

近似解法と時間領域の解析 (つづき)

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重み付き残渣法

$$u_{app} = \sum_j a_j \Psi_j$$

$$R(u_{app}) = L[u_{app}] \leftarrow S[u_{app}] = 0$$

- 運動方程式に近似解を適用した残渣を最小化する
 - 厳密解だったら残渣はゼロ
 - 近似解であっても (であるから)
 - 必ず境界条件を満たすものを採用することがポイント
- 最小自乗法

$$u_{app} = \sum_j a_j \Psi_j$$

$$\frac{\partial \int R(u_{app})^2 dx}{\partial a_j} = 2 \int R(u_{app}) \frac{\partial R(u_{app})}{\partial a_j} dx = 0 \leftarrow S[u_{app}] = 0$$
- ガラーキソ法
 - 出所は汎関数の変分最小化
$$u_{app} = \sum_j a_j \Psi_j$$

$$\int R(u_{app}) \Psi_j dx = 0 \leftarrow S[u_{app}] = 0$$

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先の例題に適用 $m \neq 0, W \neq 0$

- 手順は理解しやすいが、計算の複雑さは避けられない

$$w_{app} \approx \sum_j C_j \psi_j, q(t) \equiv (C_1 x^4 + C_2 x^5) \exp(i\omega t)$$

BC

$$w_{app}|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial w_{app}}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 w_{app}}{\partial x^2} \right|_{x=L} = 0$$

$$EI \left. \frac{\partial^3 w_{app}}{\partial x^3} \right|_{x=L} = W \left. \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \right|_{x=L}$$

$$m \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(EI \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) = 0$$

$$R = \left(m \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(EI \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) \right)$$

$$LS \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{\partial \left(\int R^2 dx \right)}{\partial C_i}$$

Galerkin $\Rightarrow 0 = \int R \psi_j dx$

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部分積分

$$\frac{d}{dx} (uv) = \frac{du}{dx} v + u \frac{dv}{dx}$$

- 部分積分を思い出してもらいます $\int \frac{du}{dx} v dx = [uv] - \int u \frac{dv}{dx} dx$

$$\int \left(-m\omega^2 \left(\sum_j C_j \psi_j \right) + EI \frac{d^4 \left(\sum_j C_j \psi_j \right)}{dx^4} \right) \psi_j dx = 0$$

$$m \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(EI \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) = 0$$

$$R(w) = m \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(EI \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right)$$

$$w \equiv \sum_j C_j \psi_j, q(t) = \left(\sum_j C_j \psi_j \right) \exp(i\omega t)$$

$$\frac{dw}{dx} = \left(\sum_j C_j \frac{d\psi_j}{dx} \right) \exp(i\omega t)$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} = \left(\sum_j C_j \frac{d^2 \psi_j}{dx^2} \right) \exp(i\omega t)$$

$$\frac{d^4 w}{dx^4} = \left(\sum_j C_j \frac{d^4 \psi_j}{dx^4} \right) \exp(i\omega t)$$

$$\int R(w) \psi_j dx = 0$$

$$\int \left(\frac{\partial^2 \left(\sum_j C_j \psi_j \right) \exp(i\omega t)}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \left(\sum_j C_j \psi_j \right) \exp(i\omega t)}{\partial x^2} \right) \right) \psi_j dx = 0$$

↑ 境界条件のせん断力項 ↑ 境界条件の曲げモーメント項

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具体的に

$w \triangleq C_1 x^2 \exp(i\omega t)$

$$-m\omega^2 \int_0^L C_1 x^2 dx + \left[EI \frac{d^3(\sum C_i \psi_i)}{dx^3} \right]_0^L - \left[EI \frac{d^2(\sum C_i \psi_i)}{dx^2} \frac{d\psi_i}{dx} \right]_0^L + \int_0^L (EI 2C_1) dx = 0$$

$$C_1 \left(\frac{-m\omega^2 L^3}{5} + 4EIL \right) = 0$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{20EI}{mL^2} \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{20EI}{mL^2}} \approx 4.47 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{mL^2}}$$

$$w \triangleq C_1 \left(1 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2L}\right) \right) \exp(i\omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = C_1 \left(\frac{\pi}{2L} \right)^2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2L}\right) \exp(i\omega t)$$

$$-m\omega^2 \int_0^L C_1 \left(1 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2L}\right) \right) \left(1 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2L}\right) \right) dx + \left[EI \frac{d^3(\sum C_i \psi_i)}{dx^3} \right]_0^L - \left[EI \frac{d^2(\sum C_i \psi_i)}{dx^2} \frac{d\psi_i}{dx} \right]_0^L + EI \left(\frac{\pi}{2L} \right)^2 \int_0^L \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{2L}\right) dx = 0$$

$$-m\omega^2 \int_0^L C_1 \left(1 - 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2L}\right) + \frac{1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right)}{2} \right) dx + \left[EI \frac{d^3(\sum C_i \psi_i)}{dx^3} \right]_0^L - \left[EI \frac{d^2(\sum C_i \psi_i)}{dx^2} \frac{d\psi_i}{dx} \right]_0^L + EI \left(\frac{\pi}{2L} \right)^2 \int_0^L \frac{1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right)}{2} dx = 0$$

$$C_1 \left(-m\omega^2 \left(L - 2\left(\frac{2L}{\pi}\right) + \frac{L}{2} \right) + EI \left(\frac{\pi}{2L} \right)^2 \frac{L}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{\left(\frac{\pi^4}{32}\right) EI}{\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi}\right) mL^2} \Rightarrow \omega \approx 3.66 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{mL^2}}$$

厳密解

$$\omega = 3.52 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{mL^2}}$$

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先端の質点がWだったら、境界条件のせん断力を調整し

$$w \triangleq C_1 \left(1 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2L}\right) \right) \exp(i\omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = C_1 \left(\frac{\pi}{2L} \right)^2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2L}\right) \exp(i\omega t)$$

$$-S - W \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \Big|_{x=L} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{\partial M}{\partial x} - W \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \Big|_{x=L} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow EI \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} - W \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \Big|_{x=L} = 0$$

$$EI \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} \Big|_{x=L} + \omega^2 W C_1 \exp(i\omega t) = 0$$

$$-m\omega^2 \int_0^L C_1 \left(1 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2L}\right) \right) \left(1 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2L}\right) \right) dx + \left[EI \frac{d^3(\sum C_i \psi_i)}{dx^3} \right]_0^L - \left[EI \frac{d^2(\sum C_i \psi_i)}{dx^2} \frac{d\psi_i}{dx} \right]_0^L + EI \left(\frac{\pi}{2L} \right)^2 \int_0^L \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{2L}\right) dx = 0$$

$$-m\omega^2 \int_0^L C_1 \left(1 - 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2L}\right) + \frac{1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right)}{2} \right) dx + \left[EI \frac{d^3(\sum C_i \psi_i)}{dx^3} \right]_0^L - \left[EI \frac{d^2(\sum C_i \psi_i)}{dx^2} \frac{d\psi_i}{dx} \right]_0^L + EI \left(\frac{\pi}{2L} \right)^2 \int_0^L \frac{1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right)}{2} dx = 0$$

$$C_1 \left(-m\omega^2 \left(L - 2\left(\frac{2L}{\pi}\right) + \frac{L}{2} \right) - \omega^2 W + EI \left(\frac{\pi}{2L} \right)^2 \frac{L}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{\left(\frac{\pi^4}{32}\right) EI}{\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi}\right) mL + W}$$

$$m \rightarrow 0 \quad \omega^2 \approx \frac{3.044EI}{WL}$$

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例題:両端埋め込み梁に適用

- スパンはL, 分布質量はmとすれば

$$m \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(EI \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) = 0$$

- 近似関数は

$$w \triangleq C_1 \left(1 - \cos\frac{2\pi x}{L} \right) \exp(i\omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = C_1 \left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \right) \sin\frac{2\pi x}{L} \exp(i\omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = C_1 \left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \right)^2 \cos\frac{2\pi x}{L} \exp(i\omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} = -C_1 \left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \right)^3 \sin\frac{2\pi x}{L} \exp(i\omega t)$$

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$$-m\omega^2 \int_0^L \left(\sum C_i \psi_i \right) w dx + \left[EI \frac{d^3(\sum C_i \psi_i)}{dx^3} \right]_0^L - \left[EI \frac{d^2(\sum C_i \psi_i)}{dx^2} \frac{d\psi_i}{dx} \right]_0^L + \int_0^L \left(EI \frac{d^2(\sum C_i \psi_i)}{dx^2} \right) \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} dx = 0$$

$$-m\omega^2 \int_0^L C_1 \left(1 - 2\cos\frac{2\pi x}{L} + \cos\frac{4\pi x}{L} \right) dx + \left[EI \frac{d^3(\sum C_i \psi_i)}{dx^3} \right]_0^L - \left[EI \frac{d^2(\sum C_i \psi_i)}{dx^2} \frac{d\psi_i}{dx} \right]_0^L + EI \left(C_1 \left(\frac{\pi}{L} \right)^2 \right)^2 \int_0^L \cos^2\frac{2\pi x}{L} dx = 0$$

$$-m\omega^2 \int_0^L C_1 \left(1 - 2\cos\frac{\pi x}{L} + \frac{1 + \cos\frac{2\pi x}{L}}{2} \right) dx + \left[EI \frac{d^3(\sum C_i \psi_i)}{dx^3} \right]_0^L - \left[EI \frac{d^2(\sum C_i \psi_i)}{dx^2} \frac{d\psi_i}{dx} \right]_0^L + EI C_1 \left(\frac{\pi}{L} \right)^2 \int_0^L \frac{1 + \cos\frac{2\pi x}{L}}{2} dx = 0$$

$$C_1 \left(\frac{-m\omega^2 3}{2} L + EI \left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \right)^2 \frac{L}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{EI \left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \right)^2}{3m} \Rightarrow \omega = 22.79 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{mL^2}}$$

厳密解

$$\omega = \frac{4\pi^2}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\frac{EI}{mL^2}} = 22.4 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{mL^2}}$$

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梁モデルに適用

$$m \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(EI \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(EI \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) = p_z$$

• 一要素 (element)

$$w \cong C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 x^2 + C_4 x^3$$

$$w(x) = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \\ C_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{dw}{dx}(x) = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ 2C_3 \\ 3C_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{dx^2}(x) = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ 2C_3 \\ 3C_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w(0) = C_1 = w_i$$

$$w(L) = C_1 + C_2 L + C_3 L^2 + C_4 L^3 = w_j$$

$$\frac{dw}{dx}(0) = C_2 = \theta_i$$

$$\frac{dw}{dx}(L) = C_2 + 2C_3 L + 3C_4 L^2 = \theta_j$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} w_i \\ \theta_i \\ w_j \\ \theta_j \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & L & L^2 & L^3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2L & 3L^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \\ C_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \\ C_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & L & L^2 & L^3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2L & 3L^2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} w_i \\ \theta_i \\ w_j \\ \theta_j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{L^2} & \frac{2}{L} & \frac{3}{L^2} & -\frac{1}{L} \\ \frac{2}{L} & \frac{1}{L} & \frac{2}{L} & \frac{1}{L^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_i \\ \theta_i \\ w_j \\ \theta_j \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$w(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{L^2} & \frac{2}{L} & \frac{3}{L^2} & -\frac{1}{L} \\ \frac{2}{L^2} & \frac{1}{L} & \frac{2}{L} & \frac{1}{L^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_i \\ \theta_i \\ w_j \\ \theta_j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \left[1 - \frac{3}{L^2} x^2 + \frac{2}{L} x^3, x - \frac{2}{L} x^2 + \frac{1}{L^2} x^3, \frac{3}{L^2} x^2 - \frac{2}{L} x^3, -\frac{1}{L} x^2 + \frac{1}{L^2} x^3 \right] \begin{bmatrix} w_i \\ \theta_i \\ w_j \\ \theta_j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_j \psi_j u_j = [\psi_j] \{u_j\}$$

$$\frac{dw}{dx}(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{L^2} & \frac{2}{L} & \frac{3}{L^2} & -\frac{1}{L} \\ \frac{2}{L^2} & \frac{1}{L} & \frac{2}{L} & \frac{1}{L^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_i \\ \theta_i \\ w_j \\ \theta_j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \left[-\frac{6}{L^2} x + \frac{6}{L^2} x^2, 1 - \frac{4}{L} x + \frac{3}{L^2} x^2, \frac{6}{L^2} x - \frac{6}{L^2} x^2, -\frac{2}{L} x + \frac{3}{L^2} x^2 \right] \begin{bmatrix} w_i \\ \theta_i \\ w_j \\ \theta_j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_j \frac{d\psi_j}{dx} u_j = \left[\frac{d\psi_j}{dx} \right] \{u_j\}$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{dx^2}(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{L^2} & \frac{2}{L} & \frac{3}{L^2} & -\frac{1}{L} \\ \frac{2}{L^2} & \frac{1}{L} & \frac{2}{L} & \frac{1}{L^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_i \\ \theta_i \\ w_j \\ \theta_j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \left[\frac{6}{L^2} - \frac{12}{L^2} x, \frac{4}{L} - \frac{6}{L^2} x, \frac{6}{L^2} - \frac{12}{L^2} x, \frac{2}{L} - \frac{6}{L^2} x \right] \begin{bmatrix} w_i \\ \theta_i \\ w_j \\ \theta_j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_j \frac{d^2 \psi_j}{dx^2} u_j = \left[\frac{d^2 \psi_j}{dx^2} \right] \{u_j\}$$

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$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(EI \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) = p_z$$

$$m \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(EI \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) = 0$$

$$w(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{3}{L^2} x^2 + \frac{2}{L} x^3, x - \frac{2}{L} x^2 + \frac{1}{L^2} x^3, \frac{3}{L^2} x^2 - \frac{2}{L} x^3, -\frac{1}{L} x^2 + \frac{1}{L^2} x^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_i \\ \theta_i \\ w_j \\ \theta_j \end{bmatrix} \exp(i\omega t)$$

$$= \left(\sum_j \psi_j u_j \right) \exp(i\omega t) = [\psi_j] \{u_j\} \exp(i\omega t)$$

$$\left(-\omega^2 m [\psi_j] \{u_j\} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(EI \frac{\partial^2 [\psi_j] \{u_j\}}{\partial x^2} \right) \right) \exp(i\omega t) = 0$$

$$-m\omega^2 \int [\psi_j] \{u_j\} \psi_j dx + \left[EI \frac{d^3 ([\psi_j] \{u_j\})}{dx^3} \psi_j \right] - \left[EI \frac{d^2 ([\psi_j] \{u_j\})}{dx^2} \frac{d\psi_j}{dx} \right] + \int \left(EI \frac{d^2 ([\psi_j] \{u_j\})}{dx^2} \right) \frac{d^2 \psi_j}{dx^2} dx = 0$$

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$$-m\omega^2 \int [\psi_j] \{u_j\} \psi_j dx + \left[EI \frac{d^3 ([\psi_j] \{u_j\})}{dx^3} \psi_j \right] - \left[EI \frac{d^2 ([\psi_j] \{u_j\})}{dx^2} \frac{d\psi_j}{dx} \right] + \int \left(EI \frac{d^2 ([\psi_j] \{u_j\})}{dx^2} \right) \frac{d^2 \psi_j}{dx^2} dx = 0$$

$$-m\omega^2 \left[\int \psi_j \psi_j dx \right] \{u_j\} + \begin{bmatrix} -S_i \\ -S_j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_i \\ M_j \end{bmatrix} + \left[\int \left(EI \frac{d^2 \psi_j}{dx^2} \right) \frac{d^2 \psi_j}{dx^2} dx \right] \{u_j\} = 0$$

$$i = 1, j = 1$$

$$\int \psi_j \psi_j dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{3}{L^2} x^2 + \frac{2}{L} x^3 \right) \left(1 - \frac{3}{L^2} x^2 + \frac{2}{L} x^3 \right) dx = \frac{14}{5} L$$

$$\int \left(EI \frac{d^2 \psi_j}{dx^2} \right) \frac{d^2 \psi_j}{dx^2} dx = EI \int \left(-\frac{6}{L^2} + \frac{12}{L^2} x \right) \left(-\frac{6}{L^2} + \frac{12}{L^2} x \right) dx = \frac{12EI}{L}$$

$$i = 1, j = 2$$

$$i = 1, j = 3$$

$$i = 1, j = 4$$

$$i = 2, j = 2$$

$$i = 2, j = 3$$

$$i = 2, j = 4$$

$$i = 3, j = 3$$

$$i = 3, j = 4$$

$$i = 4, j = 4$$

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剛性マトリクスと直接剛性法

- 接点で接合
 - 部分を構成する梁を所要の位置に回転し重ね合わせ
全体系の剛性マトリクスを得る
 - 構造力学で勉強したとおり

$$\begin{bmatrix} S_i \\ M_i \\ S_j \\ M_j \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{12EI}{L^3} & \frac{6EI}{L^2} & -\frac{12EI}{L^3} & \frac{6EI}{L^2} \\ \frac{6EI}{L^2} & \frac{4EI}{L} & -\frac{6EI}{L^2} & \frac{2EI}{L} \\ -\frac{12EI}{L^3} & -\frac{6EI}{L^2} & \frac{12EI}{L^3} & -\frac{6EI}{L^2} \\ \frac{6EI}{L^2} & \frac{2EI}{L} & -\frac{6EI}{L^2} & \frac{4EI}{L} \end{bmatrix} \{u_j\}$$

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質量マトリクスの表現

- 余り結果に違いは出ない
- 先の表現を整合質量 **consistent mass**
 - 同じ内挿関数を用いた質量マトリクス表現

$$\begin{bmatrix} S_i \\ M_i \\ S_j \\ M_j \end{bmatrix} = m \begin{bmatrix} \int \psi_i \psi_i dx \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \{u_j\}$$

- 集中質量 **ramped mass** モーメント項

$$\begin{bmatrix} S_i \\ M_i \\ S_j \\ M_j \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{mL}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{mL}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \{u_j\}$$

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マトリクス構造解析

$$[M]\{\ddot{u}\} + [C]\{\dot{u}\} + [K]\{u\} = \{f\}$$

- 剛性マトリクス, 減衰マトリクス, 剛性マトリクス, 外力ベクトルの準備ができたなら
 - 線形系の振動解析だったら
 - 振動固有モード → 固有値解析
 - 不規則振動応答 → モーダルアナリシス
 - 非線形系だったら
 - 剛性マトリクス他が変位依存
 - 幾何学的非線形性
 - 力学的非線形性
- 要素は
 - 一次元 直線
 - 二次元 三角形, 四角, 極座標系
 - 三次元 三角錐, 直方体, .

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時間領域の追跡

- 種々の方法が提案されており目的に応じて使い分ける
- 比較的一般的
 - オイラー法
 - 修正オイラー法 (2次のルンゲクッタ法)
 - ルンゲクッタ法
- 偏微分方程式の時
 - クランクニコルソン法 ルンゲクッタ法に類似
- 振動の運動方程式
 - 線形加速度法
 - ニューマークのベータ法
 - ウィルソンのシータ法

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簡単にオイラー法

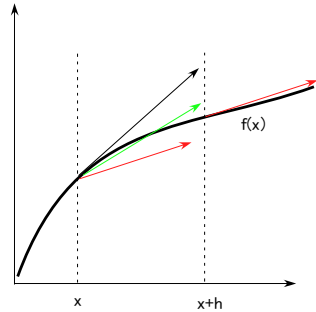
- 関数をテイラー展開

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + f^{(1)}(x)h + \frac{f^{(2)}(x)}{2}h^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!}h^n + \dots$$

$$O(h^2) \sim \text{negl}$$

$$f(x+h) \approx f(x) + f^{(1)}(x)h$$

- 黒矢印で順次推定がオイラー法
- $x+h$ の傾きを使って推定精度を向上させる仕組みが修正オイラー法



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線形加速度法

- 区間の加速度変化は一定とする
- 振動に特化

$$\frac{d^2f}{dt^2}(t+h) = \frac{d^2f}{dt^2}(t) + \alpha h$$

$$\frac{df}{dt}(t+h) = \frac{df}{dt}(t) + \frac{d^2f}{dt^2}(t)h + \frac{\alpha}{2}h^2$$

- 解き方
 - t の変位, 速度, 加速度は分かっているとし,
 - $t+h$ の運動方程式と右の関係からまず加速度を解き,
 - 速度, 変位を推定する
- $B=1/6$ の時ニューマークの β 法と一致

$$= \frac{df}{dt}(t) + \frac{d^2f}{dt^2}(t)h + \frac{\frac{d^2f}{dt^2}(t+h) - \frac{d^2f}{dt^2}(t)}{2}h$$

$$f(t+h) = f(t) + \frac{df}{dt}(t)h + \frac{d^2f}{dt^2}(t)\frac{h^2}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{6}h^3$$

$$= f(t) + \frac{df}{dt}(t)h + \frac{d^2f}{dt^2}(t)\frac{h^2}{2} + \frac{\frac{d^2f}{dt^2}(t+h) - \frac{d^2f}{dt^2}(t)}{6}\frac{h^3}{2}$$

$$f(t+h) = f(t) + \frac{df}{dt}(t)h + \frac{d^2f}{dt^2}(t)\frac{h^2}{3} + \frac{d^2f}{dt^2}(t+h)\frac{h^2}{6}$$

Newmark β

$$f(t+h) = f(t) + \frac{df}{dt}(t)h + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \beta\right)\frac{d^2f}{dt^2}(t)h^2 + \beta\frac{d^2f}{dt^2}(t+h)h^2$$

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わかりにくいので線形加速度法でもう少し展開

$$m\ddot{u} + c\dot{u} + ku = f$$

$$\ddot{u} = \frac{f}{m} - 2\zeta\omega_0\dot{u} - \omega_0^2u$$

$$\ddot{u}(t+h) = \frac{f}{m}(t+h) - 2\zeta\omega_0\dot{u}(t+h) - \omega_0^2u(t+h)$$

$$\dot{u}(t+h) = \dot{u}(t) + \frac{\ddot{u}(t+h) + \ddot{u}(t)}{2}h$$

$$u(t+h) = u(t) + \dot{u}(t)h + \ddot{u}(t)\frac{h^2}{3} + \ddot{u}(t+h)\frac{h^2}{6}$$

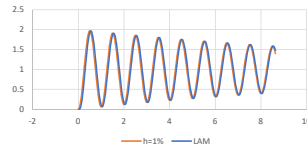
$$\ddot{u}(t+h) = \frac{f}{m}(t+h) - 2\zeta\omega_0\dot{u}(t+h) - \omega_0^2u(t+h)$$

$$= \frac{f}{m}(t+h) - 2\zeta\omega_0\left(\dot{u}(t) + \frac{\ddot{u}(t+h) + \ddot{u}(t)}{2}h\right) - \omega_0^2\left(u(t) + \dot{u}(t)h + \ddot{u}(t)\frac{h^2}{3} + \ddot{u}(t+h)\frac{h^2}{6}\right)$$

$$\ddot{u}(t+h) = \frac{f}{m}(t+h) - 2\zeta\omega_0\left(\dot{u}(t) + \frac{\ddot{u}(t)}{2}h\right) - \omega_0^2\left(u(t) + \dot{u}(t)h + \ddot{u}(t)\frac{h^2}{3}\right)$$

$$\ddot{u}(t+h) = \frac{f}{m}(t+h) - 2\zeta\omega_0\left(\dot{u}(t) + \frac{\ddot{u}(t)}{2}h\right) - \omega_0^2\left(u(t) + \dot{u}(t)h + \ddot{u}(t)\frac{h^2}{3}\right)$$

ステップ応答



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Newmarkの β 法でも係数が少し変わるだけ

$$m\ddot{u} + c\dot{u} + ku = f$$

$$\ddot{u} = \frac{f}{m} - 2\zeta\omega_0\dot{u} - \omega_0^2u$$

$$\ddot{u}(t+h) = \frac{f}{m}(t+h) - 2\zeta\omega_0\dot{u}(t+h) - \omega_0^2u(t+h)$$

$$\dot{u}(t+h) = \dot{u}(t) + \frac{\ddot{u}(t+h) + \ddot{u}(t)}{2}h$$

$$u(t+h) = u(t) + \dot{u}(t)h + \ddot{u}(t)\left(\frac{1}{2} - \beta\right)h^2 + \beta\ddot{u}(t+h)h^2$$

$$\ddot{u}(t+h) = \frac{f}{m}(t+h) - 2\zeta\omega_0\dot{u}(t+h) - \omega_0^2u(t+h)$$

$$= \frac{f}{m}(t+h) - 2\zeta\omega_0\left(\dot{u}(t) + \frac{\ddot{u}(t+h) + \ddot{u}(t)}{2}h\right) - \omega_0^2\left(u(t) + \dot{u}(t)h + \ddot{u}(t)\left(\frac{1}{2} - \beta\right)h^2 + \beta\ddot{u}(t+h)h^2\right)$$

$$\ddot{u}(t+h) = \frac{f}{m}(t+h) - 2\zeta\omega_0\left(\dot{u}(t) + \frac{\ddot{u}(t)}{2}h\right) - \omega_0^2\left(u(t) + \dot{u}(t)h + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \beta\right)\ddot{u}(t)h^2\right)$$

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非線形性を導入した解析

- 時系列解析ならば
 - 時間に応じた変位関係の状況を反映した剛性関係を導入できる
 - Updated
- それでも振動モード形を求めたときがある
 - 接線剛性法
 - 反力 - 変位の関係の接線（剛性）を利用する