

# 非经典阻尼分布参数系统复振型叠加方法

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**摘要:** 附加减震装置的一维杆或剪切梁模型属于非连续的非经典阻尼分布参数系统。对于它的动力分析, 通常是建立分段的运动方程, 然后利用各段动力反应的实振型叠加形式和连续条件进行动力计算。这是一种实模态综合方法, 尽管它可以求得近似的动力反应, 但反映不出阻尼对整体系统动力特性的影响。为了考虑附加减震装置引起的阻尼和刚度非连续性, 基于广义函数理论, 建立了整体系统的无量纲化运动方程, 利用 Laplace 变换推导了振型函数和特征值方程, 并给出了振型函数的正交条件, 最终导出了适用于非经典阻尼分布参数系统的复振型叠加方法。由于特征值方程为复杂的超越方程, 为了同时求出多个自振频率, 建议了一种基于柯西积分定理的等效多项式方法。这种方法将自振频率转变成了线性代数方程组的求解, 更简便、实用。最后以基底隔震分布参数系统为例, 展示了复振型叠加法的应用, 同时对隔震结构设计得出了有益的结论。给出的复振型叠加法是传统的经典阻尼连续系统实振型叠加法的推广, 具有一定理论意义和应用价值。

**关键词:** 线性振动; 非经典阻尼; 分布参数系统; 动力分析; 复振型叠加方法

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## 引言

对于线性振动系统, 通常采用振型叠加法进行动力分析。由于系统振动一般是低阶振型起主导作用, 因此, 振型叠加法可以仅取前若干阶振型参与计算, 从而很大程度地降低计算量。按照阻尼分布的特点, 可将线性系统分为经典阻尼系统和非经典阻尼系统。前者可采用传统的振型叠加法进行动力分析, 这种方法基于无阻尼振型, 通常也称为实振型叠加法。若系统中附加了额外阻尼, 则阻尼矩阵就不满足无阻尼振型解耦的 Caughey 条件<sup>[1-2]</sup>, 而成为非经典阻尼矩阵。这时, 就需要采用复振型叠加法。这种方法首先由 Traill-Nash<sup>[3]</sup>和 Foss<sup>[4]</sup>提出, 而后经过许多学者<sup>[5-8]</sup>的研究得以不断完善。目前, 在减震控制结构中已有较好的应用<sup>[9-12]</sup>。

当前, 复振型叠加法的研究主要集中在有限自由度离散系统, 而实际结构都是具有连续分布特性的无限自由度体系, 将结构离散为有限自由度进行求解只能获得结构真实动力行为的近似解。同时, 对某些特殊结构, 如桥梁、烟囱、拱坝等, 采用分布参数模型(偏微分方程)来描述其动力行为更为合

理<sup>[13-14]</sup>。此外, 基于分布参数模型更容易发现、解释一些物理现象, 如波的传播。在分布参数模型中, 一维杆或剪切梁模型是最简单的模型, 但在实践中是一个很好的力学模型。例如, 可以用来研究多层框架结构的动力特性<sup>[15]</sup>。另外, 这类模型还可以安装阻尼装置用来研究振动控制问题, 如 Skinner 等<sup>[16]</sup>用剪切梁模型研究了隔震结构的动力特点, 深海开采系统中钻杆的振动控制、地震作用下桥梁的纵向减震问题也可以采用一维杆或剪切梁模型来描述其动力行为<sup>[17-18]</sup>。由于一维杆和剪切梁模型具有相同的运动方程, 本文统一用一维杆来表述。

关于无阻尼一维杆的振动问题可详见文献[13-14, 19-21]。附加阻尼装置的一维杆属于非经典阻尼系统。对于该系统的动力分析, 目前仅限于几种特殊情况。如 Singh 等<sup>[22]</sup>给出了解的含黏滞阻尼边界(黏滞阻尼器布置在杆端)的一维杆特征值方程和振型函数; Hull<sup>[23]</sup>研究了这种模型在集中荷载作用下的振型叠加法; Cortés 等<sup>[24-25]</sup>将上述黏滞阻尼边界考虑为黏弹性边界推导了特征值方程和频响函数的解析表达式; Yüksel 等<sup>[26-27]</sup>进一步研究了黏滞阻尼边界位于杆内部(黏滞阻尼器一端固定, 另一端与杆内部一点相连)的情况。此外, 对于这类非经典阻

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尼分布参数系统的动力分析,尚不能像离散系统那样基于复振型正交条件建立复振型叠加法,其关键问题在于附加阻尼装置的杆,沿轴线方向阻尼和刚度属性发生突变,属于非连续系统。这种非连续系统动力分析的经典方法是将整个杆在非连续点位置划分为若干段,对每一段分别建立运动方程,然后利用在非连续点位置位移或内力的连续条件和边界条件进行求解。文献[22-27]就是利用这种方法推导出的特征值方程和振型函数,但基于这种分段的振型函数建立正交关系就不是那么容易了。为了考虑阻尼装置引起的刚度和阻尼非连续性,本文采用广义函数理论对整个系统建立一个运动方程<sup>[28-32]</sup>,从而求出的振型函数只有一个表达式。

为了方便公式推导,本文只考虑布置一个阻尼装置,这也很容易推广到多个阻尼装置的情况。本文首先基于广义函数理论,建立无量纲化的非连续杆系统的运动方程;然后,利用Laplace变换,推导在齐次边界条件下特征值方程和振型函数的解析表达式,并建立振型函数正交关系,推导杆在单位脉冲荷载、一般荷载、简谐荷载和支座激励作用的复振型叠加法表达式;同时,对于特征值方程的求解,本文采用一种基于柯西积分定理的等效多项式方法;最后,利用数值算例验证本文建议方法的有效性。

## 1 运动方程

非连续杆模型如图1所示,由AB和BC两段组成,总长为 $l$ ,单位长度的质量、横截面面积、弹性模量分别为 $m, A, E$ 。在 $x_0$ 位置,两段之间由弹簧和阻尼元件连接,其刚度系数、阻尼系数分别为 $k, c$ 。整个杆在B点力学属性发生突变,属于非连续系统。传统的分析方法是分别对AB和BC段建立运动方程,即

AB段:

$$m \frac{\partial^2 u_1(x, t)}{\partial t^2} = EA \frac{\partial^2 u_1(x, t)}{\partial x^2} + f_1(x, t) \quad (1)$$

BC段:

$$m \frac{\partial^2 u_2(x, t)}{\partial t^2} = EA \frac{\partial^2 u_2(x, t)}{\partial x^2} + f_2(x, t) \quad (2)$$

式中  $u_1(x, t), u_2(x, t)$  分别为AB和BC段的轴向位移;  $f_1(x, t), f_2(x, t)$  分别为AB和BC段单位长度上的轴向荷载。利用边界条件和 $x_0$ 位置的连续条件可以确定方程(1),(2)的解。本文给出另外一种更方便的求解方法,即把整个杆看作是一个系统,利用广义函数理论建立运动方程。为了表述的方便,本文仅考虑了一个非连续点,但该方法同样适用于多个

非连续点的情况,这时求解的效率会明显优于传统方法。

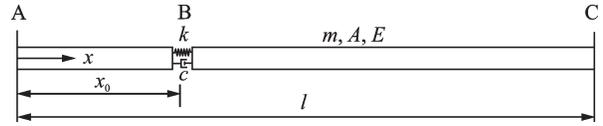


图1 非连续杆模型

Fig. 1 A discontinuous bar with a damper

利用Heaviside函数,整个杆的轴向位移可表达为

$$u(x, t) = u_1(x, t)H(x_0 - x) + u_2(x, t)H(x - x_0) \quad (3)$$

式中  $H(x - x_0) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < x_0 \\ 1, & x > x_0 \end{cases}, H(x_0 - x) = 1 - H(x - x_0)$ 。

显然,  $u(x, t)$  关于 $x$ 是非连续函数,在 $x_0$ 点有不连续位移

$$\Delta(x_0, t) = u(x_0^+, t) - u(x_0^-, t) \quad (4)$$

因此,传统的导数定义已不适用。这里,利用广义函数理论,对式(3)关于 $x$ 求导,得

$$\frac{\bar{\partial} u(x, t)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u_1(x, t)}{\partial x} H(x_0 - x) + \frac{\partial u_2(x, t)}{\partial x} H(x - x_0) + \Delta(x_0, t)\delta(x - x_0) \quad (5)$$

考虑到轴向变形的一阶导数对应于轴向应变,与轴力相关,上式可进一步表达为

$$\frac{\bar{\partial} u(x, t)}{\partial x} = \frac{n(x, t)}{EA} + \Delta(x_0, t)\delta(x - x_0) \quad (6)$$

式中  $\bar{\partial}/\partial x$  表示对变量 $x$ 的分布导数;  $\delta(x - x_0)$  为Dirac delta函数;  $n(x, t)$  为轴力,在整个杆内是连续的,利用式(6)可表示为

$$n(x, t) = EA \left[ \frac{\bar{\partial} u(x, t)}{\partial x} - \Delta(x_0, t)\delta(x - x_0) \right] \quad (7)$$

继续对式(5)关于 $x$ 求导,可得

$$\frac{\bar{\partial}^2 u(x, t)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u_1(x, t)}{\partial x^2} H(x_0 - x) + \frac{\partial^2 u_2(x, t)}{\partial x^2} H(x - x_0) + \Delta(x_0, t)\delta^{(1)}(x - x_0) \quad (8)$$

式中  $(\cdot)^{(1)}$  表示函数 $(\cdot)$ 关于 $x$ 的一阶分布导数。将式(1),(2)代入上式,可得到非连续杆的运动方程

$$m \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial t^2} + EA \Delta(x_0, t)\delta^{(1)}(x - x_0) - EA \frac{\bar{\partial}^2 u(x, t)}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t) \quad (9)$$

式中  $f(x, t)$  表示整个杆所受的轴向荷载,它是分段连续的,其表达式为

$$f(x, t) = f_1(x, t)H(x_0 - x) + f_2(x, t)H(x - x_0) \quad (10)$$

为了表述的简洁及计算的方便,对上述运动方程进行无量纲化处理,引入无量纲化变量:

$$\hat{x} = \frac{x}{l}, \quad \hat{t} = \frac{t}{t_0}, \quad \hat{f}(\hat{x}, \hat{t}) = \frac{l}{EA} f(x, t),$$

$$\hat{u}(\hat{x}, \hat{t}) = \frac{u(x, t)}{l}, \quad \hat{n}(\hat{x}, \hat{t}) = \frac{n(x, t)}{EA}$$

其中  $t_0 = l/v$ ,  $v = (EA/m)^{\frac{1}{2}}$  表示杆中波的传播速度。同时,考虑 Dirac delta 函数的性质,即对任意非零系数  $\epsilon$ ,有  $\delta(\epsilon x) = \delta(x)/|\epsilon|$ 。从而,无量纲化之后的运动方程变为

$$\frac{\partial^2 \hat{u}(\hat{x}, \hat{t})}{\partial \hat{t}^2} + \hat{\Delta}(\hat{x}_0, \hat{t})\delta^{(1)}(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) - \frac{\partial^2 \hat{u}(\hat{x}, \hat{t})}{\partial \hat{x}^2} = \hat{f}(\hat{x}, \hat{t}) \quad (11)$$

式中  $\hat{\Delta}(\hat{x}_0, \hat{t}) = \hat{u}(\hat{x}_0^+, \hat{t}) - \hat{u}(\hat{x}_0^-, \hat{t})$ 。同样,无量纲化之后的轴力为

$$\hat{n}(\hat{x}, \hat{t}) = \frac{\partial \hat{u}(\hat{x}, \hat{t})}{\partial \hat{x}} - \hat{\Delta}(\hat{x}_0, \hat{t})\delta(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) \quad (12)$$

(轴力)连续条件为

$$\hat{n}(\hat{x}_0, \hat{t}) = \hat{k}\hat{\Delta}(\hat{x}_0, \hat{t}) + \hat{c}\hat{\Delta}(\hat{x}_0, \hat{t}) \quad (13)$$

式中  $\hat{k} = \frac{kl}{EA}$ ,  $\hat{c} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{mEA}}$ 。

## 2 振型函数与自振频率

当杆不受外荷载时,其对应的自由运动方程为

$$\frac{\partial^2 \hat{u}(\hat{x}, \hat{t})}{\partial \hat{x}^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \hat{u}(\hat{x}, \hat{t})}{\partial \hat{t}^2} + \hat{\Delta}(\hat{x}_0, \hat{t})\delta^{(1)}(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) \quad (14)$$

与连续杆自由运动方程相比,上式中增加了由连接装置引起的附加项。同时,由于阻尼的存在,这将导致振型函数呈复数形式出现。采用分离变量方法,将位移表达为

$$\hat{u}(\hat{x}, \hat{t}) = \hat{\phi}(\hat{x})\exp(\hat{\lambda}\hat{t}) \quad (15)$$

同样,轴力也可以表达为类似的形式,即

$$\hat{n}(\hat{x}, \hat{t}) = \hat{\varphi}(\hat{x})\exp(\hat{\lambda}\hat{t}) \quad (16)$$

式中  $\hat{\phi}(\hat{x})$ ,  $\hat{\varphi}(\hat{x})$  分别为位移、轴力的分布形状,需要注意的是: $\hat{\phi}(\hat{x})$  是在  $\hat{x}_0$  处有突变的非连续复函数,而  $\hat{\varphi}(\hat{x})$  是连续复函数; $\exp(\hat{\lambda}\hat{t})$  是无量纲化之后的自由振动随时间变化的幅值函数。

将式(15)代入式(14),同时考虑轴力连续条件式(13),可得振型方程为

$$\frac{\bar{d}^2 \hat{\phi}(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}^2} = \hat{\lambda}^2 \hat{\phi}(\hat{x}) + \hat{d}(\hat{x}_0)\delta^{(1)}(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) \quad (17)$$

式中  $\hat{d}(\hat{x}_0) = \hat{\phi}(\hat{x}_0^+) - \hat{\phi}(\hat{x}_0^-) = \hat{\varphi}(\hat{x}_0)/(\hat{k} + \hat{c}\hat{\lambda})$ 。

对式(17)两边进行 Laplace 变换,整理得

$$\hat{\Phi}(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 - \hat{\lambda}^2} \hat{\phi}(0) + \frac{1}{s^2 - \hat{\lambda}^2} \hat{\phi}^{(1)}(0) + \frac{s}{s^2 - \hat{\lambda}^2} \exp(-s\hat{x}_0) \hat{d}(\hat{x}_0) \quad (18)$$

其中,上式推导利用了 Laplace 变换的微分性质,即

$$\mathcal{L}[\hat{\phi}(\hat{x})] = \hat{\Phi}(s),$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{\bar{d}^2 \hat{\phi}(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}^2}\right] = s^2 \hat{\Phi}(s) - s\hat{\phi}(0) - \hat{\phi}^{(1)}(0),$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\delta^{(1)}(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0)] = s \exp(-s\hat{x}_0)$$

利用以下 Laplace 逆变换关系式:

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2 - \hat{\lambda}^2}\right] = \frac{1}{\hat{\lambda}} \sinh(\hat{\lambda}\hat{x}),$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2 - \hat{\lambda}^2}\right] = \cosh(\hat{\lambda}\hat{x}),$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s \exp(-s\hat{x}_0)}{s^2 - \hat{\lambda}^2}\right] = \cosh[\hat{\lambda}(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0)] H(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0)$$

对式(18)等号两边作 Laplace 逆变换可得

$$\hat{\phi}(\hat{x}) = \cosh(\hat{\lambda}\hat{x})\hat{\phi}(0) + \frac{1}{\hat{\lambda}} \sinh(\hat{\lambda}\hat{x})\hat{\phi}^{(1)}(0) + \cosh[\hat{\lambda}(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0)] H(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) \hat{d}(\hat{x}_0) \quad (19)$$

上述振型函数中,除特征值  $\hat{\lambda}$  未知外,还需要确定  $\hat{d}(\hat{x}_0)$ 。为此,首先需要求出轴力分布函数  $\hat{\varphi}(\hat{x})$  的表达形式。利用式(7), $\hat{\phi}(\hat{x})$  与  $\hat{\varphi}(\hat{x})$  存在以下关系

$$\frac{\bar{d} \hat{\phi}(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} = \hat{\varphi}(\hat{x}) + \delta(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) \hat{d}(\hat{x}_0) \quad (20)$$

对式(19)关于  $\hat{x}$  求导,得

$$\frac{\bar{d} \hat{\phi}(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} = \hat{\lambda} \sinh(\hat{\lambda}\hat{x})\hat{\phi}(0) + \cosh(\hat{\lambda}\hat{x})\hat{\phi}^{(1)}(0) + \delta(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) \hat{d}(\hat{x}_0) + \hat{\lambda} \sinh[\hat{\lambda}(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0)] \cdot H(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) \hat{d}(\hat{x}_0) \quad (21)$$

再将上式代入式(20)可求得  $\hat{\varphi}(\hat{x})$ , 即

$$\hat{\varphi}(\hat{x}) = \hat{\lambda} \sinh(\hat{\lambda}\hat{x})\hat{\phi}(0) + \cosh(\hat{\lambda}\hat{x})\hat{\phi}^{(1)}(0) + \hat{\lambda} \sinh[\hat{\lambda}(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0)] H(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) \hat{d}(\hat{x}_0) \quad (22)$$

在  $\hat{x}_0$  处有

$$\hat{\varphi}(\hat{x}_0) = \hat{\lambda} \sinh(\hat{\lambda}\hat{x}_0)\hat{\phi}(0) + \cosh(\hat{\lambda}\hat{x}_0)\hat{\phi}^{(1)}(0) \quad (23)$$

从而

$$\hat{d}(\hat{x}_0) = \frac{\hat{\lambda} \sinh(\hat{\lambda}\hat{x}_0)\hat{\phi}(0) + \cosh(\hat{\lambda}\hat{x}_0)\hat{\phi}^{(1)}(0)}{\hat{k} + \hat{c}\hat{\lambda}} \quad (24)$$

将上式带入式(19)和(22)中,可得到振型函数和轴力分布函数的表达形式。对于特征值可由边界条件确定,这里考虑两种齐次边界条件:

(1)两端固定

由  $\hat{\phi}(0) = 0$  得

$$\hat{\phi}(\hat{x}) = \frac{1}{\hat{\lambda}} \sinh(\hat{\lambda}\hat{x})\hat{\phi}^{(1)}(0) + \cosh[\hat{\lambda}(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0)] \cdot H(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0)\hat{d}(\hat{x}_0) \quad (25)$$

再由  $\hat{\phi}(1) = 0$  得

$$\frac{\hat{\lambda}}{\hat{k} + \hat{c}\hat{\lambda}} \cosh(\hat{\lambda}\hat{x}_0) \cosh[\hat{\lambda}(1 - \hat{x}_0)] + \sinh\hat{\lambda} = 0 \quad (26)$$

(2)一端固定另一端自由

由  $\hat{\phi}(0) = 0$  可得式(25),再由  $\hat{\phi}^{(1)}(1) = 0$  得

$$\frac{\hat{\lambda}}{\hat{k} + \hat{c}\hat{\lambda}} \cosh(\hat{\lambda}\hat{x}_0) \sinh[\hat{\lambda}(1 - \hat{x}_0)] + \cosh\hat{\lambda} = 0 \quad (27)$$

式(26),(27)即为特征值方程,是超越方程。由于阻尼的存在,特征值通常呈复共轭形式出现。上述特征值是在无量纲情形下的形式,在物理意义下相应的共轭的两个特征值为:

$$\lambda = \frac{\hat{\lambda}}{\sqrt{ml^2/(EA)}}, \lambda^* = \frac{\hat{\lambda}^*}{\sqrt{ml^2/(EA)}} \quad (28)$$

同样,物理意义下振型函数与轴力分布函数可分别表达为

$$\phi(x) = \cosh(\sigma x)A_1 + \frac{1}{\sigma} \sinh(\sigma x)A_2 + \cosh[\sigma(x - x_0)]H(x - x_0)d(x_0) \quad (29)$$

和

$$\varphi(x) = EA \{ \sigma \sinh(\sigma x)A_1 + \cosh(\sigma x)A_2 + \sigma \sinh[\sigma(x - x_0)]H(x - x_0)d(x_0) \} \quad (30)$$

式中  $A_1, A_2$  为常系数,由边界条件确定;物理意义下相对位移  $d(x_0)$  为

$$d(x_0) = EA \frac{\sigma \sinh(\sigma x_0)A_1 + \cosh(\sigma x_0)A_2}{k + c\sigma} \quad (31)$$

式中  $\sigma = \lambda/v_0$ 。

根据文献[6],物理意义下的特征值有以下形式

$$\lambda_n = -\xi_n \omega_n + i\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \xi_n^2} \quad (32a)$$

式中  $\xi_n, \omega_n$  分别为第  $n$  阶振型阻尼比和自振频率,其共轭形式为

$$\lambda_n^* = -\xi_n \omega_n - i\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \xi_n^2} \quad (32b)$$

显然,振型函数式(29)以及轴力分布函数式(30)也以共轭对形式出现。利用上式,自振频率和振型阻尼比可表达为

$$\omega_n = |\lambda_n| = \frac{|\hat{\lambda}_n|}{\sqrt{ml^2/(EA)}}, \xi_n = -\frac{\text{Re}(\lambda_n)}{|\lambda_n|} = -\frac{\text{Re}(\hat{\lambda}_n)}{|\hat{\lambda}_n|} \quad (33)$$

为了在无量纲情形下进行动力分析,由上式还可以得到无量纲情形下的自振频率与振型阻尼比,即

$$\hat{\omega}_n = \sqrt{ml^2/(EA)} \omega_n, \hat{\xi}_n = \xi_n$$

### 3 特征值方程求解

特征值方程(26),(27)属于超越方程,有无限个根,一般需要数值方法在复数域中进行求解。常用的方法是Newton迭代方法,这在现有的数学计算软件如Matlab, Mathematica等中已经提供。但是,这类方法需要提供初始值,并且只能给出一个数值解,显然不能满足动力分析的需要。本文介绍一种基于柯西积分定理将超越方程转换成等效多项式求根的方法<sup>[33-37]</sup>,它可以在指定的区域内同时求出所有的根。

将方程(26),(27)表达成函数形式,即

$$f(\hat{\lambda}) = \sinh\hat{\lambda} + \frac{\hat{\lambda}}{\hat{k} + \hat{c}\hat{\lambda}} \cdot \cosh(\hat{\lambda}\hat{x}_0) \cosh[\hat{\lambda}(1 - \hat{x}_0)] \quad (34a)$$

和

$$f(\hat{\lambda}) = \cosh\hat{\lambda} + \frac{\hat{\lambda}}{\hat{k} + \hat{c}\hat{\lambda}} \cdot \cosh(\hat{\lambda}\hat{x}_0) \sinh[\hat{\lambda}(1 - \hat{x}_0)] \quad (34b)$$

假设在以  $\hat{\lambda}_0 = x_0 + iy_0$  为中心、 $r_0$  为半径的区域内函数  $f(\hat{\lambda})$  有  $n$  个根,同时假定多项式函数  $p(\hat{\lambda})$  在该区域内与函数  $f(\hat{\lambda})$  有相同的根,则函数  $p(\hat{\lambda})/f(\hat{\lambda})$  在该闭合区域内解析。将变量标准化为

$$\hat{\lambda}' = \frac{\hat{\lambda} - \hat{\lambda}_0}{r_0} = \rho \exp(i\theta) \quad (35)$$

式中  $0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ 。则函数  $f(\hat{\lambda}), p(\hat{\lambda})$  可表达为

$$f(\hat{\lambda}) = f(r_0\hat{\lambda}' + \hat{\lambda}_0) \equiv F(\hat{\lambda}') \quad (36a)$$

和

$$p(\hat{\lambda}) = p(r_0\hat{\lambda}' + \hat{\lambda}_0) \equiv P(\hat{\lambda}') \quad (36b)$$

式中

$$P(\hat{\lambda}') = \sum_{m=0}^n c_m (\hat{\lambda}')^m \quad (37)$$

由柯西积分定理可得

$$\oint \frac{P(\hat{\lambda}')}{F(\hat{\lambda}')} d\hat{\lambda}' = \sum_{m=0}^n \left[ c_m \oint \frac{(\hat{\lambda}')^m}{F(\hat{\lambda}')} d\hat{\lambda}' \right] = 0 \quad (38)$$

式中 闭合曲线取复平面上以原点为圆心、半径为

1 的圆。同时,考虑到 $(\hat{\lambda}')^r P(\hat{\lambda}')/F(\hat{\lambda}')$ 仍为解析函数,则有

$$\oint \frac{(\hat{\lambda}')^r P(\hat{\lambda}')}{F(\hat{\lambda}')} d\hat{\lambda}' = \sum_{m=0}^n \left[ c_m \oint \frac{(\hat{\lambda}')^{m+r}}{F(\hat{\lambda}')} d\hat{\lambda}' \right] = 0 \quad (39)$$

将式(35)代入上式,同时注意此时 $\rho=1$ ,整理得

$$\sum_{m=0}^n (c_m G_{m+r+1}) = 0 \quad (40)$$

式中

$$G_k = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{F(i\theta)} \exp(ik\theta) d\theta \quad (41)$$

$G_k$ 可通过数值积分获得。另外,它还表示函数 $1/F(i\theta)$ 傅里叶级数展开的第 $k$ 阶系数,因此,也可通过快速傅里叶变换求得 $G_k$ 。在式(40)中,依次取 $r=0,1,\dots,n-1$ ,可将其展开为

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_1 & \cdots & G_{n+1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ G_n & \cdots & G_{2n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (42)$$

在实际应用中,可先令 $c_n=1$ ,通过求解上述线性方程组可得到多项式的系数。最后,由多项式函数式(37)确定所需的根。相对于传统的数值方法,这种方法简便实用,可以同时求出多个特征值。

#### 4 振型函数的正交性

振型函数的正交性是应用振型叠加方法进行动力分析的基础。与经典阻尼连续体系相比,上文中求得的振型函数也具有类似的正交关系。在无量纲意义下,设 $\hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x})$ 与 $\hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x})$ 是两个不同的振型函数,其相应的特征值分别为 $\hat{\lambda}_m$ 和 $\hat{\lambda}_n$ ,且 $\hat{\lambda}_m \neq \hat{\lambda}_n$ 。同时,记各自对应的轴力分布函数为 $\hat{\varphi}_m(\hat{x})$ , $\hat{\varphi}_n(\hat{x})$ 。利用振型方程(17)可得

$$\frac{\bar{d}^2 \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}^2} = \hat{\lambda}_m^2 \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x}) + \frac{1}{\hat{k} + c\hat{\lambda}_m} \hat{\varphi}_m(\hat{x}_0) \delta^{(1)}(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) \quad (43a)$$

及

$$\frac{\bar{d}^2 \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}^2} = \hat{\lambda}_n^2 \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}) + \frac{1}{\hat{k} + c\hat{\lambda}_n} \hat{\varphi}_n(\hat{x}_0) \delta^{(1)}(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) \quad (43b)$$

将式(43a)乘以 $\hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x})$ 、式(43b)乘以 $\hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x})$ 并在 $[0,1]$ 上进行积分,同时进行一次分部积分可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}) \left. \frac{\bar{d} \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} \right|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{\bar{d} \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} \frac{\bar{d} \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} d\hat{x} = \\ & \hat{\lambda}_m^2 \int_0^1 \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x}) \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}) d\hat{x} + \frac{1}{\hat{k} + c\hat{\lambda}_m} \hat{\varphi}_m(\hat{x}_0) \cdot \\ & \left[ \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}) \delta(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) \right]_0^1 - \\ & \int_0^1 \frac{\bar{d} \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} \delta(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) d\hat{x} \end{aligned} \quad (44a)$$

及

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x}) \left. \frac{\bar{d} \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} \right|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{\bar{d} \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} \frac{\bar{d} \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} d\hat{x} = \\ & \hat{\lambda}_n^2 \int_0^1 \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x}) \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}) d\hat{x} + \frac{1}{\hat{k} + c\hat{\lambda}_n} \hat{\varphi}_n(\hat{x}_0) \cdot \\ & \left[ \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x}) \delta(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) \right]_0^1 - \\ & \int_0^1 \frac{\bar{d} \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} \delta(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) d\hat{x} \end{aligned} \quad (44b)$$

由式(20),存在关系式

$$\frac{\bar{d} \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} = \hat{\varphi}_m(\hat{x}) + \frac{1}{\hat{k} + c\hat{\lambda}_m} \hat{\varphi}_m(\hat{x}_0) \delta(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) \quad (45a)$$

和

$$\frac{\bar{d} \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} = \hat{\varphi}_n(\hat{x}) + \frac{1}{\hat{k} + c\hat{\lambda}_n} \hat{\varphi}_n(\hat{x}_0) \delta(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) \quad (45b)$$

将上式代入式(44),并考虑 $\hat{x}_0 \in (0,1)$ ,则

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}) \left. \frac{\bar{d} \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} \right|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{\bar{d} \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} \frac{\bar{d} \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} d\hat{x} = \\ & \hat{\lambda}_m^2 \int_0^1 \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x}) \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}) d\hat{x} - \frac{1}{\hat{k} + c\hat{\lambda}_m} \hat{\varphi}_m(\hat{x}_0) \cdot \\ & \hat{\varphi}_n(\hat{x}_0) - \frac{1}{\hat{k} + c\hat{\lambda}_m} \frac{1}{\hat{k} + c\hat{\lambda}_n} \hat{\varphi}_m(\hat{x}_0) \cdot \\ & \hat{\varphi}_n(\hat{x}_0) \int_0^1 \delta^2(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) d\hat{x} \end{aligned} \quad (46a)$$

及

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x}) \left. \frac{\bar{d} \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} \right|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{\bar{d} \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} \frac{\bar{d} \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} d\hat{x} = \\ & \hat{\lambda}_n^2 \int_0^1 \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x}) \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}) d\hat{x} - \frac{1}{\hat{k} + c\hat{\lambda}_n} \hat{\varphi}_m(\hat{x}_0) \cdot \\ & \hat{\varphi}_n(\hat{x}_0) - \frac{1}{\hat{k} + c\hat{\lambda}_m} \frac{1}{\hat{k} + c\hat{\lambda}_n} \hat{\varphi}_m(\hat{x}_0) \cdot \\ & \hat{\varphi}_n(\hat{x}_0) \int_0^1 \delta^2(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) d\hat{x} \end{aligned} \quad (46b)$$

利用齐次边界条件,式(46a)减去式(46b)得正

交关系为

$$(\hat{\lambda}_m + \hat{\lambda}_n) \int_0^1 \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x}) \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}) d\hat{x} + \frac{\hat{c}}{(\hat{k} + \hat{c}\hat{\lambda}_m)(\hat{k} + \hat{c}\hat{\lambda}_n)} \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x}_0) \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}_0) = 0 \quad (47)$$

式(46a)乘以  $\hat{\lambda}_n$ 、式(46b)乘以  $\hat{\lambda}_m$ ，两者相减，可得另一个正交关系

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\bar{d}\hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} \frac{\bar{d}\hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} d\hat{x} - \hat{\lambda}_m \hat{\lambda}_n \int_0^1 \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x}) \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}) d\hat{x} - \frac{\hat{k} + \hat{c}(\hat{\lambda}_m + \hat{\lambda}_n)}{(\hat{k} + \hat{c}\hat{\lambda}_m)(\hat{k} + \hat{c}\hat{\lambda}_n)} \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x}_0) \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}_0) - \frac{1}{\hat{k} + \hat{c}\hat{\lambda}_m} \frac{1}{\hat{k} + \hat{c}\hat{\lambda}_n} \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x}_0) \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}_0) \cdot \int_0^1 \delta^2(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) d\hat{x} = 0 \quad (48)$$

容易验证物理空间中振型函数和轴力分布函数  $\phi(x)$ 、 $\varphi(x)$  同样满足上述正交关系。

## 5 复振型叠加法

这一部分内容主要研究一维非连续杆系统在荷载作用下的复振型叠加方法。首先，利用振型函数的正交性，将单位脉冲荷载作用下的运动方程解耦为一系列的单自由度方程，得到单位脉冲响应函数。之后，利用叠加原理，将一般荷载作用下的动力响应表达为单位脉冲响应函数和荷载函数的卷积形式，得到复振型叠加方法。当荷载为简谐荷载时，通过得到的复振型叠加表达式，可以求出结构的频响函数。另外，有一类结构动力响应是由支座激励引起的，如地震激励，文中最后给出了这种荷载下复振型叠加的表达形式。

### 5.1 单位脉冲荷载

在任意时刻  $\hat{t}$ 、任意位置  $\hat{\eta}$ 、非连续杆受单位脉冲荷载  $\hat{f}(\hat{x}, \hat{t}) = \delta(\hat{x} - \hat{\eta})\delta(\hat{t} - \hat{\tau})$  作用下的运动方程可表达为

$$[\hat{u}(\hat{x}_0^+, \hat{t}) - \hat{u}(\hat{x}_0^-, \hat{t})] \delta^{(1)}(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) - \frac{\partial^2 \hat{u}(\hat{x}, \hat{t})}{\partial \hat{x}^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \hat{u}(\hat{x}, \hat{t})}{\partial \hat{t}^2} = \delta(\hat{x} - \hat{\eta})\delta(\hat{t} - \hat{\tau}) \quad (49)$$

振型函数是定义在  $[0, 1]$  上函数空间中的一组基函数，在  $[0, 1]$  上任意函数  $\hat{u}(\hat{x}, \hat{t})$  可利用求得的振型函数展开为

$$\hat{u}(\hat{x}, \hat{t}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}) \hat{z}_n(\hat{t}) \quad (50)$$

式中  $\hat{z}_n(\hat{t})$  为无量纲化之后的振型坐标。

将上式代入方程(40)中，并在方程两边乘以  $\hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x})$ ，然后在  $[0, 1]$  上积分，得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \hat{z}_n(\hat{t}) \int_0^1 \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x}) \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}) d\hat{x} - \hat{z}_n(\hat{t}) \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{\hat{k} + \hat{c}\hat{\lambda}_n} \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}_0) \int_0^1 \frac{\bar{d}\hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} \delta(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) d\hat{x} - \int_0^1 \frac{\bar{d}\hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} \frac{\bar{d}\hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} d\hat{x} \right] \right\} = \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{\eta})\delta(\hat{t} - \hat{\tau}) \quad (51)$$

再将(45a)代入上式，整理得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \hat{z}_n(\hat{t}) \int_0^1 \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x}) \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}) d\hat{x} - \hat{z}_n(\hat{t}) \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{\hat{k} + \hat{c}\hat{\lambda}_n} \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x}_0) \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}_0) + \frac{1}{\hat{k} + \hat{c}\hat{\lambda}_m} \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{k} + \hat{c}\hat{\lambda}_n} \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x}_0) \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}_0) \int_0^1 \delta^2(\hat{x} - \hat{x}_0) d\hat{x} - \int_0^1 \frac{\bar{d}\hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} \frac{\bar{d}\hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x})}{d\hat{x}} d\hat{x} \right] \right\} = \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{\eta})\delta(\hat{t} - \hat{\tau}) \quad (52)$$

由脉冲荷载的特性可知，在其作用下结构相当于以给定的初始速度进行自由振动，不妨设

$$\hat{z}_n(\hat{t}) = \hat{G}_n \exp(\hat{\lambda}_n \hat{t}) \quad (53)$$

利用正交关系式(48)，同时考虑振型坐标与其导数的关系，即

$$\hat{z}_n(\hat{t}) = \hat{\lambda}_n \hat{z}_n(\hat{t}), \quad \dot{\hat{z}}_n(\hat{t}) = \hat{\lambda}_n^2 \hat{z}_n(\hat{t}) \quad (54)$$

式(52)可整理为

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\dot{\hat{z}}_n(\hat{t})}{\hat{\lambda}_n} \left[ (\hat{\lambda}_m + \hat{\lambda}_n) \int_0^1 \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x}) \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}) d\hat{x} + \frac{\hat{c}}{(\hat{k} + \hat{c}\hat{\lambda}_m)(\hat{k} + \hat{c}\hat{\lambda}_n)} \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{x}_0) \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}_0) \right] = \hat{\phi}_m(\hat{\eta})\delta(\hat{t} - \hat{\tau}) \quad (55)$$

由正交关系式(47)可知，对于  $m \neq n$ ，上式中求和项方括号内为 0，因此解耦之后的运动方程为

$$2\hat{M}_n \dot{\hat{z}}_n(\hat{t}) + \hat{C}_n \hat{z}_n(\hat{t}) = \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{\eta})\delta(\hat{t} - \hat{\tau}) \quad (56)$$

式中  $n=1, 2, \dots, \infty$ ； $\hat{M}_n = \int_0^1 \hat{\phi}_n^2(\hat{x}) d\hat{x}$ ， $\hat{C}_n = \frac{\hat{c}}{(\hat{k} + \hat{c}\hat{\lambda}_n)^2} \hat{\phi}_n^2(\hat{x}_0)$ 。

在  $[\hat{\tau}^-, \hat{\tau}^+]$  上对时间  $\hat{t}$  进行积分，同时考虑脉冲荷载的特点，即在荷载作用期间位移响应可以忽略，可得

$$\hat{z}_n(\hat{\tau}^+) = \frac{\hat{\phi}_n(\hat{\eta})}{2\hat{M}_n} \quad (57)$$

利用式(53)、(54)，振型坐标可表达为

$$\hat{z}_n(\hat{t}) = \frac{1}{2\hat{\lambda}_n \hat{M}_n} \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{\eta}) \cdot \exp[\hat{\lambda}_n(\hat{t} - \hat{\tau})] H(\hat{t} - \hat{\tau}) \quad (58)$$

相应的脉冲响应函数可表达为

$$\hat{h}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}, \hat{t}) = \frac{1}{2\hat{\lambda}_n \hat{M}_n} \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{\eta}) \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}) \exp(\hat{\lambda}_n \hat{t}) \quad (59)$$

它表示在  $\hat{\eta}$  位置单位脉冲荷载产生的振型位移响应。值得注意的是上式是复函数, 由于振型函数、特征值呈共轭对形式出现, 将  $\hat{h}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}, \hat{t})$  与  $\hat{h}_n^*(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}, \hat{t})$  合并在一起得到脉冲响应函数的实数形式

$$\hat{h}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}, \hat{t}) = [\hat{\rho}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}) \cos(\hat{\omega}_{Dn} \hat{t}) + \hat{\psi}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}) \sin(\hat{\omega}_{Dn} \hat{t})] \exp(-\hat{\xi}_n \hat{\omega}_n \hat{t}) \quad (60)$$

式中  $\hat{\omega}_{Dn} = \hat{\omega}_n \sqrt{1 - \hat{\xi}_n^2}$ ,

$$\hat{\rho}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}) = \text{Re} \left[ \frac{1}{\hat{\lambda}_n \hat{M}_n} \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{\eta}) \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}) \right],$$

$$\hat{\psi}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}) = -\text{Im} \left[ \frac{1}{\hat{\lambda}_n \hat{M}_n} \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{\eta}) \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}) \right].$$

## 5.2 一般荷载

由于结构是线性体系, 结构响应可由单个脉冲响应的叠加得到。当杆受到任意荷载  $f(x, t) = s(x) \cdot p(t)$  作用时, 其中  $s(x)$  为荷载分布函数,  $p(t)$  为随时间变化的幅值函数, 将其化为无量纲形式, 即

$$\hat{f}(\hat{x}, \hat{t}) = \hat{s}(\hat{x}) \hat{p}(\hat{t}) \quad (61)$$

式中  $\hat{s}(\hat{x}) = \frac{l}{EA} s(l\hat{x})$ ,  $\hat{p}(\hat{t}) = p(t_0 \hat{t})$ 。

则位移函数可表达为

$$\hat{u}(\hat{x}, \hat{t}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\hat{t}} \int_0^{\hat{x}} \hat{h}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}, \hat{t} - \hat{\tau}) \hat{f}(\hat{\eta}, \hat{\tau}) d\hat{\tau} d\hat{\eta} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^1 \hat{s}(\hat{\eta}) \left[ \int_0^{\hat{t}} \hat{h}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}, \hat{t} - \hat{\tau}) \hat{p}(\hat{\tau}) d\hat{\tau} \right] d\hat{\eta} \quad (62)$$

利用有阻尼标准单自由度体系位移的 Duhamel 积分, 有

$$\int_0^{\hat{t}} \hat{p}(\hat{\tau}) \sin[\hat{\omega}_{Dn}(\hat{t} - \hat{\tau})] \cdot \exp[-\hat{\xi}_n \hat{\omega}_n(\hat{t} - \hat{\tau})] d\hat{\tau} = \hat{\omega}_{Dn} \hat{q}_n(\hat{t}) \quad (63a)$$

对其关于  $\hat{t}$  求一阶导数, 得

$$\int_0^{\hat{t}} \hat{p}(\hat{\tau}) \cos[\hat{\omega}_{Dn}(\hat{t} - \hat{\tau})] \cdot \exp[-\hat{\xi}_n \hat{\omega}_n(\hat{t} - \hat{\tau})] d\hat{\tau} = -\hat{q}_n(\hat{t}) - \hat{\xi}_n \hat{\omega}_n \hat{q}_n(\hat{t}) \quad (63b)$$

式中  $\hat{q}_n(\hat{t})$  为单自由度位移, 其对应的运动方程为

$$\ddot{\hat{q}}_n(\hat{t}) + 2\hat{\xi}_n \hat{\omega}_n \dot{\hat{q}}_n(\hat{t}) + \hat{\omega}_n^2 \hat{q}_n(\hat{t}) = \hat{p}(\hat{t}) \quad (64)$$

将式(61), (63)代入式(62)可得到表达形式更为简便的复振型叠加方法

$$\hat{u}(\hat{x}, \hat{t}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^1 [\hat{a}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}) \hat{q}_n(\hat{t}) + \hat{b}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}) \hat{q}_n(\hat{t})] d\hat{\eta} \quad (65)$$

式中  $\hat{a}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}) = -\hat{s}(\hat{\eta}) \hat{\rho}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x})$ ,  $\hat{b}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}) = \hat{s}(\hat{\eta}) \cdot$

$[\hat{\psi}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}) \hat{\omega}_{Dn} - \hat{\rho}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}) \hat{\xi}_n \hat{\omega}_n]$ 。

同样, 将上式中振型函数替换为轴力分布函数, 可以得到轴力的振型叠加形式

$$\hat{n}(\hat{x}, \hat{t}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^1 [\hat{A}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}) \hat{q}_n(\hat{t}) + \hat{B}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}) \hat{q}_n(\hat{t})] d\hat{\eta} \quad (66)$$

式中  $\hat{A}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}) = -\hat{s}(\hat{\eta}) \hat{p}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x})$ ,

$$\hat{B}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}) = \hat{s}(\hat{\eta}) [\hat{q}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}) \hat{\omega}_{Dn} - \hat{p}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}) \hat{\xi}_n \hat{\omega}_n],$$

$$\hat{p}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}) = \text{Re} \left[ \frac{1}{\hat{\lambda}_n \hat{M}_n} \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{\eta}) \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}) \right],$$

$$\hat{q}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}) = -\text{Im} \left[ \frac{1}{\hat{\lambda}_n \hat{M}_n} \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{\eta}) \hat{\phi}_n(\hat{x}) \right].$$

式(65), (66)是在无量纲情形下的位移和轴力表示, 对两者分别乘以  $l$  和  $EA$  可得到具有物理意义的位移和轴力。从表达形式上来看, 结构响应转化为求解一系列单自由度方程, 可通过 Duhamel 积分或数值方法求解<sup>[13-14]</sup>, 如 Newmark- $\beta$  方法、Wilson- $\theta$  方法等。另外, 这种表达形式要比有限元方法更有优势, 一方面有限元需要采用不同的网格密度来适应不同的系统; 另一方面为了得到较高精度的结果, 往往需要较多的单元数目, 计算效率较低。

## 5.3 简谐荷载

假设杆受到简谐荷载  $f(x, t) = s(x) \exp(i\omega t)$  作用, 将其化为无量纲形式, 即

$$\hat{f}(\hat{x}, \hat{t}) = \hat{s}(\hat{x}) \exp(i\hat{\omega} \hat{t}) \quad (67)$$

式中  $\hat{s}(\hat{x}) = \frac{l}{EA} s(l\hat{x})$ ,  $\hat{\omega} = \frac{l}{\sqrt{EA/m}} \omega$ 。

将式(67)中时间相关项  $\exp(i\hat{\omega} \hat{t})$  代入方程(64), 并考虑稳态解, 可得

$$\begin{cases} \hat{q}_n(\hat{t}) = H_n(\hat{\omega}) \exp(i\hat{\omega} \hat{t}) \\ \dot{\hat{q}}_n(\hat{t}) = i\hat{\omega} H_n(\hat{\omega}) \exp(i\hat{\omega} \hat{t}) \end{cases} \quad (68)$$

式中  $H_n(\hat{\omega})$  为单自由度位移频响函数, 表达式为

$$H_n(\hat{\omega}) = \frac{1}{\hat{\omega}_n^2 - \hat{\omega}^2 + i2\hat{\xi}_n \hat{\omega}_n \hat{\omega}}$$

将式(68)分别代入式(65)和(66), 可得到简谐荷载作用下的位移和轴力:

$$\hat{u}(\hat{x}, \hat{t}) = \exp(i\hat{\omega} \hat{t}) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} H_n(\hat{\omega}) \cdot$$

$$\int_0^1 [i\hat{\omega} \hat{a}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}) + \hat{b}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x})] d\hat{\eta} \quad (69)$$

$$\hat{n}(\hat{x}, \hat{t}) = \exp(i\hat{\omega} \hat{t}) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} H_n(\hat{\omega}) \cdot$$

$$\int_0^1 [i\hat{\omega} \hat{A}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x}) + \hat{B}_n(\hat{\eta}, \hat{x})] d\hat{\eta} \quad (70)$$

式中 求和项即相应的频响函数。

### 5.4 支座激励

当杆系统承受支座运动时,假定杆两端的位移为

$$u(0, t) = u_0(t), u(l, t) = u_l(t) \quad (71)$$

不妨将结构总位移表达为由支座运动引起的静位移  $u_s(x, t)$  和由惯性力引起的附加位移  $u_d(x, t)$  之和,即

$$u(x, t) = u_s(x, t) + u_d(x, t) \quad (72)$$

静位移  $u_s(x, t)$  还可以进一步表示为杆端位移的形式

$$u_s(x, t) = \Gamma_0(x)u_0(t) + \Gamma_l(x)u_l(t) \quad (73)$$

式中  $\Gamma_0(x), \Gamma_l(x)$  表示静力影响函数,即杆端发生单位位移杆所产生的变形。

将上式代入方程(9),并令  $f(x, t) = 0$ ,得

$$m \frac{\partial^2 u_d(x, t)}{\partial t^2} + EA \Delta_d(x_0, t) \delta^{(1)}(x - x_0) - EA \frac{\partial^2 u_d(x, t)}{\partial x^2} = f_{eff}(x, t) \quad (74)$$

式中  $\Delta_d(x_0, t) = u_d(x_0^+, t) - u_d(x_0^-, t)$ ,  $f_{eff}(x, t)$  为等效外荷载,表达式为

$$f_{eff}(x, t) = -m [\Gamma_0(x) \ddot{u}_0(t) + \Gamma_l(x) \ddot{u}_l(t)] - EA \Delta_s(x_0, t) \delta^{(1)}(x - x_0)$$

其中  $\Delta_s(x_0, t) = [\Gamma_0(x_0^+) - \Gamma_0(x_0^-)]u_0(t) + [\Gamma_l(x_0^+) - \Gamma_l(x_0^-)]u_l(t)$ 。

此时,将式(74)无量纲化之后,可以采用本文的方法进行求解。需要注意的是,由于式(74)已事先满足边界条件,在求方程(74)时,边界条件要按照两端固定处理。

特别地,若仅考虑  $u(0, t) = u_0(t)$ ,同时,  $x = l$  处完全自由,运动方程可表示为

$$m \frac{\partial^2 u_d(x, t)}{\partial t^2} + EA \Delta_d(x_0, t) \delta^{(1)}(x - x_0) - EA \frac{\partial^2 u_d(x, t)}{\partial x^2} = -m \ddot{u}_0(t) \quad (75)$$

## 6 算例应用

基础隔震结构可由图 2 所示的分析模型近似,其中上部结构假定为剪切梁(本文统称为杆)。取结构密度  $\rho = 2500 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,弹性模量  $E = 5 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$ ,截面面积  $A = 0.01 \text{ m}^2$ ,杆长  $l = 10 \text{ m}$ ,单位长度质量  $m = \rho A = 25 \text{ kg/m}$ 。杆在固定边界条件下的基本周期为  $0.9 \text{ s}$ 。取弹簧参数  $k = 0.2EA/l$ ,隔震后结构的基本周期变为  $3.2 \text{ s}$ 。模型左端施加简谐加速度激励,  $\ddot{u}_0(t) = \exp(i\omega t)$ ,右端为自由边界。

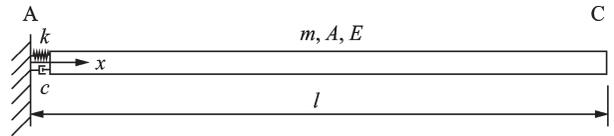


图 2 分析模型

Fig. 2 Analytical model

支座位置阻尼对结构特征值(式(32))、自振频率及振型阻尼比(式(33))的影响如表 1-2 所示,表中  $c_{norm} = c / (mEA)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 。由表中数据可以看出:支座位置阻尼主要影响特征值的实部,随着阻尼的增大其值不断降低,反映了阻尼的耗能效果;自振频率主要由特征值虚部决定,给定的阻尼对自振频率影响不大;此外,还可发现对于 2 阶以上的特征值,其实部变化不大。

表 1  $c_{norm} = 0.1, 0.2$  时结构前 10 阶特征值、自振频率及阻尼比

Tab. 1 The first 10 eigenvalues, natural frequencies and damping ratios when  $c_{norm} = 0.1, 0.2$

振型	$c_{norm} = 0.1$				$c_{norm} = 0.2$			
	特征值		自振频率/ (rad·s <sup>-1</sup> )	阻尼比	特征值		自振频率/ (rad·s <sup>-1</sup> )	阻尼比
	实部	虚部			实部	虚部		
1	-0.1966	1.93	1.94	0.10	-0.3964	1.91	1.95	0.20
2	-0.4384	14.33	14.34	0.03	-0.8851	14.34	14.37	0.06
3	-0.4460	28.24	28.25	0.02	-0.9010	28.25	28.26	0.03
4	-0.4475	42.24	42.25	0.01	-0.9041	42.25	42.26	0.02
5	-0.4480	56.27	56.27	0.01	-0.9052	56.27	56.28	0.02
6	-0.4483	70.31	70.31	0.01	-0.9057	70.31	70.31	0.01
7	-0.4484	84.35	84.35	0.01	-0.9060	84.35	84.35	0.01
8	-0.4485	98.39	98.39	0.00	-0.9062	98.39	98.39	0.01
9	-0.4485	112.43	112.43	0.00	-0.9063	112.43	112.44	0.01
10	-0.4486	126.48	126.48	0.00	-0.9064	126.48	126.48	0.01

表2  $c_{\text{norm}}=0.3, 0.4$ 时结构前10阶特征值、自振频率及阻尼比Tab. 2 The first 10 eigenvalues, natural frequencies and damping ratios when  $c_{\text{norm}}=0.3, 0.4$ 

振型	$c_{\text{norm}}=0.3$				$c_{\text{norm}}=0.4$			
	特征值		自振频率/ (rad·s <sup>-1</sup> )	阻尼比	特征值		自振频率/ (rad·s <sup>-1</sup> )	阻尼比
	实部	虚部			实部	虚部		
1	-0.6030	1.87	1.96	0.31	-0.8208	1.81	1.98	0.41
2	-1.3497	14.35	14.41	0.09	-1.8438	14.37	14.49	0.13
3	-1.3751	28.25	28.29	0.05	-1.8810	28.27	28.33	0.07
4	-1.3801	42.25	42.28	0.03	-1.8885	42.26	42.30	0.04
5	-1.3819	56.28	56.29	0.02	-1.8911	56.28	56.31	0.03
6	-1.3827	70.31	70.32	0.02	-1.8924	70.32	70.34	0.03
7	-1.3832	84.35	84.36	0.02	-1.8931	84.35	84.38	0.02
8	-1.3835	98.39	98.40	0.01	-1.8935	98.40	98.41	0.02
9	-1.3836	112.44	112.44	0.01	-1.8937	112.44	112.46	0.02
10	-1.3838	126.48	126.49	0.01	-1.8939	126.48	126.50	0.01

支座阻尼对复振型的影响如图3所示,其中实部曲线中绿色实线表示无阻尼实振型,其他4条曲线分别对应于  $c_{\text{norm}}=0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4$ , 阻尼越大相应的虚部的幅值也越大。可以看出:复振型函数在支

座位置处均有突变;阻尼对复振型实部基本没有影响,主要影响复振型的虚部,而虚部主要与空间质点的振动相位有关;同时,若不考虑阻尼,其振动形状与复振型实部的形态更为接近。

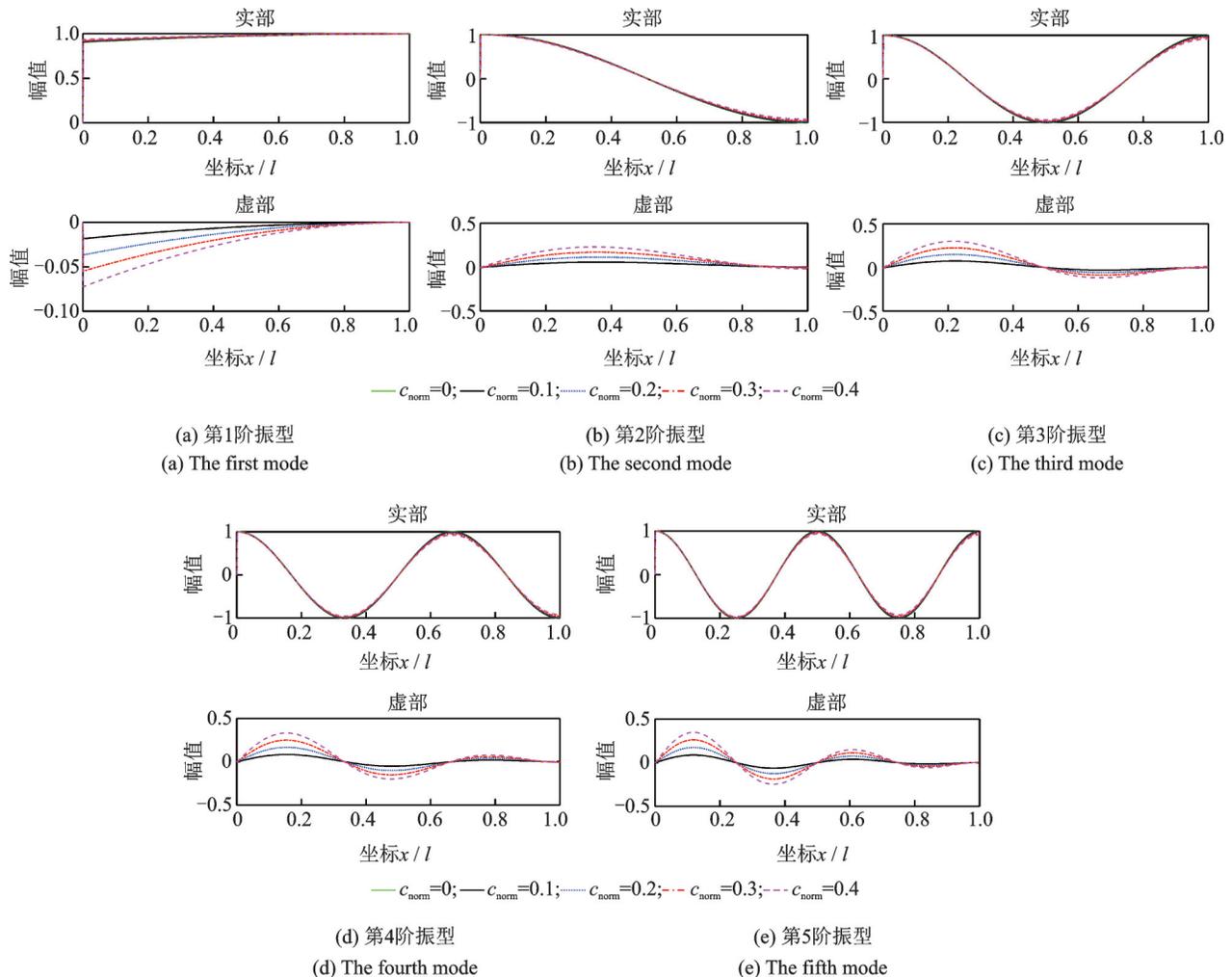


图3 支座位置阻尼对复振型的影响

Fig. 3 The effects of the damping in the boundary on the first 5 mode shapes

自由端位移、支座反力的频响函数幅值如图 4-5 所示,很明显在结构第 1 阶自振频率附近,随着阻尼的增大结构的响应是降低的,但随着输入频率的增大,阻尼的耗能效果降低,并出现增大结构响应的现象。这说明阻尼的耗能效果是受输入频率的影响,只有在较低的频率范围内才具有降低结构响应的作用;高频输入下,增加阻尼对结构不利。

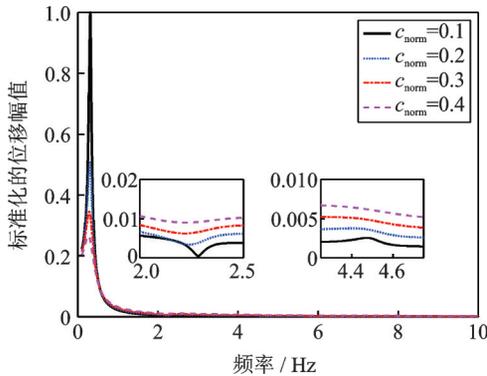


图 4 自由端位移频响函数

Fig. 4 Displacement frequency response of the free end

图 6-7 给出了在 3 种输入频率下 ( $\omega=1.94, 13.98$  和  $27.46$  rad/s, 分别对应于不考虑阻尼影响的隔震结构前 3 阶自振频率) 离散质点系模型的响应, 其中单元数目  $n$  取 20, 40, 80 和 100 四种情况。图中纵坐标表示离散质点系模型响应与本文建议的分布

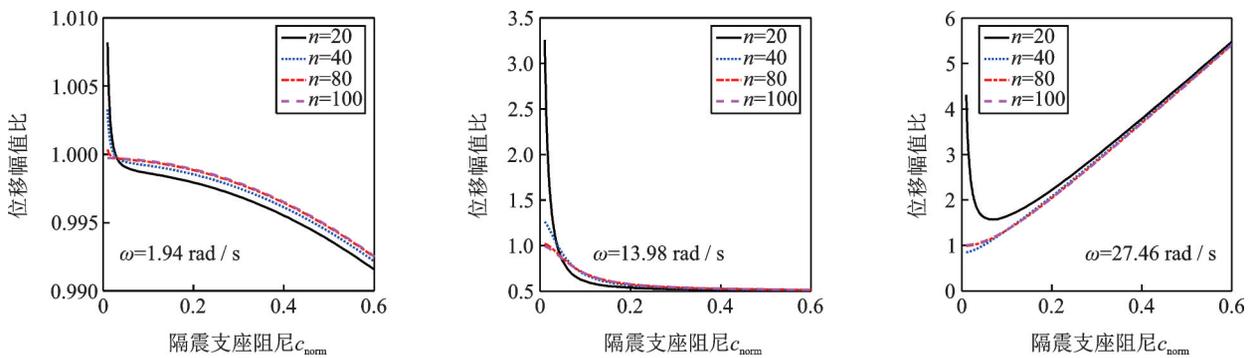


图 6 基于强迫解耦方法的离散质点系模型顶端位移幅值

Fig. 6 Magnitude of displacement frequency response of the top in the discrete model based on the forced decoupling method

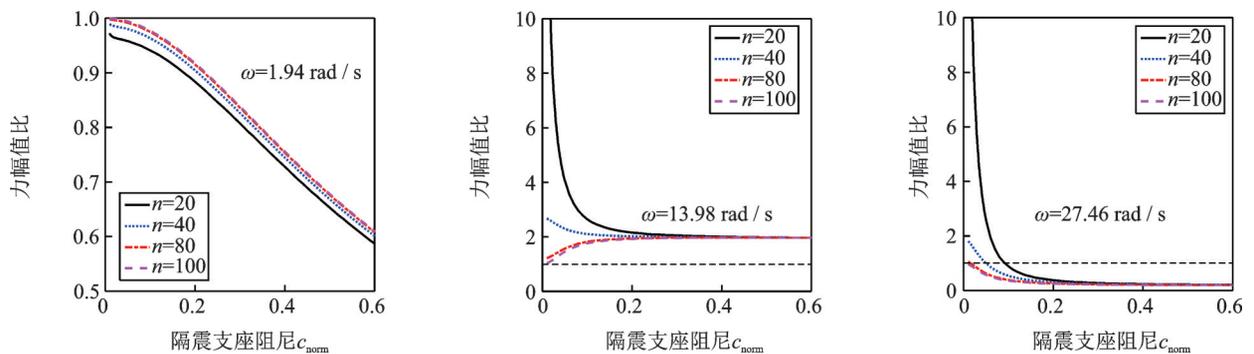


图 7 基于强迫解耦方法的离散质点系模型支座反力幅值

Fig. 7 Magnitude of support reaction force frequency response in the discrete model based on the forced decoupling method

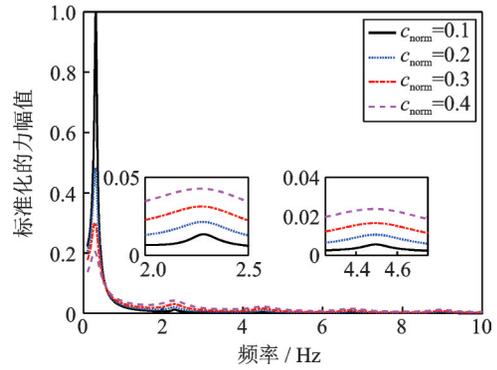


图 5 支座反力频响函数

Fig. 5 Support reaction force frequency response

参数模型之比,横坐标表示隔震支座阻尼大小。在离散质点系模型频率响应计算中,忽略了阻尼的非经典特性,即采用强迫解耦方法,这也是实际中常用的方法。可以看出,在支座阻尼较小时,单元数目对响应影响较大,特别是高频输入下。此外,随着支座阻尼的增大,强迫解耦方法的误差越来越大,并且明显受输入频率的影响。如当  $\omega=1.94$  rad/s 时,与精确值相比,强迫解耦方法计算出的支座反力随着支座阻尼的增大不断降低,而当  $\omega=13.98$  rad/s 时,强迫解耦方法计算出的支座反力不断增大而后趋于稳定。显然,强迫解耦方法的适用性非常受限。在输入频率  $\omega=1.94$  rad/s 时,若支座阻尼在 0.15 以内,支座反力精度可达到 95%;而高频输入下,同样精

度的适用阻尼变得非常小。

## 7 结 论

对于含阻尼装置的非连续杆模型,本文基于广义函数建立了无量纲化的运动方程,利用分离变量研究了这种非连续杆系统的复振型叠加方法。文中推导出了在齐次边界条件下的特征值方程,其为超越方程,为了求出一定数量的解,介绍了一种等效多项式方法,该方法比常用的基于Newton迭代的方法简单、有效。非连续的振型函数满足正交条件,可以用来解耦运动方程,给出了结构在单位脉冲荷载、一般荷载、简谐荷载和支座激励下的动力响应表达式,并且其与标准的单自由度运动方程相联系,便于实际应用。最后,利用一基底隔震系统对本文建议的复振型叠加法进行了有效性验证,其结果对隔震结构的设计具有一定的指导意义。

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## Complex mode superposition method for distributed-parameter systems with non-classical damping

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**Abstract:** One-dimensional bar or shear-type beam with additional energy dissipation devices is a distributed-parameter system with non-classical damping. For its dynamic analysis, the conventional way is to construct an equation of motion for each segment and obtain the dynamic response by using the real mode superposition method and the continuous condition. In essence, this method is a component mode synthesis based on undamped modes of substructure. Even though approximated dynamic responses can be estimated, it cannot consider the effect of damping on the dynamic behavior. To consider the discontinuity of damping and stiffness resulting from the additional damper, utilizing the generalized function theory, one non-dimensional equation of motion for the whole system is constructed in this paper. Then, using the Laplace integral transformation, the eigen function (complex mode) and eigenvalue equation are derived. Finally, the complex mode superposition method for distributed-parameter systems with non-classical damping is developed based on the derived orthogonality condition of eigen functions. In addition, the eigenvalue equation is a very complex transcendental equation, in order to get several natural frequencies, an equivalent polynomial method based on the Cauchy integral theorem is proposed, in which the eigenvalue equation is transformed into a set of linear equations such that their solutions can be obtained more easily. In the last section of this paper, the application of the proposed method is illustrated in a base-isolated shear-type beam and some useful information for the design of base-isolated structures is provided. To summarize, the complex mode superposition method is an extension of the conventional real mode superposition method for classically damped continuous and distributed-parameter systems, which is meaningful and valuable in the theory and application.

**Key words:** linear vibration; non-classical damping; distributed-parameter systems; dynamic analysis; complex mode superposition method

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