

$$(\lambda^2 M + \lambda C + K)\phi = \mathbf{0} \quad (1)$$

M, C, K

Φ_m

$$M\Phi_m \Lambda_m^2 + C\Phi_m \Lambda_m + K\Phi_m = \mathbf{0} \quad (2)$$

$$\Lambda_m = \lambda_m I, \quad \Phi_m = [\phi_{i+1} \quad \phi_{i+2} \quad \Lambda \quad \phi_{i+m}]$$

I_m m λ_m m

(i+1)

$$\phi_{i+1}^T (2\lambda_{i+1} M + C)\phi_{i+1} = 1 \quad (3)$$

Φ_m

$$\Phi_m^T (2\lambda_m M + C)\Phi_m = I_m \quad (4)$$

(orthonormal transformation)

Φ_m

$$X = \Phi_m T \quad (5)$$

T (m×m)

$$T^T T = I_m \quad (6)$$

X

$$X^T (2\lambda_m M + C)X = T^T \Phi_m^T (2\lambda_m M + C)\Phi_m T = T^T T = I_m \quad (7)$$

T

가

m

p

$\partial\Lambda_m / \partial p$

$$\frac{\partial\Lambda_m}{\partial p} = \text{diag}\left(\frac{\partial\lambda_{i+1}}{\partial p}, \frac{\partial\lambda_{i+2}}{\partial p}, \Lambda, \frac{\partial\lambda_{i+m}}{\partial p}\right) \quad (8)$$

X $\partial\Lambda_m / \partial p$

$$MX\Lambda_m^2 + CX\Lambda_m + KX = \mathbf{0} \quad (9)$$

X

(n×m)

, Λ_m

(m×m)

(9)

$$(\lambda_m^2 M + \lambda_m C + K) \frac{\partial X}{\partial p} + (2\lambda_m M + C)X \frac{\partial\Lambda_m}{\partial p} = -\left(\lambda_m^2 \frac{\partial M}{\partial p} + \lambda_m \frac{\partial C}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial K}{\partial p}\right)X \quad (10)$$

(10)

Φ_m^T

X = $\Phi_m T$

$$DT = ET \frac{\partial\Lambda_m}{\partial p} \quad (11)$$

$$D = \Phi_m^T \left(\lambda_m^2 \frac{\partial M}{\partial p} + \lambda_m \frac{\partial C}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial K}{\partial p} \right) \Phi_m, \quad E = -\Phi_m^T (2\lambda_m M + C)\Phi_m = -I_m$$

(11)

T

X

(5)

(7)

$$X^T(2\lambda_m M + C) \frac{\partial X}{\partial p} + X^T M X \frac{\partial \Lambda_m}{\partial p} = -\frac{1}{2} X^T \left(2\lambda_m \frac{\partial M}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial C}{\partial p} \right) X \quad (12)$$

(10) (12)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_m^2 M + \lambda_m C + K & (2\lambda_m M + C)X \\ X^T(2\lambda_m M + C) & X^T M X \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{\partial X}{\partial p} \\ \frac{\partial \Lambda_m}{\partial p} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\left(\lambda_m^2 \frac{\partial M}{\partial p} + \lambda_m \frac{\partial C}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial K}{\partial p} \right) X \\ -\frac{1}{2} X^T \left(2\lambda_m \frac{\partial M}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial C}{\partial p} \right) X \end{bmatrix} \quad (13)$$

(10) Φ_m^T

$$X = \Phi_m T \quad \frac{\partial \Lambda_m}{\partial p} \quad (13) \quad \frac{\partial \Lambda_m}{\partial p} \quad \frac{\partial X}{\partial p}$$

3.

80

가 1 가 21 가
 4 (y-, z-, y-, z-) 가 2.10×10¹¹ N/m²,
 7.85×10³ kg/m³ h

Rayleigh damping 가

$$C = \alpha K + \beta M \quad (14)$$

α β Rayleigh Coefficients

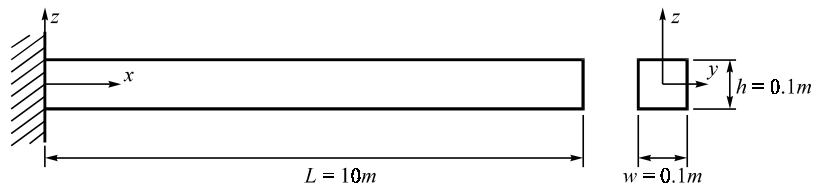


Fig. 1. Cantilever beam with the height h as the design parameter

1

12

$$h \quad \Delta h = 0.01h$$

Table 1. The lowest 12 eigenvalues of the initial and changed cantilever beam system, and results of the sensitivity analysis

Mode number	Initial System		Changed System		Error of Approximation	
	Eigenvalue	Eigenvalue Derivative	Eigenvalue	Approximated Eigenvalue	Eigenvalue	Eigenvector
1,2	-1.43e-03 μ j 5.25e-00	-2.806e-10 \pm j 3.535e-10	-1.43e-03 μ j 5.25e-00	-1.43e-03 μ j 5.25e-00	2.228e-11	3.738e-05
3,4	-1.43e-03 μ j 5.25e-00	-2.276e-02 μ j 5.25e+01	-1.46e-03 μ j 5.30e-00	-1.46e-03 μ j 5.30e-00	2.662e-08	1.000e-04
5,6	-5.42e-02 μ j 3.29e+01	-6.627e-10 μ j 2.345e-10	-5.42e-02 μ j 3.29e+01	-5.42e-02 μ j 3.29e+01	3.687e-12	3.738e-05
7,8	-5.42e-02 μ j 3.29e+01	-1.08e+00 μ j 3.29e+02	-5.52e-02 μ j 3.32e+01	-5.52e-02 μ j 3.32e+01	1.676e-07	1.000e-04
9,10	-4.24e-01 μ j 9.21e+01	6.925e-10 \pm j 6.960e-10	-4.24e-01 μ j 9.21e+01	-4.24e-01 μ j 9.21e+01	9.143e-12	3.738e-05
11,12	-4.24e-01 μ j 9.21e+01	-8.475e+00 μ j 9.203e+02	-4.33e-01 μ j 9.30e+01	-4.33e-01 μ j 9.30e+01	4.651e-07	1.000e-04

4.

가

Lee & Jung's method

Lee & Jung's method

가

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