m} q_3 = -0.3268 \ddot{u}_0(t)$$

6.32 若例題 6.9-1 之地面加速度 $\ddot{u}(t)$ 為正弦函數形狀的單獨脈衝，振幅為 a_0 ，持續時間 t_1 ，如圖 P6-32 所示。以 6.9 節所述方式，求每一振態的最大值 q 及 x_{\max} 。

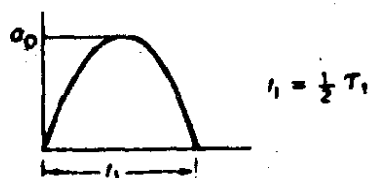


圖 P6-32

圖 根據例題 6.9-1

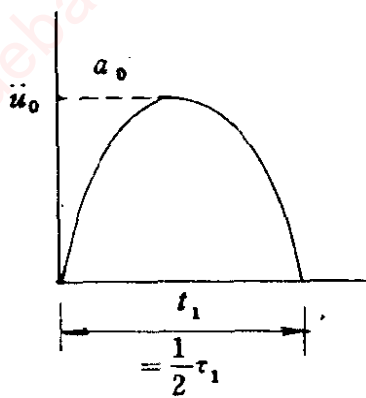
$$\ddot{q}_1 + 0.299 \zeta_1 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \dot{q}_1 + 0.02235 \frac{k}{m} q_1 = -1.2672 \ddot{u}_0(t)$$

$$\omega_1^2 = 0.02235 \frac{k}{m}, \quad \omega_1 = 0.1495 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \frac{2\pi}{\tau_1}$$

$$\therefore \tau_1 = \frac{2\pi}{0.1495} \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} = 42.028 \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\tau_2} = 0.4451 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, \quad \tau_2 = 14.1168 \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

$$\omega_3 = 0.7307 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, \quad \tau_3 = 8.5989 \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$



見圖 4.4-3 之震動頻譜

$$\frac{t_1}{\tau_1} = 0.50 \quad \left(\frac{xk}{F_0}\right)_{\max} = 1.5$$

$$\frac{t_1}{\tau_1} \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2} = \frac{t_1}{\tau_2} = 0.5 \frac{42.028}{14.116} = 1.4886 *$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{xk}{F_0}\right)_{\max} = 1.5$$

$$\frac{t_1}{\tau_3} = 0.50 \frac{42.028}{8.5989} = 2.4438 \quad \therefore \left(\frac{xk}{F_0}\right)_{\max} = 1.13$$

微分方程式的右側為

$$-\ddot{u}_0(t) \frac{\sum m \phi_1}{\sum m \phi_1^2} = -1.2672 \ddot{u}_0 = \frac{F_0}{m}$$

與方程式 $\ddot{q} + 2\zeta \omega_n \dot{q} + \omega_n^2 q = \frac{F_0}{m}$ 比較

$$\therefore F_0 = -1.2672 m a_0 \quad \therefore \text{取代} \left(\frac{xk}{F_0}\right)_{\max}$$

我們使用 $\left(\frac{qk}{F_0}\right)_{\max} = \frac{qk}{-1.2672 m a_0}$ 當振態 1 時，前式 = 1.5

$$\therefore (q_1)_{\max} = -1.5 \times 1.2672 \frac{m}{k} a_0 = -1.9008 \frac{m a_0}{k}$$

同理，第二振態及第三振態時

$$(q_2)_{\max} = 1.5 \times 0.4068 \frac{m a_0}{k} = 0.6102 \frac{m a_0}{k}$$

$$(q_3)_{\max} = 1.13 \times (-0.3268) \frac{m a_0}{k} = -0.3693 \frac{m a_0}{k}$$

$$x(t) = \phi_1 q_1 + \phi_2 q_2 + \phi_3 q_3 + \dots$$

但第 10 層樓 $\phi_i = 1.0$

$$\therefore x(t) = q_1 + q_2 + q_3$$

根據 (6.9-6) 式

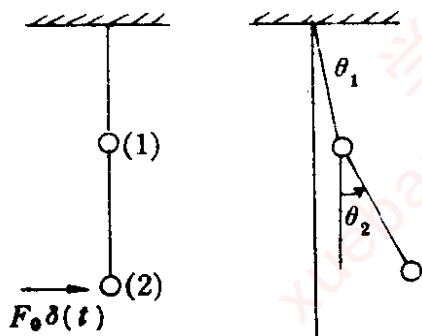
$$\begin{aligned} |x(10)|_{\max} &= (q_1)_{\max} + \sqrt{(q_2)_{\max}^2 + (q_3)_{\max}^2} \\ &= 1.90 + \sqrt{0.610^2 + 0.369^2} \\ &= 1.90 + 0.711 = 2.61 \frac{ma_0}{k} \end{aligned}$$

6.33 習題 5-9 之雙擺正規態為

$$\omega_1 = 0.764 \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \quad \omega_2 = 1.850 \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

$$\phi_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix}_{(1)} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.707 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \phi_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix}_{(2)} = \begin{Bmatrix} -0.707 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix}$$

圖 在下的擺錘受到衝量 $F_0 \delta(t)$ 的作用時，以正規振態表示其動力反應。



衝量 = 動量之變化

在 $t = 0$ 時，質量 (2) 將獲得速度

$$\frac{\hat{F}_0}{m} = v(0) = \ell \dot{\theta}_2(0)$$

$$\therefore \dot{\theta}_2(0) = \frac{\hat{F}}{m\ell} \quad \dot{\theta}_1(0) = 0$$

$$\theta = \phi_1 q_1 + \phi_2 q_2$$

$$\therefore \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.707 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix} q_1 + \begin{Bmatrix} -0.707 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix} q_2$$

$$= \begin{Bmatrix} 0.707 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix} A \sin 0.764 \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} t$$

$$+ \begin{Bmatrix} -0.707 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix} B \sin 1.85 \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} t$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}} \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_1 \\ \dot{\theta}_2 \end{Bmatrix} = 0.764 \begin{Bmatrix} 0.707 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix} A \cos 0.764 \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} t$$

$$+ 1.85 \begin{Bmatrix} -0.707 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix} B \cos 1.85 \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} t$$

當 $t=0$ 時

$$\sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \hat{F}/m\ell \end{array} \right\} = 0.764 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0.707 \\ 1.00 \end{array} \right\} A + 1.85 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -0.707 \\ 1.00 \end{array} \right\} B$$

$$\therefore 0 = (0.764)(0.707)A - (1.85)(0.707)B$$

$$\therefore B = 0.413A$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}} \frac{\hat{F}_0}{m\ell} = 0.764A + 1.85(0.413A) = 1.528A$$

$$\therefore A = 0.6544 \sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}} \frac{\hat{F}}{m\ell}$$

$$B = 0.2703 \sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}} \frac{\hat{F}}{m\ell}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{array} \right\} = \sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}} \frac{\hat{F}}{m\ell} \left[(0.6544) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0.707 \\ 1.00 \end{array} \right\} \sin 0.764 \sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell}} t \right. \\ \left. + (0.2703) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -0.707 \\ 1.00 \end{array} \right\} \sin 1.85 \sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell}} t \right]$$

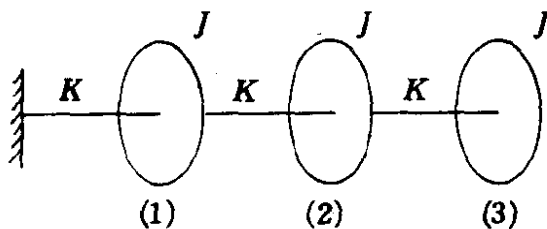
6.34 如圖 P6-6 所示三質量扭轉系統 $J_1 = J_2 = J_3$, $K_1 = K_2 = K_3$, 其振態為

$$\phi_1 = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0.328 \\ 0.591 \\ 0.737 \end{array} \right\} \quad \lambda_1 = \frac{J\omega_1^2}{k} = 0.198 \quad \phi_2 = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0.737 \\ 0.328 \\ -0.591 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1.555 \quad \phi_3 = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0.591 \\ -0.737 \\ 0.328 \end{array} \right\} \quad \lambda_3 = 3.247$$

若扭矩 $M(t)$ 作用在軸端第三個質量上, 求出系統之運動方程式。當 $M(t) = M_0 u(t)$, $u(t)$ 為單位階梯函數 (unit step function), 由震譜求軸端質量隨時間之變化解及最大反應。

解



$$\lambda = \frac{J\omega^2}{K}$$

$$\phi = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \theta_3 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$J \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{\theta}_1 \\ \ddot{\theta}_2 \\ \ddot{\theta}_3 \end{Bmatrix} + K \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \theta_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ M_0 u(t) \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \theta_3 \end{Bmatrix} = P \begin{Bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{Bmatrix}, \text{ 並前乘 } P'$$

$$P' J P \{ \ddot{q} \} + P' K P \{ q \} = P' \{ M \}$$

$$m_{ii} \ddot{q}_i + k_{ii} q_i = M_0 u(t) (\theta_3)_i$$

$$\ddot{q}_i + \omega_i^2 q_i = \frac{M_0}{m_{ii}} (\theta_3)_i u(t)$$

$$m_{11} = \phi_1' J \phi_1 = J (0.328^2 + 0.591^2 + 0.737^2) = 1.00 J$$

$$m_{22} = J (0.737^2 + 0.328^2 + 0.591^2) = 1.00 J$$

$$m_{33} = 1.00 J$$

$$\omega_1^2 = 0.198 \frac{K}{J}, \quad \omega_2^2 = 1.555 \frac{K}{J}, \quad \omega_3^2 = 3.247 \frac{K}{J}$$

$$\text{右側 } \frac{M_0 (\theta_3)_i}{m_{ii}} u(t) =$$

$$\frac{0.737}{J} M_0 u(t), \quad -\frac{0.591}{J} M_0 u(t) \quad \text{及} \quad \frac{0.328}{J} M_0 u(t)$$

∴ 振態方程式為

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \ddot{q}_1 + \left(0.198 \frac{K}{J}\right) q_1 &= \frac{0.737}{J} M_0 u(t) \\ \ddot{q}_2 + \left(1.555 \frac{K}{J}\right) q_2 &= -\frac{0.591}{J} M_0 u(t) \\ \ddot{q}_3 + \left(3.247 \frac{K}{J}\right) q_3 &= \frac{0.328}{J} M_0 u(t) \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \text{若 } DE &= \ddot{x} + \omega_n^2 x \\ &= \frac{F_0}{m}, u(t) = 1 \\ \text{最大反應} &\text{為 } 2 \times \frac{F_0}{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其解為 } x = \frac{F_0}{k} (1 - \cos \omega_n t)$$

$$\therefore q_1(t) = \frac{0.737 M_0}{J \left(0.198 \frac{K}{J}\right)} \left(1 - \cos \sqrt{0.198 \frac{K}{J}} t\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 3.72 \frac{M_0}{K} (1 - \cos \omega_1 t) \\
 q_2(t) &= \frac{-0.591}{1.555} \frac{M_0}{K} (1 - \cos \omega_2 t) = -0.380 \frac{M_0}{K} (1 - \cos \omega_2 t) \\
 q_3(t) &= \frac{0.328}{3.247} \frac{M_0}{K} (1 - \cos \omega_3 t) = 0.101 \frac{M_0}{K} (1 - \cos \omega_3 t) \\
 \theta_3(t) &= \phi_1(\theta_3) q_1(t) + \phi_2(\theta_3) q_2(t) + \phi_3(\theta_3) q_3(t) \\
 &= 0.737 q_1(t) - 0.591 q_2(t) + 0.328 q_3(t) \\
 &= \text{將上列 } q_i \text{ 疊加，藉震動頻譜技巧求出} \\
 |\theta_3(t)|_{\max} &= 0.737 q_{1\max} + \sqrt{(0.591 q_{2\max})^2 + (0.328 q_{3\max})^2} \\
 &= 0.737 (2 \times 3.72 \frac{M_0}{K}) + \\
 &\sqrt{(0.591 + 2 \times 0.380 \frac{M_0}{K})^2 + (0.328 \times 2 \times 0.101 \frac{M_0}{K})^2} \\
 &= (5.483 + 0.454) \frac{M_0}{K} = 5.937 \frac{M_0}{K}
 \end{aligned}$$

6.35 使用兩個正規振態建立五層樓建築物之運動方程式。其基礎平移及轉動勁性均為無窮大，即 $k_r = K_r = \infty$ (見圖P6-35)

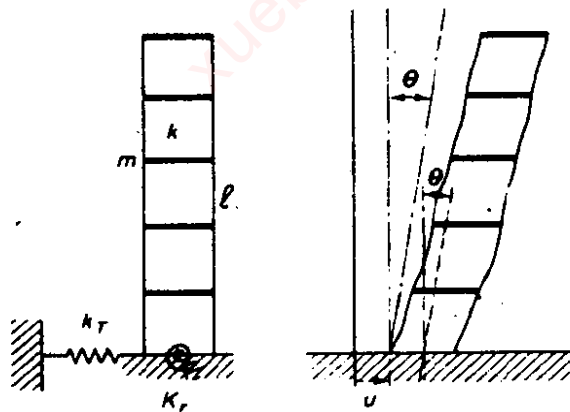


圖 P6-35

解 $y(t) = \phi_1 q_1 + \phi_2 q_2 + \phi_3 q_3 + \phi_4 q_4 + \phi_5 q_5$

前兩個正規振態由計算機求出

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{m \omega_1^2}{k} &= 0.08101 \\
 \tau_1 &= 22.08 \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}
 \end{aligned}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1699 \\ 0.3260 \\ 0.4557 \\ 0.5485 \\ 0.5969 \end{array} \right\} = \phi_1,$$

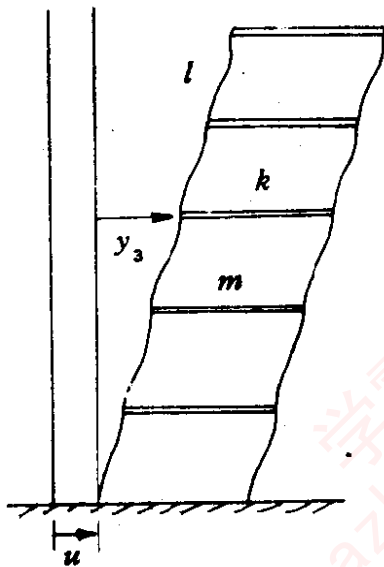
$$\frac{m\omega_2^2}{k} = 0.6903$$

$$\tau_2 = 7.563 \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} 0.4557 \\ 0.5969 \\ 0.3260 \\ -0.1699 \\ -0.5485 \end{Bmatrix} = \phi_2$$

$$\frac{\sum m \phi_1}{\sum m \phi_1^2} = 2.097$$

$$\frac{\sum m \phi_2}{\sum m \phi_2^2} = 0.6602$$



若 $K_R = \infty, \theta = 0$

則地面僅有平移且每層樓板僅有彈性平移。較常見之情形為 $\theta \neq 0$ ，必須到第八章時以 Lagrange 方程式求解。

其中質量的方程式（例如第三層樓板）

$$m(\ddot{u} + \ddot{y}_3) = -k(y_3 - y_2) + k(y_4 - y_3)$$

五層樓板有各別的方程式，寫成矩陣如下：

$$m \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{y}_1 \\ \ddot{y}_2 \\ \ddot{y}_3 \\ \ddot{y}_4 \\ \ddot{y}_5 \end{Bmatrix} + k \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \\ y_5 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= -m \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \ddot{u}$$

或 $M\{\ddot{y}\} + K\{y\} = -M\{\ddot{u}\}$

令 $y = \phi_1 q_1 + \phi_2 q_2$ 並以 $P' K P$ 消除耦合，

$$\text{或 } \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{Bmatrix} = [\{\phi_1\} \{\phi_2\}] \begin{Bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{Bmatrix} = P\{q\}$$

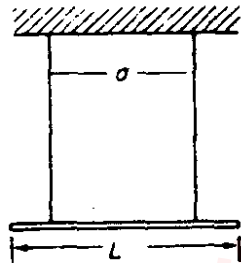
$$P'MP\{\ddot{q}\} + P'KP\{q\} = -P'M\{\ddot{u}\}$$

振態方程式變成

$$\ddot{q}_1 + \omega_1^2 q_1 = -\frac{\sum m \phi_1}{\sum m \phi_1^2} \ddot{u}$$

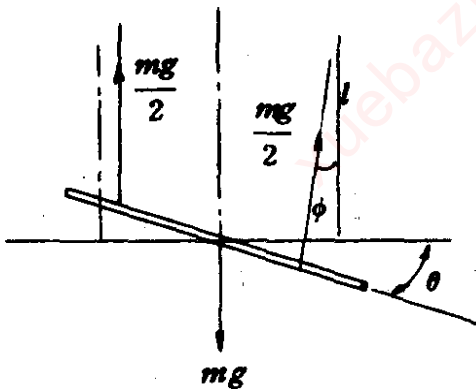
$$\ddot{q}_2 + \omega_2^2 q_2 = -\frac{\sum m \phi_2}{\sum m \phi_2^2} \ddot{u}$$

- 6.36 如圖 P6-36 所示系統的橫向及旋轉振動具有相等的自然頻率，其值為 a/L 。假設具有偏心質量 me 時，求自然頻率及運動方程式。



■ P6-36

解



$$\phi \cong \frac{a}{2} \frac{\theta}{l}, \text{ 扭轉振盪方程式:}$$

$$J\ddot{\theta} = -2 \cdot \frac{mg}{2} \cdot \frac{a\theta}{2l} \cdot \frac{a}{2} = -mg \frac{a^2}{4l} \theta$$

$$\therefore \omega_r^2 = \frac{mga^2}{4lJ} = \frac{mga^2}{4l \cdot \frac{m}{12} L^2}$$

$$= \frac{3g}{l} \left(\frac{a}{L}\right)^2$$

向面外振盪如同單擺運動，其自然頻率為 $\omega^2 = \frac{g}{l}$ 當 $\omega^2 = \omega_r^2$

$$\text{因為 } \omega^2 = \omega_r^2, \frac{g}{l} = 3 \frac{g}{l} \left(\frac{a}{L}\right)^2 \quad \therefore \frac{a}{L} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

以小偏心質量激勵扭轉振盪，將發生如習題 1-4 的拍擊。

- 6.37 假設具有剛性鈹 (girder) 之三層樓建築物具有 Rayleigh 阻尼。若第一及第二振態之振態阻尼分別是 0.05% 及 0.13%，求第三振態之

振態阻尼。

解 振態阻尼，已知為 $\zeta_1 = 0.05$ ， $\zeta_2 = 0.13$

根據式 (6.8-9)

$$\begin{aligned} 2\zeta_1\omega_1 &= \alpha + \beta\omega_1^2 \\ 2\zeta_2\omega_2 &= \alpha + \beta\omega_2^2 \\ \hline 2(\zeta_1\omega_1 - \zeta_2\omega_2) &= \beta(\omega_1^2 - \omega_2^2) \\ \beta &= \frac{2(\zeta_2\omega_2 - \zeta_1\omega_1)}{\omega_2^2 - \omega_1^2}, \quad \alpha = \frac{2\omega_1\omega_2(\zeta_1\omega_2 - \zeta_2\omega_1)}{\omega_2^2 - \omega_1^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \omega_1 = 0.445\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, \quad \omega_2 = 1.247\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, \quad \omega_3 = 1.802\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\therefore \beta = \frac{2(0.05 \times 0.445 - 0.13 \times 1.247)\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}}{(0.198 - 1.555)\frac{k}{m}} = 0.2061\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \frac{2 \times 0.445 \times 1.247(0.05 \times 1.247 - 0.13 \times 0.445)}{1.357}\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \\ &= 0.00370\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \end{aligned}$$

第三振態

$$2\zeta_3\omega_3 = \alpha + \beta\omega_3^2 \quad \zeta_3 = \frac{\alpha + \beta\omega_3^2}{2\omega_3}$$

$$\zeta_3 = \frac{0.00370 + 0.2061 \times 3.247}{2 \times 1.802} = 0.1867$$

6.38 $m_1 = m_2 = m_3$ ， $k_1 = k_2 = k_3$ 之 3 自由度正規振態為

$$X_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.737 \\ 0.591 \\ 0.328 \end{Bmatrix} \quad X_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} -0.591 \\ 0.328 \\ 0.737 \end{Bmatrix} \quad X_3 = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.328 \\ -0.737 \\ 0.591 \end{Bmatrix}$$

求證這些振態之正交性質。

$$\text{解 } X_i' M X_j = (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3)_i m [I] \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= m (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3) \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix},$$

$$\text{由已知振態得知 } X_i' M X_j = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{當 } j \neq i \\ 1 & \text{當 } j = i \end{cases}$$

6.39 習題 6-38 系統之初位移

$$X_0 = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.520 \\ -0.100 \\ 0.205 \end{Bmatrix}$$

釋放後，求自由振動中各振態出現的比例？

解 見例題 6.5-2 $c_i = \frac{X_i' M u(0)}{X_i' M X_i}$

由已知數據 $X_i' M X_i = 1.0 \text{ m}$

$$\therefore c_1 = \frac{(0.737 \quad 0.591 \quad 0.328) \text{ m}}{1.0 \text{ m}} \begin{Bmatrix} 0.520 \\ -0.100 \\ 0.205 \end{Bmatrix} = 0.3914$$

$$c_2 = (-0.591 \quad 0.328 \quad 0.737) \begin{Bmatrix} 0.520 \\ -0.100 \\ 0.205 \end{Bmatrix} \\ = -0.1890 = -0.4829 c_1$$

$$c_3 = (0.328 \quad -0.737 \quad 0.591) \begin{Bmatrix} 0.520 \\ -0.100 \\ 0.205 \end{Bmatrix} \\ = 0.3654 = 0.9336 c_1$$

6.40 無阻尼系統的自由振動通常能以振態和 (modal sum) 來表示

$$X(t) = \sum_i A_i X_i \sin \omega_i t + \sum_i B_i X_i \cos \omega_i t$$

若系統由 0 位移及任意分佈速度 $\dot{X}(0)$ 開始運動，求係數 A_i 及 B_i 。

解 $X(t) = \sum_i X_i (A_i \sin \omega_i t + B_i \cos \omega_i t)$

$$\dot{X}(t) = \sum_i \omega_i X_i (A_i \cos \omega_i t - B_i \sin \omega_i t)$$

$$\dot{X}(0) = \sum_i \omega_i X_i A_i$$

$$X_j' M \dot{X}(0) = \sum_i \omega_i X_j' M X_i A_i = \omega_j X_j' M X_j A_j$$

$$\therefore A_j = \frac{X_j' M \dot{X}(0)}{\omega_j X_j' M X_j} \quad B_j = \frac{X_j' M X(0)}{X_j' M X_j}$$

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第七章 連續系統的正規振態

7.1 弦線質量 0.372 kg/m ，以張力 444 N （牛頓）拉伸，求振動波在弦線上的傳播速度。

解 根據 (7.1-2) 式，得到

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\frac{444}{0.372}} = 34.55 \text{ m/s}$$

7.2 兩端固定，長度 l ，單位長度質量 ρ ，受張力 T 拉伸的繩索，導出其自然頻率方程式。

解 根據 (7.1-12) 式

$$f_n = \frac{n}{2l} \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}}, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

7.3 繩長 l ，單位長度質量 ρ ，左端固定，右端連接於彈簧質量系統的均勻繩索，如圖 P7-3 所示，求此繩索的自然頻率方程式。



■ P7-3

解 參考 7-1 節，得知弦線之振動位移。

$$y(x, t) = Y(x)G(t)$$

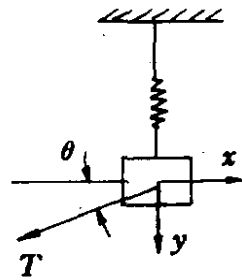
$$\text{其中 } \begin{cases} Y(x) = A \sin \frac{\omega}{c} x + B \cos \frac{\omega}{c} x \\ G(t) = C \sin \omega t + D \cos \omega t \end{cases}, \quad C = \sqrt{T/\rho}, \quad \omega \text{ 爲繩索之自然頻率。}$$

由邊界條件： $x = 0$ ， $y(0, t) = 0$ ，得到 $B = 0$

$$\text{則 } y(x, t) = (C \sin \omega t + D \cos \omega t) \cos \frac{\omega}{c} x \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

同時，如圖所示爲 $x = l$ ， $y = y(l, t)$ 之邊界條件，質塊之動力平衡方程式如下：

$$\begin{aligned}
 m\ddot{y} + ky &= -T \sin\theta \doteq -T \tan\theta \\
 &= -\frac{T dy(\ell, t)}{dx} \\
 &= T(C \sin\omega t + D \cos\omega t) \frac{\omega}{c} \sin \frac{\omega \ell}{c} \\
 \text{則 } y(\ell, t) &= \frac{\frac{\omega}{c} T \sin \frac{\omega \ell}{c}}{k - m\omega^2} (C \sin\omega t + D \cos\omega t) \dots\dots\dots(2)
 \end{aligned}$$



由①式得到

$$y(\ell, t) = (C \sin\omega t + D \cos\omega t) \cos \frac{\omega \ell}{c} \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

比較②，③兩式，得到

$$\frac{\frac{\omega}{c} T \sin \frac{\omega \ell}{c}}{k - m\omega^2} = \cos \frac{\omega \ell}{c}$$

7.4 沿 x 方向成餘弦函數變化的簡諧運動

$$y = a \cos kx \cdot \sin \omega t$$

若以相同振幅，相同頻率，空間相差 (space phase) 及時間相差 (time phase) 均為四分之一波長的另一簡諧振動與其相加，求證合振動為傳播速度 $c = \omega/k$ 的移動波。

解 由題意已知 $y_1 = a \cos kx \sin \omega t$

$$\text{則 } y_2 = a \cos \left(kx + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \sin \left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$= -a \sin kx \cos \omega t$$

$$y = y_1 + y_2 = a (\cos kx \sin \omega t - \sin kx \cos \omega t)$$

$$= a \sin (\omega t - kx) = a \sin k \left(\frac{\omega t}{k} - x \right)$$

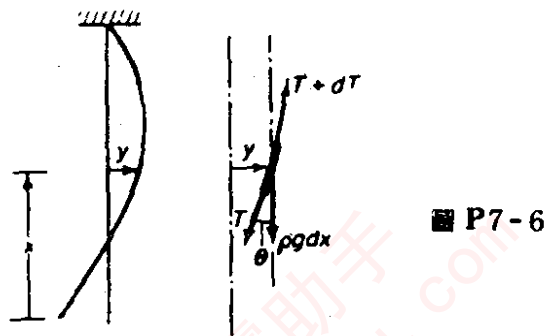
$$\text{波速 } c = \frac{\omega}{k}$$

7.5 鋼之彈性模數及密度分別為 $200 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$ 及 7810 kg/m^3 ，求出沿細鋼棒縱向振動之波速。

解 根據 $c = \sqrt{E/\rho} = \sqrt{\frac{200 \times 10^9}{7810}} = 5060 \text{ m/s}$

7.6. 如圖 P7-6 所示之撓性鋼索上端固定，下端在重力影響下自由振盪，求證此橫向振動的運動方程式為

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = g \left(x \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)$$



解 x 分量動平衡方程式為

$$(T + dT) \cos(\theta + d\theta) - T \cos \theta = \rho g dx$$

展開後化簡並令 $d\theta dT$ 項為 0，得到

$$-T \sin \theta d\theta + \cos \theta dT = \rho g dx$$

即 $\frac{d(T \cos \theta)}{dx} = \rho g$

積分得到 $T \cos \theta = \rho g x$

(在 $x=0$ 處 $T=0$ 為其邊界條件)

y 分量動平衡方程式為

$$(T + dT) \sin(\theta + d\theta) - T \sin \theta = \rho dx \ddot{y}$$

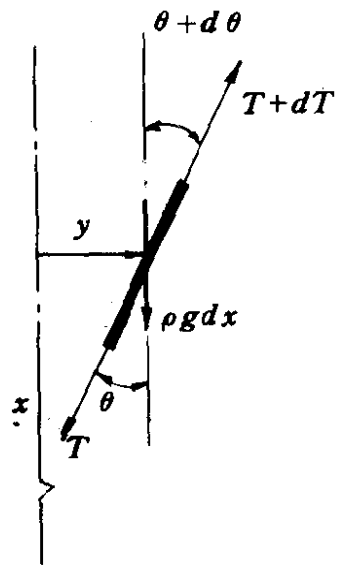
展開後化簡並令 $d\theta dT$ 項為 0，得到

$$T \cos \theta d\theta + \sin \theta dT = \rho dx \ddot{y} \quad , \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{d(T \sin \theta)}{dx} = \rho \ddot{y}$$

將 $T = \rho g x / \cos \theta$ 代入上式，得到

$$\frac{d(\rho g x \tan \theta)}{dx} = \rho g \frac{d \left(x \frac{dy}{dx} \right)}{dx} = \rho g \left(x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \rho \ddot{y}$$

各項除以 ρ ，得證 $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = g \left(x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} \right)$



7.7 在習題 7-6 中，假設其解為 $y = Y(x) \cos \omega t$ ，求證 $Y(x)$ 能滿足 Bessel 微分方程式

$$\frac{d^2 Y(z)}{dz^2} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{dY(z)}{dz} + Y(z) = 0$$

且其解為

$$Y(z) = J_0(z) \quad \text{或} \quad Y(x) = J_0\left(2\omega\sqrt{\frac{x}{g}}\right)$$

以 $z^2 = 4\omega^2 x/g$ 轉換左式變數得到右式。

解 令 $y = Y(x) \cos \omega t$ ，則 $\ddot{y} = -\omega^2 Y(x) \cos \omega t$
代入 7-6 的結果式中，將各項除以 $\cos \omega t$ ，得到

$$-\omega^2 Y = g \left(x \frac{d^2 Y}{dx^2} + \frac{dY}{dx} \right)$$

$$\text{令 } z^2 = \frac{4\omega^2}{g} x, \quad dx = \frac{2g}{4\omega^2} z dz, \quad \text{且 } (dx)^2 = \frac{g^2}{4\omega^4} z^2 (dz)^2$$

上式變成

$$-\omega^2 Y = g \left(\frac{gz^2}{4\omega^2} \frac{d^2 Y}{\frac{g^2}{4\omega^4} z^2 dz^2} + \frac{dY}{\frac{g}{2\omega^2} z dz} \right)$$

$$\text{化簡後，得證 } \frac{d^2 Y(z)}{dz^2} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{dY(z)}{dz} + Y(z) = 0$$

Bessel 方程式的一般形式為

$$z^2 y'' + zy' + (z^2 - \nu^2)y = 0$$

在此， $\nu = 0$ ，故其解為 0 階 Bessel 函數 $J_0(z)$

$$\text{即 } Y(z) = J_0(z) \quad \text{或 因為 } z = \sqrt{\frac{4\omega^2 x}{g}} = 2\omega\sqrt{\frac{x}{g}}$$

$$\text{故 } Y(x) = J_0\left(2\omega\sqrt{\frac{x}{g}}\right)$$

7.8 如圖 P7-8 所示的特殊衛星，具有兩個相等質量 m ，以長度 $2l$ 密度 ρ 的繩索相連，此組合在太空中以角速度 ω 旋轉。忽略繩中張力的變化，求證繩索橫向振動之運動方程式為

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\rho}{m\omega_0^2 \ell} \left(\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} - \omega_0^2 y \right)$$

並證振盪之基本頻率是

$$\omega^2 = \left(\frac{\pi}{2\ell} \right)^2 \left(\frac{m\omega_0 \ell}{\rho} \right) - \omega_0^2$$

解

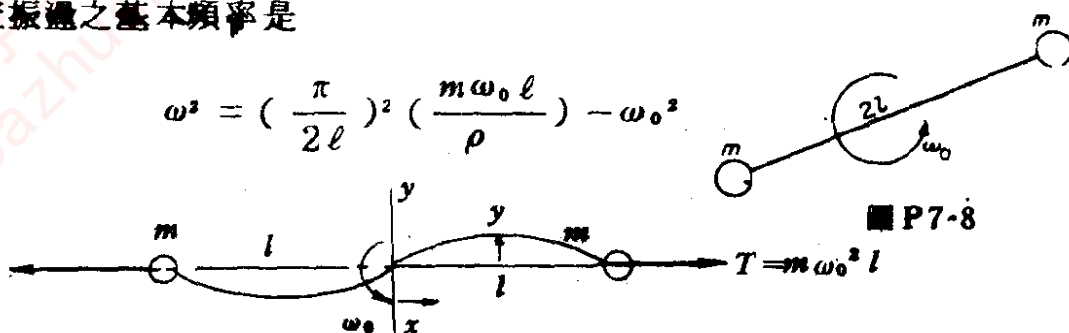


圖 P7-8

假設振態形狀如上圖所示，則 (x, y) 點之加速度為 $\ddot{y} - y\omega_0^2$ ，方向垂直於 x 座標，則

$$T \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \rho (\ddot{y} - y\omega_0^2), \quad \text{令 } y = Y(x)e^{i\omega t} \text{ 前式變成}$$

$$\frac{d^2 Y}{dx^2} + \left[\left(\frac{\omega}{c} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\omega_0}{c} \right)^2 \right] Y(x) = 0, \quad \text{其中 } c = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}}$$

解為 $Y(x) = A \sin \Omega x + B \cos \Omega x$

$$\text{其中 } \Omega = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega}{c} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\omega_0}{c} \right)^2}$$

根據邊界條件 $Y(0) = 0$ ，得到 $B = 0$ ，則 $Y(x) = A \sin \Omega x$

又根據 $Y(\ell) = 0 = Y(-\ell)$ ，若 $Y(x)$ 非 0 解，則 $A \neq 0$ ，

$\sin \Omega \ell = 0$ 即 $\Omega \ell = n\pi$ ，當 $n = 1$ 時

$$\left(\frac{\omega}{c} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\omega_0}{c} \right)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{\ell^2}, \quad \omega^2 = \left(\frac{\pi}{\ell} \right)^2 \frac{m\omega_0^2 \ell}{\rho} - \omega_0^2$$

7.9 長度 ℓ 的均勻棒，一端固定一端自由，求證其正縱向振動的頻率是 $f =$

$$\left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) c / 2\ell, \quad \text{其中 } c = \sqrt{E/\rho} \text{ 是正向波速, } n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

解 參考 (7.2-7) 式及 (7.2-8) 式

$$u = \left(A \sin \frac{\omega x}{c} + B \cos \frac{\omega x}{c} \right) (C \sin \omega t + D \cos \omega t)$$

由邊界條件① $x = 0, u = 0$ ，得到 $B = 0$

由邊界條件② $\sigma_x(\ell) = E \epsilon_x(\ell) = E \left(\frac{du}{dx} \right)_{x=\ell} = 0$

$$\text{得到 } \frac{\omega}{c} \cos \frac{\omega_n \ell}{c} = 0$$

$$\frac{\omega_n \ell}{c} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, \dots, = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$f_n = \frac{\omega_n}{2\pi} = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{c}{2\ell} \circ$$

7.10 長度 ℓ 剖面 A 的均勻桿在上端固定，另一端施以重量 W ，求證自然頻率方程式如下

$$\omega \ell \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{E}} \tan \omega \ell \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{E}} = \frac{A\rho \ell g}{W}$$

解 同習題 7-9，

$$u = \sin \frac{\omega x}{c} (C \sin \omega t + D \cos \omega t)$$

由邊界條件

$$\begin{aligned} F(\ell) &= A\sigma(\ell) = AE \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_{x=\ell} \\ &= AE \frac{\omega}{c} \cos \frac{\omega \ell}{c} (C \sin \omega t + D \cos \omega t) \\ &= \frac{-W}{g} \ddot{u}(\ell) = \omega^2 \frac{W}{g} \sin \frac{\omega \ell}{c} (C \sin \omega t + D \cos \omega t) \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$AE \frac{\omega}{c} \cos \frac{\omega \ell}{c} = \omega^2 \frac{W}{g} \sin \frac{\omega \ell}{c}$$

即 $\frac{\omega \ell}{c} \tan \frac{\omega \ell}{c} = \frac{\ell}{c} \frac{g}{Wc} AE$ ，將 $c = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$ 代入，得證

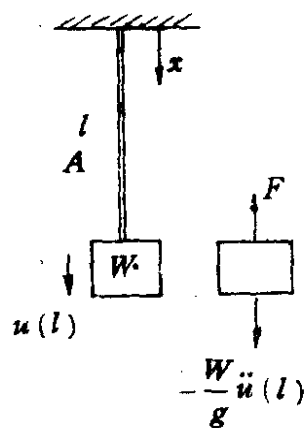
$$\omega \ell \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{E}} \tan \omega \ell \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{E}} = \frac{A\rho \ell g}{W} = \frac{\text{桿重}}{\text{端重}}$$

7.11 求證習題 7-10 的系統基本頻率如下

$$\omega_1 = \beta_1 \sqrt{k/rM}$$

其中

$$n_1 \ell = \beta_1, \quad r = \frac{M_{rod}}{M},$$



$$k = \frac{AE}{l}, \quad M = \text{端點質量 (W/g)}$$

將上述系統化簡成彈簧質量系統，勁性為 k ，質量為 $M + \frac{1}{3}M_{rod}$ 。求基態頻率的近似方程式，並求證近似頻率與正確頻率的比值是 $(1 + \beta_1) \sqrt{3r/(3+r)}$ 。

解 根據習題 7-10 $\tan \frac{\omega l}{c} = \frac{\text{桿質量}}{\text{端質量}} \times \frac{c}{\omega l}$

令基本頻率為 $\omega_1 = n_1 \sqrt{\frac{Eg}{\rho g}}$ ，其 n_1 根據桿端條件而定

令 $r = \frac{\text{桿質量}}{\text{端質量}} = \frac{m}{M}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{則 } \omega_1 &= n_1 \sqrt{\frac{EA}{l} \cdot \frac{gl^2}{\rho gAl}} = n_1 l \sqrt{\frac{EA}{l} \frac{g}{\rho gAl}} \\ &= n_1 l \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = n_1 l \sqrt{\frac{k}{rM}} \end{aligned}$$

近似解 $\omega_1' \approx \sqrt{\frac{AE/l}{M + \frac{1}{3}m}} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{M + \frac{r}{3}M}}$

$$\frac{\omega_1'}{\omega_1} = \frac{1}{n_1 l} \sqrt{\frac{k}{M(1 + \frac{r}{3})}} \sqrt{\frac{rM}{k}} = \frac{1}{\beta_1} \sqrt{\frac{3r}{3+r}}$$

7.12 磁石振盪器的頻率由鎳合金棒長度來決定。如圖 P7-12 所示，圍繞其外周的線圈上，所產生交流電壓的頻率等於此棒縱向振動頻率。若鎳合金之彈性模數為 $E = 30 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2$ ，密度 $\rho = 0.31 \text{ lb/in}^3$ ，當頻率為 20 kcps 時，求中央固定的鎳棒其正確長度。

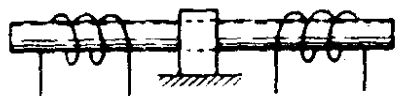
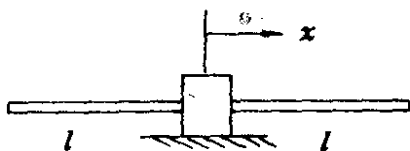


圖 P7-12

解



解 邊界條件 $u(0) = 0$, $\therefore u(x) = A \sin \frac{\omega x}{c}$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_{x=l} = 0, \quad \cos \frac{\omega l}{c} = 0, \quad \frac{\omega l}{c} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, \dots$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{\pi c}{l} = \frac{\pi}{2l} \sqrt{\frac{Eg}{\rho g}} = 2\pi(20000)$$

$$l = \frac{1}{4 \times 20000} \sqrt{\frac{Eg}{\rho g}} = \frac{10^3}{80000} \sqrt{\frac{30 \times 386}{0.31}} = 2.42''$$

1.13 具有粘滯阻尼細長桿的縱向振盪方程式為

$$m \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = AE \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \alpha \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{p_0}{l} p(x) f(t)$$

在此方程式中，單位長度的作用負荷假設為可分離變數的函數，令 $u = \sum_i \phi_i(x) q_i(t)$ 且 $p(x) = \sum b_i \phi_i(x)$ ，求證

$$u = \frac{p_0}{ml \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \sum \frac{b_i \phi_i}{\omega_i} \int_0^t f(t-\tau) e^{-\zeta \omega_i \tau} \sin \omega_i \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \tau d\tau$$

$$b_i = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l p(x) \phi_i(x) dx$$

試求出任意點 x 的應力方程式。

解 將 $u = \sum \phi_i(x) q_i(t)$ 代入振盪方程式

$$m \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = AE \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \alpha \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{p_0}{l} p(x) f(t)$$

$$\text{得到 } m \sum \phi_i \ddot{q}_i = AE \sum \phi_i \ddot{q}_i - \alpha \sum \phi_i \dot{q}_i + \frac{p_0}{l} p(x) f(t)$$

各項乘上 $\phi_j dx$ ，並對 x 自 0 積分至 l 。

$$m \int_0^l \phi_j \sum \phi_i \ddot{q}_i dx = AE \int_0^l \phi_j \sum \phi_i \ddot{q}_i dx - \alpha \int_0^l \phi_j \sum \phi_i \dot{q}_i dx + \frac{p_0}{l} \int_0^l p(x) \phi_j dx f(t)$$

因爲 ϕ 函數具正交性，使 $\phi_i \phi_j dx = \begin{cases} 0 & , i \neq j \\ \phi_i^2 dx & , i = j \end{cases}$

上式變成

$$\ddot{q}_j \int_0^l m \phi_j^2 dx = AE q_j \int_0^l \phi_j \phi_j'' dx - \alpha \dot{q}_j \int_0^l \phi_j^2 dx + \frac{p_0}{l} f(t) \int_0^l p(x) \phi_j dx$$

$$\ddot{q}_j + 2\zeta \omega_j \dot{q}_j + \omega_j^2 q_j = \frac{p_0}{m l} f(t) \int_0^l p(x) \phi_j dx$$

並令 $b_j = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l p(x) \phi_j dx$ ，則上式化簡成

$$\ddot{q}_j + 2\zeta \omega_j \dot{q}_j + \omega_j^2 q_j = \frac{p_0}{m} b_j f(t)$$

根據 (4.2-2) 式，得到其解

$$q_j = \frac{p_0}{m} b_j \int_0^t f(t-\tau) e^{-\zeta \omega_j \tau} \sin \omega_j \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \tau d\tau$$

因爲 $u = \sum_j \phi_j q_j$ 故得證。

7.14 求證扭轉應變沿桿的傳播速度是 $c = \sqrt{G/\rho}$ ，並求出鋼棒的 c 值數目。

解 根據 (7.3-3) 式，得到 $c = \sqrt{\frac{G}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\frac{Gg}{\rho_w}}$

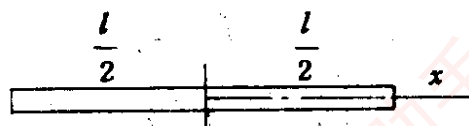
其中 ρ 爲質量密度， ρ_w 爲重量密度 = 0.282 lb/in³

$G = 12 \times 10^6$ psi 爲鋼之常數。故

$$c = 10^3 \sqrt{\frac{12 \times 386}{0.282}} = 128,162 \text{ in/sec} = 10680 \text{ ft/sec}$$

7.15 長度 l ，在中央固定，而兩端自由的均勻桿，求其扭轉振盪自然頻率的表示式。

解 根據 (7.3-4) 式



$$\theta = \left(A \sin \frac{\omega x}{c} + B \cos \frac{\omega x}{c} \right) (C \sin \omega t + D \cos \omega t)$$

邊界條件 $x=0$ 時， $\theta=0$ ，得到 $B=0$

$$x = \frac{\ell}{2} \text{ 時, } \tau = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \tau = Gr \left(\frac{\ell}{2} \right) = G \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \right)_{x=\frac{\ell}{2}} = 0, \text{ 則 } \cos \frac{\omega \ell}{2c} = 0$$

$$\frac{\omega \ell}{2c} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, \dots$$

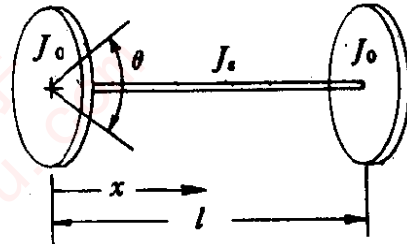
$$\omega_n = \frac{\pi c}{\ell}, \frac{3\pi c}{\ell}, \frac{5\pi c}{\ell}, \dots = (2n-1) \frac{c}{\ell}, n=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

7.16 均勻軸之質量慣性矩 J_1 ，其兩端連接慣性矩 J_0 之圓盤，求此系統之自然頻率。然後將均勻軸化簡成連接端點質量的扭轉彈簧，以檢查此系統之基態頻率。

$$\text{解 } J_0 \ddot{\theta}_{x=0} = GI_p \left(\frac{d\theta}{dx} \right)_{x=0}$$

$$J_0 \ddot{\theta}_{x=l} = -GI_p \left(\frac{d\theta}{dx} \right)_{x=l}$$

$$\theta = \left(A \sin \frac{\omega x}{c} + B \cos \frac{\omega x}{c} \right) \sin \omega t$$



$$-\omega^2 J_0 B = GI_p \frac{\omega}{c} A$$

$$-\omega^2 J_0 \left[A \sin \frac{\omega l}{c} + B \cos \frac{\omega l}{c} \right] = -GI_p \frac{\omega}{c} \left[A \cos \frac{\omega l}{c} - B \sin \frac{\omega l}{c} \right]$$

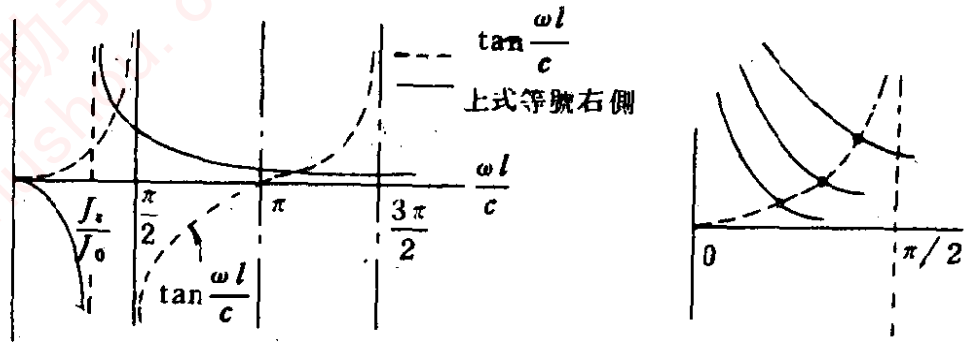
$$\therefore B = -\frac{GI_p}{\omega c J_0} A$$

$$\sin \frac{\omega l}{c} - \frac{GI_p}{\omega c J_0} \cos \frac{\omega l}{c} = \frac{GI_p}{\omega c J_0} \left(\cos \frac{\omega l}{c} + \frac{GI_p}{\omega c J_0} \sin \frac{\omega l}{c} \right)$$

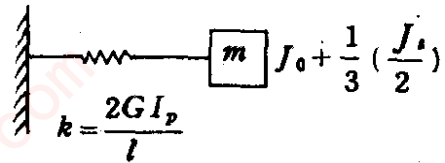
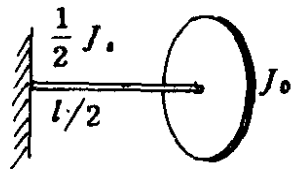
$$\frac{GI_p}{\omega c J_0} = \frac{GI_p}{\omega c J_0} \frac{\rho \ell g}{\rho \ell} = \frac{Gg}{\rho} \frac{J_1}{J_0} \frac{1}{\omega \ell c} = \frac{J_1}{J_0} \frac{c}{\omega \ell}$$

$$\therefore \left\{ \tan \frac{\omega \ell}{c} \right\} \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{J_1}{J_0} \frac{c}{\omega \ell} \right)^2 \right\} = 2 \frac{J_1}{J_0} \frac{c}{\omega \ell}$$

$$\tan \frac{\omega \ell}{c} = \frac{2 \left(\frac{J_1}{J_0} \frac{\omega \ell}{c} \right)}{\left(\frac{J_1}{J_0} \frac{\omega \ell}{c} \right)^2 - 1} \quad \frac{J_1}{J_0} < 1$$



當軸端自由 ($J_0 = 0$)， $\frac{\omega l}{c} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ， J_0 具降低自然頻率之效應，若 J_0 / J_1 非常大，方程式等號右側項 $\approx \frac{2}{J_0 \frac{\omega l}{c}}$ 基頻時節點在軸中央。



$$\omega_1 \approx \sqrt{\frac{2GI_p/l}{J_0 + \frac{1}{6}J_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{2Gg}{\rho} J_1 / l^2}{J_0 + \frac{1}{6}J_1}} = \frac{c}{l} \sqrt{\frac{2J_1}{J_0 + \frac{1}{6}J_1}}$$

$$= \frac{c}{l} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\frac{J_0}{J_1} + \frac{1}{6}}}$$

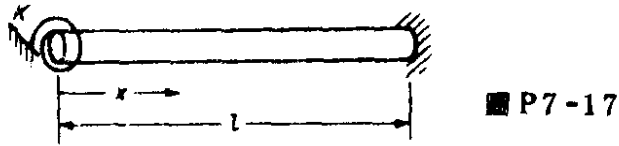
當 $\frac{J_0}{J_1} = 0$ ， $\frac{\omega_1 l}{c} = \sqrt{3}$

當 $\frac{J_0}{J_1} = 5$ ，正確方程式 $\tan \frac{\omega l}{c} = \frac{10 \frac{\omega l}{c}}{25 (\frac{\omega l}{c})^2 - 1}$ ，其根 $\frac{\omega_1 l}{c} = 0.622$

近似方程式 $\frac{\omega_1 l}{c} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5 + \frac{1}{6}}}$ 根為 0.62

1.17 均勻棒的規格如下：長度 l ，密度 ρ ，扭轉勁性 $I_p G$ ，其中 I_p 是剖面極慣性矩， G 是剪模數。端點 $x = 0$ 連接於勁性 K lb-in/rad 的扭轉

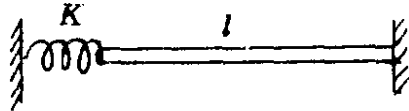
彈簧，另一端 $x = l$ 固定，如圖 P7-17 所示，求此系統自然頻率之超越方程式 (transcendental equation) 在 $K = 0$ 及 $K = \infty$ 兩個特殊情形時，求證此方程式的正確性。



$$\theta = \left(A \sin \frac{\omega x}{c} + B \cos \frac{\omega x}{c} \right) (C \sin \omega t + D \cos \omega t)$$

$$\theta(l) = 0 \quad \therefore A \sin \frac{\omega l}{c} + B \cos \frac{\omega l}{c} = 0,$$

$$B = -A \tan \frac{\omega l}{c}$$



$x = 0$ 處之轉矩 =

$$K\theta(0) = KA \left(-\tan \frac{\omega l}{c} \right) (C \sin \omega t + D \cos \omega t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \left(\frac{d\theta}{dx} \right)_{x=0} &= A \frac{\omega}{c} \left[\cos \frac{\omega x}{c} + \tan \frac{\omega l}{c} \sin \frac{\omega x}{c} \right]_{x=0} (C \sin \omega t + D \cos \omega t) \\ &= \frac{A\omega}{c} (C \sin \omega t + D \cos \omega t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x = 0 \text{ 處之轉矩} = GI_p \left(\frac{d\theta}{dx} \right)_{x=0},$$

$$\therefore A \frac{\omega}{c} GI_p = -KA \tan \frac{\omega l}{c}$$

$$\text{移項後，得到頻率方程式 } \tan \frac{\omega l}{c} = -\frac{\omega I_p G}{Kc} = -\frac{I_p G}{Kl} \left(\frac{\omega l}{c} \right)$$

7.10 兩端自由棒橫向振動，求其自然頻率。

解 如 (7.4-12) 式

$$y = A \cosh \beta x + B \sinh \beta x + C \cos \beta x + D \sin \beta x$$

在 $x = 0$ 及 $x = l$ 處作用力矩，剪力為 0，即

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = 0 \quad \text{導出四個邊界方程式}$$

$$A + 0 - C + 0 = 0$$

$$0 + B + 0 - D = 0$$

$$A \cosh \beta l + B \sinh \beta l - C \cos \beta l - D \sin \beta l = 0$$

$$A \sinh \beta l + B \cosh \beta l + C \sin \beta l - D \cos \beta l = 0$$

若欲 A, B, C, D 四者不均為 0，則方程式組之係數行列式為 0，即

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ \cosh \beta l & \sinh \beta l & -\cos \beta l & -\sin \beta l \\ \sinh \beta l & \cosh \beta l & \sin \beta l & -\cos \beta l \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

以第一列展開此行列式，得到

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ \sinh \beta l & -\cos \beta l & -\sin \beta l \\ \cosh \beta l & \sin \beta l & -\cos \beta l \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ \cosh \beta l & \sinh \beta l & -\sin \beta l \\ \sinh \beta l & \cosh \beta l & -\cos \beta l \end{vmatrix}$$

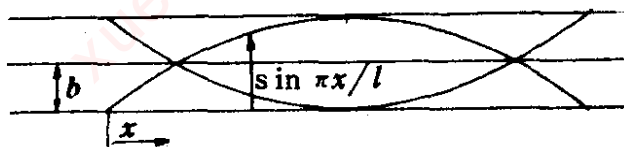
$$= \cos^2 \beta l - \sinh \beta l \sin \beta l - \cosh \beta l \cos \beta l + \sin^2 \beta l \\ - (-\sinh \beta l \sin \beta l - \cosh^2 \beta l + \sinh^2 \beta l + \cosh \beta l \cos \beta l)$$

$$= 2 - 2 \cosh \beta l \cos \beta l = 0 \quad \text{即頻率方程式為}$$

$$\cosh \beta l \cos \beta l = 1$$

7.19 根據 Rayleigh 方法，求兩端自由樑基本振態之節點位置。假設變形曲線 $y = \sin(\pi x/l) - b$ ，由動量為 0 得到 b ，將 b 代入求 ω_1 。

解



$$\text{動量} = m \int_0^l (\sin \frac{\pi x}{l} - b) dx = 0 \quad \text{積分求解 } b = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \int_0^l (\sin \frac{\pi x}{l} - b)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \left[\frac{\ell}{2} - \frac{8}{\pi^2} \ell + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \ell \right] = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \ell \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \right)$$

$$\text{及 } U = \frac{1}{2} EI \int_0^l \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^4 \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos \frac{2\pi x}{l}) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^4 \frac{\ell}{2}$$

$$\text{令 } T = U, \text{ 得到 } \omega_1^2 = \frac{\pi^6}{\pi^2 - 8} \left(\frac{EI}{m\ell^4} \right) = 512 \left(\frac{EI}{m\ell^4} \right)$$

$$\omega_1 = 24.6 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{m\ell^4}} \quad \text{節點位於 } \left(\sin \frac{\pi x}{\ell} - \frac{2}{\pi} \right) = 0 \quad \text{即 } \frac{x}{\ell} = 0.22$$

7.20 混凝土測試樑寬高長規格為 $2 \times 2 \times 12$ in，在距離兩端 0.224ℓ 的分別兩點為樑支承時，共振頻率是 1690 cps。若混凝土密度為 153 lb/in³，由細長樑理論，求其彈性模數。

$$\text{解 } 2\pi f_1 = 22.4 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{m\ell^4}} = 2\pi 1690$$

$$m = 2 \times 2 \times 1 \times \frac{153}{1732} \times \frac{1}{386} = 916 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$I = \frac{2 \times 2^3}{12} = \frac{4}{3} \quad \frac{EI}{m\ell^4} = \left(\frac{2\pi \times 1690}{22.4} \right)^2 = 224,000$$

$$E = \frac{224,000 \times 916 \times 10^{-6} \times 12^4}{4/3} = 3,480,000 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

7.21 長度 ℓ 的均勻樑，兩端固定，求其自然頻率

解 由 (7.4-12) 式開始，

邊界條件在 $x = 0$ 及 $x = \ell$ 處，

$$y = \frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \text{ 得到}$$

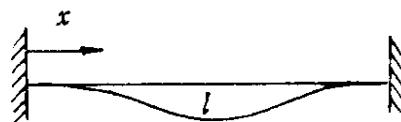
$$\begin{cases} A + 0 + C + 0 = 0 \\ 0 + B + 0 + D = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = -A \\ D = -B \end{cases}$$

$$\text{及 } A(\cosh\beta\ell - \cos\beta\ell) + B(\sinh\beta\ell - \sin\beta\ell) = 0$$

$$A(\sinh\beta\ell + \sin\beta\ell) + B(\cosh\beta\ell - \cos\beta\ell) = 0$$

$$-\frac{A}{B} = \frac{\sinh\beta\ell - \sin\beta\ell}{\cosh\beta\ell - \cos\beta\ell} = \frac{\cosh\beta\ell - \cos\beta\ell}{\sinh\beta\ell + \sin\beta\ell}$$

因此頻率方程式為 $\cosh\beta\ell \cos\beta\ell = 1$



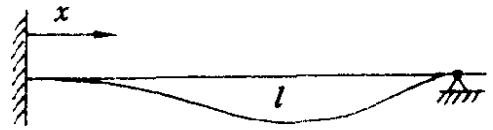
7.22 長度 ℓ 的均勻樑，一端固定，一端以樞軸銜接，求其自然頻率。

解 由 (7.4-12) 式開始

在 $x=0$ 處, $y = \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ 得到 $C = -A$

$$D = -B$$

在 $x=l$ $y = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$



$$A(\cosh\beta l - \cos\beta l) + B(\sinh\beta l - \sin\beta l) = 0$$

$$A(\cosh\beta l + \cos\beta l) + B(\sinh\beta l + \sin\beta l) = 0$$

$$-\frac{A}{B} = \frac{\sinh\beta l - \sin\beta l}{\cosh\beta l - \cos\beta l} = \frac{\sinh\beta l + \sin\beta l}{\cosh\beta l + \cos\beta l}$$

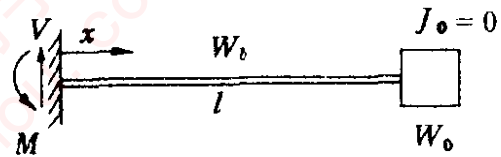
$$\therefore \cosh\beta l \sin\beta l - \sinh\beta l \cos\beta l = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \tanh\beta l = \tan\beta l$$

7.23 長度 l , 重量 W_0 的均勻樑, 一端固定, 另一端施以集中負荷 W_0 , 敘述其邊界條件, 並求頻率方程式。

解 在 $x=0$, $y = \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$$\therefore C = -A, \quad D = -B$$



$$\text{在 } x=l \quad -EI \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = -V = \frac{W_0}{g} \ddot{y}(l)$$

$$-\beta^3 [A(\sinh\beta l - \sin\beta l) + B(\cosh\beta l + \cos\beta l)]$$

$$= -\frac{W_0}{g} \frac{\omega^2}{EI} [A(\cosh\beta l - \cos\beta l) + B(\sinh\beta l - \sin\beta l)]$$

$$\text{在 } x=l \quad -M = -EI \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = J_0 \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 0$$

$$\beta^2 [A(\cosh\beta l + \cos\beta l) + B(\sinh\beta l + \sin\beta l)] = 0$$

$$-\frac{A}{B} = \frac{(\cosh\beta l + \cos\beta l) - \frac{W_0 \omega^2}{\beta^3 g EI} (\sinh\beta l - \sin\beta l)}{(\sinh\beta l - \sin\beta l) - \frac{W_0 \omega^2}{\beta^3 g EI} (\cosh\beta l - \cos\beta l)}$$

$$= \frac{(\sinh\beta l + \sin\beta l)}{(\cosh\beta l + \cos\beta l)}$$

$$\beta^2 = \omega \sqrt{\frac{w l}{g EI l}} = \omega \sqrt{\frac{W_0}{g EI l}}$$

$$\therefore (1 - \cosh \beta l \cos \beta l) = \frac{W_0}{W_b} \beta l (-\cosh \beta l \sin \beta l + \sinh \beta l \cos \beta l)$$

7.24 一端樞軸支持，一端自由的均勻樑。給予此樑簡諧振動，振幅為 y_0 ，運動方向垂直於樑，求證由邊界條件產生下列方程式

$$\frac{y_0}{y_l} = \frac{\sinh \beta l \cos \beta l - \cosh \beta l \sin \beta l}{\sinh \beta l - \sin \beta l}$$

當 $y_0 \rightarrow 0$ ，此式化簡式

$$\tanh \beta l = \tan \beta l$$

解 在 $x = 0$ ， $y = y_0 \therefore y_0 = A + C$

在 $x = 0$ ， $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 0 \therefore C = A$

在 $x = l$ ， $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 0$

$$\beta^2 [A(\cosh \beta l - \cos \beta l) + B \sinh \beta l - D \sin \beta l] = 0$$

在 $x = l$ ， $\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = 0$

$$\beta^3 [A(\sinh \beta l + \sin \beta l) + B \cosh \beta l - D \cos \beta l] = 0$$

在 $x = l$ ， $y = y_l$

$$y_l = A(\cosh \beta l + \cos \beta l) + B \sinh \beta l + D \sin \beta l$$

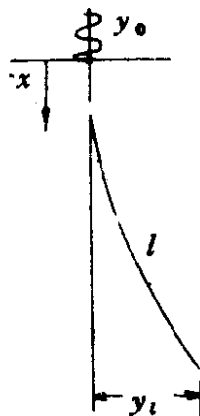
$$\frac{y_0}{y_l} = \frac{2A}{A(ch + c) + Bsh + Ds}$$

$$= \frac{2A}{A(ch + c) + Bsh + A(ch - c) + Bsh}$$

其中 $ch = \cosh \beta l$ ， $c = \cos \beta l$ ， $sh = \sinh \beta l$ ， $s = \sin \beta l$

且 $y_0 = 2A$

$$\frac{y_0}{y_l} = \frac{\sinh \beta l \cos \beta l - \cosh \beta l \sin \beta l}{\sinh \beta l - \sin \beta l}$$

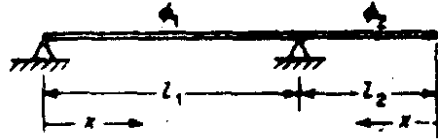


7.25 簡支樑右端懸伸出 l_2 的長度，如圖 P7-25 所示。求證滿足邊界條件的撓度方程式，各樑段分別是

$$\phi_1 = C \left(\sin \beta x - \frac{\sin \beta l_1}{\sinh \beta l_1} \sinh \beta x \right)$$

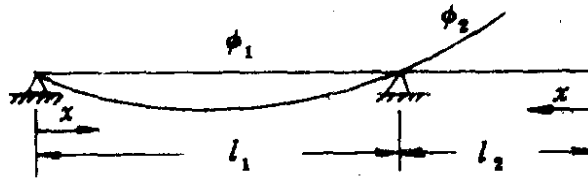
$$\phi_2 = A \left\{ \cos \beta x + \cosh \beta x - \left[\frac{\cos \beta l_2 + \cosh \beta l_2}{\sin \beta l_2 + \sinh \beta l_2} \right] (\sin \beta x + \sinh \beta x) \right\}$$

ϕ_1 之 x 由樑左端量起, ϕ_2 之 x 由樑右端量起。



■ P7-25

解



邊界條件 $y_1(0) = 0$ $y_1(l) = 0$ $y_2''(0) = 0$

$$\frac{d^2 y_1(0)}{dx^2} = 0 \quad y_1''(l_1) = y_2''(l_2) \quad y_2'''(0) = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_1(0) = A_1 + C_1 = 0 & \quad \therefore C_1 = -A_1 \\ y_1''(0) = A_1 - C_1 = 0 & \quad \therefore C_1 = +A_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \therefore A_1 = C_1 = 0$$

$$y_1 = B_1 \sinh \beta x + D_1 \sin \beta x$$

$$y_1(l_1) = B_1 \sinh \beta l_1 + D_1 \sin \beta l_1 = 0 \quad \therefore B_1 = -D_1 \frac{\sin \beta l_1}{\sinh \beta l_1}$$

$$y_1 = D_1 \left(\sin \beta x - \frac{\sin \beta l_1}{\sinh \beta l_1} \sinh \beta x \right) = \phi_1(x)$$

$$y_2''(0) = A_2 - C_2 = 0 \quad \therefore C_2 = A_2$$

$$y_2'''(0) = B_2 - D_2 = 0 \quad \therefore D_2 = B_2$$

$$y_2(l_2) = A_2 (\cosh \beta l_2 + \cos \beta l_2) + B_2 (\sinh \beta l_2 + \sin \beta l_2)$$

$$\therefore B_2 = -A_2 \frac{\cosh \beta l_2 + \cos \beta l_2}{\sinh \beta l_2 + \sin \beta l_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_2 &= A_2 \left\{ (\cosh \beta x + \cos \beta x) - \left(\frac{\cosh \beta l_2 + \cos \beta l_2}{\sinh \beta l_2 + \sin \beta l_2} \right) (\sinh \beta x + \sin \beta x) \right\} \\ &= \phi_2(x) \end{aligned}$$

7.26 如圖 7.6-2 所示的矩形薄膜, 假設其邊緣均被固定, 求證薄膜振動之

撓度為

$$w(x, y, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{b} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{a} (A_{mn} \sin \omega_{mn} t + B_{mn} \cos \omega_{mn} t)$$

解 見(7.6-5)式

$$w(x, y) = (c_1 \sin \alpha x + c_2 \cos \alpha x)(c_3 \sin \beta y + c_4 \cos \beta y)$$

$$w(0, y) = 0 = c_2(c_3 \sin \beta y + c_4 \cos \beta y) \quad \therefore c_2 = 0$$

$$w(x, 0) = 0 = c_4(c_1 \sin \alpha x + c_2 \cos \alpha x) \quad \therefore c_4 = 0$$

$$w(x, y) = c_1 c_3 \sin \alpha x \sin \beta y$$

在 $x = b$

$$w(b, y) = c_1 c_3 \sin \alpha b \cdot \sin \beta y = 0 \quad \therefore \sin \alpha b = 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha b = \pi, 2\pi, 3\pi, \dots \quad \alpha = \frac{m\pi}{b} \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

在 $y = a$

$$w(x, a) = c_1 c_3 \sin \alpha x \sin \beta a = 0 \quad \therefore \sin \beta a = 0$$

$$\beta a = \pi, 2\pi, 3\pi, \dots \quad \beta = \frac{n\pi}{a} \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\therefore w(x, y) = c_1 c_3 \sum_m \sum_n \sin \frac{m\pi x}{b} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{a}$$

$$\text{即 } w(x, y, t) = \sum_m \sum_n \sin \frac{m\pi x}{b} \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi y}{a} (A_{mn} \sin \omega_{mn} t + B_{mn} \cos \omega_{mn} t)$$

$$m, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

1.21 如習題 7-26 的薄膜，求證其自然頻率方程式如下

$$\omega_{mn}^2 = c^2 \pi^2 \left(\frac{m^2}{b^2} + \frac{n^2}{a^2} \right)$$

其中 $m, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

解 將習題 7-26 的解代入(7.6-4)式

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) + \left(\frac{\omega}{c} \right)^2 w = 0$$

$$- \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{b} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{a} \right)^2 \right] + \left(\frac{\omega}{c} \right)^2 = 0$$

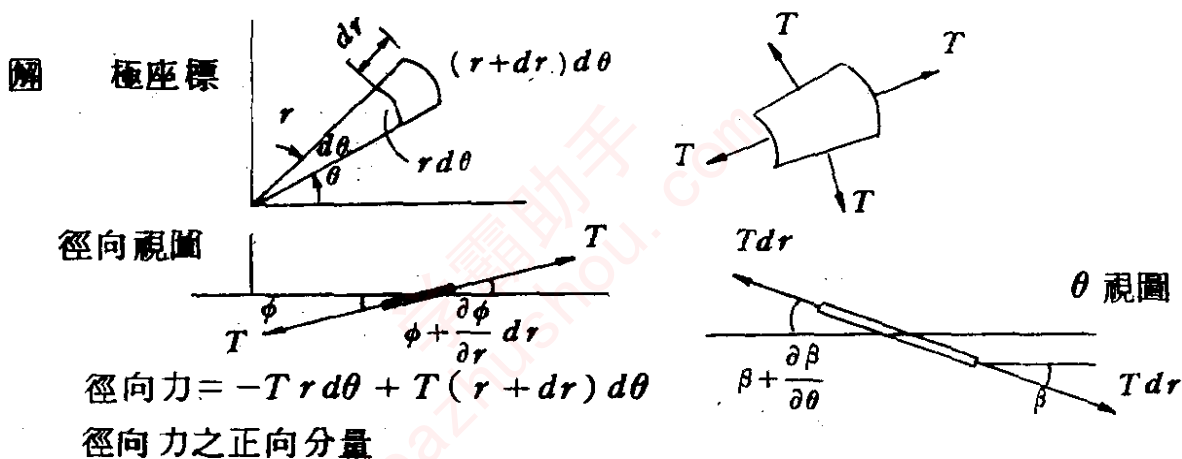
$$\therefore \omega_{mn}^2 = c^2 \pi^2 \left(\frac{m^2}{b^2} + \frac{n^2}{a^2} \right)$$

7.28 試描述邊緣固定正方形薄膜的振態形狀。

解 在 x 方向之節線以 $(m-1)$ 代表次數，在 y 方向之節線以 $(n-1)$ 代表次數。

7.29 以大張力 T lb/in 拉伸薄膜，張力大到不因 T 之增減而改變橫向撓度。使用極座標，求證橫向振動之微分方程式是

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = \frac{T}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial \theta^2} \right)$$



$$-(T r d\theta) \phi + T (r + dr) d\theta \left(\phi + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} dr \right) = T r \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \phi \right) dr d\theta$$

但因 $\phi = \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}$ ， \therefore 上式 = $T r \left(\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \right) dr d\theta$

θ 向力 = $T dr + T dr$

θ 向力之正向分量

$$-(T dr) \beta + (T dr) \left(\beta + \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial \theta} d\theta \right) = T \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial \theta} dr d\theta$$

但因 $\beta = \frac{\partial y}{r \partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial \theta^2}$

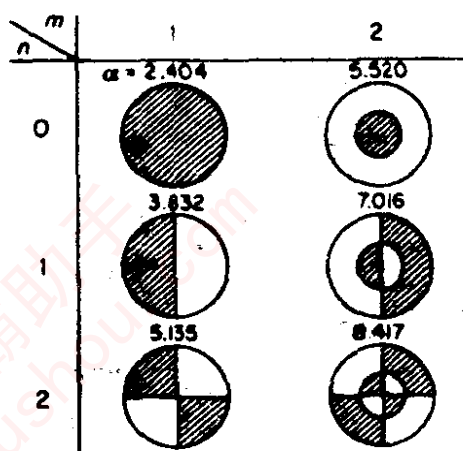
$$\therefore \theta \text{ 向之正向力} = T \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial \theta^2} r dr d\theta$$

$$\text{總正向力} = Tr dr d\theta \left(\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial \theta^2} \right) = \rho \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} r dr d\theta$$

7.30 將習題 7-29 的結果應用在半徑為 a 的圓形薄膜，其邊界條件 $y(a) = 0$ 。不具徑向節線 (radial node) 的對稱振態，求證其撓度為 J_0 ($r\sqrt{\rho\omega^2/T}$)。對於一般具有徑向及環向節線的振態，由邊界 $r = 0$ 及 $r = a$ 求出自然頻率，得到下式

$$\omega = \frac{\alpha_{n,m}}{a} \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}}$$

$\alpha_{n,m}$ 如圖 P7-30 所示。



■ P7-30

解 根據習題 7-29 並假設為簡諧運動

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial \theta^2} = -\frac{\rho \omega^2}{T} y$$

假設解為 $y = Y(r) z(\theta)$ 並代入上式，得到

$$\frac{r^2}{Y} \left(\frac{d^2 Y}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dY}{dr} + \frac{\omega^2 \rho}{T} Y \right) = -\frac{1}{z} \frac{d^2 z}{d\theta^2} = m^2 = \text{常數}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2 z}{d\theta^2} + m^2 z = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 Y}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dY}{dr} + \left(\frac{\omega^2 \rho}{T} - \frac{m^2}{r^2} \right) Y = 0$$

Y 之一般解為 $= AJ_m(\alpha r) + BI_m(\alpha r)$ $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

但因圓之對稱性 $\frac{d^2 z}{d\theta^2} = 0 \therefore m = 0 \therefore B = 0$

$$Y = A J_0(\alpha, r) \quad \text{其中} \quad \alpha = \frac{\omega^2 \rho}{T}$$

在外圓邊界上 $r = a$, $J_0(\alpha, a) = 0$

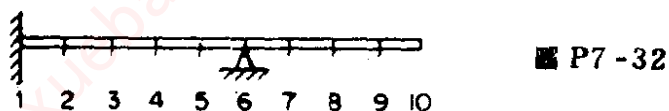
7.31 當樑撓曲包括剪切及迴轉慣性的效應時，求證以一階矩陣表示樑之運動方程式如下

$$\frac{d}{dx} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi \\ y \\ M \\ V \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1/EI & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1/kAG \\ -\omega^2 J & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \omega^2 m & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi \\ y \\ M \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$$

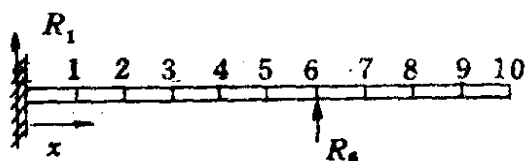
解 將(7.5-1)式至(7.5-4)式表示成矩陣形式如下：

$$\frac{d}{dx} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi \\ y \\ M \\ V \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1/EI & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1/kAG \\ -\omega^2 J & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \omega^2 y & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi \\ y \\ M \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$$

7.32 如圖 P7-32 所示的樑，求位置 2 的差分方程式。



解



$$EI y'' = M = R_1 x - \frac{wx^2}{2} \quad \text{當 } x < x_0 \text{ 時}$$

$$EI y'' = R_1 x - \frac{wx^2}{2} + R_0 (x - x_0) \quad \text{當 } x > x_0 \text{ 時}$$

令 w = 在範圍 h 內之單位重量。

$$\text{位置 2 : } \frac{EI}{h^2} (y_2 - 2y_1 + y_0) = R_1 h - \frac{wh^2}{2}$$

7.33 如同習題 7-32，建立位置 5 及 7 的差分方程式。

解 位置 5 : $\frac{EI}{h^2} (y_6 - 2y_5 + y_4) = R_1 4h - \frac{w}{2} (4h)^2$

$$\frac{EI}{h^2} (0 - 2y_5 + y_4) = R_1 4h - 8wh^2$$

位置 7 : $\frac{EI}{h^2} (y_8 - 2y_7 + 0) = R_1 6h - \frac{w}{2} (6h)^2 + R_6 h$

7.34 如同習題 7-32，發展出位置 9 及 10 的差分方程式。

解 位置 9 : $\frac{EI}{h^2} (y_{10} - 2y_9 + y_8) = R_1 8h - \frac{w}{2} (8h)^2 + R_6 3h$

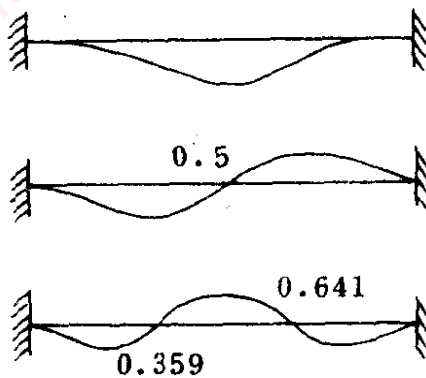
位置 10 : $\frac{EI}{h^2} (y_{11} - 2y_{10} + y_9) = 0$

$$y_{11} = 2y_{10} - y_9$$

7.35 使用附錄 D，根據邊界條件及對應的已知自然頻率，畫出各種樑之正規振態。

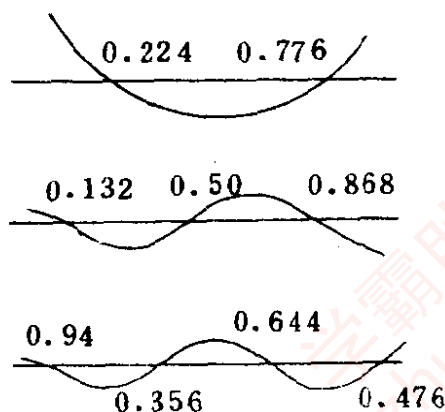
解 (1) 夾固 - 夾固

n	$(\beta_n \ell)^2$	ω_n / ω_1
1	22.33	1.00
2	61.67	2.75
3	120.90	5.40



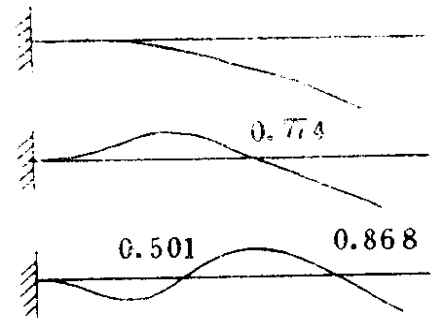
(2) 自由 - 自由

n	$(\beta_n \ell)^2$	ω_n / ω_1
1	22.373	1.00
2	61.67	2.75
3	120.90	5.40



(3) 夾固 - 自由

n	$(\beta_n \ell)^2$	ω_n / ω_1
1	3.516	1.00
2	22.034	6.267
3	61.697	17.55



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第八章 Lagrange 方程式

8.1 使用虛功法，求如圖 P8-1 所示木工尺掛在釘上時之平衡位置。

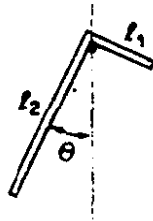


圖 P8-1

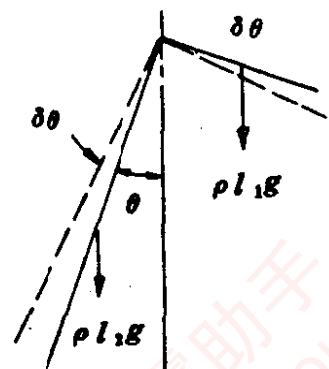
圖 定 ρ 為木工尺每單位長度質量， θ 為平衡位置時 l_2 桿與垂直線的夾角，令木工尺發生微小角位移 $\delta\theta$ ，則位能之改變量為零，即

$$\begin{aligned} \delta U &= \rho l_2 g \frac{l_2}{2} [\cos(\theta + \delta\theta) - \cos\theta] \\ &\quad + \rho l_1 g \frac{l_1}{2} [\sin(\theta + \delta\theta) - \sin\theta] \\ &= \frac{\rho g}{2} [l_2^2 (\cos\theta \cos\delta\theta - \sin\theta \sin\delta\theta - \cos\theta) \\ &\quad + l_1^2 (\sin\theta \cos\delta\theta + \cos\theta \sin\delta\theta - \sin\theta)] \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\because \delta\theta \neq 0, \therefore \cos\delta\theta \doteq 1, \sin\delta\theta \doteq \delta\theta$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{\rho g}{2} (-l_2^2 \sin\theta + l_1^2 \cos\theta) \delta\theta = 0$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = \frac{l_1^2}{l_2^2}$$



8.2 如圖 P8-2 所示的均勻 V 型桿，當力量作用於右端滑塊時，求其平衡位置。

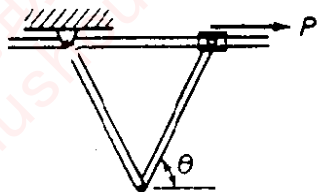


圖 P8-2

解 $U = 2\rho g \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta$

$$\delta U = \frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta} \delta \theta = \rho g l \cos \theta$$

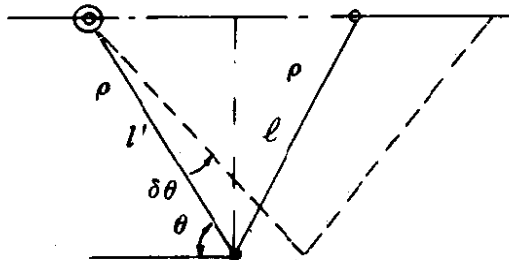
$$x = 2l \cos \theta$$

$$\delta x = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \delta \theta = -2l \sin \theta \delta \theta$$

$$\delta W = m\rho g l \cos \theta \delta \theta - p x \cdot 2l \sin \theta \delta \theta$$

$$= (\rho g l \cos \theta - 2pl \sin \theta) \delta \theta = 0$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{mg}{2p}$$



8.3 兩質點 m_1 及 m_2 由無質量桿連接，放置於半徑為 R 的光滑半球凹面內，求其平衡位置。

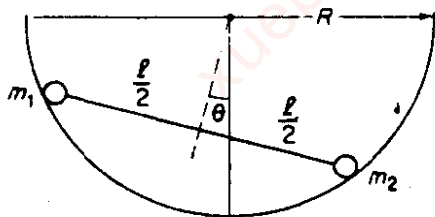
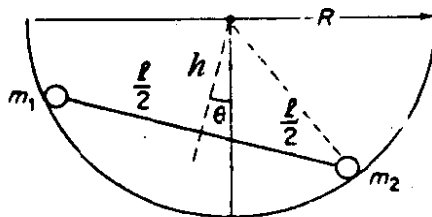


圖 P8-3



解 $h = \sqrt{R^2 - \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2}$

$$U = m_1 g (h \cos \theta - \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta) + m_2 g (h \cos \theta + \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta)$$

$$\delta U = m_1 g (-h \sin \theta - \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta) \delta \theta + m_2 g (-h \sin \theta + \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta) \delta \theta$$

$$= 0$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{(m_2 - m_1) l}{2(m_1 + m_2) h} = \frac{(m_2 - m_1) l}{(m_1 + m_2) \sqrt{4R^2 - l^2}}$$

8.4 如圖 P8-4 所示由繩索連接的四個質量，以水平力作用於下端質量使其移位，以虛功法求各質點的平衡位置。

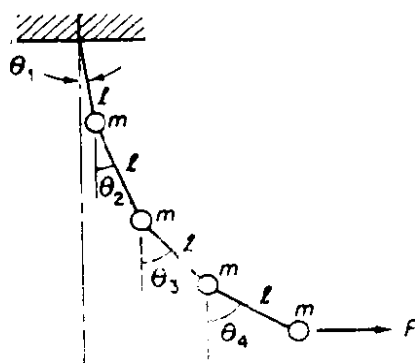


圖 P8-4

解 最高質量的位置 $x_1 = l \sin \theta_1$, $y_1 = l \cos \theta_1$, 當角度 θ_1 發生虛位移 $\delta \theta_1$ 時

$$\begin{aligned} \delta x_1 &= l \cos \theta_1 \delta \theta_1, \quad \delta y_1 = -l \sin \theta_1 \delta \theta_1 \\ \delta W_1 &= 4mg \delta y_1 + F \delta x_1 \\ &= 4mg(-l \sin \theta_1 \delta \theta_1) + Fl \cos \theta_1 \delta \theta_1 = 0 \\ \tan \theta_1 &= F / 4mg \end{aligned}$$

當角度 θ_2 發生虛位移 $\delta \theta_2$ 時

$$\begin{aligned} \delta x_2 &= l \cos \theta_2 \delta \theta_2, \quad \delta y_2 = -l \sin \theta_2 \delta \theta_2 \\ \delta W_2 &= 3mg \delta y_2 + F \delta x_2 \\ &= 3mg(-l \sin \theta_2 \delta \theta_2) + Fl \cos \theta_2 \delta \theta_2 = 0 \\ \tan \theta_2 &= F / 3mg \end{aligned}$$

同理, $\tan \theta_3 = F / 2mg$, $\tan \theta_4 = F / mg$

8.5 兩相同彈簧原長 r_0 , 連接於質量 m 上, 另一端則分別為梢點及滑塊, 如圖 P8-5 所示。無質量滑塊與桿間之乾摩擦係數 μ , 由虛功法求其平衡位置。

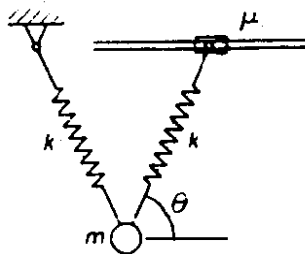
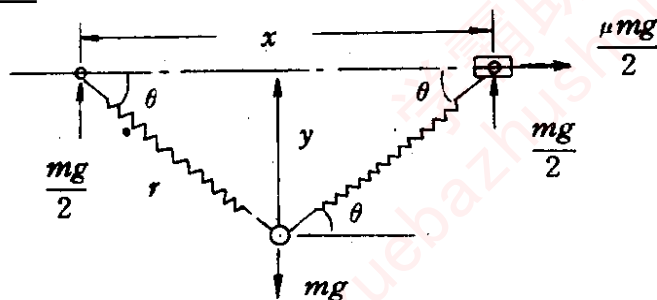


圖 P8-5

解

$$\begin{aligned} y &= r \sin \theta \\ \delta y &= r \cos \theta \delta \theta \\ x &= 2r \cos \theta \\ \delta x &= -2r \sin \theta \delta \theta \end{aligned}$$



$$\delta W = mg \delta y - \frac{\mu mg}{2} \delta x = 0, \quad \tan \theta = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

8.6 m_1 及 m_2 以三條相等繩索與牆壁相連接，如圖 P8-6 所示，求其平衡位置。

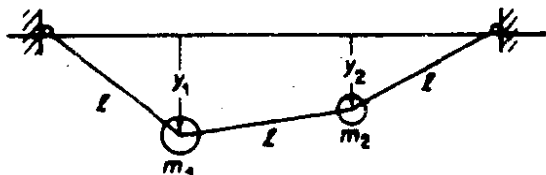
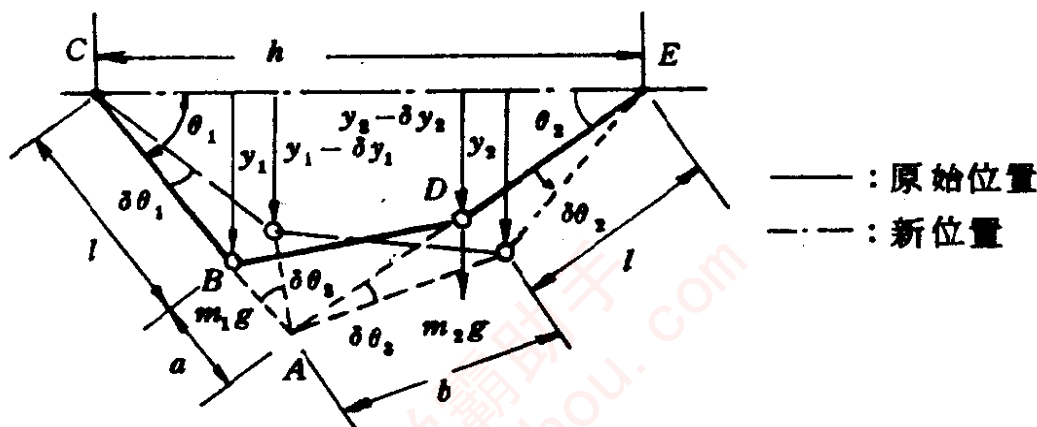


圖 P8-6

解



A 點：原始 BC 及 DE 之交點

因此 $l \delta \theta_1 = a \delta \theta_2$, $l \delta \theta_2 = b \delta \theta_1$

$$\delta y_1 = 2l \delta \theta_1 \cos \theta_1 = a \delta \theta_2 \cos \theta_1$$

$$\delta y_2 = l \delta \theta_2 \cos \theta_2 = b \delta \theta_1 \cos \theta_2$$

$$\delta W = m_1 g \delta y_1 - m_2 g \delta y_2 = (m_1 g a \cos \theta_1 - m_2 g b \cos \theta_2) \delta \theta_1 = 0$$

$$\dots\dots\dots \text{①}$$

$$\text{又} \because (l+a) \cos \theta_1 + (l+b) \cos \theta_2 = h \dots\dots\dots \text{②}$$

$$l \sin \theta_1 - l \sin \theta_2 = b \sin \theta_2 - a \sin \theta_1 \dots\dots\dots \text{③}$$

$$l^2 = (a \cos \theta_1 + b \cos \theta_2)^2 + (b \sin \theta_2 - a \sin \theta_1)^2 \dots\dots\dots \text{④}$$

由①式： $a = \frac{m_2 \cos \theta_2}{m_1 \cos \theta_1}$ b 代入③式，得到

$$b = \frac{l (\sin \theta_1 - \sin \theta_2)}{\sin \theta_2 - \frac{m_2 \cos \theta_2 \sin \theta_1}{m_1 \cos \theta_1}} = \frac{l m_1 \cos \theta_1 (\sin \theta_1 - \sin \theta_2)}{m_1 \sin \theta_2 \cos \theta_1 - m_2 \cos \theta_2 \sin \theta_1}$$

$$\text{則 } a = \frac{l m_2 \cos \theta_2 (\sin \theta_1 - \sin \theta_2)}{m_1 \sin \theta_2 \cos \theta_1 - m_2 \cos \theta_2 \sin \theta_1}$$

將 a , b 代入②, ④兩式中，聯立求解 θ_1 及 θ_2

8.7 長 l 之剛性均勻桿，以彈簧及地板支持如圖 P8-7 所示，彈簧原長度為 $\frac{h}{4}$ ，以虛功法求桿之平衡位置。

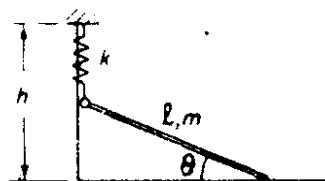
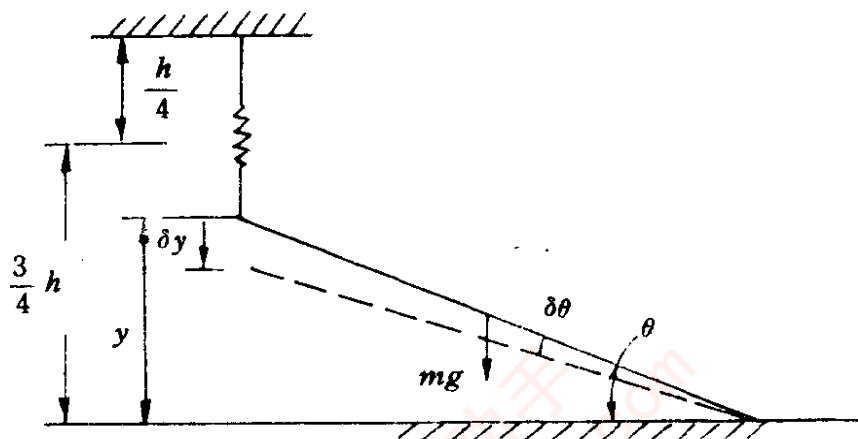


圖 P8-7

解



彈簧伸長量 = $\frac{3}{4}h - y$ ，彈簧力 = $k(\frac{3}{4}h - y)$

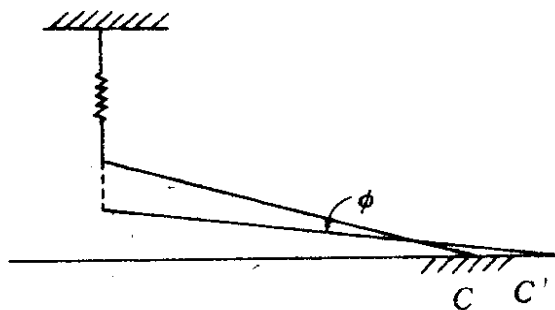
彈簧下端發生 δy 之虛位移時，

$$\delta W = mg \frac{\delta y}{2} - k(\frac{3}{4}h - y) \delta y = 0$$

$$\text{因此 } \sin \theta = \frac{y}{l} = \frac{3h}{4l} - \frac{mg}{2kl}$$

8.8 當習題 8-7 的系統，繞其平衡位置作微小振盪時，求運動方程式。

解



令振盪角位移為 ϕ ，桿繞 C 點之慣性矩為 $\frac{ml^2}{3}$ ，其振盪位能及動能分別為

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k (l\phi)^2, \quad T = \frac{1}{2} \frac{ml_2}{3} \dot{\phi}^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \right) + \frac{\partial U}{\partial \phi} = \frac{ml^2}{3} \ddot{\phi} + kl^2 \phi = 0$$

8.9 習題 8-1 之木工尺自其平衡位置作微小位移後釋放，求其振動方程式。

解 令木工尺在平衡位置時角度為 θ ，此時之位能 $U_0 = \text{常數}$ ，當發生振動角位移 ϕ

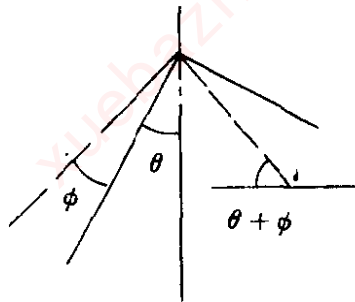
$$U = -\rho g l_2 \frac{l_2}{2} \cos(\theta + \phi) - \rho g l_1 \frac{l_1}{2} \sin(\theta + \phi) + U_0$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\rho l_2}{3} (l_2 \dot{\phi})^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\rho l_1}{3} (l_1 \dot{\phi})^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \right) = \frac{\rho}{3} (l_1^2 + l_2^2) \ddot{\phi}$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial \phi} = \frac{\rho g}{2} \left[-l_2 \cos(\theta + \phi) + l_1 \sin(\theta + \phi) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\rho g}{2} \left[l_1 (-\cos \theta \cos \phi + \sin \theta \sin \phi) + l_2 (\sin \theta \cos \phi + \sin \phi \cos \theta) \right]$$



假設 ϕ 很小時， $\cos \phi \doteq 1$ ； $\sin \phi \doteq \phi$

由 $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \right) + \frac{\partial U}{\partial \phi} = 0$ ，得到

$$\rho \left[\frac{l_1^2 + l_2^2}{3} \ddot{\phi} + \frac{g}{2} (l_1^2 \sin \theta + l_2^2 \cos \theta) \phi + \frac{g}{2} (l_2^2 \sin \theta - l_1^2 \cos \theta) \right] = 0$$

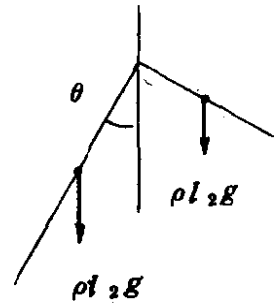
根據木工尺平衡位置之力矩平衡方程式

$$\rho l_2 g \frac{l_2}{2} \sin \theta - \rho l_1 g \frac{l_1}{2} \cos \theta$$

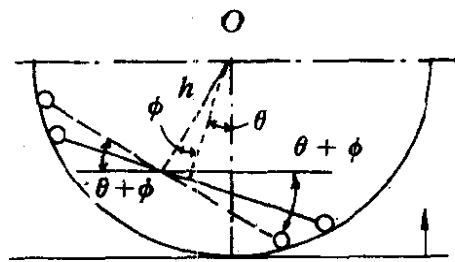
$$= \frac{\rho g}{2} (l_1^2 \sin \theta - l_1^2 \cos \theta) = 0$$

所以，Lagrange's 方程式變成

$$\ddot{\phi} + \frac{3}{2} g \left(\frac{l_1^2 \sin \theta + l_2^2 \cos \theta}{l_1^2 + l_2^2} \right) \phi = 0$$



8.10 求習題 8-3 的系統振盪方程式及其自然頻率。



——：連接桿原始位置
 - - - -：連接桿振動角位移 ϕ 時之新位置

半圓中心至桿中心距離： $h = \sqrt{R^2 - \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2}$

連接桿振動角位移 ϕ 時，中點高度為 $R - h \cos(\theta + \phi)$ ，則 m_1 高度為 $R - h \cos(\theta + \phi) + \frac{l}{2} \sin(\theta + \phi)$ ， m_2 高度為 $R -$

$h \cos(\theta + \phi) - \frac{l}{2} \sin(\theta + \phi)$ ，系統位能：

$$U = m_1 g \left[R - h \cos(\theta + \phi) + \frac{l}{2} \sin(\theta + \phi) \right]$$

$$+ m_2 g \left[R - h \cos(\theta + \phi) - \frac{l}{2} \sin(\theta + \phi) \right] + U_0$$

兩質量系統繞點 O 旋轉之質量慣性矩為

$$m_1 R^2 + m_2 R^2 = (m_1 + m_2) R^2$$

系統動能： $T = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) R^2 \dot{\phi}^2$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \right) + \frac{\partial U}{\partial \phi}$$

$$= (m_1 + m_2) R^2 \ddot{\phi} + m_1 g \left[h \sin(\theta + \phi) + \frac{l}{2} \cos(\theta + \phi) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & m_2 g \left[h \sin(\theta + \phi) - \frac{l}{2} \cos(\theta + \phi) \right] \\
 & = (m_1 + m_2) R^2 \ddot{\phi} + (m_1 + m_2) g h \sin(\theta + \phi) \\
 & \quad + (m_1 - m_2) \frac{gl}{2} \cos(\theta + \phi) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

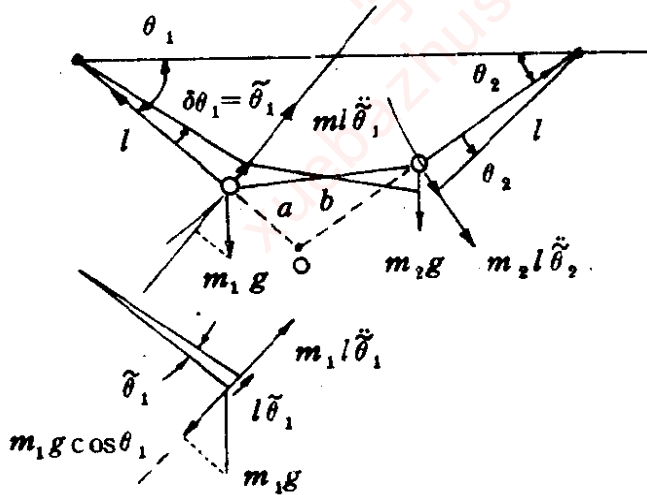
$\therefore \phi \doteq 0$, $\therefore \cos \phi \doteq 1$, $\sin \phi \doteq \phi$, 且根據習題 8-3

所求得的结果 $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{-(m_1 - m_2) l}{2(m_1 + m_2) h}$, 上式變成

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \ddot{\phi} + \frac{g}{R^2(m_1 + m_2)} \left[(m_1 + m_2) h (\sin \theta + \phi \cos \theta) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + (m_1 - m_2) \frac{l}{2} (\cos \theta - \phi \sin \theta) \right] \\
 & = \ddot{\phi} + \frac{g \phi}{R^2(m_1 + m_2)} \left[(m_1 + m_2) h \cos \theta + (m_2 - m_1) \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta \right] \\
 & = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

8.11 習題 8-6 系統的 m_1 被移動一個小位移後釋放, 求系統之運動方程式。

解



各質點之運動延半徑為 l 之圓周, 虛位移 = $l\tilde{\theta}_1$ 及 $l\tilde{\theta}_2$, 其中 $\theta_1 = \theta_1 + \tilde{\theta}_1$ 且 $\theta_2 = \theta_2 + \tilde{\theta}_2$

如同習題 8-6

$$\delta \theta_1 = \tilde{\theta}_1 = \frac{a}{l} \delta \theta_2 = \frac{a}{l} \tilde{\theta}_2$$

$$\delta \theta_2 = \tilde{\theta}_2 = \frac{b}{l} \delta \theta_1 = \frac{b}{l} \theta_1 = \frac{b}{a} \tilde{\theta}_1$$

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由 ΣM_0 得到

$$(m_1 g \cos \theta_1) a = (m_2 g \cos \theta_2) b$$

與習題 8-6 相同之方程式

包括慣性力 $m_1 l \ddot{\theta}_1$ 及 $m_2 l \ddot{\theta}_2$ 的動平衡在切線方向為 $l\theta_1$ 及 $l\theta_2$ 則虛位移 $l\tilde{\theta}_1$ 及 $l\tilde{\theta}_2$ 之作功

$$\delta W = (m_1 l \ddot{\theta}_1 - m_1 g \cos \theta_1) l \tilde{\theta}_1 + (m_2 l \ddot{\theta}_2 + m_2 g \cos \theta_2) l \tilde{\theta}_2 = 0$$

$\tilde{\theta}$ 很小且 $\theta = \bar{\theta} \pm \tilde{\theta}$

$$\cos \theta_1 = \cos \bar{\theta}_1 + \tilde{\theta}_1 \sin \bar{\theta}_1, \quad \cos \theta_2 = \cos \bar{\theta}_2 + \tilde{\theta}_2 \sin \bar{\theta}_2$$

$$\tilde{\theta}_2 = \frac{b}{a} \tilde{\theta}_1 = \frac{m_1 \cos \bar{\theta}_1}{m_2 \cos \bar{\theta}_2} \tilde{\theta}_1$$

$$+ [m_1 l + m_2 l \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2] \ddot{\theta}_1 \tilde{\theta}_1 - g \{ m_1 (\cos \bar{\theta}_1 - \tilde{\theta}_1 \sin \bar{\theta}_1) \tilde{\theta}_1$$

$$- m_2 \left(\cos \bar{\theta}_2 + \frac{b}{a} \tilde{\theta}_1 \sin \bar{\theta}_2 \right) \frac{b}{a} \tilde{\theta}_1 \} = 0$$

因為 $m_1 \cos \bar{\theta}_1 \cdot a - m_2 \cos \bar{\theta}_2 \cdot b = 0$ 根據習題 8-6, 上式

$$\{ m_1 l + m_2 l \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2 \} \ddot{\theta}_1 \tilde{\theta}_1 + g \{ m_1 \sin \bar{\theta}_1$$

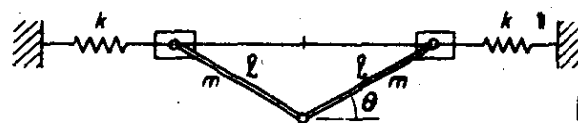
$$+ m_2 \left(\frac{m_1 \cos \bar{\theta}_1}{m_2 \cos \bar{\theta}_2} \right)^2 \} \tilde{\theta}_1 \tilde{\theta}_1 = 0$$

$$\left[m_1 + m_2 \left(\frac{m_1 \cos \bar{\theta}_1}{m_2 \cos \bar{\theta}_2} \right)^2 \right] \ddot{\theta}_1 + \frac{g}{l} \left[m_1 \sin \bar{\theta}_1$$

$$+ m_2 \left(\frac{m_1 \cos \bar{\theta}_1}{m_2 \cos \bar{\theta}_2} \right)^2 \right] \tilde{\theta}_1 = 0$$

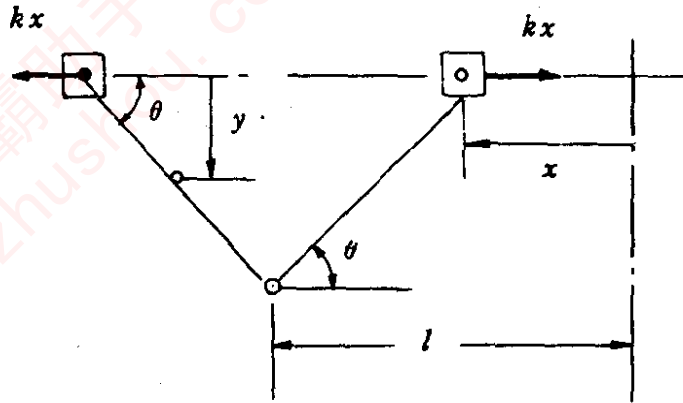
$$\therefore \omega_n^2 = \frac{g}{l} \cdot \frac{m_1 \sin \bar{\theta}_1 + m_2 \left(\frac{m_1 \cos \bar{\theta}_1}{m_2 \cos \bar{\theta}_2} \right)^2}{m_1 + m_2 \left(\frac{m_1 \cos \bar{\theta}_1}{m_2 \cos \bar{\theta}_2} \right)^2}$$

8.12 如圖 P8-12 所示系統在 $\theta = 0$ 時彈簧力等於 0, 求其平衡位置運動方程式。



■ P8-12

解



$$x = l - l \cos \theta, \quad y = \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$\delta x = l \sin \theta \delta \theta, \quad \delta y = \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta \delta \theta$$

$$\therefore \delta W = 2 \times mg \delta y - 2kx \delta x = 0$$

$$= 2mg \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta \delta \theta - 2k(l - l \cos \theta) l \sin \theta \delta \theta$$

$$\therefore mg \cos \theta = 2kl(1 - \cos \theta) \sin \theta$$

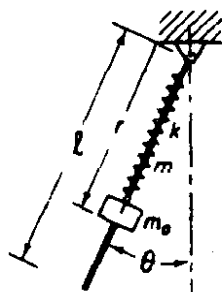
已知 m, g, k, l 值時，以求解非線性代數方程式之 Newton 法等，能求出平衡位置時之 θ 值。當桿子以微小角位移 ϕ 振動時

$$T = 2 \times \frac{ml^2}{3} \dot{\phi}^2, \quad U = 2 \times \frac{k}{2} (l\phi)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \right) + \frac{\partial T}{\partial \phi} = \frac{4}{3} ml^2 \ddot{\phi} + 2kl^2 \phi = 0$$

$$\text{故運動方程式爲 } \ddot{\phi} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{k}{m} \phi = 0$$

8.13 求如圖 P8-13 所系統之 Lagrange 運動方程式。



■ P8-13

解
$$T = \frac{1}{2} m_0 [(r \dot{\theta}_1)^2 + \dot{r}^2] + \frac{1}{2} \left(m \frac{l^2}{3} \right) \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k (r - r_0)^2 - m_0 g r \cos \theta - mg \frac{l}{2} \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} = m_0 r^2 \dot{\theta} + m \frac{l^2}{3} \dot{\theta}, \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta} = m_0 g r \sin \theta + mg \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta} = 0, \text{ 得到}$$

$$m_0 (r \ddot{\theta} + 2 \dot{r} \dot{\theta}) + \frac{m_0 l^2}{3} \ddot{\theta} + (m_0 g r + mg \frac{l}{2}) \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = m_0 \dot{r}, \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = m_0 r \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial r} = -m_0 g \cos \theta + k (r - r_0)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{r}} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} = 0$$

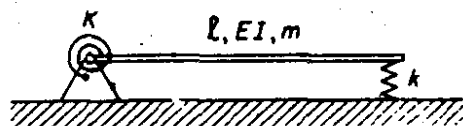
$$m_0 \ddot{r} - m_0 r \dot{\theta}^2 + k (r - r_0) - m_0 g \cos \theta = 0$$

8.14 已知圖 P8-14 所示系統的性質常數如下：

$$k = \frac{EI}{l^3}, \quad \frac{EI}{ml^4} = N, \quad \frac{k}{ml} = N$$

$$K = 5 \frac{EI}{l}, \quad \frac{K}{ml^3} = 5N$$

使用振態 $\phi_1 = x/l$ 及 $\phi_2 = \sin(\pi x/l)$ ，由 Lagrange 方法求運動方程式，並求前兩個振態的振態形狀及其自然頻率。



■ P8-14

$$\text{解 } T = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l m \dot{y}^2 dx$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k y^2(l) + \frac{1}{2} k y'^2(0) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l EI \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right)^2 dx$$

令 q_1, q_2 分別代表樑左右兩端之位移，則樑上任一點之位移

$$y = \frac{x}{l} q_1 + q_2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

$$\text{則 } \dot{y}^2 = \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{x}{l} \right)^2 \dot{q}_1^2 + 2 \left(\frac{x}{l} \right) \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} + \dot{q}_2^2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

$$\dot{y}' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{l} q_1 + q_2 \frac{\pi}{l} \cos \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

$$\dot{y}'^2 = \frac{1}{l^2} q_1^2 + \frac{2}{l} q_1 q_2 \frac{\pi}{l} \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} + q_2^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

$$y'' = -q_2 \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_1} &= \ddot{q}_1 \int_0^l m \left(\frac{x}{l} \right)^2 dx + \ddot{q}_2 \int_0^l \frac{x}{l} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} dx \\ &= \frac{ml}{3} \ddot{q}_1 + \frac{l}{\pi} \ddot{q}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_2} &= \ddot{q}_1 \int_0^l \frac{x}{l} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} dx + \ddot{q}_2 \int_0^l \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{l} dx \\ &= \frac{l}{\pi} \ddot{q}_1 + \frac{l}{2} \ddot{q}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial q_1} = k q_1 + \frac{K}{l^2} q_1 + \frac{K\pi}{l^2} q_2$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial q_2} = \frac{K\pi}{l^2} q_1 + K \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^2 q_2 + EI \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^4 \frac{l}{2} q_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} ml \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2\pi} \\ \frac{1}{2\pi} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{q}_1 \\ \ddot{q}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \frac{EI}{l^3} \begin{bmatrix} \left(k + \frac{K}{l^2} \right) \frac{l^3}{EI} & \\ -\frac{\pi K}{l^2} \frac{l^3}{EI} & \\ -\frac{\pi K}{l^2} \frac{l^3}{EI} & \\ \left(\frac{\pi^4}{2} + \frac{\pi^2 K}{l^2} \frac{l^3}{EI} \right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{Bmatrix} &= \{ 0 \} \end{aligned}$$

8.15 使用 Lagrange 方法，求如圖 P8-15 所示水平桿之微小振盪運動方程式。

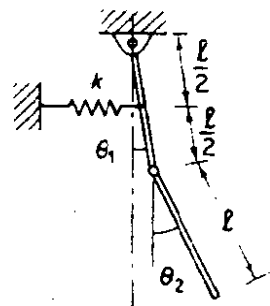


圖 P8-15

$$\text{解} \quad T = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{ml^2}{3} \right) \dot{\theta}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{ml^2}{12} \right) \dot{\theta}_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \left(l\dot{\theta}_1 + \frac{l}{2}\dot{\theta}_2 \right)^2$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k \left(\frac{l}{2} \theta_1 \right)^2 + mg \frac{l}{2} (1 - \cos \theta_1)$$

$$+ mg \left[l (1 - \cos \theta_1) + \frac{l}{2} (1 - \cos \theta_2) \right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}_1} = \left(\frac{ml^2}{3} \right) \ddot{\theta}_1 + m \left(l\ddot{\theta}_1 + \frac{l}{2}\ddot{\theta}_2 \right) l$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} ml^2 \ddot{\theta}_1 + \frac{1}{2} ml^2 \ddot{\theta}_2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}_2} = \left(\frac{ml^2}{12} \right) \ddot{\theta}_2 + m \left(l\ddot{\theta}_1 + \frac{l}{2}\ddot{\theta}_2 \right) \frac{l}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} ml^2 \ddot{\theta}_1 + \frac{1}{3} ml^2 \ddot{\theta}_2$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta_1} = k \left(\frac{l}{2} \theta_1 \right) + mg \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta_1 + mgl \sin \theta_1$$

$$\simeq \left(\frac{1}{2} kl + \frac{3}{2} mgl \right) \theta_1$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta_2} = mg \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta_2 \simeq \frac{1}{2} mgl \theta_2$$

兩 Lagrange's 方程式寫成矩陣形態如下：

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3} ml^2 & \frac{1}{2} ml^2 \\ \frac{1}{2} ml^2 & \frac{1}{3} ml^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{\theta}_1 \\ \ddot{\theta}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \left(k \frac{l}{2} + \frac{3}{2} mgl \right) & 0 \\ 0 & mg \frac{l}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \{ 0 \}$$

8.16 根據 $T = \frac{1}{2} \dot{Q}' M \dot{Q}$ ，求證

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\dot{Q}' M \frac{\partial \dot{Q}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} + \frac{\partial \dot{Q}'}{\partial \dot{q}_i} M \dot{Q} \right) = (M \text{第 } i \text{ 列}) \dot{Q}$$

解 $T = \frac{1}{2} \dot{Q}' M \dot{Q}$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = \frac{1}{2} \dot{Q}' M \frac{\partial \dot{Q}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \dot{Q}'}{\partial \dot{q}_i} M \dot{Q}$$

以 $i = 4$ 為例：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_4} &= \frac{1}{2} (\dot{q}_1, \dot{q}_2, \dot{q}_3, \dots) M \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \end{Bmatrix} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \dots) M \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \vdots \end{Bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\dot{q}_1, \dot{q}_2, \dot{q}_3, \dots) \{M\text{之第 } 4 \text{ 行}\} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} (M\text{之第 } 4 \text{ 列}) \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \vdots \end{Bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \dot{Q}' \{m_{4i}\} + \frac{1}{2} (m_{4i}) \dot{Q} \end{aligned}$$

因為 M 為對稱性矩陣，所以 $\dot{Q}' \{m_{4i}\} = \{m_{4i}\} \dot{Q}$

$$\text{原式 } \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = (m_{4i}) \dot{Q} = \dot{Q}' \{m_{4i}\}$$

$$\text{同理 } \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = (m_{ir}) \dot{Q} = (M \text{第 } i \text{ 列}) \dot{Q}$$

C.17 例題 8.1-1 的剛性連桿組如圖 P8-17 所示，承受負荷包括彈簧力及質量的重力，寫出系統運動之 Lagrange 方程式。

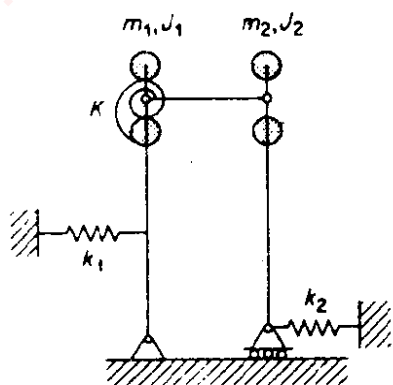
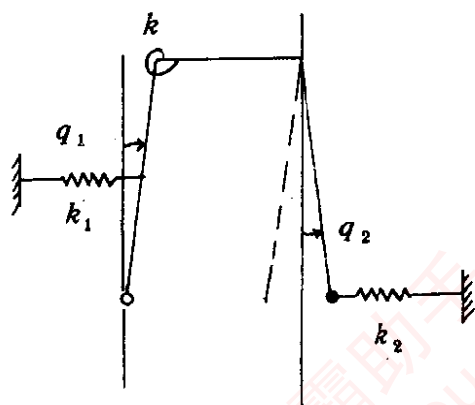


圖 P8-17

解



$$T = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) (2l \dot{q}_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_1 \dot{q}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_2 \dot{q}_2^2$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k_1 (l q_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} K q_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} k_2 (2l)^2 (q_1 + q_2)^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_1} = (m_1 + m_2) (4l^2) \ddot{q}_1 + J_1 \ddot{q}_1$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_2} = J_2 \ddot{q}_2$$

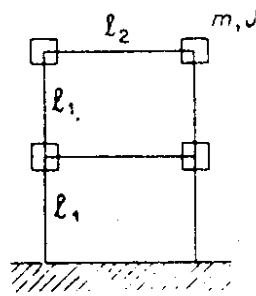
$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial q_1} = l^2 k_1 q_1 + K q_1 + k_2 (4l^2) (q_1 + q_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial q_2} = 4l^2 k_2 (q_1 + q_2)$$

$$q_1 : [(m_1 + m_2) 4l^2 + J_1] \ddot{q}_1 + [l^2 k_1 + K + 4l^2 k_2] q_1 + 4l^2 k_2 q_2 = 0$$

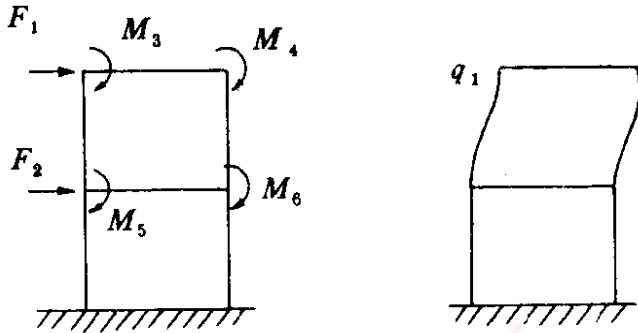
$$q_2 : J_2 \ddot{q}_2 + 4l^2 k_2 (q_1 + q_2) = 0$$

8.18 例題 8.1-2 的剛架質量被相等的分置在兩端節點上，如圖 P8-18 所示，求剛架勁性矩陣及運動矩陣方程式（令 $l_2 = l_1$ ）。



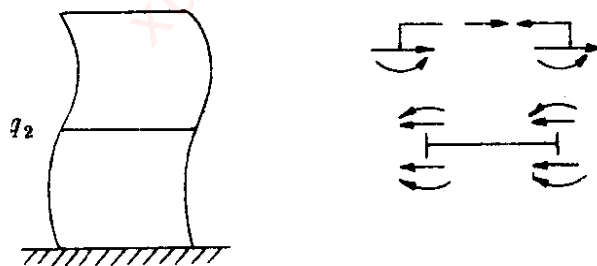
圖P8-18

解 參考圖8.1-4，假設 $l_2 = l_1 = l$



$$\begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ M_3 \\ M_4 \\ M_5 \\ M_6 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{EI}{l^3} \begin{bmatrix} 24 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -24 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -6l & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -6l & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -6l & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -6l & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} q_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

檢視4個接角之自由體圖，根據表6-1得到

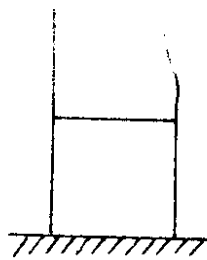


$$\begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ M_3 \\ M_4 \\ M_5 \\ M_6 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{EI}{l^3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -24 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 48 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6l & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6l & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ q_2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

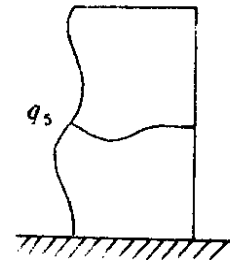
如同習題6-11，由各接角的自由體靜平衡關係式，得到

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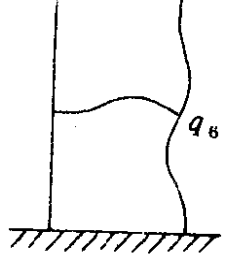
$$\begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ q_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{EI}{l^3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -6l & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6l & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8l^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2l^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2l^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ q_3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{Bmatrix} F_2 \\ M_3 \\ M_4 \\ M_5 \\ M_6 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{EI}{l^3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -6l & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6l & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2l^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 8l^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2l^2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ q_4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ M_3 \\ M_4 \\ M_5 \\ M_6 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{EI}{l^3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -6l & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2l^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 12l^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 12l^2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ q_5 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ M_3 \\ M_4 \\ M_5 \\ M_6 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{EI}{l^3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -6l \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2l^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2l^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 12l^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ q_6 \end{Bmatrix}$$

將各矩陣疊加得到 $\{F\} = [k] \{q\}$

$$[k] = \frac{EI}{l^3} \begin{bmatrix} 24 & -24 & -6l & -6l & -6l & -6l \\ -24 & 48 & 6l & 6l & 0 & 0 \\ \hline -6l & 6l & 8l^2 & 2l^2 & 2l^2 & 0 \\ -6l & 6l & 2l^2 & 8l^2 & 0 & 2l^2 \\ -6l & 0 & 2l^2 & 0 & 12l^2 & 2l^2 \\ -6l & 0 & 0 & 2l^2 & 2l^2 & 12l^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

又因棧板及棧柱質量視作集中於接角處，所以

$$[m] = \begin{bmatrix} 2m & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2m & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & J & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & J & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & J & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & J \end{bmatrix}$$

則運動方程式為

$$[m]\{\ddot{q}\} + [k]\{q\} = 0$$

8.19 求如圖 P8-19 所示剛架之勁性矩陣。

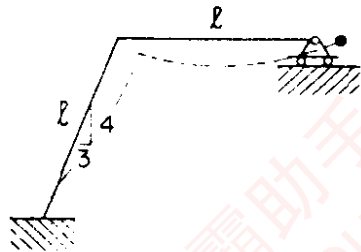
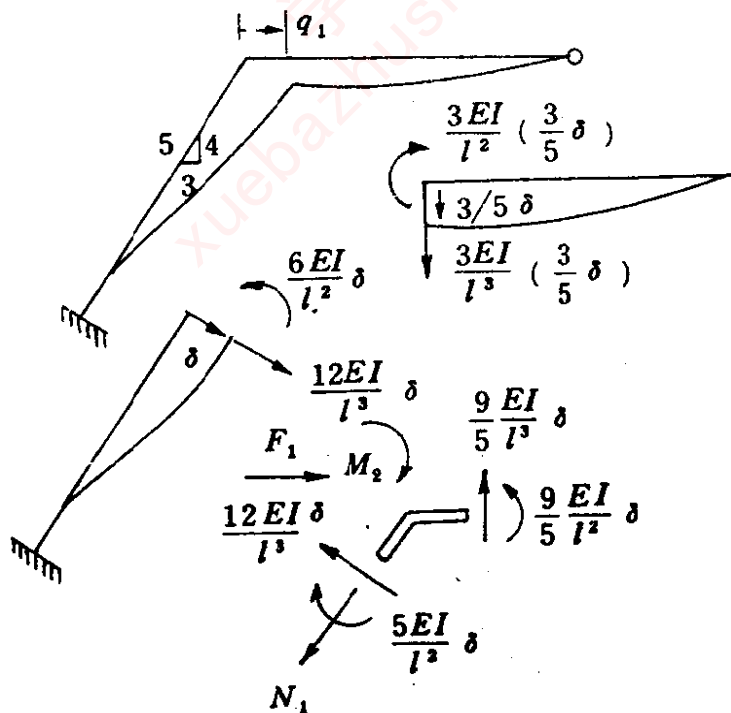


圖 P8-19

解



$$\sum F_v = -\frac{4}{5}N_1 + \left(\frac{9}{5} + \frac{3}{5} \times 12\right) \frac{EI}{l^2} \delta = 0$$

$$\therefore N_1 = \frac{45}{4} \frac{EI}{l^2} \delta$$

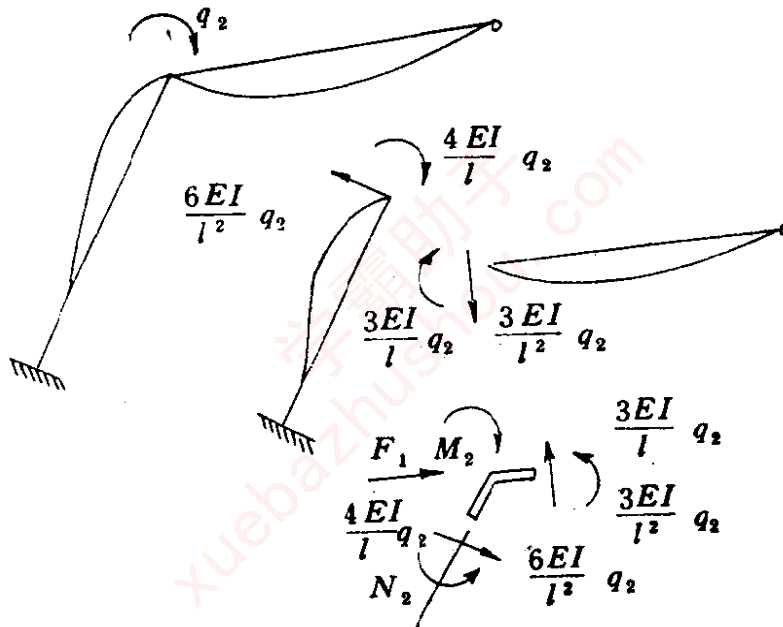
$$\Sigma F_x = -F_1 + \left[\frac{3}{5} \left(\frac{45}{4} \right) + \frac{4}{5} \times 12 \right] \frac{EI}{l^2} \delta = 0$$

$$F_1 = 16.35 \frac{EI}{l^2} \delta$$

$$\Sigma M, M_2 = \left(\frac{9}{5} - 6 \right) \frac{EI}{l^2} \delta = -4.20 \frac{EI}{l^2} \delta$$

$$\text{但因 } \delta = \frac{5}{4} q_1$$

$$\therefore F_1 = 20.44 \frac{EI}{l^2} q_1, M_2 = -5.25 \frac{EI}{l^2} q_1$$



$$\Sigma F_y = \frac{3EI}{l^2} q_2 - \frac{6EI}{l^2} q_2 - \frac{4}{5} N_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore N_2 = -0.75 \frac{EI}{l^2} q_2$$

由 $\Sigma F_x = 0$ 得到

$$F_1 = \left[\frac{3}{5} (-0.75) - 6 \times \frac{4}{5} \right] \frac{EI}{l^2} q_2$$

$$F_1 = -5.25 \frac{EI}{l^2} q_2, M_2 = 7 \frac{EI}{l} q_2$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ M_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{EI}{l^2} \begin{bmatrix} 20.44 & -5.25l \\ -5.25l & 7.0l^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

8.26 題 8-19 之梁由彈簧及質點所組成，求運動方程式。

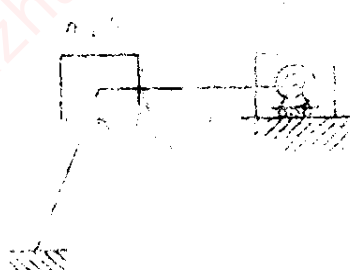
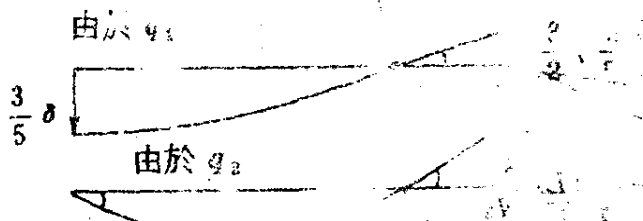


圖 8-26 長 6-l，右端之轉動角



$$T = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \dot{q}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_2 \left(\frac{9}{8l} \dot{q}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}_2 \right)^2 +$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_1} = (m_1 + m_2) \ddot{q}_1 + J_2 \left(\frac{9}{8l} \ddot{q}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \ddot{q}_2 \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_2} = J_2 \ddot{q}_2 + J_2 \left(\frac{9}{8l} \ddot{q}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \ddot{q}_2 \right) \frac{1}{2}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} (q_1 - q_2) (k_0) \left[\frac{q_1}{q_2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} k_0 q_1^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} K_0 \left(\frac{9}{8l} q_1 + \frac{1}{2} q_2 \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial q_{1,2}} = \begin{bmatrix} \left\{ 20.44 \frac{EI}{l^3} + k_0 + \left(\frac{9}{8l} \right)^2 K_0 \right\} q_1 - \frac{9}{8l} K_0 q_2 \\ - 5.25 \frac{EI}{l^3} q_1 + \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{8l} K_0 \right\} q_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} - 5.25 \frac{EI}{l^3} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{8l} K_0 \\ \left\{ 7.0 \frac{EI}{l^3} + \frac{1}{4} K_0 \right\} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

運動方程式

$$\begin{bmatrix} \left\{ m_1 + m_2 + \left(\frac{9}{8l} \right)^2 J_2 \right\} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{8l} J_2 \right\} \right\} \\ \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{8l} J_2 \right\} \left\{ J_1 + \frac{1}{4} J_2 \right\} \right\} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{q}_1 \\ \ddot{q}_2 \end{Bmatrix} \\ + \begin{bmatrix} \left\{ 20.44 \frac{EI}{l^3} + k_0 + \left(\frac{9}{8l} \right)^2 K_0 \right\} \left\{ -5.25 \frac{EI}{l^2} + \frac{9}{16l} K_0 \right\} \\ \left\{ -5.25 \frac{EI}{l^2} + \frac{9}{16l} K_0 \right\} \quad \left\{ 7.0 \frac{EI}{l} + \frac{1}{4} K_0 \right\} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \{ 0 \}$$

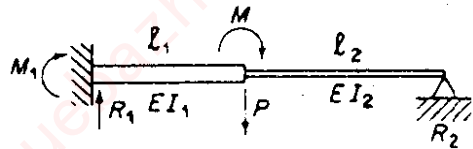
令運動為簡諧性， $\ddot{q}_i = -\omega^2 q_i$ ，代入上式，變成

$$\begin{bmatrix} k_{11} - m_{11} \omega^2 & k_{12} - m_{12} \omega^2 \\ k_{12} - m_{12} \omega^2 & k_{22} - m_{22} \omega^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{Bmatrix} = 0, \text{ 若欲 } q_1, q_2 \text{ 為非 } 0$$

解，則其係數行列式為 0。

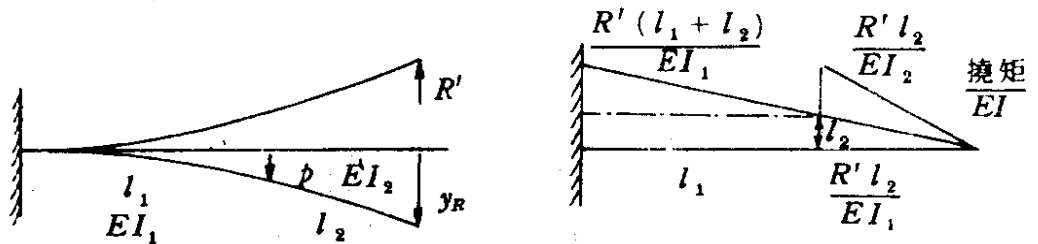
得到 ω_1^2 及 ω_2^2 兩自然頻率，將 ω_1^2 ， ω_2^2 分別帶入上式，求出兩振態形狀。

- 8.21 使用面矩法及重疊法，求如圖 P8-21 所示樑的 M_1 及 R_1 (令 $EI_1 = 2EI_2$)。



■ P8-21

解



由於 P :

$$y_P = \frac{Pl_1^3}{3EI_1}, \quad y_{P'} = \frac{Pl_1^2}{2EI_2}, \quad \therefore y_R = \frac{Pl_1^3}{3EI_1} + \left(\frac{Pl_1^2}{2EI_2} \right) l_2$$

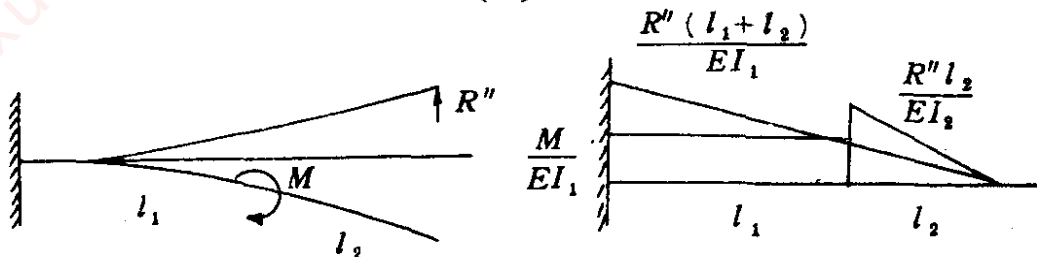
由於 R'

$$y_R = \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{R' l_2}{EI_2} l_2 \right) \frac{2}{3} l_2 + \left(\frac{R' l_2}{EI_1} \cdot l_1 \right) \left(l_2 + \frac{1}{2} l_1 \right)$$

$$+ \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{R' l_1}{EI_1} \cdot l_1 \right) \left(l_2 + \frac{2}{3} l_1 \right)$$

由於 P 之 y_R 等於 R' 之 y_R (使 $\frac{EI_1}{EI_2} = 2$)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P}{EI_1} \left[\frac{l_1^3}{3} + \frac{l_1^2 l_2}{2} \right] &= \frac{R'}{EI_1} \left[\frac{2}{3} l_2^3 + l_1 l_2^2 + l_2 l_1^2 + \frac{l_1^3}{3} \right] \\ &= R' [b] \end{aligned}$$



由於 M :

$$y_M = \left(\frac{M}{EI_1} \cdot l_1 \right) \frac{l_1}{2}, \quad y_M' = \frac{M}{EI_1} l_1$$

$$y_R = \frac{M}{EI_1} \frac{l_1^2}{2} + \frac{M l_1}{EI_1} l_2$$

由於 R''

與 R' 的 y_R 相同，但應將其 y_R 函數中 R' 代換成 R''

由於 M 之 y_R 等於 R'' 之 y_R

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{M}{EI_1} \left(\frac{l_1^2}{2} + l_1 l_2 \right) &= \frac{R''}{EI_1} \left[\frac{2}{3} l_2^3 + l_1 l_2^2 + l_2 l_1^2 + \frac{l_1^3}{3} \right] \\ &= R'' [b] \end{aligned}$$

$$M_1 = -M - P l_1 + R (l_1 + l_2), \quad \text{其中 } R = R' + R''$$

$$R = \frac{P \left(\frac{1}{3} l_1^3 + \frac{1}{2} l_1^2 l_2 \right) + M \left(\frac{1}{2} l_1^2 + l_1 l_2 \right)}{\frac{2}{3} l_2^3 + l_1 l_2^2 + l_2 l_1^2 + \frac{1}{3} l_1^3}$$

8.22 以負荷 m 及 J 置於樑端，如圖 P8-22 所示，求其運動方程式。

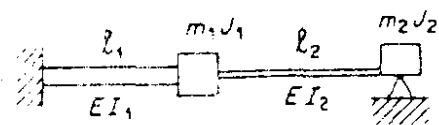
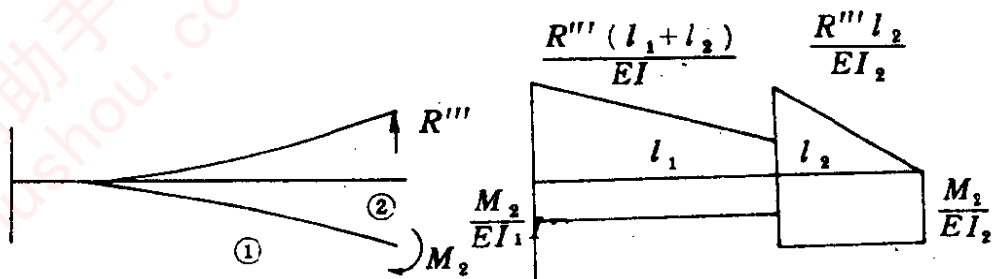


圖 P8-22

解



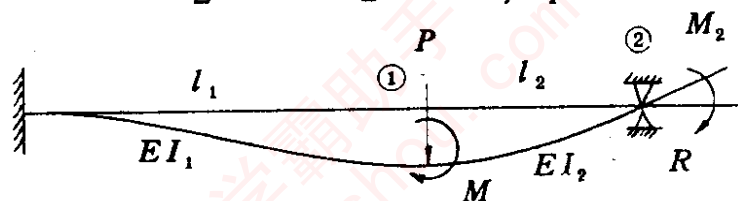
M , P 及 M_2 作用在樑端之勁性矩陣如下所示：

$$y_R = \frac{M_2}{EI_1} l_1 \left(l_2 + \frac{l_1}{2} \right) + \frac{M_2}{EI_2} \frac{l_2^2}{2}$$

$$y_R = \frac{R'''}{EI_1} \left[\frac{2}{3} l_2^3 + l_1 l_2^2 + l_2 l_1^2 + \frac{1}{3} l_1^3 \right]$$

因兩 y_R 值相等

$$\frac{M_2}{EI_1} \left[l_1 l_2 + \frac{l_1^2}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{l_2^2}{2} \right] = \frac{R'''}{EI_1} [b]$$



求解 y_1 , θ_1 , y_2 , θ_2

使 $y_2 = 0$ 以求 R

$EI_1 = 2EI_2$ 得出撓性矩陣反轉成勁性矩陣

$$y_1 = \frac{Pl_1^3}{3EI_1} + \frac{Ml_1^2}{2EI_1} + \frac{M_2 l_1^2}{2EI_1} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{R(l_1 + l_2) l_1}{EI_1} - \frac{Rl_1 l_2}{EI_1} \right] \frac{2}{3} l_1 - \frac{Rl_2 l_1^2}{EI_1} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{Pl_1^2}{2EI_1} + \frac{Ml_1}{EI_1} + \frac{M_2 l_1}{EI_1} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{R(l_1 + l_2)}{EI_1} + \frac{Rl_2}{EI_1} \right] l_1$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Pl_1^2}{EI_1} \left(\frac{2}{3} l_1 + l_2 \right) + \frac{Ml_1}{EI_1} \left(\frac{1}{2} l_1 + l_2 \right) + \frac{M_2 l_1}{EI_1} \left(\frac{l_1}{2} + l_2 \right) + \frac{M_2 l_1^2}{EI_2} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{R(l_1 + l_2)}{EI_1} (l_1 + l_2) \frac{2}{3} (l_1 + l_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{Rl_1^2}{EI_1^2} - \frac{Rl_2l_1}{EI_1} \right) \frac{2}{3} l_2 \\
 \theta_2 &= \frac{Pl_1^2}{2EI_1} + \frac{Ml_1}{EI_1} + \frac{M_2l_1}{EI_1} + \frac{M_2l_2}{EI_2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{R(l_1+l_2)^2}{EI_1} \\
 & - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{Rl_2}{EI_2} - \frac{Rl_2}{EI_1} \right) l_2
 \end{aligned}$$

簡化代數運算，令 $l_1 = l_2 = l$ 且 $EI_1 = 2EI_2$ ，得到

$$\begin{Bmatrix} y \\ \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ y_2 = 0 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{1}{EI_1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{l^3}{3} & \frac{l^2}{2} & \frac{l^2}{2} & -\frac{5}{6}l^3 \\ \frac{l^2}{2} & l & l & -\frac{3}{2}l^2 \\ \frac{l^2}{2} & l & 3l & -\frac{5}{2}l^2 \\ \frac{5}{6}l^3 & \frac{3}{2}l^2 & \frac{5}{2}l^2 & -3l^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} P \\ M \\ M_2 \\ R \end{Bmatrix}$$

由 $y_2 = 0$ ， $R = \frac{5}{18}P + \frac{1}{2}\frac{M}{l} + \frac{5}{6}\frac{M_2}{l}$ 代入上式得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{EI_1} \begin{bmatrix} 0.1018l^3 & 0.0833l^2 & -0.1944l^2 \\ 0.0833l^2 & 0.25l & -0.25l \\ -0.1944l^2 & -0.25l & 0.0916l \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} P \\ M \\ M_2 \end{Bmatrix} \\
 &= [a] \begin{Bmatrix} P \\ M \\ M_2 \end{Bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

若已知 EI_1 ， l 值，則由習題 6-4 方法求其反矩陣得到勁性矩陣

$$[k] = [a]^{-1}$$

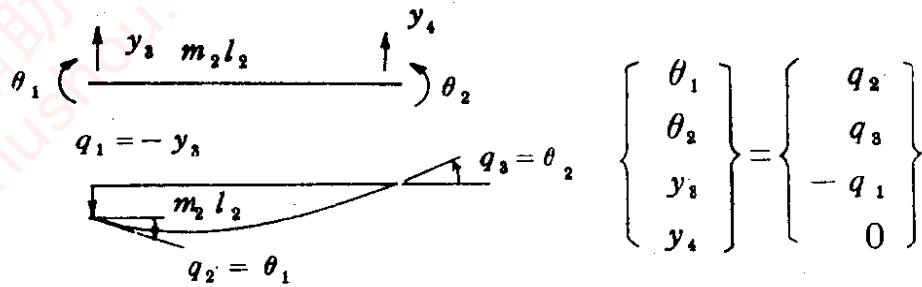
$$\therefore T = \frac{1}{2}m_1\dot{y}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_1\dot{\theta}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_2\dot{\theta}_2^2$$

$$\therefore \text{質量矩陣} = [m] = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & J_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & J_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

運動方程式則為

$$[m] \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{y}_1 \\ \ddot{\theta}_1 \\ \ddot{\theta}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + [k] \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \{f(t)\}$$

第二段



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{y}_3} \right) &= -P = \frac{m_2 l_2}{420} [22 l_2 \ddot{\theta}_1 - 13 l_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + 156 \ddot{y}_3] \\ &= \frac{m_2 l_2}{420} [22 l_2 \ddot{q}_2 - 13 l_2 \ddot{q}_3 - 156 \ddot{q}_1] \\ &\quad (1, 2) (1, 3) (1, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}_1} \right) = M = \frac{m_2 l_2}{420} [4 l_2^2 \ddot{q}_2 - 3 l_2^2 \ddot{q}_3 - 22 l_2 \ddot{q}_1]$$

$$(2, 2) (2, 3) (2, 1)$$

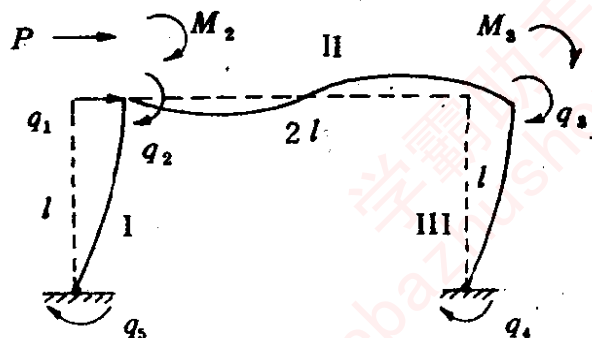
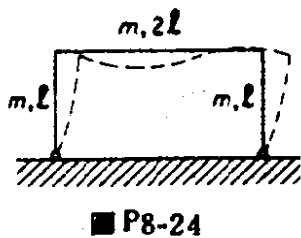
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}_2} \right) = M_2 = \frac{m_2 l_2}{420} [-3 l_2^2 \ddot{q}_2 + 4 l_2^2 \ddot{q}_3 + 13 l_2 \ddot{q}_1]$$

$$(3, 2) (3, 3) (3, 1)$$

位置 (i , j) 數字相同者彼此相加, 得到

$$\begin{Bmatrix} P \\ M \\ M_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{1}{420} \begin{bmatrix} 156 (m_1 l_1 + m_2 l_2) & -22 (m_1 l_1^2 + m_2 l_2^2) \\ -22 (m_1 l_1^2 + m_2 l_2^2) & 4 (m_1 l_1^3 + m_2 l_2^3) \\ 13 m_2 l_2^2 & -3 m_2 l_2^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{q}_1 \\ \ddot{q}_2 \\ \ddot{q}_3 \end{Bmatrix} = [m] \{ \ddot{q} \}$$

8.24 求如圖 P8-24 所示剛架結構之相合質量矩陣。其立柱梢接於地板上。

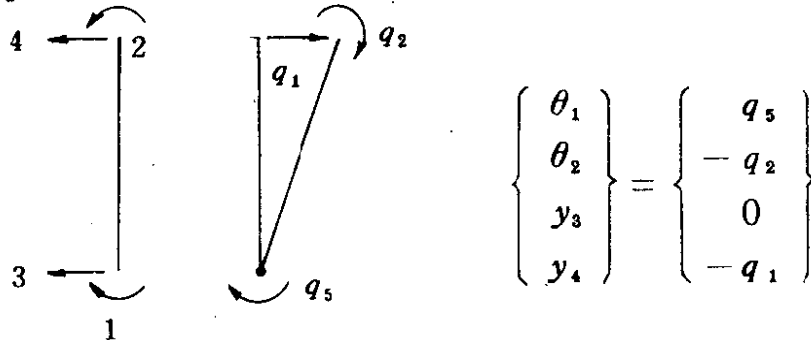


解

$$\frac{ml}{420} \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 4l^2 & -3l^2 & 22l & 13l \\ -3l^2 & 4l^2 & -13l & -22l \\ \hline 22l & -13l & 156 & 54 \\ 13l & -22l & 54 & 156 \end{array} \right]$$

藉 $M_4 = M_5 = 0$ 兩式消去 q_4 及 q_5

元件 I



$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}_1} \right) = M_5 = \frac{ml}{420} [4l^2 \ddot{q}_5 + 3l^2 \ddot{q}_2 - 13l \ddot{q}_1] = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}_2} \right) = -M_2 = \frac{ml}{420} [-3l^2 \ddot{q}_5 - 4l^2 \ddot{q}_2 + 22l \ddot{q}_1]$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{y}_4} \right) = -P = \frac{ml}{420} [13l \ddot{q}_5 + 22l \ddot{q}_2 - 156 \ddot{q}_1]$$

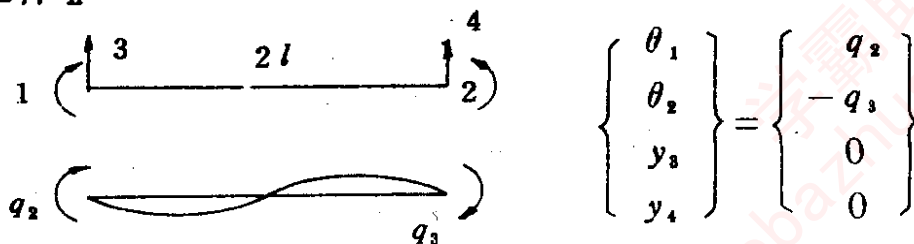
$$\text{由 } M_5 = 0, \quad \ddot{q}_5 = \frac{13}{4l} \ddot{q}_1 - \frac{3}{4} \ddot{q}_2$$

代入 M_2 及 P

$$\begin{aligned} M_2 &= \frac{-ml}{420} \left[\left(22l - \frac{39}{4}l \right) \ddot{q}_1 + \left(\frac{9l^2}{4} - 4l^2 \right) \ddot{q}_2 \right] \\ &= \frac{ml}{420} \left[\begin{array}{cc} -12.25l \ddot{q}_1 & + 1.75l^2 \ddot{q}_2 \\ (2, 1) & (2, 2) \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$P = \frac{ml}{420} [113.75 \ddot{q}_1 - 12.25l \ddot{q}_2]$$

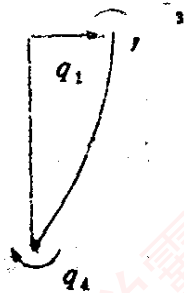
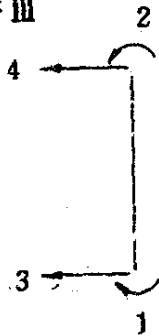
元件 II



$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}_2} \right) = -M_2 = \frac{2ml}{420} [-3(2l)^2 \ddot{\theta}_2 - 4(2l)^2 \ddot{q}_3]$$

$$M_2 = \frac{ml}{420} [(3, 2) \ddot{q}_2 + (3, 3) \ddot{q}_3]$$

元件 III



$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_3 \\ y_1 \\ y_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} q_1 \\ -q_3 \\ 0 \\ -q_1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}_1} \right) = M_1 = \frac{ml}{420} [4l^2 \ddot{q}_1 + 3l^2 \ddot{q}_3 - 13li_1] = 0$$

$$\therefore \ddot{q}_1 = \frac{13}{4l} \ddot{q}_3 - \frac{3}{4} \ddot{q}_1$$

代入下兩式中消去 \ddot{q}_1

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}_3} \right) = -M_3 = \frac{ml}{420} [-3l^2 \ddot{q}_1 - 4l^2 \ddot{q}_3 + 22l \ddot{q}_1]$$

$$M_3 = \frac{ml}{420} [-12.25l \ddot{q}_1 + 1.75l^2 \ddot{q}_3]$$

(3, 1) (3, 3)

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{y}_1} \right) = -P = \frac{ml}{420} [13l \ddot{q}_1 + 22l \ddot{q}_3 - 156 \ddot{q}_1]$$

$$P = \frac{ml}{420} [113.75 \ddot{q}_1 - 12.25l \ddot{q}_3]$$

(1, 1) (1, 3)

將相同位置 (i, j) 之全部各項相加並包括 $(1, 1)$ 之平移項 $2m$ 在內

$$\begin{Bmatrix} P \\ M_2 \\ M_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{ml}{420} \begin{bmatrix} (2 \times 113.75 + 840) & -12.25l \\ -12.25l & (1.75 + 32)l^2 \\ -12.25l & 24l^2 \\ -12.25l & 24l^2 \\ (32 + 1.75)l^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{q}_1 \\ \ddot{q}_2 \\ \ddot{q}_3 \end{Bmatrix} = [m] \{ \ddot{q} \}$$

8.25 使用列於表 6.1-1 的樑元素疊加法，求證均勻樑元素之相合勁性矩陣 (consistent stiffness matrix) 為

$$K = \frac{EI}{l^3} \begin{bmatrix} 4l^2 & 2l^2 & 6l & -6l \\ 2l^2 & 4l^2 & 6l & -6l \\ 6l & 6l & 12 & -12 \\ -6l & -6l & -12 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

解 $U = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l EI \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{EI}{l^3} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{d\xi^2} \right)^2 d\xi$ ，其 $\xi = \frac{x}{l}$

令 $y = p_1 + \xi p_2 + \xi^2 p_3 + \xi^3 p_4$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{d\xi^2} = 2p_3 + 6\xi p_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 6\xi \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ p_3 \\ p_4 \end{Bmatrix} = N\{p\}$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2 y}{d\xi^2} \right)^2 = \{p\}' (N'N) \{p\}$$

$$N'N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6\xi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 6\xi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 12\xi \\ 0 & 12\xi & 36\xi^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\int_0^1 N'N d\xi = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4\xi & 6\xi^2 \\ 0 & 6\xi^2 & 12\xi^3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 6 & 12 \end{bmatrix} = A$$

以 $\{p\} = C\{\delta\}$ 行矩陣轉換，參考 (8.6-6) 式

$$\{p\} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ l & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2l & -l & -3 & 3 \\ l & l & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{則 } U = \frac{1}{2} \{\delta\}' \left[\frac{EI}{l^3} C'AC \right] \{\delta\} = \frac{1}{2} \{\delta\}' K \{\delta\}$$

$$AC = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2l & 2l & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6l & 6 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C'AC = \begin{bmatrix} 4l^2 & 2l^2 & 6l & -6l \\ 2l^2 & 4l^2 & 6l & -6l \\ 6l & 6l & 12 & -12 \\ -6l & -6l & -12 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore K = \frac{EI}{l^3} \begin{bmatrix} 4l^2 & 2l^2 & 6l & -6l \\ 2l^2 & 4l^2 & 6l & -6l \\ 6l & 6l & 12 & -12 \\ -6l & -6l & -12 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 8.26 將雙擺擴展成動態問題時，計算變得甚為冗長。代以圖示之一 \ddot{r} 分量，分別取各擺線之虛位移 $\delta\theta$ ，虛功方程式能以目視法簡單的求得。試完成如圖 P8-26 所示系統之運動方程式，並與 Lagrange 方法導出結果相較。

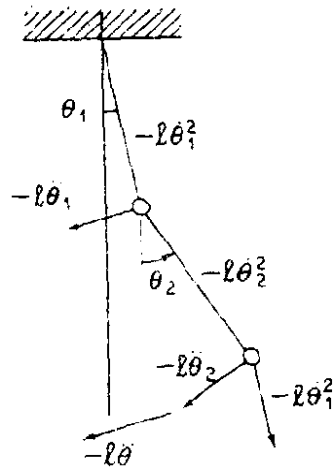
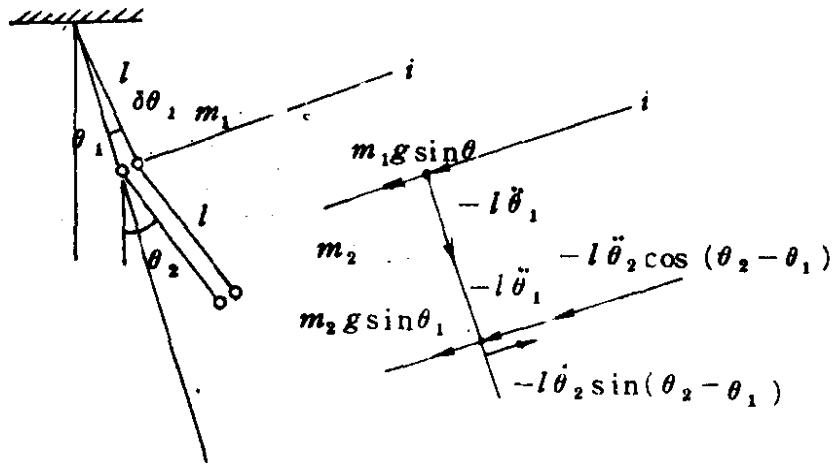


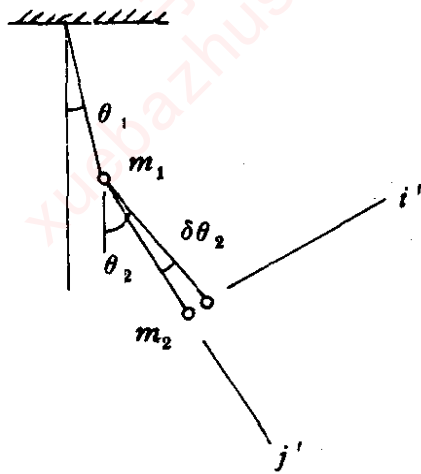
圖 P8-26

解 將所有的力量包括慣性力在內分解成 i 及 j 兩方向之分量並與 $l\delta\theta_i$

內積



$$\begin{aligned} & \Sigma (F - m\ddot{r}) \cdot l \delta\theta_1 i \\ &= -(m_1 + m_2) g \sin\theta_1 - (m_1 + m_2) l \ddot{\theta}_1 - m_2 l \ddot{\theta}_2 \cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1) \\ & \quad + m_2 l \dot{\theta}_2^2 \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1) = 0 \\ \text{或 } & (m_1 + m_2) l \ddot{\theta}_1 + m_2 l \ddot{\theta}_2 \cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1) - m_2 l \dot{\theta}_2^2 \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1) \\ & \quad + (m_1 + m_2) g \sin\theta_1 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(a) \end{aligned}$$



將所有的力量延 i', j' 兩方向之分解分量，並與 $l \delta\theta_2 i$ 內積，得到

$$\begin{aligned} & m_2 l \ddot{\theta}_2 + m_2 l \ddot{\theta}_1 \cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1) + m_2 l \dot{\theta}_1^2 \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1) \\ & + m_2 g \sin\theta_2 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(b) \end{aligned}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m_1 (l \dot{\theta}_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (l \dot{\theta}_1 + l \dot{\theta}_2)^2$$

$$U = m_1 g l (1 - \cos\theta_1) + m_2 g l (2 - \cos\theta_1 - \cos\theta_2)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}_1} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta_1} = m_1 l^2 \ddot{\theta}_1 + m_2 l^2 (\ddot{\theta}_1 + \ddot{\theta}_2) + m_1 g l \sin\theta_1$$

$$+ m_2 g l \sin \theta_1$$

$$\simeq (m_1 + m_2) l^2 \ddot{\theta}_1 + m_2 l^2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + (m_1 + m_2) g l \theta_1 = 0 \dots\dots (c)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}_2} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta_2} = m_2 l^2 (\ddot{\theta}_1 + \ddot{\theta}_2) + m_2 g l \sin \theta_2$$

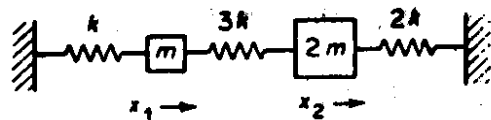
$$\simeq m_2 l^2 \ddot{\theta}_1 + m_2 l^2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + m_2 g l \theta_2 \dots\dots\dots (d)$$

當 θ_1 , θ_2 很小時, $\cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1) \simeq 1$, $\sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1) \simeq 0$

將(a)式展開得到與(c)式完全相同之形式, 將(b)式展開得到與(d)式完全相同之形式。

第九章 值近似方法

9.1 寫出如圖 P9-1 所示系統之動能及位能，並令兩能量相等以得到求解 ω^2 的方程式。令 $x_2/x_1 = n$ ，畫出 ω^2 對應 n 的關係曲線圖。選出對應 ω^2 極大值及 ω^2 極小值的兩個 n 值，並求證其代表系統的兩個自然振態。



■ P9-1

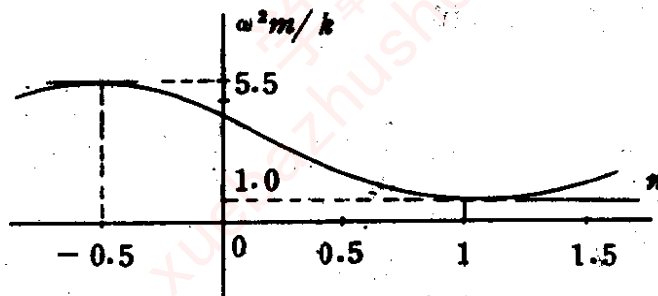
$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} (2m) \dot{x}_2^2$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} (3k) (x_2 - x_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (2k) x_2^2$$

令 $\dot{x} = \omega x$ 且 $T = U$ ，得到

$$\omega^2 m x_1^2 + 2 \omega^2 m x_2^2 = k x_1^2 + 3k (x_2 - x_1)^2 + 2k x_2^2$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{x_2}{x_1} = n, \text{ 則 } \frac{\omega^2 m}{k} = \frac{1 + 3(n-1)^2 + 2n^2}{1 + 2n^2}$$

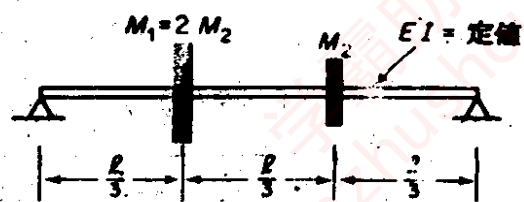


取 $\frac{\omega^2 m}{k}$ 對 n 之一次導數為 0

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{\omega^2 m}{k} \right) = 0 \text{ 得到 } n = -0.5 \text{ 及 } n = 1.0$$

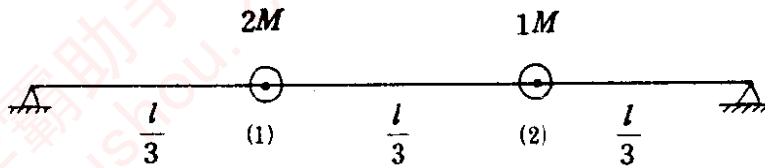
$$\text{將 } n \text{ 代回原式，則 } \frac{\omega^2 m}{k} = 1.0 \text{ 及 } \frac{\omega^2 m}{k} = 5.50$$

9.2 使用 Rayleigh 方法，建立如圖 P9-2 所示成堆質量系統之基態頻率。



■ P9-2

解



$$y(x) = \frac{Wbx}{6lEI} (l^2 - x^2 - b^2), \quad 0 < x < (l-b)$$

由負荷 $2M$ 得到(1), (2)處位移分別是

$$y_1^1 = \frac{(2Mg) \frac{2}{3} l \frac{1}{3} l}{6lEI} \left[l^2 - \left(\frac{l}{3}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2l}{3}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{16}{486} \left(\frac{Mgl^3}{EI} \right)$$

$$y_2^1 = \frac{(2Mg) \frac{1}{3} l \frac{1}{3} l}{6lEI} \left[l^2 - \left(\frac{l}{3}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{l}{3}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{14}{486} \left(\frac{Mgl^3}{EI} \right)$$

同理, 由負荷 $1M$ 得到之位移

$$y_1^2 = \frac{Mg \frac{1}{3} l \frac{1}{3} l}{6lEI} \left[l^2 - \left(\frac{l}{3}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{l}{3}\right)^2 \right] = \frac{7}{486} \left(\frac{Mgl^3}{EI} \right)$$

$$y_2^2 = \frac{Mg \frac{1}{3} l \frac{2}{3} l}{6lEI} \left[l^2 - \left(\frac{2}{3}l\right)^2 - \left(\frac{l}{3}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{8}{486} \left(\frac{Mgl^3}{EI} \right)$$

疊加位移

$$y_1 = y_1^1 + y_1^2 = \frac{23}{486} \left(\frac{Mgl^3}{EI} \right)$$

$$y_2 = y_2^1 + y_2^2 = \frac{22}{486} \left(\frac{Mgl^3}{EI} \right)$$

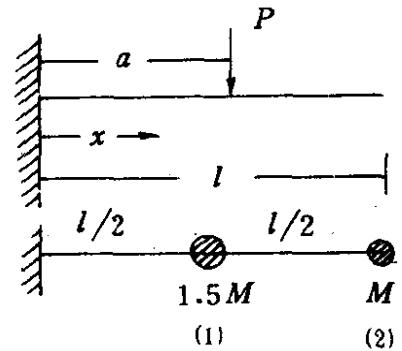
$$\omega_1^2 = g \frac{\left[(2M) \frac{23}{486} + (M) \frac{22}{486} \right]}{\left[2M \left(\frac{23}{486} \right)^2 + M \left(\frac{22}{486} \right)^2 \right]} \frac{1}{\frac{Mgl^3}{EI}} = 21.43 \frac{EI}{Ml^3}$$

$$\omega_1 = 4.63 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{Ml^3}} \text{ rad/s}$$

9.3 求如圖 P9-3 所示成堆質量懸臂樑之基態頻率。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } y(x) &= \frac{Px^2}{6EI} (3a - x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq a \\ &= \frac{Pa^2}{6EI} (3x - a), \quad a \leq x \leq l \end{aligned}$$

同前題將 $1.5M$ 及 M 各別造成的位移相加，得到



$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &\doteq \frac{1.5Mg \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2}{3EI} + \frac{Mg \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2}{6EI} \left(3l - \frac{l}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{16}{96} \frac{Mgl^3}{EI} \end{aligned}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1.5Mg \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2}{6EI} \left(3l - \frac{l}{2}\right) + \frac{Mgl^3}{3EI} = \frac{47}{96} \frac{Mgl^3}{EI}$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{g \left[1.5 \left(\frac{16}{96}\right) + \left(\frac{47}{96}\right) \right]}{\left[1.5 \left(\frac{16}{96}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{47}{96}\right)^2 \right]} \frac{EI}{Mgl^3} = 2.628 \frac{EI}{Ml^3}$$

$$\therefore \omega_1 = 1.621 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{Ml^3}}$$

9.4 使用 (9.1-3) 式求證例題 9.1-4 之結果。

$$\text{解 } a_{11} = \frac{1}{24} \frac{l^3}{EI}, \quad a_{21} = a_{12} = \frac{10}{96} \frac{l^3}{EI}, \quad a_{22} = \frac{l^3}{3EI}$$

$$\therefore [a] = \frac{l^3}{96EI} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 10 \\ 10 & 32 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[k] = [a]^{-1} = \frac{96EI}{l^3} \frac{1}{28} \begin{bmatrix} 32 & -10 \\ -10 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{13.7143 EI}{l^3} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -2.5 \\ -2.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

以撓性係數建立運動方程式

$$\begin{cases} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{cases} = \frac{\omega^2 M l^3}{96 EI} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 10 \\ 10 & 32 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{\omega^2 M l^3}{96 EI} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 10 \\ 10 & 32 \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{cases}$$

令 $\lambda = \frac{\omega^2 M l^3}{96 EI}$ ，上式變為

$$\begin{bmatrix} (1-6\lambda) & -10\lambda \\ -10\lambda & (1-32\lambda) \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{cases} = \{0\}$$

$$42\lambda^2 - 38\lambda + 1 = 0, \quad \lambda^2 - 0.9048\lambda + 0.0238 = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0.4524 \pm \sqrt{0.2048 - 0.0238} = 0.4524 \pm 0.4253$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\omega^2 M l^3}{96 EI} = \begin{cases} 0.0271 \\ 0.8771 \end{cases}, \quad \omega = \begin{cases} 2.6016 \frac{EI}{M l^3} \\ 84.2576 \frac{EI}{M l^3} \end{cases}$$

$$\omega = \begin{cases} 1.6129 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{M l^3}} \\ 9.1792 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{M l^3}} \end{cases}, \quad \left(\frac{x_1}{x_2}\right)_1 = \frac{10\lambda}{1-6\lambda} = 0.3237$$

代入 $\omega^2 = \frac{X' K X}{X' M X}$ 求證

$$\omega^2 = \frac{(.3237 \quad 1.0) \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -2.5 \\ -2.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} .3237 \\ 1.0 \end{cases}}{(.3237 \quad 1.0) \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} .3237 \\ 1.0 \end{cases}}$$

$$= 2.605 \frac{EI}{M l^3}$$

$$\therefore \omega_1 = 1.614 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{M l^3}} \text{ 得證}$$

9.5 基頻頻率 Rayleigh 分數的另一種形式，如下所示的由撓性影響係數運動方程式開始求取

$$X = [a] M \ddot{X} = \omega^2 [a] M X$$

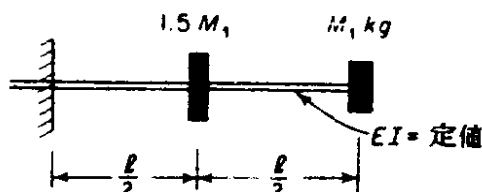
上式前乘 $X' M$ ，得到

$$X' M X = \omega^2 X' M [a] M X$$

Rayleigh 分數變成

$$\omega^2 = \frac{X' M X}{X' M [a] M X}$$

使用上式求解例題 9.1-4 的 ω_1 ，並與習題 9-4 的結果作比較。



$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \omega^2 &= \frac{X' M X}{X' M' [a] M X} \\ &= \frac{(.3237 \quad 1.0) \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} .3237 \\ 1.0 \end{Bmatrix} \frac{96 EI}{M l^3}}{(.3237 \quad 1.0) \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 10 \\ 10 & 32 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} .3237 \\ 1.0 \end{Bmatrix}} \\ &= \frac{1.1572}{42.654} \cdot \frac{96 EI}{M l^3} = 2.6045 \frac{EI}{M l^3} \\ \omega_1 &= 1.6138 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{M l^3}} \end{aligned}$$

9.6 撓度的曲線函數使用

$$y(x) = \frac{l^3}{3EI} \left(\frac{x}{l}\right)^2$$

以積分法求解習題 9-3。

指引：畫出由慣性力所致的剪力圖及撓矩圖。

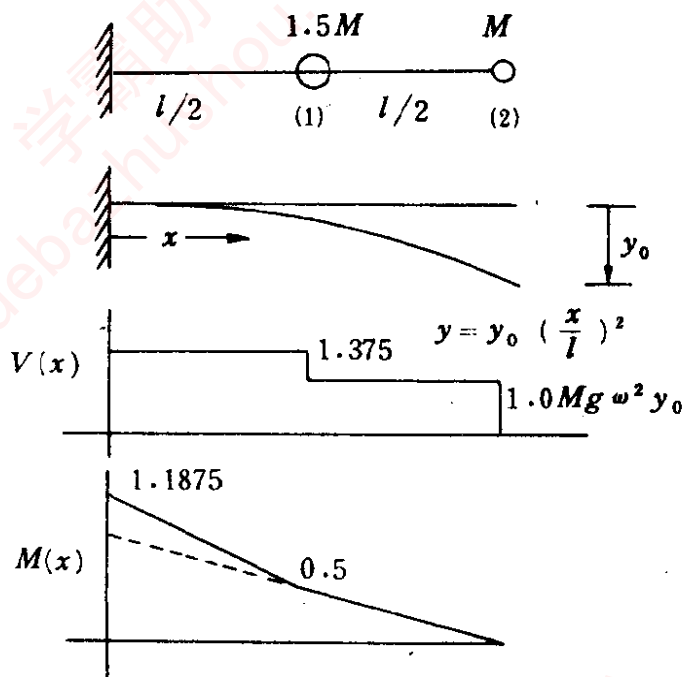
$$\text{解 } \dot{y} = \omega y = \omega y_0 \left(\frac{x}{l}\right)^2, \quad \ddot{y} = -\omega^2 y = -\omega^2 y_0 \left(\frac{x}{l}\right)^2$$

$$-m\ddot{y} = \omega^2 y_0 \left(\frac{x}{l}\right)^2 m$$

堆聚質量的動態負荷為 $\omega^2 M y_0 g$ 作用在(2)

$$\text{及 } \omega^2 1.5 M y_0 g \left[\frac{1}{4}\right] + \omega^2 M y_0 g [1]$$

$$= \omega^2 M g y_0 1.375 \text{ 作用在(1)}$$



$$\therefore V(x) = Mg\omega^2 y_0, \quad \frac{l}{2} \leq x \leq l$$

$$= 1.375 Mg\omega^2 y_0, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \frac{l}{2}$$

$$M(x) = \int_x^l V(\xi) d\xi = Mg\omega^2 y_0 \xi \Big|_x^l$$

$$\begin{cases} = Mg\omega^2 y_0 (l - x), & \frac{l}{2} \leq x \leq l \\ = Mg\omega^2 y_0 \left[\frac{l}{2} + 1.375 \left(\frac{l}{2} - x \right) \right], & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{l}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{M^2}{EI} dx$$

$$= \frac{(Mg\omega^2 y_0)^2}{2EI} \left[\int_{l/2}^l (l-x)^2 dx + \int_0^{l/2} \left\{ \frac{l}{2} + 1.375 \left(\frac{l}{2} - x \right) \right\}^2 dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{(Mg\omega^2 y_0)^2 l^3}{EI} \left(\frac{1}{24} + \frac{9.0156}{24} \right) = 0.2087 \frac{M^2 g^2 \omega^4 y_0^2}{EI}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} M \omega^2 y_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} (1.5M) \omega^2 y_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4$$

$$= 0.5469 M \omega^2 y_0^2$$

使 $U = T$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{0.5469}{0.2087} \frac{EI}{Ml^3} = 2.619 \frac{EI}{Ml^3}$$

$$\omega_1 = 1.618 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{Ml^3}} \quad (\text{正解} = 1.6129 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{Ml^3}})$$

9.7 使用曲線函數為 $y(x) = y_{\max} \sin(\pi x/l)$ ，求如圖 P9-7 所示樑之基態頻率。分成兩種情形(a) $EI_2 = EI_1$ 及(b) $EI_2 = 4EI_1$ ，分別加以討論。

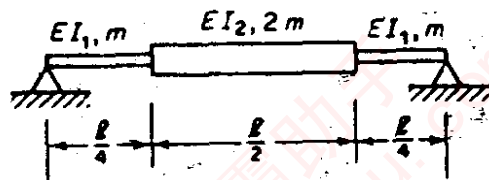
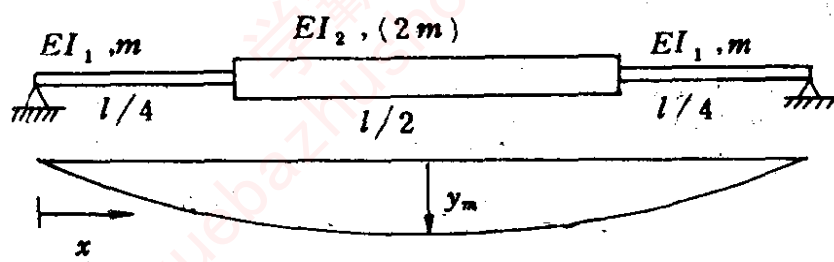


圖 P9-7



解

$$y = y_m \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}, \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -y_m \left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int EI \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}\right)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} y_m^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^4 \left(2EI_1 \int_0^{l/4} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{l} dx \right.$$

$$\left. + 2EI_2 \int_{l/4}^{l/2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{l} dx \right)$$

$$= y_m^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^4 \left[\frac{EI_1}{2} \left(x - \frac{l}{2\pi} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l}\right) \Big|_0^{l/4} \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{EI_2}{2} \left(x - \frac{l}{2\pi} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l}\right) \Big|_{l/4}^{l/2} \right]$$

$$= y_m^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^4 l [.0454 EI_1 + .2041 EI_2]$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int m \dot{y}^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 y_m^2 \left[2m \int_0^{l/4} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{l} dx + 2m \int_{l/4}^{l/2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{l} dx \right]$$

$$= \omega^2 y_m^2 m l [.0454 + .4092] = 0.4546 \omega^2 y_m^2 m l$$

使 $U = T$ ，得到

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{\pi^4}{m l^4} [0.100 EI_1 + 0.450 EI_2]$$

$$\omega_1 = \pi^2 \sqrt{\frac{0.100 EI_1 + 0.450 EI_2}{m l^4}}$$

(a) 若 $EI_2 = EI_1$ ，且 $m_1 = m$ ， $m_2 = 2m$

$$\omega_1 = .7416 \pi^2 \sqrt{\frac{EI_1}{m l^4}} = 7.32 \sqrt{\frac{EI_1}{m l^4}}$$

(b) 若 $EI_2 = 4EI_1$

$$\omega_1 = 1.3785 \pi^2 \sqrt{\frac{EI_1}{m l^4}}$$

1.8 重解習題 9-7，但使用曲線

$$y(x) = y_m \frac{4x}{l} \left(1 - \frac{x}{l} \right)$$

$$\text{解 } y = y_0 \frac{x}{l} \left(1 - \frac{x}{l} \right), \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y_0}{l} \left(1 - 2 \frac{x}{l} \right)$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -y_0 \frac{2}{l^2}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \frac{4 y_0^2}{l^2} \left[2EI_1 \int_0^{l/4} dx + 2EI_2 \int_{l/4}^{l/2} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4 y_0^2}{l^2} \right) \frac{l}{2} [EI_1 + EI_2]$$

$$= \frac{y_0^2}{l^2} [EI_1 + EI_2]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T &= \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 y_0^2 \left[2m \int_0^{1/4} \left(\frac{x}{l}\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right)^2 dx \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + 2(2m) \int_{1/4}^{1/2} \left(\frac{x}{l}\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right)^2 dx \right] \\
 &= \omega^2 y_0^2 \left[ml \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x}{l}\right)^3 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{l}\right)^4 + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{x}{l}\right)^5 \right\} \Big|_0^{1/4} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + 2ml \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x}{l}\right)^3 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{l}\right)^4 + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{x}{l}\right)^5 \right\} \Big|_{1/4}^{1/2} \right] \\
 &= \omega^2 y_0^2 ml [(.008659) + (.0264)] \\
 &= .03506 \omega^2 y_0^2 ml
 \end{aligned}$$

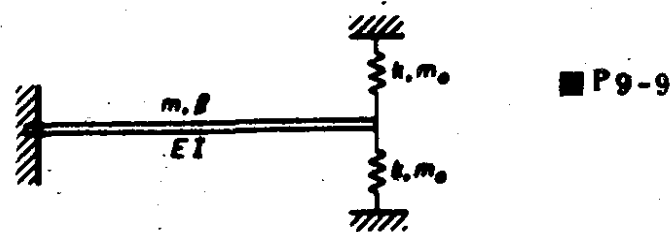
使 $T = U$ ，得到

$$\omega_1^2 = 28.52 \left(\frac{EI_1 + EI_2}{ml^4} \right)$$

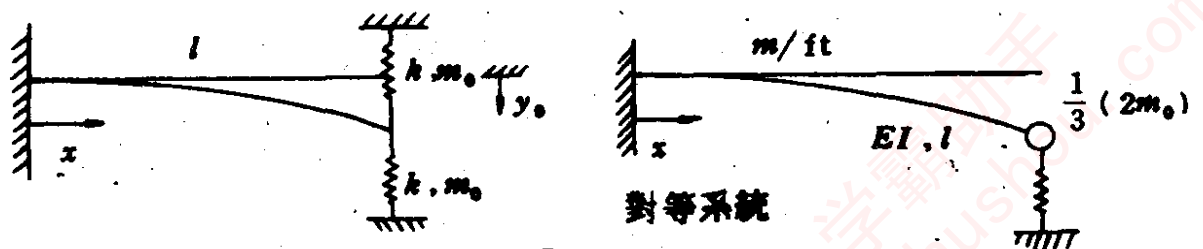
當 $EI_2 = EI_1$ 時， $\omega_1 = \sqrt{57.04} \sqrt{\frac{EI_1}{ml^4}} = 7.55 \sqrt{\frac{EI_1}{ml^4}}$

對於習題 9-7 的正弦曲線而言： $\omega_1 = 7.32 \sqrt{\frac{EI_1}{ml^4}}$

9.9 質量均勻懸臂樑的單位長度質量為 m ，其自由端以兩個彈簧支持，彈簧勁性為 k ，彈簧質量為 m_0 ，如圖 P9-9 所示。使用 Rayleigh 方法，求其自然頻率 ω_1 。



■



$$T_m = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{33ml}{140} \right) \omega^2 y_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{3} m_0 \right) \omega^2 y_0^2$$

$$U_m = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3EI}{l^3} \right) y_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} (2k) y_0^2$$

$$\therefore T_m = U_m$$

$$\therefore \omega_1^2 = \frac{\frac{3EI}{l^3} + 2k}{\left(\frac{33ml}{140} + \frac{2}{3} m_0 \right)}$$

9.10 質量 M ，勁性 $K = EI/l^3$ 的均勻樑如圖 P9-10 所示，樑端由兩個相同彈簧支持，其總勁性為 $k \text{ lb/in}$ 。使用 Rayleigh 方法並令撓度為 $y = \sin(\pi x/l) + b$ ，求證頻率方程式為

$$\omega^2 = \frac{2k}{M} \left[\frac{\frac{K\pi^4}{k} + \frac{b^2}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4b}{\pi} + b^2} \right]$$

由 $\partial \omega^2 / \partial b = 0$ ，求證最低頻率時

$$b = -\frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{K\pi^4}{2k} \right) \pm \sqrt{\left[\frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{K\pi^4}{2k} \right) \right]^2 + \frac{\pi^4 K}{2k}}$$



$$\text{解 } y_m = \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} + b$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} EI \int_0^l (y'')^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{k}{2} \right) y_{x=0}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{k}{2} \right) y_{x=l}^2$$

$$U_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} EI \int_0^l \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^4 \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{l} dx + \frac{1}{2} kb^2$$

$$T_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \frac{M}{l} \dot{y}^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 \frac{M}{l} \int_0^l \left(\sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{l} + 2b \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} + b^2 \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{M\omega^2}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4b}{\pi} + b^2 \right)$$

$$\because U_{\max} = T_{\max} \quad \therefore \omega_1^2 = \frac{2k}{M} \left(\frac{\frac{K\pi^4}{k} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{b^2}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4b}{\pi} + b^2} \right)$$

$$\text{其中 } K = \frac{EI}{l^3}$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial \omega_1^2}{\partial b} = 0 \text{ 得到}$$

$$b = -\frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{K\pi^4}{2k} \right) \pm \sqrt{\left[\frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{K\pi^4}{2k} \right) \right]^2 + \frac{\pi^4 K}{2k}}$$

9.11 假設靜撓度曲線為

$$y(x) = y_{\max} \left[3 \left(\frac{x}{l} \right) - 4 \left(\frac{x}{l} \right)^3 \right], \quad 0 \leq x \leq \frac{l}{2}$$

勁性 EI 為定值的簡支樑，其質量分佈延樑變化情形為

$$m(x) = m_0 \frac{x}{l} \left(1 - \frac{x}{l} \right)$$

使用 Rayleigh 方法，求其最低自然頻率。

$$\text{解 } y = y_m \left[3 \left(\frac{x}{l} \right) - 4 \left(\frac{x}{l} \right)^3 \right], \quad 0 \leq x \leq \frac{l}{2}$$

$$m(x) = m_0 \left(\frac{x}{l} \right) \left(1 - \frac{x}{l} \right)$$

$$T_m = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \int_0^{l/2} m(x) \omega^2 y^2 dx$$

$$= m_0 \omega^2 y_m^2 \int_0^{l/2} \frac{x}{l} \left[9 \left(\frac{x}{l} \right)^2 - 24 \left(\frac{x}{l} \right)^4 + 16 \left(\frac{x}{l} \right)^6 \right] dx$$

$$= m_0 \omega^2 y_m^2 l \left[\frac{9}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^4 - \frac{24}{6} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^6 + \frac{16}{8} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^8 - \frac{9}{5} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^8 \right. \\ \left. + \frac{24}{7} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^7 - \frac{16}{9} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^9 \right]$$

$$= 0.0529 m_0 l \omega^2 y_m^2$$

$$U_m = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \int_0^{l/2} EI \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right)^2 dx$$

$$= y_m^2 EI \int_0^{1/2} \frac{24^2}{l^6} x^2 dx = y_m^2 EI \frac{24^2}{l^6} \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^3$$

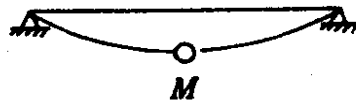
$$\therefore T_m = U_m$$

$$\therefore \omega_1^2 = 453 \frac{EI}{(m_0 l) l^3}, \quad \omega_1 = 21.30 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{(m_0 l) l^3}}$$

驗算如下：首先找出總質量

$$\begin{aligned} \int m dx &= 2m_0 \int_0^{1/2} \left(\frac{x}{l} - \frac{x^3}{l^3}\right) dx = 2m_0 \left[\frac{x^2}{2l} - \frac{x^4}{4l^3}\right]_0^{1/2} \\ &= 0.2188 m_0 l = M_T \end{aligned}$$

M 作用於無質量樑之中點時 $k = \frac{48EI}{l^3}$



且由 M_T 得到 $T = \frac{1}{2} m_{eff} \omega^2 y_m^2 = 0.0529 m_0 l \omega^2 y_m^2$

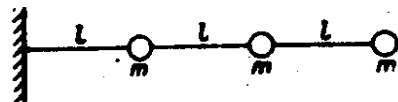
$$\therefore m_{eff} = .1058 m_0 l = N M_T = .2188 m_0 l N$$

$$\therefore N = .4835 \quad \therefore m_{eff} = .4835 \text{ (總質量)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^2 &= \frac{k}{m_{eff}} = \frac{48EI}{.4835 M_T l^3} = \frac{99.28}{0.2188} \frac{EI}{(m_0 l) l^3} \\ &= 453.75 \frac{EI}{(m_0 l) l^3} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 結果願為合理

9.12 使用 Dunkerley 方程式，求如圖 P9-12 所示三質量懸臂樑的基頻。



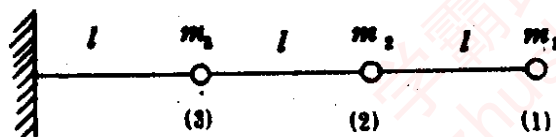
■ P9-12

由 (9.2-3) 式 $\frac{1}{\omega_1^2} \cong a_{11} m_1 + a_{22} m_2 + a_{33} m_3$

$$a_{11} = \frac{(3l)^2}{3EI} = \frac{27l^3}{3EI}$$

$$a_{22} = \frac{(2l)^2}{3EI} = \frac{8l^3}{3EI}$$

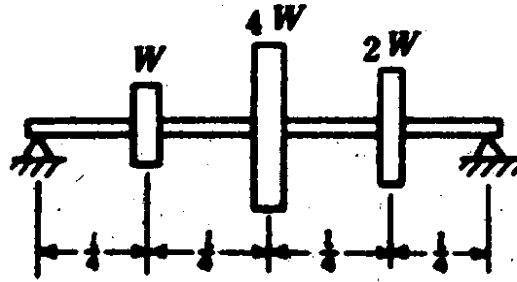
$$a_{33} = \frac{l^2}{3EI}$$



$$\therefore \frac{1}{\omega_1^2} \cong (27m_1 + 8m_2 + m_3) \frac{l^3}{3EI}$$

$$\omega_1 \cong \sqrt{\frac{3EI}{l^3} \left(\frac{1}{27m_1 + 8m_2 + m_3} \right)}$$

9.13 使用 Dunkerley 方程式，求如圖 P9-13 所示簡支樑的基態頻率。



■ P9-13

圖 撓性係數 $a_{11} = \frac{bx}{6EI} (l^2 - x^2 - b^2)$

$$a_{11} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}l \cdot \frac{1}{4}l}{6EI} \left(l^2 - \frac{l^2}{16} - \frac{9}{16}l^2 \right) = \frac{3}{16^2} \frac{l^3}{EI} = a_{11}$$

$$a_{22} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}l \cdot \frac{1}{2}l}{6EI} \left(l^2 - \frac{l^2}{4} - \frac{l^2}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{48} \frac{l^3}{EI}$$

$$= \frac{16}{3} \cdot \frac{l^3}{16^2 EI}$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega_1^2} \cong a_{11} \frac{W_1}{g} + a_{22} \frac{W_2}{g} + a_{33} \frac{W_3}{g}$$

$$= \frac{l^3}{16^2 EI g} \left(3W_1 + \frac{16}{3}W_2 + 3W_3 \right)$$

$$= \frac{l^3 W}{16^2 EI} \left(3 + \frac{16}{3} \times 4 + 6 \right)$$

$$\therefore \omega_1 \cong 16 \sqrt{\frac{3}{91} \frac{EI g}{W l^3}} = 2.905 \sqrt{\frac{EI g}{W l^3}}$$

9.14 機翼尖加上 100 lb 的負荷，使該點發生 0.78 in 的撓度，此時基態的撓曲自然頻率為 622 rpm。若將 320 lb 的油箱附加在翼尖時，求新的基態頻率。

解 使用例題 9.2-1 (b) 式且 $a_{22} = \frac{0.78}{1000}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\omega_1^2} &\cong \frac{1}{\omega_{11}^2} + \frac{0.78}{1000} \frac{320}{386} = \left(\frac{60}{2\pi \times 622} \right)^2 + 0.6466 \times 10^{-3} \\ &= (0.2357 + 0.6466) \times 10^{-3} \\ &= 0.8823 \times 10^{-3} \\ \omega_1 &\cong \sqrt{\frac{1}{0.8823 \times 10^{-3}}} = 33.66 \text{ rad/sec} = 5.358 \text{ Hz} \end{aligned}$$

9.15 以偏心質量振盪器在樑中點激振，振盪器質量為 5.44 kg，共振發生在頻率為 435 cps 時。當另加 4.52 kg 於振盪器上，共振頻率則降低至 398 cps，求該樑之自然頻率。

解 $\frac{1}{(\omega_1)_1^2} - \frac{1}{\omega_{11}^2} = a_{22} (m_2)_1$

$\frac{1}{(\omega_1)_2^2} - \frac{1}{\omega_{11}^2} = a_{22} (m_2)_2$

上兩式相除，消去 a_{22} 而得到

$$\frac{\omega_{11}^2 - (\omega_1)_1^2}{(\omega_1)_1^2 \omega_{11}^2} = \frac{(\omega_1)_2^2 \omega_{11}^2}{\omega_{11}^2 - (\omega_1)_2^2} = \frac{(m_2)_1}{(m_2)_2}$$

$(\omega_1)_1 = 435 \times 2\pi, (m_2)_1 = 5.44$

$(\omega_1)_2 = 398 \times 2\pi, (m_2)_2 = 5.44 + 4.52 = 9.96$

$$\left(\frac{398}{435} \right)^2 \left[\frac{f_{11}^2 + 435^2}{f_{11}^2 - 398^2} \right] = \frac{5.44}{9.96}$$

$f_{11} = \sqrt{245219} = 495.2 \text{ cps}$

9.16 如圖 P9-16 所示均勻樑之一端為簡支另一端以彈簧支持，彈簧勁性為 k ，假設振態為 x/l 及 $\sin(\pi x/l)$ ，使用 Rayleigh-Ritz 法，求此樑的兩個自然頻率及振態。

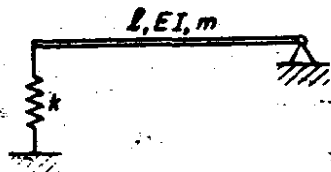
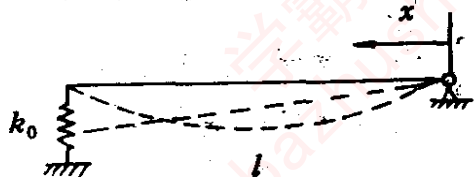


圖 P9-16



解 $\phi_1 = \frac{x}{l}, \phi_2 = \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$

$$m_{11} = \int_0^l m \phi_1 \phi_1 dx = \frac{m}{l^2} \int_0^l x^2 dx = \frac{ml}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_{12} &= \int_0^l m \frac{x}{l} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} dx \\ &= \frac{ml}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{l} = \pi} \left(\frac{\pi x}{l} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\pi x}{l} \right) d \left(\frac{\pi x}{l} \right) \\ &= \frac{ml}{\pi^2} \left[\sin \frac{\pi x}{l} - \left(\frac{\pi x}{l} \right) \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{l} = \pi} = \frac{ml}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_{22} &= m \int_0^l \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{l} dx = m \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \cos \frac{2\pi x}{l} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{ml}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$EI \int_0^l \phi_1'' \phi_1'' dx = 0, \quad EI \int_0^l \phi_1'' \phi_2'' dx = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} EI \int_0^l \phi_2'' \phi_2'' dx &= EI \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^4 \int_0^l \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{l} dx \\ &= \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^4 EI \frac{l}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$u = C_1 \phi_1(x) + C_2 \phi_2(x)$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l EI (u'')^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} k_0 u^2(l), \quad \text{其中 } u^2(l) = C_1^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k_0 C_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^2 EI \frac{l}{2} C_2^2$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial C_1} = k_0 C_1, \quad \frac{\partial U}{\partial C_2} = \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^4 EI \frac{l}{2} = C_2$$

∴ (9.3-7) 式變成

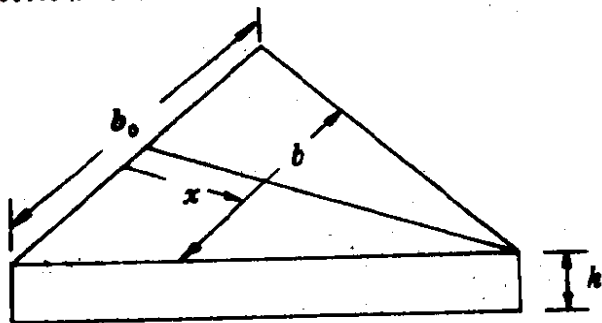
$$\begin{bmatrix} \left(k_0 - \omega^2 \frac{m_0 l}{3} \right) & -\omega^2 \frac{ml}{\pi} \\ -\omega^2 \frac{ml}{\pi} & \left\{ \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^2 EI \frac{l}{2} - \omega^2 \frac{ml}{2} \right\} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \{ 0 \}$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{\pi^2} \right) (ml)^2 \right] \omega^4 - ml \left[\frac{\pi^2 EI}{6l^3} + \frac{k_0}{2} \right] \omega^2$$

$$+ \frac{k_0}{2} x^4 \frac{EI}{l^2} = 0$$

9.17 使用 Ritz 撓度函數 $y = C_1 x^2 + C_2 x^3$ ，求例題 9.3-1 楔形板的撓曲振動前兩個自然頻率及其振動形狀。

解



$$m(x) = m_0 \left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right), \quad b(x) = b_0 \left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right)$$

$$I(x) = \frac{bh^3}{12} = \frac{h^3}{12} b_0 \left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right)$$

$$\therefore EI = EI_0 \left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right)$$

$$y = C_1 x^2 + C_2 x^3 = C_1 \phi_1 + C_2 \phi_2$$

$$\phi_1 = x^2, \quad \phi_2 = x^3, \quad k_{11} = \int_0^l EI \phi_1'' \phi_1'' dx$$

$$\phi_1'' = 2, \quad \phi_2'' = 6x, \quad m_{11} = \int m(x) \phi_1 \phi_1 dx$$

$$k_{11} = 4EI_0 \int_0^l \left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right) dx = 4EI_0 \left(l - \frac{l}{2}\right) = 2EI_0 l$$

$$k_{12} = 12EI_0 \int_0^l x \left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right) dx = 12EI_0 \left(\frac{l^2}{2} - \frac{l^3}{3l}\right)$$

$$= 2EI_0 l^2$$

$$k_{22} = 36EI_0 \int_0^l x^2 \left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right) dx = 36 \left(\frac{l^3}{3} - \frac{l^4}{4l}\right)$$

$$= 3EI_0 l^3$$

$$m_{11} = m_0 \int_0^l x^4 \left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right) dx = m_0 \left(\frac{l^5}{5} - \frac{l^6}{6l}\right) = \frac{1}{30} m_0 l^5$$

$$m_{11} = m_0 \int_0^l x^2 \left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right) dx = m_0 \left(\frac{l^3}{6} - \frac{l^3}{7}\right) = \frac{1}{42} m_0 l^3$$

$$m_{22} = m_0 \int_0^l x^2 \left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right) dx = m_0 \left(\frac{l'^3}{7} - \frac{l'^3}{8}\right) = \frac{1}{56} m_0 l'^3$$

代入(9.3-7)式

$$\begin{bmatrix} (2EI_0 l - \omega^2 \frac{m_0 l^3}{30}) & (2EI_0 l'^2 - \omega^2 \frac{m_0 l'^3}{42}) \\ (2EI_0 l'^2 - \omega^2 \frac{m_0 l'^3}{42}) & (3EI_0 l'^2 - \omega^2 \frac{m_0 l'^3}{56}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \{0\}$$

若欲上式 C_1, C_2 不全為 0, 則其係數之行列式為 0, 即

$$\begin{aligned} & 6(EI_0)^2 l^4 - \omega^2 \left[\frac{m_0 l'^3}{30} 3EI_0 l'^2 + \frac{m_0 l'^3}{56} 2EI_0 l \right] \\ & + \omega^4 \left(\frac{m_0 l'^3}{30} \cdot \frac{m_0 l'^3}{56} \right) - 4(EI_0)^2 l^4 + \left[4EI_0 l'^2 \frac{m_0 l'^3}{42} \right] \omega^2 \\ & - \omega^4 \left(\frac{m_0^2 l'^6}{42^2} \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \omega^4 \left[m_0^2 l'^6 \left(\frac{1}{30 \times 56} - \frac{1}{42^2} \right) \right] + \omega^2 \left[m_0 EI_0 l'^3 \left(\frac{3}{30} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{2}{56} - \frac{4}{42} \right) \right] + 2(EI_0)^2 l^4 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$(28.345 \times 10^{-6} m_0^2 l'^6) \omega^4 - (0.0405 m_0 EI_0 l'^3) \omega^2 + 2(EI_0)^2 l^4 = 0$$

$$\omega^4 - 1429.3 \left(\frac{EI_0}{m_0 l^4} \right) \omega^2 + 70559 \left(\frac{EI_0}{m_0 l^4} \right)^2 = 0$$

$$\omega^2 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 51.20 \\ 1378 \end{array} \right\} \times \frac{EI_0}{m_0 l^4}$$

$$\omega_1 = 7.155 \sqrt{\frac{EI_0}{m_0 l^4}}, \quad \omega_2 = 37.12 \sqrt{\frac{EI_0}{m_0 l^4}}$$

- 9.18 如圖 P9-18 所示均勻桿的自由端連接勁性為 k_s 之彈簧, 並令一端固定一端自由桿縱向振動的前兩個振態為其撓度, 使用 Rayleigh-Ritz 方法, 求此桿縱向振動的前兩個自然頻率及振態。



■ P9-18

解 見(7-2-8)式, 得知

兩端自由均勻桿的正規振態為

$$\phi_1 = \sin \frac{\pi x}{2l}, \quad \phi_2 = \sin \frac{3\pi x}{2l}$$

$$\therefore u(x) = C_1 \sin \frac{\pi x}{2l} + C_2 \sin \frac{3\pi x}{2l}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = C_1 \frac{\pi}{2l} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2l} + C_2 \frac{3\pi}{2l} \cos \frac{3\pi x}{2l}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} AE \int_0^l \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} k_0 u^2(l)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} AE \int_0^l C_1^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{2l} dx +$$

$$+ AE C_1 C_2 \int_0^l \left(\frac{\pi}{2l} \right) \left(\frac{3\pi}{2l} \right) \cos \frac{\pi x}{2l} \cos \frac{3\pi x}{2l} dx$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} AE \int_0^l C_2^2 \left(\frac{3\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \cos^2 \frac{3\pi x}{2l} dx + \frac{1}{2} k_0 (C_1 - C_2)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial C_1} = \left[AE \left(\frac{\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \int_0^l \cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{2l} dx + k_0 \right] C_1 - k_0 C_2$$

$$+ AEC_2 \int_0^l \left(\frac{\pi}{2l} \right) \left(\frac{3\pi}{2l} \right) \cos \frac{\pi x}{2l} \cos \frac{3\pi x}{2l} dx$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial C_2} = \left[AE \left(\frac{3\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \int_0^l \cos^2 \frac{3\pi x}{2l} dx \right] C_2 - k_0 C_1 + k_0 C$$

$$\therefore k_{11} = AE \left(\frac{\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \int_0^l \cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{2l} dx + k_0$$

$$k_{12} = k_{21} = -k_0$$

$$k_{22} = AE \left(\frac{3\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \int_0^l \cos^2 \frac{3\pi x}{2l} dx + k_0$$

$$\text{因爲 } \int_0^l \cos^2 n\theta d\theta = \frac{l}{2}, \quad n = \frac{\pi}{2l}, \quad \frac{3\pi}{2l}$$

$$k_{11} = AE \left(\frac{\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \frac{l}{2} + k_0, \quad k_{12} = -k_0$$

$$k_{22} = AE \left(\frac{3\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \frac{l}{2} + k_0$$

$$m_{ij} = \int_0^l m \phi_i \phi_j dx = \begin{cases} m_{11} = \frac{ml}{2} \\ m_{12} = 0 \\ m_{22} = \frac{ml}{2} \end{cases}$$

代入 (9.3-7) 式

$$\begin{bmatrix} \left\{ AE \left(\frac{\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \frac{l}{2} + k_0 - \omega^2 \frac{ml}{2} \right\} & -k_0 \\ -k_0 & \left\{ AE \left(\frac{3\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \frac{l}{2} + k_0 - \omega^2 \frac{ml}{2} \right\} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \{ 0 \}$$

Freq. Eq.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{ml}{2} \omega^2 \right)^2 - \left(\frac{ml}{2} \omega^2 \right) \left[AE \left(\frac{\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \frac{l}{2} + k_0 + \right. \\ & \left. + AE \left(\frac{3\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \frac{l}{2} + k_0 \right] + \left[AE \left(\frac{\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \frac{l}{2} + k_0 \right] \\ & \cdot \left[AE \left(\frac{3\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \frac{l}{2} + k_0 \right] - k_0^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

化簡成

$$\begin{aligned} & \omega^4 - \omega^2 \left[10 \left(\frac{\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \frac{AE}{m} + \frac{4k_0^2}{ml} \right] \\ & + \left[9 \left(\frac{\pi}{2l} \right)^4 \left(\frac{AE}{m} \right)^2 + 20 \left(\frac{\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \frac{AE}{m} \frac{k_0}{ml} \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

9.19 重複習題 9-18，但改成如圖 P9-19 所示的系統，以質量 m_0 代替彈簧。

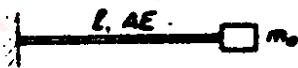


圖 P9-19

圖 參考習題 9-18

當 $k_0 = 0$

$$k_{11} = AE \left(\frac{\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \frac{l}{2}, \quad k_{22} = 0$$

$$k_{22} = AE \left(\frac{3\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \frac{l}{2}$$

附加質量 m_0 之動能

$$KE = \frac{1}{2} m_0 \dot{u}^2(l) = \frac{1}{2} m_0 (\dot{C}_1 - \dot{C}_2)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_0 (\dot{C}_1^2 - \dot{C}_2^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_0 (\dot{C}_1^2 - 2\dot{C}_1\dot{C}_2 + \dot{C}_2^2)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{C}_1} = m_0 \ddot{C}_1 - m_0 \ddot{C}_2, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{C}_2} \right) = -m_0 \ddot{C}_1 + m_0 \ddot{C}_2$$

$$\therefore m_{11} = \frac{ml}{2} + m_0, \quad m_{12} = m_{21} = -m_0$$

$$m_{22} = \frac{ml}{2} + m_0$$

(9.3-7) 式變成

$$\begin{bmatrix} \left\{ AE \left(\frac{\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \frac{l}{2} - \omega^2 \left(\frac{ml}{2} + m_0 \right) \right\} & \omega^2 m_0 \\ \omega^2 m_0 & \left\{ AE \left(\frac{3\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \frac{l}{2} - \omega^2 \left(\frac{ml}{2} + m_0 \right) \right\} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \{ C \}$$

9.20 如同習題 9-11 的變質量簡支樑，假設其撓度由均勻樑之前兩個振態構成，以 Rayleigh-Ritz 方法求其前兩個自然頻率及振態。

$$\text{解 } m(x) = m_0 \frac{x}{l} \left(1 - \frac{x}{l} \right)$$

$$\phi_1 = \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}, \quad \phi_2 = \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l}$$

$$y = \phi_1 q_1 + \phi_2 q_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_{11} &= EI \int_0^l \phi_1'' \phi_1'' dx = EI \left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^4 \int_0^l \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{l} dx \\ &= EI \left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^4 \frac{l}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$k_{12} = k_{21} = EI \int_0^l \phi_1'' \phi_2'' dx = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_{22} &= EI \int_0^l \phi_2'' \phi_2'' dx = EI \left(\frac{2\pi}{l}\right)^4 \int_0^l \sin^2 \frac{2\pi x}{l} dx \\ &= EI \left(\frac{2\pi}{l}\right)^4 \frac{l}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_{11} &= \int_0^l m(x) \phi_1 \phi_1 dx = m_0 \int_0^l \frac{x}{l} \left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right) \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{l} dx \\ &= 0.10866 m_0 l \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_{22} &= m_0 \int_0^l \left(\frac{x}{l}\right) \left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right) \sin^2 \frac{2\pi x}{l} dx \\ &= 0.08966 m_0 l \end{aligned}$$

$$m_{12} = m_0 \int_0^l \left(\frac{x}{l}\right) \left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right) \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l} dx = 0$$

因爲 $\frac{x}{l} \left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right)$ = 對稱函數 $\sin \frac{\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l}$ = 非對稱函數

而得到上式，所以(9.3-7)式變成

$$\begin{bmatrix} EI \left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^4 \frac{l}{2} - 0.10866 m_0 l \omega^2 & 0 \\ 0 & EI \left(\frac{2\pi}{l}\right)^4 \frac{l}{2} - 0.08966 m_0 l \omega^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{Bmatrix} = 0$$

$\therefore C_1$ 及 C_2 彼此獨立且 Rayleigh-Ritz 方法失效
然而由對角線係數

$$EI \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^4 \frac{l}{2} - 0.10866 m_0 l \omega^2 = 0$$

$$EI \left(\frac{2\pi}{l} \right)^4 \frac{l}{2} - 0.08966 m_0 l \omega^2 = 0$$

化簡成兩個 Rayleigh 分數

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{\pi^4}{2 \times 0.10866} \left(\frac{EI}{m_0 l^4} \right) = 448 \frac{EI}{m_0 l^4}$$

$$\omega_1 = 21.2 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{m_0 l^4}}, \text{ 第一振態爲 } \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

$$\omega_2^2 = \frac{8\pi^4}{0.08966} \left(\frac{EI}{m_0 l^4} \right) = 8691 \frac{EI}{m_0 l^4}$$

$$\omega_2 = 93 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{m_0 l^4}}, \text{ 第二振態爲 } \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l}$$

9.21 均勻桿上端以樞梢支持成自由懸吊體，令 $\phi_1 = x/l$ ， $\phi_2 = \sin(\pi x/l)$ 及 $\phi_3 = \sin(2\pi x/l)$ 爲其三個振態，以 Rayleigh-Ritz 法，求此桿之特性方程式。

解 $\phi_1 = \frac{x}{l}$ ， $\phi_1'' = 0$

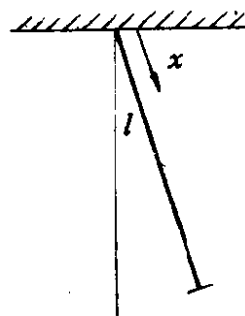
$$\phi_2 = \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}, \phi_2'' = -\left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

$$\phi_3 = \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l}, \phi_3'' = -\left(\frac{2\pi}{l}\right)^2 \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l}$$

$$k_{11} = EI \int_0^l \phi_1'' \phi_1'' dx = 0, \quad k_{12} = k_{13} = 0$$

$$k_{22} = EI \left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^4 \int_0^l \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{l} dx = EI \left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^4 \frac{l}{2}$$

$$k_{33} = EI \left(\frac{2\pi}{l}\right)^4 \frac{l}{2}$$



$$k_{23} = EI \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{l} \right)^2 \int_0^l \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l} dx = 0$$

$$m_{11} = m_0 \int_0^l \phi_1^2 dx = m_0 \int_0^l \left(\frac{x}{l} \right)^2 dx = \frac{m_0 l}{3}$$

$$m_{22} = m_0 \int_0^l \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{m_0 l}{2}$$

$$m_{33} = m_0 \int_0^l \sin^2 \frac{2\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{m_0 l}{2}$$

$$m_{12} = m_0 \int_0^l \frac{x}{l} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$= \frac{m_0}{l} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{\pi x}{l} \cdot x \cos \frac{\pi x}{l}}{\left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^2} \right]_0^l = \frac{m_0 l}{\pi} = m_{21}$$

$$m_{13} = m_0 \int_0^l \frac{x}{l} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l} dx = -\frac{m_0 l}{2\pi}$$

$$m_{23} = m_0 \int_0^l \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l} dx = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \left(0 - \omega^2 \frac{m_0 l}{3} \right) & \left(0 - \omega^2 \frac{m_0 l}{\pi} \right) \\ \left(0 - \omega^2 \frac{m_0 l}{\pi} \right) & \left(EI \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^4 \frac{l}{2} - \omega^2 \frac{m_0 l}{2} \right) \\ \left(0 - \omega^2 \frac{m_0 l}{2\pi} \right) & \left(0 - 0 \right) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \left(0 + \omega^2 \frac{m_0 l}{2\pi} \right) \\ \left(0 - 0 \right) \\ \left(EI \left(\frac{2\pi}{l} \right)^4 \frac{l}{2} - \omega^2 \frac{m_0 l}{2} \right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \{ 0 \}$$

由上式矩阵之行列式为0得到频率方程式

$$-\omega^2 \frac{m_0 l}{3} \left\{ EI \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^4 \frac{l}{2} - \omega^2 \frac{m_0 l}{2} \right\} \left[EI \left(\frac{2\pi}{l} \right)^4 \frac{l}{2} - \omega^2 \frac{m_0 l}{2} \right]$$

$$+ \omega^2 \frac{m_0 l}{\pi} \left[- \left(\omega^2 \frac{m_0 l}{\pi} \right) \left\{ EI \left(\frac{2\pi}{l} \right)^4 \frac{l}{2} - \omega^2 \frac{m_0 l}{2} \right\} \right]$$

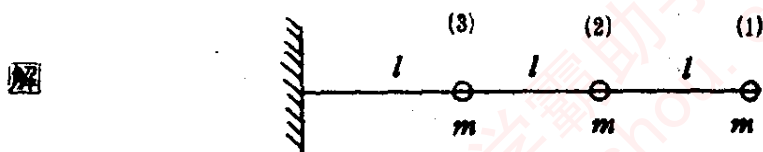
$$- \omega^2 \frac{m_0 l}{2\pi} \left[- \left(\omega^2 \frac{m_0 l}{2\pi} \right) \left\{ EI \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^4 \frac{l}{2} - \omega^2 \frac{m_0 l}{2} \right\} \right] = 0$$

化簡成 $(\omega^2)^2 - \left(1329.4146 \frac{EI}{m_0 l^4} \right) \omega^2 + 279045.61 \left(\frac{EI}{m_0 l^4} \right)^2 = 0$

$$\omega^2 = (664.70 \pm 403.47) \left(\frac{EI}{m_0 l^4} \right) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 261.23 \\ 1068.17 \end{array} \right\} \frac{EI}{m_0 l^4}$$

$$\omega = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.0 \\ 16.16 \\ 32.68 \end{array} \right\} \sqrt{\frac{EI}{m_0 l^4}}, \text{ 正解 } \omega = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 15.4 \\ 50 \end{array} \right\} \sqrt{\frac{EI}{m_0 l^4}}$$

9.22 使用矩陣迭代法，求習題9-12懸臂樑之三個自然頻率及其振態。



由例題 6.1-1 $[a] = \frac{l^3}{3EI} \begin{bmatrix} 27 & 14 & 4 \\ 14 & 8 & 2.5 \\ 4 & 2.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 27 & 14 & 4 \\ 14 & 8 & 2.5 \\ 4 & 2.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \text{其中 } \lambda = \frac{m \omega^2 l^3}{3EI}$$

迭代過程如下

$$\begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.1 \end{Bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} 31.60 \\ 16.65 \\ 0.75 \end{Bmatrix} = 31.6 \begin{Bmatrix} 1.00 \\ 0.5269 \\ 0.0237 \end{Bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} 34.47 \\ 18.27 \\ 5.409 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= 34.47 \begin{Bmatrix} 1.00 \\ 0.530 \\ 0.1569 \end{Bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} 35.047 \\ 18.632 \\ 5.4819 \end{Bmatrix} = 35.047 \begin{Bmatrix} 1.00 \\ 0.5316 \\ 0.1564 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} 35.068 \\ 18.6438 \\ 5.4854 \end{Bmatrix} = 35.068 \begin{Bmatrix} 1.00 \\ 0.5316 \\ 0.1564 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore 35.068 \frac{m\omega_1^2 l^3}{3EI} = 1, \quad \omega_1^2 = 0.0855 \frac{EI}{ml^3}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix}^{(1)} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1.00 \\ 0.5316 \\ 0.1564 \end{Bmatrix}, \quad \omega_1 = 0.2925 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{ml^3}}$$

第二振態由掃蕩矩陣求出

$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{x_2}{x_1} & -\frac{x_3}{x_1} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.5316 & -0.1564 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 27 & 14 & 4 \\ 14 & 8 & 2.5 \\ 4 & 2.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.5316 & -0.1564 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.3532 & -0.2228 \\ 0 & 0.5576 & 0.3184 \\ 0 & 0.3736 & 0.3744 \end{bmatrix}$$

迭代過程如下：

$$\begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -0.5 \end{Bmatrix} \xrightarrow{1\text{st}} \begin{Bmatrix} 0.1114 \\ -0.1592 \\ -0.1868 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1.00 \\ -1.429 \\ -1.677 \end{Bmatrix} \xrightarrow{2\text{nd}} \begin{Bmatrix} 0.8784 \\ -1.3308 \\ -1.1617 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{Bmatrix} 1.00 \\ -1.5150 \\ -1.3225 \end{Bmatrix} \xrightarrow{3\text{rd}} \begin{Bmatrix} 0.8298 \\ -1.2658 \\ -1.0611 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1.00 \\ -1.5254 \\ -1.2787 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{4\text{th}} \begin{Bmatrix} 0.8237 \\ -1.2577 \\ -1.0486 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1.00 \\ -1.5269 \\ -1.2731 \end{Bmatrix} \xrightarrow{5\text{th}} \begin{Bmatrix} 0.8229 \\ -1.2568 \\ -1.0471 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{Bmatrix} 1.00 \\ -1.5273 \\ -1.2725 \end{Bmatrix} \xrightarrow{6\text{th}} \begin{Bmatrix} 0.8229 \\ -1.2568 \\ -1.0470 \end{Bmatrix} = 0.8229 \begin{Bmatrix} 1.00 \\ -1.5273 \\ -1.2723 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \omega_2^2 = \frac{3}{0.8229} \frac{EI}{ml^3} = 3.6456 \left(\frac{EI}{ml^3} \right)$$

$$\omega_2 = 1.9094 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{ml^3}}, \quad \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix}^{(2)} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1.00 \\ -1.5273 \\ -1.2723 \end{Bmatrix}$$

第三振態由

$$C_1 = \bar{x}_1 + 0.5316 \bar{x}_2 + 0.1564 \bar{x}_3 = 0$$

$$C_2 = \bar{x}_1 - 1.5273 \bar{x}_2 - 1.2723 \bar{x}_3 = 0$$

兩式相減，得到 $\bar{x}_2 = -1.1207 \bar{x}_3$ 代入 C_1 中

得到 $\bar{x}_1 = 0.4394 \bar{x}_3$ $\therefore \bar{x}_3 = 2.2758 \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2 = -2.5505 \bar{x}_1$

$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1.00 \\ 0 & 0 & -2.5505 \\ 0 & 0 & 2.2758 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{乘以 } [a]$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0.3962 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.7145 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.1005 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

迭代過程如下：

$$\begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \xrightarrow{1\text{st}} \begin{Bmatrix} 0.3962 \\ -0.7145 \\ 0.1005 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1.00 \\ -1.8034 \\ -0.2537 \end{Bmatrix} \xrightarrow{2\text{nd}} \begin{Bmatrix} 0.1005 \\ -0.1812 \\ 0.0255 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= 0.1005 \begin{Bmatrix} 1.00 \\ -1.8034 \\ -0.2537 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore 0.1005 \frac{m\omega^2 l^3}{3EI} = 1$$

$$\omega_3^2 = 29.851 \frac{EI}{ml^3}, \quad \omega_3 = 5.4636 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{ml^3}}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix}^{(3)} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1.000 \\ -1.803 \\ -0.2537 \end{Bmatrix}$$

9.23 求如图 P9-23 所示的三质量系统之影响系数（撓性系数或劲性系数之一），并以矩阵迭代法求其主振态。

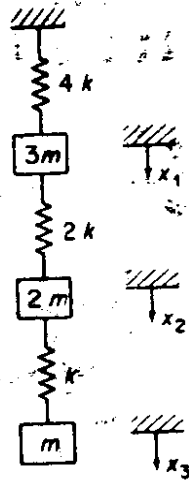
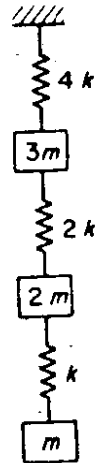


图 P9-23



解 $a_{11} = \frac{1}{4k} = a_{21} = a_{12} = a_{31} = a_{13}$

$$a_{22} = \frac{4k + 2k}{4k \cdot 2k} = \frac{3}{4k} = a_{32} = a_{23}$$

$$a_{33} = \frac{1}{4k} + \frac{1}{2k} + \frac{1}{k} = \frac{7}{4k}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{m\omega^2}{4k} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda [a] [m] \{x\}$$

$$= \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

迭代过程如下

$$\begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 7 \end{Bmatrix} \xrightarrow{1st} \begin{Bmatrix} 16 \\ 48 \\ 70 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 3.0 \\ 4.375 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.229 \\ 0.686 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix}$$

正规化，使 $x_3 = 1.0$

$$\xrightarrow{2nd} \begin{Bmatrix} 3.059 \\ 7.803 \\ 11.803 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.259 \\ 0.661 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix} \xrightarrow{3rd} \begin{Bmatrix} 3.099 \\ 7.743 \\ 11.743 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.264 \\ 0.659 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{4\text{th}} \begin{Bmatrix} 3.110 \\ 7.746 \\ 11.746 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.265 \\ 0.659 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix} \xrightarrow{5\text{th}} \begin{Bmatrix} 3.113 \\ 7.749 \\ 11.749 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.265 \\ 0.660 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$\times 11.749$

$$11.749 \frac{m\omega^2}{4k} = 1.0, \quad \omega_1^2 = 0.341 \frac{k}{m}, \quad \omega_1 = 0.584 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

第二振態之縮寫矩陣

$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{0.660}{0.265} \right) & -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1.00}{0.265} \right) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1.660 & -1.258 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[x] = \lambda [a] [m] [S] [x]$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2.980 & -2.774 \\ 0 & 1.020 & -0.774 \\ 0 & 1.020 & 3.226 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

迭代如下： $\begin{Bmatrix} -0.2 \\ 0.6 \\ 1.0 \end{Bmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow{1\text{st}} \begin{Bmatrix} -4.562 \\ 0.162 \\ 3.838 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} -1.189 \\ -0.042 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix} \xrightarrow{2\text{nd}} \begin{Bmatrix} -2.649 \\ -0.817 \\ 3.183 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{Bmatrix} -0.832 \\ -0.257 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix} \xrightarrow{3\text{rd}} \dots\dots$$

直到第 13 次迭代後，才收斂至穩定值

$$\xrightarrow{13\text{th}} \begin{Bmatrix} -1.466 \\ -1.222 \\ 2.778 \end{Bmatrix} = 2.778 \begin{Bmatrix} -0.528 \\ 0.440 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\omega_2^2 = 1.440 \frac{k}{m}, \quad \omega_2 = 1.200 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

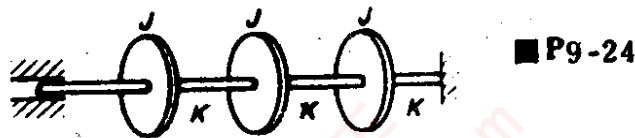
第三振態之掃盪矩陣為

$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1.581 \\ 0 & 0 & -1.710 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.00 \end{bmatrix}$$

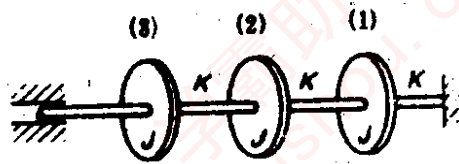
$$\text{則 } \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2.323 \\ 0 & 0 & -2.517 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.483 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$1.483 \frac{m\omega^2}{4k} = 1, \quad \omega_3^2 = 2.697 \frac{k}{m}, \quad \omega_3 = 1.642 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

9.24 使用矩陣迭代法，求如圖 P9-24 所示扭轉系統的自然頻率及其振態。



■ P9-24



$$a_{11} = a_{21} = a_{31} = a_{12} = a_{22} = a_{32} = \frac{1}{K}$$

$$a_{21} = a_{22} = a_{23} = \frac{1}{K} + \frac{1}{K} = \frac{2}{K}, \quad a_{31} = \frac{3}{K}$$

$$[a] = \frac{1}{K} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \theta_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{\omega^2 J}{K} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \theta_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

迭代進行如下：

$$\begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \xrightarrow{1\text{st}} \begin{Bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.50 \\ 0.833 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix} \xrightarrow{2\text{nd}} \begin{Bmatrix} 2.337 \\ 4.1666 \\ 5.1666 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.4516 \\ 0.8065 \\ 1.000 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xrightarrow{3\text{rd}} \begin{Bmatrix} 2.2581 \\ 4.0645 \\ 5.0646 \end{Bmatrix} &= \begin{Bmatrix} 0.4458 \\ 0.8025 \\ 1.000 \end{Bmatrix} \xrightarrow{4\text{th}} \begin{Bmatrix} 2.2483 \\ 4.0508 \\ 5.0508 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.4451 \\ 0.8020 \\ 1.000 \end{Bmatrix} \\ \xrightarrow{5\text{th}} \begin{Bmatrix} 2.2471 \\ 4.0491 \\ 5.0491 \end{Bmatrix} &= \begin{Bmatrix} 0.4450 \\ 0.8019 \\ 1.000 \end{Bmatrix} \xrightarrow{6\text{th}} \begin{Bmatrix} 2.2469 \\ 4.0488 \\ 5.0488 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.4450 \\ 0.8019 \\ 1.000 \end{Bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5.0488} \frac{K}{J}} = 0.4450 \sqrt{\frac{K}{J}}$$

第二振態爲

$$\bar{\theta}_1 = \frac{0.8019}{0.4450} \bar{\theta}_2 - \frac{1.00}{0.4450} \bar{\theta}_3 = -1.8020 \bar{\theta}_2 - 2.2472 \bar{\theta}_3$$

$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1.8020 & -2.2472 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \theta_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{\omega^2 J}{K} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.8020 & -1.2472 \\ 0 & 0.1980 & -0.2472 \\ 0 & 0.1980 & 0.7528 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \theta_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{收斂至} \begin{Bmatrix} -0.8019 \\ -0.3571 \\ 0.6429 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} -1.2473 \\ -0.5554 \\ 1.000 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{0.6429} \frac{K}{J}} = 1.247 \sqrt{\frac{K}{J}}$$

第三振態

$$\text{由 } C_1 = 0 \text{ 得 } \bar{\theta}_1 = -1.802 \bar{\theta}_2 - 2.2472 \bar{\theta}_3$$

$$\text{由 } C_2 = 0 \text{ 得 } \bar{\theta}_1 = -0.4451 \bar{\theta}_2 + 0.8018 \bar{\theta}_3$$

$$0 = -1.3569 \bar{\theta}_2 - 3.0490 \bar{\theta}_3$$

$$\bar{\theta}_2 = -2.247 \bar{\theta}_3$$

$$\bar{\theta}_1 = 1.8020 \bar{\theta}_3$$

$$[S]_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1.8020 \\ 0 & 0 & -2.247 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.00 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \theta_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{\omega^2 J}{K} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.8020 & -1.2472 \\ 0 & 0.1980 & -0.2472 \\ 0 & 0.1980 & 0.7528 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \theta_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

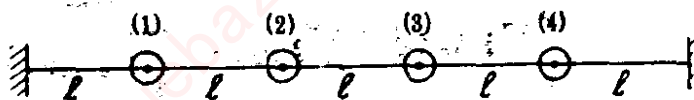
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1.8020 \\ 0 & 0 & -2.247 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.00 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{\omega^2 J}{K} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0.5551 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.6921 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.3079 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \theta_3 \end{Bmatrix} \\
 & \text{收斂至} \begin{Bmatrix} 0.5551 \\ 0.6921 \\ 0.3079 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1.803 \\ -2.248 \\ 1.000 \end{Bmatrix} \\
 & \omega_3 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{0.3079} \frac{K}{J}} = 1.802 \sqrt{\frac{K}{J}}
 \end{aligned}$$

9.25 如圖 P9-25 所示四個質量以相等距離沿繩排列，假設繩張力為常數，以矩陣迭代法求自然頻率及振態形狀。



■ P9-25

解



令 T 為張力，根據各點之單位撓度及合力 ΣF ，得到

$$a_{11} = \frac{4}{5} \frac{l}{T}, \quad a_{21} = a_{12} = \frac{3}{5} \frac{l}{T}, \quad a_{31} = a_{13} = \frac{2}{5} \frac{l}{T}$$

$$a_{41} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{l}{T}, \quad a_{22} = \frac{6}{5} \frac{l}{T}, \quad a_{32} = \frac{4}{5} \frac{l}{T}, \quad a_{42} = \frac{2}{5} \frac{l}{T}$$

$$a = \frac{l}{5T} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad m = m \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

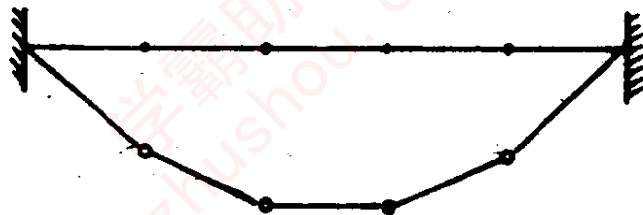
$$\begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{\omega^2 ml}{5T} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{Bmatrix}, \text{令迭代起始值} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.5 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{1st} \begin{Bmatrix} 7.5 \\ 12.50 \\ 12.50 \\ 7.5 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1.00 \\ 1.666 \\ 1.666 \\ 1.00 \end{Bmatrix} \xrightarrow{2nd} \begin{Bmatrix} 13.333 \\ 21.666 \\ 21.666 \\ 13.333 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1.000 \\ 1.625 \\ 1.625 \\ 1.000 \end{Bmatrix} \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{收斂至}} \begin{Bmatrix} 13.095 \\ 21.190 \\ 21.190 \\ 13.095 \end{Bmatrix} = 13.095 \begin{Bmatrix} 1.000 \\ 1.618 \\ 1.618 \\ 1.000 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{5}{13.09} \frac{T}{ml}, \quad \omega_1 = 0.618 \sqrt{\frac{T}{ml}}$$

第一振態
對稱形，無節點



第二振態

$$[S]_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1.618 & -1.618 & -1.000 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y = \lambda [a] [S]_1 Y, \quad \lambda = \frac{\omega^2 ml}{5T}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{Bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3.4720 & -4.4720 & -3.000 \\ 0 & 1.1460 & -0.8540 & -1.000 \\ 0 & 0.7640 & 2.7640 & 1.000 \\ 0 & 0.3820 & 1.3820 & 3.000 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{Bmatrix}$$

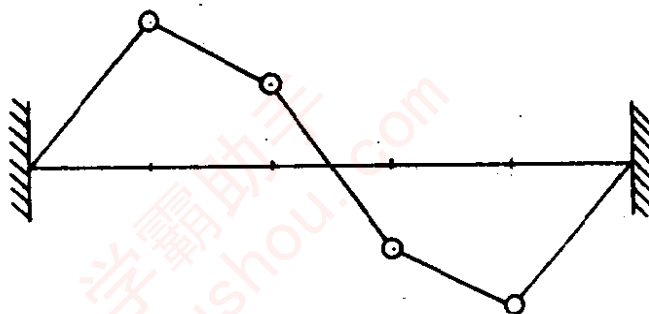
$$\begin{Bmatrix} 1.0 \\ 0.6 \\ -0.6 \\ -1.0 \end{Bmatrix} \xrightarrow{1st} \begin{Bmatrix} 3.6000 \\ 2.2000 \\ -2.2000 \\ -3.6000 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} -1.000 \\ -0.6111 \\ 0.6111 \\ 1.000 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{2\text{nd}} \begin{Bmatrix} -3.6111 \\ -2.2222 \\ 2.2222 \\ 3.6111 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} -1.000 \\ -0.6154 \\ 0.6154 \\ 1.000 \end{Bmatrix} \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\text{收斂至} \begin{Bmatrix} -3.6180 \\ -2.2360 \\ 2.2360 \\ 3.3180 \end{Bmatrix} = 3.3180 \begin{Bmatrix} -1.000 \\ -0.6180 \\ 0.6180 \\ 1.000 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\omega_2^2 = \frac{5}{3.318} \frac{T}{ml} = 1.3820 \frac{T}{ml}, \quad \omega_2 = 1.1756 \sqrt{\frac{T}{ml}}$$

第二振態
反對稱，單節點



第三振態

$$C_1 = 0 = 1.0 \bar{y}_1 + 1.618 \bar{y}_2 + 1.618 \bar{y}_3 + 1.00 \bar{y}_4$$

$$C_2 = 0 = -1.0 \bar{y}_1 - 0.618 \bar{y}_2 + 0.618 \bar{y}_3 + 1.00 \bar{y}_4$$

$$\text{兩式相加: } 1.00 \bar{y}_1 + 2.236 \bar{y}_3 + 2.00 \bar{y}_4 = 0$$

$$\bar{y}_1 = -2.236 \bar{y}_3 - 2.00 \bar{y}_4$$

$$[S]_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.618 & 0.618 & 1.00 \\ 0 & 0 & -2.236 & -2.0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

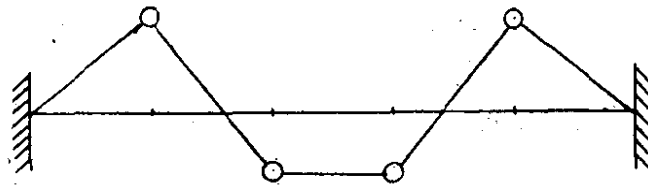
$$Y = \lambda [a] [S]_1 [S]_2 Y$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{Bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3.2914 & 3.9440 \\ 0 & 0 & -3.4165 & -3.2920 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.0557 & -0.5280 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5278 & 2.2360 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} 1.0 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.6 \\ 1.0 \end{Bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{收斂至}} \begin{Bmatrix} 1.9098 \\ -1.1806 \\ -1.1806 \\ 1.9098 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1.0000 \\ -0.6182 \\ -0.6182 \\ 1.0000 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\omega_3^2 = \frac{5}{1.9098} \frac{T}{ml} = 2.618 \frac{T}{ml}, \quad \omega_3 = 1.618 \sqrt{\frac{T}{ml}}$$

對稱形，2 節點



第四振態

$$C_1 = 0 = 1.0 \bar{y}_1 + 1.618 \bar{y}_2 + 1.618 \bar{y}_3 + 1.00 \bar{y}_4$$

$$C_2 = 0 = -1.00 \bar{y}_1 - 0.618 \bar{y}_2 + 0.618 \bar{y}_3 + 1.00 \bar{y}_4$$

$$C_3 = 0 = 1.00 \bar{y}_1 - 0.618 \bar{y}_2 - 0.618 \bar{y}_3 + 1.00 \bar{y}_4$$

$$\text{求解：} \bar{y}_2 = 1.618 \bar{y}_4, \quad \bar{y}_3 = -1.618 \bar{y}_4, \quad \bar{y}_1 = 0.618 \bar{y}_4$$

$$[S]_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0.618 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1.618 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1.618 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

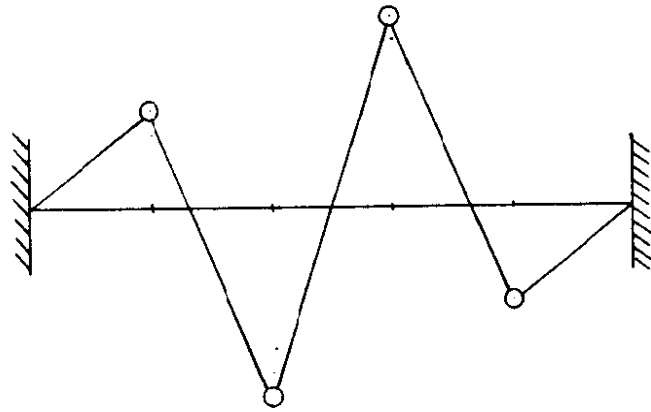
$$Y = \lambda [am] [S]_1 [S]_2 [S]_3 Y$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{Bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1.3815 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2.2359 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2.2361 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1.3820 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\omega_4^2 = \frac{5}{1.382} \frac{T}{ml} = 3.6178 \frac{T}{ml}$$

$$\omega_4 = 1.902 \sqrt{\frac{T}{ml}}$$

反對稱，3節點



学霸助手
xuebazhushou.com

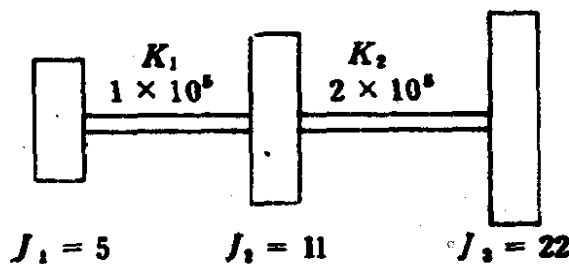
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第十章 成堆質量參數系統之計算程序

10.1 為你的程式計算器寫出節 10.1 中扭轉系統的計算機程式，並在程式每階段的運算後，填寫實際執行的結果。

圖 使用 HP-25 程式化計算器，包括 36 個步驟之簡單程式如下



程式號	程式態	程式所代表的函數或運算式	運算態	顯示
00	f PRGM		f PRGM	
02	1 ↑	θ_1	= g 2	
04	5 ↑	J_1	STO 0	
06	RCL 0 ×	$\omega^2 J_1$	R/S	T_1
07	STO 1	$\omega^2 J_1$		
12	1 EEX 5 + -	$\theta_2 = 1 - \frac{\omega^2 J_1}{K_1}$	RCL 2	θ_2
13	STO 2	θ_2	RCL 4	θ_2
14	11 ×	$J_2 \theta_2$	RCL 0	ω^2
18	RCL 0 ×	$\omega^2 J_2 \theta_2$	(v	\bullet
20	RCL 1 +	$T_2 = \omega^2 J_1 + \omega^2 J_2 \theta_2$		
21	STO 3	T_2		
25	2 EEX 5 +	T_2 / K_2		
28	RCL 2 - CHS	$\theta_3 = \theta_2 - \frac{T_2}{K_2}$		
29	STO 4	θ_3		
32	22 ×	$J_3 \theta_3$		
34	RCL 0 ×	$\omega^2 J_3 \theta_3$		
36	RCL 3 +	$T_3 = T_2 + \omega^2 J_3 \theta_3$ 牛頓米		

每一行指出步驟次序的數目（最多予許 49 個），在程式鍵入後，轉鈕

切换運算態 (Run mode)，任意選擇 ω ， ω^2 存入 0 之位置中，並壓下 **R/S** 鍵程式中的運算自動執行至顯示出 T_s ，按下 **RCL** 2 及 **RCL** 4 鍵，則分別顯示 θ_2 及 θ_3 。重覆計算任意其他頻率時，只須在運算態時輸入新的 ω 值並壓下 **R/S**。得到在自然頻率下的 T_s 及 θ_2, θ_3 。

ω	$T_s \times 10^{-3}$	θ_2	θ_3	θ_4
		振態形狀		
20	14.66			
40	52.32 ($T_s = 52.32 \times 10^3 \text{ Nm}$)			
60	95.43			
80	119.38			
100	99.50			
120	20.75			
123.666	- 0.0018	1.00	0.2353	-0.3449
140	-109.65			
160	-246.96			
180	-290.74			
200	- 64.00			
202	- 16.78			
202.6584	0.00134	1.00	-1.0535	0.2995
203	8.95			
205	64.89			
220	710.55Nm			

10.2 使用 Holzer 方法，求如圖 P10-2 所示 $J = 1.0 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$ 及 $K = 0.20 \times 10^6 \text{ Nm/rad}$ 扭轉系統之自然頻率及振態形狀。

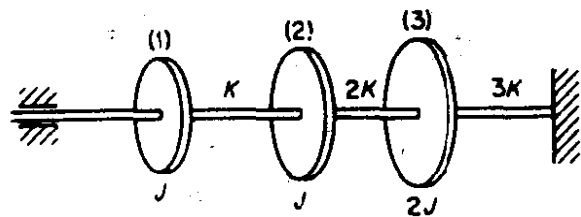
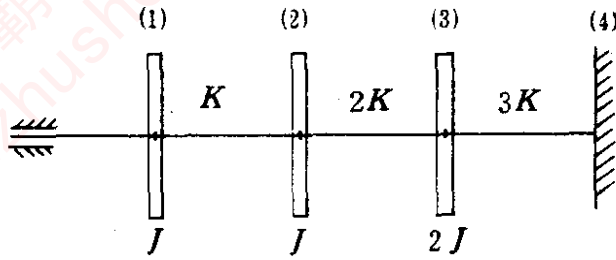


圖 P10-2

解



$$J = 1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

$$K = 0.2 \times 10^6 \frac{\text{Nm}}{r}$$

本題可使用 (10.2-1) 及 (10.2-2) 式以數位計算機求解，然而這些簡單系統以手中型計算器處理程式更為容易，如習題 10-1 僅稍作必要的改變，第一振態在 $\omega_1 = 281.3$ 時也能以矩陣迭代得到迭代方程式為

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \theta_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{J\omega^2}{6K} \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 5 & 2 \\ 5 & 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \theta_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

使用習題 10-1 中相同之計算機程式，僅作下列改變

00

02

04

06

07

12

13

14

18

20

21

25

28

29

32

34

36

40

44

運算態

同前題

顯示

R/S θ_1

RCL 2 θ_2

RCL 4 θ_3

1 \uparrow

2 **EEX** 5 \div \square

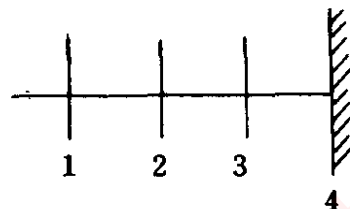
1 \times

4 **EEX** 5 \div \square

2 \times

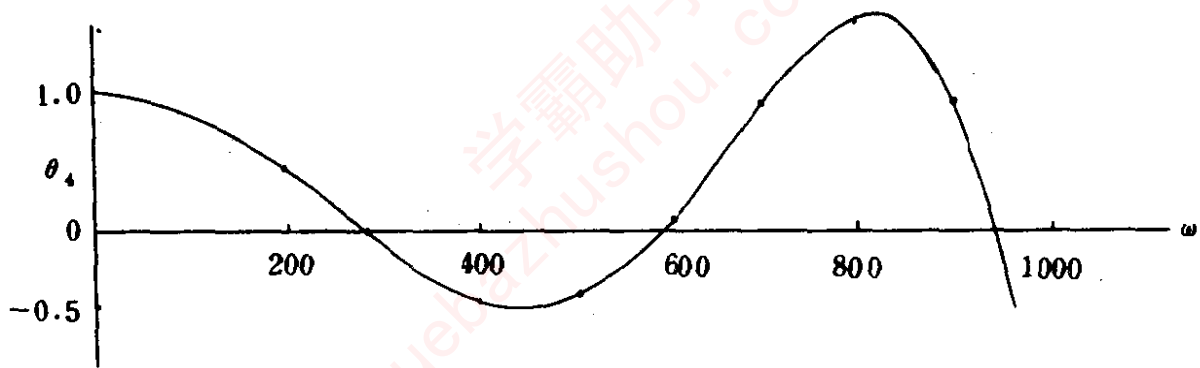
6 **EEX** 5 \div \square

RCL 4 \square **CHS**



計算結果

ω	θ_1	θ_2	θ_3	θ_4	
20	1.00	0.9980	0.9960	0.9933	
200				0.417	
281.24	1.00	0.6045	0.2872	-0.00000812	1st 振態
400				-0.4507	
500				-0.432	
589.368	1.00	-0.7368	-0.9654	-0.0000082	2nd 振態
700				0.936	
800				1.597	
900				0.8954	
934.6382	1.00	-3.3677	1.8031	0.0000067	3rd 振態



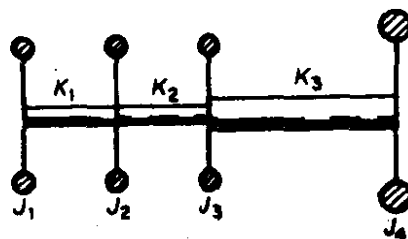
10.3 使用 Holzer 方法，求如圖 P10-3 所示扭轉系統之自然頻率及振態形狀，其 J 及 K 值如下所示。

$$J_1 = J_2 = J_3 = 1.13 \text{ kgm}^2$$

$$J_4 = 2.26 \text{ kgm}^2$$

$$K_1 = K_2 = 0.169 \text{ Nm/rad} \times 10^6$$

$$K_3 = 0.226 \text{ Nm/rad} \times 10^6$$



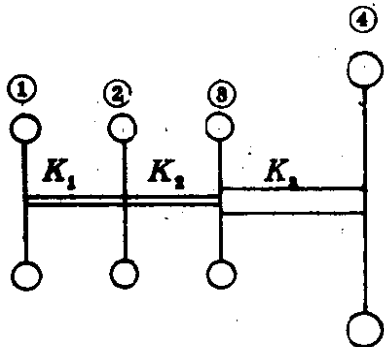
■ P10-3

```

C   PROBLEM 10.3 THOMSON
0002  DIMENSION RJ(4), RK(4), W(60), DE(60, 4), T(60, 4), TF(60)
0003  M=4
0004  L=60
0005  READ5, (RJ(J), J=1, M)
0006  5  FORMAT(4F10. 3)
0007  READ6, (RK(J), J=1, M)
0008  6  FORMAT ( 4E10. 3)
0009  DO 20 I=1, L
0010  DE(I, 1)=1.
0011  W(I)=(I-1)*10
0012  T(I, 1)=W(I)**2*RJ(1)*DE(I, 1)
0013  DO 10 J=2, M
0014  DE(I, J)=DE(I, J-1)-T(I, J-1)/RK(J-1)
0015  T(I, J)=T(I, J-1)+W(I)**2*RJ(J)*DE(I, J)
0016  10 CONTINUE
0017  20 CONTINUE
0018  DO 25 J=1, M
0019  PRINT24, J, RJ(J), RK(J)
0020  24  FORMAT ( 20X, I3, 5X, F8. 3, 5X, F8. 3)
0021  25  CONTINUE
0022  DO 40 I=1, L
0023  TF(I)=T(I, M)
0024  PRINT30, W(I), DE(I, M), T(I, M)
0025  39  FORMAT(10X, F8. 2, 10X, F12. 4, 10X, F12. 4)
0026  40  CONTINUE
0027  CALL EZPLOT(W, TF, L)
0028  CALL FINISH
0029  STOP
0030  END

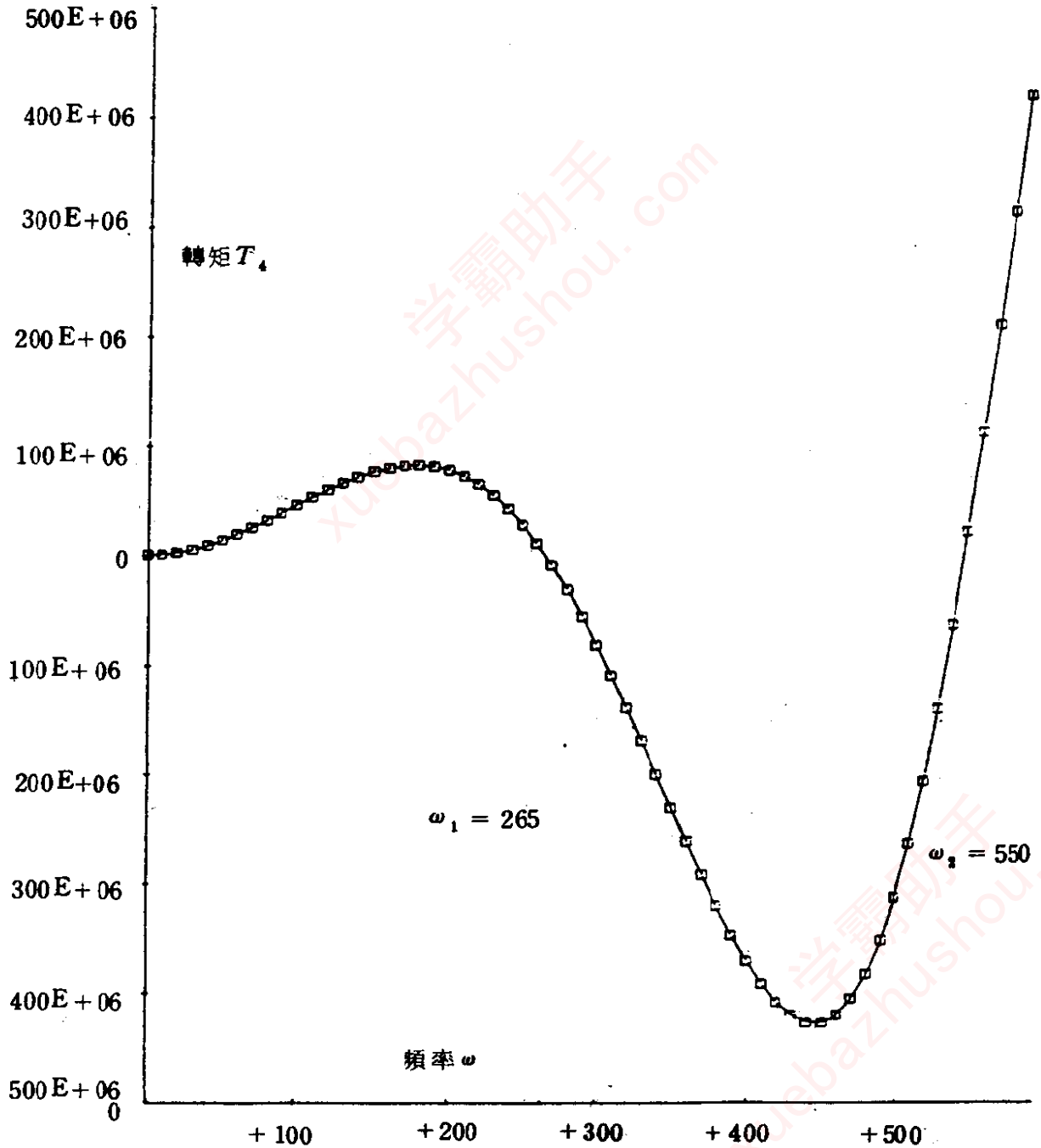
```

n	J	K
1	1.130	.169E+06
2	1.130	.169E+06
3	1.130	.226E+06
4	2.260	.0

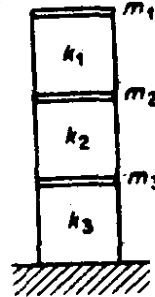


ω	θ_s	T_s
0.0	1.0000	0.0
10.00	0.9965	53.9058
20.00	0.9860	2242.5156
30.00	0.9686	4996.6680
40.00	0.9444	8761.6445
50.00	0.9135	13447.9648
60.00	0.8761	18942.5312
70.00	0.8325	25110.0469
80.00	0.7829	31794.7812
90.00	0.7276	38822.5586
100.00	0.6670	46003.1094
110.00	0.6015	53132.5898
120.00	0.5315	59996.4297
130.00	0.4574	66372.3125
140.00	0.3797	72033.5000
150.00	0.2990	76752.1875
160.00	0.2157	80303.0000
170.00	0.1304	82466.8750
180.00	0.0438	83034.6875
190.00	-0.0436	81811.2500
200.00	-0.1312	78618.8750
210.00	-0.2183	73301.9375
220.00	-0.3042	65729.9375
230.00	-0.3884	55801.7617
240.00	-0.4701	43449.1133
250.00	-0.5488	28640.1875
260.00	-0.6236	11382.6250
270.00	-0.6941	-8273.0625
280.00	-0.7596	-30231.3125
290.00	-0.8194	-54348.7500
300.00	-0.8730	-80432.5000
310.00	-0.9197	-108238.687
320.00	-0.9590	-137471.437
330.00	-0.9905	-167782.687
340.00	-1.0137	-198772.437
350.00	-1.0280	-229990.312
360.00	-1.0332	-260936.125
370.00	-1.0290	-291063.687
380.00	-1.0150	-319784.562
390.00	-0.9911	-346471.562
400.00	-0.9571	-370465.062
410.00	-0.9131	-391080.000
420.00	-0.8591	-407613.687
430.00	-0.7952	-419355.500
440.00	-0.7216	-425595.937
450.00	-0.6387	-425642.500

460.00	-0.5470	-418828.125
470.00	-0.4471	-404532.187
480.00	-0.3395	-382193.375
490.00	-0.2253	-351330.875
500.00	-0.1054	-311564.437
510.00	0.0192	-262637.062
520.00	0.1470	-204442.125
530.00	0.2767	-137046.375
540.00	0.4066	-60724.3125
550.00	0.5349	24013.4375
560.00	0.6595	116383.625
570.00	0.7783	215294.125



10.4 求如圖 P10-4 所示三層樓建築物的自然頻率及振態形狀 (使用 Holzer 方法), 其樓板質量均為 m , 樓柱勁性均為 k 。

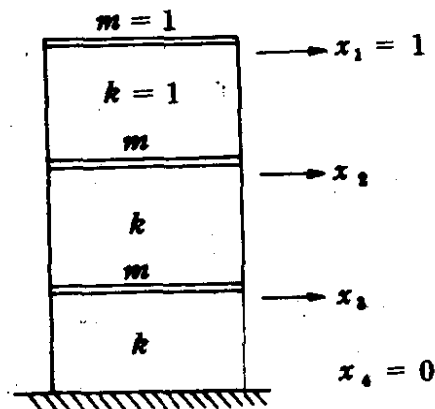


■ P10-4

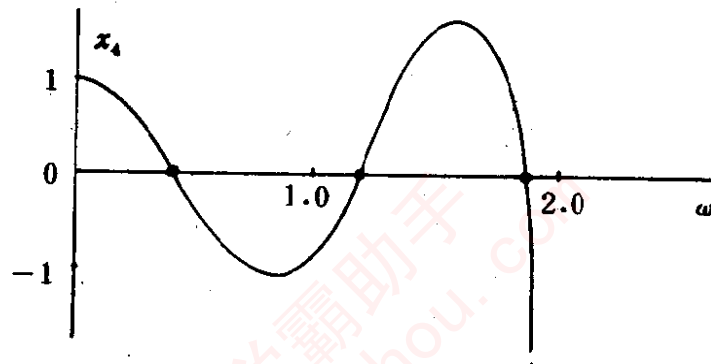
解

HP-25 程式

程式態			運算態	
00	f PRGM		f PRGM	
02	1 ↑	$x_1 = 1$	ω ↑ = ω	
		$m_1 = 1$	g 2 = ω^2	
04	RCL 0 -	$1 - \omega^2 m_1 = x_2$	STO 0 = ω^2	
05	STO 1	x_2	R/S = x_2	
07	1 +	$(1 + x_2)$	RCL 2 = x_2	
09	RCL 0 ×	$\omega^2 (1 + x_2) = F_2$	RCL 1 = x_2	
12	RCL 1 - CHS	$x_2 = x_2 - F_2$		
13	STO 2	x_3		
15	RCL 1 +	$x_2 + x_3$		
17	1 +	$1 + x_2 + x_3$		
19	RCL 0 ×	$\omega^2 (1 + x_2 + x_3) = F_3$		
22	RCL 2 - CHS	$= x_4$		



	ω	x_1
$\omega_1 \rightarrow$	0.2	0.768
	0.6	-0.5587
	0.8	-1.054
$\omega_2 \rightarrow$	1.0	-1.000
	1.5	1.422
$\omega_3 \rightarrow$	1.7	1.283
	1.9	-2.545



振態形狀

ω	x_4	x_3	x_2	x_1	
$\omega_1 = 0.44504$	0.0000068	0.4450	0.8019	1.00	$\therefore \omega_1 = 0.44504 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$
$\omega_2 = 1.247$	0.0001	-1.247	-0.555	1.00	$\omega_2 = 1.247 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$
$\omega_3 = 1.802$	-0.0012	1.8027	-2.247	1.00	$\omega_3 = 1.802 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

10.5 以 $m_1 = m$, $m_2 = 2m$, $m_3 = 3m$, 以 $k_1 = k_2 = k$, $k_3 = 2k$ 重作習題 10.4。

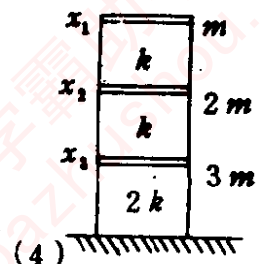
解 $F_1 = m\omega^2 x_1$, $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 = 1 - \frac{m\omega^2}{k}$

$F_2 = 2m\omega^2 x_2$

$F_1 + F_2 = m\omega^2 + 2m\omega^2 x_2$, $x_3 = x_2 - \frac{F_1 + F_2}{k}$

$F_3 = 3m\omega^2 x_3$

$F_1 + F_2 + F_3 = m\omega^2 + 2m\omega^2 x_2 + 3m\omega^2 x_3$



(4)

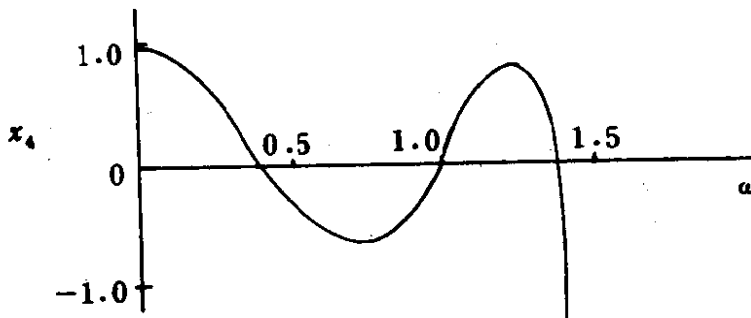
$$x_4 = x_3 - \frac{F_1 + F_2 + F_3}{2k}$$

<p>Prog f PRGM</p> <p>1 ↑</p> <p>RCL 0 - STO 1</p> <p>2 × 1 + STO 2</p> <p>RCL 0 × STO 3</p> <p>RCL 1 RCL 3 -</p> <p>STO 4</p> <p>3 × RCL 2 +</p> <p>RCL 0 × 2 ÷ CHS</p> <p>RCL 4 +</p> <p>STO 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">運算態</p> <p>f PRGM</p> <p>$= x_1$ ω ↑</p> <p>g 2 $= \omega^2$</p> <p>STO 0 $= \omega^2$</p> <p>R/S $= x_4$</p> <p>RCL 1 $= x_2$</p> <p>RCL 4 $= x_3$</p> <p>$= x_1$</p> <p>$= x_4$</p>
---	--

僅得自然頻率之結果

n	ω_n	x_4	x_3	x_2	x_1
1	0.4385	-0.0004	0.3330	0.8164	1.00
2	1.0000	0.000	-1.00	0.000	1.00
3	1.3478	0.0003	0.3336	-0.8166	1.00

其 $m = k = 1$ $\therefore \omega_1 = 0.4385 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$



10.6 線性彈簧質量系統及扭轉系統具有相同的質量及勁性分佈，比較兩者

之運動方程式，並求證其為相似。

解 比較 10.1 節及 10.3 節之方程式，以 J 代換 m ， K 代換 k 其他部分則相同

10.7 以 Holzer 方法求如圖 P10-7 所示彈簧質量系統之自然頻率及振態形狀（所有的質量及勁性均相等）。

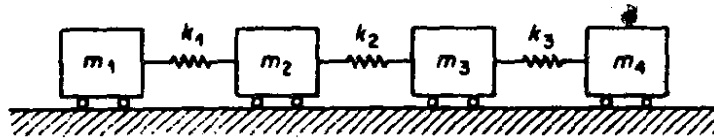
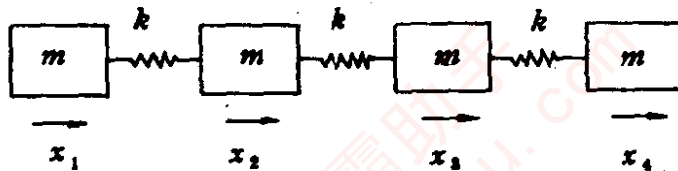


圖 10-7

解 使用與習題 10-4 相同的程式並擴展至 $F_4 = 0$

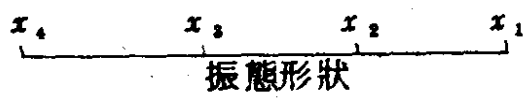


22 之前均相同

22

23 3 x_4
 25 2 $x_3 + x_4$
 27 1 $x_2 + x_3 + x_4$
 29 1 $1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4$
 31 0 $\omega^2 (1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4) = F_4$

ω	F_4	x_4	x_3	x_2	x_1
0.01	0.0004				
0.2	0.144				
0.4	0.408				
0.6	0.407				
0.76537	-0.000011	-1.00	-0.4142	0.4142	1.00
0.8	-0.131				
1.0	-1.000				

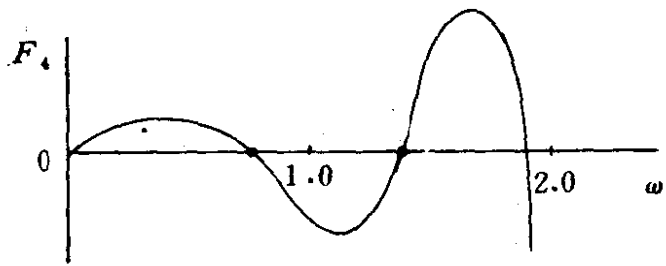


1.4	-1.567				
1.4142	-0.0002	1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.00
1.6	2.417				
1.8	1.858				
1.848	0.0				
2.0	-16.00	-1.00	2.418	-2.418	1.00
2.4	-262.0				

$$\omega_1 = 0.76537 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\omega_2 = 1.4142 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\omega_3 = 1.848 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$



10.8 若簡諧扭矩 1000 Nm 以 $\omega = 150 \text{ rad/sec}$ 的頻率作用在例題 10.1-1 之盤 3 上，求各盤之振幅及相角。

解 參考習題 10-1

使用相同程式，在運算態用 STO 0 輸入 $\omega^2 = 150^2$

結果列如下

ω	θ_1	θ_2	θ_3	T_3
150	1.0	-0.125	-0.5328	-182179 Nm

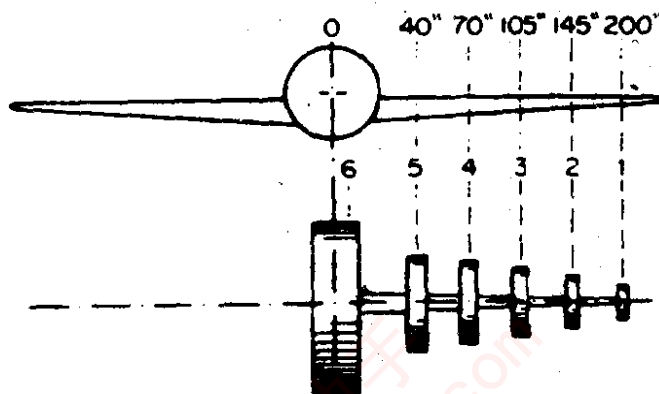
在每一個 θ_i 值，乘上 T_3 轉換成 1000 Nm 的比例因數：

$$\frac{1000}{-182179} = -0.005489$$

ω	θ_1	θ_2	θ_3	T_3
150	-0.005489	0.000686	0.002925	1000

10.9 戰鬥機之機翼化簡成如圖 P10-9 所示之軸及分立圓盤系統，求對稱及反對稱振動的前兩個自然頻率，並畫出其扭轉振態。

n	$J/\text{lb. in. sec}^2$	$K/\text{lb. in./rad}$
1	50	15×10^6
2	138	30
3	145	22
4	181	36
5	260	120
6	$\frac{1}{2} \times 140,000$	



■ P10-9

位置	J	K
1	50.000	0.150E+08
2	138.000	0.300E+08
3	145.000	0.220E+08
4	181.000	0.360E+08
5	260.000	0.120E+09
6	70000.000	0.0

PROBLEM 10.9 THOMSON, ANTISYMMETRIC
 DIMENSION RJ(15), RK(15), W(200), DE(200,15),
 T(200,15), TF(200)

M=6

L=100

READ5, (RJ(J), J=1, M)

5 FORMAT (6F10.3)

READ6, (RK(J), J=1, M)

6 FORMAT(6E10.3)

DO 20 I=1, L

DE (I, 1) =1

W(I)=(I-1)*10

T(I, 1)=W(I)**2*RJ(1)*DE₆(I, 1)

DO 10 J=2, M

DE(I, J)=DE(I, J-1)-T(I, J-1)/RK(J-1)

```

      T(I, J)=T(I, J-1)+W(I)**2*RJ(J)*DE(I, J)
10  CONTINUE
20  CONTINUE
      DO 25 J=1, M
      PRINT 24, J, RJ(J), RK(J)
24  FORMAT ( 20X, I3, 5X, F10.3, 5X, E10.3 )
25  CONTINUE
      DO 40 I = 1, L
      TF(I) = T(I, M)
      PRINT30, W(I), DE(I, M), T(I, M)
30  FORMAT ( 10X, F8.2, 10X, F12.4, 10X, E12.4 )
40  CONTINUE
      CALL EZPLOT(W, TF, L)
      CALL FINISH
      STOP
      END

```

ω	θ_s	T_s
0.0	1.0000	0.0
10.00	0.9955	0.7045E+07
20.00	0.9819	0.2780E+08
30.00	0.9594	0.6113E+08
40.00	0.9283	0.1052E+09
50.00	0.8889	0.1574E+09
60.00	0.8416	0.2147E+09
70.00	0.7870	0.2733E+09
80.00	0.7256	0.3294E+09
90.00	0.6581	0.3784E+09
100.00	0.5852	0.4158E+09
110.00	0.5078	0.4372E+09
120.00	0.4267	0.4381E+09
130.00	0.3428	0.4143E+09
140.00	0.2570	0.3621E+09
150.00	0.1702	0.2781E+09
160.00	ω_1 反對稱 0.0834	0.1600E+09
170.00	0.0023	0.5965E+07
180.00	ω_1 對稱 -0.0862	-0.1848E+09
190.00	-0.1672	-0.4122E+09
200.00	-0.2446	-0.6748E+09
210.00	-0.3173	-0.9702E+09
220.00	-0.3846	-0.1295E+10
230.00	-0.4459	-0.1644E+10
240.00	-0.5004	-0.2012E+10
250.00	-0.5475	-0.2392E+10
260.00	-0.5869	-0.2775E+10
270.00	-0.6180	-0.3154E+10
280.00	-0.6406	-0.3519E+10
290.00	-0.6546	-0.3859E+10

300.00	- 0.6598	- 0.4166E+10
310.00	- 0.6564	- 0.4427E+10
320.00	- 0.6445	- 0.4634E+10
330.00	- 0.6244	- 0.4777E+10
340.00	- 0.5966	- 0.4848E+10
350.00	- 0.5615	- 0.4837E+10
360.00	- 0.5197	- 0.4740E+10
370.00	- 0.4721	- 0.4552E+10
380.00	- 0.4195	- 0.4270E+10
390.00	- 0.3628	- 0.3894E+10
400.00	- 0.3030	- 0.3426E+10
410.00	- 0.2411	- 0.2871E+10
420.00	- 0.1783	- 0.2236E+10
430.00	- 0.1157	- 0.1532E+10
440.00	- 0.0545	- 0.7718E+09
450.00	0.0042	0.2731E+08
460.00	0.0592	0.8467E+09
470.00	0.1094	0.1665E+10
480.00	0.1539	0.2457E+10
490.00	0.1916	0.3199E+10
500.00	0.2218	0.3863E+10
510.00	0.2436	0.4422E+10
520.00	0.2566	0.4848E+10
530.00	0.2603	0.5115E+10
540.00	0.2546	0.5198E+10
550.00	0.2394	0.5075E+10
560.00	0.2149	0.4729E+10
570.00	0.1817	0.4147E+10
580.00	0.1403	0.3323E+10
590.00	0.0918	0.2258E+10
600.00	0.0372	0.9615E+09
610.00	- 0.0219	- 0.5465E+09
620.00	- 0.0840	- 0.2237E+10
630.00	- 0.1472	- 0.4068E+10
640.00	- 0.2095	- 0.5989E+10
650.00	- 0.2688	- 0.7935E+10
660.00	- 0.3227	- 0.9833E+10
670.00	- 0.3690	- 0.1160E+11
680.00	- 0.4056	- 0.1314E+11
690.00	- 0.4302	- 0.1436E+11
700.00	- 0.4411	- 0.1516E+11
710.00	- 0.4366	- 0.1546E+11
720.00	- 0.4159	- 0.1515E+11
730.00	- 0.3784	- 0.1419E+11
740.00	- 0.3247	- 0.1253E+11
750.00	- 0.2563	- 0.1018E+11
760.00	- 0.1759	- 0.7202E+10
770.00	- 0.0878	- 0.3728E+10

780.00	0.0013	0.1259 E+ 08
790.00	0.0849	0.3671 E+ 10
800.00	0.1506	0.6753 E+ 10
810.00	0.1853	0.8583 E+ 10
820.00	0.1722	0.8265 E+ 10
830.00	0.0905	0.4643 E+ 10
840.00	-0.0843	-0.3753 E+ 10
850.00	-0.3835	-0.1876 E+ 11
860.00	-0.8410	-0.4266 E+ 11

註釋：系統自中央對半切開並使用機身剖面的 $\frac{1}{2}J$ ，反對稱振態使 $\theta_0 = 0$ ，對稱振態使 $T_0 = 0$ ，因為 J_0 非常大，所以彼此非常接近。

10.10 求如圖 10.10 所示簡化飛機模型的自然振態，其 $M/m = n$ ，樑長 l

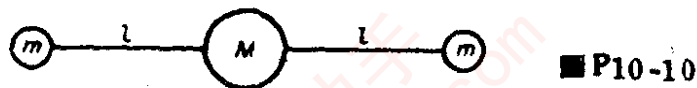
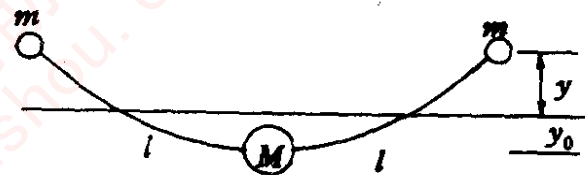


圖 動量守恆 $My_0 = 2my$ ， $\frac{M}{m} = n$



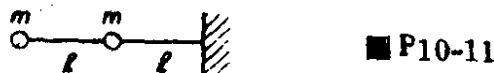
$$(y + y_0) = \frac{Pl^3}{3EI}$$

$$= \frac{(m\omega^2 y)l^3}{3EI} = y + \frac{2m}{M}y = y\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)$$

$$\therefore \omega^2 = \frac{3EI}{Ml^3} (n + 2) = \frac{6EI}{Ml^3} \left(1 + \frac{n}{2}\right)$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{6EI}{Ml^3} \left(1 + \frac{n}{2}\right)}$$

10.11 使用 Myklestad 方法，求如圖 P10-11 所示 2 塊質量懸臂樑之自然頻率及振態形狀。以此法得到的結果與使用影響係數法之結果作比較。



解 使用 10.11-5 式

$$\begin{Bmatrix} -V_3 \\ M_3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & m\omega^2 \\ l & 1 & 0 & m\omega^2 l \\ 3\alpha l & 6\alpha l & 1 & m\omega^2 3\alpha l \\ \alpha l^2 & 3\alpha l & l & (1 + m\omega^2 \alpha l^2) \end{bmatrix}^2 \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \theta_1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{其中 } \alpha = \frac{l}{6EI}$$

運算限於最後2列及2行

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_{33} + u_{34} \theta_1 &= 0 \\ u_{43} + u_{44} \theta_1 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{或頻率方程式 } u_{33}u_{44} - u_{34}u_{43} = 0$$

$$\text{則 } A^2 = AA = U, u_{ij} = \sum_k a_{ik} a_{kj}$$

$$\therefore u_{33} = \sum_k a_{3k} a_{k3} = 1 + m\omega^2 3\alpha l^2$$

$$u_{44} = \sum_k a_{4k} a_{k4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= m\omega^2 \alpha l^2 + m\omega^2 3\alpha l^2 + m\omega^2 3\alpha l^2 + (1 + m\omega^2 \alpha l^2)^2 \\ &= 1 + 9m\omega^2 \alpha l^2 + (m\omega^2 \alpha l^2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$u_{34} = \sum_k a_{3k} a_{k4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= m\omega^2 3\alpha l + m\omega^2 6\alpha l + m\omega^2 3\alpha l + m\omega^2 3\alpha l (1 + m\omega^2 \alpha l^2) \\ &= 15m\omega^2 \alpha l + 3(m\omega^2 \alpha l)^2 l \end{aligned}$$

$$u_{43} = l + l(1 + m\omega^2 \alpha l^2) = 2l + m\omega^2 \alpha l^3$$

代入頻率方程式

$$\begin{aligned} &(1 + m\omega^2 3\alpha l^2) [1 + 9\omega^2 m\alpha l^2 + (m\omega^2 \alpha l^2)^2] \\ &+ (2l + m\omega^2 \alpha l^3) [-15m\omega^2 \alpha l - 3l(m\omega^2 \alpha l)^2] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{或 } 1 - 18(m\omega^2 \alpha l^2) + 7(m\omega^2 \alpha l^2)^2 = 0$$

$$\text{令 } \beta = m\omega^2 \alpha l^2, \text{ 則 } \beta^2 - \frac{18}{7}\beta + \frac{1}{7} = 0$$

$$\beta = 1.2857 \pm \sqrt{1.6531 - 0.1429} = 1.2857 \pm 1.2289$$

$$\beta = \begin{cases} 0.0568 \\ 2.5615 \end{cases}, \sqrt{\beta} = \begin{cases} 0.2384 \\ 1.5857 \end{cases}$$

$$\omega = \begin{cases} 0.584 \\ 3.884 \end{cases} \sqrt{\frac{EI}{ml^3}}$$

10.12 求如圖 P10-12 所示 3 塊質量懸臂樑之前兩個自然頻率與振態形狀。

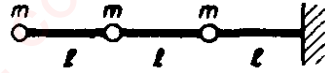


圖 P10-12

解 此處 Fortran H 程式能用在其他 3 塊質量懸臂樑系統。

若 m 全部相等且 l 都相等, $m = 1$, $l = 1$ 及 $EI = 1 \times 10^6$ 的結果藉著求 β_1 及 β_2 能用在其他 m , l 及 EI 值時。

SYSTEM/370 FORTRAN H EXTENDED (ENHANCED)

PROBLEM 10.12 THOMSON

DIMENSION ZV(2,4), ZM(2,4), ZD(2,4), ZY(2,4), WM(3), WL(3),
1 WEI(3), DE(200), DY(200), W(200)

M=4

L=200

N=M-1

READ5, (WM(J), J=1, N)

5FORMAT (3F10.3)

READ6, (WL(J), J=1, N)

6FORMAT(3F10.3)

READ7, (WEI(J), J=1, N)

7FORMAT (3E10.3)

ZD(1,1) = 0.0

ZD(2,1)=1.0

ZY(1,1)=1.0

ZY(2,1)=0.0

DO 60 K=1, L

W(K)=(K-1)*10.

DO 50 I=1,2

ZV(I,1)=0.0

ZM(I,1)=0.0

DO 40 J=2, M

ZV(I, J)=W(K)**2*WM(J-1)*ZY(I, J-1) + ZV(I, J-1)

ZM(I, J)=W(K)**2*WM(J-1)*WL(J-1)*ZY(I, J-1) + ZM(I, J-1) +

1WL(J-1)*ZV(I, J-1)

ZD(I, J)=W(K)**2*WM(J-1)*WL(J-1)**2/(2.*WEI(J-1))*ZY(I, J-1)+

1ZD(I, J-1)+WL(J-1)/WEI(J-1)*ZM(I, J-1)+WL(J-1)**2/(2.*WEI

2(J-1))*ZV(I, J-1)

ZY(I, J)=(1.+W(K)**2*WM(J-1)*WL(J-1)**3/(6.*WEI(J-1)))*ZY(I,

1J-1)+ WL(J-1)*ZD(I, J-1)+WL(J-1)**2/(2*WEI(J-1))*ZM(I, J-1)+

2WL(J-1)**3/(6*WEI(J-1))*ZV(I, J-1)

40 CONTINUE

50 CONTINUE

DE(K)=-ZD(1, M)/ZD(2, M)

DY(K)=ZY(1, M)+ZY(2, M)*DE(K)

60 CONTINUE


```

DO 70 J=1,N
PRINT65, WM(J), WL(J), WEI(J)
65 PORMAT(10X, F10.3, 5X, E10.3, 5X, E10.3)
70 CONTINUE
DO 80 K=1, L
PRINT75, W(K), DY(K)
75 FORMAT(20X, F8.2, 5X, F12.4)
80 CONTINUE
CALL EZPLOT(W, DY, L)
CALL FINISH
STOP
END
    
```

m	l	EI
1.000	1.000	0.100E+07
1.000	1.000	0.100E+07
1.000	1.0000	0.100E+07

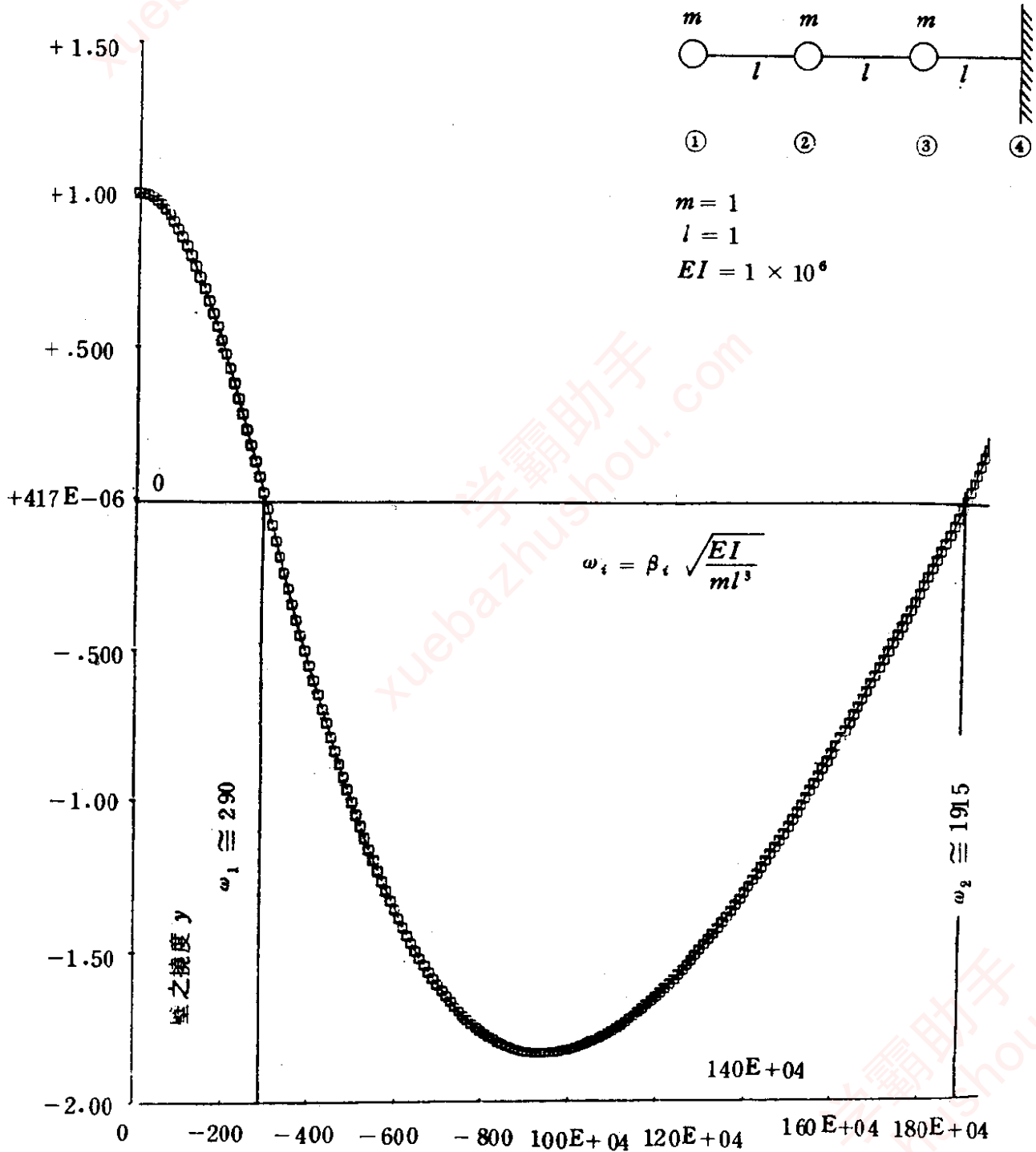
ω	y_4	ω	y_4
150.00	0.6855	1760.00	-0.4357
160.00	0.6456	1770.00	-0.4084
170.00	0.6038	1780.00	-0.3808
180.00	0.5605	1790.00	-0.3532
190.00	0.5156	1800.00	-0.3255
200.00	0.4694	1810.00	-0.2977
210.00	0.4220	1820.00	-0.2698
220.00	0.3734	1830.00	-0.2418
230.00	0.3239	1840.00	-0.2137
240.00	0.2735	1850.00	-0.1855
250.00	0.2224	1860.00	-0.1572
260.00	0.1707	1870.00	-0.1289
270.00	0.1185	1880.00	-0.1005
280.00	0.0660	1890.00	-0.0720
290.00	ω_1 -0.0131	1900.00	-0.0434
300.00	-0.0398	1910.00	ω_2 -0.0148
310.00	-0.0929	1920.00	0.0139
320.00	-0.1458	1930.00	0.0427
330.00	-0.1987	1940.00	0.0715
340.00	-0.2513	1950.00	0.1004
350.00	-0.3036	1960.00	0.1293
360.00	-0.3556	1970.00	0.1583
370.00	-0.4071	1980.00	0.1873
380.00	-0.4581	1990.00	0.2164

省略其餘數據

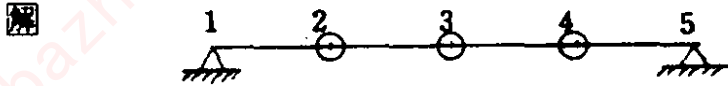
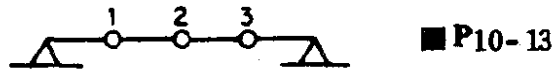
以上數據由 $m = 1$, $l = 1$ 及 $EI = 1 \times 10^6$ 得到, 其他 m , l 及

EI 值時, 由 $\omega_i = \beta_i \sqrt{\frac{EI}{ml^3}}$, 求出 β , 則此 β 能用在其他 m , l

及 EI ，即第一振態時， $\omega_1 = \beta_1 \sqrt{\frac{10^6}{l}}$ ， $\therefore \beta_1 = \omega_1 \times 10^{-3} \cong 0.290$ 根據習題 9-22， $\omega_1 = 0.2925 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{ml^3}}$ ， $\omega_2 = 1.909 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{ml^3}}$ ，由計算機求解 $\beta_2 = 1.915$



10.13 使用 Myklested 方法，求如圖 P10-13 所示簡支樑的邊界方程式。



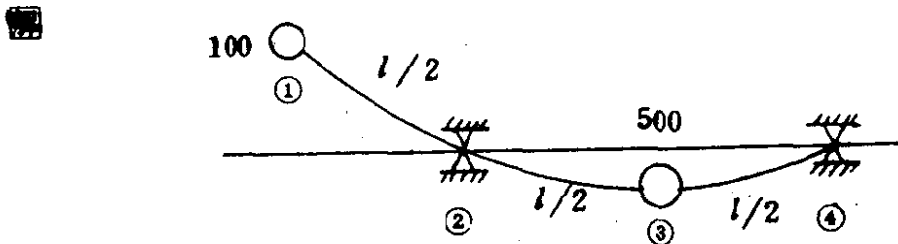
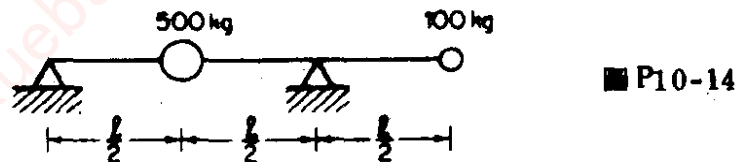
以 1 至 5 標註由左至右的各點位置

$$m_1 = m_5 = 0$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} -V \\ 0 \\ \theta \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}_5 = \begin{bmatrix} - & - & - & - \\ u_{21} & - & u_{23} & - \\ - & - & - & - \\ u_{41} & - & u_{43} & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} -V \\ 0 \\ \theta \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}_1$$

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} u_{21} & u_{23} \\ u_{41} & u_{43} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \text{ 或 } u_{43} = \frac{u_{41} u_{23}}{u_{21}}$$

10.14 如圖 P10-14 所示之伸出樑，在前面已用矩陣迭代法求解過。當使用 Myklestad 方法時，找出滿足左端邊界，使其撓度為 0 之自然頻率，即以該點撓度為正或為負的變化，檢查其對應頻率較自然頻率為高或為低。



$$m_2 = m_4 = 0, \quad y_1 = 1.0, \quad y_2 = y_4 = 0$$

根據 (10.11-5) 式

$$\begin{Bmatrix} -V \\ M \\ \theta \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \sec l \\ \sec l \\ \sec l \\ \sec l \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \theta_1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}_1$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} -V \\ M \\ \theta \\ y \end{Bmatrix}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \sec 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} -V \\ M \\ \theta \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}_2 \quad \text{等}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} -V \\ 0 \\ \theta \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} \sec 1 \\ \sec 2 \\ \sec 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \theta_1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}_1$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} - & - & - & - \\ - & - & u_{23} & u_{24} \\ - & - & - & - \\ - & - & u_{43} & u_{44} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \theta_1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} u_{23} & u_{24} \\ u_{43} & u_{44} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

10.15 使用Myklestad方法，求如圖 10-15 所示單質量繞軸旋轉樑之自然頻率方程式。

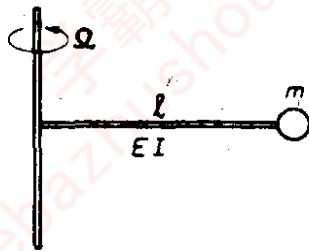


圖 P10-15

解 略

10.16 將直昇機螺旋槳葉板想像成鏈接在輪軸上的成堆質點樑，試建立其邊界方程式。

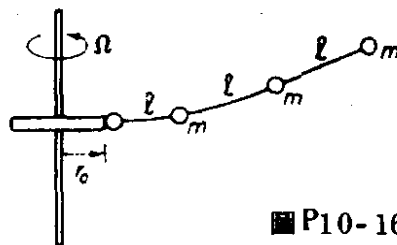
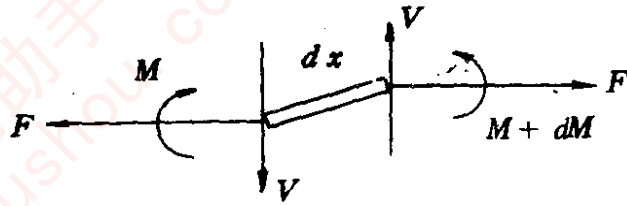


圖 P10-16 和 P10-17

解 考慮微小長度 dx 之部分樑自由體平衡：

$$dM = Fdy - Vdx$$

$$\frac{dM}{dx} = F \frac{dy}{dx} - V = F\theta - V$$



$\therefore V = -\frac{dM}{dx} + F\theta$ \therefore 由於軸向張力所附加的剪力 = $F\theta$

\therefore 在旋轉樑問題中剪力必須補充 $F\theta$

$dM = F\theta dx - Vdx = Fdy - Vdx$

$M_{i+1} - M_i = F(y_{i+1} - y_i) - V_{i+1} l_i$

見 (10.5-3) 式

$V_2 = 0 - m\omega^2 l - \Omega^2 ml \theta_1$

$M_2 = 0 - (-m\omega^2 l - \Omega^2 ml \theta_1) l + \Omega^2 ml (0 - 1) = 0$

$y_2 = 1 + \theta_1 l + \left(\frac{l^2}{2EI}\right) [m\omega^2 l + \Omega^2 l (ml \theta_1 - m)]$

$+ \left(\frac{l^3}{3EI}\right) (-m\omega^2 l - \Omega^2 ml \theta_1) = 0$

由 $M_2 = 0$, $l \theta_1 = \left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\Omega^2}\right)$ 代入 $y_2 = 0$

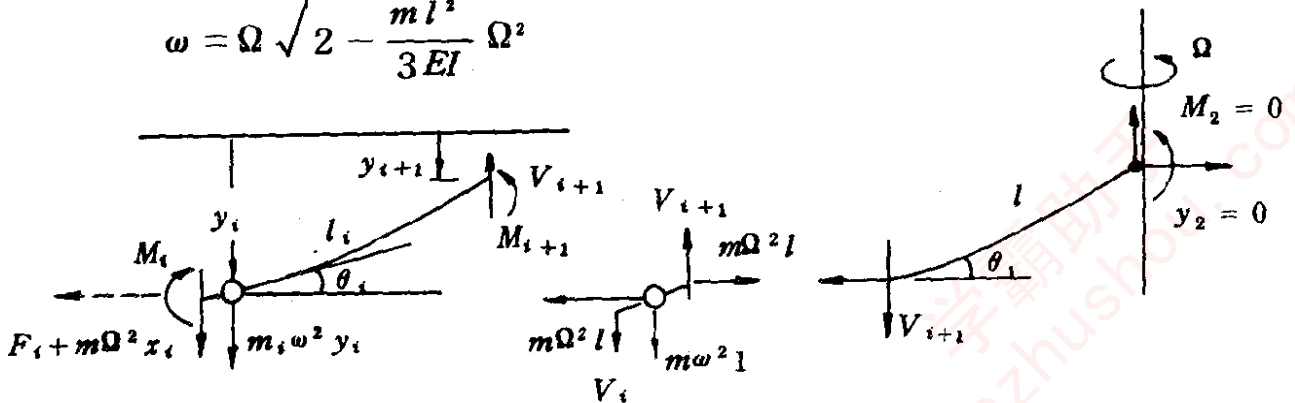
$\omega = \Omega \sqrt{2 - \frac{ml^3}{3EI} \Omega^2}$

若(2)被夾定: $y_2 = 0$, $\theta_2 = 0$, 造成

$\omega^2 = \left(\frac{3EI}{ml^3}\right) \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{m\Omega^2 l^3}{EI} \left(1 + \frac{m\Omega^2 l^3}{6EI}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{m\Omega^2 l^3}{4EI}\right)}$

新的自由體圖也產生相同的方程式

$\omega = \Omega \sqrt{2 - \frac{ml^2}{3EI} \Omega^2}$



10.17 假設直昇機螺旋槳葉板為 3 塊質量成等距排列，如圖 P10-17 所示，根據定值抗撓動性，求旋轉速度 Ω 時之振動自然頻率。

解

```

PROBLEM 10.17 THOMSON
DIMENSION ZV(2,4), ZM(2,4), ZD(2,4), ZY(2,4), WM(3),
1 WL(3), WEI(3), DE(200), DY(200), W(200), ZF(4)
M=4
L=45
N=M-1
DW=10.0
RO=0.1
READ5, (WM(J), J=1, N)
5FORMAT(3F10.3)
READ6, (WL(J), J=1, N)
6FORMAT(3F10.3)
READ7, (WEI(J), J=1, N)
7PORMAT(3E10.3)
ZD(1,1)=0.0
ZD(2,1)=1.0
ZY(1,1)=1.0
ZY(2,1)=0.0
ZF(1)=0.0
ZF(2)=DW**2*(WM(1)*(RO+WL(1)+WL(2)+WL(3)))+ZF(1)
ZF(3)=DW**2*(WM(2)*(RO+WL(2)+WL(3)))+ZF(2)
ZF(4)=DW**2*(WM(3)*(RO+WL(3)))+ZF(3)
DO 60 K=1, L
W(K)=(K-1)*10.
DO 50 I=1, 2
ZV(I,1)=0.0
ZM(I,1)=0.0
DO 40 J=2, M
ZV(I,J)=-W(K)**2*WM(J-1)*ZY(I,J-1)+ZV(I,J-1)-ZF(J)*
1 ZD(I,J-1)
DD=1./(1.-ZF(J)*WL(J-1)**2/(2.*WEI(J-1)))
ZM(I,J)=DD*(-ZV(I,J)*(WL(J-1)-ZF(J)*WL(J-1))**3/(3.*WEI
1(J-1))+ZM(I,J-1)+ZD(I,J-1)*WL(J-1)*ZF(J)
ZD(I,J)=ZV(I,J)*WL(J-1)**2/(2.*WEI(J-1))+ZM(I,J)*WL(J-1)
1/WEI(J-1)*ZD(I,J-1)
ZY(I,J)=ZV(I,J)*WL(J-1)**3/(3.*WEI(J-1))+ZM(I,J)*WL(J-1)
1**2/(2.*WEI(J-1))+ZD(I,J-1)*WL(J-1)+ZY(I,J-1)
40 CONTINUE
50 CONTINUE
DE(K)=-ZM(1,M)/ZM(2,M)
DY(K)=ZY(1,M)+ZY(2,M)*DE(K)
60 CONTINUE
DO 70 J=1,N

```

```

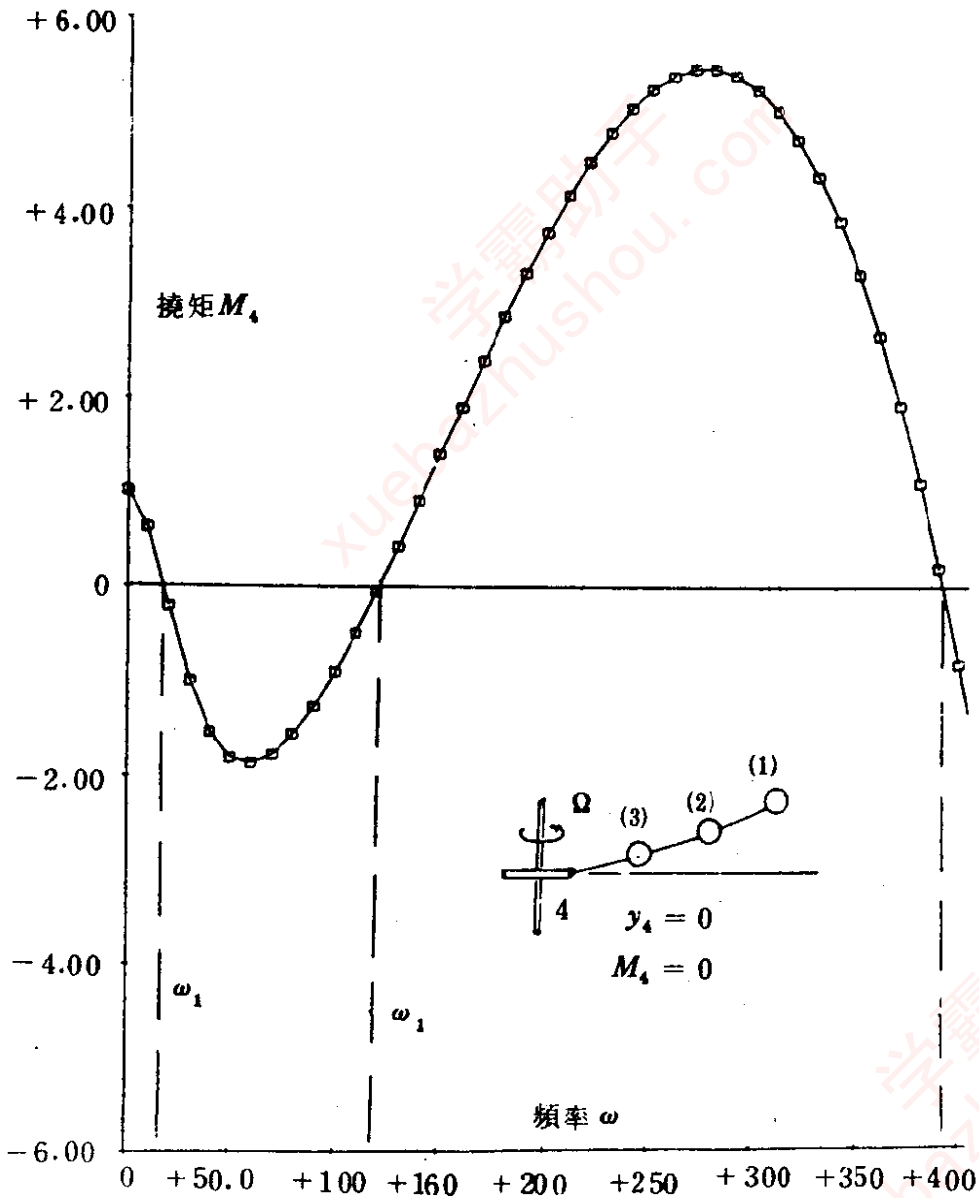
PRINT65, WM(J), WL(J), WEI(J)
65  FORMAT(10X, F10.3, 5X, F10.3, 5X, E10.3)
70  CONTINUE
DO 80 K=1, L
PRINT75, W(K), DY(K)
75  FORMAT ( 20X, F8.2, 5X, F12.4)
80  CONTINUE
CALL EZPLOT(W, DY, L)
CALL FINISH
STOP
END

```

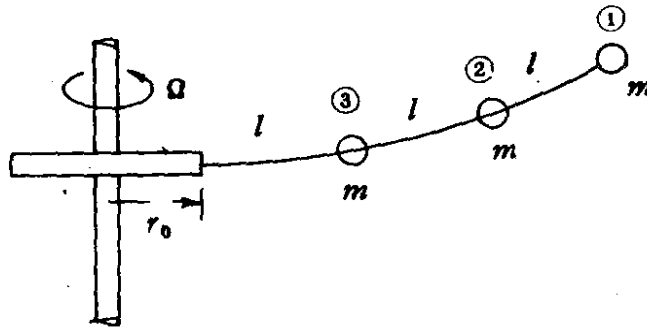
M	l	EI
100.000	0.500	0.100E+06
100.000	0.500	0.100E+06
100.000	0.500	0.100E+06

ω	M_4
0.0	1.0000
10.00	0.6068
20.00	-0.2376
30.00	-1.0279
40.00	-1.5567
50.00	-1.8248
60.00	-1.8876
70.00	-1.7974
80.00	-1.5931
90.00	-1.3025
100.00	-0.9461
110.00	-0.5396
120.00	-0.0954
130.00	0.3754
140.00	0.8634
150.00	1.3597
160.00	1.8563
170.00	2.3455
180.00	2.8200
190.00	3.2729
200.00	3.6975
210.00	4.0877
220.00	4.4375
230.00	4.7413
240.00	4.9939
250.00	5.1906
260.00	5.3266
270.00	5.3978
280.00	5.4003

290.00	5.3307
300.00	5.1854
310.00	4.9621
320.00	4.6579
330.00	4.2702
340.00	3.7973
350.00	3.2375
360.00	2.5886
370.00	1.8499
380.00	1.0195
390.00	0.0979
400.00	-0.9172
410.00	-2.0254
420.00	-3.2275
430.00	-4.5232
440.00	-5.9146



m	l	EI
100.000	0.500	0.100E+06
100.000	0.500	0.100E+06
100.000	0.500	0.100E+06



ω	y_4	ω	y_4
0.0	1.0000		
10.00	0.8821		
20.00	0.5626	400.00	2.6902
30.00 ω_1	0.1241	410.00	2.3811
40.00	-0.3424	420.00	2.0222
50.00	-0.7676	430.00	1.6138
60.00	-1.1121	440.00	1.1538
70.00	-1.3609	450.00	0.6436
80.00	-1.5139	460.00 ω_3	0.0815
90.00	-1.5788	470.00	-0.5356
100.00	-1.5659	480.00	-1.2053
110.00	-1.4863	490.00	-1.9265
120.00	-1.3505	500.00	-2.7017
130.00	-1.1679	510.00	-3.5295
140.00	-0.9469	520.00	-4.4121
150.00	-0.6949	530.00	-5.3462
160.00	-0.4187	540.00	-6.3381
170.00 ω_2	-0.1242	550.00	-7.3838
180.00	0.1830	560.00	-8.4817
190.00	0.4979	570.00	-9.6367
200.00	0.8158	580.00	-10.8401
210.00	1.1325	590.00	-12.1030
220.00	1.4437	600.00	-13.4146

10.18 假設葉板固定在輪軸上，試重作習題10-17。

SYSTEM/370 FORTRAN H EXTENDED (ENHANCED)
PROBLEM 10.18 THOMSON

```

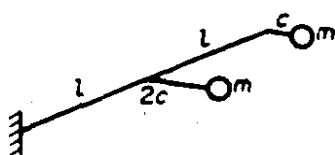
DIMENSION ZV(2,4), ZM(2,4), ZD(2,4), ZY(2,4), WM(3), WL(3),
1 WEI(3), DE(200), DY(200), W(200), ZF(4)
M=4
L=200
N=M-1
DW=10.0
RO=0.1
READ5, (WM(J), J=1,N)
5 FORMAT(3F10.3)
READ6, (WL(J), J=1, N)
6 FORMAT(3F10.3)
READ7, (WEI(J), J=1, N)
7 FORMAT(3E10.3)
ZD(1,1)=0.0
ZD(2,1)=1.0
ZY(1,1)=1.0
ZY(2,1)=0.0
ZF(1)=0.0
ZF(2)=DW**2*(WM(1)*(RO+WL(1)+WL(2)+WL(3)))+ZF(1)
ZF(3)=DW**2*(WM(2)*(RO+WL(2)+WL(3)))+ZF(2)
ZF(4)=DW**2*(WM(3)*(RO+WL(3)))+ZF(3)
DO 60 K=1,L
W(K)=(K-1)*10.
DO 50 I=1,2
ZV(I,1)=0.0
ZM(I,1)=0.0
DO 40 J=2,M
ZV(I, J)=-W(K)**2*WM(J-1)*ZY(I, J-1)+ZV(I, J-1)-ZF(J)*
1 ZD(I, J-1)
DD=1. / (1. -ZF(J)*WL(J-1)**2 / (2. *WEI(J-1)))
ZM(I, J)=DD*(-ZV(I, J)*(WL(J-1)-ZF(J)*WL(J-1)**3 / (3. *WEI(J
-1)))+ ZM(I, J-1) + ZD(I, J-1)*WL(J-1)*ZF(J))
ZD(I, J)=ZV(I, J)*WL(J-1)**2 / (2. *WEI(J-1))+ZM(I, J)*WL(J-1) /
1 WEI(J-1)+ ZD(I, J-1)
ZY(I, J)=ZV(I, J)*WL(J-1)**3 / (3. *WEI(J-1))+ZM(I, J)*WL(J-1)**
12 / (2. *WEI(J-1))+ZD(I, J-1)*WL(J-1)+ZY(I, J-1)
40 CONTINUE
50 CONTINUE
DE(K)=-ZD(1, M)/ZD(2, M)
DY(K)=ZY(1, M)+ZY(2, M)*DE(K)
60 CONTINUE
DO 70 J=1, N
PRINT65, WM(J), WL(J), WEI(J)
65 FORMAT(10X, F10.3, 5X, F10.3, 5X, E10.3 )
70 CONTINUE

```

```

DO 80 K=1, L
PRINT75, W(K), DY(K)
75  FORMAT(20X, F8.2, 5X, F12.4 )
80  CONTINUE
CALL EZPLOT(W, DY, L)
CALL FINISH
STOP
END
    
```

10.19 求如圖 P10-19 所示系統耦合撓扭振動方程式。



■ P10-19

解 (10.6) 式之 1 至 6 能調整成下列之矩陣形式

$$\begin{Bmatrix} -V \\ M \\ \theta \\ y \\ T \\ \varphi \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & m\omega^2 & 0 & m\omega^2 c \\ l & 1 & 0 & m\omega^2 l & 0 & m\omega^2 c l \\ \frac{l^2}{2EI} & \frac{l}{EI} & 1 & \frac{m\omega^2 l^2}{2EI} & 0 & \frac{m\omega^2 c l^2}{2EI} \\ \frac{l^2}{6EI} & \frac{l^2}{2EI} & l & \left(1 + \frac{m\omega^2 l^3}{6EI}\right) & 0 & \frac{m\omega^2 c l^2}{6EI} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & m\omega^2 c & 1 & J\omega^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -m\omega^2 c h & h & (1 + J\omega^2 h) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} -V \\ M \\ \theta \\ y \\ T \\ \varphi \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} V \\ W \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & 2B \\ 2C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} V \\ W \end{Bmatrix} \\
 = \begin{bmatrix} (A^2 + 2BC) & (AB + 2BD) \\ (2AC + CD) & (2BC + D^2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} V \\ W \end{Bmatrix}$$

第二部分與第一部分不同處在於以 $2c$ 代替 c 。

$$\begin{Bmatrix} -V_3 \\ M_3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ T_3 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} = [u_{ij}] \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \theta_1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \varphi_1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} u_{33} & u_{34} & u_{36} \\ u_{43} & u_{44} & u_{46} \\ u_{63} & u_{64} & u_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ 1 \\ \varphi_1 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

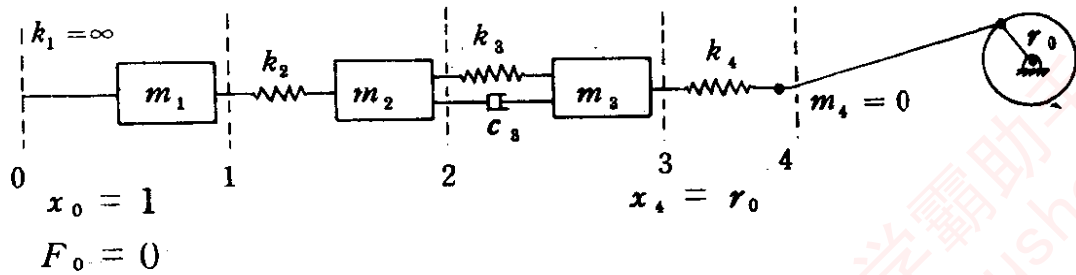
為求自然頻率令行列式為 0

10.20 如圖 P10-20 所示線性系統，在質量 1 及質量 2 之間具有阻尼，以教師指定的數據完成此題之計算機分析，並求各質量之振幅及相角。



■ P10-20

解



$$\begin{Bmatrix} x \\ F \end{Bmatrix}_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -m_1 \omega^2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{\infty} \\ -m_1 \omega^2 & 1 - \frac{m_1 \omega^2}{\infty} \end{bmatrix}_1 \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}_0$$

$$= \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -m_1 \omega^2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x \\ F \end{Bmatrix}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{k_2} \\ -m_2 \omega^2 & (1 - \frac{m_2 \omega^2}{k_2}) \end{bmatrix}_2 \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ F \end{Bmatrix}_1$$

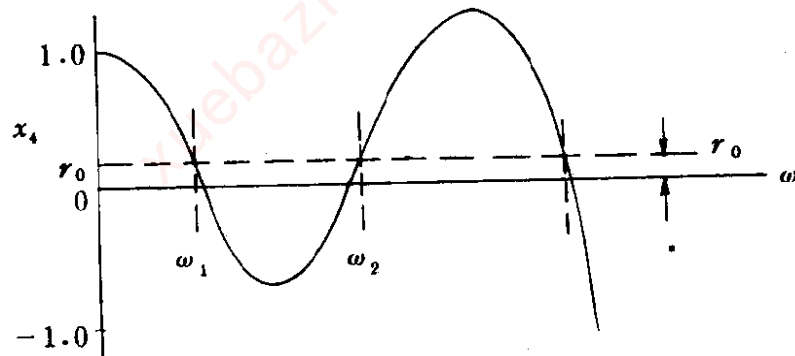
$$\begin{Bmatrix} x \\ F \end{Bmatrix}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{k_3 + i \omega c_3} \\ -m_3 \omega^2 & (1 - \frac{m_3 \omega^2}{k_3 + i \omega c_3}) \end{bmatrix}_3 \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ F \end{Bmatrix}_2$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x \\ F \end{Bmatrix}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{k_4} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_4 \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ F \end{Bmatrix}_3$$

邊界條件

$$\therefore x_4 = x_3 + \frac{F_3}{k_4} = r_0$$

此題與扭轉系統之求法相同，而使用與習題10-21相同的程式



$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ T \end{Bmatrix}_0^R = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -\omega^2 J_1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ T \end{Bmatrix}_n^R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\omega^2 J & 1 \end{bmatrix}_n \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{K + i \omega g} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_n \begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ T \end{Bmatrix}_{n-1}^R$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{K + i \omega g} \\ -\omega^2 J & (1 - \frac{\omega^2 J}{K + i \omega g}) \end{bmatrix}_n \begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ T \end{Bmatrix}_{n-1}^R$$

上列轉移矩陣之元素為

$$\frac{1}{K + i\omega g} = \left\{ \frac{K}{K^2 + (\omega g)^2} \right\} - i \left\{ \frac{\omega g}{K^2 + (\omega g)^2} \right\}$$

$$1 - \frac{\omega^2 J}{K + i\omega g} = \left\{ 1 - \frac{\omega^2 JK}{K^2 + (\omega g)^2} \right\} + i \left\{ \frac{\omega^2 J\omega g}{K^2 + (\omega g)^2} \right\}$$

舉 $\omega^2 = 0.5 \times 10^6$ 為例說明計算步驟。

由 J_0 至 J_3 重定 J 值。

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ T \end{Bmatrix}_0 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1.0 \\ -1 \times 10^6 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ T \end{Bmatrix}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i(0.446 \times 10^{-6}) \\ -5 \times 10^6 & (1 + i2.23) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 1.0 \\ -1 \times 10^6 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{Bmatrix} 1 + 0.446i \\ (-6 - i2.23) \times 10^6 \end{Bmatrix}$$

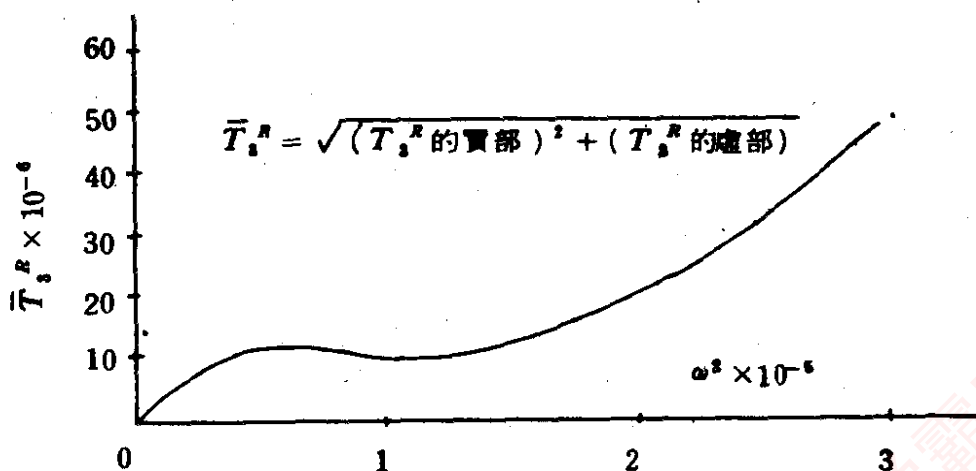
$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ T \end{Bmatrix}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.2 \times 10^{-6} \\ -0.5 \times 10^6 & 0.90 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 1 + 0.446i \\ (-6 - i2.23) \times 10^6 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{Bmatrix} -0.20 \\ (-5.9 - i2.23) \times 10^6 \end{Bmatrix}$$

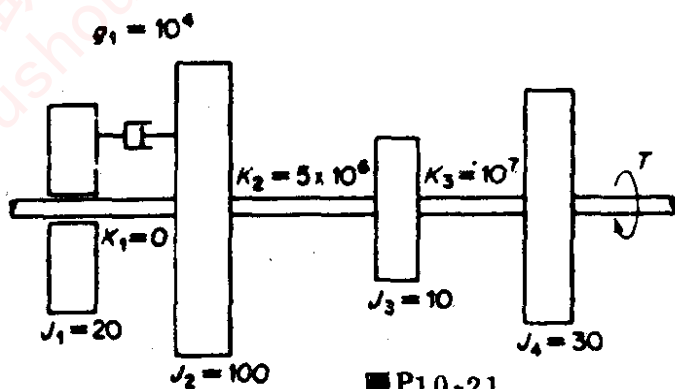
$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ T \end{Bmatrix}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.10 \times 10^{-6} \\ -1.5 \times 10^6 & 0.85 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} -0.20 \\ (-5.9 - i2.23) \times 10^6 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{Bmatrix} -0.79 - i0.223 \\ (-4.72 - i1.9) \times 10^6 \end{Bmatrix}$$

以數位計算機程式按上述步驟，重複求其他頻率。

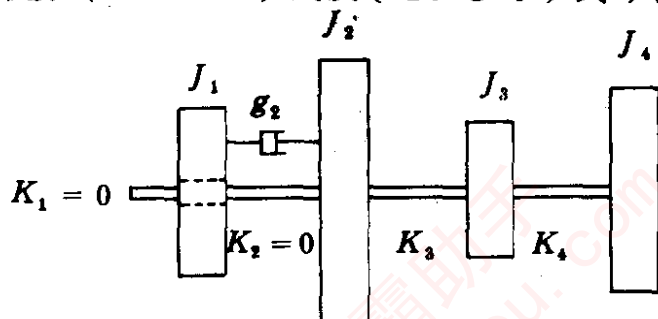


10.21 如圖 P10-21 所示為具有阻尼的扭轉系統，求其扭矩對頻率曲線之關係圖形。



■P10-21

解 根據 (10.8-3) 式及 (10.8-4) 式，得到



$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ T \end{Bmatrix}_n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{K+ig} \\ (i\omega c - \omega^2 J) & 1 + \frac{i\omega c - \omega^2 J}{K+ig} \end{bmatrix}_n \begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ T \end{Bmatrix}_{n-1}$$

n	J	K	C	g
1	20.000	0.0000E+00	0.000E+00	0.0000E+00
2	100.000	0.0000E+00	0.000E+00	0.1000E+05
3	10.000	0.5000E+07	0.000E+00	0.0000E+00
4	30.000	0.1000E+08	0.000E+00	0.0000E+00

PROBLEM 10.21 THOMSON

DIMENSION RJ(4), RK(4), RC(4), RG(4), W(60)

COMPLEX DE(60,4), T(60,4), CRJ(4), CMLPX

M=4

L=60

READ, (RJ(J), J=1, M)

READ, (RK(J), J=1, M)

READ, (RC(J), J=1, M)

READ, (RG(J), J=1, M)

DO 20 I=1, L

W(I)=I*10

DO 5 J=1, 4

ZR=-W(I)**2*RJ(J)

ZI=W(I)*RC(J)

```

CRK(J)=CMPLX(ZR, ZI)
ZR=RK(J)
ZI=W(I)*RG(J)
CRJ(J)=CMPLX(ZR, ZI)
5 CONTINUE
DE(I, 1)=1
T(I, 1)=CRJ(1)*DE(I, 1)
DO 10 J=2, M
DE(I, J) = DE(I, J-1)+ T(I, J-1)/CRK(J)
T(I, J)=CRJ(J)*DE(I, J-1)+(1.+CRJ(J)/CRK(J))*T(I, J-1)
10 CONTINUE
20 CONTINUE
DO 25 J=1, M
PRINT24, J, RJ(J), RK(J), RC(J), RG(J)
24 FORMAT(20X, I3, 5X, F8.3, 5X, E12.4, 5X, E12.4, 5X,
1E12.4)
25 CONTINUE
DO 40 I=1, L
PRINT30, W(I), DE(I, M), T(I, M)
30 FORMAT(10X, F8.2, 10X, 2E12.4, 10X, 2E12.4)
40 CONTINUE
STOP
END

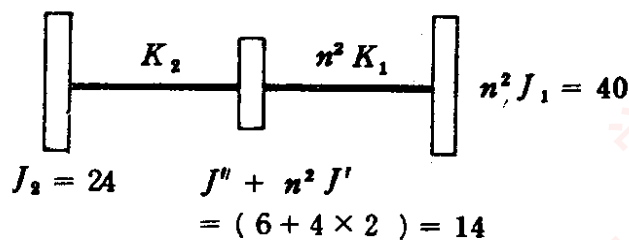
```

ω	θ_{real}	θ_{imag}	T_{real}	T_{imag}
10.00	0.9963E 00	0.1994 E -01	-0.1599 E 05	-0.2798 E 03
20.00	0.9852E 00	0.3950 E -01	-0.6378 E 05	-0.2233 E 04
30.00	0.9667E 00	0.5833 E -01	-0.1429 E 06	-0.7505 E 04
40.00	0.9409E 00	0.7604 E -01	-0.2525 E 06	-0.1769 E 05
50.00	0.9077E 00	0.9226 E -01	-0.3916 E 06	-0.3429 E 05
60.00	0.8671E 00	0.1066 E 00	-0.5585 E 06	-0.5873 E 05
70.00	0.8193E 00	0.1188 E 00	-0.7517 E 06	-0.9225 E 05
80.00	0.7642E 00	0.1284 E 00	-0.9689 E 06	-0.1360 E 06
90.00	0.7019E 00	0.1350 E 00	-0.1208 E 07	-0.1908 E 06
100.00	0.6324E 00	0.1384 E 00	-0.1466 E 07	-0.2575 E 06
110.00	0.5558E 00	0.1381 E 00	-0.1740 E 07	-0.3365 E 06
120.00	0.4722E 00	0.1339 E 00	-0.2026 E 07	-0.4280 E 06
130.00	0.3816E 00	0.1253 E 00	-0.2322 E 07	-0.5320 E 06
140.00	0.2840E 00	0.1120 E 00	-0.2623 E 07	-0.6480 E 06
150.00	0.1797E 00	0.9379 E -01	-0.2925 E 07	-0.7754 E 06
160.00	0.6853E -01	0.7024 E -01	-0.3223 E 07	-0.9131 E 06
170.00	-0.4925E -01	0.4107 E -01	-0.3514 E 07	-0.1060 E 07
180.00	-0.1736E 00	0.5975 E -02	-0.3791 E 07	-0.1213 E 07
190.00	-0.3044E 00	-0.3535 E -01	-0.4051 E 07	-0.1372 E 07
200.00	-0.4416E 00	-0.8320 E -01	-0.4286 E 07	-0.1532 E 07
210.00	-0.5850E 00	-0.1378 E 00	-0.4492 E 07	-0.1692 E 07
220.00	-0.7346E 00	-0.1996 E 00	-0.4663 E 07	-0.1847 E 07

230.00	-0.8901E	00	-0.2686 E	00	-0.4793 E	07	-0.1993 E	07
240.00	-0.1052E	01	-0.3452 E	00	-0.4875 E	07	-0.2126 E	07
250.00	-0.1219E	01	-0.4297 E	00	-0.4902 E	07	-0.2241 E	07
260.00	-0.1392E	01	-0.5222 E	00	-0.4869 E	07	-0.2332 E	07
270.00	-0.1570E	01	-0.6229 E	00	-0.4768 E	07	-0.2394 E	07
280.00	-0.1753E	01	-0.7322 E	00	-0.4593 E	07	-0.2419 E	07
290.00	-0.1942E	01	-0.8501 E	00	-0.4336 E	07	-0.2400 E	07
300.00	-0.2136E	01	-0.9768 E	00	-0.3990 E	07	-0.2331 E	07
310.00	-0.2334E	01	-0.1113 E	01	-0.3547 E	07	-0.2201 E	07
320.00	-0.2537E	01	-0.1257 E	01	-0.3001 E	07	-0.2004 E	07
330.00	-0.2745E	01	-0.1412 E	01	-0.2344 E	07	-0.1729 E	07
340.00 ω_1	-0.2956E	01	-0.1575 E	01	-0.1568 E	07	-0.1367 E	07
350.00	-0.3172E	01	-0.1748 E	01	-0.6651 E	06	-0.9071 E	06
360.00	-0.3392E	01	-0.1931 E	01	0.3715 E	06	-0.3387 E	06
370.00	-0.3616E	01	-0.2123 E	01	0.1550 E	07	0.3497 E	06
380.00	-0.3842E	01	-0.2325 E	01	0.2877 E	07	0.1170 E	07
390.00	-0.4072E	01	-0.2537 E	01	0.4362 E	07	0.2135 E	07
400.00	-0.4306E	01	-0.2758 E	01	0.6011 E	07	0.3256 E	07
410.00	-0.4542E	01	-0.2990 E	01	0.7832 E	07	0.4549 E	07
420.00	-0.4780E	01	-0.3231 E	01	0.9832 E	07	0.6025 E	07
430.00	-0.5021E	01	-0.3481 E	01	0.1202 E	08	0.7700 E	07
440.00	-0.5264E	01	-0.3742 E	01	0.1440 E	08	0.9588 E	07
450.00	-0.5508E	01	-0.4012 E	01	0.1698 E	08	0.1170 E	08
460.00	-0.5755E	01	-0.4291 E	01	0.1977 E	08	0.1406 E	08
470.00	-0.6002E	01	-0.4580 E	01	0.2277 E	08	0.1668 E	08
480.00	-0.6251E	01	-0.4877 E	01	0.2599 E	08	0.1958 E	08
490.00	-0.6500E	01	-0.5184 E	01	0.2944 E	08	0.2276 E	08
500.00	-0.6750E	01	-0.5500 E	01	0.3312 E	08	0.2625 E	08
510.00	-0.7000E	01	-0.5824 E	01	0.3704 E	08	0.3006 E	08
520.00	-0.7250E	01	-0.6157 E	01	0.4121 E	08	0.3422 E	08
530.00	-0.7500E	01	-0.6498 E	01	0.4562 E	08	0.3873 E	08
540.00	-0.7748E	01	-0.6846 E	01	0.5028 E	08	0.4361 E	08

10.22 若上題中(10-22)之大齒輪及小齒輪的慣性分別為 $J' = 2$, $J'' = 6$, 求其對等單軸系統及自然頻率。

解 在化簡成對等單軸系統後，可利用3自由度退化系統的頻率方程式來分析



$$\omega^4 - \left\{ \frac{K_1}{J_1} + \frac{K_2}{J_2} \left(1 + \frac{K_1}{K_2} + \frac{J_2}{J_3} \right) \right\} \omega^2 + \frac{K_1 K_2}{J_1 J_2} \left(\frac{J_1 + J_2 + J_3}{J_3} \right) = 0$$

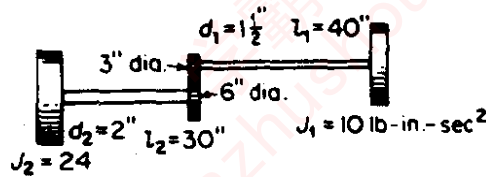
$$\omega^4 - \left\{ \left(\frac{62.8}{24} \right) + \frac{59.7}{14} \left(1 + \frac{0.628}{0.597} + \frac{14}{40} \right) \right\} 10^4 \omega^2 + \left\{ \frac{62.8}{24} \cdot \frac{59.7}{14} \left(\frac{24 + 14 + 40}{40} \right) \right\} 10^8 = 0$$

$$\omega^4 - 12.82 \times 10^4 \omega^2 + 21.8 \times 10^8 = 0$$

$$\omega^2 = \begin{cases} 10.86 \times 10^4 \\ 2.01 \times 10^4 \end{cases}$$

$$\omega = \begin{cases} 329.2 \text{ r/s} \\ 141.8 \text{ r/s} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 52.30 \text{ Hz} \\ 22.55 \text{ Hz} \end{cases}$$

10.23 求如圖 P10-22 所示齒輪系統之對等扭轉系統及其自然頻率。



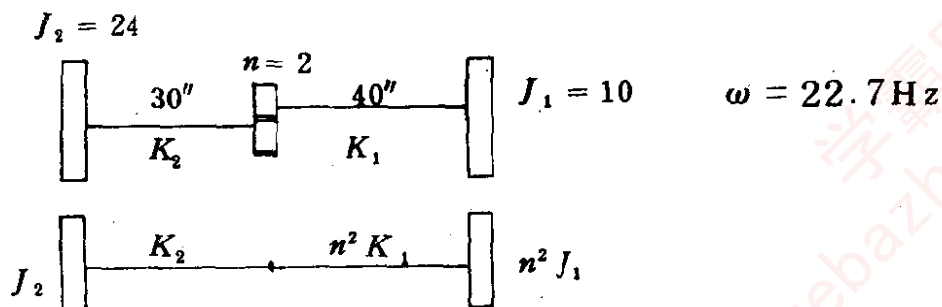
■ P10-22

$$\omega^2 = \frac{(J_2 + n^2 J_1) K_2 (n^2 K_1)}{(n^2 J_1) J_2 (K_2 + n^2 K_1)}$$

$$K_1 = G \frac{\pi D^4}{32 l} = \frac{(12 \times 10^6) \pi (1.5)^4}{32 \times 40} = 0.1492 \times 10^6$$

$$K_2 = \frac{(12 \times 10^6) \pi (2)^4}{32 \times 30} = 0.628 \times 10^6$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{(24 + 40) (0.628) (0.1492) \times 10^{12}}{(240) (0.628 + 0.5975) \times 10^6} = 2.04 \times 10^4$$



WB9204-13

R19

10.24 求如圖 P10-24 所示扭轉系統最低的兩個自然頻率，其 J ， K 及 n 值如下：

$$J_1 = 15 \text{ lb in. sec}^2, \quad K_1 = 2 \times 10^6 \text{ lb in. / rad}$$

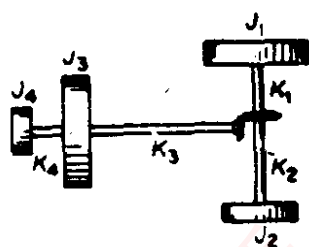
$$J_2 = 10 \text{ lb in. sec}^2, \quad K_2 = 1.6 \times 10^6 \text{ lb in. / rad}$$

$$J_3 = 18 \text{ lb in. sec}^2, \quad K_3 = 1 \times 10^6 \text{ lb in. / rad}$$

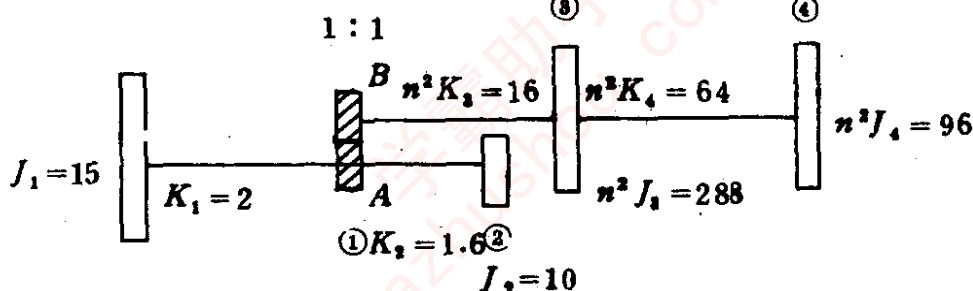
$$J_4 = 6 \text{ lb in. sec}^2, \quad K_4 = 4 \times 10^6 \text{ lb in. / rad}$$

驅動軸對輪軸之速比為 4 比 1。

求自然頻率下， J_1 及 J_2 之振幅比為多少？



■ P10-24



延軸 B 之 J 及 K 均乘以 $n^2 = 16$ ，以致於齒輪比降低為 1 : 1

則 $\theta_{A_1}^R = -\theta_{B_1}^R = \theta_1^L$ 且 $T_{A_1}^R + T_{B_1}^R = T_1^L$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ T \end{Bmatrix}_0^R = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -15 \omega^2 \end{Bmatrix} = \text{起始方程式}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ T \end{Bmatrix}_1^L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \times 10^{-6} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -15 \omega^2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{Bmatrix} 1 - 7.5 \times 10^{-6} \omega^2 \\ -15 \omega^2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ T \end{Bmatrix}_2^R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.0625 \times 10^{-6} \\ -288 \omega^2 & (1 - 18 \times 10^{-6} \omega^2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ T \end{Bmatrix}_{B_1}^R$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ T \end{Bmatrix}_3^R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.01562 \times 10^{-6} \\ -96 \omega^2 & (1 - 1.5 \times 10^{-6} \omega^2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ T \end{Bmatrix}_2^R$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ T \end{Bmatrix}_4^R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.625 \times 10^{-6} \\ -10 \omega^2 & (1 - 6.25 \times 10^{-6} \omega^2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ T \end{Bmatrix}_{A_1}^R$$

解為

$$\omega_1 = 377.2, \quad \begin{cases} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{cases}^{(1)} = \begin{cases} 1.0 \\ -4.35 \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_2 = 427.0, \quad \begin{cases} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{cases}^{(2)} = \begin{cases} 1.0 \\ 2.605 \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_3 = 940.0, \quad \begin{cases} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{cases}^{(3)} = \begin{cases} 1.0 \\ 1.725 \end{cases}$$

10.25 化簡如圖 P10-25a 所示汽車的扭轉系統成爲 P10-25b 的對等系統，求解所需數據資料如下所示

各後輪單獨的 $J = 9.2 \text{ lb in. sec}^2$

飛輪的 $J = 12.3 \text{ lb in. sec}^2$

變速比（傳動軸對引擎轉速比）= 1.0 : 3.0

差速比（後輪軸對傳動軸轉速比）= 1.0 : 3.5

後輪軸尺寸 = $1 \frac{1}{4}$ in 直徑，25 in 長度（每個）

驅動軸尺寸 = $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in 直徑，74 in 長度

汽缸間曲軸勁性（由實驗中量得）= $6.1 \times 10^6 \text{ lb in / rad}$

第 4 缸及飛輪間曲軸勁性 = $4.5 \times 10^6 \text{ lb in / rad}$

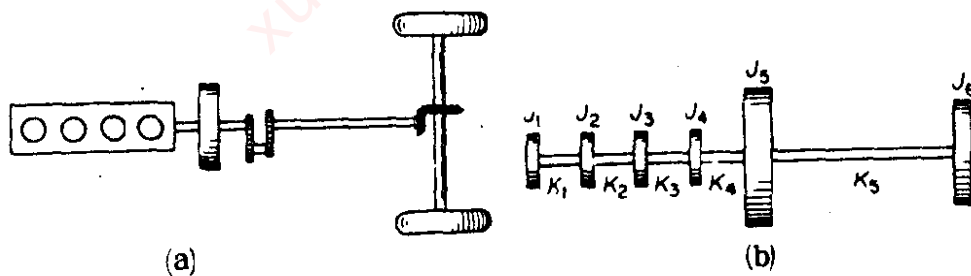
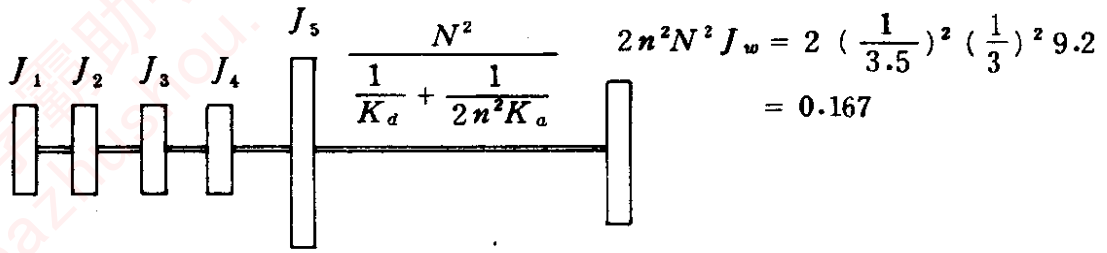


圖 P10.25

解 當 $n = \frac{1}{3.5}$ ，後輪及軸的慣性及勁性分別代以 $2n^2 J_w$ 及 $2n^2 K_a$ 與驅

動軸成串聯的勁性爲 $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{K_a} + \frac{1}{2n^2 K_a}}$ ，令 $N = \frac{1}{3} =$ 傳動齒輪比，由於

引擎轉速使所有的勁性及慣性均乘以 N^2 ，則系統變成



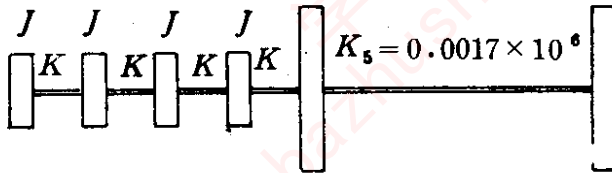
$$K_a = \frac{(12 \times 10^6) \pi (1.25)^4}{32 \times 25} = 0.115 \times 10^6$$

$$K_a = \frac{(12 \times 10^6) \pi (1.5)^4}{32 \times 74} = 0.0806 \times 10^6$$

$$K_s = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \times 10^6}{\frac{1}{0.0806} + \frac{3.5^2}{0.115}} = 0.00170 \times 10^6$$

10.26 假設習題10-25中，各缸的慣性均為 $J = 0.2 \text{ lb in. sec}^2$ ，求此系統之自然頻率。

$$J_5 = 12.3 \quad J_6 = 0.168$$



解 $J = J_1 = J_2 = J_3 = J_4 = 0.20 \text{ lb in sec}^2$

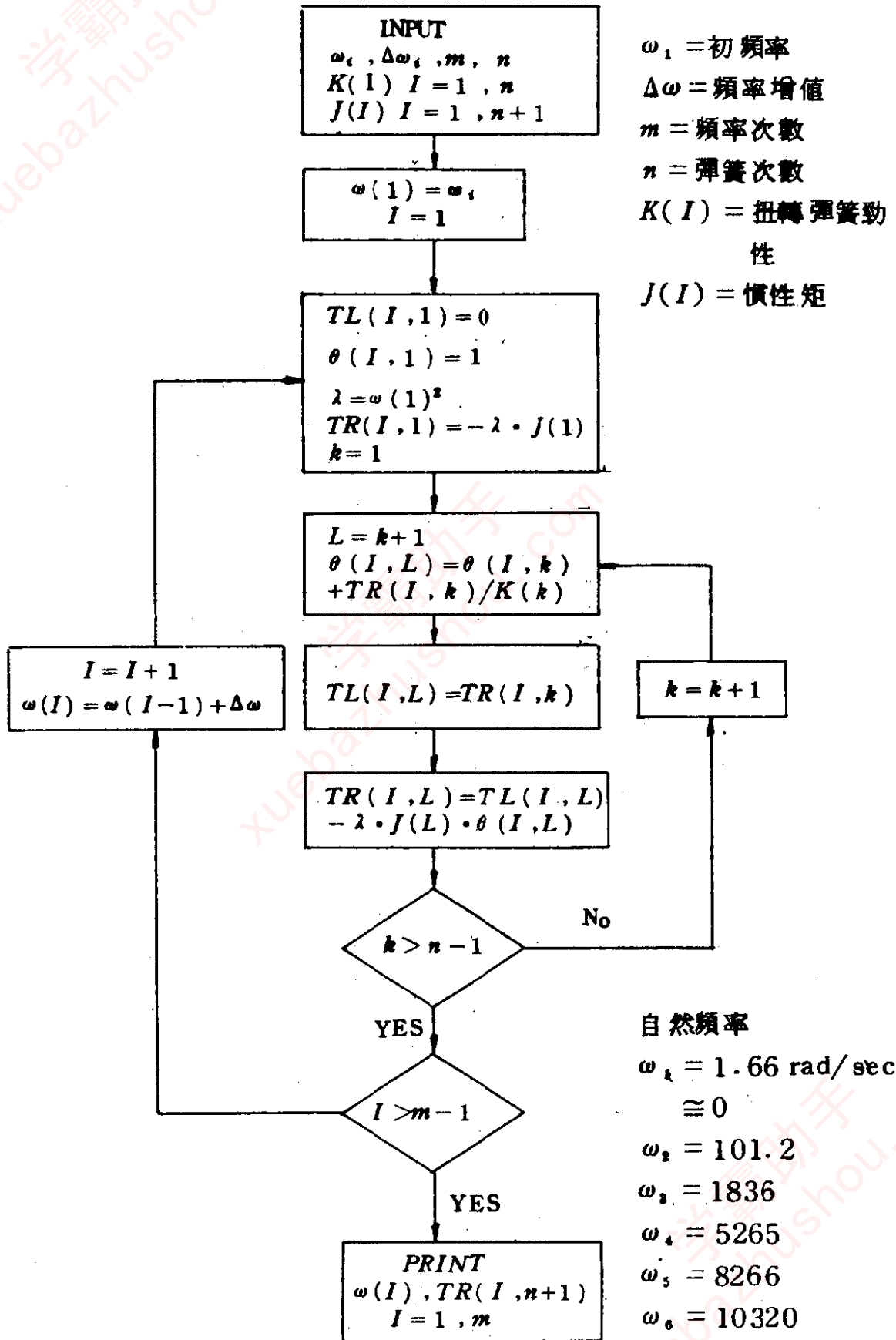
$K = 6.1 \times 10^6 \text{ lb in / rad}$ ， $K_5 = 4.5 \times 10^6 \text{ lb in / rad}$

自然頻率近似於2塊質量系統

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{K(J_1 + J_2)}{J_1 J_2}} = 10^3 \sqrt{\frac{0.0017(13.1 + 0.168)}{13.1 \times 0.168}}$$

$$= 10^3 \sqrt{0.0102} \cong 100 \text{ rad / sec}$$

計算機求解如下



流程图

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 21

```

DIMENSION SJ(6), SK(5), THETA(2000, 6), TR(2000, 6), TL(2000, 6)
1 OMEG(200)
  M=2000
  CM=50.
  STEP=20.
  DO 10 I=1, 3
    SJ(I)=. 2
10 SK(I)=0. 61E+07
    SJ(4)=. 2
    SJ(5)=12. 3
    SJ(6)=. 168
    SK(4)=0. 45E+07
    SK(5)=0. 17E+04
    DO 40 I=1, M
      TL(I, 1)=0.
      THETA(I, 1)=1.
      CMSQ=CM**2
      TR(I, 1)=-CMSQ*SJ(1)
      DO 30 K=1, 5
        L=K+1
        THETA(I, L)=THETA(I, K)+TR(I, K)/SK(K)
        TL(I, L)=TR(I, K)
30 TR(I, L)=TL(I, L)-CMSQ*SJ(L)*THETA(I, L)
      OMEG(I)=OM
40 CM=OM+STEP
      N=M/2
      PRINT 50
      PRINT 60, ((OMEG(I), TR(I, 6), OMEG(I+N), TR(I+N, 6)), I=1, N)
50 FORMAT('1', ' OMEGA', 10 X, 'TR(CM, 6)', 33X, 'OMEGA', 10X,
  1 'TR(OM, 6)')
60 FORMAT(' ', F7. 1, 5X, E15. 4, 30X, F7. 1, 5X, E15. 4)
  STOP
  END

```

- 10.27 求如圖 P10-27 所示扭轉系統之運動方程式，並將其排列成矩陣迭代運算的形式，以求出其主振態。

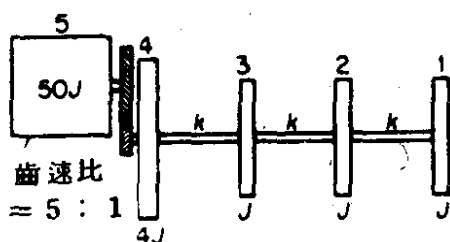
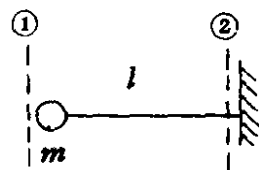


圖 P10-27

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \frac{m\omega^2 l^2}{2EI} & \\ l & (1 + \frac{m\omega^2 l^3}{6EI}) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{3EI}{ml^3}}$$



10.29 懸臂樑上兩塊質量分立在等間距處，其距離為 l ，應用矩陣方法，求證以斜率為 0 撓度為 0 的邊界條件能導出下列方程式

$$\theta_1 = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 l K (5 + \frac{1}{6} m\omega^2 l^2 K)}{1 + \frac{1}{2} l^2 K m\omega^2}$$

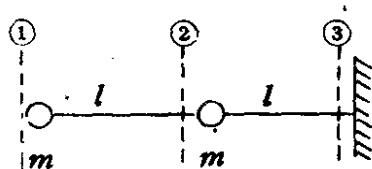
$$= \frac{1 + \frac{3}{2} m\omega^2 l^2 K + (\frac{1}{6} m\omega^2 l^2 K)^2}{2l + \frac{1}{6} m\omega^2 l^3 K}$$

其中 $K = l/EI$ 。

根據上式得到頻率方程式，並求其兩個自然頻率。

解 根據 (10.11-5) 式

$$\text{令 } \alpha = \frac{l}{6} EI$$



$$\begin{Bmatrix} -V \\ M \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & m\omega^2 \\ l & 1 & 0 & m\omega^2 l \\ 3\alpha l & 6\alpha & 1 & 3m\omega^2 \alpha l \\ \alpha l^2 & 3\alpha l & l & (1 + m\omega^2 \alpha l^2) \end{bmatrix}^2 \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \theta \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}_1$$

我們僅須計算最後兩列的兩行，其為

$$\begin{bmatrix} (1 + 3m\omega^2 \alpha l^2) & (15m\omega^2 \alpha l + 3(m\omega^2 \alpha)^2 l^3) \\ (2l + m\omega^2 \alpha l^3) & (1 + 9m\omega^2 \alpha l^2 + (m\omega^2 \alpha l^2)^2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

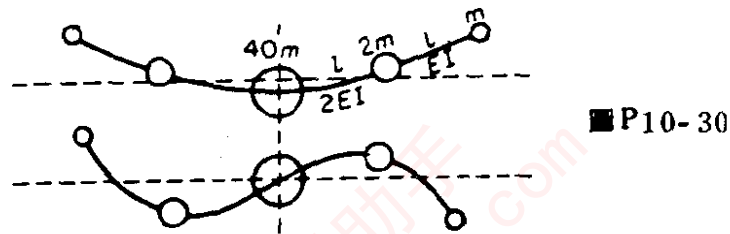
$$= \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

欲使 θ 不為 0，令係數行列式為 0，得到

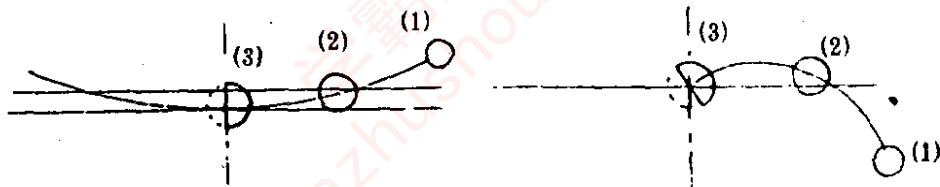
$$(m\omega^2 \alpha l^2)^2 - 3(m\omega^2 \alpha l^2) + \frac{1}{6} = 0$$

$$\text{求解得 } \omega = \begin{cases} 0.583 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{ml^3}} \\ 4.20 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{ml^3}} \end{cases}$$

10.30 使用矩陣方法，求如圖 P10-30 所示系統之對稱及反對稱撓曲振態邊界方程式。畫出邊界行列式值對頻率 ω 之關係曲線，以建立系統之自然頻率，並描繪前兩個的振態形狀。



解



對稱振態

反對稱振態

$$\begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ M \\ 0 \\ y \end{Bmatrix}_s = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} \\ u_{21} \\ u_{31} \\ u_{41} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \theta \\ y \end{Bmatrix}_1, \quad \begin{Bmatrix} -V \\ 0 \\ \theta \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}_s = \begin{bmatrix} u_{12} \\ u_{22} \\ u_{32} \\ u_{42} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \theta \\ y \end{Bmatrix}_1$$

頻率方程式

頻率方程式

$$\begin{vmatrix} u_{13} & u_{14} \\ u_{23} & u_{24} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} u_{33} & u_{34} \\ u_{43} & u_{44} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

10.31 (10.11-2) 式可重排成

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ y \\ M \\ -V \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{l}{EI} & \frac{l^2}{2EI} \\ l & 1 & \frac{l^2}{2EI} & \frac{l^3}{6EI} \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & l \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ y \\ M \\ -V \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A' & B \\ \hline 0 & A \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta \\ y \\ M \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$$

其中 B 為對稱矩陣，令 $\Delta = (\theta, y)'$ 且 $L = (M, V)'$ ，求證動性矩陣為

$$\begin{Bmatrix} L_{n-1} \\ L_n \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B^{-1} & -B^{-1}A' \\ \hline AB^{-1} & -AB^{-1}A' \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \Delta_n \\ \Delta_{n-1} \end{Bmatrix}$$

解 將已知條件代入，我們能寫出下列方程式

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \delta \\ L \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A' & B \\ \hline 0 & A \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \delta \\ L \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \delta_n = A' \delta_{n-1} + BL_{n-1}$$

上式前乘 B^{-1} ，並求解 L_{n-1} 得到

$$L_{n-1} = B^{-1} \delta_n - B^{-1}A' \delta_{n-1}$$

同時，原矩陣的第二個展開式如下所示

$$L_n = AL_{n-1} = AB^{-1} \delta_n - AB^{-1}A' \delta_{n-1}$$

因此

$$\begin{Bmatrix} L_{n-1} \\ L_n \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B^{-1} & -B^{-1}A' \\ \hline AB^{-1} & -AB^{-1}A' \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \delta_n \\ \delta_{n-1} \end{Bmatrix}$$

10.32 求習題 10-31 的分割矩陣，並求證其形式為

$$\begin{Bmatrix} L_{n-1} \\ L_n \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R & S \\ \hline -S' & T \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \Delta_n \\ \Delta_{n-1} \end{Bmatrix}$$

合於互易定理的期望。

解 根據習題 10-31

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & l \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ l & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \frac{l}{EI} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{l}{2} \\ \frac{l}{2} & \frac{l^2}{6} \end{bmatrix}, \quad B^{-1} = \frac{-12EI}{l^3} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{l^2}{6} & -\frac{l}{2} \\ -\frac{l}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = R$$

$$-B^{-1}A^1 = \frac{12EI}{l^3} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{l^2}{3} & -\frac{l}{2} \\ \frac{l}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = S$$

$$AB^{-1} = \frac{-12EI}{l^3} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{l^2}{3} & \frac{l}{2} \\ \frac{l}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = -S'$$

$$-AB^{-1}A^1 = \frac{-12EI}{l^3} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{l^2}{6} & \frac{l}{2} \\ \frac{l}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = T$$

$$\therefore \begin{Bmatrix} L_{n-1} \\ L_n \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R & S \\ -S' & T \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \delta_n \\ \delta_{n-1} \end{Bmatrix}$$

10.33 使用習題 10-32 的符號，重寫 (10.11-5) 式成爲

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \Delta \\ L \end{Bmatrix} \begin{matrix} R \\ n \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A' & B \\ Q & S \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \Delta \\ L \end{Bmatrix} \begin{matrix} R \\ n-1 \end{matrix}$$

並求證轉移矩陣之行列式等於 1。

解 (10.11-5) 式調整成

$$\begin{Bmatrix} S \\ L \end{Bmatrix} \begin{matrix} R \\ n \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{l}{EI} & \frac{l^2}{2EI} \\ l & 1 & \frac{l^2}{2EI} & \frac{l^3}{6EI} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & l \\ \omega^2 m l & \omega^2 m & \frac{\omega^2 m l^2}{2EI} & 1 + \frac{\omega^3 m l^3}{6EI} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \delta \\ L \end{Bmatrix} \begin{matrix} R \\ n-1 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A' & B \\ Q & S \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \delta \\ L \end{Bmatrix} \begin{matrix} R \\ n-1 \end{matrix}$$

$$AS - Q'B = 1$$

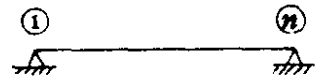
$$\begin{aligned}
 AS &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & l \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & l \\ \frac{\omega^2 m l^2}{2EI} & (1 + \frac{\omega^2 m l^3}{6EI}) \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} (1 + \frac{\omega^2 m l^3}{2EI}) & (l + \frac{\omega^2 m l^4}{6EI}) \\ \frac{\omega^2 m l^2}{2EI} & (1 + \frac{\omega^2 m l^3}{6EI}) \end{bmatrix} \\
 Q'B &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \omega^2 m l \\ 0 & \omega^2 m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{l}{EI} & \frac{l^2}{2EI} \\ \frac{l^2}{2EI} & \frac{l^3}{6EI} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\omega^2 m l^3}{2EI} & \frac{\omega^2 m l^4}{6EI} \\ \frac{\omega^2 m l^2}{2EI} & \frac{\omega^2 m l^3}{6EI} \end{bmatrix} \\
 \therefore AS - Q'B &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2l \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 |AS - Q'B| &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

10.34 根據邊界方程式 (10.11-6)，試建立簡支樑的邊界行列式 $D(\omega)$ 。

解 對簡支樑而言

$$M = M_n = y = y_n = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} u_{21} & u_{23} \\ u_{41} & u_{43} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

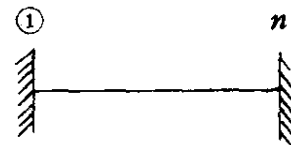


10.35 求兩端固定樑的邊界行列式 $D(\omega)$ 。

解 對兩端固定樑而言

$$y_1 = y_n = \theta_1 = \theta_n = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} u_{31} & u_{32} \\ u_{41} & u_{42} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$



10.36 求一端固定一端稍支樑的邊界行列式 $D(\omega)$ 。

解 對一端固定，一端稍接樑而言

$$y_1 = y_n = \theta_1 = M_n = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} u_{31} & u_{33} \\ u_{41} & u_{43} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

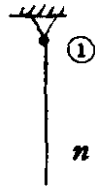


10.37 求一端梢接一端自由樑的邊界行列式 $D(\omega)$ 。

解 對一端梢接，一端自由樑而言

$$y_1 = M_1 = V_n = M_n = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} u_{23} & u_{24} \\ u_{43} & u_{44} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

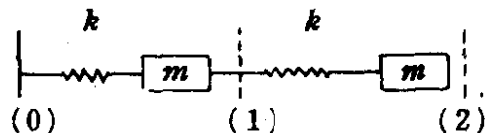


10.38 求證 2 自由度系統模態矩陣的元素為

$$r_1 = \frac{\omega^2 m}{\mu_1 - 1} \quad \text{及} \quad r_2 = \frac{\omega^2 m}{\mu_2 - 1}$$

如圖 10.12-1 所示的彈簧及質量為系統之一部分。

解 根據 (10.12-1) 式



$$\begin{Bmatrix} F \\ x \end{Bmatrix}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} (1 - \frac{\omega^2 m}{k}) & -\omega^2 m \\ \frac{1}{k} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} F \\ x \end{Bmatrix}_0$$

然而為了求證所得之解，建立上式之反矩陣形式

$$\begin{Bmatrix} F \\ x \end{Bmatrix}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \omega^2 m \\ -\frac{1}{k} & (1 - \frac{\omega^2 m}{k}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} F \\ x \end{Bmatrix}_2$$

\therefore 樑段特值及特性向量由下式求得

$$T^{-1}[\xi] - \mu[\xi] = 0$$

$$\text{或} \begin{bmatrix} (1 - \mu) & \omega^2 m \\ -\frac{1}{k} & (1 - \frac{\omega^2 m}{k}) - \mu \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{Bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\therefore r_1 = \left(\frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2} \right)^{(1)} = \frac{\omega^2 m}{\mu_1 - 1}, \quad r_2 = \left(\frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2} \right)^{(2)} = \frac{\omega^2 m}{\mu_2 - 1}$$

並不影響系統自然頻率及振態形狀，因為 T 或 T^{-1} 均能用來定義樑段轉移矩陣。

10.39 求證如圖 P 10-39 所示系統的自然頻率方程式 (使用節 10.12 步驟) 能化簡成

$$-\mu_1^n r_2 + \mu_2^n r_1 = 0$$

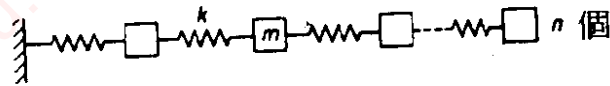


圖 P10-39

解 使用 T 或 T^{-1} 之一，其中

$$T_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \left(1 - \frac{\omega^2 m}{k}\right) & -\omega^2 m \\ \frac{1}{k} & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}, \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 & r_2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

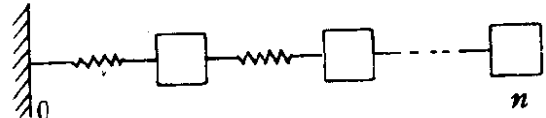
$$T_1^n = P \Lambda^n P^{-1}, \quad \Lambda^n = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1^n & 0 \\ 0 & \mu_2^n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{r_1 - r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -r_2 \\ -1 & r_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore T_1^n &= \frac{1}{(r_1 - r_2)} \begin{bmatrix} r_1 & r_2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1^n & 0 \\ 0 & \mu_2^n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -r_2 \\ -1 & r_1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{(r_1 - r_2)} \begin{bmatrix} (r_1 \mu_1^n - r_2 \mu_2^n) & (-\mu_1^n r_1 r_2 + \mu_2^n r_1 r_2) \\ (\mu_1^n - \mu_2^n) & (-\mu_1^n r_2 + \mu_2^n r_1) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

邊界方程式為

$$\begin{Bmatrix} F \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}_0 = T_1^n \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}_n$$



$$\therefore (-\mu_1^n r_2 + \mu_2^n r_1) = 0$$

注意：若使用 T 而非其反矩陣 $T_r = T^{-1}$ ， μ_1 及 μ_2 仍為等值，但 r_1 及 r_2 可互換。

10.40 令 (10.12-8) 式中的 $\mu_1 = e^\alpha$ ， $\mu_2 = e^{-\alpha}$ ， $(a+d)/2 = \cosh \alpha$ ，以此代入求頻率方程式。

解 以 $A+D = 2 \cosh \alpha$ 代入 (10.12-8) 式變成

$$\mu_1 = \cosh \alpha + \sqrt{\cosh^2 \alpha - 1} = \cosh \alpha + \sinh \alpha = e^\alpha$$

$$\mu_2 = \cosh \alpha - \sinh \alpha = e^{-\alpha}$$

$$\Lambda^n = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1^n & 0 \\ 0 & \mu_2^n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{n\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-n\alpha} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T^n = \frac{1}{(r_1 - r_2)} \begin{bmatrix} r_1 & r_2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{n\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-n\alpha} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -r_2 \\ -1 & r_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

10.41 化簡圖 10.12-3 所示系統成爲圖 10.12-2 所示的對等系統。

解 根據 (10.12-3) 式, 圖 (10.12-3) 的轉移矩陣爲

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{\omega^2 m (k_1 + i\omega c)}{kk_1 + i\omega c (k_1 + k)} & -\omega^2 m \\ \frac{k_1 + i\omega c}{kk_1 + i\omega c (k_1 + k)} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

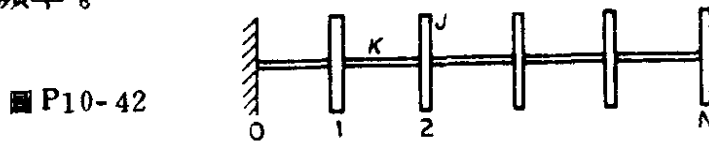
與 (10.12-12) 式比較, 由圖 10.12-2 得到

$$\begin{aligned} k + i\omega c &= \frac{k_1 k + i\omega c (k_1 + k)}{k_1 + i\omega c} \\ &= \frac{[k_1 k + i\omega c (k_1 + k)] (k_1 - i\omega c)}{k_1^2 + (\omega c)^2} \\ &= \frac{k \left[1 + \left(\frac{\omega c}{k_1} \right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{k_1}{k} \right) \right]}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega c}{k_1} \right)^2} + i \frac{\omega c}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega c}{k_1} \right)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore k_{eq} = k \frac{1 + \left(\frac{\omega c}{k_1} \right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{k_1}{k} \right)}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega c}{k_1} \right)^2}$$

$$c_{eq} = c \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega c}{k_1} \right)^2}$$

10.42 建立如圖 P10-42 所示扭轉系統之差分方程式, 並求其邊界方程式及其自然頻率。



$$\text{解} \quad -J\omega^2 \theta_n = k (\theta_{n-1} - \theta_n) - k (\theta_n - \theta_{n-1})$$

$$\theta_{n-1} - 2 \left(1 - \frac{\omega^2 J}{2k} \right) \theta_n + \theta_{n+1} = 0 \quad \text{令 } \theta_n = e^{\lambda n}$$

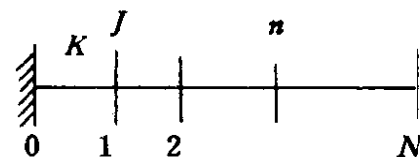
$$e^{-\lambda} - 2 \left(1 - \frac{\omega^2 J}{2k} \right) + e^{\lambda} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\omega^2 J}{k} = 2 (1 - \cos h \lambda) = 2 (1 - \cos \beta)$$

$$\lambda = i\beta$$

$$\theta_n = e^{i\beta n} = \cos \beta n + i \sin \beta n$$

假設解為 $\theta_n = A \sin \beta n + B \cos \beta n$



邊界 0 : $\theta_0 = 0 \quad \therefore B = 0$

且 $\theta_n = A \sin \beta n$

邊界 N : $-\omega^2 J \theta_N = -K (\theta_N - \theta_{N-1})$

$$\left(1 - \frac{J\omega^2}{K}\right) \theta_N = \theta_{N-1}$$

$$[1 - 2(1 - \cos \beta)] \sin \beta N = \sin \beta (N-1)$$

化簡成 $2 \sin \beta N \cos \beta = \sin \beta (N-1) + \sin \beta N$

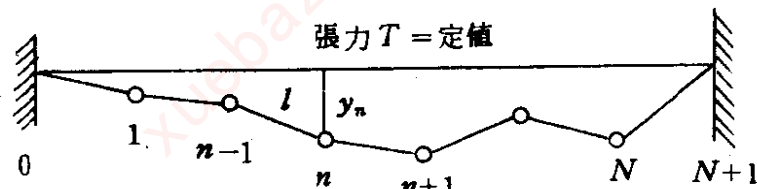
$$2 \cos \beta \left(N + \frac{1}{2}\right) \sin \frac{\beta}{2} = 0 \quad \therefore \beta = 0, 2\pi, \dots$$

$$\omega_k = 2 \sqrt{\frac{K}{J}} \sin \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2(2N+1)}, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$$

10.43 N 個相等質量置於張力為 T 的繩索上，如圖 P 10-43 所示，試建立其差分方程式，並求邊界方程式及自然頻率。



解



$$m_n \ddot{y}_n = -\frac{T}{l} (y_n - y_{n-1}) + \frac{T}{l} (y_{n+1} - y_n) \quad \text{調整成}$$

$$y_{n+1} - 2 \left(1 - \frac{\omega^2 m l}{2T}\right) y_n + y_{n-1} = 0$$

令 $y_n = e^{i\beta n}$ 代入上式

$$e^{i\beta n} e^{i\beta} - 2 \left(1 - \frac{\omega^2 m l}{2T}\right) e^{i\beta n} + e^{i\beta n} e^{-i\beta} = 0$$

$$1 - \frac{\omega^2 m l}{2T} = \frac{e^{i\beta} + e^{-i\beta}}{2} = \cos \beta$$

$$\frac{\omega^2 m l}{2T} = 1 - \cos \beta = 2 \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2}$$

頻率方程式 $\omega = 2 \sqrt{\frac{T}{ml}} \sin \frac{\beta}{2}$ 由一般解開始，在邊界上求 β

一般解： $y_n = A \cos \beta n + B \sin \beta n$

$$y_0 = 0 \quad \therefore A = 0, \quad y_{N+1} = 0 \quad \therefore \sin \beta (N+1) = 0$$

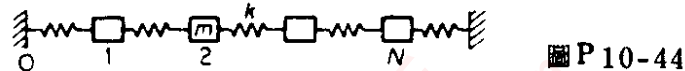
$$B(N+1) = 0, \quad \pi, \quad 2\pi, \quad 3\pi \dots = k\pi$$

$$\therefore \omega_k = 2 \sqrt{\frac{T}{ml}} \sin \frac{k\pi}{2(N+1)}, \quad k = 1, 2, 3 \dots$$

當 $N = 2$ 時

$$\omega_1 = 2 \sqrt{\frac{T}{ml}} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \sqrt{\frac{T}{ml}}; \quad \omega_2 = 2 \sqrt{\frac{T}{ml}} \sin \frac{2\pi}{6} = \sqrt{\frac{3T}{ml}}$$

10.44 寫出如圖 P10-44 所示彈簧質量系統之差分方程式，並求其自然頻率。



解 $m\ddot{x}_n = k(x_{n+1} - x_n) - k_n(x_n - x_{n-1})$

$$x_{n+1} - 2\left(1 - \frac{\omega^2 m}{k}\right)x_n + x_{n-1} = 0$$

與習題 7-59 具同樣的邊界條件

$$\therefore \omega_k = 2 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \sin \frac{k\pi}{2(N+1)}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

10.45 求如圖 P10-45 所示 N 個質量單擺的差分方程式，邊界條件及自然頻率

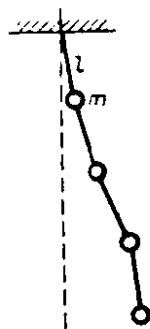
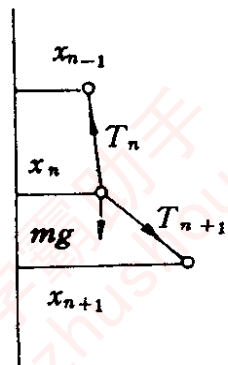


圖 P10-45



解 $m\ddot{x}_n = \frac{T_{n+1}}{l}(x_{n+1} - x_n) - \frac{T_n}{l}(x_n - x_{n-1})$

$$T_n \cong T_{n+1} + mg$$

$$x_{n+1} - 2\left(1 - \frac{\omega^2 ml}{T_n}\right)x_n + x_{n-1} = 0$$

$$= \frac{mgl}{T_n} (x_{n+1} - x_n)$$

T_n 為變化值即 $T_N = mg$, $T_{N-1} = 2mg$ 等, 各值代入上式中, 得到 N 個常係數微分方程式, 可以聯立求解

$$-\omega^2 m x_1 = -\frac{Nmg}{l} x_1 + (N-1) \frac{mg}{l} (x_2 - x_1)$$

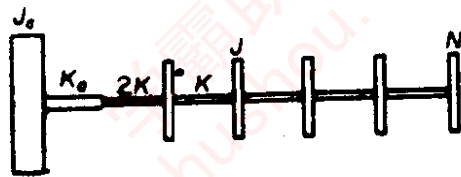
$$\vdots$$

$$-\omega^2 m x_N = -\frac{mg}{l} (x_N - x_{N-1})$$

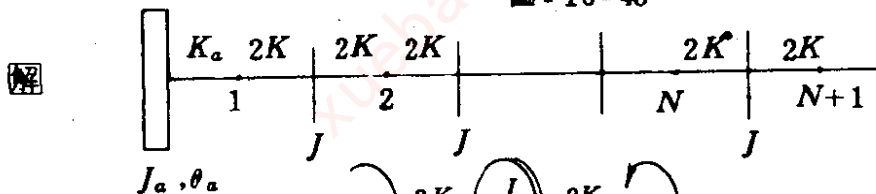
10.46 若習題 10-42 系統之左端連接在重的飛輪上, 如圖 P10-46 所示, 求證由邊界條件導出下列方程式

$$(-\sin N\beta \cos \beta + \sin N\beta) \left(1 + 4 \frac{K}{K_a} \frac{J_a}{J} \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2}\right)$$

$$= -2 \frac{J_a}{J} \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \beta \cos N\beta$$



■ P10-46



$$T_1 = 2K(\theta' - \theta_1) \rightarrow \begin{cases} T_1 \\ \theta_1 \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} T_1 \\ \theta' \end{cases}$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = -\omega^2 J \theta' \rightarrow \begin{cases} T_1 \\ \theta' \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \omega^2 J \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} T_2 \\ \theta' \end{cases}$$

$$T_2 = 2K(\theta_2 - \theta') \rightarrow \begin{cases} T_2 \\ \theta' \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} T_2 \\ \theta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \begin{Bmatrix} T_1 \\ \theta_1 \end{Bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2K} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \omega^2 J \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2K} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} T_2 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} (1 - \frac{\omega^2 J}{2K}) & \omega^2 J \\ -(\frac{1}{K} - \frac{\omega^2 J}{4K}) & (1 - \frac{\omega^2 J}{2K}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} T_2 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & A \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} T_2 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore A^2 - BC = 1 \quad \therefore B = \frac{A^2 - 1}{C}$$

$$\text{令 } A = (1 - \frac{\omega^2 J}{2K}) = \cosh \lambda$$

$$C = -(\frac{1}{K} - \frac{\omega^2 J}{4K}) = \frac{1}{2} \sinh \lambda$$

$$B = \omega^2 J = \frac{\cosh^2 \lambda - 1}{\frac{1}{2} \sinh \lambda} = 2 \sinh \lambda$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} T_1 \\ \theta_1 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh \lambda & 2 \sinh \lambda \\ \frac{1}{2} \sinh \lambda & \cosh \lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} T_2 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

若以指數代替，則能證明如下

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cosh \lambda & 2 \sinh \lambda \\ \frac{1}{2} \sinh \lambda & \cosh \lambda \end{bmatrix}^n = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh n\lambda & 2 \sinh n\lambda \\ \frac{1}{2} \sinh n\lambda & \cosh n\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{Bmatrix} T_1 \\ \theta_1 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh n\lambda & 2 \sinh n\lambda \\ \frac{1}{2} \sinh n\lambda & \cosh n\lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} T_{n+1} \\ \theta_{n+1} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{由 } A = (1 - \frac{\omega^2 J}{2K}) = \cosh \lambda$$

$$\omega^2 J = B = 2K(1 - \cosh \lambda) = -4K \sinh^2 \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

\therefore 頻率方程式 $\omega = 2 \sqrt{\frac{K}{J}} \sinh \frac{\lambda}{2}$ ，其中 λ 必須由邊界條件求得

邊界條件

$$\theta_1 - \theta_a = \frac{T_1}{K_a} = -\frac{\omega^2 J_a \theta_a}{K_a}, \quad T_{N+1} = 0$$

$$\therefore T_1 = 2 \sinh N\lambda \cdot \theta_{N+1} = -\omega^2 J_a \theta_a$$

$$\theta_1 = \cosh N\lambda, \quad \theta_{N+1} = \left(1 - \frac{\omega^2 J_a}{K_a}\right) \theta_a$$

$$\text{除以 } \frac{2 \sinh N\lambda}{\cosh N\lambda} = \frac{-\omega^2 J_a}{\left(1 - \frac{\omega^2 J_a}{K_a}\right)}$$

$$\frac{2K(1 - \cosh \lambda)}{\sinh \lambda} \cdot \frac{\sinh N\lambda}{\cosh N\lambda} = \frac{-\omega^2 J_a}{\left(1 - \frac{\omega^2 J_a}{K_a}\right)}$$

$$-2K[\sinh N\lambda \cosh \lambda - \sinh N\lambda]$$

$$= \frac{4K \frac{J_a}{J} \sinh^2 \frac{\lambda}{2}}{1 + \frac{4K}{K_a} \frac{J_a}{J} \sinh^2 \frac{\lambda}{2}} \cdot \sinh \lambda \cosh N\lambda$$

$$\left(-2 \sinh N\lambda \cdot \cosh \lambda + 2 \sinh N\lambda\right) \left(1 - \frac{4K}{K_a} \frac{J_a}{J} \sinh^2 \frac{\lambda}{2}\right)$$

$$= 2 \frac{J_a}{J} \sinh^2 \frac{\lambda}{2} \sinh \lambda \cosh N\lambda$$

$$\left(-\sin N\beta \cdot \cos \beta + \sin N\beta\right) \left(1 + 4 \frac{K}{K_a} \frac{J_a}{J} \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2}\right)$$

$$= -2 \frac{J_a}{J} \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \beta \cos N\beta$$

求解 β 並代入頻率方程式

$$\omega = 2 \sqrt{\frac{K}{J}} \sin \frac{\beta}{2}$$

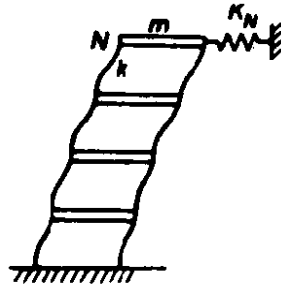
此題也能使用圓盤所在點，而不用圓盤之間的點。其方程式為

$$\theta_n = A \sin \beta n + B \cos \beta n, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$\text{其中 } K_a = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{K_a} + \frac{1}{2K}} \quad \text{被用來作為勁性常數}$$

10.47 若以勁性 K_N 的彈簧限制建築物頂層的運動，求如圖 P10-47 所示 N 樓建築物的自然頻率。

圖 P10-47



解 令 $n = 0$ 為固定值，其解為

$$X_n = B \sin \beta n$$

在建築物之頂層 $m\ddot{X}_N = -k(X_N - X_{N-1}) - K_N X_N$

$$\text{或 } X_{N-1} = \left(1 + \frac{K_N}{k} - \frac{m\omega^2}{k}\right) X_N$$

$$\therefore \sin \beta(N-1) = \left[1 + \frac{K_N}{k} - 2(1 - \cos \beta)\right] \sin \beta N$$

$$\sin \beta(N-1) - \sin \beta N + 2(1 - \cos \beta) \sin \beta N = \frac{K_N}{k} \sin \beta N$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \beta N \cos \beta - \cos \beta N \sin \beta - \sin \beta N + 2 \sin \beta N - 2 \sin \beta N \cos \beta \\ = \frac{K_N}{k} \sin \beta N \end{aligned}$$

$$-\sin \beta N \cos \beta - \cos \beta N \sin \beta + \sin \beta N = \frac{K_N}{k} \sin \beta N$$

$$\therefore -\sin \beta(N+1) + \sin \beta N = \frac{K_N}{k} \sin \beta N$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \cos \beta \left(N + \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \\ = 2 \left[\cos \beta N \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} - \sin \beta N \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left[\cos \beta N \sin \beta - \sin \beta N (1 - \cos \beta) \right]$$

$$= \cos \beta N \sin \beta - \sin \beta N + \sin \beta N \cos \beta$$

$$\therefore -2 \cos \beta \left(N + \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \sin \frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{K_N}{k} \sin \beta N$$

10.48 樓梯形結構物的兩端固定，如圖 P10-48 所示，求其自然頻率。

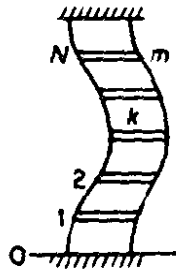


圖 P10-48

解 此系統如同習題 P10-43 及 P10-44

$$\therefore \omega_n = 2 \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2(N+1)}$$

10.49 若 N 層結構物以彈簧 K_0 抵抗其基礎轉動，如圖 P10-49 所示，求其邊界方程式及自然頻率。

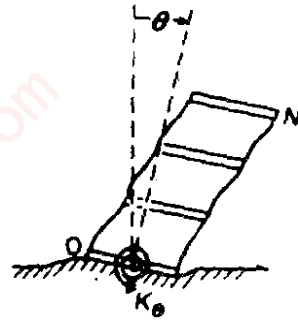


圖 P10-49

解 令 h = 兩樓之間的高度

$$\begin{aligned} m\ddot{y}_n &= -k \{ (y_n - nh\theta) - (y_{n-1} - (n-1)h\theta) \} \\ &\quad + k \{ (y_{n+1} - (n+1)h\theta) - (y_n - nh\theta) \} \\ &= -k \{ y_n - y_{n-1} - h\theta \} + k \{ y_{n+1} - y_n - h\theta \} \\ &= k \{ y_{n+1} - 2y_n + y_{n-1} \} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 諧調運動時

$$Y_{n+1} - 2 \left(1 - \frac{m\omega^2}{2k} \right) Y_n + Y_{n-1} = 0$$

一般解為 $Y_n = Y_0 \cos \beta n + B \sin \beta n$,

邊界條件 $Y_N = Y_0 \cos \beta N + B \sin \beta N$,

$$B = \frac{Y_N - Y_0 \cos \beta N}{\sin \beta N}$$

一般解變成 $Y_n = Y_0 \frac{\sin \beta (N-n)}{\sin \beta N} + Y_n \frac{\sin \beta n}{\sin \beta N}$

第 N 個質量的邊界方程式

$$\begin{aligned} m\ddot{y}_N &= -k \{ y_N - y_{N-1} + h\theta \} \\ -\omega^2 m Y_N &= -k \{ Y_N - Y_{N-1} + h\theta \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\omega^2 m}{k}\right) Y_N = Y_{N-1} - h\theta$$

轉矩方程式

$$\sum_{n=1}^N n h (m \ddot{y}_N) - K_0 \theta = (N+1) m \rho^2 \ddot{\theta}$$

$$- \omega^2 m h \sum_{n=1}^N n Y_n - K_0 \theta = - (N+1) m \rho^2 \omega^2 \theta$$

$$\text{或 } \omega^2 m h \sum_{n=1}^N n Y_n - (K_0 - (N+1) m \rho^2 \omega^2) \theta = 0$$

10.50 畫出習題10-3的計算機求解流程圖，並寫出Fortran程式。

解 圖 10.2-3 所示流程圖可用來求解習題 10-3 的系統， ω 的範圍可由 0 至 5000，即 $\omega_1 \cong 264$ ， $\omega_2 \cong 550$ ， $\omega_3 < 5000$ ，我們可選擇 $\Delta\omega = 20$ ，因此通過 ω_2 需要 30 步，當 $\omega > 550$ 後，可選擇較大的步距，如取 $\Delta\omega = 100$ 至 ω_3 之頻率，在此之後，仍採用較小的步距計算機程式如同習題 10-26。

第十一章 連續系統之振態總和程序

11.1 在結構上突然施加定力時，求證動負荷因數所能到達的最大值為2.0。

解 $m\ddot{x} + kx = p_0$

$$x = \frac{p_0}{k} (1 - \cos \omega t), \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\therefore x_{\max} = 2 \frac{p_0}{k}$$

11.2 系統第 i 振態之阻尼比為 $\zeta = c / c_{cr}$ ，若突然施加定力，求證動負荷的近似方程式為

$$D_i = 1 - e^{-\zeta_i \omega_i t} \cos \omega_i t$$

解 $\ddot{q}_i + 2\zeta_i \omega_i \dot{q}_i + \omega_i^2 q_i = \frac{p_0}{m}$

$$q_i = \frac{p_0}{m} \left[1 - \frac{e^{-\zeta_i \omega_i t}}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta_i^2}} \cos(\sqrt{1 - \zeta_i^2} \omega_i t - \psi_i) \right]$$

$$\tan \psi_i = \frac{\zeta_i}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta_i^2}} \quad \text{阻尼很小時 } \psi_i \cong 0, \quad \sqrt{1 - \zeta_i^2} \cong 1$$

$$\therefore q_i \cong \frac{p_0}{k} [1 - e^{-\zeta_i \omega_i t} \cos \omega_i t] = \frac{p_0}{k} D_i(t)$$

11.3 求均勻分佈力的振態共享因數。

解 $\ddot{q}_i + 2\zeta_i \omega_i \dot{q}_i + \omega_i^2 q_i = \frac{f(t)}{M} \int_0^l \frac{p_0}{l} \phi_i(x) dx$

其中 $f(x, t) = \frac{p_0}{l} f(t)$ 且 $p_0 =$ 總力

$$\text{振態共享因數} = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \phi_i(x) dx$$

11.4 若集中力作用在 $x = a$ 處，能以 delta 函數 $l\delta(x - a)$ 表示成對應單位長度的負荷。求證振態共享因數 $K_i = \phi_i(a)$ 且撓度為

$$y(x, t) = \frac{P_0 l^3}{EI} \sum_i \frac{\varphi_i(a) \varphi_i(x)}{(\beta_i l)^4} D_i(t)$$

其中 $\omega_i^2 = (\beta_i l)^4 (EI/MI^3)$ ，且 $(\beta_i l)$ 為正規振態方程式的主值。

解 一般化力 = $\frac{P_0}{M_i} \left\{ \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l p(x) \phi_i(x) dx \right\} f(t)$ (見 11.1 節)

$$K_i = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l p(x) \phi_i(x) dx, \quad p(x) = l \delta(x-a)$$

$$\therefore K_i = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l l \delta(x-a) \phi_i(x) dx = \phi_i(a)$$

$$q_i = \frac{P_0 K_i}{M_i \omega_i^2} D_i(t)$$

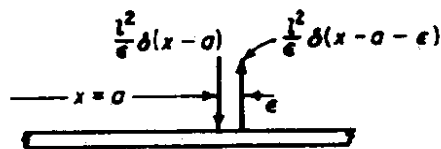
$$y(x, t) = \sum_i q_i \phi_i = \sum_i \frac{P_0 \phi_i(a) \phi_i(x)}{M_i \omega_i^2} D_i(t)$$

$$\omega_i^2 = (\beta_i l)^2 \frac{EI}{M_i l^3}$$

$$\therefore y(x, t) = \frac{P_0 l^3}{EI} \sum_i \frac{\phi_i(a) \phi_i(x)}{(\beta_i l)^4} D_i(t)$$

11.5 作用在 $x = a$ 處的力偶轉矩 M_0 ，如圖 P. 11-5 所示，當 $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ ，兩個 delta 函數的極限情形是負荷 $p(x)$ 。另證此時的振態共享因數為

$$K_i = l \left. \frac{d\phi_i(x)}{dx} \right|_{x=a} = (\beta_i l) \phi_i'(x)_{x=a}$$



■ P. 11-5

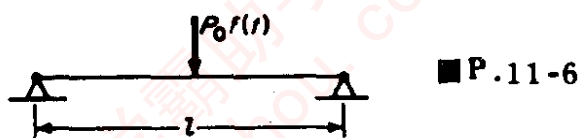
解
$$K_i = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l l^2 \left[\frac{\delta(x-a-\epsilon) - \delta(x-a)}{\epsilon} \right] \phi_i(x) dx$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} l \left[\frac{\phi_i(a+\epsilon) - \phi_i(a)}{\epsilon} \right] = l \left. \frac{d\phi_i(x)}{dx} \right|_{x=a}$$

$$= \beta_n l \cdot \frac{1}{\beta_n} \frac{d\phi_n(x)}{dx} \Big|_{x=a} = \beta_n l \phi_n'(a), \quad \phi_n' \text{ 示於附錄 } D \text{ 中。}$$

11.6 集中力 $P_0 f(t)$ 作用在均勻簡支樑的中點，如圖 P.11-6 所示，求證其撓度為

$$\begin{aligned} y(x, t) &= \frac{P_0 l^3}{EI} \sum_i \frac{K_i \phi_i(x)}{(\beta_i l)^4} D_i \\ &= \frac{2P_0 l^3}{EI} \left\{ \frac{\sin \pi \frac{x}{l}}{\pi^4} D_1(t) - \frac{\sin 3\pi \frac{x}{l}}{(3\pi)^4} D_3(t) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\sin 5\pi \frac{x}{l}}{(5\pi)^4} D_5(t) \dots \dots \right\} \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{解} \quad K_i = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l l \delta(x - \frac{l}{2}) \phi_i(x) dx = \phi_i(\frac{l}{2})$$

$$\phi_n(x) = \sqrt{2} \sin n\pi \frac{x}{l} \quad \text{當正規化總質量 } M$$

$$\phi_n(\frac{l}{2}) = \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}, \quad n = 1, 3, 5, \dots$$

$$\omega_n^2 = (\beta_n l)^4 \frac{EI}{Ml^3}, \quad \beta_n = \frac{n\pi}{l}, \quad n = 1, 3, 5, \dots$$

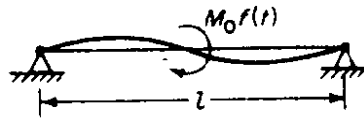
$$y(x, t) = \frac{2P_0 l^3}{EI} \sum_n \left\{ \frac{\sin n \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \sin n\pi \frac{x}{l}}{(n\pi)^4} D_n(t) \right\}$$

$$n = 1, 3, 5, \dots$$

11.7 力矩 M_0 作用在習題 11-6 所述簡支樑的中點，如圖 11-7 所示，求證樑上任意點之撓度為

$$y(x, t) = \frac{M_0 l^2}{EI} \sum_i \frac{\phi_i'(a) \phi_i(x)}{(\beta_i l)^3} D_i(t)$$

$$= \frac{2M_0 l^2}{EI} \left\{ -\frac{\sin 2\pi \frac{x}{l}}{(2\pi)^3} D_2(t) + \frac{\sin 4\pi \frac{x}{l}}{(4\pi)^3} D_4(t) - \frac{\sin 6\pi \frac{x}{l}}{(6\pi)^3} D_6(t) \dots \right\}$$



■ P.11-7

解 根據習題 11-5, $K_n = \beta l \phi_n'(a)$, $\beta_n = \frac{n\pi}{l}$

$$\phi_n(x) = \sqrt{2} \sin n\pi \frac{x}{l}, \quad \frac{d\phi_n}{dx} = \sqrt{2} \frac{n\pi}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$\phi_n' \left(\frac{l}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{\beta_n} \frac{d\phi_n \left(\frac{l}{2} \right)}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2}, \quad n = 2, 4, 6, \dots$$

$$\ddot{q}_n + \omega_n^2 q_n = \frac{m_0}{M} [\beta_n l \phi_n'(a)] f(t)$$

$$q_n = \frac{m_0}{M\omega_n^2} \beta_n l \phi_n' \left(\frac{l}{2} \right) D_n(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(x, t) &= \frac{m_0}{M} \sum_n \frac{\beta_n l}{\omega_n^2} \phi_n \left(\frac{l}{2} \right) \phi_n(x) D_n(t) \\ &= \frac{m_0 l^3}{EI} \sum_n \frac{\phi_n' \left(\frac{l}{2} \right) \phi_n(x)}{(\beta_n l)^3} D_n(t) \\ &= \frac{2m_0 l^2}{EI} \sum_{n=2,4,\dots} \frac{\cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}}{(n\pi)^3} D_n(t) \end{aligned}$$

11.8 均勻簡支樑如圖 P11-8 所示分佈負荷突然施加於均勻簡支樑上，此負荷之時間變化為階梯函數，求樑的反應 $y(x, t)$ (以正規振態表示)。並指出不出現的振態及前兩個受激振態。

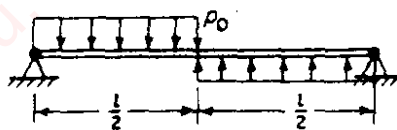


圖 P.11-8

解 僅偶次數節點， $n = 2, 6, \dots$ 才使 $K_n \neq 0$

$$\phi_n = \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_n &= \frac{1}{l} \int_0^{l/2} \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx - \frac{1}{l} \int_{l/2}^l \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{n\pi} \left(1 - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$D_n = \omega_n \int_0^t \sin \omega_n (t - \xi) d\xi = 1 - \cos \omega_n t$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(x, t) &= \sum_n \frac{p_0 l K_n \phi_n}{\omega_n^2 M} D_n \\ &= \sum_{n=2,6,\dots} \frac{p_0 l}{\omega_n^2 M} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{n\pi} \left(1 - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} (1 - \cos \omega_n t) \\ &= \frac{2p_0 l}{\pi M} \sum_{n=2,6,\dots} 2 \left(1 - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} (1 - \cos \omega_n t) \end{aligned}$$

第一振態， $n = 2$

$$y_1(x, t) = \frac{4p_0 l}{\pi M \omega_2^2} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l} (1 - \cos \omega_2 t)$$

第二振態， $n = 6$

$$y_2(x, t) = \frac{4p_0 l}{\pi M \omega_6^2} \sin \frac{6\pi x}{l} (1 - \cos \omega_6 t)$$

11.9 細長桿之長度為 l ， $x = 0$ 為自由端， $x = l$ 為固定端，以縱向的隨時間變化力量打擊自由端，求證全部振態被等量激勸（即振態共享因數與振態數目無關），且其完全解為

$$u(x, t) = \frac{2F_0 l}{AE} \left\{ \frac{\cos \frac{\pi x}{2l}}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2} D_1(t) + \frac{\cos \frac{3\pi x}{2l}}{\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)^2} D_3(t) + \dots \right\}$$



正規振態 $u(x) = a \sin \frac{\omega x}{C} + \beta \cos \frac{\omega x}{C}$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\omega}{C} \left\{ a \cos \frac{\omega x}{C} - \beta \sin \frac{\omega x}{C} \right.$$

$$\text{邊界條件} \begin{cases} x=0, \frac{du}{dx} = 0 \quad \therefore a = 0 \\ x=l, u = 0 \quad \therefore \beta \cos \frac{\omega l}{C} = 0 \\ \frac{\omega l}{C} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$u(x) = \beta \cos \frac{\omega x}{C}$$

$$\int_0^l \frac{M}{l} \beta^2 \cos^2 \frac{\omega x}{C} dx = M = \frac{\beta^2}{l} \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \cos^2 \frac{\omega x}{C} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{\beta^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore \beta = \sqrt{2}, \quad \phi_n(x) = \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \frac{x}{l}, \quad n = 1, 3, 5, \dots$$

$$\ddot{q}_n + \omega_n^2 q_n = \frac{f(t)}{M} \int_0^l F_0 \delta(x) \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2l} dx$$

$$= \frac{F_0 \sqrt{2}}{M} f(t)$$

$$q_n = \frac{F_0 K_n}{\omega_n^2 M} D_n(t) = \frac{\sqrt{2} F_0 D_n(t)}{\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} \frac{C}{l} \right)^2 M} = \frac{\sqrt{2} F_0 M l^2 D_n(t)}{\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} \right)^2 M E \lambda A}$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_n \phi_n(x) q_n(t)$$

$$= \frac{2 F_0 l}{EA} \left\{ \frac{\cos \frac{\pi x}{2l} D_1(t)}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2} + \frac{\cos \frac{3\pi x}{2l} D_3(t)}{\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} \right)^2} + \dots \right\}$$

11.10 若習題 11-9 的作用力集中在 $x = l/3$ 處，求解答中那一個振態不出現？

$$\text{解 } K_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l l \delta\left(x - \frac{l}{3}\right) \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2l} dx = \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{6}$$

$$n = 1, 3, 5, \dots$$

$$1 \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \cos 30^\circ = 0.866$$

$$3 \quad \cos \frac{3\pi}{6} = \cos 90^\circ = 0 \quad \therefore \text{振態消失}$$

$$5 \quad \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} = \cos 150^\circ = -0.866$$

$$7 \quad \cos \frac{7\pi}{6} = \cos 210^\circ = -0.866$$

$$9 \quad \cos \frac{9\pi}{6} = \cos 270^\circ = 0 \quad \therefore \text{振態消失}$$

$$11 \quad \cos \frac{11\pi}{6} = \cos 330^\circ = 0.866$$

\therefore 出現振態為 1, 5, 7, 11, 13, …

11.11 求習題 11-10 中被激勵出現振態的共享因數。若施以任意隨時間變化力，求其完全解。

$$\text{解 } K_n = \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{6}$$

$$q_n = \frac{F_0 K_n}{\omega_n^2 M} D_n(t), \quad \omega_n^2 = \left(\frac{n\pi C}{2l}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)^2 \frac{EA}{Ml}$$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{2F_0 l}{AE} \left\{ \frac{0.866}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2l} D_1(t) \right.$$

$$+ \frac{0.866}{\left(\frac{5\pi}{2}\right)^2} \cos \frac{5\pi x}{2l} \cdot D_5(t)$$

$$\left. - \frac{0.866}{\left(\frac{7\pi}{2}\right)^2} \cos \frac{7\pi x}{2l} D_7(t) \right.$$

$$+ \frac{0.866}{\left(\frac{11\pi}{2}\right)^2} \cos \frac{11\pi x}{2l} D_{11}(t) + \dots \left. \right\}$$

11.12 考慮如圖 P11-12 所示質量為 M ，長度為 l 之均勻樑，以總勁性為 k 的兩個相等彈簧支持於兩端，假設其撓度為

$$y(x, t) = \varphi_1(x) q_1(t) + \varphi_2(x) q_2(t)$$

並選擇 $\varphi_1 = \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$ 及 $\varphi_2 = 1.0$

使用 Lagrange 方程式，求證

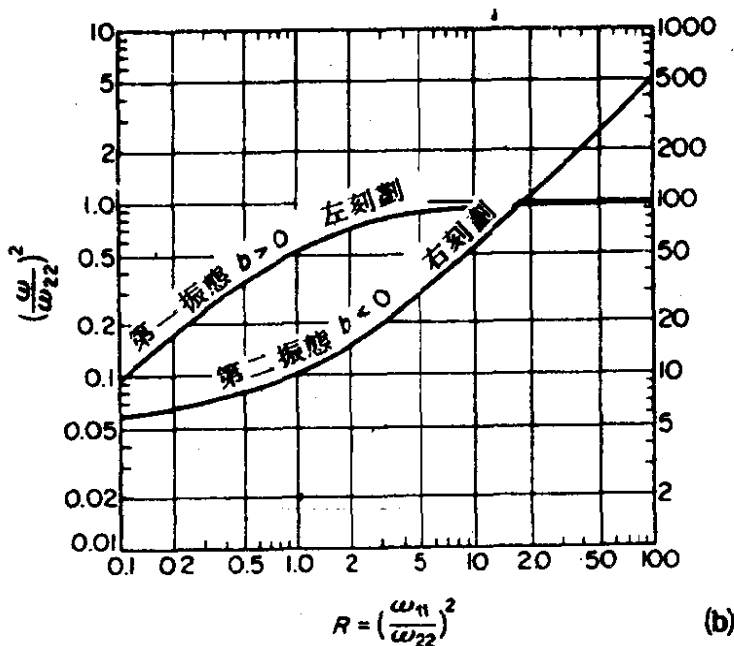
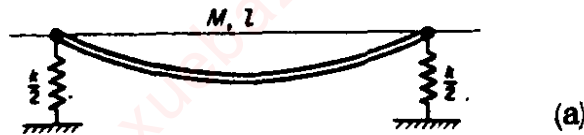
$$\ddot{q}_1 + \frac{4}{\pi} \ddot{q}_2 + \omega_{11}^2 q_1 = 0, \quad \frac{2}{\pi} \ddot{q}_1 + \ddot{q}_2 + \omega_{22}^2 q_2 = 0$$

其中 $\omega_{11}^2 = \pi^4 (EI / Ml^3)$ = 剛性支承樑的自然頻率

$\omega_{22}^2 = k / M$ = 剛性樑以彈簧支持時的自然頻率

求解此兩方程式並求證

$$\omega^2 = \omega_{22}^2 \frac{\pi^2}{2} \left\{ \frac{(R+1) \pm \sqrt{(R-1)^2 + \frac{32}{\pi^2} R}}{\pi^2 - 8} \right\}$$



令 $y(x, t) = (b + \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}) q$ ，並且使用 Rayleigh's 方法以得到

$$\frac{q_2}{q_1} = b = \frac{\pi}{8} \{ (R-1) \mp \sqrt{(R-1)^2 + \frac{32}{\pi^2} R} \}$$

$$R = \left(\frac{\omega_{11}}{\omega_{22}} \right)^2$$

系統之自然頻率如圖 P11-12b 所示。

$$\blacksquare \quad y(x, t) = q_1 \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} + q_2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l m \dot{y}^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l (\varphi_1 \dot{q}_1 + \varphi_2 \dot{q}_2)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} ml \left[\frac{1}{2} \dot{q}_1^2 + \frac{4}{\pi} \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 + \dot{q}_2^2 \right]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{k}{2} \right) y^2(0) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{k}{2} \right) y^2(l) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l EI y''^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k q_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} EI q_1^2 \int_0^l \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^4 \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k q_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} EI q_1^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^4 \frac{l}{2}$$

$$\text{代入 } \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) + \frac{\partial U}{\partial q_i} = 0$$

$$\ddot{q}_1 + \frac{4}{\pi} \ddot{q}_2 + \pi^4 \frac{EI}{ml^4} q_1 = 0 \quad \text{且} \quad \frac{2}{\pi} \ddot{q}_1 + \ddot{q}_2 + \frac{k}{ml} q_2 = 0$$

重寫成

$$\ddot{q}_1 + \frac{4}{\pi} \ddot{q}_2 + \omega_{11}^2 q_1 = 0 \quad \text{且} \quad \frac{2}{\pi} \ddot{q}_1 + \ddot{q}_2 + \omega_{22}^2 q_2 = 0$$

$$\left(\omega_{11}^2 - \omega^2 \right) q_1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \omega^2 q_2 = 0$$

$$-\frac{2}{\pi} \omega^2 q_1 + (\omega_{22}^2 - \omega^2) q_2 = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \left(\omega_{11}^2 - \omega^2 \right) q_1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \omega^2 q_2 = 0 \\ -\frac{2}{\pi} \omega^2 q_1 + (\omega_{22}^2 - \omega^2) q_2 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \omega^4 - \left(\frac{\pi^2}{\pi^2 - 8} \right)$$

$$\cdot (\omega_{11}^2 + \omega_{22}^2) \omega^2 + \frac{\pi^2 \omega_{11}^2 \omega_{22}^2}{\pi^2 - 8} = 0$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{\omega_{22}^2}{2} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{\pi^2 - 8} \right) \left\{ (1+R) \pm \sqrt{(1-R)^2 + \frac{32}{\pi^2} R} \right\}$$

其中 $R = \left(\frac{\omega_{11}}{\omega_{22}} \right)^2$

假設 $y = \left(b + \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} \right) q$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{q}^2 \int_0^l \left(b^2 + 2b \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} + \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{l} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \dot{q}^2 \left(b^2 l + 4b \frac{l}{\pi} + \frac{l}{2} \right)$$

$$U = \left[\frac{1}{2} k b^2 + \frac{1}{2} EI \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^4 \frac{l}{2} \right] q^2$$

$$\because T = U, \quad \therefore \omega^2 = \frac{\frac{k}{M} b^2 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{11}^2}{b^2 + \frac{4b}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2}} \dots \dots \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{動量} = kb - m\omega^2 \int_0^l \left(\sin \frac{\pi x}{l} + b \right) dx = 0$$

$$\therefore kb - m\omega^2 \left(-2 \frac{l}{\pi} + bl \right) = 0$$

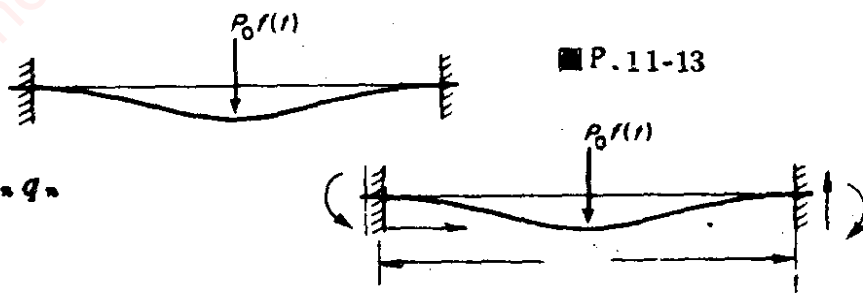
$$b = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\omega^2}{\omega_{22}^2 - \omega^2} \right) = \frac{q_2}{q_1} \quad \text{或} \quad \omega^2 = \frac{\omega_{22}^2 b}{b + \frac{2}{\pi}} \dots \dots \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2} \quad \frac{\omega_{22}^2 b}{b + \frac{2}{\pi}} = \frac{\omega_{22}^2 b^2 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{11}^2}{b^2 + \frac{4b}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\therefore b^2 + \frac{\pi}{4} (1-R) b + \frac{1}{2} R = 0$$

$$b = \frac{\pi}{8} \left\{ (R-1) \pm \sqrt{(R-1)^2 + \frac{32}{\pi^2} R} \right\}, \quad R = \left(\frac{\omega_{11}}{\omega_{22}} \right)^2$$

11.13 兩端固定之均勻樑如圖 P11-13 所示，集中負荷 $P_0 f(t)$ 作用於中點，求樑之撓度及固定端之反作用撓矩。



■ $y = \sum_n \phi_n q_n$

一般化力

$$= p_0 f(t) \int_0^l \phi_n(x) \delta(x - \frac{l}{2}) dx = p_0 \phi_n(\frac{l}{2}) f(t)$$

$$y(\frac{l}{2}, t) = \sum_n \phi_n(\frac{l}{2}) q_n(t), \text{ 其中 } q_n = \text{方程式}$$

$$\ddot{q}_n + \omega_n^2 q_n = \frac{p_0}{M} \phi_n(\frac{l}{2}) f(t) \text{ 之解}$$

$$\text{即 } q_n(t) = q_n(0) \cos \omega_n t + \frac{1}{\omega_n} \dot{q}_n(0) \sin \omega_n t$$

$$+ \frac{p_0 \phi_n(\frac{l}{2})}{M \omega_n^2} \cdot \omega_n \int_0^t f(\xi) \sin \omega_n (t - \xi) d\xi$$

根據附錄 D

$$\phi_1(\frac{l}{2}) = 1.583, \beta_1 l = 4.73, \phi_1''(0) = 2.0$$

$$\phi_2(\frac{l}{2}) = 0, \beta_2 l = 7.85, \phi_2''(0) = 2.0$$

$$\phi_3(\frac{l}{2}) = -1.372, \beta_3 l = 10.99, \phi_3''(0) = 2.0$$

$$M_0 = EI \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right)_0 = EI \sum_n q_n(t) \left(\frac{d^2 \phi_n}{dx^2} \right)_{x=0}$$

$$= EI \sum_n q_n(t) \beta_n^2 \phi_n''(0)$$

11.14 若均勻分佈負荷其強度隨時間任意變化，作用在均勻懸臂樑時，求前三個振態之共享因數。

■ $K_i = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \phi_i(x) dx$

K 積分能由附錄 D 之計算表求得， $\phi_1(x)$ 行乘以間距 $\frac{dx}{l} = 0.04$ 並相加，第一振態 ϕ_1 行的和為 20.57， $\therefore 20.57 \times 0.04 = 0.822$ 正解由 (7.4-12) 式積分及正確邊界值求得為 0.783 即，使用

$$y(x) = (\cosh \beta x - \cos \beta x) - \left(\frac{\sinh \beta l - \sin \beta l}{\cosh \beta l + \cos \beta l} \right) (\sinh \beta x - \sin \beta x)$$

注意：因為 20.57 由最大撓度 $2.0 \times 0.04 + 1.89 \times 0.04 + \dots$ 等求出，故其值太大，若其和由 $1.89 \times 0.04 + \dots$ 開始，則得到 18.57 取平均值 $\frac{1}{2} (18.57 + 20.57) \times 0.04$ 則得到正解 0.783

令 $\alpha_n = \frac{\sinh \beta l - \sin \beta l}{\cosh \beta l + \cos \beta l}$ ，積分得證為

$$\int_0^l \phi_n(x) \frac{dx}{l} = \frac{2\alpha_n}{\beta_n l}$$

11.15 如圖 P 11-15 所示勁性為 k 的彈簧接於均勻簡支樑上，求證以單振態近似法造成之頻率方程式為

$$\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1} \right)^2 = 1 + 1.5 \left(\frac{k}{M} \right) \left(\frac{Ml^3}{\pi^4 EI} \right)$$

其中

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{\pi^4 EI}{Ml^3}$$

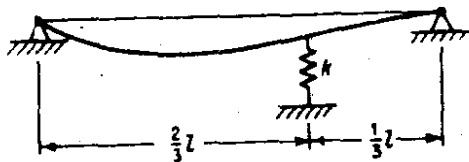


圖 P. 11-15

解 根據 (11.3-8) 式 $\bar{q}_1 M (\omega_1^2 - \omega^2) = -k \phi_1^2 \left(\frac{l}{3} \right) q_1$

$$1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1} \right)^2 = \frac{-k}{M} \phi_1^2 \left(\frac{l}{3} \right) \frac{1}{\omega_1^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1} \right)^2 = 1 + \frac{k}{M} \phi_1^2 \left(\frac{l}{3} \right) \frac{1}{\omega_1^2}$$

$$\text{簡支樑 } \phi_1(x) = \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

$$\therefore \phi_1^2\left(\frac{l}{3}\right) = 2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{3} = 1.50, \text{ 無拘束樑 } \omega_1^2 = \pi^4 \frac{EI}{MI^3}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1}\right)^2 = 1 + 1.5 \left(\frac{k}{M}\right) \left(\frac{MI^3}{\pi^4 EI}\right)$$

11.16 以兩振態近似法求習題 11-15 之頻率方程式。

解 根據 (11.3-3) 式

$$\bar{q}_1 = \frac{1}{M(\omega_1^2 - \omega^2)} \left\{ -k\phi_1\left(\frac{l}{3}\right) \left[\bar{q}_1\phi_1\left(\frac{l}{3}\right) + \bar{q}_2\phi_2\left(\frac{l}{3}\right) \right] \right\}$$

$$\bar{q}_2 = \frac{1}{M(\omega_2^2 - \omega^2)} \left\{ -k\phi_2\left(\frac{l}{3}\right) \left[\bar{q}_1\phi_1\left(\frac{l}{3}\right) + \bar{q}_2\phi_2\left(\frac{l}{3}\right) \right] \right\}$$

頻率方程式變成

$$\begin{vmatrix} \left[(\omega_1^2 - \omega^2) + \frac{k}{M} \phi_1^2\left(\frac{l}{3}\right) \right] & \frac{k}{M} \phi_1\left(\frac{l}{3}\right) \phi_2\left(\frac{l}{3}\right) \\ \frac{k}{M} \phi_1\left(\frac{l}{3}\right) \phi_2\left(\frac{l}{3}\right) & \left[(\omega_2^2 - \omega^2) + \frac{k}{M} \phi_2^2\left(\frac{l}{3}\right) \right] \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

11.17 以振態速斂法求習題 11-16 之頻率方程式。

解 在此我們使用與本書中影響係數法稍微不同的步驟，由樑方程式得到

$$F(a, t) = -ky\left(\frac{l}{3}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(a, x) &= \alpha\left(\frac{l}{3}, \frac{l}{3}\right) = \frac{\left(\frac{l}{3}\right)\left(\frac{2l}{3}\right)}{6EI} \left(l^2 - \frac{4l^2}{9} - \frac{l^2}{9} \right) \\ &= \frac{4}{243} \frac{l^3}{EI} \end{aligned}$$

根據 (11.4-4) 式

$$\begin{aligned} y\left(\frac{l}{3}\right) &= -ky\left(\frac{l}{3}\right) \frac{4}{243} \frac{l^3}{EI} + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1}\right)^2 q_1\phi_1\left(\frac{l}{3}\right) \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_2}\right)^2 q_2\left(\frac{l}{3}\right) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

僅使用第一振態

$$y\left(\frac{l}{3}\right)\left[1 + \frac{4}{243} \frac{kl^3}{EI}\right] = \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1}\right)^2 q_1 \phi_1\left(\frac{l}{3}\right)$$

但 $y\left(\frac{l}{3}\right) = \phi_1\left(\frac{l}{3}\right) q_1 +$ 被忽略不計的較高振態

$$\therefore \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{4}{243} \frac{kl^3}{EI}, \text{ 與習題 11-5 比較 } \begin{cases} \frac{1.5}{\pi^4} = 0.0154 \\ \frac{4}{243} = 0.0165 \end{cases}$$

11.10 彈簧連接於樑上任意點 $x = a$ 的位置，使用單振態時，求證以拘束振態方法及振態速斂法得到相同的頻率方程式

$$\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{k}{M\omega_1^2} \phi_1^2(a)$$

解 單振態的 (11.4-4) 式

$$\phi_1(a) \bar{q}_1(t) = F(a, t) \alpha(a, a) - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1}\right)^2 \bar{q}_1(t) \phi_1(a)$$

$$\phi_1(a) \bar{q}_1(t) = -k \phi_1(a) \bar{q}_1(t) \frac{\phi_1^2(a)}{M\omega_1^2} - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1}\right)^2 \bar{q}_1(t) \phi_1(a)$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{k}{M\omega_1^2} \phi_1^2(a)$$

11.19 如圖 P11-19 所示樑的左端以扭轉勁性為 K lb in / rad 之彈簧支持，使用 (11.3-8) 式的兩個振態，求系統的基態頻率（為 $K/M\omega_1^2$ 的函數，其中 ω_1 為簡支樑的自然頻率）。



■ P11-19

$$\text{解 } \bar{q}_1(\omega_1^2 - \omega^2) = -\frac{K}{M} \phi_1'(0) [\bar{q}_1 \phi_1'(0) + \bar{q}_2 \phi_2'(0)]$$

$$\bar{q}_2(\omega_2^2 - \omega^2) = -\frac{K}{M} \phi_2'(0) [\bar{q}_1 \phi_1'(0) + \bar{q}_2 \phi_2'(0)]$$

頻率方程式變成

$$\begin{vmatrix} [(\omega_1^2 - \omega^2) + \frac{K}{M} \varphi_1'^2(0)] & \frac{K}{M} \varphi_1'(0) \varphi_2'(0) \\ \frac{K}{M} \varphi_1'(0) \varphi_2'(0) & [(\omega_2^2 - \omega^2) + \frac{K}{M} \varphi_2'^2(0)] \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\omega_2^2 = 16\omega_1^2 \text{ 在簡支樑時, 令 } \lambda = \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_1}\right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[(1 - \lambda) + \frac{K}{M\omega_1^2} \varphi_1'^2(0) \right] \left[(16 - \lambda) + \frac{K}{M\omega_1^2} \varphi_2'^2(0) \right] \\ & - \left(\frac{K}{M\omega_1^2} \right)^2 [\varphi_1'(0) \varphi_2'(0)]^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda^2 - \left\{ 17 + \frac{K}{M\omega_1^2} (\varphi_1'^2(0) + \varphi_2'^2(0)) \right\} \lambda \\ & + \left\{ -16 + \frac{K}{M\omega_1^2} [\varphi_1'^2(0) + 16\varphi_1'(0)] \right\} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi_1(x) = \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}, \quad \varphi_1'(0) = \sqrt{2} \frac{\pi}{l}, \quad \varphi_1'^2(0) = 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^2$$

$$\varphi_2(x) = \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l}, \quad \varphi_2'(0) = 2\sqrt{2} \frac{\pi}{l}, \quad \varphi_2'^2(0) = 8 \left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^2$$

$$\text{若 } K=0, \quad \lambda^2 - 17\lambda + 16 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 16) = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = 16 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{若 } K \neq 0, \quad \text{令 } \alpha = \frac{K}{M\omega_1^2}$$

$$\lambda^2 - \left[17 + 10 \left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^2 \alpha \right] \lambda + \left[-16 + 40 \left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^2 \alpha \right] = 0$$

- 11.20 如圖 P11-19 所示樑之兩端以相等的扭轉彈簧支持, 求其基態頻率。當 K 值趨近於無限大時, 求證此時樑之基態頻率等於兩端固定樑的基態頻率。

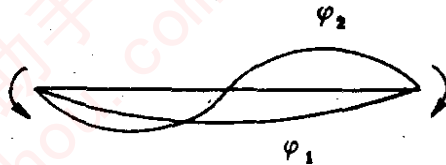
$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \bar{q}_1 (\omega_1^2 - \omega^2) &= -\frac{K}{M} \varphi_1'(0) [\bar{q}_1 \varphi_1'(0) + \bar{q}_2 \varphi_2'(0)] \\ &\quad -\frac{K}{M} \varphi_1'(l) [\bar{q}_1 \varphi_1'(l) + \bar{q}_2 \varphi_2'(l)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{q}_2 (\omega_2^2 - \omega^2) = -\frac{K}{M} \varphi_2'(0) [\bar{q}_1 \varphi_1'(0) + \bar{q}_2 \varphi_2'(0)] - \frac{K}{M} \varphi_2'(l) [\bar{q}_1 \varphi_1'(l) + \bar{q}_2 \varphi_2'(l)]$$

頻率方程式

$$\begin{vmatrix} (\omega_1^2 - \omega^2) + \frac{K}{M} [\varphi_1'^2(0) + \varphi_1'^2(l)] & \frac{K}{M} [\varphi_1'(0)\varphi_2'(0) + \varphi_1'(l)\varphi_2'(l)] \\ \frac{K}{M} [\varphi_1'(0)\varphi_2'(0) + \varphi_1'(l)\varphi_2'(l)] & (\omega_2^2 - \omega^2) + \frac{K}{M} [\varphi_2'^2(0) + \varphi_2'^2(l)] \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

因爲 $\varphi_1'(0) = -\varphi_1'(l)$
 $\varphi_1'^2(0) = \varphi_1'^2(l)$
 $\varphi_2'^2(0) = \varphi_2'^2(l)$



$\varphi_1'(0)\varphi_2'(0) = 4\left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^2$ 且 $\varphi_1'(l)\varphi_2'(l) = -4\left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^2$

不在矩陣對角線上的元素爲 0

$$[(1-\lambda) + \alpha 2\varphi_1'^2(0)][(16-\lambda) + \alpha 2\varphi_2'^2(0)] = 0$$

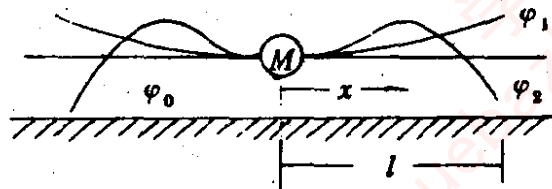
$$\lambda^2 - [17 + 2\alpha 10\left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^2]\lambda + [16 + 2\alpha 40\left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^2] = 0$$

習題 11-19 的係數 α 在本題中代以 2α

- 11.21 如圖 P11-21 所示的飛機簡化模型，以兩個長度爲 l ，單位質量爲 m 的均勻樑及其中間的成塊質量 M ，所構成。使用 M_0 的平移爲一般化座標以及懸臂樑的第一振態爲機翼振態，寫出運動方程式及對稱振態的自然頻率。



解 $\varphi_0 = 1$
 $\varphi_1(x)$ 及 $\varphi_2(x)$
 等爲懸臂樑振態



$$y(x, t) = \varphi_0 \dot{q}_0(t) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \varphi_n(x) q_n(t)$$

兩端自由樑的自然振態，其動量必為 0

$$\therefore 2 \int_0^l m y(x, t) dx + M_0 y(0, t) = 0$$

$$2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n(t) \int_0^l m \varphi_n(x) dx + (M_0 + 2m) \varphi_0 q_0 = 0$$

若僅用到單振態加上平移，則

$$(M + 2m) q_0 + 2 q_1 m l (0.783) = 0$$

$$q_0 = - \left(\frac{2 \times 0.783 m l}{M_0 + 2m} \right) q_1$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l 2 m \dot{y}^2(x, t) dx + \frac{1}{2} M_0 \dot{y}^2(0, t)$$

$$= \int_0^l m [\varphi_0 \dot{q}_0 + \varphi_1 \dot{q}_1]^2 dm + \frac{1}{2} M_0 \varphi_0^2 \dot{q}_0^2$$

$$T = \int_0^l m \varphi_0^2 \dot{q}_0^2 dm + \int_0^l 2 m \varphi_0 \varphi_1 \dot{q}_0 \dot{q}_1 dx$$

$$+ \int_0^l m \varphi_1^2 \dot{q}_1^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} M_0 \varphi_0^2 \dot{q}_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}_0^2 \{ M_0 + 2 m l \} + \{ 2 m l \times 0.783 \} \dot{q}_0 \dot{q}_1 + m l \dot{q}_1^2$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l 2 E I y''^2(x, t) dx = \frac{1}{2} \{ 2 \omega_1^2 m l q_1^2 \} \text{ 見圖 11.1-7}$$

$$\text{Lagrange's 方程式 } \ddot{q}_0 (M_0 + 2 m l) + 2 \times 0.783 m l \ddot{q}_1 = 0$$

$$\ddot{q}_1 2 m l + 2 \times 0.783 m l \ddot{q}_0 + 2 \omega_1^2 m l q_1 = 0$$

頻率方程式

$$\begin{vmatrix} -(M_0 + 2 m l) \omega^2 & -2 \times 0.783 m l \omega^2 \\ -2 \times 0.783 m l \omega^2 & 2 (\omega_1^2 - \omega^2) m l \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

令 $2 m l = M$

$$-(M_0 + M) \omega^2 (\omega_1^2 - \omega^2) M - (0.783)^2 M^2 \omega^4 = 0$$

$$\frac{\omega}{\omega_1} = \sqrt{\frac{M_0 M + M^2}{M_0 M + 0.387 M^2}}, \text{ 其中 } \omega_1 = \text{長度 } l, \text{ 質量 } \frac{M}{2}, \text{ 懸}$$

臂樑的第一自然頻率

$$\text{若 } M_0 \rightarrow 0, \text{ 則 } \omega = \omega_1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.387}} = 1.61 \omega_1$$

因爲 $\omega_1 = 3.52 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{ml^4}}$ 且長度 l 兩端自由樑之自然頻率

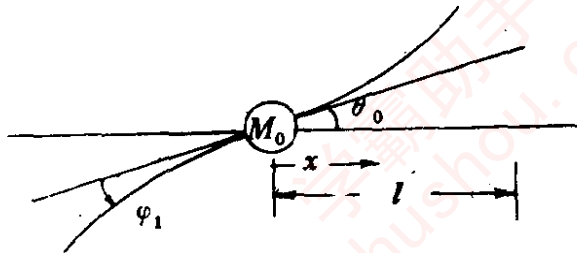
$$\omega_{1,1} = 22.4 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{m(2l)^4}} = 5.57 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{ml^4}}$$

$$\frac{5.57}{3.52} = 1.58$$

因爲飛機可視爲長度 $2l$ ， $M_0 \rightarrow 0$ 的兩端自由樑，上述結果可視爲其近似修正。

11.22 習題 11-21 的系統以機身旋轉爲一般化座標，試求反對稱振態。

解



$$y(x, t) = q_0 \frac{x}{l} + \varphi_1 q_1, \quad \theta_0 = \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_{x=0} = \frac{q_0}{l}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \frac{1}{2} I_0 \left(\frac{\dot{q}_0}{l} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l 2m \left[\dot{q}_0 \frac{x}{l} + \varphi_1 \dot{q}_1 \right]^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} I_0 \left(\frac{\dot{q}_0}{l} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} ml \dot{q}_0^2 + 2m \dot{q}_0 \dot{q}_1 \int_0^l \frac{x}{l} \varphi_1(x) dx \\ &\quad - m \dot{q}_1^2 \int_0^l \varphi_1^2 dx \end{aligned}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \{ 2 \omega_1^2 (ml) q_1^2 \}. \text{ 見 (11.1-7) 式}$$

Lagrange's 方程式及特性方程式

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\left(\frac{I_0}{l^2} + \frac{2ml}{3} \right) \omega^2 & -\frac{2m\omega^2}{l} \int_0^l x \varphi_1 dx \\ -\frac{2m\omega^2}{l} \int_0^l x \varphi_1 dx & 2m(l\omega^2 - \omega^2 \int_0^l \varphi_1^2 dx) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

在懸臂樑時 $\int_0^l \varphi_1^2 dx = l$

$$\int_0^l x \varphi_1 dx = \frac{2}{\beta_1^2} = \frac{2l}{3.516} = \frac{l^2}{1.758}$$

$$\omega^4 \left[2ml \left(\frac{I_0}{l^2} + \frac{2}{3} ml \right) - \frac{(2ml)^2}{3.08} \right]$$

$$= \omega^2 \omega_1^2 2ml \left(\frac{I_0}{l^2} + \frac{2}{3} ml \right)$$

$$\omega = \omega_1 \sqrt{\frac{\left(I_0 + \frac{2}{3} ml^3 \right)}{\left(I_0 + \frac{2}{3} ml^3 \right) - \frac{2ml^3}{3.090}}}$$

檢查 $I_0 = 0$ 的情況，此結果為長度 l 梢接一自由樑之第二振態或長度 $2l$ 自由樑的第二振態。

當 $I_0 = 0$ 時， $\omega = \omega_1 \sqrt{\frac{3.09}{0.090}} = \omega_1 \sqrt{34.5} = 5.85 \omega_1$

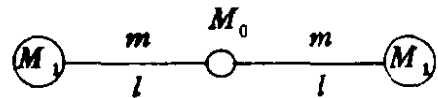
$$= 20.6 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{ml^4}}$$

• 然而正確結果應為 $15.4 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{ml^4}}$

• 兩數之差由於其分母很小，若以第二振態 φ_2 所得結果較佳。

11.23 若將習題 11-21 的飛機模型，在其兩翼尖加上質量為 M_1 的油箱，求其新頻率。

解 見習題 11-21 及 11-22



T 加上一項 $2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) M_1 y^2(l, t)$

$$= M_1 \left[\varphi_0 \dot{q}_0 + \varphi_1(l) \dot{q}_1 \right]^2$$

$$= M_1 \varphi_0^2 \dot{q}_0^2 + 2M_1 \varphi_0 \varphi_1(l) \dot{q}_0 \dot{q}_1 + M_1 \varphi_1^2(l) \dot{q}_1^2$$

Lagrange's 方程式與習題 11-21 相同

$$2M_1 \left[\ddot{q}_0 + \varphi_1(l) \ddot{q}_1 \right] + 2M_1 \left[\varphi_1(l) \ddot{q}_0 + \varphi_1^2(l) \ddot{q}_1 \right] = 0$$

新的頻率方程式為

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} -(M_0 + 2ml + 2M_1)\omega^2 \\ -(2 \times 0.783 ml + 2M_1\varphi_1(l))\omega^2 \\ -(2 \times 0.783 ml + 2M_1\varphi_1(l))\omega^2 \\ [2ml\omega_1^2 - \omega^2(2ml + 2M_1\varphi_1^2(l))] \end{array} \right| = 0$$

11.24 使用拘束振態方法，在 x_1 處增加質量 m_1 及慣性矩 J_1 的效應，求證結構第一振態的自然頻率能寫成

$$\omega_1' = \frac{\omega_1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{m_1}{M_1} \varphi_1^2(x_1) + \frac{J_1}{M_1} \varphi_1'^2(x_1)}}$$

且一般化質量及阻尼為

$$M_1' = M_1 \left\{ 1 + \frac{m_1 \varphi_1^2(x_1)}{M_1} + \frac{J_1}{M_1} \varphi_1'^2(x_1) \right\}$$

$$\zeta_1' = \frac{\zeta_1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{m_1}{M_1} \varphi_1^2(x_1) + \frac{J_1}{M_1} \varphi_1'^2(x_1)}}$$

此式為單振態近似法用在慣性力的結果。

解



附加質量改變動能成爲

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \dot{y}^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_1 \dot{y}'^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int y^2 dm$$

$$y(x, t) = \varphi_1(x) q_1(t)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \varphi_1^2(a) \dot{q}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_1 \varphi_1'^2(a) \dot{q}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int \varphi_1^2(x) dm \cdot \dot{q}_1^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_1} = m_1 \varphi_1^2(a) \ddot{q}_1 + J_1 \varphi_1'^2(a) \ddot{q}_1 + \ddot{q}_1 \int_0^l \varphi_1^2(x) dx$$

$$= [M_1 + m_1 \varphi_1^2(a) + J_1 \varphi_1'^2(a)] \ddot{q}_1$$

$$= M_1 \left\{ 1 + \frac{m_1}{M_1} \varphi_1^2(a) + \frac{J_1}{M_1} \varphi_1'^2(a) \right\} \ddot{q}_1 = M' \ddot{q}_1$$

$$M' \ddot{q}_1 + C_1 \dot{q}_1 + K_1 q_1 = \int_0^l p(x, t) \varphi_1(x) dx$$

$$\therefore \frac{C_1}{M_1} = 2\zeta'\omega_1 = \frac{C_1}{M_1 \left[1 + \frac{m_1}{M_1} \varphi_1^2(a) + \frac{J_1}{M_1} \varphi_1'^2(a) \right]}$$

$$\frac{K_1}{M_1} = \omega'^2 = \frac{K}{\text{同分母}} \text{ 等}$$

11.25 如圖 P11-25 所示結構各樑柱交角保持 90° ，以部分振態綜合法求其頻率公式。

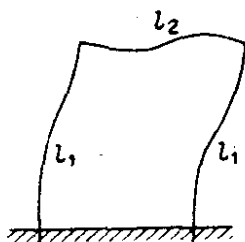
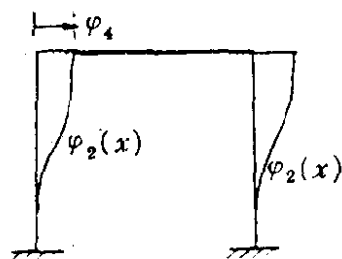
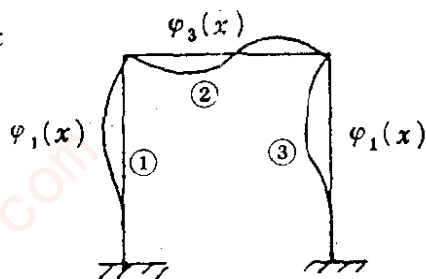


圖 P11-25



解 使用附錄 D 的振態

桿① $w_1(x) = \varphi_1 p_1 + \varphi_2 p_2$

桿② $w_2(x) = \varphi_2 p_3$

$u_2(x) = 1 p_4$

桿③ $w_3(x) = \varphi_1 p_5 + \varphi_2 p_6$

因此有 6 個座標 $p_1 \dots p_6$

邊界條件為 4 個方程式

$w_1(l) = u_2(0)$

$\varphi_1(l) p_1 + \varphi_2(l) p_2 = p_4$

$w_1'(l) = w_2'(0), \varphi_1'(l) p_1 + \varphi_2'(l) p_2 = \varphi_3'(0) p_3$

$w_2'(l) = w_3'(l), \varphi_3'(l) p_3 = \varphi_1'(l) p_5 + \varphi_2'(l) p_6$

$u_2(l) = w_3(l), p_4 = \varphi_1'(l) p_5 + \varphi_2'(l) p_6$

由 T 及 U 得到一般化質量及一般化勁性

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{l_1} \dot{w}_1^2 m dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{l_2} (\dot{w}_2^2 + \dot{u}_2^2) m dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{l_1} \dot{w}_3^2 m dx$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} EI \int_0^{l_1} w_1''^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} EI \int_0^{l_2} w_2''^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} EI \int_0^{l_1} w_3''^2 dx$$

質量矩陣

$$\begin{bmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} & & & & \\ m_{21} & m_{22} & & & & \\ & & m_{33} & m_{34} & & \\ & & m_{43} & m_{44} & & \\ & & & & m_{55} & m_{56} \\ & & & & m_{65} & m_{66} \end{bmatrix}$$

勁性矩陣

$$\begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & & & & \\ k_{21} & k_{22} & & & & \\ & & k_{33} & k_{34} & & \\ & & k_{43} & k_{44} & & \\ & & & & k_{55} & k_{56} \\ & & & & k_{65} & k_{66} \end{bmatrix}$$

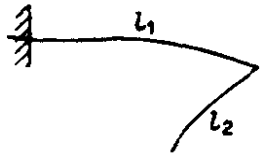
拘束方程式

$$\begin{Bmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ p_3 \\ p_4 \\ p_5 \\ p_6 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{matrix} 2 \times 6 \\ \text{矩陣} \end{matrix} \begin{Bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

其中 q_1 及 q_2 可為 p_i 之中任何兩個

系統化簡成爲 2×2 矩陣方程式

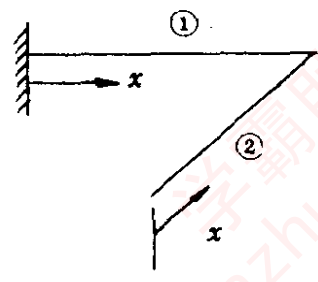
11.26 如圖 P11-26 所示在水平面上兩樑相交成直角的空間結構，其剖面爲圓形。以部分振態綜合法建立圓樑在垂直於結構面內的振動方程式。注意圓樑發生扭轉及撓曲，假設撓曲僅在垂直面上。



■ P11-26

解 令 $w_1(x) = \phi_1 p_1 + \phi_2 p_2 + \phi_3 p_3$
 $\theta_1(x) = \phi_4 p_4$
 $w_2(x) = \phi_5 p_5 + \phi_6 p_6 + \phi_7 p_7$
 $\theta_2(x) = \phi_8 p_8 + \phi_9 p_9$

代入



$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 T &= \frac{1}{2} \int \dot{w}^2 dm + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{J}{A} \dot{\theta}^2 dm \\
 U &= \frac{1}{2} \int EI \left(\frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} \right)^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int C \left(\frac{d\theta}{dx} \right)^2 dx
 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{用來建立 } m_{ij} \text{ 及 } k_{ij}$$

接頭①及②之拘束方程式

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| (1) $w_1(l) = w_2(l)$ | 撓度① = 撓度② |
| (2) $\theta_1(l) = -w_2'(l)$ | 扭角① = 撓角② |
| (3) $C\theta_1'(l) = EI w_2''(l)$ | 轉矩① = 扭矩② |
| (4) $w_1'''(l) = -w_2'''(l)$ | 剪力① = 剪力② |
| (5) $EI w_1''(l) = -C\theta_2'(l)$ | 撓矩① = 轉矩② |
| (6) $w_1'(l) = \theta_2(l)$ | 撓角① = 扭角② |

質量矩陣

m_{11}	m_{12}	m_{13}								
m_{21}	m_{22}	m_{23}								
m_{31}	m_{32}	m_{33}								
			m_{44}	0	0	0	0	0		
			m_{55}	m_{56}	m_{57}	0	0			
			m_{65}	m_{66}	m_{67}	0	0			
			m_{75}	m_{76}	m_{77}	0	0			
						m_{88}	m_{89}			
						m_{98}	m_{99}			

= 9 × 9

勁性矩陣

k_{11}	k_{12}	k_{13}								
k_{21}	k_{22}	k_{23}								
k_{31}	k_{32}	k_{33}								
			k_{44}							
						k_{77}				
									k_{99}	

= 9 × 9

拘束矩陣 = 9 × 3

3個一般化座標為 p_s 任意 3 者 $\begin{Bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{Bmatrix}$

結果為 $\begin{bmatrix} M \\ 3 \times 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{q}_1 \\ \ddot{q}_2 \\ \ddot{q}_3 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} K \\ 3 \times 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \{0\}$

第十二章 非線性振動

12.1 非線性方程式

$$\ddot{x} + x^3 = 0$$

若 $x_1 = \varphi_1(t)$ 及 $x_2 = \varphi_2(t)$ 為滿足上式的解，求證其疊加 ($x_1 + x_2$) 不是其解。

解 若 $\dot{x}_1 = \varphi_1(t)$ 且 $x_2 = \varphi_2(t)$ 為方程式 $\ddot{x} + x^3 = 0$ 之解，則其滿足 $\ddot{\varphi}_1 + \varphi_1^3 = 0$ 及 $\ddot{\varphi}_2 + \varphi_2^3 = 0$

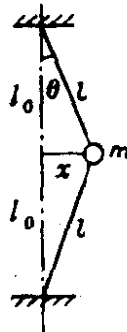
相加，得到 $(\ddot{\varphi}_1 + \ddot{\varphi}_2) + (\varphi_1^3 + \varphi_2^3) = 0 \dots\dots\dots(a)$

若我們假設 $x = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2$ 並代入微分方程式中，將得到

$$(\ddot{\varphi}_1 + \ddot{\varphi}_2) + (\varphi_1^3 + 3\varphi_1^2\varphi_2 + 3\varphi_1\varphi_2^2 + \varphi_2^3) = 0$$

與正確結果(a)不同，通常非線性方程式之解不能由疊加得到。

12.2 如圖 P12-2 所示質量連接在 $2l$ 長的繩子中點，假設繩張力為 T ，求大撓度之運動微分方程式。



■ P12-2

解 $\Sigma F_x = -2T \sin \theta = m\ddot{x}$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{x}{l} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{l_0^2 + x^2}} \cong \frac{x}{l_0} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{l_0} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$T = T_0 + k(l - l_0) = T_0 + k \left[l_0 \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{l_0^2} \right)^{1/2} - l_0 \right]$$

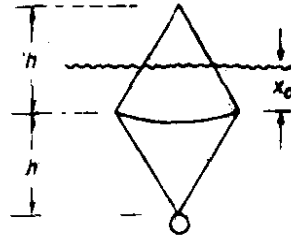
$$\cong T_0 + k \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{l_0} \right)^2$$

$$\therefore m\ddot{x} + 2 \left[T_0 + \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x}{l_0} \right)^2 \right] \frac{x}{\sqrt{l_0^2 + x^2}} = 0$$

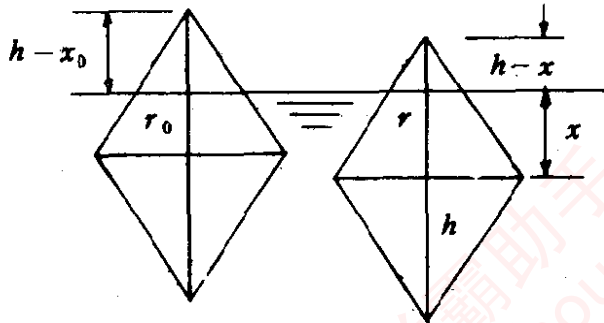
$$m\ddot{x} + \frac{2}{l_0} \left[T_0 + \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x}{l_0} \right)^2 \right] \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{l_0} \right)^2 \right] x = 0$$

- 12.3 高度 h ，底圓直徑 $2r$ 的兩個角錐構成如圖 P12-3 所示浮標，重量加在其底部。平衡時，水面至其中央面的距離為 x_0 ，求浮標垂直振盪的運動方程式。

圖 P12-3



解



$$\text{角錐體積} = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 (h - x)$$

$$\text{由相似三角形} \quad \frac{r_0}{h - x_0} = \frac{r}{h - x} \quad \therefore r = r_0 \left(\frac{h - x}{h - x_0} \right)$$

$$\text{體積差} = \frac{1}{3} \pi \left[r^2 (h - x) - r_0^2 (h - x_0) \right]$$

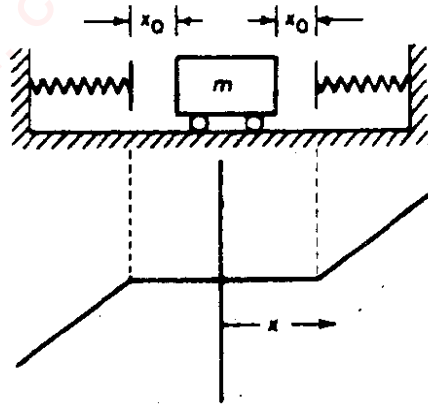
$$\text{浮力} = \rho \Delta V = \frac{\pi}{3} \rho r_0^2 \left[\left(\frac{h - x}{h - x_0} \right)^2 (h - x) - (h - x_0) \right]$$

= 排開水重量

$$\therefore m\ddot{x} = \frac{\pi}{3} \rho r_0^2 \left[\frac{(h - x)^3}{(h - x_0)^2} - (h - x_0) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} \rho \frac{r_0^2}{(h - x_0)^2} \left[(h - x)^3 - (h - x_0)^3 \right]$$

- 12.4 如圖 P12-4 所示彈簧與質量間的自由餘隙為 x_0 ，求此系統之運動方程式。



■ P12-4

解 當 $x > x_0$

運動方程式 $m\ddot{x} + k(x - x_0) = 0 \dots\dots\dots(a)$

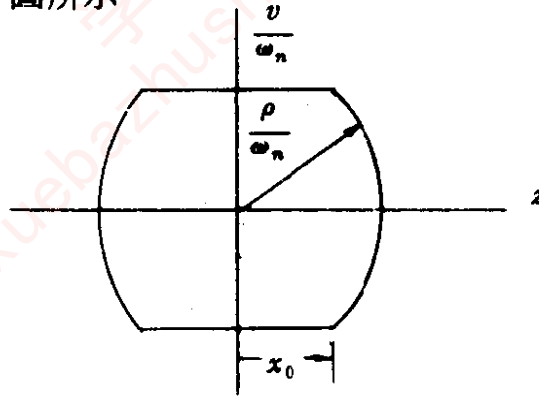
當 $x < x_0$ $\ddot{x} = \dot{x} \frac{d\dot{x}}{dx} = 0 \quad \therefore \frac{dv}{dx} = 0$ 其中 $v = \dot{x}$

令(a)式中 $z = (x - x_0)$

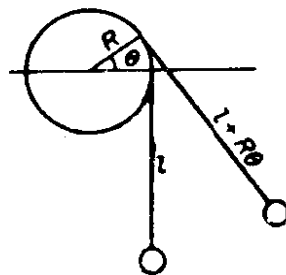
則 $\ddot{z} + \omega_n^2 z = 0$ 或 $\dot{z} \frac{d\dot{z}}{dz} + \omega_n^2 z = 0$

積分上式 $\dot{z}^2 + \omega_n^2 z^2 = \left(\frac{\rho}{\omega_n}\right)^2$ 表示一圓

相平面軌跡如右圖所示

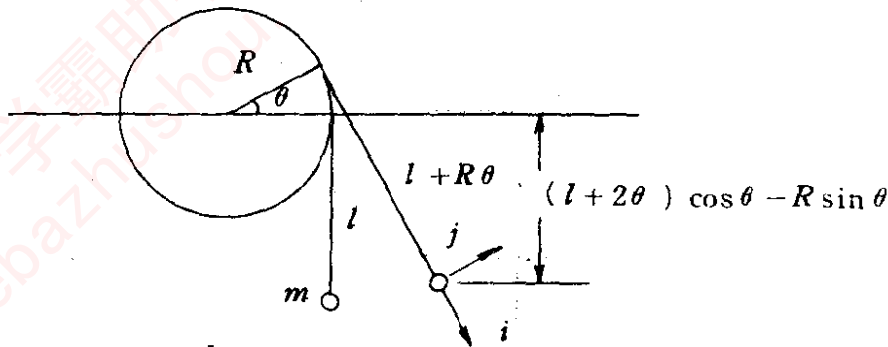


12.5 單擺繩捲繞在半徑 R 的圓柱上，當繩子位於如圖 P12-5 所示的垂直位置時，擺長為 l ，求運動之微分方程式。



■ P12-5

解



保守系統 $\frac{d}{dt} (T + U) = 0 \dots\dots\dots(a)$

m 之速度為 $\vec{v} = (l + R\theta) \dot{\theta} \vec{j}$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{\theta}^2 (l + R\theta)^2$$

$$U = mg [l - (l + R\theta) \cos \theta + R \sin \theta]$$

代入(a)式

$$\dot{\theta} \{ \ddot{\theta} (l + R\theta)^2 + \dot{\theta} (l + R\theta) R + g (l + R\theta) \sin \theta - R \dot{\theta} \cos \theta + R \dot{\theta} \cos \theta \} = 0$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{R \dot{\theta}^2}{l + R\theta} + \frac{g}{l + R\theta} \sin \theta = 0$$

12.6 畫出無阻尼彈簧質量系統的相平面軌跡，其中並包括位能曲線 $U(x)$ 。討論與圖有關的初始條件。

解 $\ddot{x} + \omega_n^2 x = 0$

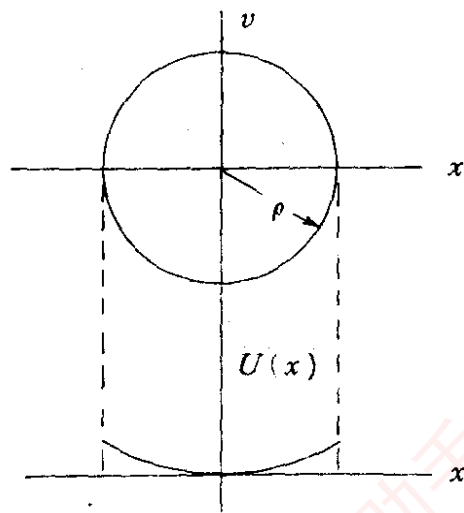
$$\ddot{x} = \dot{x} \frac{d\dot{x}}{dx}, \text{ 令 } v = \frac{\dot{x}}{\omega_n}$$

則上式變成

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = -\frac{x}{v} \text{ 或 } v^2 + x^2 = \rho^2$$

相平面軌跡為一圓

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \text{ 表示成拋物線}$$



12.7 根據習題 12-6 的 $U(x)$ 曲線，利用下式求其週期 (U 及 E 均為單位質量的能量)。

$$\tau = 4 \int_0^{x_{\max}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2 \{ E - U(x) \}}}$$

解
$$\tau = 4 \int_0^{x_{\max}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2 \{ E - U(x) \}}}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{k}{m} x^2 \\ E &= \frac{1}{2} \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{k}{m} x^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{每單位質量之能量}$$

$$\dot{x} = 0 \quad \text{當 } x = x_{\max} \quad \therefore x_{\max} = \sqrt{\frac{2Em}{k}}$$

$$\tau = 4 \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{2Em}{k}}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2 \left\{ E - \frac{1}{2} \frac{k}{m} x^2 \right\}}}$$

$$\text{但 } \frac{k}{m} x^2 = \omega_n^2 x^2, \quad C^2 = 2E$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau &= \frac{4}{\omega_n} \int_0^{u=\omega_n x_{\max}=C} \frac{du}{\sqrt{C^2 - u^2}} = \frac{4}{\omega_n} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{u}{C} \right) \Big|_0^C \\ &= \frac{4}{\omega_n} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_n} \end{aligned}$$

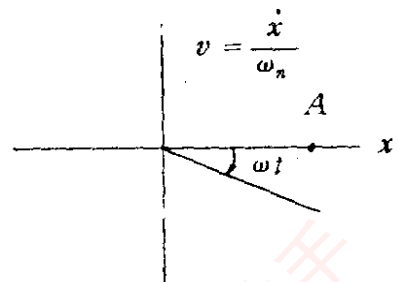
12.8 無阻尼彈簧質量系統的初態為 $x(0) = A$ 及 $\dot{x}(0) = 0$ ，求狀態速度 V 之方程式，以及在什麼條件下系統為平衡狀態。

解 $x(0) = A, \dot{x}(0) = 0$

$$\text{令 } y = \dot{x}, \dot{y} = -\omega^2 x$$

$$V = \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} = \sqrt{y^2 + \omega_n^4 x^2} = 0$$

僅當 $x = y = 0$ 時， $V = 0$



12.9 某線性方程式的解為

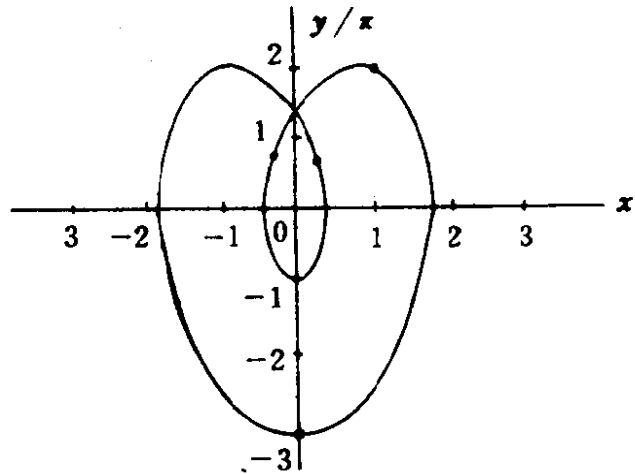
$$x = \cos \pi t + \sin 2\pi t$$

求 $y = \dot{x}$ 並畫出相平面圖。

解 $x = \cos \pi t + \sin 2\pi t$

$$y = \dot{x} = -\pi \sin \pi t + 2\pi \cos 2\pi t$$

t	x	y
0	1	2π
0.25	-0.3	0.7π
0.50	0	$-\pi$
0.75	0.3	0.7π
1.0	-1	2π
1.25	-1.7	-0.7π
1.5	0	-3π
1.75	1.7	-0.7π
2.0	1	2π



12.10 阻尼彈簧質量系統之運動方程式為

$$\ddot{x} + 2\zeta\omega_n\dot{x} + \omega_n^2x = 0$$

求其相平面方程式，並以 $v = \dot{x}/\omega_n$ 及 x 為座標，畫出其中一條軌跡。

解 $\ddot{x} + 2\zeta\omega_n\dot{x} + \omega_n^2x = 0$

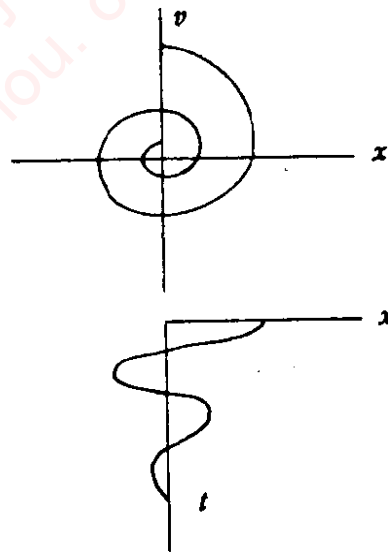
$$\dot{x} \frac{d\dot{x}}{dx} = -2\zeta\omega_n\dot{x} - \omega_n^2x$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega_n} \frac{d\dot{x}}{dx} = -2\zeta - \omega_n \frac{x}{\dot{x}}$$

令 $v = \frac{\dot{x}}{\omega_n}$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = -2\zeta - \frac{x}{v}$$

軌跡為螺線



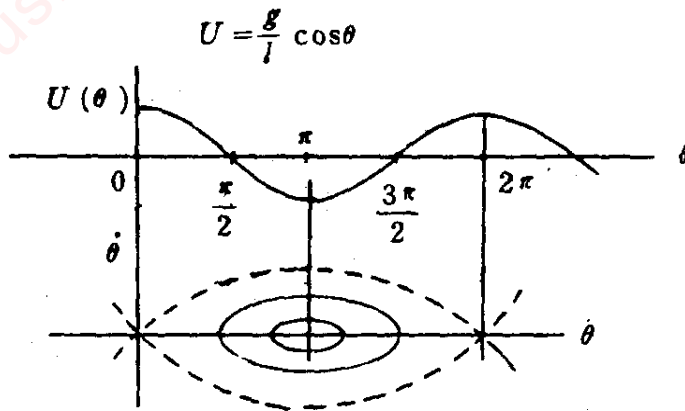
12.11 若單擺的位能是

$$U(\theta) = +\frac{g}{l} \cos \theta$$

求其奇點那些是穩定的，那些是不穩定的，並解釋它們的物理涵義。與圖 12.4-2 比較兩者的相平面。

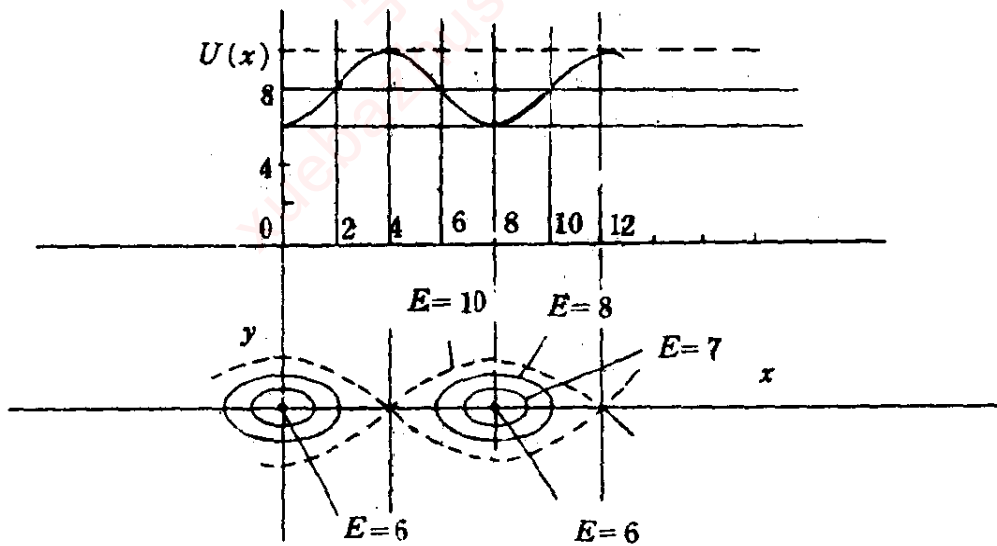
解 $U = \frac{g}{l} \cos \theta$

與圖 12.4-2 比較，本題之相平面原點平移至 π
 $\theta = 0$ 及 2π 為不穩定點



12.12 位能函數 $U(x) = 8 - 2 \cos \pi x / 4$ ，令 $E = 6, 7, 8$ 及 12 畫出其相平面軌跡，並討論這些曲線。

解 $U = 8 - 2 \cos \frac{\pi x}{4}$



12.13 求下列方程式的主值及主向量

$$\dot{x} = 5x - y$$

$$\dot{y} = 2x + 2y$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x + 2y}{5x - y} = \frac{P}{Q}$$

$$\text{奇點爲} \quad \frac{P}{Q} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 2y = 0 \\ 5x - y = 0 \\ \hline 12x = 0 \end{array} \quad \therefore x = 0, y = 0$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \dot{u} \\ \dot{v} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u \\ v \end{Bmatrix} \quad (12.3-8) \text{式}$$

$(a + e) > 0 \quad \therefore$ 系統不穩定且非週期性

$$\lambda_1 = 3.0 \quad u = e^{3t}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 4.0 \quad v = e^{4t}$$

12.14 求習題 12-13 方程式的振態轉換，而能除去其耦合成為如下的形式

$$\dot{\xi} = \lambda_1 \xi$$

$$\dot{\eta} = \lambda_2 \eta$$

$$\text{解} \quad \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ y \end{Bmatrix}, \quad \begin{vmatrix} (5-\lambda) & -1 \\ 2 & (2-\lambda) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

將 λ 代入方程式中 得到 $\lambda = \begin{cases} 3 \\ 4 \end{cases}$

$$(5-\lambda)x = y \quad \text{得到} \quad \begin{array}{l} x^{(1)} = 0.5 y^{(1)} \\ x^{(2)} = 1.0 y^{(2)} \end{array}, \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{消除耦合的轉換式爲} \quad \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ y \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{\xi} \\ \dot{\eta} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \dot{\xi} \\ \dot{\eta} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{Bmatrix}$$

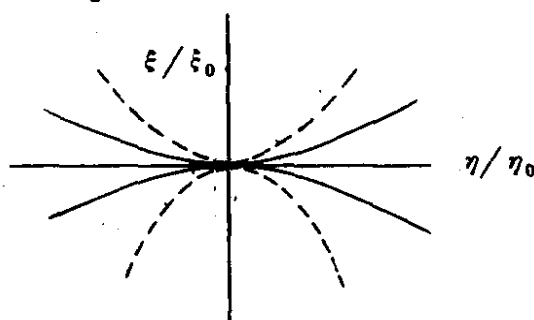
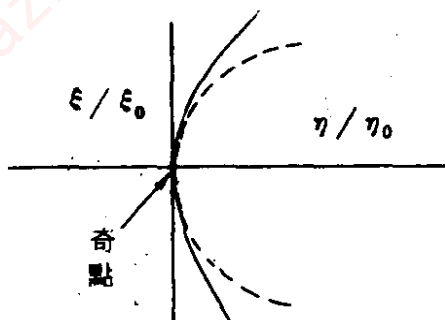
$\therefore \dot{\xi} = 3\xi$ 且 $\dot{\eta} = 4\eta$ 無耦合方程式

12.15 $\lambda_1 / \lambda_2 = 0.5$ 及 2.0 時，畫出習題 12-14 之 ξ, η 相平面軌跡。

$$\text{解} \quad \text{無耦合方程式} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{\xi} = \lambda_1 \xi \\ \dot{\eta} = \lambda_2 \eta \end{cases} \quad \text{能寫成}$$

$$\frac{d\xi}{d\eta} = \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \right) \frac{\xi}{\eta} \quad \text{積分 } \xi = \xi_0 \left(\frac{\eta}{\eta_0} \right)^{\lambda_1/\lambda_2}$$

當 $\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = 0.5$ ，軌跡為 ξ 的切線，若 $\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = 2$ ，軌跡為 η 之切線



12.16 習題 12-15 的 $\lambda_1/\lambda_2 = 2.0$ 時，畫出 y 對 x 的相平面軌跡。

解 $\frac{d\xi}{d\eta} = 2 \frac{\xi}{\eta} \quad \therefore \xi = \xi_0 \left(\frac{\eta}{\eta_0} \right)^2$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} u \\ v \end{Bmatrix} = [P] \begin{Bmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{Bmatrix} = [P] \begin{Bmatrix} \xi_0 \left(\frac{\eta}{\eta_0} \right)^2 \\ \eta \end{Bmatrix}$$

u 及 v 的方程式如下

$$\begin{cases} u = A\eta^2 + B\eta = x - x_1 \\ v = C\eta^2 + D\eta = y - y_1 \end{cases} \quad \text{僅為原點線性平移}$$

所需原始方程式 $\begin{Bmatrix} \dot{u} \\ \dot{v} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & e \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u \\ v \end{Bmatrix}$ 對應 $\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = 2$

在畫圖之前 a, b, c, e 必為已知，使用 (12.3-9) 式

$$\begin{Bmatrix} u \\ v \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & u_2 \\ v_1 & v_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{Bmatrix} = [P] \begin{Bmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{Bmatrix}$$

根據 (12.3-8) 式

$$\begin{vmatrix} (a - \lambda) & b \\ c & (e - \lambda) \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \therefore \begin{cases} \frac{u_1}{v_1} = \frac{-b}{a - \lambda_1} \\ \frac{u_2}{v_2} = \frac{-b}{a - \lambda_2} \end{cases}$$

因為僅 u, v 相對值具有重要性，令

$$v_1 = v_2 = 1.0 \quad \text{且} \quad u_1 = \frac{-b}{a - \lambda_1}, \quad u_2 = \frac{-b}{a - \lambda_2}$$

使用 (12.3-8) 式，則

$$\begin{aligned} [P] \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{\xi} \\ \dot{\eta} \end{Bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & e \end{bmatrix} [P] \begin{Bmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{Bmatrix} \\ \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{\xi} \\ \dot{\eta} \end{Bmatrix} &= [P]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & e \end{bmatrix} [P] \begin{Bmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{Bmatrix} = [A] \begin{Bmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{Bmatrix} \\ \therefore [P]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & e \end{bmatrix} [P] &= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 其中 } [P] = \begin{bmatrix} -b & -b \\ a - \lambda_1 & a - \lambda_2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

使上式兩側之元素對應相等，得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} [(au_2 + b) - (cu_2 + e)] &= 0 \\ [-u_2(au_1 + b) + u_1(cu_1 + e)] &= 0 \\ \frac{1}{(u_1v_2 - u_2v_1)} [(au_1 + b) - (cu_1 + e)] &= \lambda_1 \\ \frac{1}{(u_1v_2 - u_2v_1)} [-u_2(au_2 + b) + u_1(cu_2 + e)] &= \lambda_2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

這 4 個方程式聯立求解 a, b, c, e ，然後代入 (12.3-9) 式
其他可行之道是由 (12.3-12) 式任取 t 值求解 u 及 v 。

12.11 若習題 12-14 之 λ_1 及 λ_2 為共軛複數 $\alpha \pm i\beta$ ，求證 u, v 平面中

$$\frac{dv}{du} = \frac{\beta u + \alpha v}{\alpha u - \beta v}$$

解 根據已知式

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \dot{v} \\ \dot{u} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\beta & \alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} v \\ u \end{Bmatrix}, \quad \begin{vmatrix} (\alpha - \lambda) & \beta \\ -\beta & (\alpha - \lambda) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda^2 - 2\alpha\lambda + \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 0 \text{ 且 } \lambda = -\alpha \pm i\beta$$

12.18 使用轉換式 $u = \rho \cos \theta$ 及 $v = \rho \sin \theta$ ，求證習題 12-17 的相平面方程式變成

$$\frac{d\rho}{\rho} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} d\theta$$

其軌跡為對數螺線 (logarithmic spirals)，其方程式表示如下

$$\rho = e^{(\alpha/\beta)\theta}$$

解 $u = \rho \cos \theta, \quad v = \rho \sin \theta$

$$du = d\rho \cos \theta - \rho \sin \theta d\theta, \quad dv = d\rho \sin \theta + \rho \cos \theta d\theta$$

將 u 及 v 代入習題 12-17 之方程式

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dv}{du} &= \frac{\beta r \cos \theta + \alpha r \sin \theta}{\alpha r \cos \theta - \beta r \sin \theta} = \frac{\alpha r \sin \theta + \rho \cos \theta d\theta}{\alpha r \cos \theta - \rho \sin \theta d\theta} \\ &= \left(\frac{d\rho}{\rho} \sin \theta + \cos \theta d\theta \right) (\alpha \cos \theta - \beta \sin \theta) \\ &= \left(\frac{d\rho}{\rho} \cos \theta - \sin \theta d\theta \right) (\beta \cos \theta + \alpha \sin \theta) \\ &= \frac{d\rho}{\rho} [\alpha \cos \theta \sin \theta - \beta (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) - \alpha \sin \theta \cos \theta] \\ &= -d\theta [\alpha \cos^2 \theta - \beta \sin \theta \cos \theta + \beta \sin \theta \cos \theta + \alpha \sin^2 \theta] \\ \therefore \frac{d\rho}{\rho} &= \frac{\alpha}{\beta} d\theta \quad \therefore \rho = e^{\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \theta} \end{aligned}$$

12.19 靠近 xy 平面奇點的軌跡如圖 P12-19 所示。求相平面方程式及 $\xi\eta$ 平面的相當軌跡。

圖 P12-19

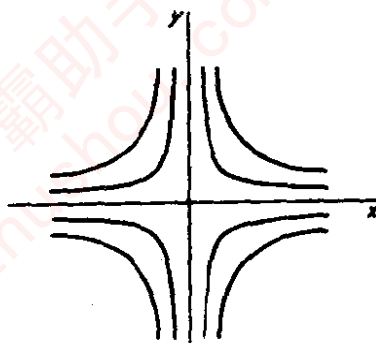


圖 x, y 平面內，方程式為 $xy = \pm C$ ，位於原點之節點為不穩定狀態。

$$x dy + y dx = 0 \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x}$$

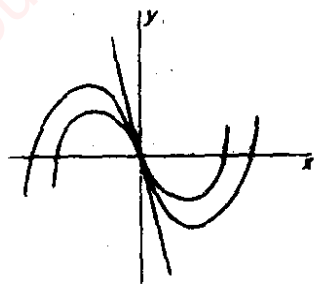
$$\begin{cases} \dot{y} \\ \dot{x} \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} x \\ y \end{cases}, \quad \begin{vmatrix} -(1+\lambda) & 0 \\ 0 & (1-\lambda) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(1-\lambda)(1+\lambda) = 0, \quad \lambda = \pm 1, \quad \xi = \xi_0 e^t, \quad \eta = \eta_0 e^{-t}$$

$$\frac{d\xi}{d\eta} = \frac{\lambda_1 \xi}{\lambda_2 \eta} = -\frac{\xi}{\eta} \quad \text{或} \quad \eta d\xi + \xi d\eta = 0$$

$\therefore \xi, \eta$ 平面之圖形為 $\xi\eta = \pm \text{常數}$ \therefore 與 x, y 平面內圖形相同。

12.20 超阻尼系統 ($\zeta > 1$) 在奇點附近之相平面軌跡如圖 P12-20 所示。求相平面以及 $\xi\eta$ 平面的相當軌跡。



■ P12-20

解 方程式的形式為

$$\frac{dv}{du} = \frac{v+u}{u}, \quad \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{v} \\ \dot{u} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} v \\ u \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{特性方程式 } \begin{vmatrix} (1-\lambda) & 1 \\ 0 & (1-\lambda) \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{導出兩等根 } \lambda = 1$$

轉換方程式(12.3-9)不能應用在此。

12.21 求證下列方程式

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-x-y}{x+3y}$$

之解為 $x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 = C$ ，此為橢圓線族，求其主軸與 x 軸之夾角，並畫出其中一條橢圓。

解 將 $x = u \cos \theta + v \sin \theta$ 及 $y = v \cos \theta - u \sin \theta$

代入 $x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 = C$ ，得到 $(u \cos \theta + v \sin \theta)^2 + 2(u \cos \theta + v \sin \theta)(v \cos \theta - u \sin \theta) + 3(v \cos \theta - u \sin \theta)^2$

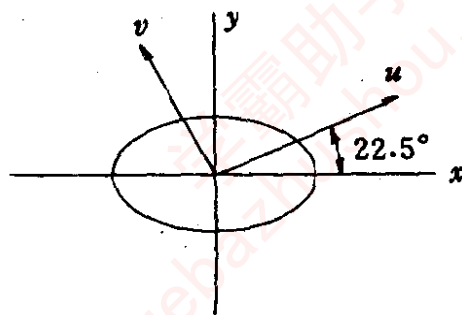
化簡成為 $u^2(\cos^2 \theta - 2\cos \theta \sin \theta + 3\sin^2 \theta) + 2uv(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta - 2\cos \theta \sin \theta) + v^2(\sin^2 \theta + 2\cos \theta \sin \theta + 3\cos^2 \theta)$

= 常數。因為 u, v 座標軸與橢圓之主軸平行，所以 uv 項之係數為 0，即 $\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta - 2\cos \theta \sin \theta = 0$ ，求解得 $\theta_1 =$

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2.4142} = 22.5^\circ \quad \text{及} \quad \theta_2 = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{-1}{0.4142} \right) = 67.5^\circ,$$

將 θ_1 代入 u^2 項及 v^2 項之係數中，得到 u^2 之係數為 0.5858， v^2 之係數為 3.4142 以及 θ_2 時， θ_2 應有相同之結果。因此以 u, v 為座標系表示的橢圓方

程式為 $\frac{u^2}{2.4142^2} + v^2 = \text{常數}$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{微分 } x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 &= C \\ 2xdx + 2xdy + 2ydx + 6ydy &= 0 \\ (2x + 6y)dy &= -(2x + 2y)dx \\ \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{-x - y}{x + 3y} \quad \text{得證} \end{aligned}$$

12.22 求證線性二階微分方程式之等斜率線為直線族。

解 令 $v = \dot{x}$ ，則方程式 $\ddot{x} + 2\zeta\omega_n\dot{x} + \omega_n^2x = 0$

$$\text{變成 } \dot{v} + 2\zeta\omega_nv + \omega_n^2x = 0$$

$$v \frac{dv}{dx} + 2\zeta\omega_nv + \omega_n^2x = 0$$

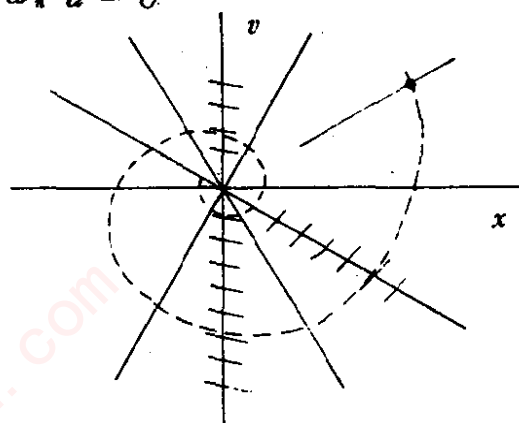
$$\text{令 } \frac{dv}{dx} = \text{等斜率線的定值} = C_1$$

$$v(C_1 + 2\zeta\omega_n) + \omega_n^2x = 0$$

= 通過原點的直線

當 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 時

\therefore 等斜率線上各點朝向原點移動， \therefore 穩定

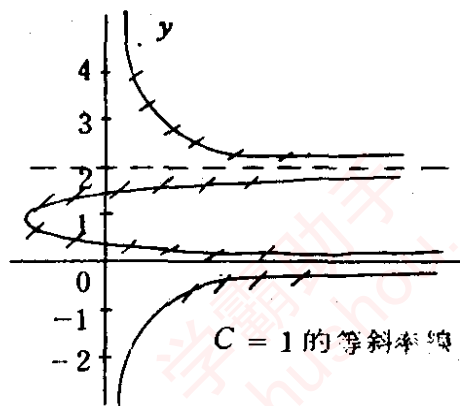


12.23 畫出下式的等斜曲線

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = xy(y-2)$$

解 $\frac{dy}{dx} = xy(y-2) = \text{定值之等斜率線} \therefore y(y-2) = \frac{C}{x}$

y	y(y-2)	x 當 C=1 時
-3	15	0.066
-2	8	0.125
-1	3	0.333
0	0	∞
1	-1	-1
2	0	∞
3	3	0.333
4	8	0.125



12.24 考慮非線性方程式

$$\ddot{x} + \omega_n^2 x + \mu x^3 = 0$$

以 $y (dy/dx)$ 取代 \dot{x} ，在此 $y = \dot{x}$ ，則其積分變成

$$y^2 + \omega_n^2 x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu x^4 = 2E$$

當 $x = A$ 時 $y = 0$ ，求證週期可由下式求得

$$\tau = 4 \int_0^A \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2(E-U(x))}}$$

$$\text{解 } y \frac{dy}{dx} + \omega_n^2 x + \mu x^3 = 0$$

$$\text{積分上式： } y^2 + \omega_n^2 x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu x^4 = 2E \text{ 或 } 2T + 2U = 2E$$

$$\text{因爲 } y = \frac{dx}{dt}, \quad dt = \frac{dx}{y} = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2E-2U}}$$

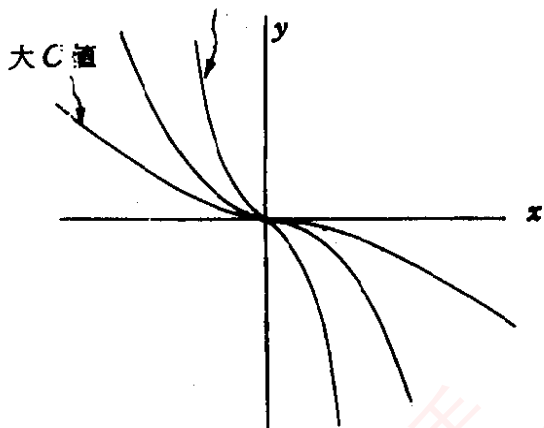
$$\frac{1}{4} \text{週期時 } \frac{\tau}{4} = \int_0^A \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2(E-U)}}, \text{ 得證。}$$

12.25 試繪出習題 12-24 的等斜率曲線。

$$\text{解 根據習題 12-24 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\omega_n^2 x - \mu x^3}{y} = C \quad \text{小 } C \text{ 值}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\omega_n^2}{C} = 4, \quad \frac{\mu}{C} = 2$$

x	$4 + 2x^2$	$y = -x(4 + 2x^2)$
-1	6	6
0	4	0
1	6	-6
2	12	-24
3	22	-66



12.26 畫出 van der Pol 方程式的等斜率曲線

$$x - \mu \dot{x} (1 - x^2) + x = 0$$

其 $\mu = 2.0$ 且 $dy/dx = 0$ ， -1 及 $+1$ 。

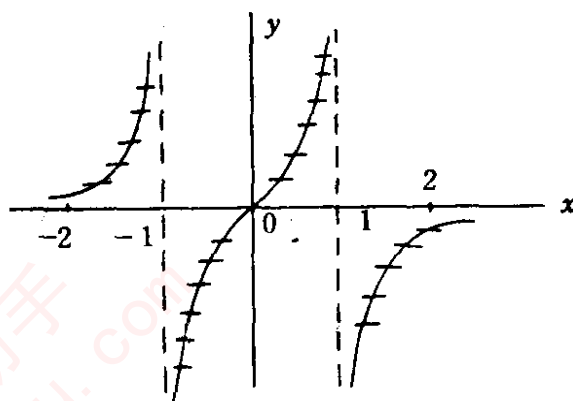
$$\text{解 令 } \frac{dy}{dt} = x, \quad \ddot{x} - \mu \dot{x} (1 - x^2) + x = 0 \text{ 轉換成}$$

$$y \frac{dy}{dx} - \mu y (1 - x^2) + x = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\mu y (1 - x^2) - x}{y} = \mu (1 - x^2) - \frac{x}{y} = \text{常數}$$

當 $\frac{dy}{dx} = C = 0$ 且 $\mu = 2$ 時

x	y
0	0
±0.2	±0.104
±0.4	±0.239
±0.6	±0.45
±0.8	±1.11
±0.9	±2.37
±1.0	±∞
±2	±0.333
±4	±0.13



同理，求解 $C = \pm 1$ 和其他值

12.27 具有硬質彈簧的阻尼系統，其自由振動方程式為

$$m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx + \mu x^3 = 0$$

利用 delta 方法，以相平面表示此方程式。

解 令 $\omega_n^2 = \frac{k}{m}$ ， $\tau = \omega_n t$ ， $y = \frac{dx}{d\tau}$ ，則 $\dot{x} = \omega_n y$ ， $\ddot{x} = \omega_n^2 y \frac{dy}{dx}$

$$\text{原式為 } \ddot{x} + \frac{c}{m} \dot{x} + \frac{k}{m} x + \frac{\mu}{m} x^3 = 0$$

$$\text{變成 } y \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{c}{m} y + x + \frac{\mu}{\omega_n^2 m} x^3 = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\left[x + \left(\frac{c}{m} y + \frac{\mu}{\omega_n^2 m} x^3 \right) \right]}{y} = -\left(\frac{x + \delta}{y} \right)$$

12.28 習題 12-27 中方程式各值定為

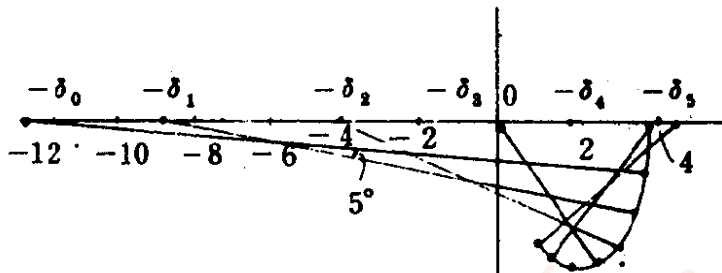
$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{k}{m} = 25, \quad \frac{c}{m} = 2\zeta\omega_n = 2.0, \quad \frac{\mu}{m} = 5$$

使用 delta 方法，畫出初態為 $x(0) = 4.0$, $\dot{x}(0) = 0$ 的相平面軌跡。

解 根據習題 12-27 $\delta = (2y + \frac{1}{5}x^2)$

$x(0) = 4$, $\dot{x}(0) = y = 0$

由 $x = 4$, $y = 0$, $-\delta = -12.8$ 開始，畫出 ($\Delta\theta = 5^\circ$) 弧，得到 x , y 之新值 (3.9, -1.5)，重算 δ 並重覆上述運算。



建議指導老師，取較大的 ω_n^2 值，如 50 時，將產生較好看的軌跡

n	x	y	
0	4	0	12.8
1	3.9	-1.5	8.8
2	3.6	-2.7	4.0
3	3.2	-3.3	0
4	2.9	-3.7	-2.5
5	2.4	-3.6	-4.4
6	2.1	-3.4	-4.94

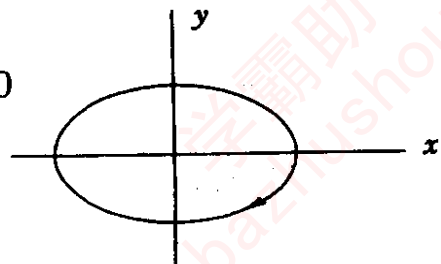
12.29 使用 delta 方法，畫出單擺初態為 $\theta(0) = 60^\circ$, $\dot{\theta}(0) = 0$ 的相平面軌跡。

解 $\ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{l} \sin\theta = 0$ 令 $x = \theta$, $y = \frac{\dot{\theta}}{\omega_0} = \frac{\dot{x}}{\omega_0} = \frac{dx}{d\tau}$

將振動方程式改寫成

$$\omega_0^2 y \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{g}{l} \sin x + \omega_0^2 x - \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\left[x + \left(x + \frac{g}{\omega_0^2 l} \sin x \right) \right]}{y}$$



$$\therefore \delta = \left(x + \frac{g}{\omega_0^2 l} \sin x \right)$$

在 $t = 0$ 時, $\theta = x = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\delta = \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{g}{\omega_0^2 l} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

令 $\frac{g}{\omega_0^2 l} = 1 \quad \therefore \delta = \frac{\pi}{3} + 0.866 = 1.92$

12.30 求習題 12-29 系統的週期並與線性系統作比較。

解 $\ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{l} \sin \theta = 0, \quad \dot{\theta} \frac{d\dot{\theta}}{d\theta} + \frac{g}{l} \sin \theta = 0$

積分 $\frac{\dot{\theta}^2}{2} - \frac{g}{l} \cos \theta = E \quad \therefore U = -\frac{g}{l} \cos \theta$

在 $t = 0$ 時, $\theta = 60^\circ, \quad \dot{\theta} = 0 \quad \therefore 0 - \frac{g}{l} \cos 60^\circ = E$

因爲 $\dot{\theta} = \frac{d\theta}{dt}, \quad dt = \frac{d\theta}{\dot{\theta}}, \quad E = -\frac{g}{2l} = -\frac{g}{l} \cos \theta_0$

$$dt = \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{2E + 2\frac{g}{l} \cos \theta}}, \quad t = \int \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{2(E + \frac{g}{l} \cos \theta)}}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \int \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{2(\cos \theta - \cos \theta_0)}}$$

$$\cos \theta = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2},$$

$$\cos \theta - \cos \theta_0 = 2 \left(\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta_0}{2} \right)$$

令 $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \sin \frac{\theta_0}{2} \sin \phi = k \sin \phi \dots\dots\dots (i)$

則 $\cos \theta - \cos \theta_0 = 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta_0}{2} (1 - \sin^2 \phi)$

$$= 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta_0}{2} \cos^2 \phi \dots\dots\dots (ii)$$

微分 (i) 式 $\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = k \cos \phi d\phi$

$$\therefore d\theta = \frac{2k \cos \phi d\phi}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}} \dots\dots\dots (iii)$$

將 (ii) 及 (iii) 代入 t 式中

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \int \frac{2k \cos \phi d\phi}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2} 2 \sin \frac{\theta_0}{2} \cos \phi} = \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \int \frac{d\phi}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \int \frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \int \frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \phi}}$$

$$\therefore \text{週期 } \tau = 4 \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{-d\phi}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \phi}}, \quad k = \sin \frac{\theta_0}{2}$$

因爲 $\sin \phi = \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta_0}{2}}$, 當 $\theta = 0$, $\phi = 0$

當 $\theta = \theta_0$, $\phi = \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ 循環

12.31 具有 Coulomb 阻尼的彈簧質量系統，其運動方程式為

$$\ddot{x} + \omega_n^2 x + C \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{x}) = 0$$

其中 $\operatorname{sgn}(x)$ 代表與 \dot{x} 相同的正負號。並將此式表示成適合 delta 方法的形式。

解 $\ddot{x} + \omega_n^2 x + C \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{x}) = 0$, $\tau = \omega_n t$

$$\dot{x} \frac{d\dot{x}}{dx} + \omega_n^2 x + C \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{x}) = 0 \quad , \quad \text{令 } \frac{dx}{d\tau} = y = \frac{\dot{x}}{\omega_n}$$

$$\omega_n^2 y \frac{dy}{dx} + \omega_n^2 x + C \operatorname{sgn}(y) = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\frac{1}{\omega_n} C \operatorname{sgn}(y) + x}{y} = -\frac{f(y) + x}{y}$$

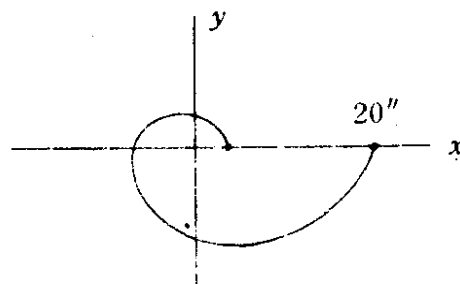
其中 $f(y) = \frac{1}{\omega_n} C \operatorname{sgn}(y)$

12.32 Coulomb 阻尼系統之 $k = 3.60 \text{ lb/in}$, $m = 0.10 \text{ lbsec}^2 \text{ in}^{-1}$, $\mu = 0.20$, 使用 delta 方法, 畫出 $x(0) = 20 \text{ in}$, $\dot{x}(0) = 0$ 之軌跡。

解 初值 $x(0) = 20''$, $y(0) = 0$

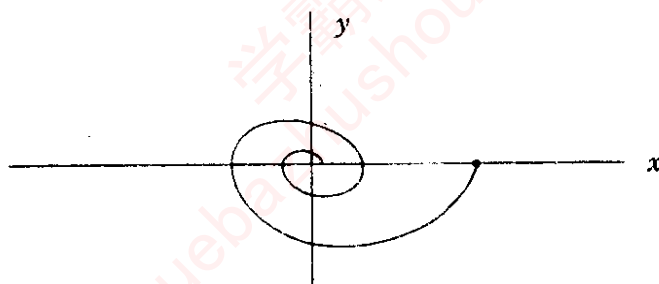
$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{3.60}{0.10}} = 6 , \mu = 0.20$$

$$\frac{\mu g}{\omega_n^2} = \frac{0.20 \times 386}{36} = 2.145 \text{ in}$$



12.33 考慮具有粘滯阻尼單擺的運動方程式並求其奇點。藉圖 12.4-2 之助以及軌跡必旋入原點之觀念, 畫出一些近似軌跡。

解 無阻尼單擺的軌道為橢圓, 具阻尼單擺的曲線在橢圓內部, 如圖所示



12.34 以 $\theta - \frac{1}{6}\theta^3$ 取代 $\sin \theta$ 僅使用 x 及 ω 級數的前兩項, 以微擾法求解單擺運動方程式。

解 $\ddot{\theta} + \omega_n^2 \sin \theta = 0$, $\sin \theta \cong \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{6}$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \omega_n^2 \left(\theta - \frac{\theta^3}{6} \right) = 0$$

令 $\theta = \theta_0 + \mu\theta$, 且 $\omega^2 = \omega_n^2 + \mu\alpha$

根據圖 12.6-9

$$\omega^2 = \omega_n^2 + \frac{3}{4} \mu A^2 = \omega_n^2 \left[1 + \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{6} \theta_0^2 \right]$$

$$\therefore \omega = \omega_n \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{8} \theta_0^2} \cong \omega_n \left(1 + \frac{1}{16} \theta_0^2 \right) , \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

12.35 根據微擾法，求解單擺週期為振幅何種形式的函數。

解 根據習題 12-40

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \cong \frac{2\pi}{\tau_n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{16} \theta_0^2 \right)$$

$$\therefore \tau \cong \tau_n \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{16} \theta_0^2} \right)$$

12.36 將已知數值代入 (12.7-7) 式的係數，得到

$$\ddot{x} + 0.15\dot{x} + 10x + x^3 = 5 \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

首先假設 A 值而求解 ω^2 ，由 (12.7-11) 式畫出 A 對 ω 之關係圖。

解 $\ddot{x} + 0.15\dot{x} + 10x + x^3 = 5 \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

$$\omega_n^2 = 10, C = 0.15, \mu = 1.0, F = 5$$

(12.7-11) 式變成

$$25 = \left[(10 - \omega^2)A + \frac{3}{4}A^3 \right]^2 + [0.15\omega A]^2$$

重新調整成

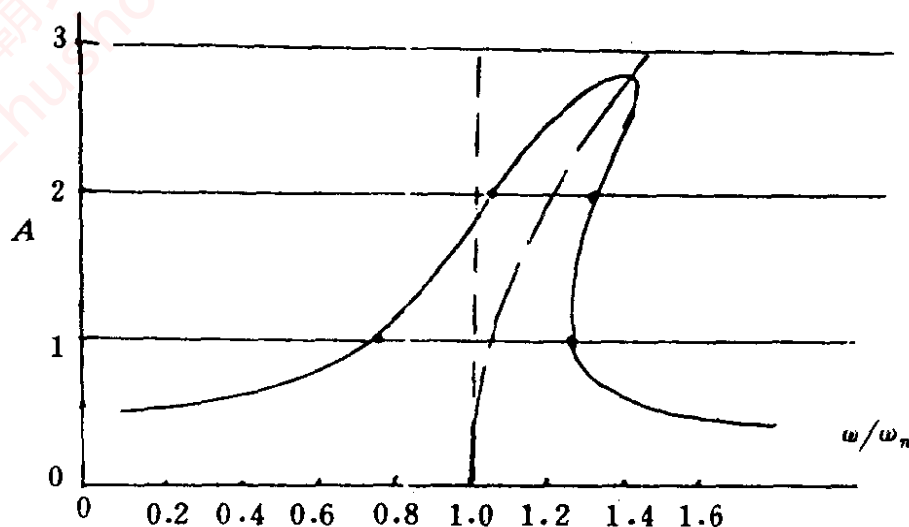
$$\omega^4 - \left(20 + \frac{3}{2}A^2 - 0.225 \right) \omega^2 + \left(100 + 15A^2 + \frac{9}{16}A^4 \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{25}{A^2} \right) = 0, \text{ 其形式爲}$$

$$\omega^4 - b\omega^2 + c = 0$$

A	b	c	ω^2	ω / ω_n
0	19.98	$-\infty$	∞	∞
1	21.48	90.5	{ 5.7 15.78	{ 0.755 1.255
2	25.98	162.7	{ 10.69 15.29	{ 1.036 1.24
3	32.48	272.7	複數 (指出峯值在 $A = 3$ 之下)	
$\cong 0.5$				0

$$\text{由 } \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{4} - c} = 0 \text{ 得到 } A \cong 2.9$$



12.31 求習題 12-36 的相角 ϕ 對 ω 關係。

解 $\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}$ 對 ϕ_1 及 ϕ_2 , $\phi_1 =$ 分枝 1 , $\phi_2 =$ 分枝 2

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \phi &= \frac{B_0}{A_0} = \frac{c \omega}{(\omega_n^2 - \omega^2) + \frac{3}{4} \mu A^2} \\ &= \frac{0.15 \omega}{(10 - \omega^2) + \frac{3}{4} A^2} \end{aligned}$$

代入習題 12-36 的 ω 及 A 值

$$(\tan \phi)_{A=1} = \frac{0.15 \sqrt{5.7}}{(10 - 5.7) + 0.75} = \frac{0.358}{5.05} = 0.071$$

$$\phi = 4^\circ 4'$$

$$(\tan \phi)_{A=1} = \frac{0.15 \sqrt{15.78}}{(10 - 15.78) + 0.75} = \frac{0.60}{-5.03} = -0.119$$

$$\phi = 173^\circ 12'$$

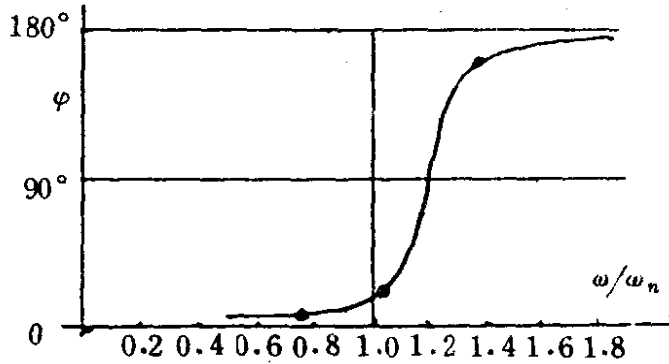
$$(\tan \phi)_{A=2} = \frac{0.15 \sqrt{10.69}}{(10 - 10.69) + 3} = \frac{0.490}{2.31} = 0.213, \phi = 12^\circ$$

$$= \frac{0.15 \sqrt{15.29}}{(10 - 15.29) + 3} = \frac{0.590}{-2.29} = -0.257$$

$$\phi = 185^\circ 35'$$

$$(\tan \phi)_{A=0} = \frac{\infty}{-\infty^2} = -\frac{1}{\infty} = -0, \phi = 180^\circ$$

$$(\tan \phi)_{\lambda \approx 0.5} = \frac{0}{(10 - 0) + 0.375} = 0, \phi = 0^\circ$$



ω / ω_n	ϕ_1	ϕ_2
0	0	
0.755	4° 4'	
1.036	12°	
1.25		173° 12'
1.24		185° 35'
∞		180°

12.38 單擺支點的運動為 $y = y_0 \cos 2\omega t$ ，如圖 P12-38 所示。求證單擺之運動方程式為

$$\ddot{\theta} + \left(\frac{g}{l} - \frac{\omega^2 y_0}{l} \cos 2\omega t \right) \sin \theta = 0$$

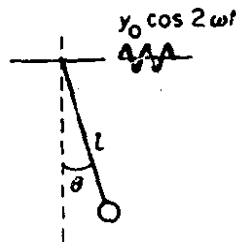


圖 P12-38

解 繞加速點 A 之力矩方程式為

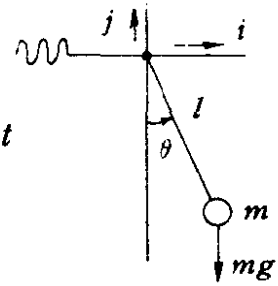
$$\vec{M}_A = I_A \vec{\omega} + \vec{\rho}_{AC} \times m \vec{a}_A \quad (\text{見 Pestel \& 所著之 "Dynamics" P213, McGraw Hill 出版})$$

其中 C 為質心， $\vec{\rho}_{AC}$ 為 A 至 C 的位置向量。此題中

$$y_A = y_0 \cos 2\omega t$$

$$I_A = ml^2, \quad |\rho_{AC}| = l, \quad |a_A| = -4y_0\omega^2 \cos 2\omega t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\rho}_{AC} \times m \vec{a}_A &= l (\sin \theta \vec{i} - \cos \theta \vec{j}) \times m (-4 y_0 \omega^2 \cos 2\omega t) \vec{j} \\ &= -4 y_0 \omega^2 l m \cos 2\omega t \cdot \vec{k} \\ \vec{\omega} &= \ddot{\theta} \vec{k}, \quad \vec{M}_A = -mgl \sin \theta \vec{k} \\ \therefore -mgl \sin \theta &= ml^2 \ddot{\theta} - 4 y_0 \omega^2 l m \cos 2\omega t \\ \ddot{\theta} + \left(\frac{g}{l} - \frac{4 y_0 \omega^2}{l} \cos 2\omega t \right) \sin \theta &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



12.39 已知 g/l 值，習題 12-38 若改用長度 l 的勁性桿，在顛倒位置穩定，求單擺之激振頻率。

解 \therefore 反置單擺： $\theta = \pi - \phi$

$$\sin \theta = \sin \phi$$

$$\therefore -\ddot{\phi} + \left(\frac{g}{l} - \frac{4 \omega_0^2 y_0}{l} \cos 2\omega t \right) \sin \phi = 0$$

當小 ϕ 值時

$$\ddot{\phi} + \left(-\frac{g}{l} + \frac{4 \omega_0^2 y_0}{l} \cos 2\omega t \right) \phi = 0$$

與 12.6 節(8)式比較

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + (a - 2b \cos 2z) y = 0$$

由 $z = \omega t$ ， $y = \phi$ ， $dz^2 = \omega^2 dt^2$ 代換得到。

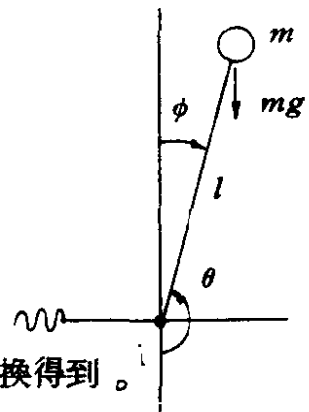
重寫方程式如下

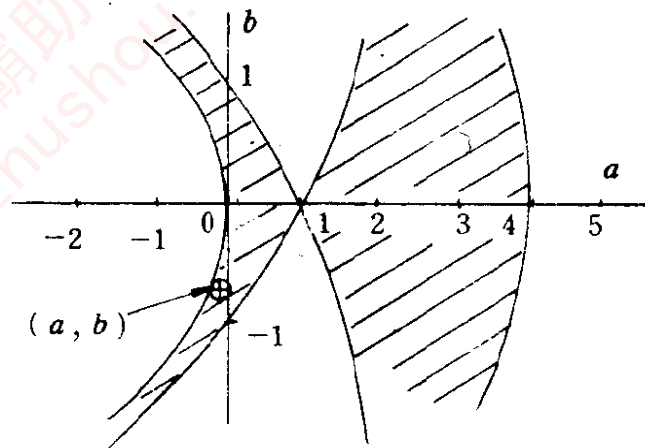
$$\omega^2 \frac{d^2 \phi}{dz^2} + \left(-\frac{g}{l} + \frac{4 \omega^2 y_0}{l} \cos 2z \right) \phi = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 \phi}{dz^2} + \left(-\frac{g}{\omega^2 l} + \frac{4 y_0}{l} \cos 2z \right) \phi = 0$$

$$\therefore a = -\frac{g}{\omega^2 l} \quad \text{且} \quad b = -\frac{2 y_0}{l}$$

下圖指出，當 a 很小，且 b 也為 0 及 -1 之間的負數時（如圖所示的點 \otimes ），反置單擺的穩態振盪才是可能的。





陰影區域為穩定

Mathieu 圖解

12.40 求如圖 P12-40 所示系統的微擾解，使用初態 $\dot{x}(0) = 0$ ， $x(0) = A$ 導出其 Mathieu 方程式。

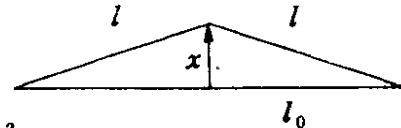
圖 P12-40



解 發生位移後的新長度是

$$l = l_0 \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{l_0^2} \right)^{1/2} \cong l_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{l_0^2} \right)$$

令 $T_0 =$ 初張力，因為長度增加 $\frac{x^2}{l_0}$



張力增加 $K \frac{x^2}{l_0}$ ，總張力 $= (T_0 + K \frac{x^2}{l_0})$

運動方程式如下所示

$$m\ddot{x} = -\frac{x}{l} 2 \left(T_0 + K \frac{x^2}{l_0} \right), \because \frac{x}{l} \cong \frac{x}{l_0}$$

$$m\ddot{x} + \left(\frac{2T_0}{l_0} \right) x + \left(\frac{2K}{l_0^2} \right) x^3 = 0$$

假設解為 $x = x_1 + \mu x_2 + \dots$

其中 $\mu =$ 任意參數且 $x_2 \ll x_1$ ，則 $x^3 \cong x_1^3 + 3\mu x_1^2 x_2$

代入微分方程式中

$$m\ddot{x}_1 + \frac{2T_0}{l_0} x_1 + \alpha x_1^3 = 0, \quad \alpha = \frac{2K}{l_0^2}$$

$$\mu \left[m\ddot{x}_2 + \frac{2T_0}{l_0} x_2 + 3\alpha x_1^2 x_2 \right] = 0$$

若 α 值很小, 則 $x_1 = A \cos \omega_n t$, $\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{2T_0}{l_0}}$ 且第二式變成

$$m\ddot{x}_2 + \frac{2T_0}{l_0} x_2 + (3\alpha A^2 \cos^2 \omega_n t) x_2 = 0$$

展開成爲Mathieu方程式：

$$m\ddot{x}_2 + \left[\left(\frac{2T_0}{l_0} + \frac{3}{2} \alpha A^2 \right) + \frac{3}{2} \alpha A^2 \cos 2\omega_n t \right] x_2 = 0$$

12.41 以圖 P12-41 (a) 的電路模擬 (b) 圖的彈簧勁性無載區, 完成此類比電路以求解習題 12-4。

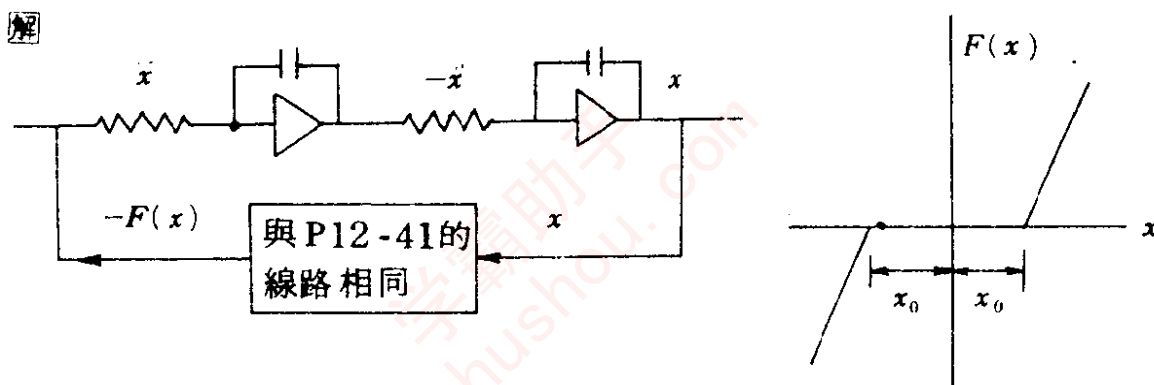


圖 P12-41 的線路

12.42 使用 Runge-Kutta 方程式及 $g/l = 1.0$, 求解習題 12-29 單擺的角度 θ 。

解 Runge-Kutta Program

$$\ddot{\theta} + \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\theta_0 = \frac{\pi}{3} = 60^\circ$$

$$\dot{\theta}_0 = 0$$

PROBLEM 12.42 THOMSON

```

DIMENSION T(100), T1(100), T2(100), T3(100), T4(100),
1 X(100), X1(100), X2(100), X3(100), X4(100), Y(100), Y1(100),
1 Y2(100), Y3(100), Y4(100), F(100), F1(100), F2(100), F3(100),
1 F4(100)
N=70
DH=0.1
X(1)=3.1415/3
Y(1)=0.0
    
```

```

T(1)=0.0
PRINT5
5  FORMAT(20X, 'J', 5X, 'TIME', 9X, 'DISPL', 5X,
1  ACCELERATION', 11X, 'F(J)')
DO 10 J=1, N
F(J)=FXY(T(J), X(J), Y(J))
PRINT8, J, T(J), X(J), Y(J), F(J)
8  FORMAT(18X, I3, 2X, F7. 3, 2X, E12. 3, 5X, E12. 3, 3X, E12. 3)
T1(J)=T(J)
X1(J)=X(J)
Y1(J)=Y(J)
F1(J)=FXY(T1(J), X1(J), Y1(J))
T2(J)=T(J)+DH/2.
X2(J)=X(J)+Y1(J)*DH/2.
Y2(J)=Y(J)+F1(J)*DH/2.
F2(J)=FXY(T2(J), X2(J), Y2(J))
T3(J)=T(J)+DH/2.
X3(J)=X(J)+Y2(J)*DH/2.
Y3(J)=Y(J)+F2(J)*DH/2.
F3(J)=FXY(T3(J), X3(J), Y3(J))
T4(J)=T(J)+DH
X4(J)=X(J)+Y3(J)*DH
Y4(J)=Y(J)+F3(J)*DH
F4(J)=FXY(T4(J), X4(J), Y4(J))
X(J+1)=X(J)+DH/6. *(Y1(J)+2. *Y2(J)+2. *Y3(J)+ Y4(J))
Y(J+1)=Y(J)+DH/6. *(F1(J)+2. *F2(J)+2. *F3(J)+ F4(J))
T(J+1)=T(J)+DH
10 CONTINUE
STOP
END

```

```

FUNCTION FXY(T, X, Y)
FXY=-SIN(X)
RETURN
END

```

J	TIME	DISPL	ACCELERATION	F(J)
1	0.000	0.105 E 01	0.000 E 00	-0.866 E 00
2	0.100	0.104 E 01	-0.865 E -01	-0.864 E 00
3	0.200	0.103 E 01	-0.173 E 00	-0.857 E 00
4	0.300	0.101 E 01	-0.258 E 00	-0.846 E 00
5	0.400	0.978 E 00	-0.342 E 00	-0.830 E 00
6	0.500	0.946 E 00	-0.424 E 00	-0.808 E 00
7	0.600	0.894 E 00	-0.503 E 00	-0.779 E 00
8	0.700	0.840 E 00	-0.579 E 00	-0.744 E 00
9	0.800	0.778 E 00	-0.652 E 00	-0.702 E 00
10	0.900	0.709 E 00	-0.719 E 00	-0.651 E 00

11	1.000	0.634 E 00	- 0.782 E 00	- 0.593 E 00
12	1.100	0.553 E 00	- 0.838 E 00	- 0.526 E 00
13	1.200	0.467 E 00	- 0.886 E 00	- 0.450 E 00
14	1.300	0.376 E 00	- 0.927 E 00	- 0.367 E 00
15	1.400	0.282 E 00	- 0.960 E 00	- 0.278 E 00
16	1.500	0.185 E 00	- 0.983 E 00	- 0.184 E 00
17	1.600	0.856 E- 01	- 0.996 E 00	- 0.855 E -01
18	1.700	- 0.143 E- 01	- 0.100 E 01	0.143 E -01
19	1.800	- 0.114 E 00	- 0.993 E 00	0.114 E 00
20	1.900	- 0.213 E 00	- 0.977 E 00	0.211 E 00
21	2.000	- 0.309 E 00	- 0.951 E 00	0.304 E 00
22	2.100	- 0.403 E 00	- 0.917 E 00	0.392 E 00
23	2.200	- 0.492 E 00	- 0.873 E 00	0.473 E 00
24	2.300	- 0.577 E 00	- 0.822 E 00	0.546 E 00
25	2.400	- 0.656 E 00	- 0.764 E 00	0.610 E 00
26	2.500	- 0.730 E 00	- 0.701 E 00	0.667 E 00
27	2.600	- 0.796 E 00	- 0.631 E 00	0.715 E 00
28	2.700	- 0.856 E 00	- 0.558 E 00	0.75 E 00
29	2.800	- 0.908 E 00	- 0.481 E 00	0.788 E 00
30	2.900	- 0.952 E 00	- 0.400 E 00	0.814 E 00
31	3.000	- 0.988 E 00	- 0.318 E 00	0.835 E 00
32	3.100	- 0.102 E 01	- 0.234 E 00	0.850 E 00
33	3.200	- 0.103 E 01	- 0.148 E 00	0.860 E 00
34	3.300	- 0.104 E 01	- 0.619 E -01	0.865 E 00
35	3.400	- 0.105 E 01	0.247 E -01	0.866 E 00
36	3.500	- 0.104 E 01	0.111 E 00	0.862 E 00
37	3.600	- 0.102 E 01	0.197 E 00	0.855 E 00
38	3.700	- 0.100 E 01	0.282 E 00	0.842 E 00
39	3.800	- 0.968 E 00	0.365 E 00	0.824 E 00
40	3.900	- 0.928 E 00	0.446 E 00	0.800 E 00
41	4.000	- 0.879 E 00	0.525 E 00	0.770 E 00
42	4.100	- 0.823 E 00	0.600 E 00	0.733 E 00
43	4.200	- 0.759 E 00	0.671 E 00	0.688 E 00
44	4.300	- 0.689 E 00	0.738 E 00	0.636 E 00
45	4.400	- 0.612 E 00	0.798 E 00	0.574 E 00
46	4.500	- 0.529 E 00	0.852 E 00	0.505 E 00
47	4.600	- 0.442 E 00	0.899 E 00	0.427 E 00
48	4.700	- 0.350 E 00	0.937 E 00	0.343 E 00
49	4.800	- 0.254 E 00	0.967 E 00	0.252 E 00
50	4.900	- 0.157 E 00	0.988 E 00	0.156 E 00
51	5.000	- 0.572 E -01	0.998 E 00	0.572 E -01
52	5.100	0.428 E -01	0.999 E 00	- 0.427 E -01
53	5.200	0.142 E 00	0.990 E 00	- 0.142 E 00
54	5.300	0.240 E 00	0.971 E 00	- 0.238 E 00
55	5.400	0.336 E 00	0.942 E 00	- 0.330 E 00
56	5.500	0.429 E 00	0.905 E 00	- 0.416 E 00
57	5.600	0.517 E 00	0.859 E 00	- 0.494 E 00
58	5.700	0.600 E 00	0.806 E 00	- 0.565 E 00

59	5.800	0.678 E 00	0.747 E 00	-0.627 E 00
60	5.900	0.749 E 00	0.681 E 00	-0.681 E 00
61	6.000	0.814 E 00	0.611 E 00	-0.727 E 00
62	6.100	0.871 E 00	0.536 E 00	-0.765 E 00
63	6.200	0.921 E 00	0.458 E 00	-0.796 E 00
64	6.300	0.963 E 00	0.377 E 00	-0.821 E 00
65	6.400	0.996 E 00	0.294 E 00	-0.840 E 00
66	6.500	0.102 E 01	0.209 E 00	-0.853 E 00
67	6.600	0.104 E 01	0.124 E 00	-0.862 E 00
68	6.700	0.105 E 01	0.372 E 01	-0.866 E 00
69	6.800	0.105 E 01	-0.494 E 01	-0.865 E 00
70	6.900	0.104 E 01	-0.136 E 00	-0.861 E 00

12.43 上題中加入阻尼，則運動方程式為

$$\ddot{\theta} + 0.30 \dot{\theta} + \sin \theta = 0$$

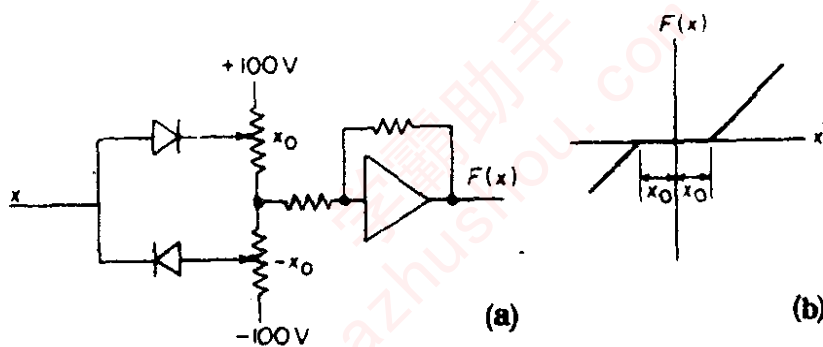


圖 P12-41

令初態為 $\theta(0) = 60^\circ$ ， $\dot{\theta}(0) = 0$ ，以 Runge-Kutta 法求解此式
 具阻尼單擺（大角度）

$$\ddot{\theta} + \sin \theta + 0.30 \dot{\theta} = 0, \quad \frac{g}{l} = 1.0$$

$$\theta(0) = \frac{\pi}{3} = 60^\circ, \quad \dot{\theta}(0) = 0$$

PROBLEM 12.43 THOMSON

DIMENSION T(100), T1(100), T2(100), T3(100), T4(100),
 1 X(100), X1(100), X2(100), X3(100), X4(100), Y(100), Y1(100),
 1 Y2(100), Y3(100), Y4(100), F(100), F1(100), F2(100), F3(100),
 1 F4(100)
 N=70
 DH=0.1
 X(1)=3.1415/3.
 Y(1)=0.0
 T(1)=0.0

```

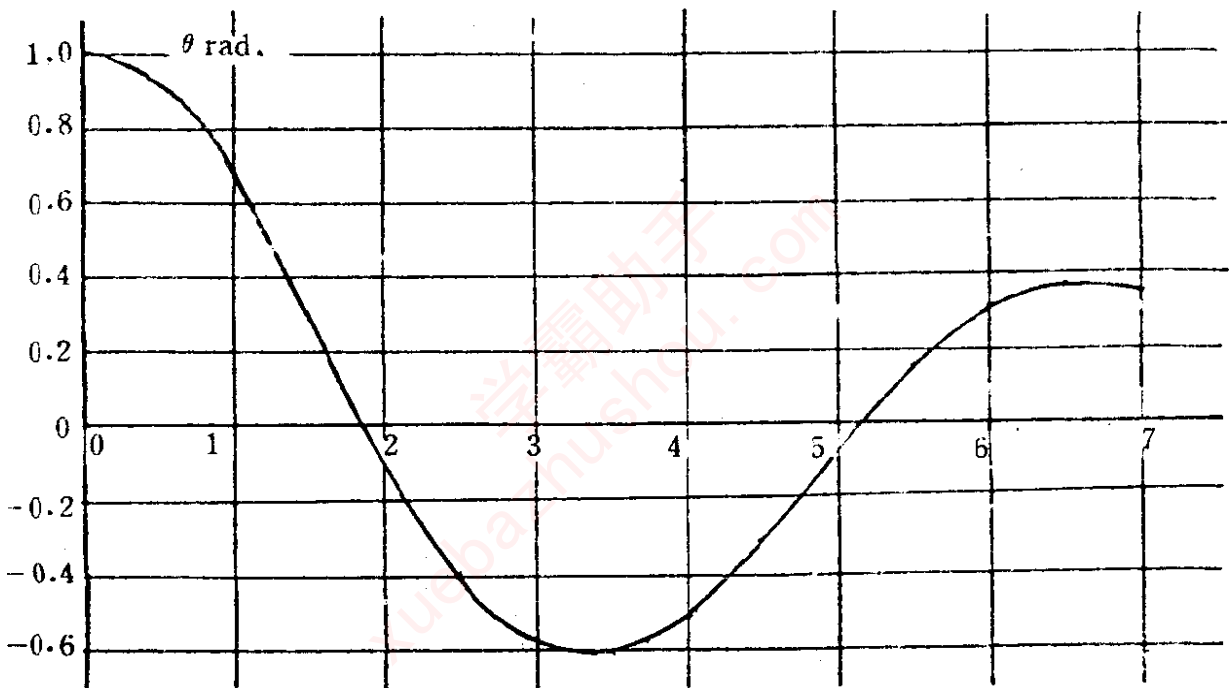
PRINT 5
5  FORMAT(20X, 'J', 5X, 'TIME', 9X, 'DISPL', 5X,
1  'ACCELERATION', 11X, 'F(J)')
DO 10 J=1, N
F(J)=FX Y(T(J), X(J), Y(J))
PRINT 8, J, T(J), X(J), Y(J), F(J)
8  FORMAT(18X, I3, 2X, F7. 3, 2X, E12. 3, 5X, E12. 3, 3X, E12. 3)
T1(J)=T(J)
X1(J)=X(J)
Y1(J)=Y(J)
F1(J)=FX Y(T1(J), X1(J), Y1(J))
T2(J)=T(J)+DH/2.
X2(J)=X(J)+Y1(J)*DH/2.
Y2(J)=Y(J)+F1(J)*DH/2.
F2(J)=FX Y(T2(J), X2(J), Y2(J))
T3(J)=T(J)+DH/2.
X3(J)=X(J)+Y2(J)*DH/2
Y3(J)=Y(J)+F2(J)*DH/2.
F3(J)=FX Y(T3(J), X3(J), Y3(J))
T4(J)=T(J)+DH
X4(J)=X(J)+Y3(J)*DH
Y4(J)=Y(J)+F3(J)*DH
F4(J)=FX Y(T4(J), X4(J), Y4(J))
X(J+1)=X(J)+DH/6. *(Y1(J)+2. *Y2(J)+2. *Y3(J)+Y4(J))
Y(J+1)=Y(J)+DH/6. *(F1(J)+2. *F2(J)+2. *F3(J)+F4(J))
T(J+1)=T(J)+DH
10 CONTINUE
STOP
END

FUNCTION FX Y(T, X, Y)
FX Y=-SIN(X)-0. 3*Y
RETURN
END
    
```

	TIME	DISPL	ACCELERATION	F(J)
1	0. 000	0. 105 E 01	- 0. 000 E 00	- 0. 866 E 00
2	0. 100	0. 104 E 01	- 0. 852 E 01	- 0. 838 E 00
3	0. 200	0. 103 E 01	- 0. 168 E 00	- 0. 807 E 00
4	0. 300	0. 101 E 01	- 0. 247 E 00	- 0. 773 E 00
5	0. 400	0. 981 E 00	- 0. 322 E 00	- 0. 734 E 00
6	0. 500	0. 945 E 00	- 0. 393 E 00	- 0. 693 E 00
7	0. 600	0. 903 E 00	- 0. 460 E 00	- 0. 647 E 00
8	0. 700	0. 853 E 00	- 0. 523 E 00	- 0. 597 E 00
9	0. 800	0. 798 E 00	- 0. 580 E 00	- 0. 542 E 00
10	0. 900	0. 738 E 00	- 0. 631 E 00	- 0. 483 E 00
11	1. 000	0. 672 E 00	- 0. 676 E 00	- 0. 420 E 00

12	1.100	0.603 E 00	- 0.715 E 90	- 0.352 E 00
13	1.200	0.530 E 00	- 0.746 E 00	- 0.281 E 00
14	1.300	0.454 E 00	- 0.771 E 00	- 0.207 E 00
15	1.400	0.376 E 00	- 0.788 E 00	- 0.131 E 00
16	1.500	0.296 E 00	- 0.797 E 00	- 0.529 E -01
17	1.600	0.216 E 00	- 0.798 E 00	0.247 E -01
18	1.700	0.137 E 00	- 0.792 E 00	0.101 E 00
19	1.800	0.583 E -01	- 0.778 E 00	0.175 E 00
20	1.900	- 0.185 E -01	- 0.757 E 00	0.246 E 00
21	2.000	- 0.929 E -01	- 0.729 E 00	0.311 E 00
22	2.100	- 0.164 E 00	- 0.695 E 00	0.372 E 00
23	2.200	- 0.232 E 00	- 0.655 E 00	0.426 E 00
24	2.300	- 0.295 E 00	- 0.610 E 00	0.474 E 00
25	2.400	- 0.354 E 00	- 0.561 E 00	0.514 E 00
26	2.500	- 0.407 E 00	- 0.507 E 00	0.548 E 00
27	2.600	- 0.455 E 00	- 0.451 E 00	0.575 E 00
28	2.700	- 0.497 E 00	- 0.393 E 00	0.595 E 00
29	2.800	- 0.533 E 00	- 0.332 E 00	0.608 E 00
30	2.900	- 0.564 E 00	- 0.271 E 00	0.616 E 00
31	3.000	- 0.588 E 00	- 0.210 E 00	0.617 E 00
32	3.100	- 0.605 E 00	- 0.148 E 00	0.613 E 00
33	3.200	- 0.617 E 00	- 0.870 E -01	0.605 E 00
34	3.300	- 0.623 E 00	- 0.271 E -01	0.591 E 00
35	3.400	- 0.623 E 00	0.312 E -01	0.574 E 00
36	3.500	- 0.617 E 00	0.875 E -01	0.552 E 00
37	3.600	- 0.605 E 00	0.141 E 00	0.527 E 00
38	3.700	- 0.588 E 00	0.193 E 00	0.497 E 00
39	3.800	- 0.567 E 00	0.241 E 00	0.465 E 00
40	3.900	- 0.540 E 00	0.286 E 00	0.429 E 00
41	4.000	- 0.510 E 00	0.326 E 00	0.390 E 00
42	4.100	- 0.475 E 00	0.363 E 00	0.349 E 00
43	4.200	- 0.437 E 00	0.396 E 00	0.305 E 00
44	4.300	- 0.396 E 00	0.424 E 00	0.259 E 00
45	4.400	- 0.353 E 00	0.448 E 00	0.211 E 00
46	4.500	- 0.307 E 00	0.466 E 00	0.162 E 00
47	4.600	- 0.259 E 00	0.480 E 00	0.112 E 00
48	4.700	- 0.211 E 00	0.489 E 00	0.627 E -01
49	4.800	- 0.162 E 00	0.493 E 00	0.133 E -01
50	4.900	- 0.113 E 00	0.492 E 00	- 0.352 E -01
51	5.000	- 0.636 E -01	0.486 E 00	- 0.821 E -01
52	5.100	- 0.156 E -01	0.475 E 00	- 0.127 E 00
53	5.200	0.313 E -01	0.460 E 00	- 0.169 E 00
54	5.300	0.764 E -01	0.441 E 00	- 0.209 E 00
55	5.400	0.119 E 00	0.419 E 00	- 0.245 E 00
56	5.500	0.160 E 00	0.393 E 00	- 0.277 E 00
57	5.600	0.198 E 00	0.363 E 00	- 0.306 E 00
58	5.700	0.233 E 00	0.332 E 00	- 0.330 E 00
59	5.800	0.264 E 00	0.298 E 00	- 0.350 E 00

60	5.900	0.292 E 00	0.262 E 00	-0.366 E 00
61	6.000	0.316 E 00	0.224 E 00	-0.379 E 00
62	6.100	0.337 E 00	0.186 E 00	-0.386 E 00
63	6.200	0.354 E 00	0.147 E 00	-0.390 E 00
64	6.300	0.366 E 00	0.108 E 00	-0.391 E 00
65	6.400	0.375 E 00	0.093 E 00	-0.387 E 00
66	6.500	0.380 E 00	0.309 E 01	-0.380 E 00
67	6.600	0.381 E 00	-0.671 E 02	-0.370 E 00
68	6.700	0.379 E 00	-0.431 E 01	-0.357 E 00
69	6.800	0.373 E 00	-0.780 E 01	-0.341 E 00
70	6.900	0.363 E 00	-0.111 E 00	-0.322 E 00



12.44 分別以(a)差分方程式(b)Runge-Kutta方法求習題12-40的數值解。

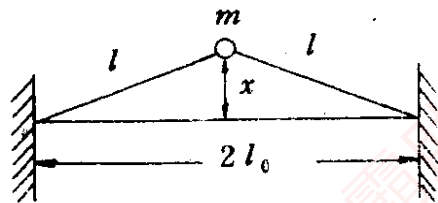
解

Runge-Kutta Program

$$\ddot{\xi} + \xi + 0.2 \xi^3 = 0$$

$$\xi = \frac{x}{l_0}, \quad \xi(0) = 0.20$$

$$\dot{\xi}(0) = 0$$



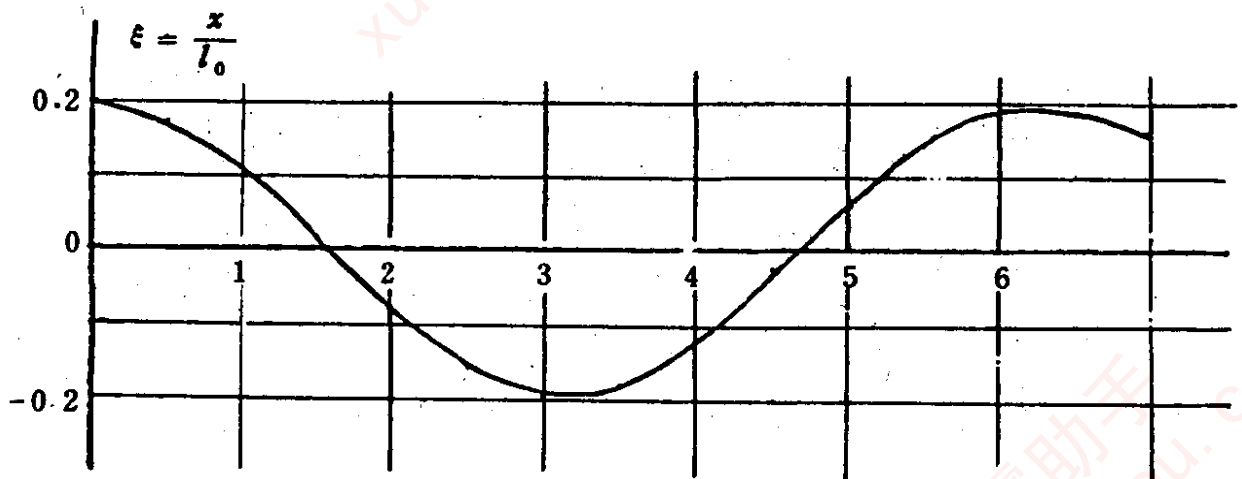
J	TIME	DISPL	ACCELERATION	P(J)
1	0.000	0.200E 00	-0.000 E 00	-0.202 E 00
2	0.100	0.199E 00	-0.201 E 01	-0.201 E 00
3	0.200	0.196E 00	-0.400 E 01	-0.197 E 00
4	0.300	0.191E 00	-0.596 E 01	-0.192 E 00
5	0.400	0.184E 00	-0.785 E 01	-0.185 E 00
6	0.500	0.175E 00	-0.966 E 01	-0.176 E 00
7	0.600	0.165E 00	-0.114 E 00	-0.166 E 00
8	0.700	0.153E 00	-0.130 E 00	-0.153 E 00
9	0.800	0.139E 00	-0.144 E 00	-0.139 E 00
10	0.900	0.124E 00	-0.157 E 00	-0.124 E 00
11	1.000	0.107E 00	-0.169 E 00	-0.108 E 00
12	1.100	0.901E-01	-0.179 E 00	-0.902 E -01
13	1.200	0.717E-01	-0.187 E 00	-0.718 E -01
14	1.300	0.527E-01	-0.193 E 00	0.527 E -01
15	1.400	0.331E-01	-0.198 E 00	-0.331 E -01
16	1.500	0.132E-01	-0.200 E 00	-0.132 E -01
17	1.600	-0.679E-02	-0.200 E 00	0.679 E -02
18	1.700	-0.268E-01	-0.199 E 00	0.268 E -01
19	1.800	-0.464E-01	-0.195 E 00	0.465 E -01
20	1.900	-0.657E-01	-0.189 E 00	0.657 E -01
21	2.000	-0.842E-01	-0.182 E 00	0.844 E -01
22	2.100	-0.102E 00	-0.172 E 00	0.102 E 00
23	2.200	-0.119E 00	-0.161 E 00	0.119 E 00
24	2.300	-0.134E 00	-0.149 E 00	0.135 E 00
25	2.400	-0.148E 00	-0.135 E 00	0.149 E 00
26	2.500	-0.161E 00	-0.119 E 00	0.162 E 00
27	2.600	-0.172E 00	-0.102 E 00	0.173 E 00
28	2.700	-0.181E 00	0.844 E -01	0.183 E 00
29	2.800	-0.189E 00	-0.657 E -01	0.190 E 00
30	2.900	-0.195E 00	-0.464 E -01	0.196 E 00
31	3.000	-0.193E 00	-0.266 E -01	0.200 E 00
32	3.100	-0.200E 00	-0.649 E -02	0.201 E 00
33	3.200	-0.200E 00	0.137 E -01	0.201 E 00
34	3.300	-0.197E 00	0.337 E -01	0.199 E 00
35	3.400	-0.193E 00	0.533 E -01	0.194 E 00
36	3.500	-0.187E 00	0.724 E -01	0.188 E 00
37	3.600	-0.178E 00	0.908 E -01	0.179 E 00
38	3.700	-0.168E 00	0.103 E 00	0.169 E 00
39	3.800	-0.157E 00	0.125 E 00	0.158 E 00
40	3.900	-0.144E 00	0.140 E 00	0.144 E 00
41	4.000	-0.129E 00	0.153 E 00	0.129 E 00
42	4.100	-0.113E 00	0.166 E 00	0.113 E 00

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43	4.200	-0.958 E-01	0.176 E 00	0.960 E -01
44	4.300	-0.777 E-01	0.185 E 00	0.778 E -01
45	4.400	-0.589 E-01	0.192 E 00	0.589 E -01
46	4.500	-0.395 E-01	0.196 E 00	0.395 E -01
47	4.600	-0.197 E-01	0.199 E 00	0.197 E -01
48	4.700	0.335 E-03	0.200 E 00	-0.335 E -03
49	4.800	0.203 E-01	0.199 E 00	-0.203 E -01
50	4.900	0.401 E-01	0.196 E 00	-0.402 E -01
51	5.000	0.595 E-01	0.191 E 00	-0.596 E -01
52	5.100	0.783 E-01	0.184 E 00	-0.784 E -01
53	5.200	0.964 E-01	0.176 E 00	-0.965 E -01
54	5.300	0.113 E 00	0.165 E 00	-0.114 E 00
55	5.400	0.129 E 00	0.153 E 00	-0.130 E 00
56	5.500	0.144 E 00	0.139 E 00	-0.145 E 00
57	5.600	0.157 E 00	0.124 E 00	-0.158 E 00
58	5.700	0.169 E 00	0.108 E 00	-0.170 E 00
59	5.800	0.179 E 00	0.902 E -01	-0.180 E 00
60	5.900	0.187 E 00	0.718 E -01	-0.188 E 00
61	6.000	0.193 E 00	0.527 E -01	-0.194 E 00
62	6.100	0.197 E 00	0.330 E -01	-0.199 E 00
63	6.200	0.200 E 00	0.130 E -01	-0.201 E 00
64	6.300	0.200 E 00	-0.717 E -02	-0.201 E 00
65	6.400	0.198 E 00	-0.272 E -01	-0.200 E 00
66	6.500	0.194 E 00	-0.470 E -01	-0.196 E 00
67	6.600	0.189 E 00	-0.664 E -01	-0.190 E 00
68	6.700	0.181 E 00	-0.850 E -01	-0.182 E 00
69	6.800	0.172 E 00	-0.103 E 00	-0.173 E 00
70	6.900	0.161 E 00	-0.119 E 00	-0.161 E 00



PROBLEM 12.44 THOMSON

```

DIMENSION T(100), T1(100), T2(100), T3(100), T4(100),
1 X(100), X1(100), X2(100), X3(100), X4(100), Y(100), Y1(100),
1 Y2(100), Y3(100), Y4(100), F(100), F1(100), F2(100), F3(100),
1 F4(100)
N=70
DH=0.1
X(1)=0.2
Y(1)=0.0
T(1)=0.0
PRINT5
5 FORMAT(20X, 'J', 5X, 'TIME', 9X, 'DISPL', 5X,
1 'ACCELERATION', 11X, 'F(J)')
DO 10 J=1, N
F(J)=FXY(T(J), X(J), Y(J))
PRINTER, J, T(J), X(J), Y(J), F(J)
8 FORMAT(18X, I3, 2X, F7.3, 2X, E12.3, 5X, E12.3, 3X, E12.3)
T1(J)=T(J)
X1(J)=X(J)
Y1(J)=Y(J)
F1(J)=FXY(T1(J), X1(J), Y1(J))
T2(J)=T(J)+DH/2.
X2(J)=X(J)+Y1(J)*DH/2.
Y2(J)=Y(J)+F1(J)*DH/2.
F2(J)=FXY(T2(J), X2(J), Y2(J))
T3(J)=T(J)+DH/2.
X3(J)=X(J)+Y2(J)*DH/2.
Y3(J)=Y(J)+F2(J)*DH/2.
F3(J)=FXY(T3(J), X3(J), Y3(J))
T4(J)=T(J)+DH
X4(J)=X(J)+Y3(J)*DH
Y4(J)=Y(J)+F3(J)*DH
F4(J)=FXY(T4(J), X4(J), Y4(J))
X(J+1)=X(J)+DH/6. *(Y1(J)+2. *Y2(J)+2 *Y3(J)+Y4(J))
Y(J+1)=Y(J)+DH/6. *(F1(J)+2. *F2(J)+2. *F3(J)+F4(J))
T(J+1)=T(J)+DH
10 CONTINUE
STOP
END

FUNCTION FXY(T, X, Y)
FXY=-X-0.2*X**3
RETURN
END

```

第十三章 隨機振動

13.1 舉幾個隨機數據的例子並將其分類。

- 解 (1) 無線電接收雜訊—頻率範圍寬並且可能是穩定的。
 (2) 地震之地面運動—非穩定
 (3) 海洋波浪高度—根據風及海洋狀態而定為非穩定。

13.2 討論不穩定，動態穩定及動態固定三種數據之間的差異。

解 見 13.1 節

13.3 討論何為期望值。當八個硬幣投擲一百次，或一千次時，出現全部正面的期望值為多少？出現全部反面的機率為多少？

解 由 (13.2-1) 式得到期望值定義
$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

八百個硬幣投擲一百次的期望值 $E(h) = 400$

八個硬幣投擲 100 次的期望值 $E(h) = 4$

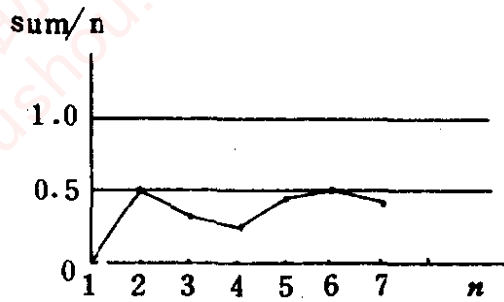
八個硬幣投擲 1000 次的期望值 $E(h) = 4$

13.4 投擲一個硬幣五十次，出現正面時記為 1，反面時記為 0，以累積正面數除以投擲數，得到正面的機率為多少？畫出此機率值對投擲數之函數（此曲線必趨近 0.5）。

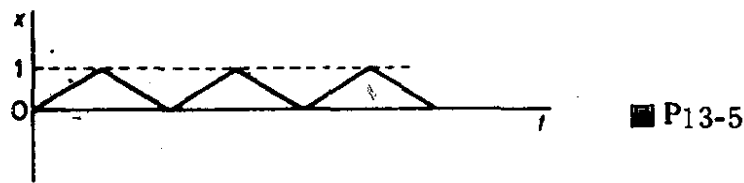
解

以右表所列情形為例：

投擲次數	正面	反面	sum	sum : 累積正面數
$n = 1$		0	0	0
2	1		1	1/2
3		0	1	1/3
4		0	1	1/4
5	1		2	2/5
6	1		3	3/6
7		0	3	3/7
etc				



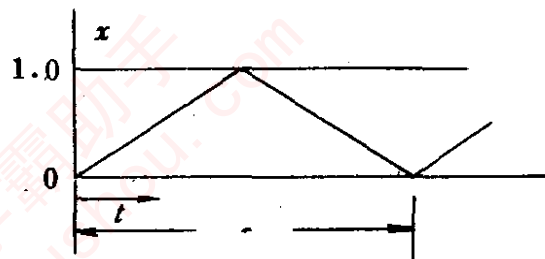
13.5 如圖 P13-5 所示連續的三角形波，求其平均值及均方值。



解 $x = \frac{2t}{\tau}, t \leq \frac{\tau}{2}$

$x = 2 - \frac{2t}{\tau}, t \geq \frac{\tau}{2}$

平均值 = 0.50



均方值 $\bar{x^2} = \frac{1}{\tau} \left\{ \int_0^{\tau/2} \left(\frac{2t}{\tau} \right)^2 dt + \int_{\tau/2}^{\tau} \left[2 - \frac{2t}{\tau} \right]^2 dt \right\}$

$$= \frac{1}{\tau} \left[\frac{4}{\tau^2} \frac{t^3}{3} \Big|_0^{\tau/2} + \left(4t - \frac{8}{\tau} \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{4}{\tau^2} \frac{t^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{\tau/2}^{\tau} \right]$$

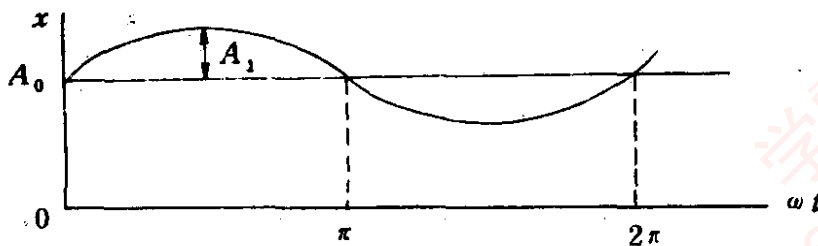
$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

13.6 具穩定分量的正弦波，其方程式為

$$x = A_0 + A_1 \sin \omega t$$

求期望值 $E(x)$ 及 $E(x^2)$

解



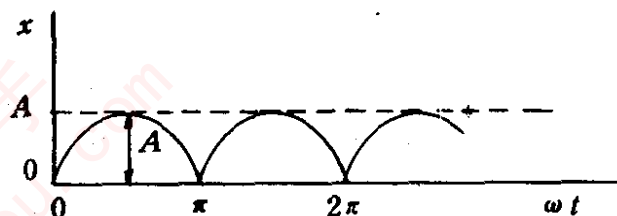
$x = A_0 + A_1 \sin \omega t$, x 的平均值 = A_0

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{令 } \omega t &= 0 \\
 \overline{x^2} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (A_0^2 + 2A_0A_1 \sin \theta + A_1^2 \sin^2 \theta) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ A_0^2 \theta - 2A_0A_1 \cos \theta + \frac{A_1^2}{2} \theta - \frac{A_1^2}{2} \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right\}_0^{2\pi} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ A_0^2 2\pi - 2A_0A_1 (1-1) + \frac{A_1^2}{2} 2\pi - 0 \right\} \\
 &= A_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} A_1^2
 \end{aligned}$$

13.7 求整流正弦波(全部為正振幅)的平均值及均方值。

解 $x = |A \sin \omega t|$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{x} &= \frac{A}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \\
 &= \frac{A}{\pi} (-\cos \theta) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{2A}{\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\overline{x^2} = \frac{A^2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{A^2}{\pi} \frac{\theta}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{A^2}{2}$$

13.8 討論隨機函數峯值之機率分佈為什麼是 Rayleigh 分佈或其類似形狀?

解 峯值為正數，所以沒有負值區域的機率(機率為0)，同時，零值或無窮大峯值的機率也為0。

13.9 求證 Gaussian 機率 $p(x)$ 的中心矩為

$$E(x^n) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n p(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ 為奇數時} \\ 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (n-1) \sigma^n, & n \text{ 為偶數時} \end{cases}$$

解 正規機率曲線所涵蓋的面積 = 1.0

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} dx = \frac{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} = 1.0 \dots\dots\dots(a)$$

若求高次面積矩，令 $\alpha = \frac{1}{2\sigma^2}$ 且 $I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \dots\dots\dots(b)$

由(a)式 $I = \sigma \sqrt{2\pi} = \sqrt{\pi} \alpha^{-1/2}$

由 $I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi} \alpha^{-1/2}$ 開始(c)

對 α 取 I 之一次導數

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial I}{\partial \alpha} &= - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \alpha^{-3/2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} (2\sigma^2)^{3/2} = -\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma^3 \dots\dots\dots(d) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2 e^{-\alpha x^2}}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} dx = \sigma^2 = E(x^2)$$

由(d)式開始再對 α 微分一次

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^4 e^{-\alpha x^2} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \left\{ -\frac{3}{2} \alpha^{-5/2} \right\} \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\pi} (2\sigma^2)^{5/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^4 e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = E(x^4) = 3\sigma^4$$

重覆微分

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left\{ \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\pi} \alpha^{-5/2} \right\} &= -\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \alpha^{-7/2} \\ &= -\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{\pi} (2\sigma^2)^{7/2} = -3 \cdot 5 \sqrt{2\pi} \sigma^7 \end{aligned}$$

除以 $\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}$, $E(x^6) = 3 \cdot 5 \sigma^6$

一般方程式為 $E(x^n) = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (n-1) \sigma^n$ (n 為偶數)

n 為奇數, 可看出 $E(x^n) = 0$

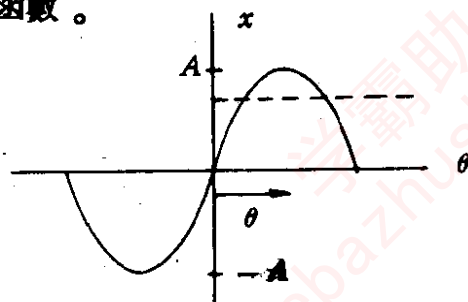
13.10 導出正弦波之累積機率及機率密度函數。

解 $x = A \sin \theta$

當 $x = 0$, $P(x) = \frac{1}{2}$

一半的時間, x 比 $x = 0$ 小

當我們由 $x = 0$ 增加 x 值時,

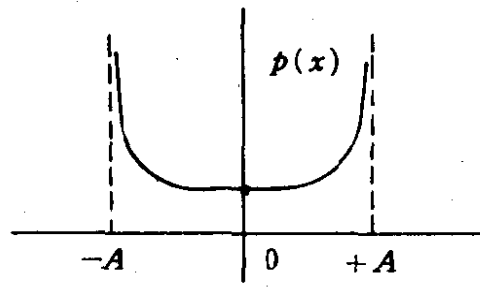


機率加上 $\frac{2\theta}{2\pi}$

$$\theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{A}$$

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{2} \pm \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{A}$$

$$p(x) = \frac{dP(x)}{dx} = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{A} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{A^2 - x^2}}$$

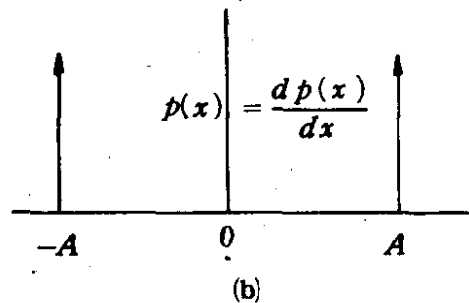
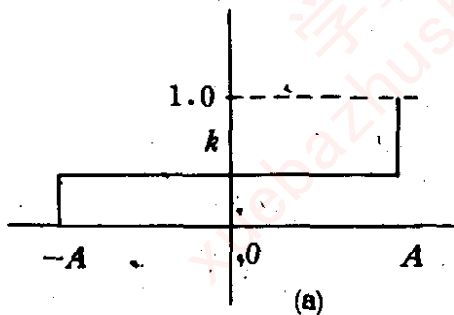


13.11 如圖 P13.11 所示矩形波之累積機率及機率密度函數為何？



■ P13-11

解 量取值為 $-A$ 的線段總長度，並分別除以值為 A 及 $-A$ 的總長度。令所得分數為 k ，將累積機率曲線示於圖(a)，密度曲線示於圖(b)。



13.12 求餘弦波 $x(t) = A \cos t$ 之自身關聯，並畫出隨 τ 變化的函數圖形

解 $x(t) = A \cos t$

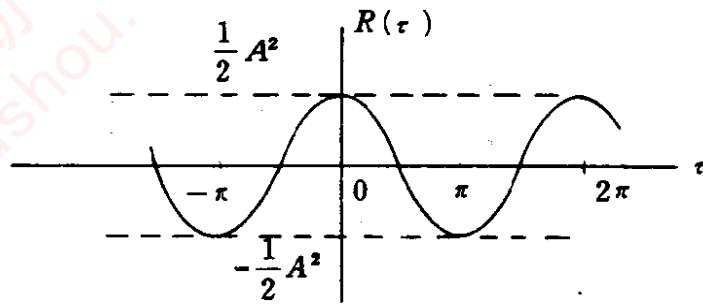
$$x(t + \tau) = A \cos(t + \tau)$$

$$= A [\cos t \cos \tau - \sin t \sin \tau]$$

$$x(t) x(t + \tau) = A^2 [\cos^2 t \cos \tau - \cos t \sin t \sin \tau]$$

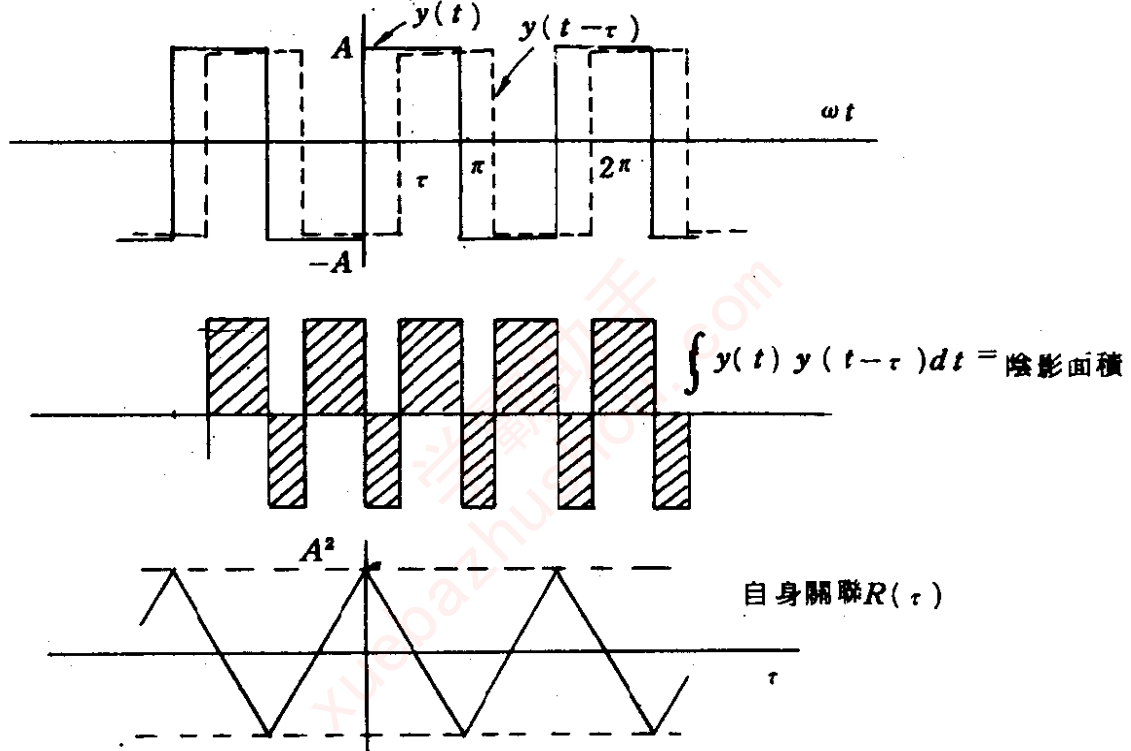
$$R(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A^2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} [\cos \tau \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2t) - \sin \tau \cdot \sin t \cos t] dt$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A^2}{T} [\cos \tau \cdot \left(\frac{T}{2} \right) - \sin \tau (0)] = \frac{A^2}{2} \cos \tau$$



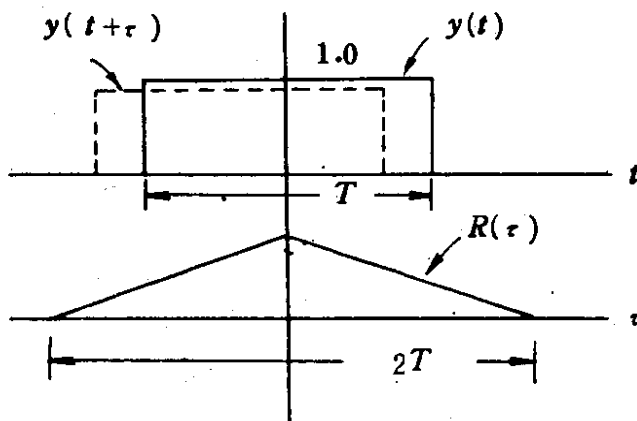
13.13 求如圖 P13-26 所示矩形波之自身關聯。

解



13.14 求矩形脈波之關聯，並畫出隨 τ 變化的函數圖形。

解



13.15 求如圖 P13-15 所示雙序列波之自身關聯。建議：在透明紙上描繪相同圖形，將此圖形在原圖上平移 τ 觀察。



圖 P13-15

解 本題如同習題 13-14，積分 $y(t) \cdot y(t + \tau)$ 之曲線涵蓋面積。 $\tau = 0$ 時的 $R(\tau) = 5$ ，曲線並成線性減少，至 $\tau = 1$ 時的 $R(\tau) = 1.0$ 。

13.16 求如圖 P13-16 所示三角形脈波之自身關聯。

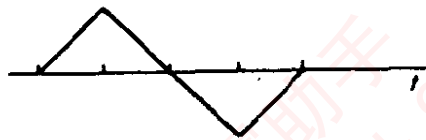
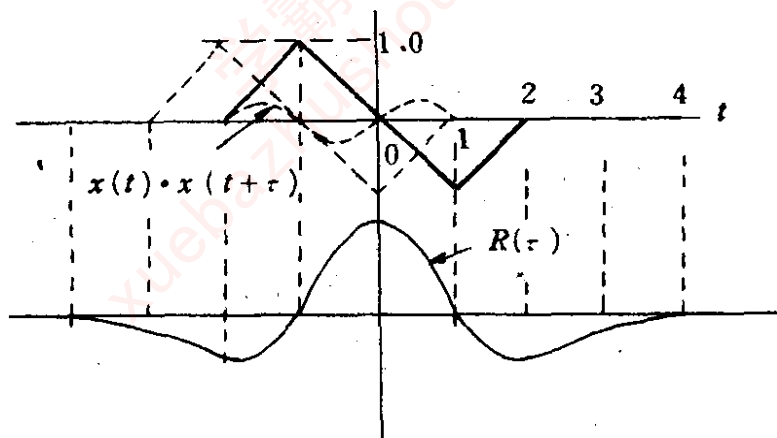


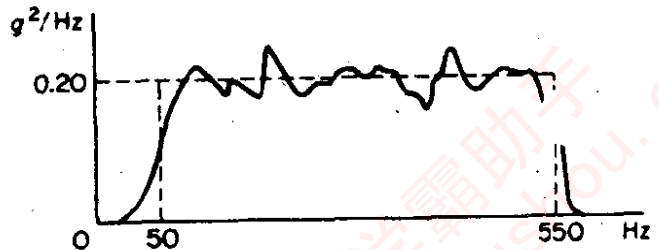
圖 P13-16

解



13.17 如圖 P13-17 所示為隨機振動之功譜密度，其面積近似於矩形，以 m / sec^2 求其 rms 值。

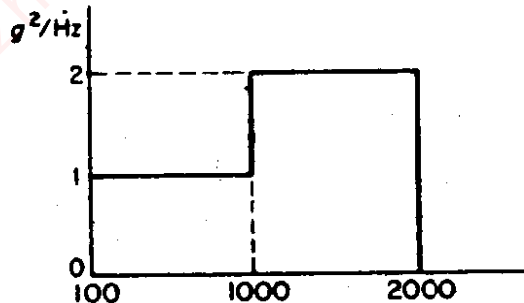
圖 P13-17



$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \bar{x}^2 &= 0.20 \frac{g^2}{H_z} \times 500 H_z = 100 g^2 \\ &= 100 \times 9.81^2 = 9623.6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{RMS} = \bar{x} = \sqrt{9623.6} = 98.1 \text{ m/s}^2$$

13.18 求如圖 P13-18 所示功譜密度之 rms 值。

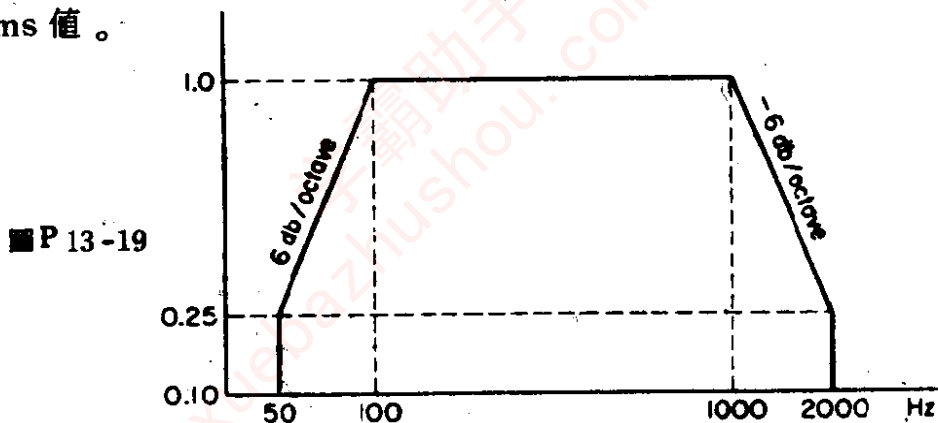


■ P13-18

解 面積 = $1 \times 900 + 2 \times 1000 = 2900 \text{ g}^2$

均方根: $\text{RMS} = 9.81 \sqrt{2900} = 528.3 \text{ m/s}^2$

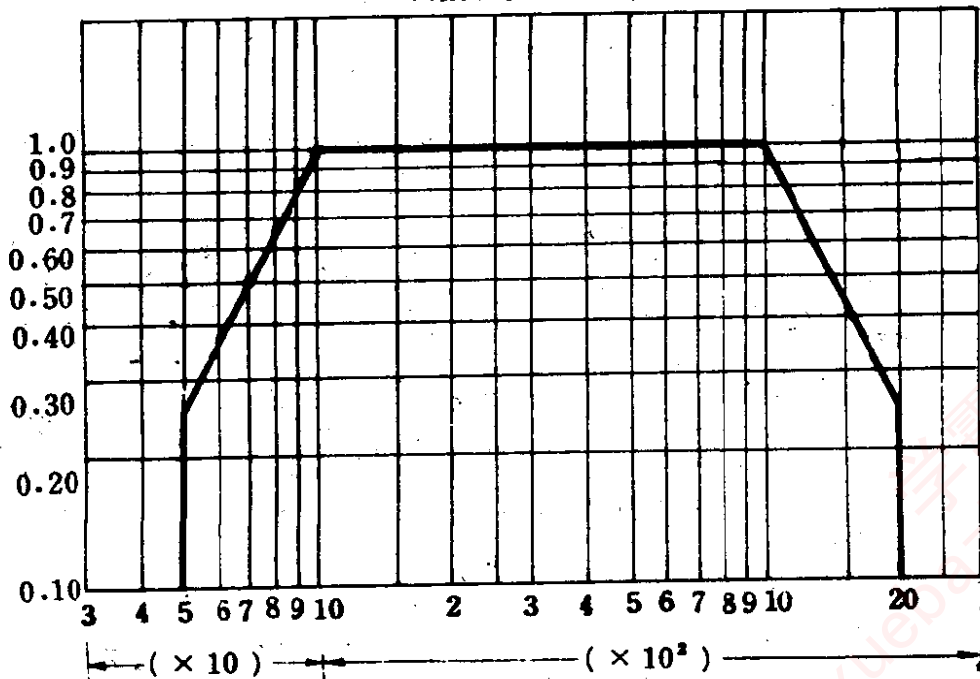
13.19 如圖 P13-19 所示為隨機振動的功譜密度，以線性刻度重繪此圖，並求其 rms 值。



■ P 13-19

解

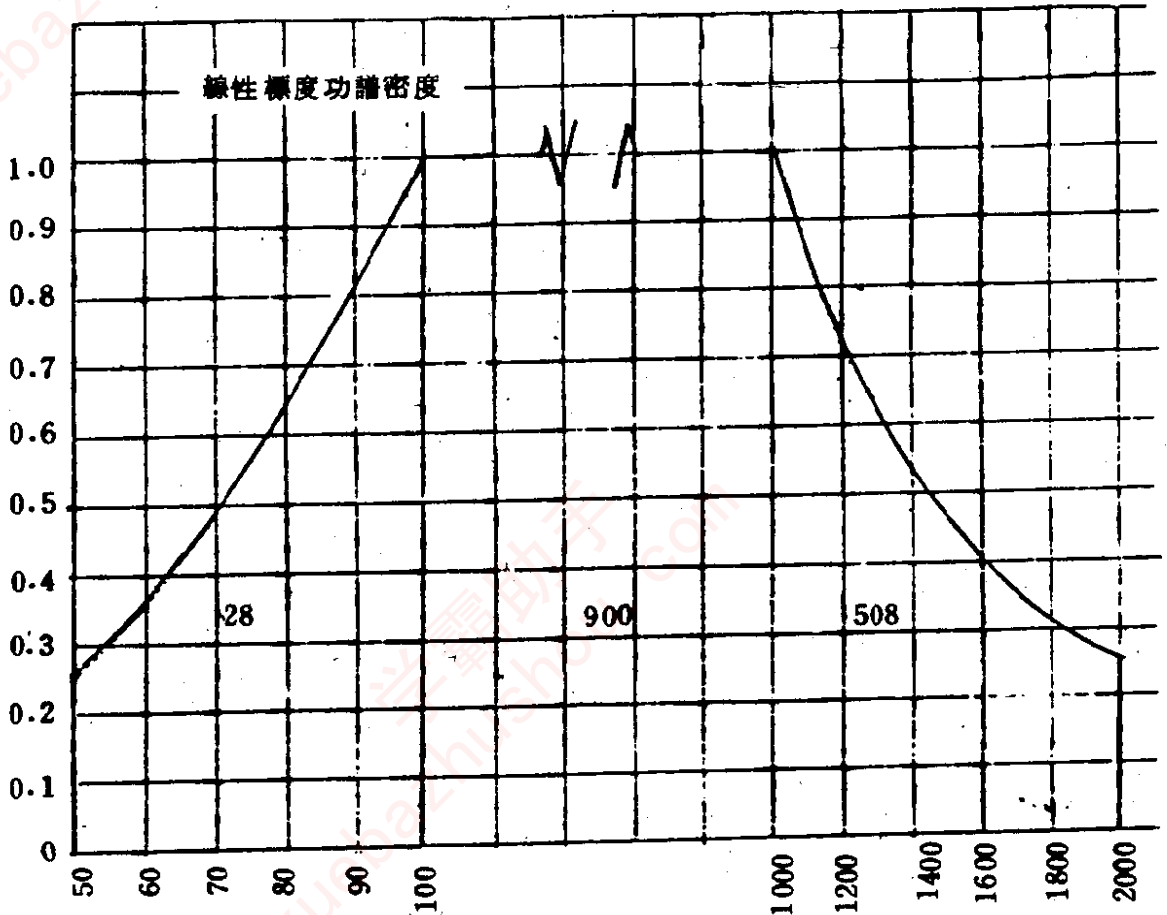
對數標度功譜密度



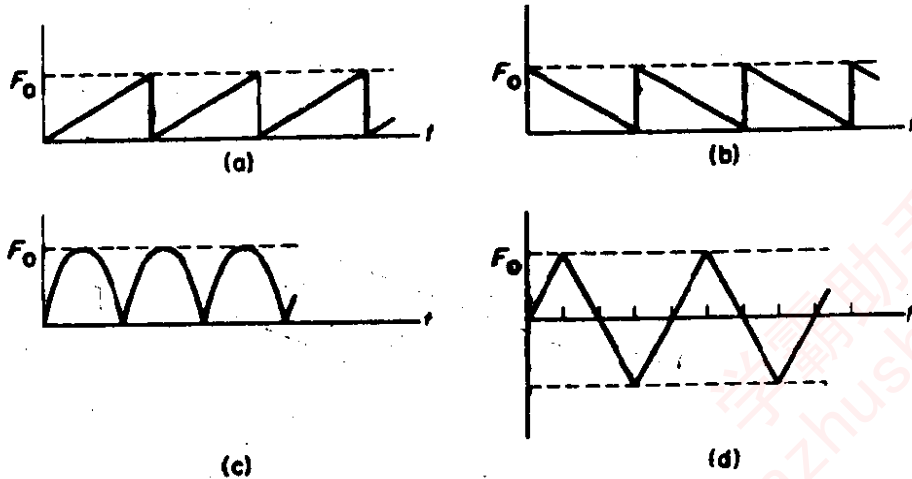
$$DB = 10 \log_{10} \frac{1.0}{0.25} = 6.02 \text{ db / octave}$$

對數標度圖重畫在線性標度圖上。

$$\overline{x^2} = \text{總面積} = 1436, \text{ RMS} = 37.9 \text{ m/s}^2$$



13.20 求如圖P13-20所示波形之功譜密度函數。



■ P13-20 .

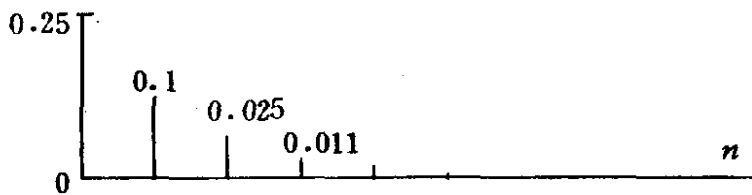
解 此題利用 Fourier 級數求解，並畫出 $\frac{1}{2} C_n C_n^*$ 的量，其中 $C_n =$

$a_n - i b_n$ ，且 $C_n C_n^* = a_n^2 + b_n^2$ ，如圖 13-20 (a) 所示，

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\sin \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2 \omega_1 t + \dots \right] \quad (\text{見習題 1-}$$

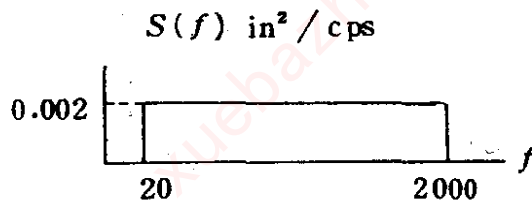
$$12) \therefore a_n = 0, b_n = \frac{1}{n\pi}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{2} C_n C_n^* = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4\pi^2} + \frac{1}{9\pi^2} \dots$$



13.21 隨機信號的功譜密度在 20 cps 至 2000 cps 之間為定值 $S(f) = 0.002 \text{ in}^2 / \text{cps}$ ，此頻率範圍之外的功譜密度為 0，若平均值為 1.732 in，求其標準偏差量及 rms 值，並以圖形來表示

解

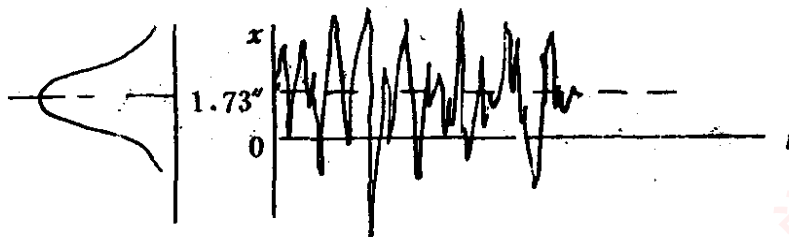


$$\bar{x}^2 = 0.002 \times 1980 = 3.96 \text{ in}^2, \text{ RMS} = \sqrt{\bar{x}^2} = 1.99 \text{ in}$$

$$\bar{x} = \sqrt{3.96} = 1.99 \text{ in}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \bar{x}^2 - (\bar{x})^2 = 3.96 - (1.732)^2 = 0.9602$$

$$\sigma = 0.9799$$



13.22 導出下列週期函數的 Fourier 係數 C_n 表示式

$$f(t) = \operatorname{Re} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n e^{in\omega_0 t}$$

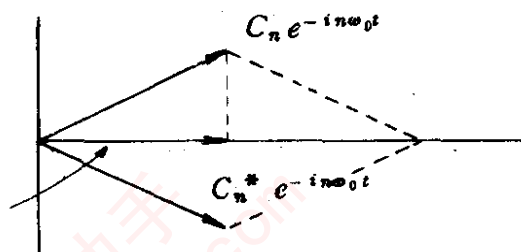
解 將 $f(t)$ 乘以 $e^{-in\omega_0 t}$ ，並在整個週期內積分得到 C_n

$$C_n = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} f(t) e^{-in\omega_0 t} dt$$

13.23 求證習題 13-22 的 $C_n = C_n^*$ ，以及 $f(t)$ 能寫成

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{in\omega_0 t}$$

解



$$C_n = \frac{1}{2} (a_n - i b_n), \quad C_0 = \frac{1}{2} a_0$$

$$\operatorname{Re} (C_n e^{in\omega_0 t}) = \frac{1}{2} (C_n e^{in\omega_0 t} + C_n^* e^{-in\omega_0 t})$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n e^{in\omega_0 t} + C_n^* e^{-in\omega_0 t})$$

但 $C_n^* = C_{-n}$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} C_n e^{in\omega_0 t} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{in\omega_0 t}$$

參考 (13.2-9) 式 $C_n = 2 c_n$

13.24 求如圖 P13-24 所示鋸齒波之 Fourier 級數並畫出其功譜密度。

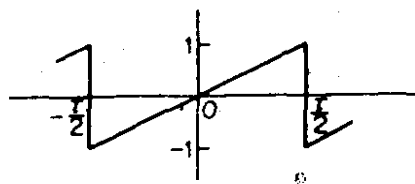


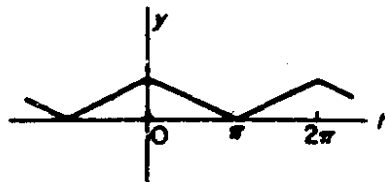
圖 P13-24

解 如同習題 13-20 的步驟，如圖 P13-24 (見習題 1-11) 所示

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \left(\cos \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos \omega_1 t + \dots \right)$$

$$S(t) = \sum \frac{C_n C_n^*}{2} = \sum \overline{C_n^2}$$

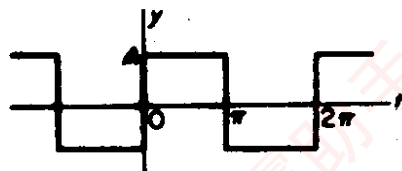
13.25 求如圖 P13-25 所示波形的複變 Fourier 級數，並畫出其功譜密度。



■ P13-25

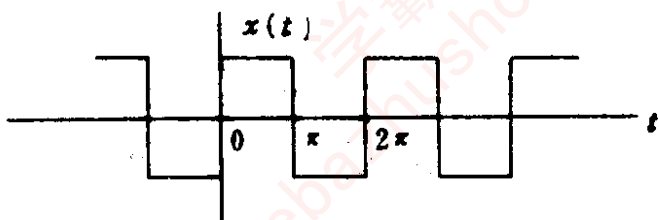
解 見第一章 1.2 節。

13.26 求如圖 P13-26 所示矩形波的複變 Fourier 級數，並畫出其功譜密度。



■ P13-26

解



$$x = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{i\omega_n t}, \quad \omega_n = n\omega_1$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} x(t) e^{-i\omega_n t} dt = \frac{1}{2} (a_n - i b_n), \quad C_0 = \frac{a_0}{2}$$

$$\text{令 } \omega_n t = n\omega_1 t = n\theta, \text{ 其中 } \begin{cases} \theta = \omega_1 t \\ d\theta = \omega_1 dt \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \therefore \text{積分極限: } n\omega_1 \frac{\tau}{2} = n\theta \\ \text{且 } n \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \frac{\tau}{2} = n\pi = n\theta \end{aligned} \right\} \therefore \theta \text{ 在 } \pm\pi \text{ 之間}$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\theta) e^{-in\theta} \frac{d\theta}{\omega_1}, \quad \omega_1 \tau = \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \cdot \tau = 2\pi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\theta) e^{-in\theta} d\theta = \begin{cases} \frac{2A}{in\pi} & , \text{當 } n \text{ 爲 } \begin{cases} \text{奇數} \\ \text{偶數} \end{cases} \\ 0 & \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = \frac{2A}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{in\omega_1 t}}{in} = \frac{4A}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{e^{in\omega_1 t} - e^{-in\omega_1 t}}{2i} \right)$$

$$= \frac{4A}{\pi} \left[\sin \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\omega_1 t + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\omega_1 t + \dots \right]$$

$\frac{1}{2}$ (振幅之平方) 對 n 之關係為功譜密度函數。

13.27 以 $Q = \frac{1}{2\zeta}$ 值表示頻率反應曲線靠近共振點之敏銳度 (見節 3-10)

, 在共振兩側反應曲線落至 $1/\sqrt{2}$ 時被稱為半功點 (half-power points), 求以 ω_n 及 Q 表示的兩個半功點頻率。

解 $\left(\frac{xk}{F} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-\eta^2)^2 + (2\zeta\eta)^2}}$, 其中 $\eta = \frac{f}{f_n} = \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}$

在 $\eta = 1$ 時, $\frac{xk}{F} = \frac{1}{2\zeta}$, 在半功點 $\frac{xk}{F} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\zeta}$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2\zeta} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{(1-\eta^2)^2 + (2\zeta\eta)^2}$$

$$\eta^4 - 2\eta^2 + 1 + 4\zeta^2\eta^2 = 8\zeta^2$$

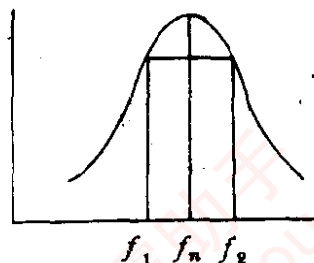
$$\eta^4 - 2(1-2\zeta^2)\eta^2 + (1-8\zeta^2) = 0$$

$$\therefore \eta^2 = (1-2\zeta^2) \pm 2\zeta\sqrt{1+\zeta^2}$$

$$\therefore \eta \cong (1 \pm 2\zeta)^{1/2} = 1 \pm \zeta + \text{忽略項}$$

$$\therefore f_1 = f_n(1-\zeta) = f_n \left(1 - \frac{1}{2Q} \right)$$

$$f_2 = f_n(1+\zeta) = f_n \left(1 + \frac{1}{2Q} \right)$$



13.28 求證

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{d\eta}{[(1-\eta^2)]^2 + [2\zeta\eta]^2} = \frac{\pi}{4\zeta}, \text{ 其 } \zeta \ll 1$$

$$\text{解} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dn}{(1-\eta^2)^2 + (2\zeta\eta)^2}, \eta = \frac{f}{f_n}$$

首先找出分母等於 0 之極點

$$F(\eta) = \eta^4 - 2(1-2\zeta^2)\eta^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\eta^2 = (1-2\zeta^2) \pm i2\zeta\sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \cong 1 \pm i2\zeta, \text{ 其 } \zeta \ll 1$$

(見 W. T. Thomson 所作 "Laplace Transformation" 第 135 至

137 頁的剩值理論, 該書由 Prentice-Hall, Inc. 出版)

形成輪廓為無限大圓, 極點為 $\eta \cong 1 \pm i\zeta$, 延其輪廓 C 積分

$$2 \int_0^{\infty} - \int_c = 2\pi i \Sigma (\text{在輪廓內的剩值})$$

兩極點之剩值, 使 $\eta_1 = 1 - i\zeta$, $\eta_2 = -(1 + i\zeta)$

$$\frac{1}{F'(\eta)} = \frac{1}{2(1-\eta^2)(-2\eta) + 8\zeta^2\eta}$$

$$\text{將} \begin{cases} \eta_1^2 = 1 - i2\zeta \\ \eta_2^2 = 1 + i2\zeta \end{cases} \text{ 代入上式運算, 得到 } \frac{1}{F'(\eta)} \cong i \frac{1}{4\zeta}$$

$$\text{因爲 } \int_c = 0, \text{ 所以 } -2 \int_0^{\infty} = 2\pi i \left(\frac{i}{4\zeta} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{2\zeta}$$

$$\text{則 } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{d\eta}{(1-\eta^2)^2 + (2\zeta\eta)^2} = \frac{\pi}{4\zeta}$$

同時也能以數值積分檢查 (必須使用非常小的 $\Delta\eta$)

13.29 系統具有結構阻尼時, 其運動方程式為

$$m\ddot{x} + k(1 + ir)x = F(t)$$

求系統之頻率反應函數。

解 根據定義

$$\bar{X}(s) = \frac{F(s)}{ms^2 + k(1 + ir)} = \bar{H}(s) \bar{F}(s)$$

13.30 單自由度系統之自然頻率為 ω_n , 阻尼因數 $\zeta = 0.10$, 激振力函數

為

$$F(t) = F \cos(0.5 \omega_n t - \theta_1) + F \cos(\omega_n t - \theta_2) + F \cos(2 \omega_n t - \theta_3)$$

求證系統之均方反應為

$$\bar{y}^2 = (1.74 + 25.0 + 0.110) \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{F}{k}\right)^2 = 13.43 \left(\frac{F}{k}\right)^2$$

解
$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right]^2}}$$

其每個分量均能被分開處理。如第一分量 $F \cos(0.5 \omega_n t - \theta_1)$ ，其均方反應為如下

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\left[1 - (0.5)^2\right]^2 + \left[0.2 \times 0.5\right]^2} \times \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{F}{k}\right)^2 \\ &= 1.746 \times \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{F}{k}\right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

同理，其他分量為

$$\text{第 2 分量: } \frac{1}{\left[0.2\right]^2} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{F}{k}\right)^2 = 25 \times \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{F}{k}\right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{第 3 分量: } & \frac{1}{\left[1 - 2^2\right]^2 + \left[0.2 \times 2\right]^2} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{F}{k}\right)^2 \\ &= 0.109 \times \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{F}{k}\right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \bar{x}^2 &= \left[1.746 + 25 + 0.109\right] \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{F}{k}\right)^2 \\ &= 13.43 \left(\frac{F}{k}\right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

13.31 在例題 13.7-3 中，瞬時加速度超過 53.2 g 的機率為多少？並求峯值超過的機率是多少？

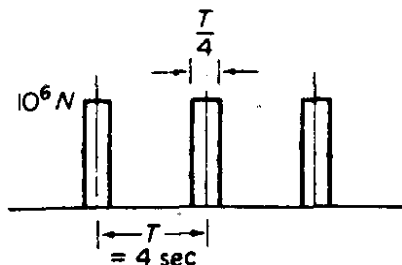
解 由 13.3 節及例題 13.7-3， $\sigma = 26.6 \text{ g}$ ， $2\sigma = 53.2 \text{ g}$

$$P[-2\sigma \leq x(t) \leq 2\sigma] = 95.4\%$$

$$\therefore P[x(t) \geq 2\sigma] = 100 - 95.4 = 4.6\%$$

$$P[X \geq 2\sigma] = 13.5\%$$

- 13.32 大型水力壓床以如圖 P13-32 所示的操作力量持續作用沖製金屬零件。在基礎之上的壓床質量為 40 kg，其自然頻率為 2.20 Hz，求激振力之 Fourier 頻譜以及反應均方值。

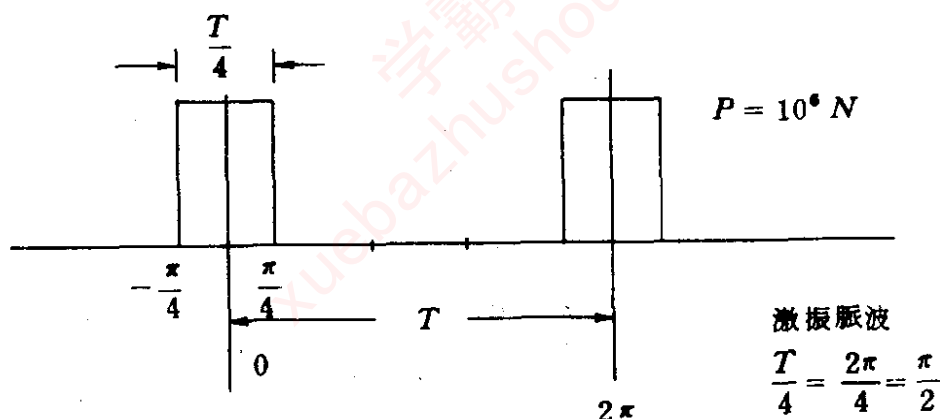


■ P13-32

解 $m = 40 \text{ kg}$, $\omega_n = 2\pi \times 2.20 = 13.82$
 假設 $\zeta = 0.15$, $k = m\omega_n^2 = 40 \times 13.82^2 = 7643$

$f_n = 2.20 \text{ Hz}$, $\omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

$$X = \frac{F_0}{k} \frac{\sin(\omega t - \phi)}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right]^2}}$$



激振的 F. S 為餘弦級數列

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x(t) \cos n\omega_1 t dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} P \cos n\theta \frac{d\theta}{\omega_1} \\ &= \frac{P}{\pi\omega_1} \frac{\sin n\theta}{n} \Big|_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} = \left(\frac{P}{n\pi\omega_1}\right) 2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2P}{\pi\omega_1} \right) \left(\frac{\sin n \frac{\pi}{4}}{n} \right)$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} P dt = \frac{P}{2}$$

n	$\frac{\sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{4} \right)}{n}$
1	$\sqrt{2} / 2$
2	$1 / 2$
3	$\sqrt{2} / 6$
4	0
5	$-\sqrt{2} / 10$
6	$-1 / 6$

激振功譜：

$$S_p(\omega) = \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{P^2}{8} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2P}{\pi\omega_1} \right)^2 \frac{\sin^2 n \frac{\pi}{4}}{n^2}$$

$$= 10^{12} \left[\frac{1}{8} + \left(\frac{2}{\pi^2 \omega_1^2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{18} + 0 + \frac{1}{50} + \dots \right) \right]$$

$$\text{反應功譜 } \bar{y}^2 = \int_0^{\infty} HH^* S_p df = \bar{x}^2 = \sum HH^* S_p$$

$$HH^* = \frac{1}{k^2} \frac{1}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right)^2 \right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n} \right]^2}$$

$$\omega = n\omega_1 = n \frac{2\pi}{T}, \quad \omega_n = 2\pi f_n = 2\pi 2.2$$

$$\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} = n \left(\frac{1}{2.2T} \right) \text{ 代入 } \bar{x}^2$$

13.33 對於單自由度系統而言，將(13.7-13)代入(13.7-9)式，得到

$$\bar{y}^2 = \int_0^{\infty} S_p(f_+) \frac{1}{k^2} \frac{df}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{f}{f_n} \right)^2 \right]^2 + \left(2\zeta \frac{f}{f_n} \right)^2}$$

其中 $S_p(f_+)$ 為激振功譜密度，若 ζ 很小且 $S_p(f_+)$ 逐漸變化，則上式變成

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{y^2} &\approx S_z(f_n) \frac{f_n}{k^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{d\left(\frac{f}{f_n}\right)}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{f}{f_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left(2\zeta \frac{f}{f_n}\right)^2} \\ &= S_z(f_n) \frac{f_n}{k^2} \frac{\pi}{4\zeta} \end{aligned}$$

此為 (13.7-14) 式。導出單自由度系統因基座激振所引致相對運動 z 的均方值，相似於上式 (以 $S_v(f_+)$ 為基座振動加速度的功譜密度，見節 3.5)。若基座加速度在已知頻率內為定值，則 z^2 之表示式為何？

解 基礎振動的相對運動根據 (3.5-4) 式寫成

$$Z = \frac{\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 Y}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right]^2}}$$

因此 $S(f) =$ 激振之功譜密度

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{z^2} &= \int_0^\infty S_v(f_+) \frac{\left(\frac{f}{f_n}\right)^4 df}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{f}{f_n}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \frac{f}{f_n}\right]^2} \\ &= S_v(f_n) \cdot f_n \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{\xi^2 d\xi}{\left[1 - \xi^2\right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \xi\right]^2} \end{aligned}$$

13.34 參考節 3.5，我們能以

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{k + i\omega c}{k - m\omega^2 + i\omega c} \cdot \ddot{y}$$

表示基座被激振 (輸入為 \ddot{y}) 時的絕對加速度，求均方加速度 $\overline{x^2}$ 的方程式，並建立積分 $\overline{x^2}$ 的數值方法。

$$\text{解 } \ddot{x} = \frac{(k + i\omega c)}{k - m\omega^2 + i\omega c} \ddot{y} = \frac{1 + i\left(2\zeta \frac{f}{f_n}\right)}{1 - \left(\frac{f}{f_n}\right)^2 + i\left(2\zeta \frac{f}{f_n}\right)} \ddot{y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\ddot{x}^2} &= \int_0^{\infty} f_n \overline{\ddot{y}^2} \frac{1 + i \left(2\zeta \frac{f}{f_n} \right)}{1 - \left(\frac{f}{f_n} \right)^2 + i \left(2\zeta \frac{f}{f_n} \right)} \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{1 - i \left(2\zeta \frac{f}{f_n} \right)}{1 - \left(\frac{f}{f_n} \right)^2 - i \left(2\zeta \frac{f}{f_n} \right)} \cdot \frac{df}{f_n} \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} S_{\ddot{y}}(t) \cdot f_n \cdot \frac{1 + \left(2\zeta \frac{f}{f_n} \right)^2}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{f}{f_n} \right)^2 \right]^2 + \left[2\zeta \frac{f}{f_n} \right]^2} \cdot d\left(\frac{f}{f_n} \right) \end{aligned}$$

- 13.35 盤形雷達的質量為 60 kg，承受功譜密度如圖 P13-35 所示之風力負荷。雷達支架的自然頻率為 4 Hz， $\zeta = 0.05$ ，求均方反應值及雷達盤振幅超過 0.132 m 的機率。

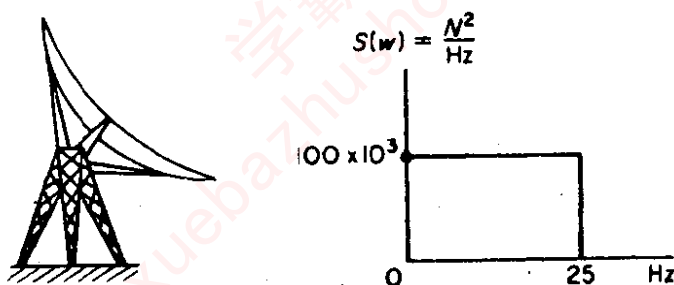


圖 P13-35

$$\omega^2 = \frac{k}{m} = \frac{k}{60} = (2\pi \cdot 4)^2$$

$$k = 60 \times (8\pi)^2 = 37,899 \text{ N/m}$$

$$k^2 = 1436 \times 10^6 \text{ N}^2/\text{m}^2$$

$$H^2 = \frac{1}{1436 \times 10^6 \left\{ \left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{8\pi} \right)^2 \right]^2 + \left[2(0.05) \frac{\omega}{8\pi} \right]^2 \right\}}$$

$$\overline{y^2} = \int_0^{\infty} H^2 S(\omega) d\omega \cong \frac{S(\omega_n)}{k^2} f_n \frac{\pi}{4\zeta}$$

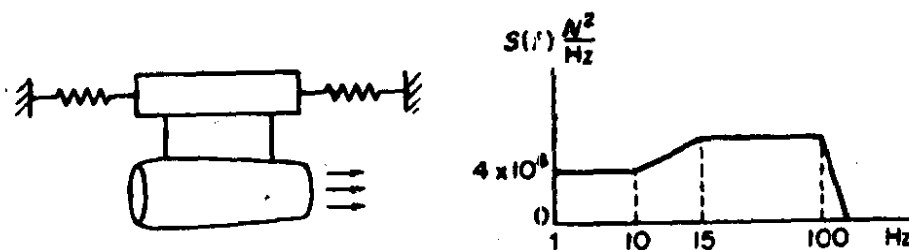
$$= \frac{100 \times 10^3}{1436 \times 10^6} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4 \times 0.05} = 0.00438$$

$$\sigma^2 = \bar{y}^2 = 0.00438 \text{ m}^2, \quad \sigma = 0.0662 \text{ m}$$

$$y = 0.132 = 1.99 \sigma$$

$$\bar{P} \{ y > 1.99 \sigma \} = 4.6 \%$$

- 13.36 噴射引擎質量為 272 kg，置於試驗台上，此台之自然頻率為 26 Hz， $\zeta = 0.10$ 。如圖 P13-36 所示為引擎推力之功譜密度，求此推力造成軸向振幅超過 0.012 m 的機率。



■ P13-36

解 $m = 272 \text{ kg}$ ， $f_n = 26 \text{ Hz}$ ， $\omega_n = 2\pi f_n = 163.36$ ， $\zeta = 0.10$

$$k = m\omega_n^2 = 272 \times (163.36)^2 = 7258 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}$$

$$k^2 = 52.689 \times 10^{12}$$

$$\bar{x}^2 = \sigma^2 = \frac{S(f_n)}{k^2} \cdot f_n \cdot \frac{\pi}{4\zeta}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 10^6}{52.689 \times 10^{12}} \times 26 \times \frac{\pi}{4 \times 0.10} = 15.50 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\sigma = 0.003937, \quad 0.012 \text{ m} = 3.05 \sigma$$

$$P \{ |x| > 3.05 \sigma \} = 0.3 \%$$

- 13.37 單自由度系統的粘滯阻尼為 $\zeta = 0.03$ ，受均值功譜密度 $5 \times 10^6 \text{ N}^2 / \text{Hz}$ 的雜訊作用力 $F(t)$ 之激振。此系統的自然頻率為 $\omega_n = 30 \text{ rad/sec}$ ，質量為 1500 kg，求 σ 。假設峯值為 Rayleigh 分佈，求最大峯值反應超過 0.037 m 之機率。

解 $S(f) = 5 \times 10^6 \text{ N}^2 / \text{Hz}$ ， $\zeta = 0.03$

$$\omega_n = 30, \quad f_n = \frac{\omega_n}{2\pi} = 4.775 \text{ Hz}$$

$$m = 1500 \text{ kg}, \quad k = m\omega_n^2 = 1500 \times 30^2 = 1.350 \times 10^6$$

$$k^2 = 1.823 \times 10^{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^2 &= \bar{x^2} = \frac{S(f_n)}{k^2} f_n \cdot \frac{\pi}{4\zeta} \\ &= \frac{5 \times 10^6}{1.823 \times 10^{12}} \times 4.775 \times \frac{\pi}{4 \times 0.03} = 342.9 \times 10^{-6} \\ \sigma &= 0.01852, \quad 0.037 = 2\sigma \\ P[A > 0.037] &= P[A > 2\sigma] = 13.5\%\end{aligned}$$

13.30 使用 Fourier 轉換，以下列方程式

$$x(t) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t-\xi) h(\xi) d\xi$$

開始，求證

$$X(i\omega) = F(i\omega)H(i\omega)$$

及

$$\bar{x^2} = \int_0^{\infty} S_F(\omega) |H(i\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

此處

$$S_F(\omega) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi T} F(i\omega) F^*(i\omega)$$

$$\text{解} \quad x(t) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t-\xi) g(\xi) d\xi$$

$$X(i\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} f(t-\xi) g(\xi) d\xi e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} f(t-\xi) e^{-i\omega(t-\xi)} dt g(\xi) e^{-i\omega\xi} d\xi$$

$$X(i\omega) = \int_0^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t-\xi) e^{-i\omega(t-\xi)} dt \right] g(\xi) e^{-i\omega\xi} d\xi$$

$$\text{令 } (t-\xi) = \tau, \quad dt = d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau \right] g(\xi) e^{-i\omega\xi} d\xi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau \int_0^{\infty} g(\xi) e^{-i\omega\xi} d\xi = F(i\omega) H(i\omega) \\
 \overline{x^2} &= \int_0^{\infty} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi T} X(i\omega) X^*(i\omega) d\omega \\
 &= \int_0^{\infty} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi T} F(i\omega) F^*(i\omega) H(i\omega) H^*(i\omega) d\omega \\
 &= \int_0^{\infty} S_F(\omega) |H(i\omega)|^2 d\omega
 \end{aligned}$$

13.39 根據下列關係式

$$H(i\omega) = |H(i\omega)| e^{i\phi(\omega)}$$

求證

$$\frac{H(i\omega)}{H^*(i\omega)} = e^{i2\phi(\omega)}$$

解 $H(i\omega) = |H(i\omega)| e^{i\phi(\omega)}$, $H^*(i\omega) = |H(i\omega)| e^{-i\phi(\omega)}$

$$\therefore \frac{H(i\omega)}{H^*(i\omega)} = e^{i2\phi(\omega)}$$

13.40 找出如圖 P13-40 所示矩形脈波之頻譜。

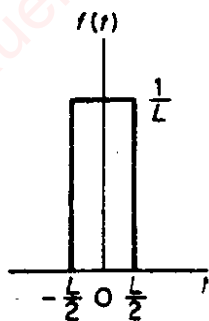
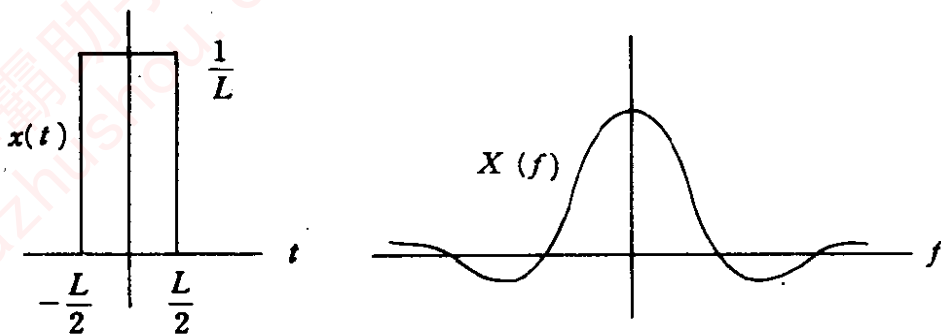


圖 P13-40

解 令 $X(f)$ = 矩形脈波之 F.T.

$$\begin{aligned}
 X(f) &= \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \left(\frac{1}{L}\right) e^{-i2\pi f t} dt = \left(\frac{1}{L}\right) \frac{e^{-i2\pi f t}}{-i2\pi f} \Big|_{-L/2}^{L/2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{L} \frac{1}{\pi f} \left\{ \frac{e^{i2\pi f \frac{L}{2}} - e^{-i2\pi f \frac{L}{2}}}{2i} \right\} = \frac{\sin \pi f L}{\pi f L}
 \end{aligned}$$



13.41 求證單位階梯函數沒有 Fourier 轉換函數。指引：檢查

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)| dt$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)| dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} 1 dt = \infty$$

∴ 單位階梯函數不具有 F.T.

13.42 以下列兩式開始

$$\begin{aligned} S_{FX}(\omega) &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi T} F^*(i\omega) X(i\omega) \\ &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi T} F^*(FH) = S_F H \end{aligned}$$

及

$$S_{XF}(\omega) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi T} X^* F = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi T} (F^* H^* F) = S_F H^*$$

求證

$$\frac{S_{FX}(\omega)}{S_{XF}(\omega)} = e^{i2\pi\omega}$$

及

$$\frac{S_F(\omega)}{S_{XF}(\omega)} = \frac{S_{FX}(\omega)}{S_F(\omega)} = H(i\omega)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad S_{FX}(\omega) &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi T} F^*(i\omega) X(i\omega) \\ &= \left[\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi T} F^*(i\omega) F(i\omega) \right] H(i\omega) \\ &= S_F(i\omega) H(i\omega) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{XF}(\omega) &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi T} X^* F = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi T} F^* H^* F \\
 &= S_F(i\omega) H^*(i\omega) \\
 \frac{S_{FX}}{S_{XF}} &= \frac{S_F |H| e^{i\phi}}{S_F |H| e^{-i\phi}} = e^{i2\phi} \\
 \frac{S_F}{S_{XF}} &= \frac{S_F}{S_F H^*}, \quad \frac{S_{FX}}{S_F} = \frac{S_F H}{S_F} = H \\
 \frac{S_F}{S_{XF}} &= \frac{1}{a - ib} = \frac{(a + ib)}{(a^2 + b^2)} = \frac{H(i\omega)}{|H|^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

13.43 均勻細長桿之縱向運動方程式為

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

軸向力作用在 $x = 0$ 端，而 $x = l$ 為自由端，求證其反應之 Laplace 轉換為

$$\bar{u}(x, s) = \frac{-c\bar{F}(s)e^{-s(l/c)}}{sAE(1 - e^{-2sl/c})} \{ e^{(s/c)(x-l)} + e^{-(s/c)(x-l)} \}$$

解
$$\frac{d^2 \bar{u}(x, s)}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{s}{c}\right)^2 \bar{u}(x, s)$$

$$\bar{u}(x, s) = c_1 e^{\frac{sx}{c}} + c_2 e^{-\frac{sx}{c}}$$

$$\bar{F}(x, s) = AE \frac{d\bar{u}}{dx} = AE \frac{s}{c} [c_1 e^{\frac{sx}{c}} - c_2 e^{-\frac{sx}{c}}]$$

$$\bar{F}(0, s) = AE \frac{s}{c} [c_1 - c_2]$$

$$\bar{F}(l, s) = 0 = c_1 e^{\frac{sl}{c}} - c_2 e^{-\frac{sl}{c}}, \quad \therefore c_1 = c_2 e^{-\frac{2sl}{c}}$$

$$c_2 = \frac{-c\bar{F}(0, s)}{AEs(1 - e^{-2sl/c})}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{u}(x, s) &= \frac{-c\bar{F}(0, s)}{AEs(1 - e^{-2sl/c})} [e^{-\frac{2sl}{c}} e^{\frac{sx}{c}} + e^{-\frac{sx}{c}}] \\
 &= \frac{-c\bar{F}(0, s)e^{-sl/c}}{AEs(1 - e^{-2sl/c})} [e^{\frac{s}{c}(x-l)} + e^{-\frac{s}{c}(x-l)}]
 \end{aligned}$$

13.44 若習題 13-43 中激振力為諧調負荷等於 $F(t) = F_0 e^{i\omega t}$ ，求證

$$u(x, t) = \frac{cF_0 e^{i\omega t} \cos[(\omega l/c)(x/l-1)]}{\omega AE \sin(\omega l/c)}$$

以及

$$\sigma(x, t) = \frac{-\sin[(\omega l/c)(x/l-1)] F_0}{\sin(\omega l/c)} \frac{e^{i\omega t}}{A}$$

σ 為桿應力。

$$\text{解} \quad \bar{p}(x, s) = F_0 e^{i\omega t} \delta(x)$$

$$\bar{p}(x, s) = \frac{F_0}{s - i\omega} \delta(x)$$

$$\bar{F}(0, s) = \int_0^l \bar{p}(x, s) dx = \frac{F_0}{s - i\omega}$$

$$\bar{u}(x, s) = \frac{-cF_0 e^{\frac{si}{c}}}{s(s-i\omega)AE(1-e^{-\frac{2si}{c}})} \left[e^{\frac{s}{c}(x-l)} + e^{-\frac{s}{c}(x-l)} \right]$$

$$\therefore u(x, t) = \frac{-cF_0 e^{i\omega t}}{\omega AE \sin \frac{\omega l}{c}} \cos \frac{\omega l}{c} \left(\frac{x}{l} - 1 \right)$$

$$\sigma = E \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{-cF_0 e^{i\omega t}}{\omega A \sin \frac{\omega l}{c}} \cdot \frac{\omega l}{cl} \sin \frac{\omega l}{c} \left(\frac{x}{l} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{-F_0 e^{i\omega t}}{A \sin \frac{\omega l}{c}} \sin \frac{\omega l}{c} \left(\frac{x}{l} - 1 \right)$$

13.45 $S(\omega)$ 為 $x=0$ 端激振應力之功譜密度，求證習題 13-43 的均方應力為

$$\bar{\sigma^2} \approx \frac{2\pi}{\gamma} \sum_n \frac{c}{n\pi l} S(\omega_n) \sin^2 n\pi \frac{x}{l}$$

其中 γ 為假設的結構阻尼。此題的正規振態使用

$$\varphi_n(x) = \sqrt{2} \cos n\pi \left(\frac{x}{l} - 1 \right), \quad \omega_n = n\pi \left(\frac{c}{l} \right), \quad c = \sqrt{\frac{AE}{m}}$$

$$\text{解} \quad u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \phi_n(x) q_n(t)$$

$$\sigma(x, t) = E \frac{du}{dx} = E \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \phi_n'(x) q_n(t), \quad \phi' = \frac{d\phi}{dx}$$

$$\overline{\sigma(x, t) \sigma(x', t)} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T \sigma(x, t) \sigma(x', t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi T} \sigma^*(x, i\omega) \sigma(x', i\omega) d\omega$$

$$\sigma(x, i\omega) = E \sum Q_n(i\omega) \phi_n'(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\sigma(x, t) \sigma(x', t)} &= \frac{E^2}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \phi_n'(x) \phi_k'(x') \\ &\quad \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi T} Q_n^*(i\omega) Q_k(i\omega) d\omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\ddot{q}_n + \omega_n^2 (1 + i\gamma) q_n = \frac{1}{ml} \int_0^l p(x, t) \delta(x) \phi_n(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{ml} F(0, t) \phi_n(0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_n(i\omega) &= \frac{F(0, i\omega) \phi_n(0)}{ml [(\omega_n^2 - \omega^2) + i\gamma \omega_n^2]} \\ &= \frac{F(0, i\omega) \phi_n(0)}{ml \omega_n^2 [1 - (\frac{\omega}{\omega_n})^2 + i\gamma]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi T} \frac{F^*(0, i\omega') F(0, i\omega) \phi_n(0) \phi_k(0) d\omega}{m^2 l^2 \omega_n^2 \omega_k^2 [1 - (\frac{\omega}{\omega_n})^2 - i\gamma] [1 - (\frac{\omega}{\omega_n})^2 + i\gamma]}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{S(i\omega) \phi_n(0) \phi_k(0) d\omega}{m^2 l^2 \omega_n^2 \omega_k^2 [1 - (\frac{\omega}{\omega_n})^2 - i\gamma] [1 - (\frac{\omega}{\omega_n})^2 + i\gamma]}$$

當 $k = n$ 時發生最大量，所以使 $k = n$ 而將雙重級數和改變為單級數和。

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\sigma(x, t) \sigma(x', t)} &= \frac{E^2}{2} \sum_n \phi_n'(x) \phi_n'(x') \phi_n^2(0) \frac{1}{m^2 l^2 \omega_n^4} \\ &\quad \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{S(i\omega) d\omega}{[1 - (\frac{\omega}{\omega_n})^2]^2 + \gamma^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{\sigma^2(x, t)} = \frac{E^2}{2} \sum_n \phi_n'^2(x) \phi_n^2(0) \frac{1}{m^2 l^2 \omega_n^3} S(\omega_n) \frac{\pi}{\gamma}$$

其中：

$$\phi_n = \sqrt{2} \cos n\pi \left(\frac{x}{l} - 1 \right), \quad \omega_n = n\pi \frac{C}{l}$$

$$C = \sqrt{\frac{AE}{m}}, \quad E = \frac{c^2 m}{A}$$

$$\therefore \overline{\sigma^2(x, t)} \cong \frac{2\pi}{\gamma} \sum \frac{c}{A^2 n \pi l} S(\omega_n) \sin^2 \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

13.46 求證 $x(t - t_0)$ 的 FT 等於 $e^{-i2\pi f t_0} X(f)$ 。其中 $X(f) = \text{FT}[x(t)]$ 。

解 證明 $\text{FT}[x(t - t_0)] = e^{-i2\pi f t_0} X(f)$

其中 $X(f) = \text{FT}[x(t)]$

由 (13.6-1) 式

$$\begin{aligned} x(t - t_0) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(f) e^{i2\pi f (t - t_0)} df \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [e^{-i2\pi f t_0} X(f)] e^{i2\pi f t} df \end{aligned}$$

與 (13.6-2) 式比較，看出

$$e^{-i2\pi f t_0} X(f) = \text{FT}[x(t - t_0)]$$

13.47 求證旋積分的 FT 等於各分離變數 FT 之乘積。

$$\text{FT}[x(t) * y(t)] = X(f) Y(f)$$

解 證明 $\text{FT}[x(t) * y(t)] = X(f) Y(f)$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) * y(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) y(t - \tau) d\tau = \\ &= x(t) \text{ 及 } y(t) \text{ 之旋積分} \end{aligned}$$

由 (13.6-2) 式

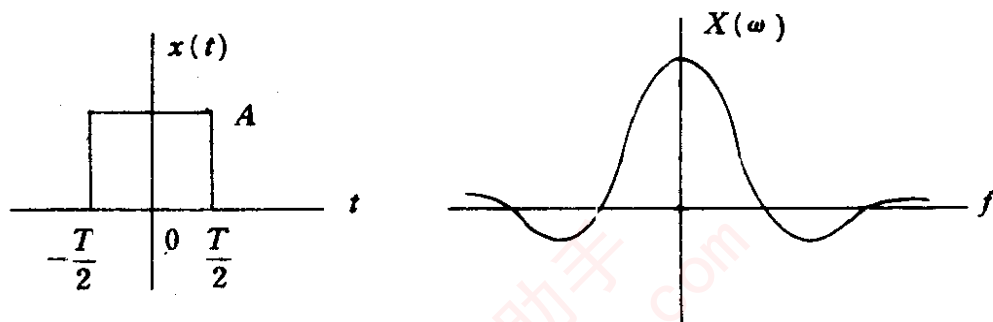
$$\begin{aligned} \text{FT}[x(t) * y(t)] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) y(t - \tau) d\tau \right] e^{-i2\pi f t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y(t - \tau) e^{-i2\pi f t} dt \right] x(\tau) d\tau \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } (t - \tau) = \xi, \quad t = \xi + \tau, \quad dt = d\xi$$

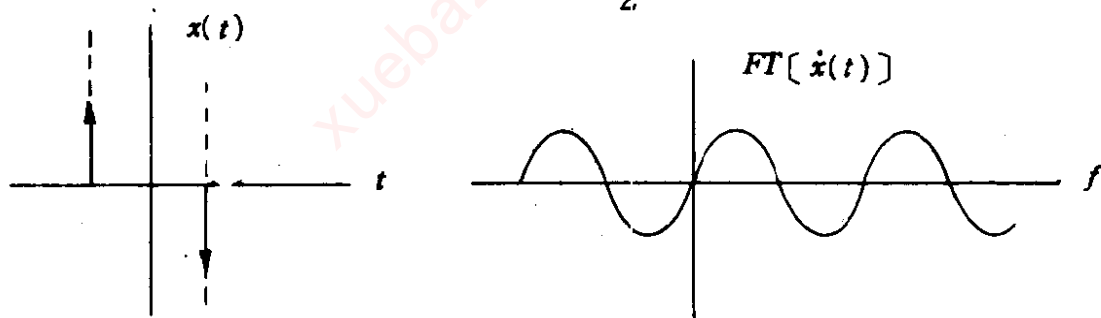
$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y(\xi) e^{-i2\pi f\xi} d\xi \right] x(\tau) e^{-i2\pi f\tau} d\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) e^{-i2\pi f\tau} d\tau \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y(\xi) e^{-i2\pi f\xi} d\xi \\ &= X(f)Y(f) \end{aligned}$$

13.48 使用導函數原理，求證矩形脈波導數之FT為正弦波。

解



$$X(\omega) = \text{FT}[x(t)] = AT \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right)}$$



$$\text{FT}[\dot{x}(t)] = i\omega \text{FT}[x(t)] = i\omega \cdot AT \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right)}{\frac{\omega T}{2}}$$

$$= i2A \sin\left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right) = \text{正弦波}$$