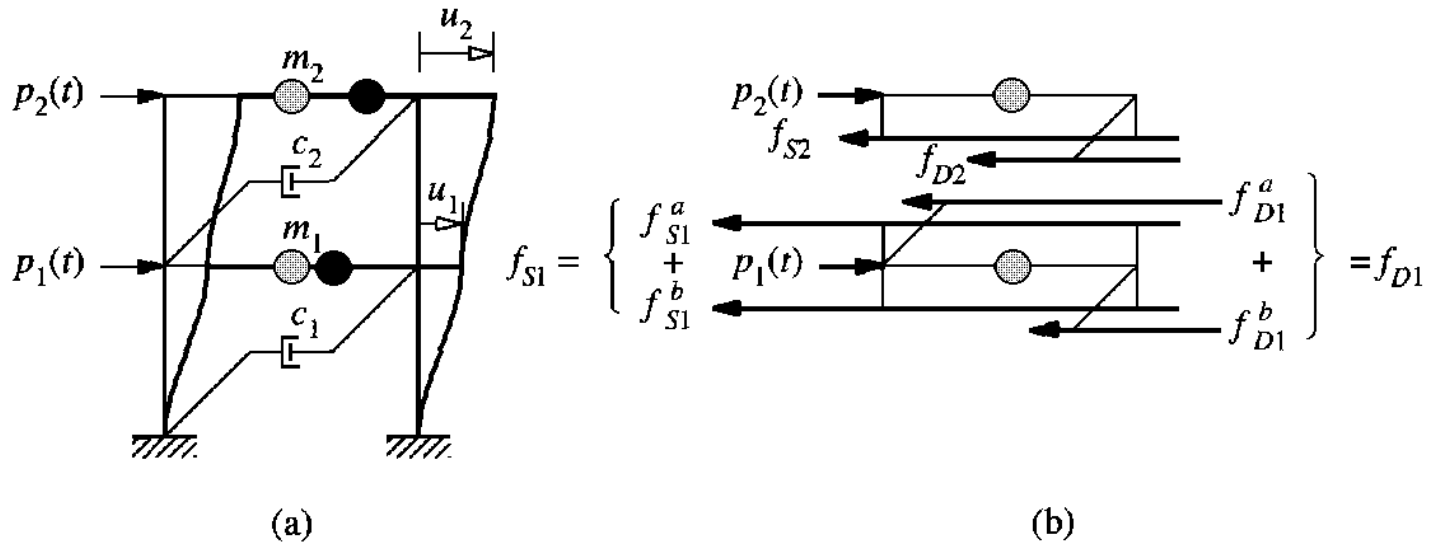


ÇOK SERBESTLİK DERECELİ SİSTEMLER



İki katlı kayma çerçevesi ve kütlelere etkiyen kuvvetler

Newton'un II. Hareket Yasası ve Hareketin denklemi

Her bir kütle için Newton'un hareket yasası yazılırsa;

$$p_j - f_{sj} - f_{Dj} = m_j \ddot{u}_j \quad \text{or} \quad m_j \ddot{u}_j + f_{Dj} + f_{sj} = p_j(t) \quad (9.1.1)$$

$$j = 1 \text{ and } 2,$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{u}_1 \\ \ddot{u}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} f_{D1} \\ f_{D2} \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} f_{s1} \\ f_{s2} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} p_1(t) \\ p_2(t) \end{Bmatrix} \quad (9.1.2)$$

Hareketin denklemleri matris-vektör formunda gösterilebilir.

$$\mathbf{m}\ddot{\mathbf{u}} + \mathbf{f}_D + \mathbf{f}_s = \mathbf{p}(t) \quad (9.1.3)$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{m} = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{f}_D = \begin{Bmatrix} f_{D1} \\ f_{D2} \end{Bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{f}_S = \begin{Bmatrix} f_{S1} \\ f_{S2} \end{Bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{p} = \begin{Bmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

\mathbf{u} : deplasman vektörü (1. ve 2. katın döşemelerinin deplasmanları)

\mathbf{f}_D : Sönüm kuvveti vektörü

\mathbf{m} : Kütle matrisi

\mathbf{f}_S : Elastik kuvvet vektörü (Lineer bir davranış için)

\mathbf{p} : Dış yük vektörü

Katlar arası deplasman farkı (görelî kat ötelemesi)

$$\Delta_j = u_j - u_{j-1}$$

Kat kesme kuvveti

$$V_j = k_j \Delta_j \tag{9.1.4}$$

k_j : j. Kat rijitliği

İki ucu ankastre bir kolonun yanal rijitliği

$$k_j = \sum_{\text{columns}} \frac{12EI_c}{h^3} \quad (9.1.5)$$

Herhangi bir kattaki elastik kuvvet o katın altı ve üstündeki elastik kuvvetlerin toplamından oluşur.

$$f_{S1} = f_{S1}^b + f_{S1}^a$$

$$\Delta_1 = u_1 \text{ and } \Delta_2 = u_2 - u_1$$

$$f_{S1} = k_1 u_1 + k_2 (u_1 - u_2) \quad (9.1.6a)$$

$$f_{S2} = k_2 (u_2 - u_1) \quad (9.1.6b)$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} f_{S1} \\ f_{S2} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 + k_2 & -k_2 \\ -k_2 & k_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \text{or} \quad \mathbf{f}_S = \mathbf{k} \mathbf{u} \quad (9.1.7)$$

k: rijitlik matrisi

Sönüm kuvveti, j. kat için

$$V_j = c_j \dot{\Delta}_j$$

$$f_{D1} = c_1 \dot{u}_1 + c_2 (\dot{u}_1 - \dot{u}_2) \quad f_{D2} = c_2 (\dot{u}_2 - \dot{u}_1) \quad (9.1.9)$$

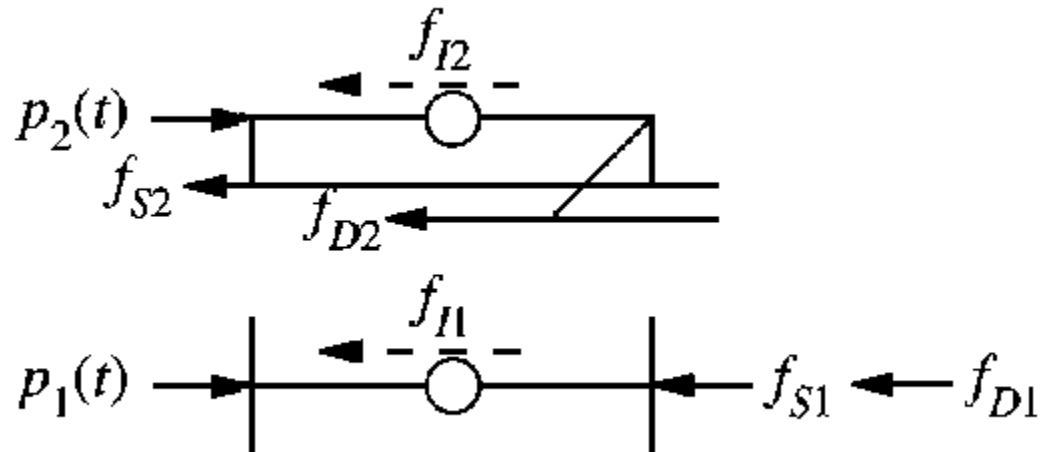
$$\begin{Bmatrix} f_{D1} \\ f_{D2} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 + c_2 & -c_2 \\ -c_2 & c_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{u}_1 \\ \dot{u}_2 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \text{or} \quad \mathbf{f}_D = \mathbf{c} \dot{\mathbf{u}} \quad (9.1.10)$$

c: Sönüm matrisi

Hareketin denklemi matris-vektör formunda

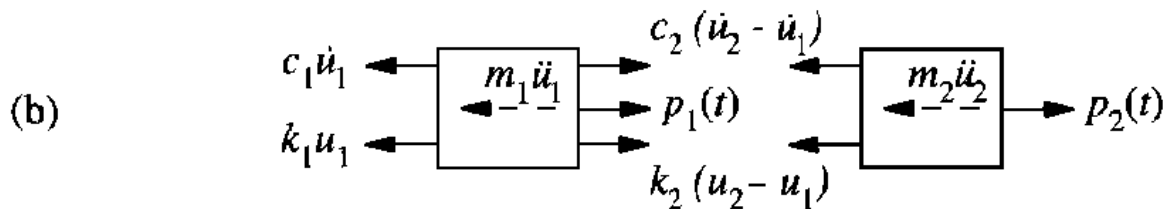
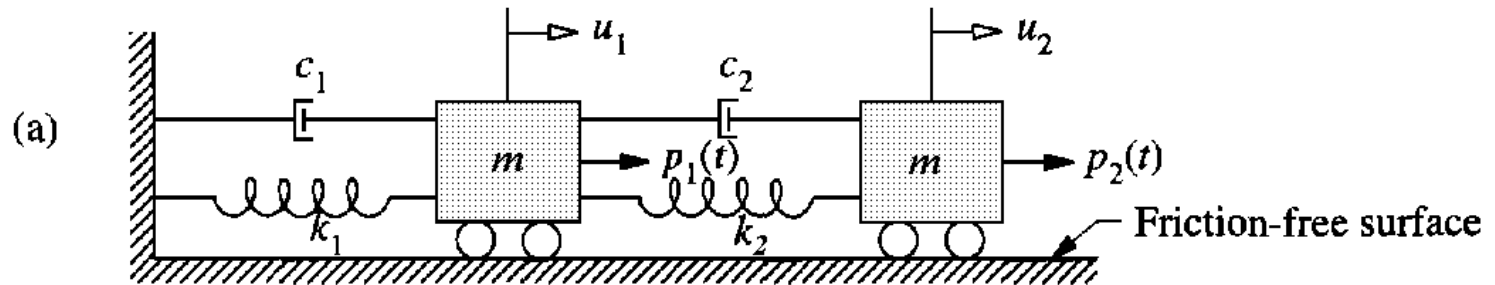
$$\mathbf{m}\ddot{\mathbf{u}} + \mathbf{c}\dot{\mathbf{u}} + \mathbf{k}\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{p}(t) \quad (9.1.11)$$

Dinamik denge (D'Alembert Prensibi)

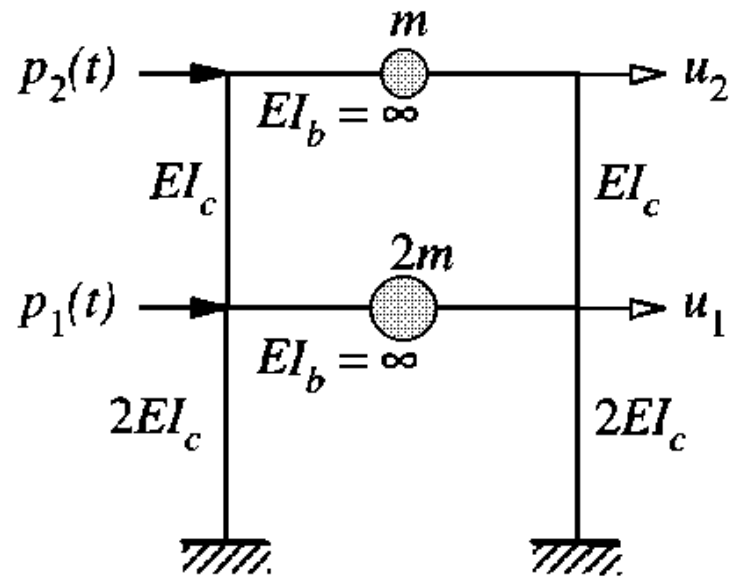


Kütle-Yay-Sönümleyici Sistemi

İki serbestli dereceli sistem ve serbest cisim diyagramları



ÖRNEK



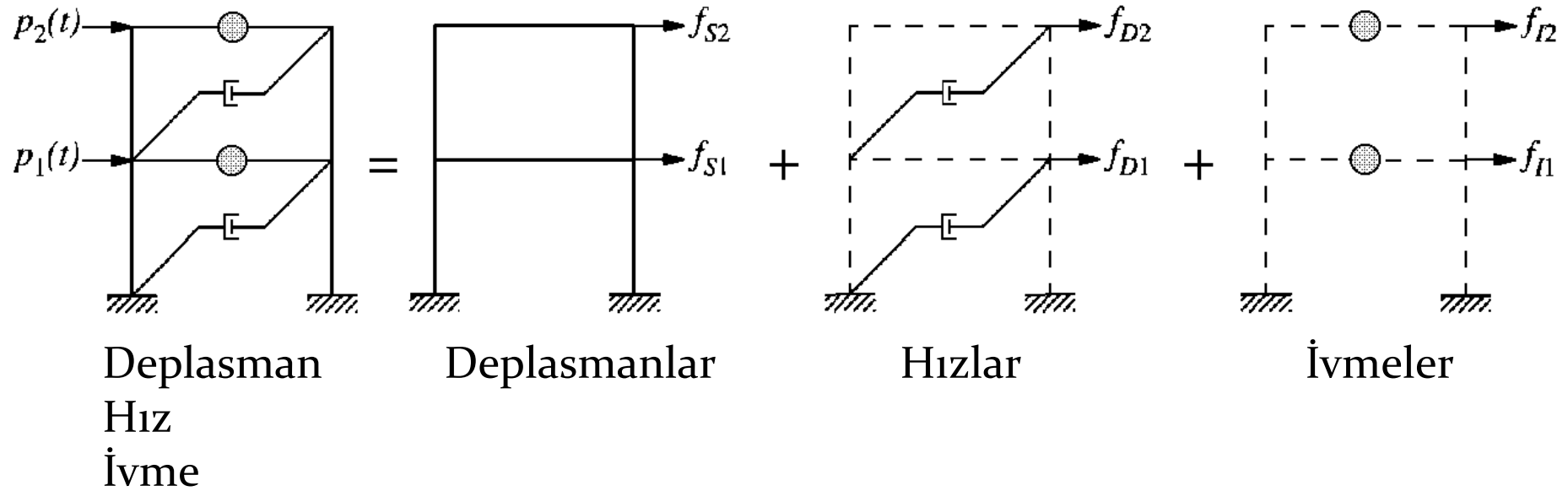
$$m_1 = 2m \quad m_2 = m$$

$$k_1 = 2 \frac{12(2EI_c)}{h^3} = \frac{48EI_c}{h^3} \quad k_2 = 2 \frac{12(EI_c)}{h^3} = \frac{24EI_c}{h^3}$$

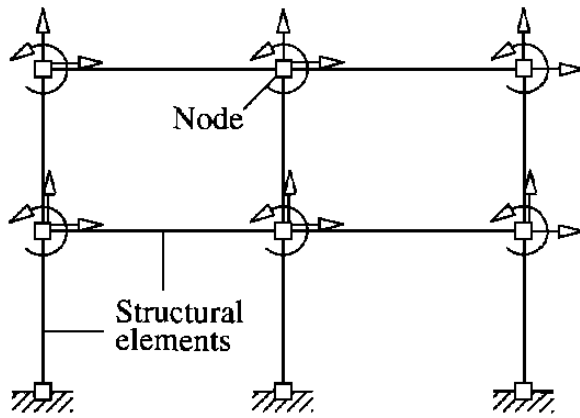
$$\mathbf{m} = m \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{k} = \frac{24EI_c}{h^3} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{u}_1 \\ \ddot{u}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + 24 \frac{EI_c}{h^3} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} p_1(t) \\ p_2(t) \end{Bmatrix}$$

Rijitlik , Sönüm ve Kütle kuvvetlerinin bileşenleri

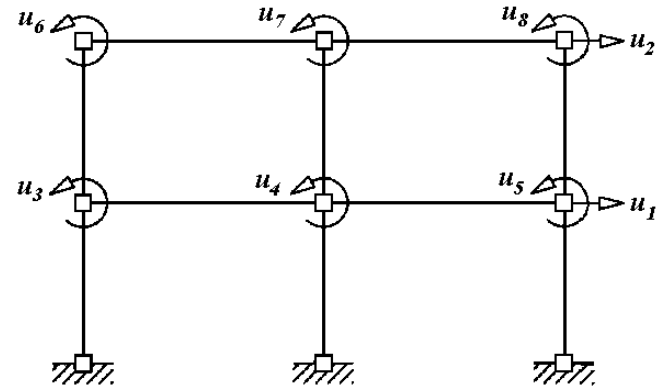


Lineer Sistemlere Genel Yaklaşım



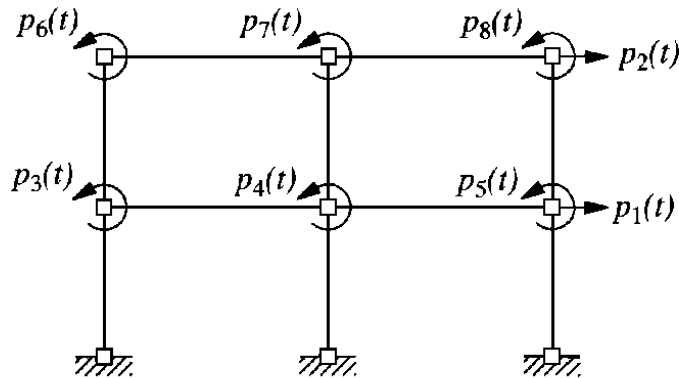
(a)

N serbestlik dereceli sistem



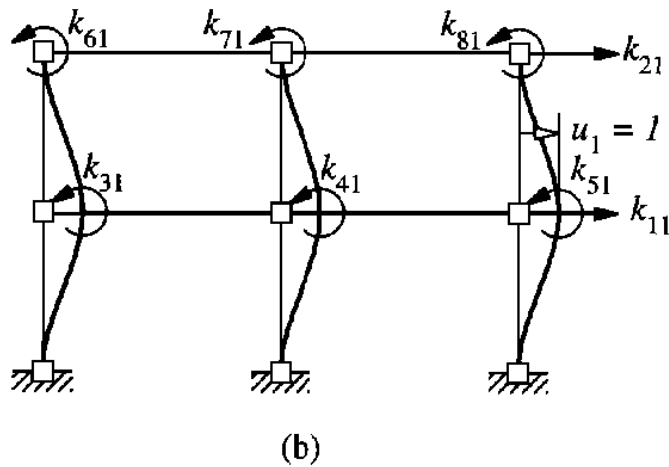
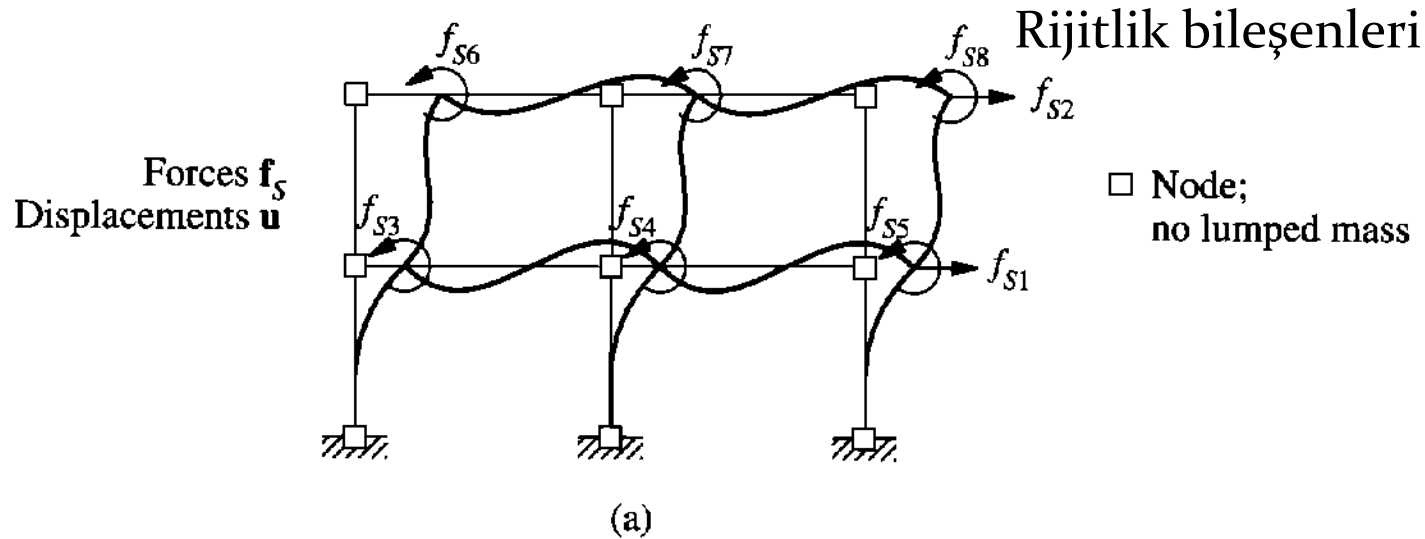
(b)

Eksenel deformasyonlar ihmal edildiğinde

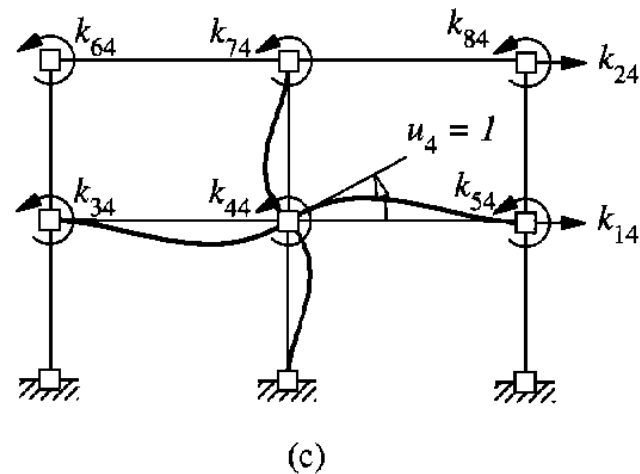


Dış dinamik kuvvetler

Elastik Kuvvetler



$u_1=1$ olması halinde
rijitlik katsayıları



$u_4=1$ olması halinde
rijitlik katsayıları

$$f_{Si} = k_{i1}u_1 + k_{i2}u_2 + \cdots + k_{ij}u_j + \cdots + k_{iN}u_N \quad (9.2.1)$$

$$i = 1 \text{ to } N.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{S1} \\ f_{S2} \\ \vdots \\ f_{SN} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & \cdots & k_{1j} & \cdots & k_{1N} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} & \cdots & k_{2j} & \cdots & k_{2N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ k_{N1} & k_{N2} & \cdots & k_{Nj} & \cdots & k_{NN} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_N \end{Bmatrix} \quad (9.2.2)$$

$$\mathbf{f}_S = \mathbf{k} \mathbf{u} \quad (9.2.3)$$

Sönüm Kuvvetleri

$$f_{Di} = c_{i1}\dot{u}_1 + c_{i2}\dot{u}_2 + \cdots + c_{ij}\dot{u}_j + \cdots + c_{iN}\dot{u}_N \quad (9.2.4)$$

$$i = 1 \text{ to } N$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{D1} \\ f_{D2} \\ \vdots \\ f_{DN} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1j} & \cdots & c_{1N} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2j} & \cdots & c_{2N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{N1} & c_{N2} & \cdots & c_{Nj} & \cdots & c_{NN} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{u}_1 \\ \dot{u}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{u}_N \end{Bmatrix} \quad (9.2.5)$$

$$\mathbf{f}_D = \mathbf{c}\dot{\mathbf{u}} \quad (9.2.6)$$

Sönüm Kuvvetleri

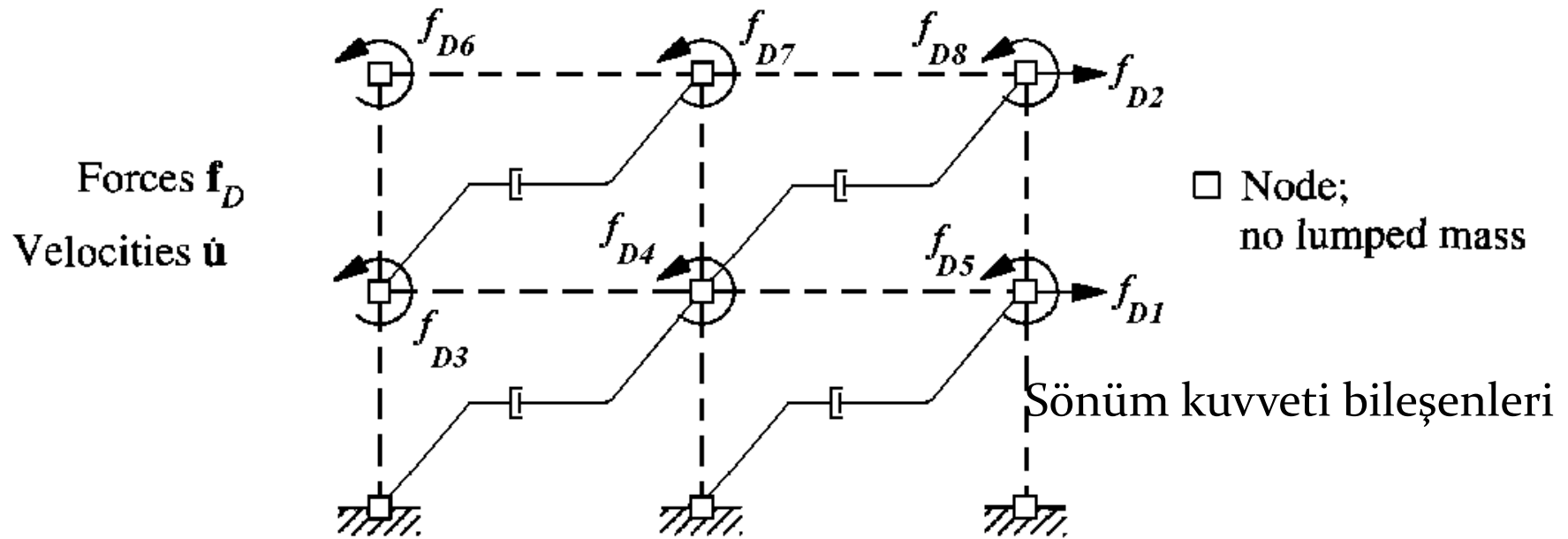
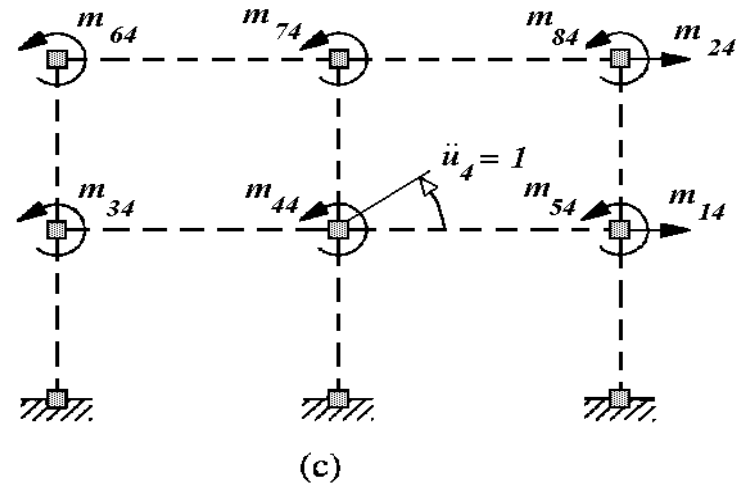
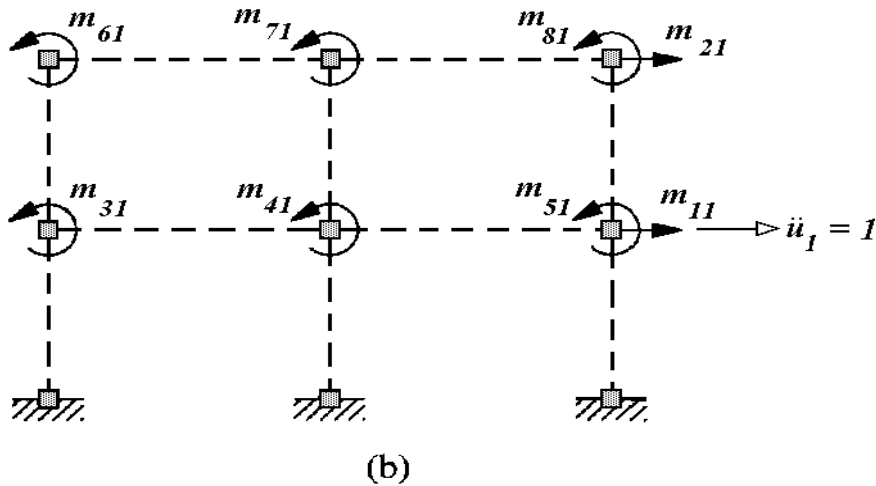
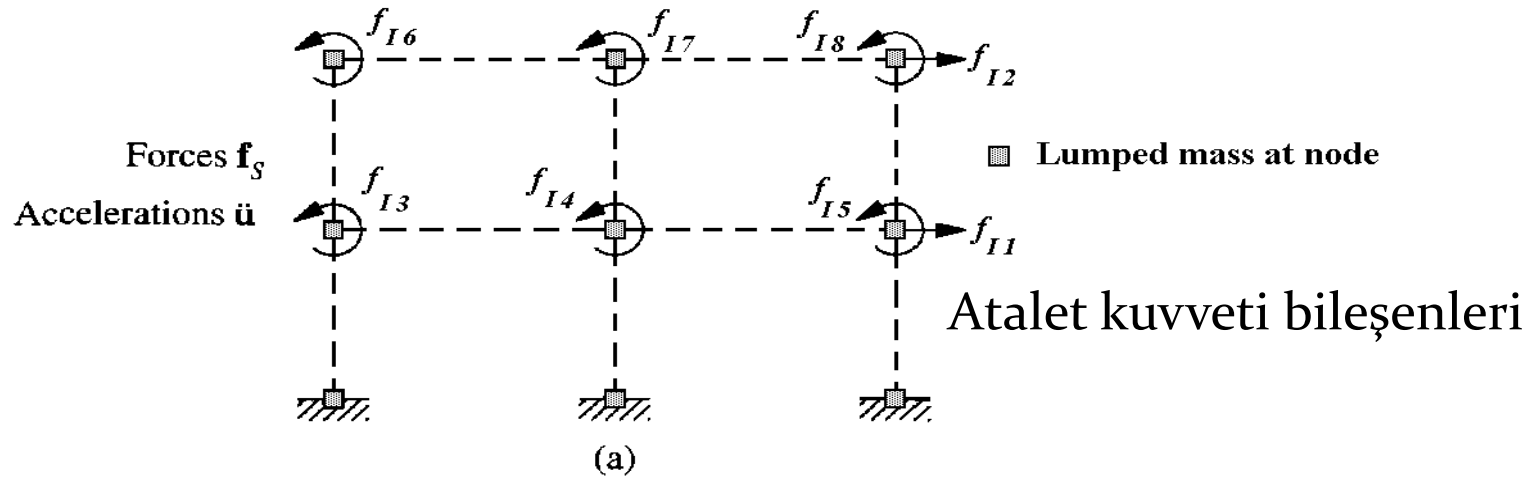


Figure 9.2.4 Damping component of frame.

Atalet Kuvvetleri



Atalet Kuvvetleri

$$f_{Ii} = m_{i1}\ddot{u}_1 + m_{i2}\ddot{u}_2 + \cdots + m_{ij}\ddot{u}_j + \cdots + m_{iN}\ddot{u}_N \quad (9.2.7)$$

$$i = 1 \text{ to } N.$$

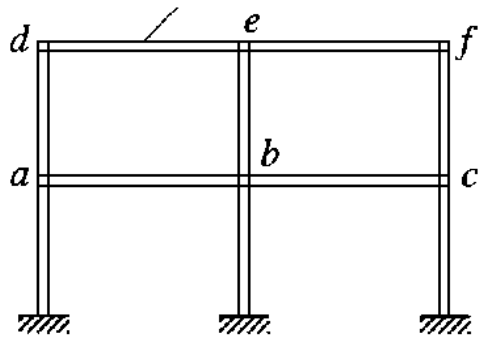
$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{I1} \\ f_{I2} \\ \vdots \\ f_{IN} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} & \cdots & m_{1j} & \cdots & m_{1N} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} & \cdots & m_{2j} & \cdots & m_{2N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ m_{N1} & m_{N2} & \cdots & m_{Nj} & \cdots & m_{NN} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{u}_1 \\ \ddot{u}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \ddot{u}_N \end{Bmatrix} \quad (9.2.8)$$

$$\mathbf{f}_I = \mathbf{m}\ddot{\mathbf{u}} \quad (9.2.9)$$

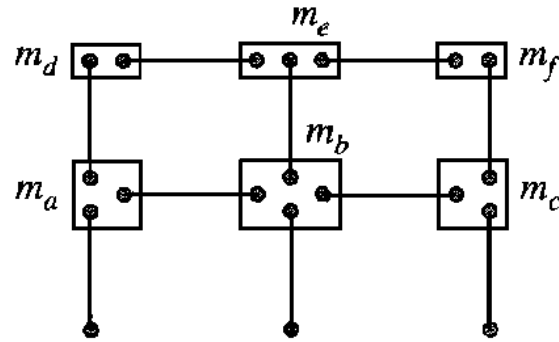
Kütlelerin Düğümlerde Toplanması

Toplu Kütleli Sistemler

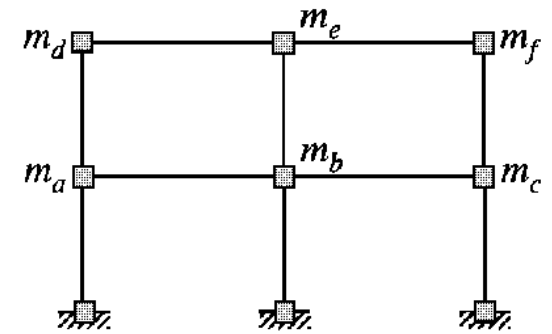
Structural element



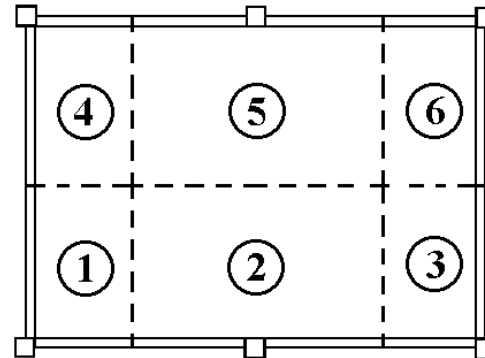
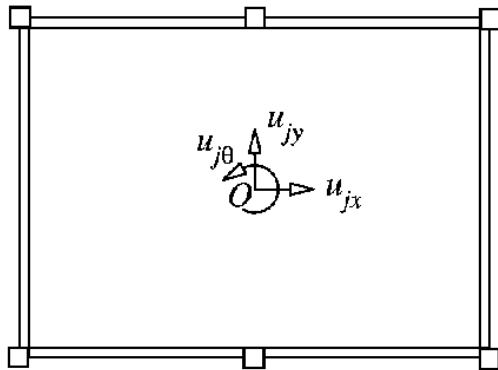
(a)



(b)



(c)



Genelde, kütle matrisi diyagonaldir.

$$m_{ij} = 0 \quad i \neq j \quad m_{jj} = m_j \quad \text{or} \quad 0 \quad (9.2.10)$$

Örnek: Aşağıdaki sistemde u_1 ve u_2 deplasmanlarına göre hareketin denklemini çıkarınız.

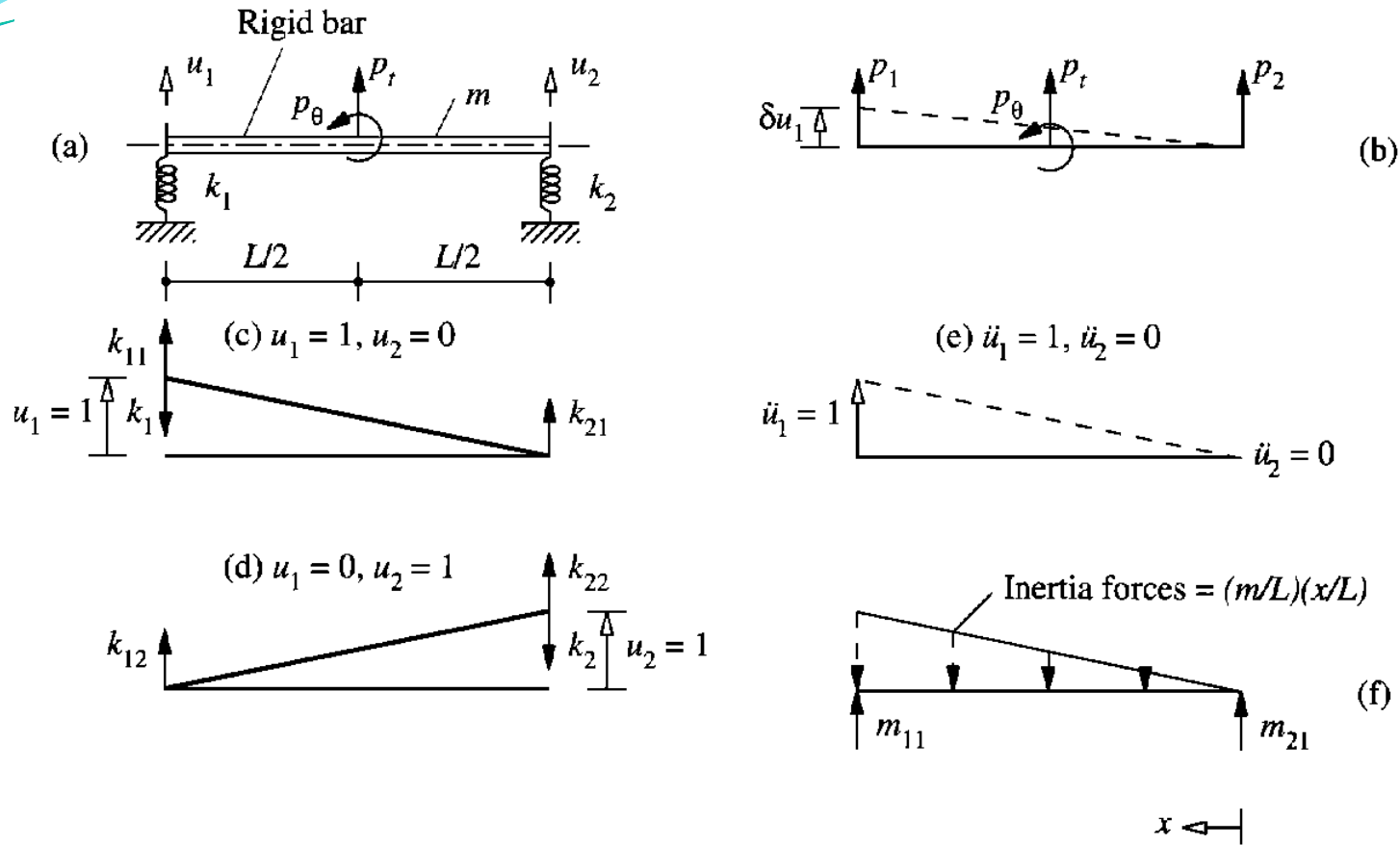


Figure E9.2

Kuvvetlerin Hesabı

virtual displacement δu_1 along DOF 1.

$$\delta W = p_t \frac{\delta u_1}{2} - p_\theta \frac{\delta u_1}{L} \quad (\text{a})$$

$$\delta W = p_1 \delta u_1 + p_2(0) \quad (\text{b})$$

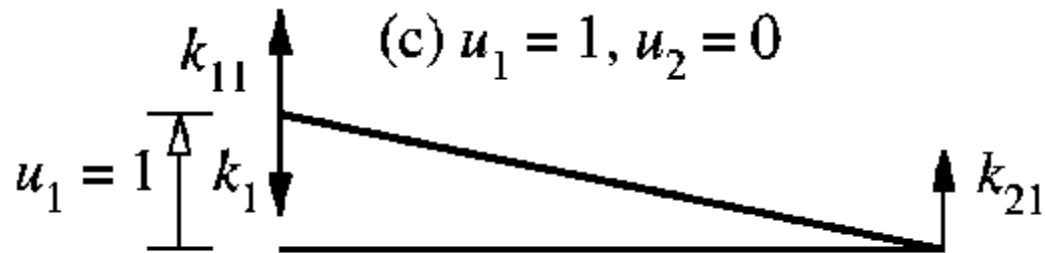
$$p_1 = \frac{p_t}{2} - \frac{p_\theta}{L} \quad (\text{c})$$

virtual displacement δu_2

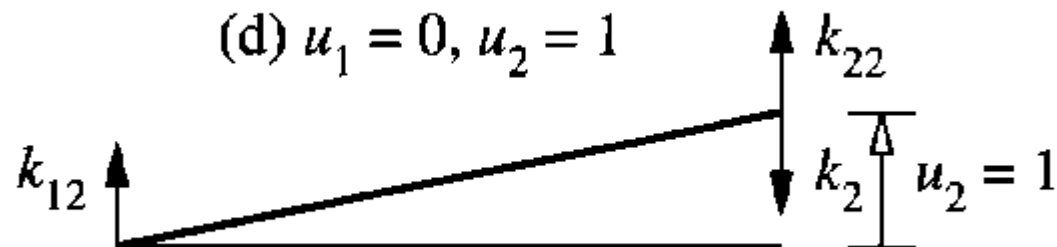
$$p_2 = \frac{p_t}{2} + \frac{p_\theta}{L} \quad (\text{d})$$

Rijitlik Matrisinin Hesabı

$u_1 = 1$ with $u_2 = 0$ k_{11} and k_{21} $k_{11} = k_1$ and $k_{21} = 0$.



$u_2 = 1$ $u_1 = 0$ $k_{12} = 0$ and $k_{22} = k_2$.



$$\mathbf{k} = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & 0 \\ 0 & k_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Kütle Matrisinin Hesabı

Birim ivme

$$\ddot{u}_1 = 1 \text{ with } \ddot{u}_2 = 0,$$

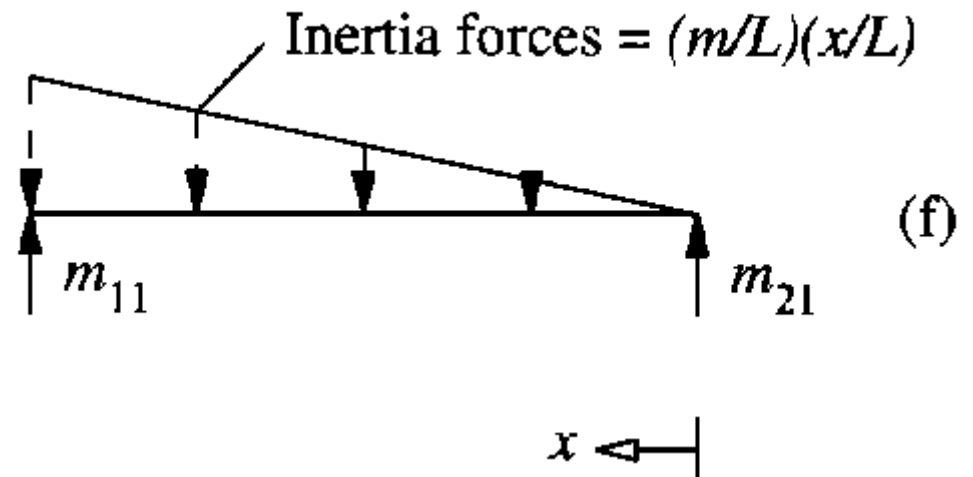
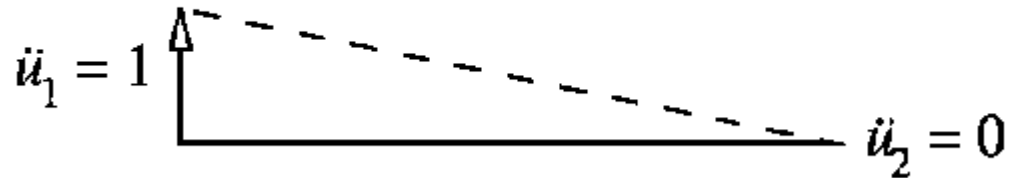
$$m_{11} = m/3 \text{ and } m_{21} = m/6$$

$$\ddot{u}_2 = 1 \text{ with } \ddot{u}_1 = 0,$$

$$m_{12} = m/6 \text{ and } m_{22} = m/3.$$

$$\mathbf{m} = \frac{m}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(e) \ddot{u}_1 = 1, \ddot{u}_2 = 0$$

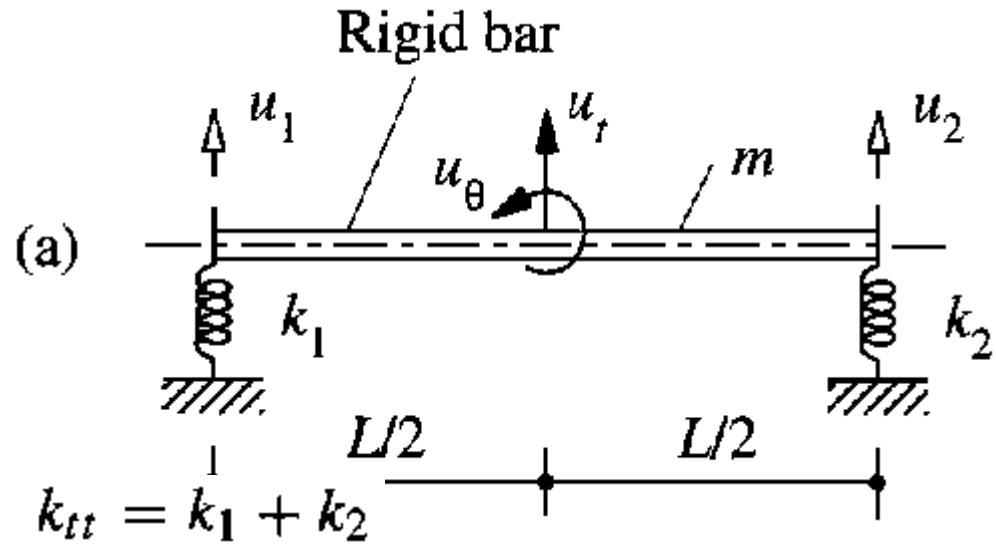


Hareketin Denklemi (Kütle girişimli iki diferansiyel denklemin matris formu)

$$\frac{m}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{u}_1 \\ \ddot{u}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & 0 \\ 0 & k_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (p_t/2) - (p_\theta/L) \\ (p_t/2) + (p_\theta/L) \end{bmatrix}$$

İki dif. Denklem girişimlidir. Çubuğun yayılı kütlesi serbestliklere yığılı olmadığından köşegen dışı terimlerin işaret ettiği gibi kütle matrisi girişimli olmasından kaynaklıdır.

Örnek: Aşağıdaki şekilde hareketin denklemini u_t ve u_θ deplasmanlarına göre çıkartınız.



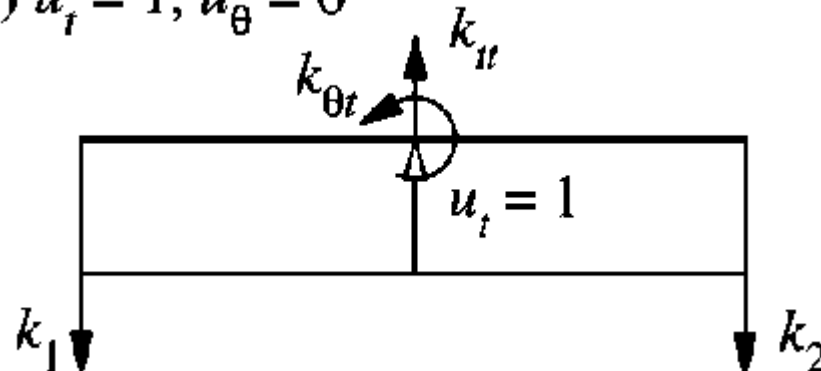
Rijitlik matrisinin hesabı

$$k_{tt} = k_1 + k_2$$

$$k_{\theta t} = (k_2 - k_1)L/2.$$

$u_t = 1$ with $u_\theta = 0$

(b) $u_t = 1, u_\theta = 0$



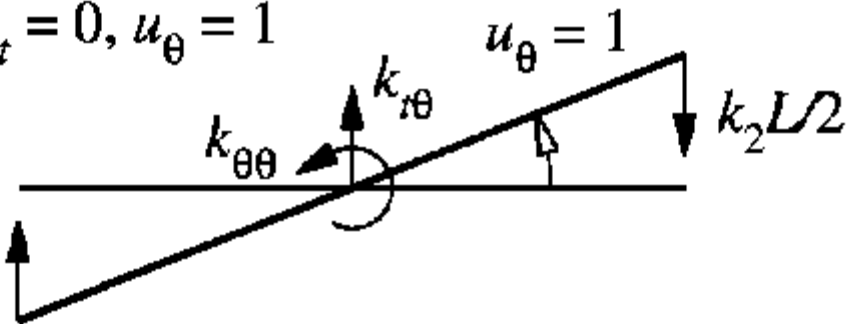
Rijitlik matrisinin hesabı

$$u_\theta = 1 \text{ with } u_t = 0$$

$$(c) u_t = 0, u_\theta = 1$$

$$k_{t\theta} = (k_2 - k_1)L/2$$

$$k_{\theta\theta} = (k_1 + k_2)L^2/4.$$



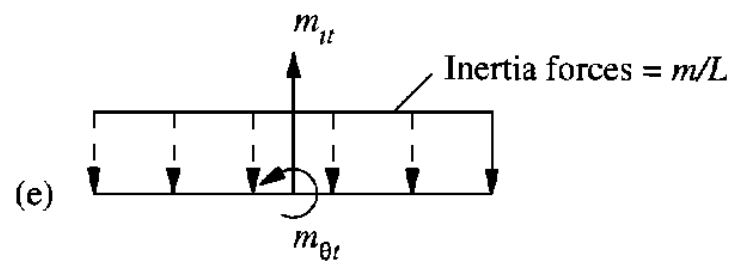
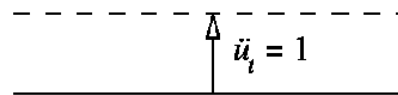
$$\bar{\mathbf{k}} = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 + k_2 & (k_2 - k_1)L/2 \\ (k_2 - k_1)L/2 & (k_1 + k_2)L^2/4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Kütle matrisinin hesabı

$$\ddot{u}_t = 1 \text{ with } \ddot{u}_\theta = 0,$$

$$m_{tt} = m \text{ and } m_{\theta t} = 0.$$

$$(d) \ddot{u}_t = 1, \ddot{u}_\theta = 0$$



Kütle matrisinin hesabı

$$\ddot{u}_\theta = 1 \text{ with } \ddot{u}_t = 0,$$

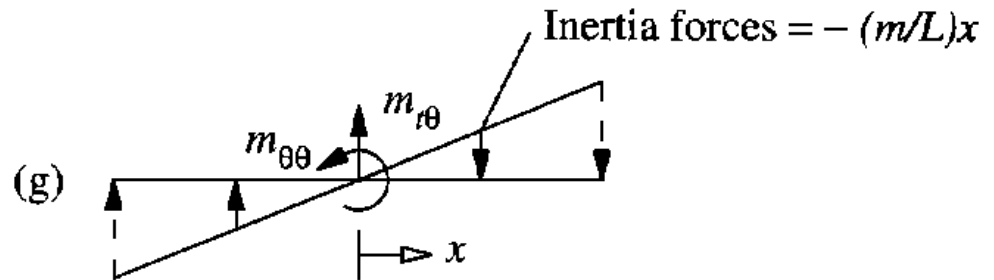
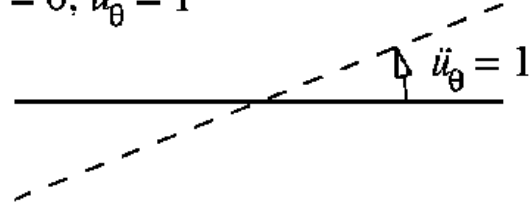
$$m_{\theta\theta} = mL^2/12.$$

$$m_{\theta\theta} = I_O$$

$$m_{t\theta} = 0$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{m}} = \begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & mL^2/12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(f) \ddot{u}_t = 0, \ddot{u}_\theta = 1$$



Hareketin denklemi (Rijitlik matrisi girişimli)

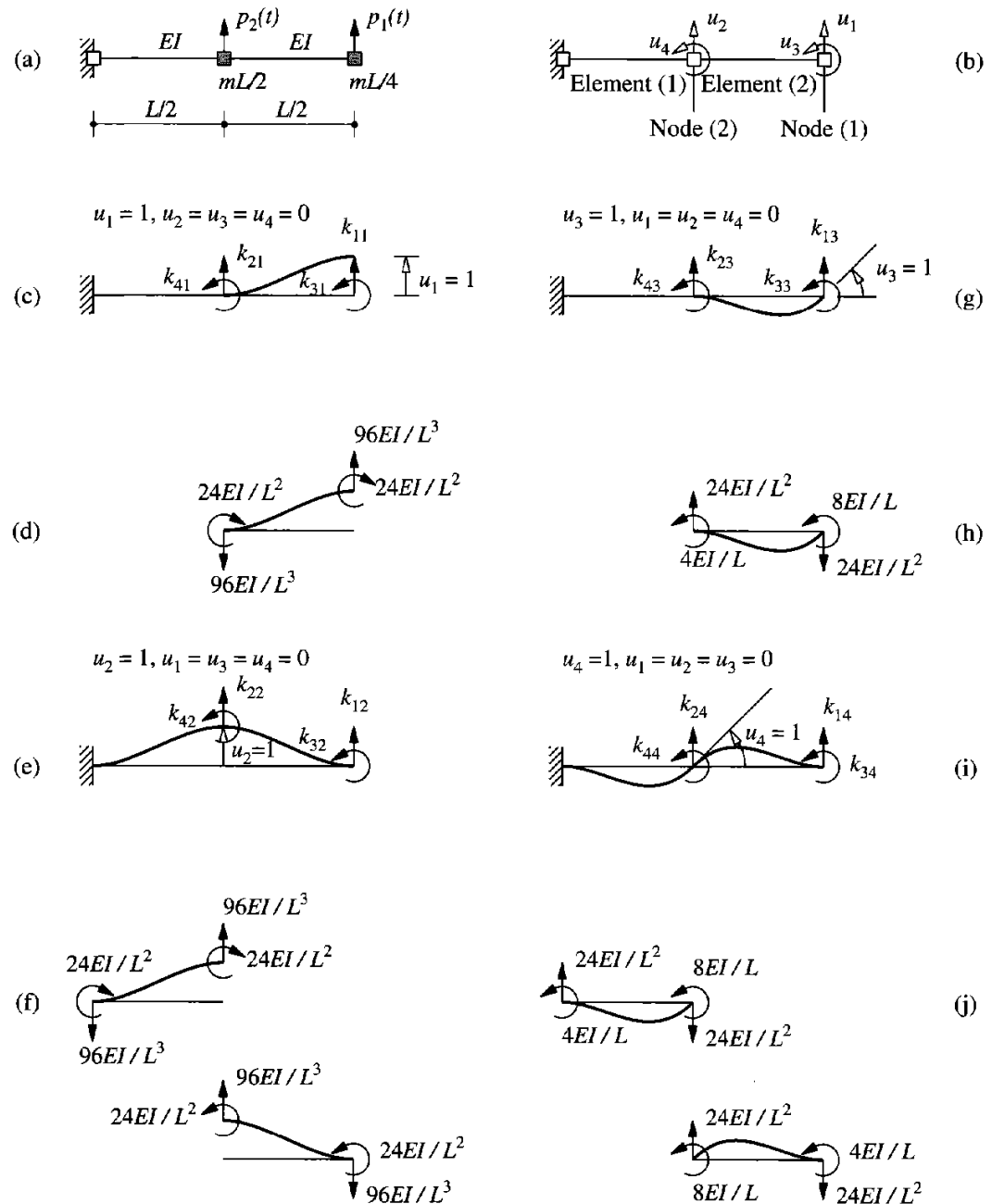
$$\mathbf{u} = \langle u_t \quad u_\theta \rangle^T, \mathbf{p} = \langle p_t \quad p_\theta \rangle^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & mL^2/12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{u}_t \\ \ddot{u}_\theta \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k_1 + k_2 & (k_2 - k_1)L/2 \\ (k_2 - k_1)L/2 & (k_1 + k_2)L^2/4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_t \\ u_\theta \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} p_t \\ p_\theta \end{Bmatrix}$$

Örnek: Şekildeki L uzunluğundaki kütlesiz EI rijitliğindeki çubukta kütleler görüldüğü gibi iki noktada toplanmıştır. Bu noktalara uygulanan kuvvetler $P_1(t)$ ve $P_2(t)$ olduğuna göre hareketin denklemini kurunuz. Eksenel ve kayma deformasyonları ihmal edilmektedir.

Kütle matrisi

$$\mathbf{m} = \begin{bmatrix} mL/4 & & & \\ & mL/2 & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Rijitlik matrisi

$$\mathbf{k} = \frac{8EI}{L^3} \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -12 & -3L & -3L \\ -12 & 24 & 3L & 0 \\ -3L & 3L & L^2 & L^2/2 \\ -3L & 0 & L^2/2 & 2L^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

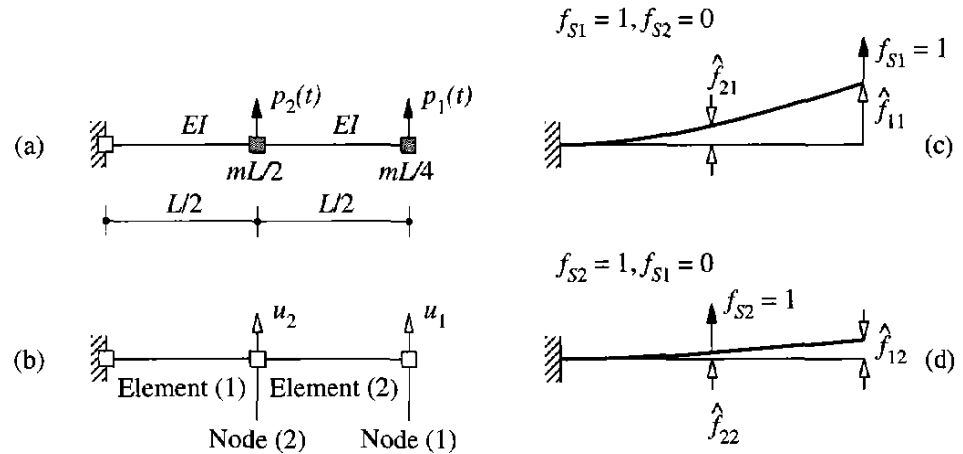
$$\mathbf{m}\ddot{\mathbf{u}} + \mathbf{k}\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{p}(t)$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \langle u_1 \quad u_2 \quad u_3 \quad u_4 \rangle^T$$

$$\mathbf{p}(t) = \langle p_1(t) \quad p_2(t) \quad 0 \quad 0 \rangle^T.$$

Örnek: Hareketin denklemini sadece u_1 ve u_2 serbestlik derecelerine göre çıkartınız. (Rijitlik katsayıları yerine fleksibilite katsayılarını kullanarak) Fleksibilite matrisinin diyogonal olmayan elemanları eşittir. Ters alınarak k rijitlik matrisi bulunur.

Fleksibilite matrisi



$$\hat{\mathbf{f}} = \frac{L^3}{48EI} \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Rijitlik matrisi

$$\mathbf{k} = \frac{48EI}{7L^3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ -5 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

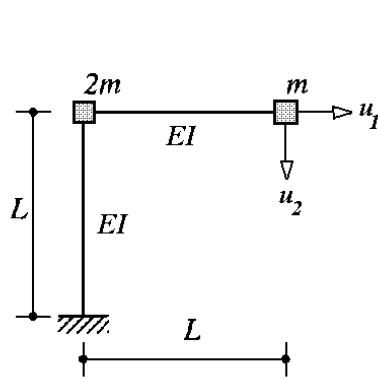
Kütle matrisi

$$\mathbf{m} = \begin{bmatrix} mL/4 & \\ & mL/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

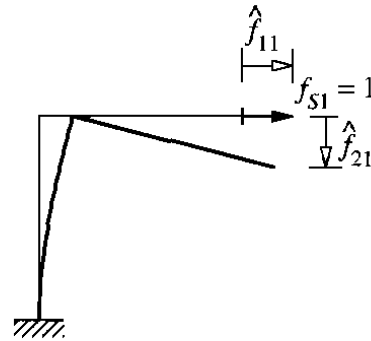
Hareketin Denklemi

$$\begin{bmatrix} mL/4 & \\ & mL/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{u}_1 \\ \ddot{u}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \frac{48EI}{7L^3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ -5 & 16 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} p_1(t) \\ p_2(t) \end{Bmatrix}$$

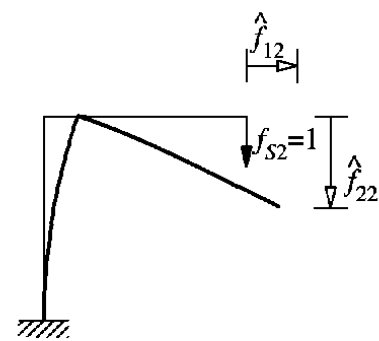
Örnek : Şekildeki çerçevenin hareket denklemini kurunuz



(a)



(b)



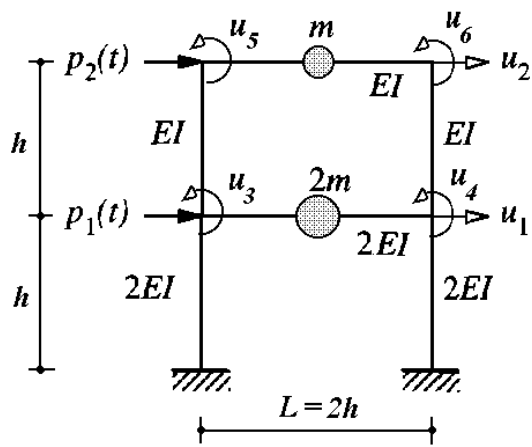
(c)

$\ddot{u}_1 = 1$ is $2m + m = 3m$

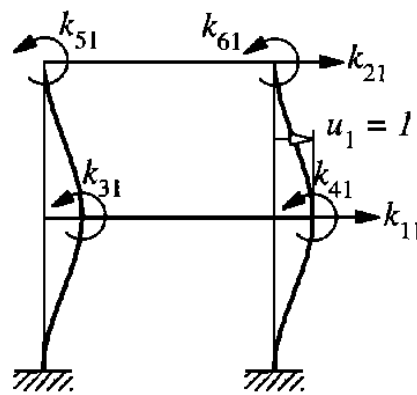
$$\mathbf{m} = \begin{bmatrix} 3m & \\ & m \end{bmatrix} \quad \hat{\mathbf{f}} = \frac{L^3}{6EI} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{k} = \frac{6EI}{7L^3} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3m & \\ & m \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{u}_1 \\ \ddot{u}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \frac{6EI}{7L^3} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

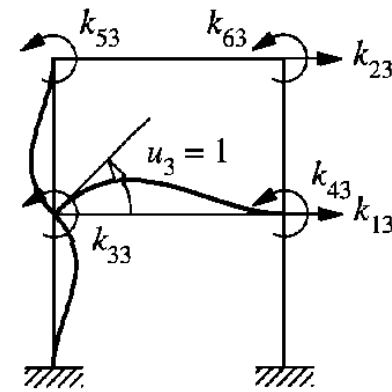
Örnek : Şekildeki çerçevenin hareket denklemini kurunuz



(a)



(b)



(c)

$$\mathbf{u} = \langle u_1 \quad u_2 \quad u_3 \quad u_4 \quad u_5 \quad u_6 \rangle^T$$

$$\mathbf{m} = m \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & & & & \\ & 1 & & & & \\ & & 0 & & & \\ & & & 0 & & \\ & & & & 0 & \\ & & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{k} = \frac{EI}{h^3} \begin{bmatrix} 72 & -24 & 6h & 6h & -6h & -6h \\ -24 & 24 & 6h & 6h & 6h & 6h \\ 6h & 6h & 16h^2 & 2h^2 & 2h^2 & 0 \\ 6h & 6h & 2h^2 & 16h^2 & 0 & 2h^2 \\ -6h & 6h & 2h^2 & 0 & 6h^2 & h^2 \\ -6h & 6h & 0 & 2h^2 & h^2 & 6h^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{p}(t) = \langle p_1(t) \quad p_2(t) \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \rangle^T$$

$$\mathbf{m}\ddot{\mathbf{u}} + \mathbf{k}\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{p}(t)$$

Doğal Titreşim Frekansları ve Modlar

Sönümsüz Serbest Titreşim

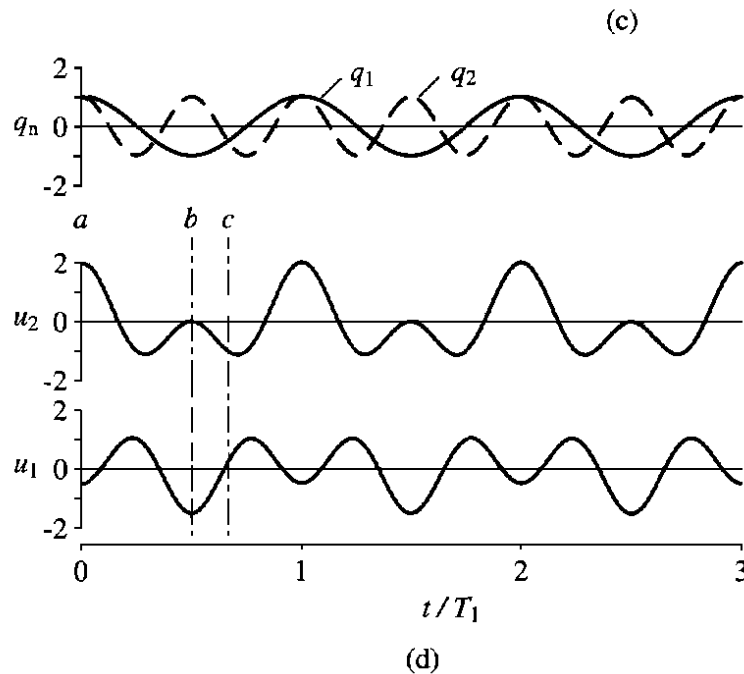
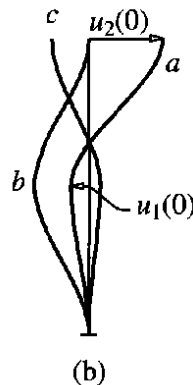
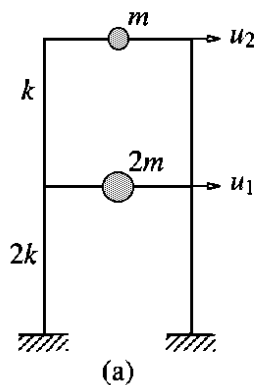
$$m\ddot{u} + ku = 0$$

$$u = u(0)$$

$$p(t) = 0$$

$$\dot{u} = \dot{u}(0)$$

Dış etki yok
Başlangıç değerleri var



Sönümsüz sistemin rastgele başlangıç deplasmanları sonrası serbest titreşimleri

Doğal titreşim periyodu

Doğal devir frekansı

$$T_n = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_n} \quad f_n = \frac{1}{T_n} \quad (n = 1, 2)$$

$$\phi_n = \langle \dot{\phi}_{1n} \quad \phi_{2n} \rangle^T.$$

Doğal açısal frekanslar $\omega_1 < \omega_2$

$$\mathbf{u}(t) = q_n(t) \phi_n \quad : \phi_n \text{ does not vary with time.}$$

$$q_n(t) = A_n \cos \omega_n t + B_n \sin \omega_n t \quad \text{simple harmonic function}$$

$$\mathbf{u}(t) = \phi_n (A_n \cos \omega_n t + B_n \sin \omega_n t)$$

ω_n and ϕ_n are unknown.

$$[-\omega_n^2 \mathbf{m} \phi_n + \mathbf{k} \phi_n] q_n(t) = \mathbf{0}$$

TRANSFORMATION OF $\mathbf{k}\phi = \omega^2 \mathbf{m}\phi$ TO THE STANDARD FORM

$$\mathbf{k} \phi_n = \omega_n^2 \mathbf{m} \phi_n$$

$$\mathbf{k} \phi = \lambda \mathbf{m} \phi$$

$$\lambda_n \equiv \omega_n^2$$

Özdeğer - Özvektör problemi

$$p(\lambda) = \det(\mathbf{k} - \lambda \mathbf{m}) = 0$$

$$[\mathbf{k} - \omega_n^2 \mathbf{m}] \phi_n = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{y} = \lambda \mathbf{y}$$

$$\mathbf{k} \phi = \omega^2 \mathbf{m} \phi$$

$$\det [\mathbf{k} - \omega_n^2 \mathbf{m}] = 0$$

Standart özdeğer
özvektör problemi $\mathbf{A} \phi = \lambda \phi$

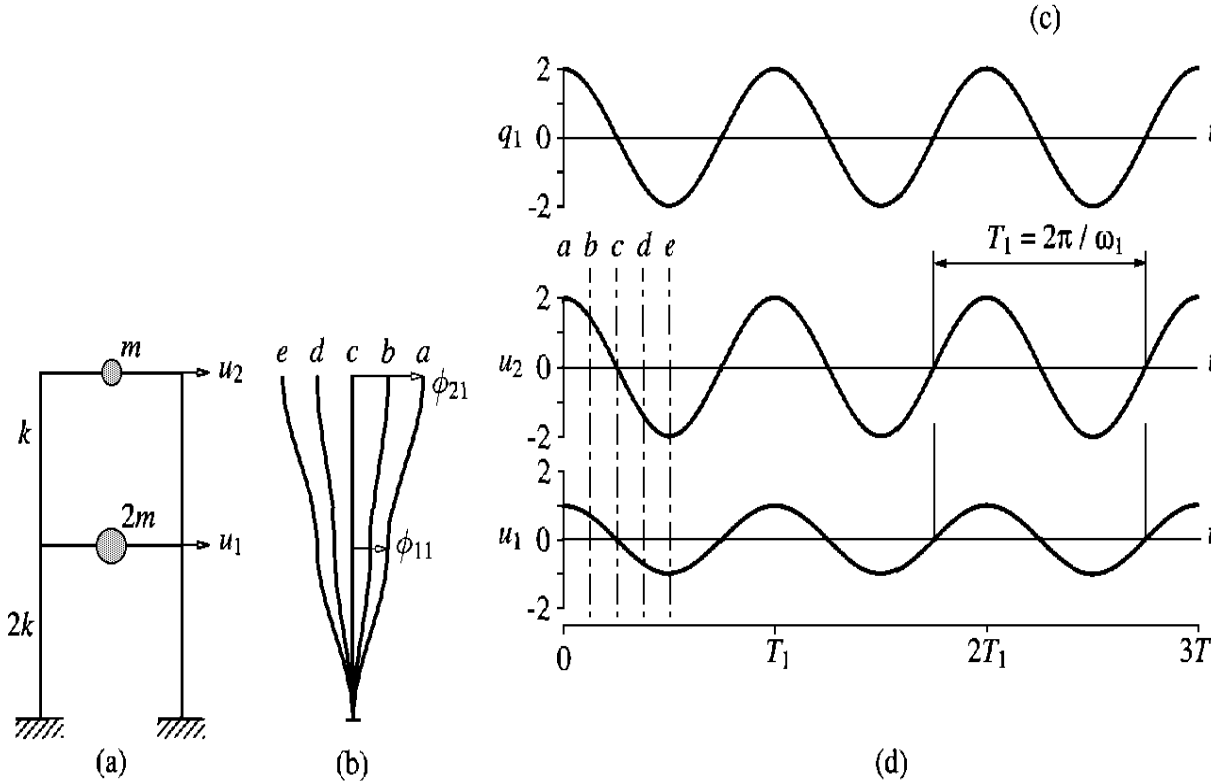
$$\omega_n \quad (n = 1, 2)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{m}^{-1} \mathbf{k} \quad \lambda = \omega^2$$

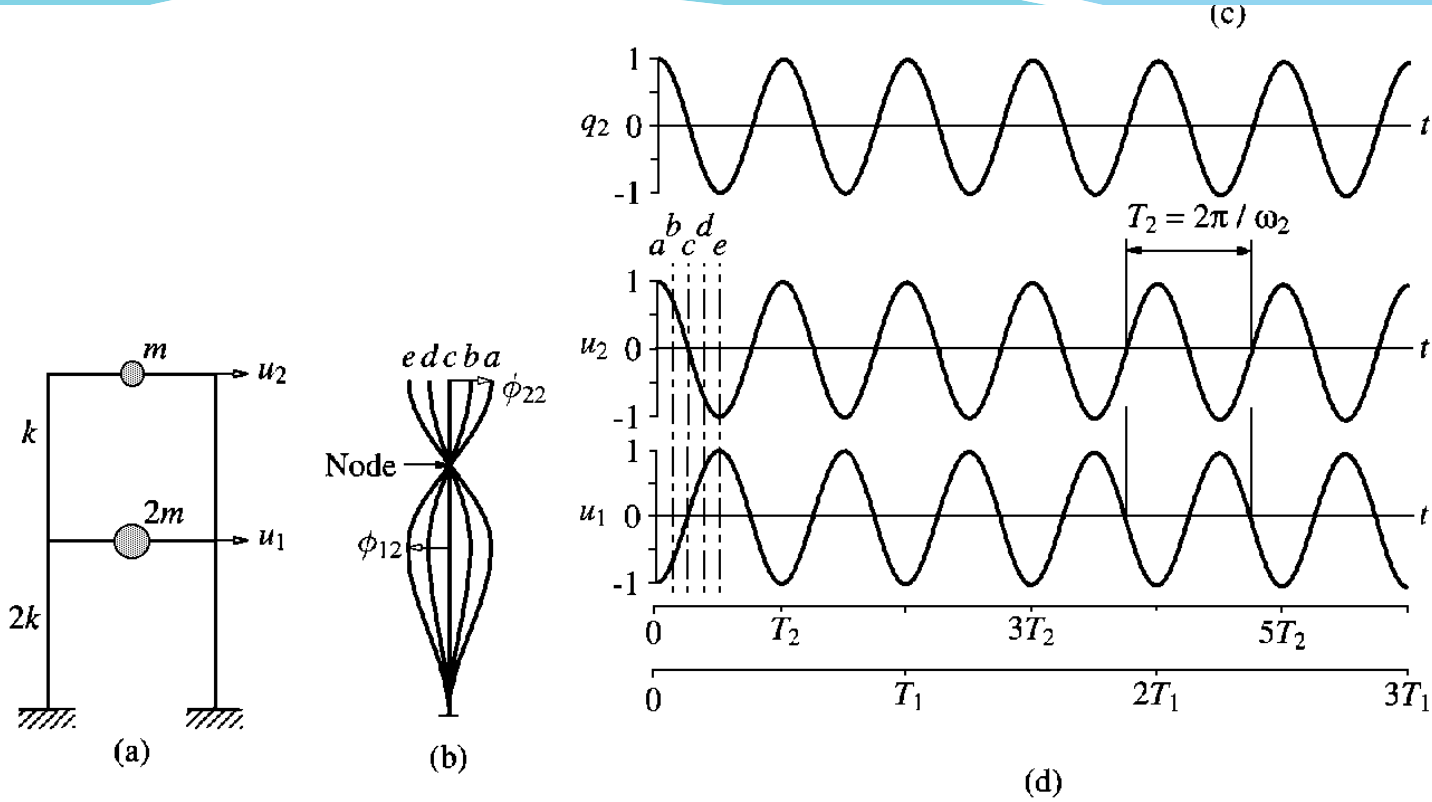
Determinant alınınca ortaya çıkan denkleme karakteristik denklem denir. Denklemin köklerinden özdeğerlere ve oradan doğal açısal frekanslara ulaşılır.

Her bir frekans, Özdeğer-özvektör Denkleminde yerine yazılarak, onlara karşı gelen mod vektörleri bulunur.

$$[\mathbf{k} - \omega_n^2 \mathbf{m}] \phi_n = \mathbf{0} \quad (n = 1, 2)$$



İki katlı kayma çerçevesi, titreşimin ilk modu, a,b,c,d,e zamanlarında deplasman şekli, modal koordinat deplasmanının değişimi



İki katlı kayma çerçevesi, titreşimin ikinci modu, a,b,c,d,e zamanlarında deplasman şekli, modal koordinat deplasmanının değişimi

Mod ve Spektrum Matrisleri

$$\Phi = [\phi_{jn}] = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{11} & \phi_{12} & \cdots & \phi_{1N} \\ \phi_{21} & \phi_{22} & \cdots & \phi_{2N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \phi_{N1} & \phi_{N2} & \cdots & \phi_{NN} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Omega^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1^2 & & & \\ & \omega_2^2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \omega_N^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{k}\phi_n = \mathbf{m}\phi_n\omega_n^2$$

$$\mathbf{k}\Phi = \mathbf{m}\Phi\Omega^2$$

Bu denklem özdeğer ve özvektörler arasındaki ilişkilerin bir özet gösterimidir.

Modların Dikliği

$$\omega_n \neq \omega_r,$$

$$\phi_n^T \mathbf{k} \phi_r = 0$$

$$\phi_n^T \mathbf{m} \phi_r = 0$$

$$\phi_r^T \mathbf{k} \phi_n = \omega_n^2 \phi_r^T \mathbf{m} \phi_n$$

veya

$$\phi_n^T \mathbf{k} \phi_r = \omega_r^2 \phi_n^T \mathbf{m} \phi_r$$

Bu denklemin sol tarafının transpozu sağ tarafın transpozuna eşittir.

$$\phi_n^T \mathbf{k} \phi_r = \omega_n^2 \phi_n^T \mathbf{m} \phi_r$$

Kütle ve rijitlik matrislerinin simetri özelliğinden

$$\omega_n^2 \neq \omega_r^2$$

olması halinde yukarıda verilen ikinci denklem geçerlidir. Onun sıfır olması halinde birinci denklemde geçerlidir.

$$(\omega_n^2 - \omega_r^2) \phi_n^T \mathbf{m} \phi_r = 0$$

Doğal modların dikliği aşağıdaki kare matrislerin köşegen olmasına sebep olur.

$$\mathbf{K} \equiv \Phi^T \mathbf{k} \Phi \quad \mathbf{M} \equiv \Phi^T \mathbf{m} \Phi$$

Diyagonal elemanlar

$$K_n = \phi_n^T \mathbf{k} \phi_n$$

$$M_n = \phi_n^T \mathbf{m} \phi_n$$

\mathbf{m} and \mathbf{k} are positive definite,
 \mathbf{K} and \mathbf{M} Diagonal elemanları pozitif

Pozitif tanımlı

Simetrik pozitif tanımlı matris: Simetrik bir A matrisi ($A=A^T$) ile elemanlarının en az biri sıfırdan farklı olan, bunun dışında tamamen keyfi bir $x \neq 0$ kolon vektörü verilmiş olsun. $P = x^T A x$ çarpımı sabit bir sayı olur. Eğer $P > 0$ ise A pozitif tanımlıdır (positive definite)

$$K_n = \omega_n^2 M_n$$

İspatı

$$K_n = \phi_n^T (\omega_n^2 \mathbf{m} \phi_n) = \omega_n^2 (\phi_n^T \mathbf{m} \phi_n) = \omega_n^2 M_n$$

Modların Normalizasyonu

Modları mod vektörünün içindeki bir değere göre normalize etmek, mod vektörünün elemanlarını standardize etmek için kullanılır. Bir tanesi birim değer olarak seçilir, diğerleri onun oranına göre bulunur. Bu durumda; genellikle her M_n değeri 1 olacak şekilde bir ölçeklendirme yapılır.

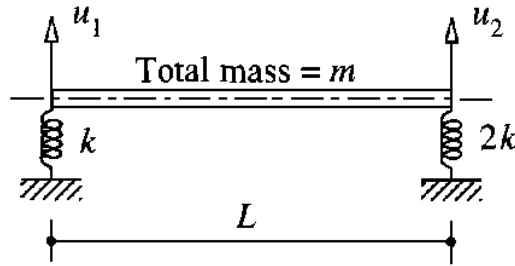
$$M_n = \phi_n^T \mathbf{m} \phi_n = 1 \quad \Phi^T \mathbf{m} \Phi = \mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{I} \text{ Birim matris}$$

Yukarıdaki denkleme göre modlar hem diktir, hem de \mathbf{m} 'ye göre boyutlandırılmışlardır. Bu durum da K_n değeri açısal frekansın karesine eşit olurken, \mathbf{K} matrisi aşağıdaki gibi açısal frekansların karelerinden oluşan bir diyagonal matris olur.

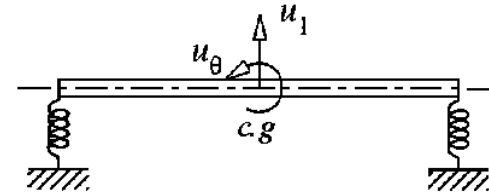
$$K_n = \phi_n^T \mathbf{k} \phi_n = \omega_n^2 M_n = \omega_n^2 \quad \mathbf{K} = \Phi^T \mathbf{k} \Phi = \Omega^2$$

Örnek: Şekildeki sistemin her iki durum için, frekanslarını hesaplayınız ve mod şekillerini çiziniz

(a)



(b)



$$\mathbf{m} = \frac{m}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{k} = k \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{k} - \omega_n^2 \mathbf{m} = \begin{bmatrix} k - m\omega_n^2/3 & -m\omega_n^2/6 \\ -m\omega_n^2/6 & 2k - m\omega_n^2/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m^2 \omega_n^4 - 12km \omega_n^2 + 24k^2 = 0$$

$$\omega_1^2 = (6 - 2\sqrt{3}) \frac{k}{m} = 2.536 \frac{k}{m} \quad \omega_2^2 = (6 + 2\sqrt{3}) \frac{k}{m} = 9.464 \frac{k}{m}$$

$$\omega_n^2 = \omega_1^2$$

$$k \begin{bmatrix} 0.155 & -0.423 \\ -0.423 & 1.165 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_{11} \\ \phi_{21} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

Şimdi herhangi bir değeri bilinmeyen olarak seçelim.
Bildiğimize **1** değeri verelim $\phi_{11} = 1$.

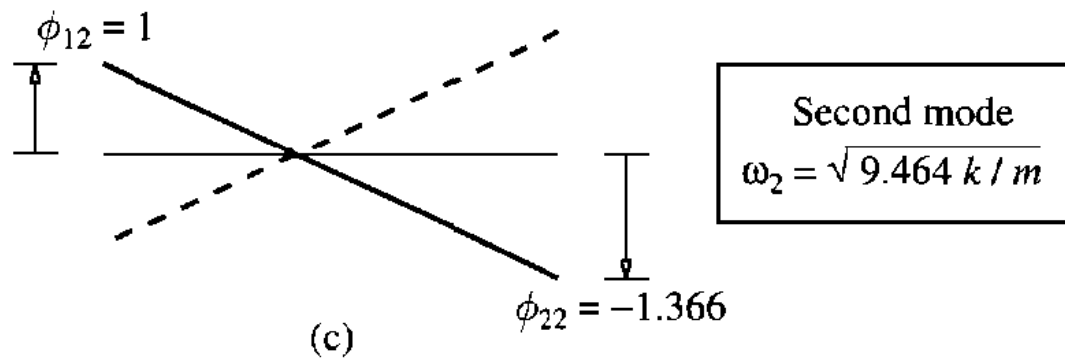
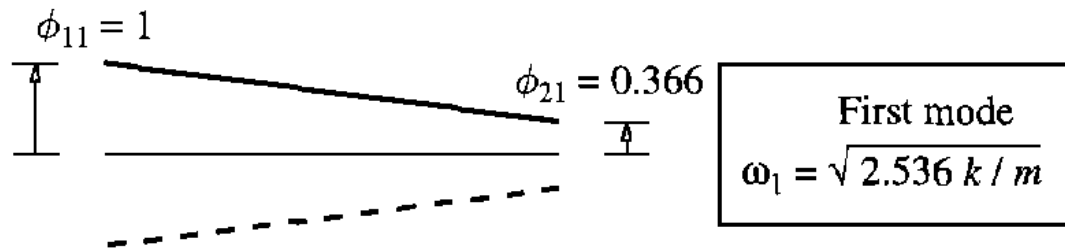
Birinci veya ikinci denklemden $\phi_{21} = 0.366$.
buluruz.

$$\omega_n^2 = \omega_2^2$$

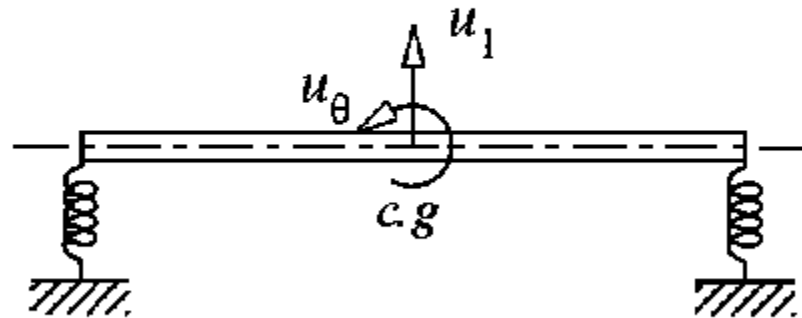
$$k \begin{bmatrix} -2.155 & -1.577 \\ -1.577 & -1.155 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_{12} \\ \phi_{22} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

İ $\phi_{12} = 1, \phi_{22} = -1.366$.

$$\phi_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.366 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \phi_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -1.366 \end{Bmatrix}$$



(b)



$$\mathbf{m} = \begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & mL^2/12 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{k} = \begin{bmatrix} 3k & kL/2 \\ kL/2 & 3kL^2/4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{m} = \begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & mL^2/12 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{k} = \begin{bmatrix} 3k & kL/2 \\ kL/2 & 3kL^2/4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{k} - \omega_n^2 \mathbf{m} = \begin{bmatrix} 3k - m\omega_n^2 & kL/2 \\ kL/2 & (9k - m\omega_n^2)L^2/12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m^2\omega_n^4 - 12km\omega_n^2 + 24k^2 = 0$$

$$\omega_1^2 = 2.536k/m \text{ and } \omega_2^2 = 9.464k/m$$

$$[\mathbf{k} - \omega_n^2 \mathbf{m}] \phi_n = \mathbf{0}$$

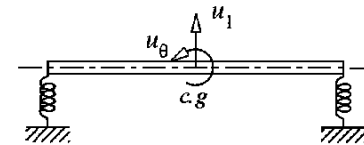
$$(3k - m\omega_n^2) \phi_{tn} + \frac{kL}{2} \phi_{\theta n} = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \phi_{\theta n} = -\frac{3k - m\omega_n^2}{kL/2} \phi_{tn}$$

$$\frac{L}{2} \phi_{\theta 1} = -0.464 \phi_{t1} \qquad \frac{L}{2} \phi_{\theta 2} = 6.464 \phi_{t2}$$

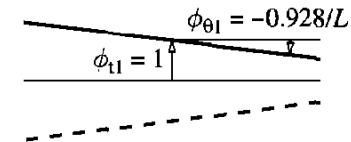
$$\phi_{t1} = 1, \text{ then } \phi_{\theta 1} = -0.928/L,$$

$$\phi_{t2} = -1, \text{ then } \phi_{\theta 2} = -12.928/L.$$

(b)

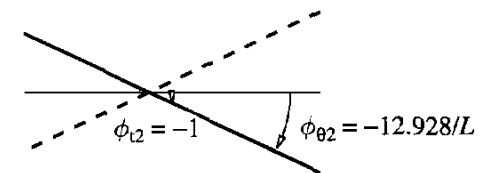


First mode
 $\omega_1 = \sqrt{2.536 \text{ k / m}}$

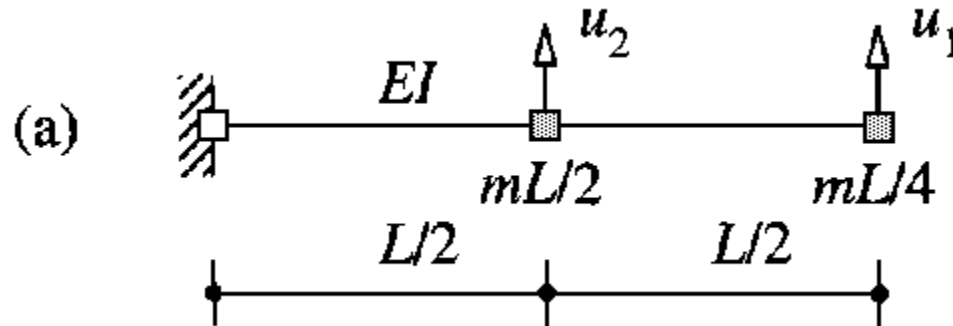


$$\phi_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -0.928/L \end{Bmatrix} \quad \phi_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ -12.928/L \end{Bmatrix}$$

Second mode
 $\omega_2 = \sqrt{9.464 \text{ k / m}}$



Örnek 2: Şekildeki sistemin frekanslarını hesaplayıp mod şekillerini bulunuz. Modların dikliğini gösteriniz.



$$\mathbf{m} = \begin{bmatrix} mL/4 & \\ & mL/2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{k} = \frac{48EI}{7L^3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ -5 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{k} - \omega^2 \mathbf{m} = \frac{48EI}{7L^3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -5 \\ -5 & 16 - 2\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

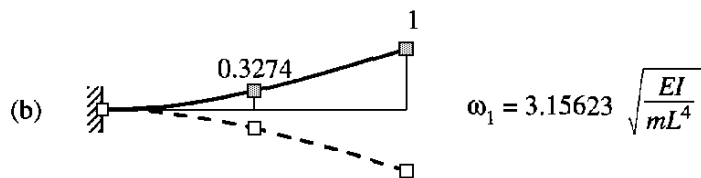
$$\lambda = \frac{7mL^4}{192EI} \omega^2$$

$$2\lambda^2 - 20\lambda + 7 = 0$$

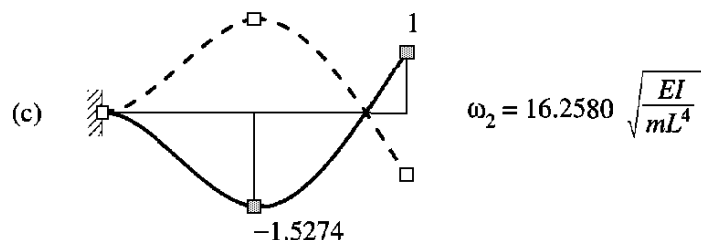
$$\lambda_1 = 0.36319 \text{ and } \lambda_2 = 9.6368.$$

$$\omega_1 = 3.15623 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{mL^4}} \quad \omega_2 = 16.2580 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{mL^4}}$$

$$\phi_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.3274 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \phi_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -1.5274 \end{Bmatrix}$$

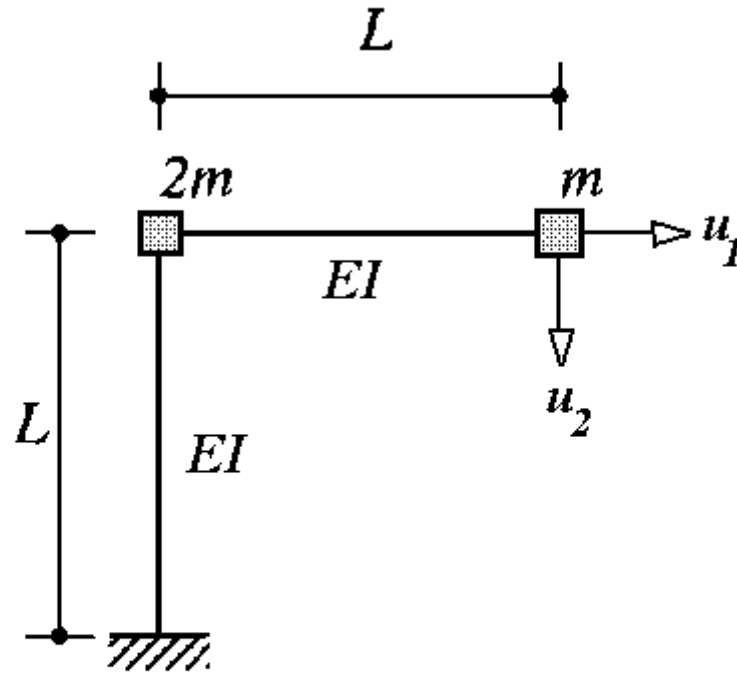


$$\phi_1^T \mathbf{m} \phi_2 = \frac{mL}{4} \langle 1 \quad 0.3274 \rangle \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 16 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -1.5274 \end{Bmatrix} = 0$$



$$\phi_1^T \mathbf{k} \phi_2 = \frac{48EI}{7L^3} \langle 1 \quad 0.3274 \rangle \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ -5 & 16 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -1.5274 \end{Bmatrix} = 0$$

Örnek 3: Şekildeki sistemin frekanlarını hesaplayıp mod şekillerini çiziniz. Mod vektörlerini uç deplasmanın 1 birim olması haline göre gösteriniz.



(a)

$$\mathbf{m} = \begin{bmatrix} 3m & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{k} = \frac{6EI}{7L^3} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

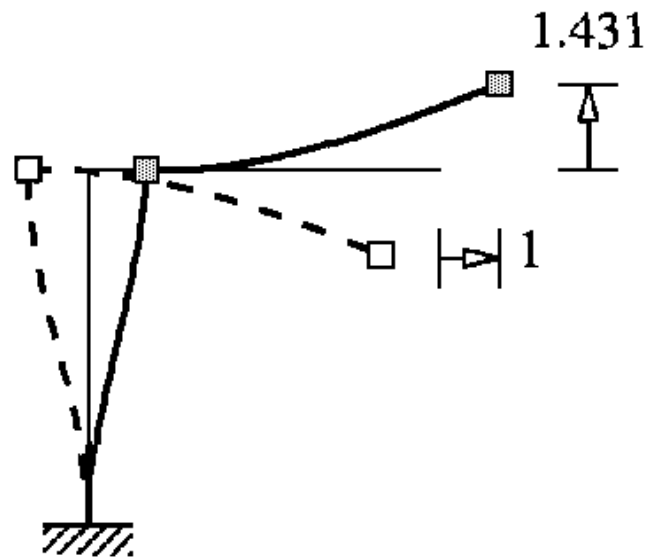
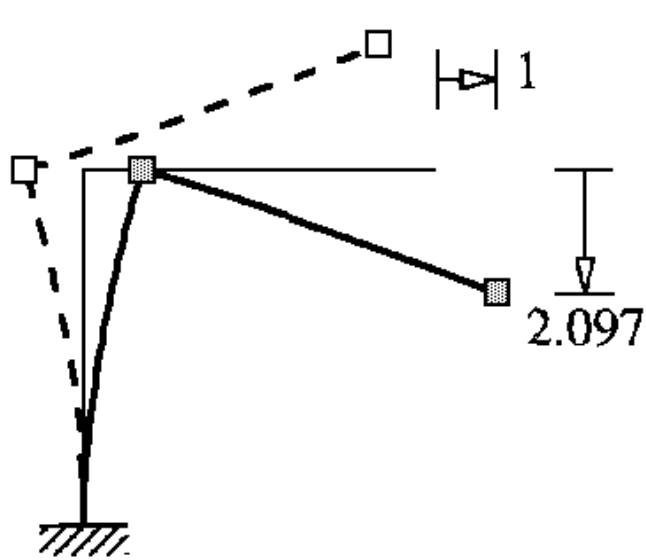
$$\lambda = \frac{7mL^3}{6EI} \omega^2$$

$$3\lambda^2 - 14\lambda + 7 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0.5695 \text{ and } \lambda_2 = 4.0972.$$

$$\omega_1 = 0.6987 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{mL^3}} \quad \omega_2 = 1.874 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{mL^3}}$$

$$\phi_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 2.097 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \phi_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -1.431 \end{Bmatrix}$$

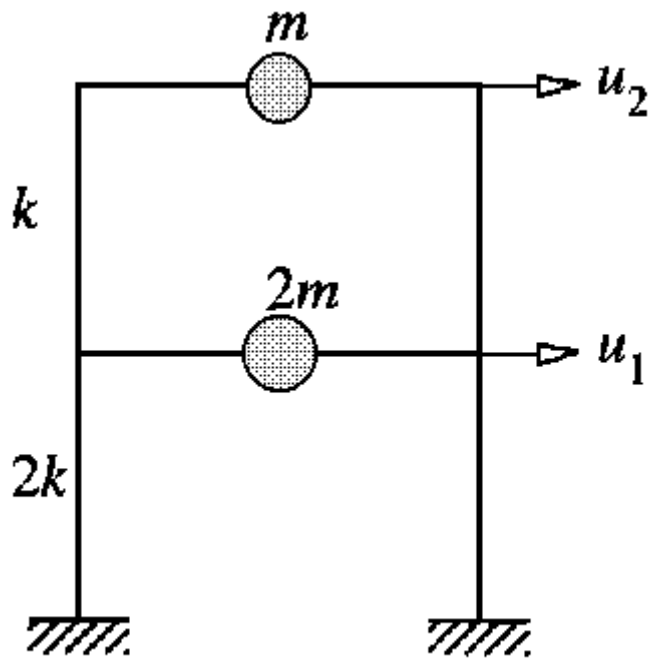


$$(b) \quad \omega_1 = 0.6987 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{mL^3}}$$

$$(c) \quad \omega_2 = 1.874 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{mL^3}}$$

$$\phi_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.4769 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \phi_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} -0.6988 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

Örnek 4: Şekildeki iki katlı kayma çerçevesinin frekanslarını hesaplayarak mod şekillerini bulunuz.



$$\mathbf{m} = \begin{bmatrix} 2m & \\ & m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{k} = \begin{bmatrix} 3k & -k \\ -k & k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k = 24EI_c/h^3.$$

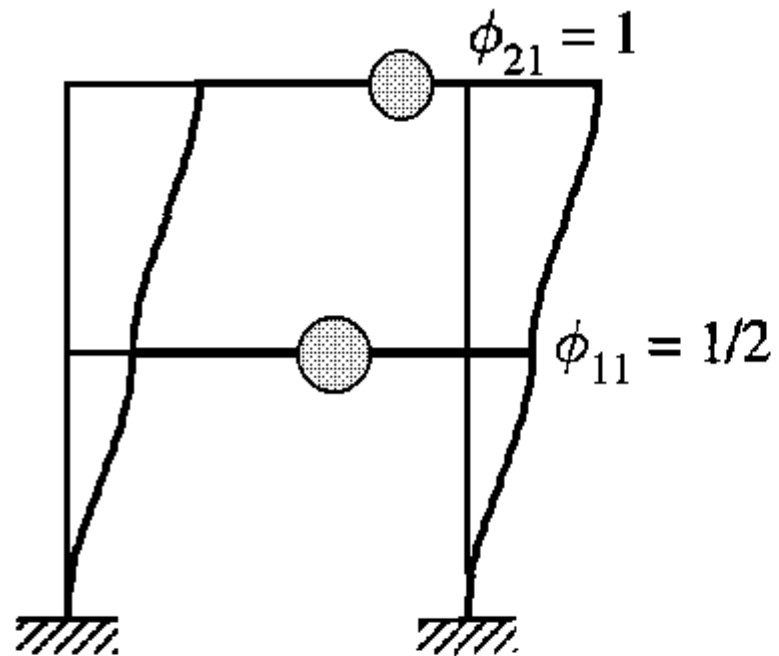
$$(2m^2)\omega^4 + (-5km)\omega^2 + 2k^2 = 0$$

$$\omega_1^2 = k/2m \text{ and } \omega_2^2 = 2k/m$$

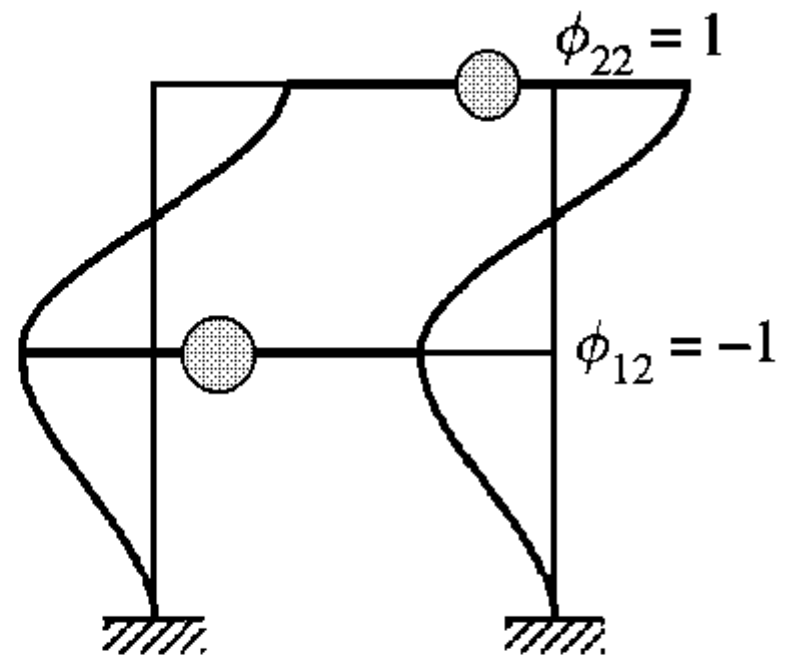
$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{2m}} \quad \omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{m}}$$

$$\omega_1 = 3.464\sqrt{\frac{EI_c}{mh^3}} \quad \omega_2 = 6.928\sqrt{\frac{EI_c}{mh^3}}$$

$$\phi_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \phi_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$



First mode
 $\omega_1 = \sqrt{k/2m}$
 (b)



Second mode
 $\omega_2 = \sqrt{2k/m}$
 (c)

Kaynaklar

- 1) ANIL K. CHOPRA, Dynamics of Structures, Theory, and Applications to Earthquake Engineering, Second Edition, Prentice Hall.
- 2) ANIL K. CHOPRA, Çeviren: HİLMİ LUŞ, Yapı Dinamiği, Teori ve deprem Mühendisliği Uygulamaları, Dördüncü Baskıdan Çeviri, Palme Yayıncılık.