

< closed-book exam >

1.[8 ] 가

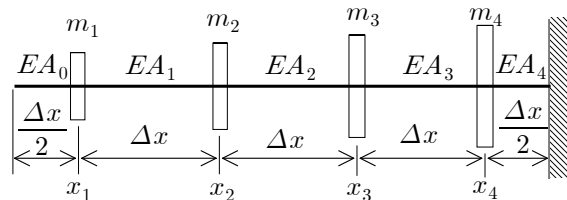
- (1) (exact solution method),
- (2) (approximate solution method),
- (3) (finite-element method)

- (a) 가
- (b) lumped-parameter method
- (c) series discretization method
- (d)

2-5. 가  $L$  (rod)가  $x=0$   $x=L$ ,  
 $m(x)$  axial rigidity  $EA(x)$ 가

$$m(x) = m \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 \right], \quad EA(x) = EA \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 \right]$$

2.[6 ] Holzer's method , 4 station



- (a) station transfer matrix
- (b) field transfer matrix
- (c) overall transfer matrix ( ).

3.[4 ] Rayleigh's energy method , 1 [  $U(x) = \sin \frac{\pi(L-x)}{2L}$  ] trial function

4.[6 ] Rayleigh-Ritz method , 2 series mass matrix stiffness matrix algebraic eigenvalue problem comparison function

- (a) mass matrix mass coefficient
- (b) stiffness matrix stiffness coefficient
- ( )

( )

5.[6 ] (rod) FEM , 3  
sectionally-constant elements .  
(a) element mass matrix .  
(b) element stiffness matrix .  
(c) assembly global mass matrix stiffness matrix .

( )

- [1] (a) :  
:  
:
- (b) lumping method : segment segment mass  
stiffness , mass matrix stiffness influence matrix  
algebraic eigenvalue problem .  
influence coefficients method : segment , segment  
mass mass matrix , flexibility influence  
coefficient matrix stiffness influence matrix  
algebraic eigenvalue problem .  
Holzer's method : shaft torsional vibration, rod axial vibration, string  
transverse vibration , station  
mass field stiffness transfer matrix ,  
frequency equation natural frequency modal vector .  
Myklestad's method : beam bending vibration ,  
station mass field stiffness transfer matrix  
, frequency equation natural frequency  
modal vector .
- (c) Rayleigh's quotient : maximum potential energy reference kinetic energy trial  
function 1 .  
Rayleigh-Ritz method : trial function ,  
Rayleigh quotient 가 0 mass matrix stiffness  
matrix , eigenvalue problem .  
assumed mode method : Rayleigh-Ritz method 가 external force  
modal analysis response .  
Galerkin's method : eigenvalue problem trial function  
(residual) trial function 가 (weighted function)  
가 0 algebraic  
eigenvalue problem .  
collocation method : eigenvalue problem trial function  
algebraic eigenvalue problem .
- (d) a complex structure (system)  
discretization  
finite elements  
variational approach *Rayleigh-Ritz method*  
equations of motion for individual elements element matrix  $K_j, M_j$   
assembly  
equations of motion for the system global matrix  $K, M$   
solution  
motion at the nodes  
interpolation  
motion inside the elements

$$[2] \quad m(x) = m \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 \right], \quad EA(x) = EA \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 \right], \quad n = 4, \quad \Delta x = \frac{L}{4}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{8}L, \quad x_2 = \frac{3}{8}L, \quad x_3 = \frac{5}{8}L, \quad x_4 = \frac{7}{8}L$$

(a) inertia coefficients  $m_i = m(x_i) \Delta x$

$$m_1 = m(x_1) \Delta x = m \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{8} \right)^2 \right] \frac{L}{4} = \frac{65 m}{128} \frac{L}{4} = \frac{65}{512} m L = 0.1270 m L$$

$$m_2 = m(x_2) \Delta x = m \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{8} \right)^2 \right] \frac{L}{4} = \frac{73 m}{128} \frac{L}{4} = \frac{73}{512} m L = 0.1426 m L$$

$$m_3 = m(x_3) \Delta x = m \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{5}{8} \right)^2 \right] \frac{L}{4} = \frac{89 m}{128} \frac{L}{4} = \frac{89}{512} m L = 0.1738 m L$$

$$m_4 = m(x_4) \Delta x = m \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{7}{8} \right)^2 \right] \frac{L}{4} = \frac{113 m}{128} \frac{L}{4} = \frac{113}{512} m L = 0.2207 m L$$

station transfer matrix

$$[T_S]_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\omega^2 m_i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$$

(b) stiffness coefficients

$$EA_1 = EA(x_1 + \frac{\Delta x}{2}) = EA \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{17}{32} EA = 0.5313 EA$$

$$EA_2 = EA(x_2 + \frac{\Delta x}{2}) = EA \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{4} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{20}{32} EA = 0.6250 EA$$

$$EA_3 = EA(x_3 + \frac{\Delta x}{2}) = EA \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{25}{32} EA = 0.7813 EA$$

$$EA_4 = EA(x_4 + \frac{\Delta x}{4}) = EA \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{15}{16} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{353}{256} EA = 1.3789 EA$$

flexibility influence coefficients  $a_i = \frac{\Delta x}{EA_i}$

$$a_1 = \frac{L}{4} \frac{32}{17 EA} = \frac{8}{17} \frac{L}{EA} = 0.4706 \frac{L}{EA}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{L}{4} \frac{32}{20 EA} = \frac{8}{20} \frac{L}{EA} = 0.4000 \frac{L}{EA}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{L}{4} \frac{32}{25 EA} = \frac{8}{25} \frac{L}{EA} = 0.3200 \frac{L}{EA}$$

$$a_4 = \frac{L}{8} \frac{256}{353 EA} = \frac{32}{353} \frac{L}{EA} = 0.0907 \frac{L}{EA}$$

field transfer matrix

$$[T_F]_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_i \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$$

(c) transfer matrix

$$[T]_i = [T_F]_i [T_S]_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_i \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\omega^2 m_i & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \omega^2 m_i a_i & a_i \\ -\omega^2 m_i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

overall transfer matrix

$$[T] = [T]_4 [T]_3 [T]_2 [T]_1$$

[3] trial function  $U(x) = \sin \frac{\pi(L-x)}{2L}$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{\max} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L EA(x) \left[ \frac{dU(x)}{dx} \right]^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L EA \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 \right] \left( -\frac{\pi}{2L} \right)^2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi(L-x)}{2L} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi^2 EA}{4L^2} \int_0^L \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 \right] \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \cos \frac{\pi(L-x)}{L} \right] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{32} \frac{\pi^2 EA}{L^2} \int_0^L \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 \right] \left[ 1 + \cos \frac{\pi(L-x)}{L} \right] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{32} \frac{\pi^2 EA}{L^2} \int_0^L \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 + \cos \frac{\pi(L-x)}{L} + \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 \cos \frac{\pi(L-x)}{L} \right] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{32} \frac{\pi^2 EA}{L^2} \left[ x + \frac{L}{3} \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^3 + \left( -\frac{L}{\pi} \right) \sin \frac{\pi(L-x)}{L} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 \left( -\frac{L}{\pi} \right) \sin \frac{\pi(L-x)}{L} - \left( -\frac{L}{\pi} \right) \left( \frac{2x}{L^2} \right) \left( \frac{L}{\pi} \right) \cos \frac{\pi(L-x)}{L} \right]_0^L \\
&\quad \left. + \left( -\frac{L^2}{\pi^2} \right) \left( \frac{2}{L^2} \right) \left( -\frac{L}{\pi} \right) \sin \frac{\pi(L-x)}{L} \right]_0^L \\
&= \frac{1}{32} \frac{\pi^2 EA}{L^2} \left[ L + \frac{L}{3} + \left( -\frac{L}{\pi} \right) 0 + \left( -\frac{2}{\pi} \right) (0 - 0) + \left( \frac{2L}{\pi^2} \right) + \left( \frac{2L}{\pi^3} \right) 0 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{32} \frac{\pi^2 EA}{L} \left( \frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{16} \left( \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{\pi^2} \right) \frac{EA}{L} = \mathbf{0.4737} \frac{EA}{L}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{ref} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L m(x) [U(x)]^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L m \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 \right] \sin^2 \frac{\pi(L-x)}{2L} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} m \int_0^L \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 \right] \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \cos \frac{\pi(L-x)}{L} \right] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{8} m \int_0^L \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 - \cos \frac{\pi(L-x)}{L} - \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 \cos \frac{\pi(L-x)}{L} \right] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{8} m \left[ x + \frac{L}{3} \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^3 - \left( -\frac{L}{\pi} \right) \sin \frac{\pi(L-x)}{L} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 \left( -\frac{L}{\pi} \right) \sin \frac{\pi(L-x)}{L} + \left( -\frac{L}{\pi} \right) \left( \frac{2x}{L^2} \right) \left( \frac{L}{\pi} \right) \cos \frac{\pi(L-x)}{L} \right]_0^L \\
&\quad \left. - \left( -\frac{L^2}{\pi^2} \right) \left( \frac{2}{L^2} \right) \left( -\frac{L}{\pi} \right) \sin \frac{\pi(L-x)}{L} \right]_0^L \\
&= \frac{1}{8} m \left[ L + \frac{L}{3} - \left( -\frac{L}{\pi} \right) 0 - \left( -\frac{2}{\pi} \right) (0 - 0) - \left( \frac{2L}{\pi^2} \right) - \left( \frac{2L}{\pi^3} \right) 0 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{8} m L \left( \frac{4}{3} - \frac{2}{\pi^2} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{\pi^2} \right) m L = \mathbf{0.1413} m L
\end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_1^2 \approx R(U) = \frac{V_{\max}}{T_{ref}} = \frac{0.4737 \frac{EA}{L}}{0.1413 m L} = \mathbf{3.35} \frac{EA}{m L^2}$$

$$\omega_1 = \mathbf{1.831} \sqrt{\frac{EA}{m L^2}}$$

$$[4] \quad \phi_1(x) = \sin \frac{\pi(L-x)}{2L}, \quad \phi_2(x) = \sin \frac{3\pi(L-x)}{2L}$$

$$\frac{d\phi_1(x)}{dx} = \frac{-\pi}{2L} \cos \frac{\pi(L-x)}{2L}, \quad \frac{d\phi_2(x)}{dx} = \frac{-3\pi}{2L} \cos \frac{3\pi(L-x)}{2L}$$

$$(a) \text{ mass coefficients} \quad m_{ij} = \int_0^L m(x) \phi_i(x) \phi_j(x) dx$$

$$m_{11} = \int_0^L m(x) \phi_1(x) \phi_1(x) dx = \int_0^L m \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 \right] \sin^2 \frac{\pi(L-x)}{2L} dx$$

$$m_{12} = \int_0^L m(x) \phi_1(x) \phi_2(x) dx = \int_0^L m \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 \right] \sin \frac{\pi(L-x)}{2L} \sin \frac{3\pi(L-x)}{2L} dx$$

$$m_{21} = m_{12}$$

$$m_{22} = \int_0^L m(x) \phi_2(x) \phi_2(x) dx = \int_0^L m \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 \right] \sin^2 \frac{3\pi(L-x)}{2L} dx$$

$$(b) \text{ stiffness coefficients} \quad k_{ij} = \int_0^L EA(x) \frac{d\phi_i(x)}{dx} \frac{d\phi_j(x)}{dx} dx$$

$$k_{11} = \int_0^L EA(x) \frac{d\phi_1(x)}{dx} \frac{d\phi_1(x)}{dx} dx = \int_0^L EA \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 \right] \left( -\frac{\pi}{2L} \right)^2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi(L-x)}{2L} dx$$

$$k_{12} = \int_0^L EA(x) \frac{d\phi_1(x)}{dx} \frac{d\phi_2(x)}{dx} dx$$

$$= \int_0^L EA \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 \right] \left( -\frac{\pi}{2L} \right) \cos \frac{\pi(L-x)}{2L} \left( -\frac{3\pi}{2L} \right) \cos \frac{3\pi(L-x)}{2L} dx$$

$$k_{21} = k_{12}$$

$$k_{22} = \int_0^L EA(x) \frac{d\phi_2(x)}{dx} \frac{d\phi_2(x)}{dx} dx = \int_0^L EA \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{L} \right)^2 \right] \left( -\frac{3\pi}{2L} \right)^2 \cos^2 \frac{3\pi(L-x)}{2L} dx$$

$$[5] \quad h = \frac{L}{3}, \quad x_1 = \frac{L}{6}, \quad x_2 = \frac{L}{2}, \quad x_3 = \frac{5L}{6}$$

(a) element mass matrix

$$m_1 = m\left(\frac{L}{6}\right) = m\left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2\right] = \frac{37}{72}m$$

$$m_2 = m\left(\frac{3L}{6}\right) = m\left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{3}{6}\right)^2\right] = \frac{45}{72}m$$

$$m_3 = m\left(\frac{5L}{6}\right) = m\left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2\right] = \frac{61}{72}m$$

$$M_j = \frac{m_j h}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = m_j \frac{L}{18} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_1 = \frac{37}{72}m \frac{L}{18} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{37}{1296}mL \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_2 = \frac{45}{72}m \frac{L}{18} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{45}{1296}mL \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_3 = \frac{61}{72}m \frac{L}{18} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{61}{1296}mL \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) element stiffness matrix

$$EA_1 = EA\left(\frac{L}{6}\right) = EA\left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2\right] = \frac{37}{72}EA$$

$$EA_2 = EA\left(\frac{3L}{6}\right) = EA\left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{3}{6}\right)^2\right] = \frac{45}{72}EA$$

$$EA_3 = EA\left(\frac{5L}{6}\right) = EA\left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2\right] = \frac{61}{72}EA$$

$$K_j = \frac{EA_j}{h} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = EA_j \frac{3}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K_1 = EA_1 \frac{3}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{37}{72}EA \frac{3}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{37}{24} \frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K_2 = EA_2 \frac{3}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{45}{72}EA \frac{3}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{45}{24} \frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K_3 = EA_3 \frac{3}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{61}{72}EA \frac{3}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{61}{24} \frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c) global mass matrix

$$M = \frac{1}{1296}mL \begin{bmatrix} 2(37) & 37 & 0 \\ 37 & 2(37+45) & 45 \\ 0 & 45 & 2(45+61) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{mL}{1296} \begin{bmatrix} 74 & 37 & 0 \\ 37 & 164 & 45 \\ 0 & 45 & 212 \end{bmatrix}$$

global stiffness matrix

$$K = \frac{1}{24} \frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 37 & -37 & 0 \\ -37 & 37+45 & -45 \\ 0 & -45 & 45+61 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{EA}{24L} \begin{bmatrix} 37 & -37 & 0 \\ -37 & 82 & -45 \\ 0 & -45 & 106 \end{bmatrix}$$