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一类非线性梁在随机载荷作用下的弯曲振动(I)

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摘要:非线性工程结构对随机载荷的动力响应分析是当前工程界十分关心的问题·本文利用 Karman—Howarth 在各向同性湍流研究中提出的方法讨论了一类非线性等直梁在随机载荷作用下的弯曲振动,给出了一种用于结构动力响应分析的简单而方便的近似方法·

关键词:非线性,随机振动,弯曲振动

中图分类号:TM392.3

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1 前 言

文中应用各向同性湍流的统计理论^{[1][2]}Kaman一Howath 方法研究了连续系统的非线性随机振动. 结合一类非线性等直梁在随机载荷作用下的弯曲振动,提出了一种适用于梁的动力响应分析的近似方法.

2 随机分布载荷

考虑一简支的非线性等直梁,如图1所示,其动力特性可用非线性偏微分方程来描述

$$A\rho \frac{\partial^{2} Y(x,t)}{\partial t^{2}} + C \frac{\partial Y(x,t)}{\partial t} + EI \frac{\partial^{4} Y(x,t)}{\partial x^{4}} + \varepsilon \{\alpha_{1} \frac{\partial^{4} Y(x,t)}{\partial x^{4}} (\frac{Y(x,t)}{\partial x})^{2} + \alpha_{2} \frac{\partial^{3} Y(x,t)}{\partial x^{3}} \frac{\partial^{2} Y(x,t)}{\partial x^{2}} \frac{\partial Y(x,t)}{\partial x} + \alpha_{3} (\frac{\partial^{2} Y(x,t)}{\partial x^{2}})^{3} \} = F(x,t)$$

$$(1)$$

一般随机分布载荷 F(x,t)是一两参数的随机函数,本文仅限于讨论随机分布载荷只是时间 t 的随机函数(随机过程)的情况,即使空间也存在随机性,但如果空间随机性的尺度较结构的特征尺寸大.那么这种随机性就可以被忽视,而把随机分布载荷仅仅当作为随机过程来处理,即随机分布载荷可以表示为[3]

$$F(x,t) = P(x)f(t) \tag{2}$$

式中p(x)是一确定性的空间函数,而f(t)则是一具有零均值的平衡随机过程.

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随机分布载荷 F(x,t)的自相关函数能够表示为

$$K_{F}(x^{1}, x^{11}, \tau) = E[F(x^{1}, t_{1}) F(x^{11}, t_{2})] = p(x^{1}) p(x^{11}) E[f(t_{1}) f(t_{2})] = p(x^{1}) p(x^{11}) \Gamma_{t}(\tau)$$
(3)

式中 $\Gamma_F(\tau)$ 表示平衡随机过程 f(t)的自相关函数, $E[\bullet]$ 表示数学期望算子, 而 $\tau=(t_2-t_1)$.

因为 f 是平衡随机过程,所以由著名的 Wiener—Khintchine 公式,我们有

$$\Gamma_{f}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_{f}(\omega) \exp(j\omega\tau) d\omega \tag{4}$$

这里 $S_f(\omega)$ 表示过程 $f(\tau)$ 的功率谱密度函数

$$K_F(x^1, x^{11}, \tau) = p(x^1)p(x^{11}) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_f(\omega) \exp(j\omega\tau) d\omega$$
(5)

今

$$K_F(x^1, x^{11}, \tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_F(x^1, x^{11}, \omega) \exp(j\omega\tau) d\omega$$
(6)

分布载荷 F 的功率谱密度函数表示为

$$S_F(x^1, x^{11}, \omega) p(x^1) p(x^{11}) S_f(\omega)$$
 (7)

在(5)式中令 τ =0,得到分布载荷 F的方差函数

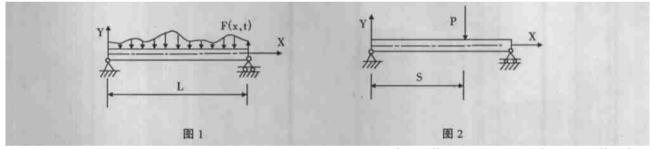
$$\sigma_F^2(x^1, x^{11}) = K_F(x^1, x^{11}, o) = p(x^1)p(x^{11}) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_f(\omega) d\omega = p(x^1)p(x^{11}) \sigma_f^2$$
(8)

式中 σ_f^2 表示过程 f 的方差.

如果随机载荷 F 为一集中载荷,那么这时可用 Dirac 的 δ 一函数表示为 $^{[4]}$

$$F(x,t,s) = \delta(s-x) pf(t)$$

如图 2 所示,s 表示集中载荷在梁上的位置座标,P 为集中载荷的大小,f(t) 为具有零均值的平稳随机过程.



对于随机集中载荷,前面的(3) \sim (8)式仍然适用,只需将 $p(x^1)p(x^{11})$ 改写为 $\delta(s-x^1)\delta(s-x^{11})P^2$ 即可,例如

$$K_{F}(x^{1}, x^{11}, \tau, s) = \delta[s - x^{1}] \delta(s - x^{11}) p^{2} \Gamma_{f}(\tau)$$
(10)

$$S_{F}(x^{1}, x^{11}, \tau, s) = \delta [s - x^{1}) \delta (s - x^{11}) p^{2} S_{f}(\omega)$$
(11)

$$\sigma_F^2(x^1, x^{11}, s) = \delta[s - x^1) \delta(s - x^{11}) p^2 \sigma_F^2$$
(12)

3 集中载荷作用下的挠度响应

假设弱非线性连续系统在集中载荷作用下的挠度响应能够表示为

$$Y(x,t,s) = y(t,s) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_i(x)$$
 (13)

式中 Y(t;s)为一平稳随机过程,它表示在梁的 s 处有一集中随机载荷作用时梁的挠度响应,而则表示梁的第 i 阶固有振型. 简支梁的固有振型和固有频率分别为

$$\varphi_{i}(x) = \sin \frac{i\pi}{L} x$$

$$\omega_{i} = \frac{i^{2} \pi^{2}}{L^{2}} \sqrt{\frac{EI}{A^{\rho}}}$$
(14)

中国(13)式容易得到挠度响应 Y(x,t;s)的自相关函数 $\Gamma_{\gamma}(x^1,x^1,\tau,s) = E[Y(x,t_1;s)Y(x,t_2;s)]$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}(x^{1}) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{1}(x^{11}) E[y(t_{1};s)y(t_{2},s)]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}(x^{1}) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}(x^{11}) \Gamma_{y}(\tau;s)$$
(15)

 $\Gamma_y(\tau;s)$ 表示随机挠度响应 y(t;s)的自相关函数. 因为过程 y(t;s)是平稳的, 所以利用 Wiener — Khint chine 公式, 有

$$\Gamma_{\nu}(\tau;s) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_{\nu}(\omega;s) \exp(j\omega\tau) d\omega \tag{16}$$

式中 $S_{\nu}(\omega;s)$ 表示随机挠度响应 $\nu(t;s)$ 的功率谱密度函数.

$$\Gamma_{y}(s^{1}, x_{1}^{11}, \tau; s) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}(x^{1}) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}(x^{11}) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_{y}(\omega; s) \exp(j\omega\tau) d\omega$$
 (17)

挠度响应 Y(x,t;s)的功率谱密度函数为

$$S_{Y}(x^{1}, x^{11}, \omega; s) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}(x^{1}) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}(x^{11}) S_{y}(\omega; s)$$
(18)

在(17)式中令 $x^1 = x^{11} = x$; $\tau = 0$, 可以得到梁上 x 处挠度响应 $Y(x \cdot t; s)$ 的方差函数

$$\sigma_Y^2(x,s) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i(x)\right)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_Y(\omega;s) d\omega = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i(x)\right)^2 \sigma_y^2(x)$$
(19)

式中 $\sigma_Y^2(s)$ 表示随机挠度响应 γ 的方差.

由于过程是平稳的,所以由(17)式,挠度响应的速度过程 $\dot{Y}(x,t;s)$ 和加速度过程 $\ddot{Y}(x,t;s)$ 的自相关函数为

$$\Gamma_{\dot{Y}}(x^{1}, x^{11}, \tau; s) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}(x^{1}) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}(x^{11}) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega^{2} S_{y}(\omega; s) \exp(j\omega\tau) d\omega$$
(20)

$$\Gamma_{Y}(x^{1}, x^{11}, \tau; s) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}(x^{1}) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}(x^{11}) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega^{4} S_{y}(\omega; s) \exp(j\omega\tau) d\omega$$
 (21)

梁上x 处挠度响应的速度过程和加速度过程 \ddot{Y} 的方差函数为:

$$\sigma_Y^2(x;s) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i(x)\right)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega^2 S_y(\omega;s) d\omega = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i(x)\right)^2 \sigma_y^2(s)$$
(23)

$$\sigma_Y^2(x;s) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i(x)\right)^2 \int_{-\infty}^\infty \omega^4 S_y(\omega;s) d\omega = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i(x)\right)^2 \sigma_y^2(s) \tag{24}$$

式中 σ_Y^2 和 σ_Y^2 分别表示随机挠度响应的速度过程 $\dot{y}(t;s)$ 和加速度过程 \dot{y} 的方差.

对于弱非线性系统,我们近似假设系统的随机挠度响应 y(t;s)是 Gauss 随机过程故有下列条件 $^{[5][6]}$

$$E[y(t_{1};s)y^{3}(t_{2};s)y^{3}(t_{2};s)] = 3\sigma_{y}^{2}(s)\Gamma_{y}(\tau;s)$$

$$E[y^{3}(t_{1};s)y(t_{2};s)] = 3\sigma_{y}^{2}(s)\Gamma_{y}(\tau;s)$$
(24)

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}(x) \left\{ A^{\rho} \frac{d^{2}}{dt^{2}} y(t;s) + C \frac{d}{dt} y(t;s) + E I y(t;s) V(x) + \varepsilon y^{3}(t;s) U(x) \right\} = \delta(s-x) P f(t)$$
式中

$$V(x) = \frac{d^{4} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}(x)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}(x)}$$

$$U(x) = \alpha_1 \frac{\frac{d^4}{dx^4} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_i(x)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_i(x)} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_i(x)\right)^2 \alpha_2 \frac{d^3}{dx^3} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_i(x) \frac{\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_i(x)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_i(x)} \frac{d}{dx^{i=1}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_i(x) + \alpha_3 \frac{\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_i(x)^3}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_i(x)}$$
(26)

经讨简单的代数运算得到

$$A^{2} \rho^{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}(x^{1}) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}(x^{11}) \right) \right)$$

$$\left\{ \frac{d^{4}}{d\tau^{4}} \Gamma_{y}(\tau; s) + T(x^{1}, x^{11}; s) \frac{d^{2}}{d\tau^{2}} \Gamma_{y}(\tau; s) + Q(x^{1}, x^{11}; s) \frac{d}{d\tau} \Gamma_{y}(\tau; s) + R(x^{1}, x^{11}; s) \Gamma_{y}(\tau; s) \right\} = \delta(s - x^{1}) \delta(s - x^{11}) \rho^{2} \Gamma_{y}(\tau)$$

$$= \frac{11}{\tau^{2}} \left[\frac{\rho^{2}}{\tau^{2}} \Gamma_{y}(\tau) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{11}{\tau^{2}} \left[\frac{\rho^{2}}{\tau^{2}} \Gamma_{y}(\tau$$

$$T(x^{1}, x^{11}; s) = \frac{EI}{A\rho} [V(x^{1}) + V(x^{11})] - \frac{c^{2}}{A^{2} \rho^{2}} + \frac{3 \varepsilon \sigma^{2} y(s)}{A\rho} [U(x^{1}) + U(x^{11})]$$

$$Q(x^{1}, x^{11}; s) = \frac{EIC}{A^{2} \rho^{2}} [V(x^{1}) - V(x^{11})] + \frac{3 \varepsilon \sigma^{2}_{y}(s)}{A^{2} \rho^{2}} [U(x^{1}) - U(x^{11})]$$
(28)

$$R(x^{1}, x^{11}; s) = \frac{E^{2} I^{2}}{A^{2} \rho^{2}} V(x^{1}) V(x^{11}) + \frac{3 \varepsilon E I \sigma_{y}^{2}(s)}{A^{2} \rho^{2}} \left[V(x^{1}) U(x^{11}) + V(x^{11}) U(x^{1}) \right]$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}(x^{1})\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{i}(x^{11})\right)A^{2} \varphi^{2}(\omega^{4} - t\omega^{2} + Q\omega_{i} + R)S_{y}(\omega; s) = \delta(s - x^{1})\delta(s - x^{11})P^{2}(S_{f}(\omega))$$
(29)

随机挠度响应 $\gamma(t;s)$ 的功率谱密度函数为:

$$S_{y}(\omega;s) = BP^{2} \frac{S_{f}(\omega)}{\omega^{4} - T(s)\omega^{2} + R(s)}$$

$$(30)$$

式中

$$T(s) = \frac{2EI}{A\rho}V(s) - \frac{c^{2}}{A^{2}\rho^{2}} + \frac{6\varepsilon}{A\rho}\sigma_{y}^{2}(s)U(s)$$

$$R(s) = \frac{E^{2}I^{2}}{A^{2}v^{2}}V^{2}(s) + \frac{6\varepsilon\rho EI}{A^{2}\rho^{2}}\sigma_{y}^{2}(s)V(s)U(s)$$

$$B = \left[\frac{\pi}{2A\rho}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2k-1}\right)^{2}\right]$$
(31)

随机挠度响应 $\gamma(t;s)$ 的自相关函数为:

$$\Gamma_{y}(\tau;s) = BP^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{S_{f}(\omega)}{\omega^{4} - T(s)\omega^{2} + R(s)} d\omega$$
(32)

随机挠度响应 $\gamma(t;s)$ 的方差为:

$$\sigma_{y}^{2}(s) = BP^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{S_{f}(\omega)}{\omega^{4} - T(s) \omega^{2} + R(s)} d\omega$$
(33)

因为在系数 T 和 R 中含有待求的方差 $\sigma_y^2(s)$,所以按(33)式计算方差时,应用数字迭代法求解,用 $\varepsilon=0$ 时按(33)式计算出的方差值作为零次迭代值,循环迭代一直到所要求精度为止.

挠度响应 Y(x,t;s)的自相关函数,功率谱密度函数和方差函数为

$$\Gamma_{y}(x^{1}, x^{11}, \tau; s) = BP^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{1}(x^{1}) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{1}(x^{11}) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{S_{f}(\omega) \exp(j\omega\tau)}{\omega^{4} - T(s) \omega^{2} + R(s)}$$
(34)

$$S_{Y}(x^{1}, x^{11}, \omega; s) = BP^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{1}(x_{1}) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{1}(x^{11}) \frac{S_{f}(\omega)}{\omega^{4} - T(s) \omega^{2} + R(s)}$$
(35)

$$\sigma_{Y}^{2}(,x;s) = BP^{2}(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi_{1}(x)^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{S_{4}(\omega)}{\omega^{4} - T(s) \omega^{4} + R(s)} d\omega$$
(36)

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Flexural Vibration of Non—linear Beam with the Random Load (I)

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Abstract: The analysis of dynamic repose by non-linear engineering structure to random load receives much condemn in the current engineering circle. Through the method ever used by Kaman-Howarth in research of the like turbulence in all direction, the thesis explores the flexural vibrations of a kind of non-linear straight beam under the random load, and presents a simple and practical approximate method adopted in structural dynamic response analysis.

Key words: random, load, flexural vibration

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Against Enter Construction of Crosswise Cross and Big Span Frame Bridge Undersureace Railway Switch

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Abstract: In this paper, the construction method was introduced about crosswise cross and big span frame bridge undersurface railway switch with the engineering specimen, the difficult and the disposal way was put forwarded Key words: railway switch; crosswise cross; frame bridge; against enter